

# **Measuring up to the SDGs in the UK: an analysis of UK data availability and current performance**

## **Version History**

0.7 - Initial findings table: work in progress

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## **With thanks to:**

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**All errors and omissions are the sole responsibility of the lead author**

**This document offers initial results, which will be improved over time. Feedback, suggestions for improvement, comments, corrections on this pre-final version are welcome: [graham.long@ncl.ac.uk](mailto:graham.long@ncl.ac.uk)**

**Changes in this version:**

## SDG indicators and targets with UK commensurable indicators

<b>Goal 1:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	UK does not submit data to the World Bank \$1.25 (or now \$1.90) measurement. See <a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&amp;country=GBR&amp;series=&amp;period=">http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&amp;country=GBR&amp;series=&amp;period=</a>	<i>Assumption of very little long term \$1.90 a day poverty in the UK (though see caveats to the right)</i>			As of Oct 2015, new line is \$1.90  Little data exists for the homeless; whilst long term extreme poverty in the UK is likely to be very low, vulnerability to extreme poverty in crises remains – see indicators below
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	The ONS uses measurements relating to relative income and then applies this to a definition of ‘persistent poverty’. For the ONS, to be at risk of poverty refers to an ‘individual living on an equivalised disposable income of less than 60% of the national median’.  From this, if people match this criteria this year and in 2 of the previous 3 years, they are in ‘persistent poverty’.  These definitions (and data in the next column) are taken from <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinance">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinance</a>	In 2014, 6.5% were in ‘persistent poverty’ and 16.8% in poverty at that time. Both are lower than the EU average.  At some point in the last three years, 32.5% had been in poverty in the UK.	Latest data comes from a Parliamentary briefing in June 2016: <a href="http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN07096">http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN07096</a>	data on child poverty:	UK definitions mostly focus on poverty <i>relative</i> to recent years. Absolute poverty is trickier to measure using UK statistics.  The persistent poverty rate was 1.5% higher for women than men in 2014, and higher for single-person households too. 43% of people who left education without any formal qualifications experienced poverty at least once between 2011 and 2014, twice the percentage of those with a degree or higher.  The UK definition and measurements are done using data from a survey of private

		<p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/articles/2014/04/child-poverty-in-the-uk">es/incomeandwealth/articles/persistentpovertyintheukandeu/2014</a></p> <p>Child poverty specifically: 2014-2015</p>	<p>Relative low income: Before housing costs: 2.5 million (19% of all children) (up 200,000 on 2013-2014) After housing costs: 3.9 million (29% of all children) (up 200,000 on 2013-2014)</p> <p>Absolute low income: Before housing costs: 2.3 million (17% of all children) (unchanged) After housing costs: 3.7 million (27% of all children) (down 100,000 on 2013-2014).</p>		<p>households. By definition, this excludes the homeless. Other citizens, those living in care homes for example, may also be excluded.</p> <p>Poverty rates for children are higher than they were 50 years ago, though lower than its high point in the 1990s.</p> <p>The Institute for Fiscal Studies projects a large rise in the proportion of children in relative low income (from 17% in 2013-2014 to 26% in 2020-2021), which would reverse most of the fall from the 1990s. “The proportion of children in absolute low income is expected to initially decrease before rising again; a similar share of children are projected to be in absolute low income as in 2013/14.” All of the increase in the projected child poverty can be explained by an increase in poverty in families with three or more children. Section 4.2 covers this in more detail. Page 28 of the report breaks down child poverty by constituency.</p> <p>Under the UK definition, persistent poverty has fallen for men and women since 2008, but the gap between the two has been reasonably stable. Men: 5.7% Women: 7.2%</p> <p>Households with dependent children have a slightly higher</p>
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						<p>persistent poverty rate (6.9%) than households without dependent children (6.1%) in 2014. However, the biggest difference is for single persons with dependent children (15.1%) compared with two person households with dependent children (5.6%)</p> <p>Extensive disaggregation in regards to disadvantage also available via “Is Britain Fairer” <a href="https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/britain-fairer-report/supporting-evidence">https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/britain-fairer-report/supporting-evidence</a></p>
	<p>1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition</p>	<p><i>- we take the multidimensional aspect to be the salient difference between this and 1.2.1</i></p>		<p>The 2016 parliamentary briefing also uses other definitions of poverty. The next column shows the measure based on income and material deprivation, but Page 29 also has some information that might be of interest. It focuses on things people want to do but cannot afford. The biggest with regard to children’s parents was a holiday abroad, followed by separate bedrooms for children.</p> <p>The 2012 UK Poverty and Social Exclusion survey uses an individual-level measure, which incorporate household income but also household and individual deprivation. In practice, individuals are poor by their definition “if they live in households with limited income and lack three or more household</p>	<p>From the 2016 parliamentary briefing: “1.7 million children were in low income and material deprivation in 2014/15, 13% of children in the UK. The number and proportion have remained roughly the same since 2010/11. Figures for years prior to 2010/11 were based on a different set of deprivation indicators and are not comparable.”.</p>	<p>Long-term worklessness and low earnings, and parental qualifications, were high influence factors. Family factors were also influential, followed by drugs and alcohol dependency, then health, housing, debt and the neighbourhood.</p> <p>“The proportion of individuals in relative low income BHC was highest in Northern Ireland (20%) over the three year period 2012/13 to 2014/15 and was lowest in the South East of England (11%). On an AHC basis, the proportion is highest in London (27%). Many more individuals in London are counted as being in poverty when incomes are measured AHC owing to the high cost of housing relative to other parts of the UK.” (Graph with full regional breakdown on Page 26 of the report).</p>

				<p>and/or individual necessities”. See <a href="http://csp.sagepub.com/content/early/2015/12/07/0261018315602627.full.pdf">http://csp.sagepub.com/content/early/2015/12/07/0261018315602627.full.pdf</a> for more information.</p> <p>A DWP report (cited in the parliamentary briefing linked in the above column – see Page 24 of the briefing) analysed the influence of certain factors on child poverty and how long it lasts. The DWP report is available here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/285389/Cm_8781_Child_Poverty_Evidence_Review_Print.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/285389/Cm_8781_Child_Poverty_Evidence_Review_Print.pdf</a></p> <p>The 2016 parliamentary briefing also has regional breakdown of data (as well as the constituency data I already mentioned). See Page 26 of the report or summary in the next column.</p>	<p>In 2012, on the UK Poverty and Social Exclusion survey measure, 27% of children were in poverty. 21% of all adults were in poverty. 15% of adults without children were in poverty, and 31% of adults with children in poverty.</p>	
<p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p>	<p>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable</p>			<p>The best data for this appears to come from the UK Poverty and Social Exclusion survey (<a href="http://www.poverty.ac.uk/editorial/poverty-and-local-services-midst-austerity">http://www.poverty.ac.uk/editorial/poverty-and-local-services-midst-austerity</a>).</p>	<p>For the most part, access to services is good, particularly for standard health and education services.</p>	<p>Note: There is inequality in coverage: particularly for health services such as dentists and opticians, and financial services such as banking. There is evidence to suggest that poor households’ access to services has increased over time, but they still rely on these services much more heavily. A major inequality in coverage appears to be between urban and rural areas.</p>

<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	<p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p>				<p>Evidence from the UK Poverty and Exclusion survey suggests there is largely universal access to basic services. Again, exclusions may include groups such as the homeless, but the definition refers explicitly to 'households'.</p>
	<p>1.4.2 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 by type of tenure</p>	<p>Secure tenure of accommodation in the UK?</p>			
<p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p>	<p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</p>	<p>The best data appears to come from <a href="http://www.preventionweb.net/countries/gbr/data/">http://www.preventionweb.net/countries/gbr/data/</a> but this focuses on absolute data related to disasters and death, not per 100,000 people.</p>	<p>815 deaths between 2006 and 2016 from disasters, based on this data (<a href="http://www.emdat.be/country_profile/index.html">http://www.emdat.be/country_profile/index.html</a>). Most came from extreme temperature (heat wave), but also from floods and storms.</p>		<p>Data here is questionable – no concrete or individual sources.</p>

	1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) <i>a</i>		Again, data from <a href="http://www.emdat.be/country_profile/index.html">http://www.emdat.be/country_profile/index.html</a> . Number suggested between 2006 and 2016 is \$16.6 billion of damage, mainly from flooding but also from storms.			Data here is questionable – no concrete or individual sources.
	1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies <i>a</i>	In 2012, the Government Office for Science commissioned a report entitled “Reducing Risks of Future Disasters: Priorities for Decision Makers”.  Executive Summary can be found here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/286480/12-1322-reducing-risks-of-future-disasters-summary.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/286480/12-1322-reducing-risks-of-future-disasters-summary.pdf</a>	The report focused on the increasing ability of technology to forecast floods and hazards. Forecasting of droughts much more difficult, but improvement expected over the next 20 years.  The main challenges the report highlighted were ‘global environmental change’ and ‘demographic change’. The report largely focused on international issues though, and not specific UK ones.			-
<b>Goal 2:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation

<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p>	<p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</p>	<p>Best data appears to come from the British Association for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (BAPEN), a charitable association that raises awareness of malnutrition.</p> <p>Defined as a BMI of less than 18.5kg/m<sup>2</sup>, unintentional weight loss greater than 10% in recent 3-6 months, and a BMI of less than 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and unintentional weight loss greater than 5% within the past 3–6 months.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.bapen.org.uk/malnutrition-introduction-to-malnutrition?showall=&amp;start=4">http://www.bapen.org.uk/malnutrition-introduction-to-malnutrition?showall=&amp;start=4</a></p> <p>"Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously." FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization). 2015. FAO Stat <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS</a> as</p>	<p>It is estimated that over 3 million people, of which 1.3 million people are over 65. Particular issues are also found for those in social care: 50% of people admitted to hospital from care homes were at risk of malnutrition; 35% of those admitted to care homes were at risk of malnutrition.</p> <p>1.2%</p>	<p>The Patients Association has published a report on more specific child malnutrition. They found that the current policy focus is on obesity, and that is a problem for understanding malnutrition. Concerns were raised about a lack of consistent definition.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://patients-association.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Child-Malnutrition-in-the-UK.pdf">http://patients-association.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Child-Malnutrition-in-the-UK.pdf</a></p>	<p>The National Child Measurement Programme determined that 11,317 children in the United Kingdom are classed as underweight in 2010.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB00776/nati-chilmeas-prog-eng-2009-2010-rep.pdf">http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB00776/nati-chilmeas-prog-eng-2009-2010-rep.pdf</a></p>	<p>There was a sense from expert interviews that there was geographical and economic inequality, but lack of robust data to support this claim.</p>
	<p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p>	<p>The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) consists of eight question designed to measure food insecurity. "To measure food insecurity across over 140 countries, the FAO had the FIES included in the Gallup®</p>	<p>"The data show that 10.1% (CI ±2.9%) of people aged 15 or over in the UK were food insecure in 2014. This means they reported experiencing a</p>	<p>The Trussell Trust, the major provider of foodbanks in the UK, have published data on the use of foodbanks.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.trusselltrust.org/news-and-blog/latest-stats/">https://www.trusselltrust.org/news-and-blog/latest-stats/</a></p>	<p>According to The Trussell Trust, the number of people given 3 days emergency food bank</p>	<p>The UK is in the lower half of rankings in food security in Europe. Sweden has 3.1% of adults affected by food security, and Lithuania 19.6%. It needs to be noted though, that the data is preliminary. 1000 people were surveyed in the UK, and one poll in 2014 is unlikely to</p>

		<p>World Poll in 2014. In the UK, 1000 people were interviewed by telephone or mobile phone”.</p> <p>Source:  <a href="http://foodfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/FoodInsecurityBriefing-May-2016-FINAL.pdf">http://foodfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/FoodInsecurityBriefing-May-2016-FINAL.pdf</a></p>	<p>struggle to get enough food to eat. Among these people, 4.5% (CI <math>\pm 2.1\%</math>) experienced a severe level of food insecurity, typically having gone a whole day without eating at times during the year because they could not afford enough food. On the basis of these figures, FAO estimates that 3.7 million people in the UK were living in moderately food insecure homes and 4.7 million people were living in severely food insecure homes in 2014, totalling 8.4 million. There are no comparable sources to determine if and how the situation has changed over recent years.”</p> <p>Source:  <a href="http://foodfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/FoodInsec">http://foodfoundation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/FoodInsec</a></p>		<p>support has risen from 25,899 to 1,084,604 between 2008-09 and 2014-15. Once multiple occasions of support is taken into account, the estimate is that 500,000 people received food assistance in 2014-2015. This does not take into account people that use other food banks, or other forms of food assistance (see Loopstra R, Tarasuk V., 2015, Food bank usage is a poor indicator of food insecurity: Insights from the Canada. Social Policy &amp; Society.14.)</p>	<p>provide any sort of comprehensive data about food security in the UK.</p>
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			<a href="#">urityBriefing-May-2016-FINAL.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4830e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4830e.pdf</a> (page 39)			
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	UK does not have an entry on the World Bank data for this particular measurement. While most countries are not on here, and those are those with high prevalence, the USA included stats in 2012 (2.1%). Similarly, the UN and Unicef do not host data from the UK either. The latter suggests 'no available data' for the UK (they also suggest the same for most European countries).		A report from the Patients Association (also used as an indicator in Goal 2.1) cites Forfar & Arneil (2003) (Textbook of Paediatrics 6th Edition, Churchill Livingstone) that of children hospitalised in the UK, 16% were severely stunted. There is no further information in the report though.		
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	<p>"The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of around one million school children in England every year, providing a detailed picture of the prevalence of child obesity."</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.noo.org.uk/NOO_about_obesity/child_obesity">http://www.noo.org.uk/NOO_about_obesity/child_obesity</a></p> <p>Prevalence of adult obesity (%)</p>	<p>The latest figures, for 2014/15, show that 19.1% of children in Year 6 (aged 10-11) were obese and a further 14.2% were overweight. Of children in Reception (aged 4-5), 9.1% were obese and another 12.8% were overweight. This means a third of 10-11 year olds and over a fifth of 4-5 year olds were overweight or obese.</p> <p>Adult obesity (%): 28.1</p>	<p>The Patients Association has published a report on more specific child malnutrition. They found that the current policy focus is on obesity, and that is a problem for understanding malnutrition. Concerns were raised about a lack of consistent definition. There was a sense from expert interviews that there was geographical and economic inequality, but lack of robust data to support this claim.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://patients-association.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Child-Malnutrition-in-the-UK.pdf">http://patients-association.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Child-Malnutrition-in-the-UK.pdf</a></p> <p>Elsewhere, the National Child Measurement</p>		<p><b>Detailed report available from</b> <a href="http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16988/obes-phys-acti-diet-eng-2015.pdf">http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB16988/obes-phys-acti-diet-eng-2015.pdf</a></p> <p>Data are also available from the Health Survey for England (HSE) (<a href="http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB19295">http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB19295</a>), which includes a smaller sample of children than the NCMP but covers a wider age range. Results from 2014 show that 31.2% of children aged 2 to 15 were classed as either overweight or obese.</p>

		<p>This indicator reports the percentage of the adult population with a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or higher. Based on measured height and weight.</p> <p>WHO (World Health Organization),</p>		<p>Programme determined that 11,317 children in the United Kingdom are classed as underweight in 2010.</p> <p>Source:  <a href="http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB00776/nati-chilmeas-prog-eng-2009-2010-rep.pdf">http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB00776/nati-chilmeas-prog-eng-2009-2010-rep.pdf</a></p>		
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</p>	<p>Defra Farm Business Survey measures some of this: e.g. (2014/5):  <a href="http://www.farmbusinesssurvey.co.uk/DataBuilder/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=Results&amp;rqREF=011078">http://www.farmbusinesssurvey.co.uk/DataBuilder/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=Results&amp;rqREF=011078</a></p> <p>Data disaggregated by farm type and tenure</p>	<p>e.g. Cereals 157, 551; Specialist sheep 53, 324</p>	<p>DEFRA: Total Income from Farming in the United Kingdom First estimate for 2015  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/519745/agriaccounts-tiffstatsnotice-28apr16.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/519745/agriaccounts-tiffstatsnotice-28apr16.pdf</a></p>		
	<p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>	<p>Defra Farm Business Survey measures this for small scale farmers</p>				
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather,</p>	<p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>A number of different definitions and subsequently a number of different reports with different measurements.</p> <p>Defra has a report from 2015 on Agriculture and climate change:  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/agricultural-statistics-and-climate-change">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/agricultural-statistics-and-climate-change</a></p>	<p>The report includes a number of indicators, along with whether there was, over the long and short term: a clear improvement; little or no change; clear</p>	<p>Sustainable agriculture is a contested term.</p> <p>A 1994 government report (Sustainable development: the UK strategy (UK Government, 1994)) offered a framework of sustainable agriculture, with the following objectives:</p>		<p>Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index: "A one dimensional ranking score based on two important efficiency terms in crop production, namely Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) and land use efficiency (crop yield)." It is calculated by geometrically assessing how far a country's position in the</p>

<p>drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>		<p>The most comprehensive report was published in November 2015, and include a series of indicators relating to sustainable agriculture and climate change. The next column has some of its findings, but the full report is available at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/476879/agriclimite-6edition-13nov15.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/476879/agriclimite-6edition-13nov15.pdf</a></p>	<p>deterioration; or insufficient data. Indicators are set out below, with first the long term (last 10 years) effect then the short term (last 2 years) effect.</p> <p><b>Attitudes and knowledge:</b> insufficient data (long term); little or no change (short term)</p> <p><b>Uptake of mitigation methods:</b> insufficient data (long term); little or no change (short term)</p> <p><b>Soil nitrogen balance:</b> clear improvement (both)</p> <p><b>Pig sector: feed conversion ratio for finishing herd (GB):</b> clear deterioration (long) and clear improvement (short)</p> <p><b>Grazing livestock sector: beef and sheep breeding</b></p>	<p>provide adequate good-quality food efficiently; minimize resource use; safeguard soil, water and air quality; and preserve or enhance biodiversity and landscape quality. Not clear that all these aspects are measured.</p> <p>Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (0 - 1) (SDSN)</p> <p>Cereal yield (t/ha) (FAO)</p>	<p>0.5</p> <p>7.7</p>	<p>normal NUE and yield is from the reference point.</p> <p>According to: <a href="http://www.umces.edu/sites/default/files/profiles/files/Ranking%20Method_submit_to_SDSN_SNMI_20160705_0.pdf">http://www.umces.edu/sites/default/files/profiles/files/Ranking%20Method_submit_to_SDSN_SNMI_20160705_0.pdf</a> Nitrogen Management is an important indicator of sustainable agriculture.</p>
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			<p><b>regimes:</b> insufficient data (long term); little or no change (short term)</p> <p><b>Dairy sector:</b> <b>ratio of dairy cow feed production to milk production:</b> clear deterioration (long); no change (short)</p> <p><b>Poultry sector:</b> <b>feed conversion ratio for table birds:</b> no change (both)</p> <p><b>Cereals and other crops:</b> <b>manufactured fertiliser application – broken down further into specific groups:</b> <b>Wheat:</b> no change (both) <b>Winter barley:</b> clear improvement (long term) and no change (short term) <b>Spring barley:</b> clear improvement (long term) and</p>			
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			no change (short term) <b>Winter oilseed rape:</b> clear improvement (long term) and no change (short term) <b>Sugar beet:</b> clear improvement (both)			
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	There are 24 ‘traffic light’ assessments and indicators in the UK biodiversity government statistics.	An overview can be found here: <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4231">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4231</a>  The full report can be found here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/493028/UKBI_2015_v3a.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/493028/UKBI_2015_v3a.pdf</a>			
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction			A publication from ‘Natural England’ highlights breeds at risk of extinction in the UK. It is available here: <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/84022">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/84022</a>		
<b>Goal 3:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Data readily available; Full data for comparison can be	For 2011-2015, the UK has			UK comfortably meets this target.

ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births		found here: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MMRT">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.MMRT</a>	recorded maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births, as 10, 10, 9, 9 and 9.			World data (also available at the link above) suggests a drop of 270 per 100,000 in 2006 to 211 per 100,000 across the world.  High-income OECD 10 per 100,000 between 2006 and 2014, and 9 per 100,000 in 2015. Very similar for the EU countries. All OECD countries was 20 per 100,000 in 2006 and 14 in 2014.
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<i>This WHO indicator has no data available for the UK: our defensible assumption is that this is close to 100%</i>				
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Under-5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)  National and comparative data available from the World Bank. <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DTH.MORT/countries/1W?display=default">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DTH.MORT/countries/1W?display=default</a>	4.2  3,235 children died before the age of 5 in the UK in 2015, down from 4,354 in 2011 (downward trend between then).			More information in comparison with other countries available at the link. The 'graph' link is helpful to compare the UK with other indicators (OECD, EU etc).  NHS Outcomes identifies ( <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417899/EA_2015-16_acc.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417899/EA_2015-16_acc.pdf</a> ) area deprivation - "There is a clear gradient in infant mortality by area deprivation. The gap from the top to bottom quintile is 61%" (2012), age of mother, ethnicity, as significant/
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Neonatal mortality (per 1,000 live births)  Defined as dying before 28 days of age, with the rate of deaths measured per 1,000 live births in any given year. Again, World Bank data	2.4  The UK had 3 in 2011-2014 and 2 in 2015. World drop from 24.9 in 2006 to 19.2 in 2015. OECD			

		available: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.NMRT?display=default">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.NMRT?display=default</a>	drop from 4.9 in 2006 to 3.7 in 2015. EU drop from 3.4 in 2006 to 2.6 in 2015.			
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations			Difficult to find the exact data for number of infections per 1,000 uninfected population, but there is lots of relevant and related data available.	0.33 percent of the 15-49 age group has HIV/Aids in the UK, putting it 81/133 on the country list. Swaziland is top with 27.73 percent. Source: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2155rank.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2155rank.html</a>  In 2013, it was estimated that fewer than 600 children died of HIV/Aids in the UK. They ranked 82/129 here. Source: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2157rank.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2157rank.html</a>	<p>“The two groups most affected remain gay and bisexual men and black African heterosexuals – over 70% of people diagnosed with HIV in 2014 were among these two groups</p> <p>3,360 new HIV diagnoses among men who have sex with men — the highest number ever recorded in a year</p> <p>2,490 new HIV diagnoses were acquired heterosexually and over half of them probably acquired their infection in the UK</p> <p>2 in 5 adults newly diagnosed with HIV in 2014 were diagnosed late (after the point at which treatment should have begun)” - National aids trust</p>

					As of 2013, it was estimated that there are 126,700 people living in the UK with HIV/Aids. This ranks them 36/127. Source: <a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2156rank.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2156rank.html</a>	
	(UK low prevalence for all listed epidemics)	N/A -5 more indicators here but all on “low prevalence” tropical diseases				
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Data available from the ONS and National Archives. <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/mortality-statistics--deaths-registered-in-england-and-wales--series-dr-2014/index.html">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/mortality-statistics--deaths-registered-in-england-and-wales--series-dr-2014/index.html</a>  UK data with differences between men, women and age groups available here: <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/mortality-statistics--deaths-registered-in-england-and-wales--series-dr-2014/chd-sty-figure-1.xls">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/mortality-statistics--deaths-registered-in-england-and-wales--series-dr-2014/chd-sty-figure-1.xls</a>	Ischaemic heart disease the most common cause of death, at 14.8%, dementia and Alzheimer at 7%. Others available at the first link from the ONS/National Archive.			Data available disaggregated by area deprivation, age, gender, <i>inter alia</i> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417899/EA_2015-16_acc.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417899/EA_2015-16_acc.pdf</a> - p18 for cardiovascular disease and cancer  The preventative agenda needed to realise the 1/3 reduction would be significant, and have wide-ranging benefits

		Worldwide data available here: <a href="http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs310/en/">http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs310/en/</a>				
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Latest data seems to be from a 2015 ONS report about suicide statistics from 2013. Full report here: <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp/171778_395145.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp/171778_395145.pdf</a>	6,233 suicides of people aged 15 and over were registered in the UK in 2013, 252 more than in 2012 (a 4% increase).  The UK suicide rate was 11.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 2013.			<p>The male suicide rate was more than three times higher than the female rate, with 19.0 male deaths per 100,000 compared to 5.1 female deaths.</p> <p>The male suicide rate in 2013 was the highest since 2001. The lowest male rate since the beginning of the data series, at 16.6 per 100,000, was in 2007. Female rates have stayed relatively constant since 2007.</p> <p>The highest UK suicide rate in 2013 by broad age group was among men aged 45 to 59, at 25.1 deaths per 100,000, the highest for that age group since 1981.</p> <p>The most common method of suicide in the UK in 2013 was 'hanging, strangulation and suffocation' which accounted for 56.1% of male suicides and 40.2% of female suicides.</p> <p>The highest suicide rate among the English regions was in North East England at 13.8 deaths per 100,000 population, while London had the lowest at 7.9 per 100,000.</p>
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and	Significant ambiguities around this indicator (determining need: measuring what counts as effective treatment)		Full report from Public Health England for 2014-2015, including disparities,	193,000 adults receiving treatment services.	From 2001 to 2013, the National Treatment Agency (NTA) was responsible for treatment interventions. This has now been absorbed in to

abuse and harmful use of alcohol	aftercare services) for substance use disorders			can be found here: <a href="http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/adult-statistics-from-the-national-drug-treatment-monitoring-system-2014-2015.pdf">http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/adult-statistics-from-the-national-drug-treatment-monitoring-system-2014-2015.pdf</a>	114,000 adults receiving alcohol treatment services.	Public Health England, for England. Devolved in Scotland and Wales, it would appear. Info here: <a href="http://www.nta.nhs.uk/about.aspx">http://www.nta.nhs.uk/about.aspx</a>  More detailed information can be found here: <a href="http://www.nta.nhs.uk/ndtms.aspx">http://www.nta.nhs.uk/ndtms.aspx</a>  Very clear that few of those needing treatment are receiving treatment (perhaps 1 in 10 or 1 in 20)
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol  - Was a target set by the UN NCD initiative for 10%	UK data available here: <a href="http://www.ias.org.uk/uploads/pdf/Consumption%20docs/Alcohol%20consumption%20factsheet%20August%202013.pdf">http://www.ias.org.uk/uploads/pdf/Consumption%20docs/Alcohol%20consumption%20factsheet%20August%202013.pdf</a>  UK data compared to other countries can be found here: <a href="http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.sdg.3-5-viz?lang=en">http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.sdg.3-5-viz?lang=en</a>  WHO has strategy to reduce harmful use: this is one of the three indicators, alongside episodes of heavy episodic drinking, and harm	“The latest available data estimates total alcohol consumption in the UK at 10 litres per capita for those aged 15 years and older and 8.3 litres per capita on average throughout the entire population in 2011.1 This forms part of a recent downward trend from a peak of 11.5 and 9.5 litres per capita respectively in 2004.”			There is a long-term increase in UK alcohol consumption since 1975, when average consumption per capita was 9 litres for the UK population older than 15 years and 6.9 litres on average as a whole.”  WHO strategy has a 10% harmful use target;  Disaggregation shows those who are socio-economically advantaged suffer more harmful effects; middle-aged adult drinkers arguably one group “left behind”
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Data available:	2.9/100,000			The global target is very demanding, given trend of continual reduction in the UK

and injuries from road traffic accidents		<p>This is taken from <a href="http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A997">http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A997</a>. UK specific data here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/annual-road-fatalities#history">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/annual-road-fatalities#history</a></p> <p>Global data, including UK, here: <a href="http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2015/TableA2.pdf?ua=1">http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2015/TableA2.pdf?ua=1</a></p>	<p>“1,713 people were killed in reported road traffic accidents in Great Britain, 2% (41) fewer than in 2012. This is the lowest number of fatalities since national records began in 1926. The total number of people killed in 2013 was 39% lower than the 2005-09 baseline average”</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/annual-road-fatalities#history">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/annual-road-fatalities#history</a></p>			
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods					
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	<p>Global data for 15-19 available here: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT/countries?display=graph">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT/countries?display=graph</a></p>	<p>UK (15-19): 25.8 in 2006 to 15.3 in 2015. World (15-19): 48.3 in 2006 to 44.8 in 2015.</p>	<p>Data for 10-14 year olds less clear, but this article disaggregates it a little bit (though doesn't show table in same way it does for 15-19)</p>		

			OECD (15-19): 29.9 in 2002 to 22.9 in 2015. EU (15-19): 15.1 in 2016 to 11.0 in 2015.	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X14003875">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X14003875</a>		
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of 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)	<i>The NHS, constituted as comprehensive and available to all, is assumed to “cover” all the population – though see caveats on inequalities in coverage, right.</i>		Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)  (World Health Statistics 2016: Monitoring health for the SDGs <a href="http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688">http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688</a> ) "Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. The equivalent lost healthy year fractions required for the HALE calculation are estimated as the all-cause years lost due to disability (YLD) rate per capita, adjusted for independent comorbidity, by age, sex and country."  Life expectancy supporting the availability of healthcare.	71	Potential for inequalities in coverage, along the lines covered in 1.3 and 1.4. Access to primary care recognised by NHS Outcomes as a “longstanding inequality” <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417899/EA_2015-16_acc.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417899/EA_2015-16_acc.pdf</a> p21.
	3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	<i>The NHS constituted as comprehensive public health system, is assumed to “cover” all the population.</i>				
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	One government and one academic report have received particular attention.  Defra (2014): <a href="http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/docu">http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/docu</a>	Defra report suggests approximately 28,000 deaths in 2008 due to air pollution.			For regional disparity, London might be an interesting consideration. For example, this report focuses solely on London’s pollution problems and mortality that might be

and soil pollution and contamination		<a href="#">ments/air_quality_note_v7a-(3).pdf</a> Royal College of Physicians (2016): <a href="https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/outputs/every-breath-we-take-lifelong-impact-air-pollution">https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/outputs/every-breath-we-take-lifelong-impact-air-pollution</a>	Royal College of Physicians suggests approximately 40,000 deaths from outdoor pollutants, with more from indoor pollutants. The report noted the transfer from pollution caused by coal to pollution caused by modern transport. Evidence was found to link this to risks of asthma, diabetes, brain cognition problems, heart disease and cancer.			associated with that: <a href="https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/business/environmental-health/environmental-protection/air-quality/Documents/Impacts-Of-Air-Pollution-On-Health.pdf">https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/business/environmental-health/environmental-protection/air-quality/Documents/Impacts-Of-Air-Pollution-On-Health.pdf</a>  2010 EAC report; Royal College of Physicians – Radon, 2,300; second hand smoking 2,800-11,000  Air quality reduction, failing to meet EU targets on air quality; - UK govt has action plan – DEFRA Nox reduction.  COMEAP estimates no. of deaths officially;
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	Nothing found in ONS reports on mortality relating to water.				
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Most recent report from the ONS seems to be from 2013, using 2011 data. <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_299446.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_299446.pdf</a>	“The total number of injury and poisoning deaths in 2011 was 10,738 for males and 6,351 for females.			

			<p>Injury and poisoning deaths accounted for 3.5% of all deaths registered in England and Wales in 2011. This proportion has remained largely unchanged over the last decade.</p> <p>78% of female injury and poisoning deaths in 2011 were accidental, compared with 61% of male injury and poisoning deaths.”</p>			
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	World Bank data breaks up data into male and female. <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.PRV.SMOK.FE?locations=GB&amp;view=chart">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.PRV.SMOK.FE?locations=GB&amp;view=chart</a>	22 per cent of men aged 15 or over smoked in the UK, as of 2012, compared with 20 per cent of women aged 15 or over.			<p><b>Cancer Research has data on smoking trends in those aged 11-15:</b>  <a href="http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/risk/childhood-smoking#heading-Three">http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/health-professional/cancer-statistics/risk/childhood-smoking#heading-Three</a></p> <p><b>From Health and Social Care Information Centre Report:</b></p> <p>“Factors strongly associated with smoking for children aged 11-15 included being female, being older, partaking in other risky behaviours (drinking alcohol, drug use, truancy), and having friends and family who smoke.”</p>

						<a href="http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB17526/stat-smok-eng-2015-rep.pdf">http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB17526/stat-smok-eng-2015-rep.pdf</a>
<b>Goal 4:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Disaggregation/Notes
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	SAT results (DFE) – though unclear on “minimum proficiency” versus “expected” results <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/549432/SFR39_2016_text.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/549432/SFR39_2016_text.pdf</a>  5 GCSEs including maths and English 92014/15 – ONS)  No qualifications (2015 – ONS)	“53% of pupils reached the new expected standard and 5% reached a high standard in reading, writing and mathematics”  53.8%  8.6%	Other info focuses on literacy and numeracy on young adults or the population as a whole. See <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/384166/bis-14-1033-comparative-analysis-of-young-adults-in-england-in-international-survey-of-adult-skills-2012.pdf#page=9">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/384166/bis-14-1033-comparative-analysis-of-young-adults-in-england-in-international-survey-of-adult-skills-2012.pdf#page=9</a>		Extensive disaggregation available: gender, local authority, school type etc.
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Early years foundation state profile (DfE) <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467070/SFR_36-2015_Main_Text.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467070/SFR_36-2015_Main_Text.pdf</a>	“At a national level, 66.3 per cent of children achieved a good level of development”			<i>Definition: Good level of development</i> Children achieving a good level of development are those achieving at least the expected level within the following areas of learning: communication and language; physical development; and personal, social and emotional development; literacy; and mathematics. (this could be narrowed if required)  Extensive disaggregation available
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the	Measured by DfE	As of 2014, 97% <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uplo">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uplo</a>			

	official primary entry age), by sex		ads/attachment_data/file/324065/SFR20-2014_Text1.pdf			
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	<p>International Labour Organisation data available, broken down by sex. This is for young adults (15-29).</p> <p>Men: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.MA.ZS?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.MA.ZS?locations=GB</a></p> <p>Women: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.FE.ZS?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.FE.ZS?locations=GB</a></p> <p>World data is more limited, but a number of countries provide data for comparison here: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.MA.ZS">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.MA.ZS</a></p>	<p>Young men in education, employment or training: 89.3% in 2014, compared with 95.8% in 2004.</p> <p>Young women in education, employment or training: 86.9% in 2014, compared with 93.3% in 2004.</p>			<p>“affordable” and “quality” are key issues for UK training. EU report on “youth guarantee” within 4 regions of the UK – report is critical</p> <p>Further investigation requires on - HE, FE affordability</p>
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	<p>Some government statistics are available here, but most focus on use rather than skills: <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_404497.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_404497.pdf</a></p> <p>Eurostat records internet skills for young people</p>	XX	<p>Types of skills and use of them is difficult to measure, depending on how the skill is defined etc. A government report used data from a 2012 survey of adult skills. See the full report here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/246534/bis-13-1221-international-survey-of-adult-skills-2012.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/246534/bis-13-1221-international-survey-of-adult-skills-2012.pdf</a></p> <p>The Royal Geographical Society has issued a detailed analysis of the ‘digital divide’ in Britain. See <a href="https://21stcenturychalle">https://21stcenturychalle</a></p>	Page 124 of the government report (left) details a number of everyday uses of ICT by adults. Page 126 breaks this down further by comparing ICT use with literacy and numeracy skills.	From the RGS report:

				<a href="https://nges.org/what-is-the-digital-divide/">nges.org/what-is-the-digital-divide/</a>	<p>“5.9 million adults in the UK have never used the internet</p> <p>There are 4.1 million adults living in social housing that are offline</p> <p>The South East had the highest proportion of recent internet users (90%) and Northern Ireland was the area with the lowest proportion (80%)</p> <p>27% of disabled adults (3.3 million) had never used the internet</p> <p>Adults aged 16 to 24 years have consistently shown the highest rates of internet use between 75% and 90% of jobs require at least some computer use</p> <p>Offline households are missing out on estimated</p>	
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					savings of £560 per year from shopping and paying bills online”	
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Data on gender, other gaps – as the basis for parity indices – available for the measures above (4.1, 4.2) via DfE  Is Britain Fairer (education domain) breaks down a range of relevant statistics by gender, class, ethnicity, disability, traveller  <a href="https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/britain-fairer/britain-fairer-report/supporting-evidence/education-domain">https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/britain-fairer/britain-fairer-report/supporting-evidence/education-domain</a>  ONS has some rural/urban data in <i>Rural and urban areas: comparing lives using rural/urban classifications</i> , p46		The Social Market Foundation has published a report on educational inequalities in England and Wales. Available here: <a href="http://www.smf.co.uk/publications/educational-inequalities-in-england-and-wales/">http://www.smf.co.uk/publications/educational-inequalities-in-england-and-wales/</a>	The SMF find regional inequalities, evident from the end of primary school, even after controlling for other factors. This is a more powerful predictor than it was previously.  They continue to find income inequality in education, and this is as large as it was in the 1980s.	<i>Further investigation on ONS Labour force survey on early leaving by disadvantage might be relevant</i>
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	World Data Bank compares across countries, but UK data not available. Literacy rate here: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS</a>  The OECD report compares the UK with other OECD countries on a range of measures. See <a href="https://www.oecd.org/unit-edkingdom/United%20Kingdom-EAG2014-Country-Note.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/unit-edkingdom/United%20Kingdom-EAG2014-Country-Note.pdf</a>	From the BIS report.  “A survey carried out by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (the OECD) in October 2013— based on interviews with 166,000 people in	Expected years of schooling (Years)  ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-males-years">http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-males-years</a> )  PISA Score (0 - 600)  (OECD (2016), "PISA: Programme for International Student Assessment", OECD Education Statistics (database). DOI:	Years: 16.2  P  ISA: 502.3	“England is the only country in the developed world where the generation approaching retirement is more literate and numerate than the youngest adults, with adults aged 55 to 65 in England performing better than 16 to 24 year olds at foundation levels of literacy and numeracy”  “Out of 24 developed countries, England’s 16-65 year olds ranked 11th in

		<p>The Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) committee published a report in 2014-2015 on adult literacy and numeracy skills. See <a href="http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmselect/cmbis/557/557.pdf">http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmselect/cmbis/557/557.pdf</a></p>	<p>24 countries—found that England and Northern Ireland was ranked 22nd for literacy and 21st for numeracy.”</p>	<p><a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00365-en">http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00365-en</a> (Accessed on 16 June 2016) <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/">http://stats.oecd.org/</a></p>	<p>literacy and 17th in numeracy, with 16-24 year olds ranked 22nd and 21st respectively”</p> <p>“England was ranked 22nd for literacy and 21st for numeracy out of 24 Countries”</p> <p>“Adults in full-time employment are most likely to have the highest levels of literacy and numeracy. For literacy, unemployed people and students in England scored lower than the OECD average, and for numeracy, most groups generally performed lower than the OECD average”</p> <p>“24% of adults scored at or below Level 1 in numeracy compared with an average of 19% across all OECD countries”</p>
<p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s</p>	<p>4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment</p>	<p>The International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) commissioned a cross-national study, including England, of citizenship education. Report available here: <a href="http://www.iea.nl/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Electronic_versions/ICCS_2009_Initial_Findings.pdf">http://www.iea.nl/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/Electronic_versions/ICCS_2009_Initial_Findings.pdf</a></p> <p>OFSTED commissioned a report on citizenship education, based on data collected between 2009 and 2012 in 32 primary schools</p>	<p>Pages 23, 25, 28, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 46 of IEA report useful for comparable data, in relation to citizenship education, teaching on human rights and gender equality, and differences between different groups within countries (sex etc).</p>	<p>Government-commissioned report on effects of citizenship education in England between 2001 and 2010. Brief of report here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/192868/DFE-RB059.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/192868/DFE-RB059.pdf</a></p>	<p>From Gov. report: “there has been a marked and steady increase in young people’s civic and political participation and indications that these young people will continue to participate</p>

contribution to sustainable development		and 94 secondary schools. Summary available here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/413153/Citizenship_consolidated_report_summary.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/413153/Citizenship_consolidated_report_summary.pdf</a>	From the OFSTED report “In most of the primary schools visited, citizenship was a strong feature of the curriculum.” “In the secondary schools visited in this survey, achievement in citizenship was better than in those visited in the last citizenship survey.” Teaching deemed “not good enough” in one quarter of secondary schools.		as adult citizens” “there has been a hardening of attitudes toward equality and society, a weakening of attachment to communities and fluctuating levels of engagement, efficacy and trust in the political arena”  Young people likely to have higher support for civic institutions and participation if they have gone through citizenship education, but age, geography, class also important.	
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the	<i>On available data, assumed to be 100%</i>		Difficult to come across national infrastructure statistics, but there is	BBC Victoria Derbyshire programme	

gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)			<p>anecdotal evidence and specific research available in part: for example, BBC News reported on a study in Wales by the children’s commissioner. See here: <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-30084484">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-30084484</a></p> <p>Some data available from the English Federation of Disability Sport (EFDS). Report here: <a href="http://www.efds.co.uk/resources/facts_and_statistics">http://www.efds.co.uk/resources/facts_and_statistics</a></p> <p>General disability access figures available here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disability-facts-and-figures/disability-facts-and-figures">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disability-facts-and-figures/disability-facts-and-figures</a></p> <p><b>Rights of a disabled person in education set out on government website</b> here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/rights-disabled-person/education-rights">https://www.gov.uk/rights-disabled-person/education-rights</a></p> <p>BBC Victoria Derbyshire programme investigated violence in schools. Report here: <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-34268942">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-34268942</a></p>	report that more than 30,000 alleged crimes linked to schools were reported to police in 2014. Data tables for regions are in the article.	
<b>Goal 5:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote,	Clear “yes” - The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the	Chapter 3 of the legislation, particularly	Gender wage gap (% male wage)	Wage gap: 17.8	Legal framework in place, but formal equality need not equate to substantive equality.

<p>women and girls everywhere</p>	<p>enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>	<p>workplace and in wider society. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance</a> - full legislation available here <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/notes/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/notes/contents</a></p>	<p>Clauses 66 to 80 set out the details of the legislation relating to sex equality.</p>	<p>: OECD. 2016. OECD.Stat (database). <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/">http://stats.oecd.org/</a></p> <p>Female labour force participation, 15+ (% male) <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.ZS">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.ZS</a></p> <p>Female years of schooling (% male) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) .2015. Human Development Report. New York: Available at <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/data">http://hdr.undp.org/en/data</a></p>	<p>Labour force: 83.1</p> <p>Female schooling (% male): 98.3</p>	
<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p>	<p>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p>	<p>Best available data seems from the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS). 2014-2015 report available here: <a href="http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/docs/cps_vawg_report_2015_amended_september_2015_v2.pdf">http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/docs/cps_vawg_report_2015_amended_september_2015_v2.pdf</a></p>	<p>Report gives statistics on violence overall, then separated into domestic abuse; stalking and harassment; rape; other sexual offences; forced marriage and female genital mutilation; child abuse; trafficking and prostitution; and pornography. Pages 5-13 give the executive summary of that information.</p>			<p>Much relevant data – needs further investigation for disaggregation.</p>
	<p>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous</p>	<p>See 5.2.1 above.</p>	<p>See 5.2.1 above.</p>			

	12 months, by age and place of occurrence					
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Difficult to find data.		Closest is data from the Home Office on forced marriage. Data and report available here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/505827/Forced_Marriage_Unit_statistics_2015.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/505827/Forced_Marriage_Unit_statistics_2015.pdf</a>	<p>“In 2015, the Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) gave advice or support relating to a possible forced marriage in 1,220 cases. The FMU also received approximately 350 calls per month in total. These figures include contact that has been made to the FMU through the public helpline or by email in relation to a new case. Of the cases that FMU provided support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 329 (27%) involved victims below 18 years of age; and</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 427 (35%) involved victims aged 18-25.</li> </ul> <p>In 2015, the majority of</p>	

					cases 980 (80%) involved female victims, and 240 cases (20%) involved male victims.”	
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age			The Health and Social Care Information Centre published a report in January 2015 for the government on FGM. See <a href="http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB17021/fgm-jan-2015-exp-rep.pdf">http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB17021/fgm-jan-2015-exp-rep.pdf</a>	The report shows that 2,603 cases of FGM were reported nationally between Sep 2014 and Jan 2015. 44 new cases of FGM were for those under the age of 18.	The report breaks this data down further by trusts and region.
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	The OECD provides cross national data on time spent in paid and unpaid work. See <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=54757">http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=54757</a> – unfortunately, the UK data appears to be from 2005.  The ONS has a detailed report on the gender gap in unpaid care provision. See <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/articles/fullstorythegendergapinunpaidcareprovisionisthereanimpactonhealthandeconomicposition/2013-05-16">http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/articles/fullstorythegendergapinunpaidcareprovisionisthereanimpactonhealthandeconomicposition/2013-05-16</a>	From the OECD data:  Time spent in unpaid work per day (in minutes). Men: 140.6 Women: 257.8  Time spent in paid work per day (in minutes). Men: 297.2 Women: 196.6  From the ONS report on unpaid care work:  “In 2011, females were notably	Labour Market Statistics available here on unpaid work. See <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/june2016">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/june2016</a>	From the ONS website: “unpaid family workers were little changed at 106,000 (0.3% of all people in work)” (unpaid family work is those who work in a family business who aren’t paid a salary but benefit from profits)	

			more likely to be unpaid carers than males; 57.7 per cent of unpaid carers were females and 42.3 per cent were males in England and Wales”			
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	parliamentary briefing following the 2015 general election appears to offer reliable information: <a href="http://www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/sn01250.pdf">www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/sn01250.pdf</a>	<p>(Unless stated otherwise, data is as of June 2015:</p> <p>Cabinet: 32% are women.</p> <p>House of Commons: 191 MPs are women (29%).</p> <p>House of Lords: 191 peers are women (25%).</p> <p>Scottish Parliament: 45 MSPs are women (35%).</p> <p>Welsh Assembly: 24 AMs are women (40%).</p> <p>NI Assembly: 21 AMs are women (19%).</p> <p>London Assembly: 8 AMs are women (32%).</p>			-

			<p>European Parliament (UK members): 30 MEPs are women (41%).</p> <p>As of 2013, 32% of local authority councillors in England are women.</p>			
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	ONS women in the labour market has data? though definition of “managerial, senior managerial” an ambiguity WEF has figure for legislators, management, senior officials in 2015 global gender gap report	WEF says 35%			Definition of “managerial” present problems of comparability.
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care			Struggled to find reliable data		
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health	<p>Considered a straightforward “Yes”</p> <p><a href="http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/AboutNHSservices/sexual-health-services/Pages/guide-to-sexual-health-services.aspx">http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/AboutNHSservices/sexual-health-services/Pages/guide-to-sexual-health-services.aspx</a></p> <p>underpinning legislation not</p>		<p>Unmet demand for contraceptives (married or in a union, aged 15 - 49) %</p> <p>United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division</p>	7.4	"Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning. Women with unmet need are

	care, information and education	immediately clear: The Health and Social Care Act 2012 clarifies some of the rights, but not all.		(2015). Modelbased Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2015. New York: United Nations. <a href="http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/family-planning/cp_model.shtml">http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/family-planning/cp_model.shtml</a>		those who are want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception." This maps in here relating to access of healthcare.
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	<i>Not considered applicable – women possess formal equal rights; agricultural focus in indicator suggests focus on developing countries.</i>				
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Considered a straightforward Yes – e.g. the Equality Act 2010.				
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Ofcom provide details here: <a href="http://media.ofcom.org.uk/facts/">http://media.ofcom.org.uk/facts/</a> but not by sex.	Phone: 93% (as of Q1, 2015) Smartphone: 66% (as of Q1, 2015)			
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for	The legislation outlining this is the Equality Act 2010. Not sure of budgeting for its implementation in relation to	From one of the reports at the link in left column.			

gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	gender equality and women's empowerment	women's empowerment. Details regarding the implementation of the Act can be found here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-implementation-of-the-equality-act-2010">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-implementation-of-the-equality-act-2010</a>	<p>“Most organisations had a designated employee who was responsible for equality issues.”</p> <p>“The proportion of respondents reporting that there is a moral reason for their organisation having an approach towards equality exceeds 90 per cent in every category of organisation.”</p>			
<b>Goal 6:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	N/A	Safe drinking water. To measure this, the UK follows the guidelines set out in the World Health Organisation's Water Safety Plan (see <a href="http://www.water.org.uk/policy/drinking-water-quality/drinking-water-quality-technical-background">http://www.water.org.uk/policy/drinking-water-quality/drinking-water-quality-technical-background</a> for the technical background).	<p>Latest available figures:</p> <p>England and Wales 99.96% (reported July 2015)</p> <p>Scotland 99.89% (reported July 2015)</p> <p>Northern Ireland 99.86% (reported August 2015)</p>			<p>Though not captured by the indicator, evidence that affordability is a problem in the UK -</p> <p>“In a study on <a href="#">Water Poverty in England and Wales</a> prepared for the Family Resources User Group, we found that in 2009-10 nearly a quarter of households (23.6%) were spending more than 3 per cent of their disposable income on water. Water poverty was much higher amongst single adult and lone parent households (an</p>

			<p>Taken from <a href="http://www.water.org.uk/policy/drinking-water-quality/water-quality-standards">http://www.water.org.uk/policy/drinking-water-quality/water-quality-standards</a></p>			<p>average of 40%) than among couples and multi-unit households (with an average of 14%). One-adult households spend 7.2% of their income on water payments compared to 3.6% spent by other households.</p> <p>Water poverty rates were also much higher among households dependent on benefits: 46.6% compared with 18.8 % for those not on benefits. Having a water meter reduces rates of water poverty, primarily because bills are lower(on average by £1 a week).”  <a href="http://www.poverty.ac.uk/articles-water-utilities-inflation-low-income-households-editors-pick/water-poverty-set-soar">http://www.poverty.ac.uk/articles-water-utilities-inflation-low-income-households-editors-pick/water-poverty-set-soar</a></p>
<p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>	N/A	<p>‘Adequate and equitable’ is measured as access “to an ‘improved’ form of sanitation, such as flush toilets or latrine with a slab”  See more at: <a href="http://data.unicef.org/overview/sanitation.html#sthash.0E0tOM2R.dpuf">http://data.unicef.org/overview/sanitation.html#sthash.0E0tOM2R.dpuf</a></p>	<p>According to UNICEF (<a href="http://data.unicef.org/overview/sanitation.html">http://data.unicef.org/overview/sanitation.html</a>), 99% of the UK has access to adequate sanitation. In urban areas, this is 99% and in rural areas 100%.</p>			
<p>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and</p>	<p>6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated</p>	<p>Eurostat data appears the most recent, with data from 2008, 2009 and 2010. <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&amp;plugin=1&amp;pcode=ten00020&amp;language=en">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&amp;plugin=1&amp;pcode=ten00020&amp;language=en</a></p>	<p>2008: 97.3%  2009: 97%  2010: 97.3%</p>		<p>From DEFRA report on water treatment: “The UK’s sewerage undertakers are</p>	<p>Would need to check further whether wastewater from industry is included</p>

<p>substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>		<p>This data measures the 'Percentage of the population served by a sewer system, regardless of the availability of treatment facilities. This relates to any kind of sewage treatment (primary to tertiary) in municipal treatment plants run by public authorities or by private companies.</p>			<p>responsible for building, maintaining and improving main sewers, pumping stations, and waste water treatment facilities that service around 96% of the UK population. The remaining 4% of the population, represented by the smallest of communities and individual properties in rural areas remote from mains sewers, are generally served by privately owned, small-package treatment plants catering for small groups of houses, to septic tanks, cesspits and other in-situ treatment systems, generally serving</p>	
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					individual properties”	
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	<p>From the UN Indicators Guide: <a href="http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-03/3rd-IAEG-SDGs-presentation-UNEP--6.3.2.pdf">http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-03/3rd-IAEG-SDGs-presentation-UNEP--6.3.2.pdf</a></p> <p>““Good” indicates an ambient water quality that does not damage ecosystem function and human health according to core ambient water quality indicators.”</p> <p>They also point out that the methodology for measuring this is still being finalised. There is still no international standard from which to measure it. Early 2018 is the tentative deadline for getting feedback from individual countries.</p>		EU Water Framework directive specifies “good water quality” for the UK. JNCC Biodiversity indicator B7i tracks this. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/493028/UKBI_2015_v3a.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/493028/UKBI_2015_v3a.pdf</a>	On JNCC data, over 60% of UK surface water moderate or worse.	
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Struggled to find a set measurement or data here for the UK. Some DEFRA reports on water efficiency and the positive/negative effects of devices, but little about water-use efficiency, particularly over time.				Worth further systematic investigation
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	An Environment Agency report in 2013 looked at water stress across England and Wales. Measurement here is from low stress to moderate stress to serious stress.	Of the 24 water authorities in the report, 9 have serious stress levels, 1 has low stress, and 14			Latest data referred to is 2012 in Aquastat database,

		See Page 7 of this report <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/244333/water-stressed-classification-2013.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/244333/water-stressed-classification-2013.pdf</a>  Freshwater withdrawal (%)  FAO AQUASTAT Database <a href="http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en">http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en</a>	moderate stress levels.  7.2			
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Formally, 100% as a byproduct of response to Water Framework Directive				
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100% (Northern Ireland and RoI; Scotland and England).				
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	The ONS published a report covering the UK in 2015, comparing data between 2008 and 2012 on water-related ecosystems. It doesn't cover every aspect of the indicator, but covers some. Details here: <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171766_398822.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171766_398822.pdf</a>	“In 2008, 2% of rivers were in high ecological condition, 30% in good, 50% in moderate, 14% poor and 4% bad. Whereas in 2012, 2% of rivers were in high ecological condition, 31% in good, 46% moderate, 17% poor and 4% in bad ecological condition.”	From same report, on changing patterns of flow:	“In 2008, 10% of all rivers assessed recorded exceptionally high levels of river flow, 21% above normal, 15% notably high, 47% normal, 6% below normal, 1% notably low and 0%	Newer, better data from WFD? – area for concern: obstructions in water Widespread pollution  Data shows lack of improvement in WQ.

			“In 2008, 6% of lakes were in high ecological condition, 37% in good, 44% in moderate, 10% in poor and 3% in bad. Whereas in 2012 6% of lakes were in high ecological condition, 31% in good, 46% in moderate, 14% in poor and 2% in bad - figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.”		recorded exceptionally low levels. In 2012, 16% of all rivers assessed recorded exceptionally high levels of river flow, 17% notably high, 20% above normal, 26% normal, 6% below normal, 8% notably low and 7% exceptionally low levels.”	
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management					WFD has provisions for participation; consultation – versus participation  Activity on participation.
<b>Goal 7:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	World Bank has comparative data on this – see <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS</a>	UK: 1990 – 100% UK: 2012 – 100%	Re energy affordability in the target - general trend since 2000 has been rising fuel prices, but falling since 2014. Latest government report (June 2016) here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/go">https://www.gov.uk/go</a>		

				<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/532712/QEP_June_2016_Final.pdf">vernment/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/532712/QEP June 2016 Final.pdf</a>		
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology					Not able to find this. As shown below, DECC publishes energy use by renewable/non-renewable, but not in relation to population proportion.
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Measured for the UK – e.g. BEIS, Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) 2015, <a href="#">Renewable sources of energy</a> , Renewable sources data used to indicated progress under the 2009 EU Renewable Energy Directive (measured using net calorific values) (DUKES 6.7), July 2016	22.31% of electricity, 5.64% of heat, and 4.23% of transport fuel consumption was met by renewable sources in 2015: this equates to 8.31% of all energy.	Department for Energy and Climate Change (as it was known) publishes energy use data. See <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-section-6-renewables">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-section-6-renewables</a> for the reports.	Share of electricity generation from renewables: Q1 2016: 25.1% Q1 2015: 22.8% This was mostly due to increased capacity (i.e. not improved weather conditions: wind speed and rainfall actually fell between 2015 and 2016).	
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	DECC publishes this data. Latest report (2015) available here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/395007/stats_summary_2015.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/395007/stats_summary_2015.pdf</a>	“UK primary energy consumption fell by 2 per cent on a temperature corrected basis in 2013. Primary energy consumption has fallen in 7 of the last 8 years and is at its lowest level since 1985.”			

			<p>“Since 1980, the GDP of the UK has more than doubled, while final energy consumption is at a similar level. UK energy intensity, as a measure of energy consumption per unit of GDP, has fallen by 52 per cent over this period.”</p> <p>(see pages 7-8 of report for full data)</p>			
<b>Goal 8:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	This is available from lots of different sources, not just for the UK but to compare with others. World Bank data available here: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=GB</a>	Full trend available at the link in the left side column, but some points on the trend. 1960: 1380.3 1980: 10032.1 2000: 26400.7 2007: 48428.2 (high point) 2009: 37166.3 (low point) 2015: 43,734	Adjusted growth rate (%)  OECD. 2016. OECD.Stat (database). <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/">http://stats.oecd.org/</a>	-0.5	The annual growth rate obviously differs from adjusted, but this seemed like the sensible place to group these. Differs from annual in that "It is calculated and adjusted to (i) income levels (i.e. richer countries are expected to grow less) and (ii) relative to the US growth performance."
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	World Bank data available on this from 1991. <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.GDP.PCAP.EM.KD?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.GDP.PCAP.EM.KD?locations=GB</a>	1991: 50703 2000: 66294 2007: 77137 2009: 73450 2015: 77516			-

through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors						
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small-and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	World Bank data available on this measure and broken down by sex, but not for the UK. <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS?locations=GB</a>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Would labour force, annual population survey, tell us more?</li> </ul> Non-guaranteed hours contracts broken down by industry; distribution of workers
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP					<i>Unclear from initial examination how the material footprint differs from domestic material consumption.</i>
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic	The ONS has a range of measures relating to this. Last report (February 2016) available here: <a href="http://web.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171766_434554.pdf">http://web.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171766_434554.pdf</a>	Material consumption fairly stable between 2000 and 2007, declined in 2008 and 2009,			

	material consumption per GDP		<p>but has then been steady again.</p> <p>‘Resource productivity’ is calculated by dividing GDP by material consumption. GDP has steadily increased and consumption decreased between 2000 and 2013, suggesting that material footprint per GDP is falling.</p>			
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities			<p>ONS has data, and broken down (as best as possible by sex), but weekly not hourly. Latest report (November 2015) available here: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2015provisionalresults#average-earnings">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2015provisionalresults#average-earnings</a></p>	<p>Median gross weekly earnings. 2015: £528 2014: £518 Average growth of 1.5% per year between 2009 and 2015.</p> <p>Gender gap in median earnings. This is hourly earnings. The ONS prefers to use weekly earnings to measure earnings broadly, but hourly earnings to measure the gender gap.</p>	

					2015: 9.6% 2014: 9.4% Falling trend from above 15% since 1997.	
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<p>World Bank Data has trends over time. <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=GB</a></p> <p>ONS also has time series data on unemployment by certain groups <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/timeseriestool?topic=/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment">https://www.ons.gov.uk/timeseriestool?topic=/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment</a></p> <p>Government uses Labour Force Survey data to look at disability employment <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/406369/labour-force-survey-disabled-people.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/406369/labour-force-survey-disabled-people.pdf</a></p>	Total: 1991: 8.5 2001: 4.8 2011: 7.8 2014: 6.3			<p>Disaggregation:</p> <p>Men: 1991: 9.4 2001: 5.3 2011: 8.5 2014: 6.7</p> <p>Women: 1991: 7.4 2001: 4.2 2011: 7.1 2014: 5.8</p> <p>Disabled (<b>employment rate</b>) 2013: 44.5 2014: 46.1 Doesn't take into account reasons behind those not employed.</p> <p>16-24: 1992: 16.3 2002: 12.2 2012: 21.4 2015: 14.9</p> <p>25-49: 1992: 8.6 2002: 4.1 2012: 6.2 2015: 4.2</p> <p>50-64: 1992: 8.0 2002: 3.5</p>

						2012: 4.8 2015: 3.5  65+ 1992: 4.5 2002: 2.3 2012: 2.3 2015: 1.8
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	16-24: 1992: 16.3 2002: 12.2 2012: 21.4 2015: 14.9  Regional breakdown available.		North East <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthenortheasthi01">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthenortheasthi01</a> North West <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthenorthwesthi02">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthenorthwesthi02</a> Yorkshire and the Humber <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforyorkshireandthehumberhi03">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforyorkshireandthehumberhi03</a> East Midlands <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsfortheeastmidlandsh04">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsfortheeastmidlandsh04</a> West Midlands <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsfortheeastmidlandsh04">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsfortheeastmidlandsh04</a>	All regions from 2015-2016 for 18-24. 15-24 not available as one body. Note the national statistic is 16-24, not 18-24. Regional breakdown can also include 16-17 (available in links).  North East: All: 17.5 Men: 17.3 Women: 17.8  North West: All: 12.2 Men: 14.4 Women: 9.8  Yorkshire and the Humber: All: 13.0 Men: 14.3 Women: 11.5  East Midlands:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Potentially, labour force survey might provide 15 year old data</i></li> <li>- <i>Inequalities between region; crosscutting deprivation and NEETs</i></li> <li>- <i>Sustainability of employment, longer term</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Are concerns</i></p> <p><i>Reverse target and improve quality?</i></p>

				<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthewestmidlandshi05">atasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthewestmidlandshi05</a> East of England <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsfortheeastofenglandhi06">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsfortheeastofenglandhi06</a> London <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforlondonhi07">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforlondonhi07</a> South East <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthesoutheasthi08">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthesoutheasthi08</a> South West <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthesouthwesthi09">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthesouthwesthi09</a> Wales <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforwaleshi10">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforwaleshi10</a> Scotland <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforscotlandhi11">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforscotlandhi11</a>	All: 9.4 Men: 9.7 Women: 9.1  West Midlands: All: 13.3 Men: 14.8 Women: 11.7  East of England: All: 8.5 Men: 9.9 Women: 6.9  London: All: 16.0 Men: 16.4 Women: 15.6  South East: All: 10.9 Men: 11.3 Women: 10.5  South West: All: 11.0 Men: 12.0 Women: 10.0  Wales: All: 13.5 Men: 13.1 Women: 13.9  Scotland: All: 13.9 Men: 17.5 Women: 10.1  Northern Ireland:	
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				Northern Ireland <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsfornorthernirelandhi12">http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsfornorthernirelandhi12</a>	All: 15.1 Men: 18.1 Women: (not available – a 50/50 gender split would suggest 12.1)	
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Child Labour, age 5 - 14 (%)  UNICEF global databases, 2015, based on DHS, MICS and other nationally representative surveys. <a href="http://www.data.unicef.org/child-protection/child-labour.html">http://www.data.unicef.org/child-protection/child-labour.html</a>	0%			UNICEF place this value at 0% on the basis of: sources of data [which] include nationally representative household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Reproduction Health Surveys (RHS) and AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), as well as vital registration systems
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	The government's 'Health and Safety Executive' publish annual reports on occupational injuries. The most recent report (2014-2015) is available here: <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/overall/hssh1415.pdf">http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/overall/hssh1415.pdf</a>	"1.2 million people who worked during the last year were suffering from an illness they believed was caused or made worse by their work, of which 0.5 million were new conditions that started during the year."			<i>Struggled to find any specific data on sex and migrant status breakdowns, but there are specific work-related illness statistics (eg lead poisoning) which are broken down by sex here: <a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/index.htm">http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/tables/index.htm</a></i>

			<p>“142 workers were killed at work, a rate of 0.46 fatalities per 100,000 workers”</p> <p>“76,000 other injuries to employees were reported under RIDDOR, a rate of 293 per 100,000 employees.”</p> <p>“23.3 million days were lost due to work-related ill health and 4.1 million due to workplace injury.”</p> <p>“Injuries and new cases of ill health resulting largely from current working conditions cost society an estimated £14.3 billion in 2013/14 (based on 2013 prices).”</p>			
	8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national			Different ways to measure this: One component might be trade union membership. Figures in the next column:	Taken from the gov.uk website <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/trade-union-statistics-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/trade-union-statistics-2015</a>	

	legislation, by sex and migrant status				- selected dates below  1892: 1576000 1914: 4145000 1939: 6298000 1960: 9835000 1979: 13212000 1997: 7801000 2010: 7261000 2013: 7011000	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate			Obviously very difficult to measure.	Visit Britain estimates that by 2025, tourism will be worth 9.9% of total GDP ( <a href="https://www.visitbritain.org/visitor-economy-facts">https://www.visitbritain.org/visitor-economy-facts</a> )	
	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	Visit Britain has statistics on number of jobs related to tourism industry – though credibility of numbers needs further check	2013: total of 3.1m jobs (or 9.6% of total employment)			
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Total figures available in a parliamentary briefing here <a href="http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN00385/SN00385.pdf">http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN00385/SN00385.pdf</a>	2012: Post office branches: 11500 Main banks and building societies: 8837 Total: 20337	ATMs (per 100,000)  IMF (International Monetary Fund ). 2015. Financial Access Survey, 2015 <a href="https://data.imf.org/?sk=E5D">https://data.imf.org/?sk=E5D</a>	129.8	There seems to be a large discrepancy between these figures. The figure provided by LINK coincides much more closely with the figure reached by the IMF.

		<p>Adult population of UK estimated at approximately 49 million, and that's what I've based the total per 100000 adults on.</p>	<p>Total: 41.5 per 100000 adults.</p> <p>2000: Post office branches: 18393 Main banks and building societies: 11026 Total: 29419 Total: 60.0 per 100000 adults.</p> <p>World Bank data (<a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FB.CBK.BRCH.P5?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FB.CBK.BRCH.P5?locations=GB</a>) suggests 25.2 per 100000 adults as of 2013, based on Financial Survey Data. This may just be banks and building societies (i.e. not post office branches).</p> <p>According to LINK, the main provider of ATMs in the UK, there are over 70,000 ATMs in the UK (as of 2015).</p>	CAB7E-A 5CA-4892-A6EA-598B5463A34C		
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	World Bank data available here <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/WP_time_01.1?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/WP_time_01.1?locations=GB</a>	2014 data (15+): All: 98.9% Men: 99.2% Women: 98.7%			

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP			Not sure how this should be measured. The ONS provides a breakdown of the welfare budget, but that only provides part of a response: <a href="http://visual.ons.gov.uk/welfare-spending/">:http://visual.ons.gov.uk/welfare-spending/</a>	Breakdown of welfare budget (financial year 2014-2015). Pensions: 42% Family benefits: 17% Disability benefit: 16% Social services: 13% Housing benefit: 10% Unemployment benefit: 1%	
<b>Goal 9:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	<i>From available data, assumed to be close to 100% - sustainable and resilient infrastructure might take on a broader meaning in a UK context (see right)</i>		Plenty of data on UK infrastructure. The ONS collects data to put together what they call 'The National Balance Sheet', which includes the nation's assets, including infrastructure. The 2015 estimates can be found here: <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/cap-stock/the-national-balance-sheet/2015-estimates/index.html">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/cap-stock/the-national-balance-sheet/2015-estimates/index.html</a>  <b>Logistics performance index (1-5)</b>  World Bank. 2016. World Development Indicators. The World Bank. Retrieved 7 July 2016, from <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/pr">http://data.worldbank.org/pr</a>	"At the end of 2014, the total net worth of the UK was estimated at £8.1 trillion. This was equivalent to an average of £125,000 per person or £302,000 per household."  LPI: 4.2	Sustainability and resilience of infrastructure might be measured in other, more relevant ways  LPI, QOI indicators do not align with 9.1.1 or 9.1.2 specifically but clearly provide illuminating information for <b>SDG 9.1</b>  In addition to this, data collected on <b>internet use</b> seems to be part of overall logistics concerns. The LPI, for example, listing access to information technology as an important indicator of logistical development. The figure of <b>91.6%</b> of population with access to the internet is given from the <b>ITU</b> (International Telecommunication Union) 2015. ICT Statistics

				<p>oducts/wdi and  <a href="http://lpi.worldbank.org/">http://lpi.worldbank.org/</a></p> <p><b>Quality of Overall Infrastructure (1 - 7):</b></p> <p>World Economic Forum .2016. Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016. Geneva: World Economic Forum.  <a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-">http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-</a></p>	Overall quality: 5.3	<p><a href="http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx">http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx</a>. This data seems to be constructed on the basis of a survey to the respective countries' National Office for Statistics and then calculated by an 'agreed methodology', looking at whether individuals have accessed the internet in the last three months.</p>
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	<p>Dept for Transport has almost all of this data. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/about/statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport/about/statistics</a>  Individual forms in the next column</p>	<p>Air traffic data collected since 1950. No. of terminal passengers (selected dates).  1950: 2.1 million  1970: 31.6 million  1990: 102 million  2010: 211 million  2014: 238 million</p> <p>Bus traffic data:  2014-2015: 5.2 billion bus passenger journeys in Great Britain. Over 2.3 billion of these were in London. There were 9.8 million concessionary bus passes (old age/disabled).</p> <p>Road traffic:</p>			

			2015: 317 billion miles, of which cars were 248 billion, vans 47 billion, HGV vehicles 17 billion, and buses and motorcycles 3 billion each. More details here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/524267/road-traffic-estimates-gb-2015-summary-factsheet.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/524267/road-traffic-estimates-gb-2015-summary-factsheet.pdf</a>			
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Parliamentary briefing from 2015: <a href="http://www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/sn01942.pdf">http://www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/sn01942.pdf</a>	“The manufacturing industry... in 2013, accounted for 10% or £150.7 billion of national economic output.” (full details over time available on page 4).		“Almost 70% of Research & Development investment is in the manufacturing sector, and goods produced in the sector account for 44% of all UK exports.”	
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Again, see parliamentary briefing (above)	Manufacturing industry employs around 2.6 million people in the UK. Full table on page 6 of report.			
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added			Report on small businesses here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/4">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/4</a>	“There were a record 5.4 million private sector	Question of comparability between small industry and small businesses:

countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets				<a href="#">67443/bpe_2015_statistical_release.pdf</a>	<p>businesses at the start of 2015. This is an increase of 146,000 since 2014 and 1.9 million more since 2000. 76% of businesses did not employ anyone aside from the owner.”</p> <p>“just under a fifth of all SMEs were operating in Construction, compared to less than 1% in the Mining, Quarrying and Utilities sector” Full information about the breakdown on Page 12 of this report: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467443/bpe_2015_statistical_release.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467443/bpe_2015_statistical_release.pdf</a></p>	
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit					

<p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p>	<p>9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added</p>			<p>Range of measurements here. For example, the total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent) for the UK over time can be found here <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.GHGT.KT.CE?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.GHGT.KT.CE?locations=GB</a></p> <p>CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) can be found here <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC?locations=GB</a></p> <p>CO2 emissions and comparisons between UK and other EU countries can be found here <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&amp;init=1&amp;language=en&amp;pcode=tsdgp410&amp;plugin=1">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&amp;init=1&amp;language=en&amp;pcode=tsdgp410&amp;plugin=1</a></p>	<p>On total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent), it is falling over time. 1970: 839587 1990: 777244 2010: 609587</p> <p>CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) 1970: 11.7 1990: 9.7 2010: 7.8</p>	<p><i>Some wider aspects of the target are not covered by the indicator</i></p>
<p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p>	<p>9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</p>	<p>ONS has data on research and development expenditure – see table of expenditure over time here <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/governmentpublicsectorandtaxes/researchanddevelopmentexpenditure/timeseries/gba/gerd">https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/governmentpublicsectorandtaxes/researchanddevelopmentexpenditure/timeseries/gba/gerd</a></p> <p>Stat report: <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/governmentpublicsectorandtaxes/researchanddevelopmentexpenditure/bulletins/ukgrossdomesticexpenditureonresearchanddevelopment/2014">https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/governmentpublicsectorandtaxes/researchanddevelopmentexpenditure/bulletins/ukgrossdomesticexpenditureonresearchanddevelopment/2014</a></p>	<p>R&amp;D expenditure: 2006: £22.9bn 2010: £26.2bn 2014: £30.6bn</p> <p>“Total R&amp;D expenditure in the UK in 2014 represented 1.67% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), unchanged from 2013. This was below the European Union (EU-28) provisional estimate of 2.03%</p>			

			of GDP, but the 11th highest of all member countries.”			
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	OECD (2016), Researchers (indicator) <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/">http://stats.oecd.org/</a>	8.9			
<b>Goal 10</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	<p><i>Relevant data, but no clear picture:</i></p> <p>There is World Bank Data on “Annualized average growth rate in per capita real survey mean consumption or income, bottom 40% of population (%)”, but for the UK it is only available for 2012.</p> <p>More general data for the whole of society is available. ‘Income per capita’ data is available here: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.ADJ.NNTY.PC.KD.ZG?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.ADJ.NNTY.PC.KD.ZG?locations=GB</a> –</p> <p>Total figures for household expenditure can be found on the World Bank</p>	<p>For 2012, this was 1.7% down on the previous year, but there is no other data available.</p> <p>the full data year-on-year is in the link, but a snapshot is shown below: 1980: -2.5% 1990: -0.2% 2000: +3.2% 2010: +2.7% 2014: +1.8%</p> <p><i>cannot find data broken down further into groups, such as the bottom 40%, for the UK.</i></p> <p>Total household expenditure in the UK (US\$): 1970: \$77.32bn</p>	<p>There is data on the bottom 40% of the population for certain measures (mobile phone use, for instance) but I cannot find it for household expenditure. The ONS collects data which measures expenditure by income, but they focus mainly on the poorest fifth of households. See here <a href="http://visual.ons.gov.uk/uk-perspectives-personal-and-household-finances-in-the-uk/">http://visual.ons.gov.uk/uk-perspectives-personal-and-household-finances-in-the-uk/</a></p> <p>The Neighbourhood Statistics group has some useful interactive chart data on household spending between 2013 and 2014. <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc203/index.html">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc203/index.html</a></p>		

		data. <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.PRVT.CD?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.PRVT.CD?locations=GB</a>	1990: \$649.874bn 2010: \$1.5tn 2015: \$1.848tn			
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities			DWP report covering 2013-2014 looks at proportion of people living below the 60 per cent threshold, not 50, but interesting all the same. See the full report here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/437246/households-below-average-income-1994-95-to-2013-14.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/437246/households-below-average-income-1994-95-to-2013-14.pdf</a>	2013-2014. Percentage (%) in relative low income, below 60% of median threshold: Before housing costs: 15% After housing costs: 21%	Before housing costs, those living in families with at least one disabled member, 3.7 million individuals are in relative low income.  Working age adults 'are much more likely to be in low income if their family had a disabled member - 22 per cent with a disabled member in relative low income compared to 12 per cent with no disabled member BHC'.  The percentage of individuals in relative low income BHC, in families where at least one member is disabled remained unchanged at 20 per cent in 2013/14"  "In 2013/14, 14 per cent of pensioners were in relative low income AHC, compared to 21 per cent of the whole population."  "In 2013/14, 21 per cent of pensioners aged 85 and over were in relative low income BHC, compared to 12 per cent for those aged 65 to 69."  "2013/14 estimates show that 27 per cent of pensioners living in a household headed by someone of Asian/Asian British

						<p>background were in relative low income AHC, compared to 13 per cent living with a White head of household.”</p> <p>“Northern Ireland had the highest percentage of individuals in relative low income at 20 per cent BHC” (3-year average, as yearly figures deemed too volatile)</p> <p>“The South East had the lowest percentage of individuals in relative low income at 12 per cent BHC” (3-year average, as yearly figures deemed too volatile)</p> <p>(Chart 3.4 (page 37) shows the regional breakdown of relative low income in full)</p>
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			Government issues annual report on Hate Crime. Latest report (2014-2015) here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467366/hosb0515.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467366/hosb0515.pdf</a>	<p>“In 2014/15, there were 52,528 hate crimes recorded by the police, an increase of 18 per cent compared with the 44,471 hate crimes recorded in 2013/14”</p> <p>Crime survey data estimates 222,000 hate crimes per year on average</p>	<p>Breakdown of hate crimes (reported):  Race: 82%  Sexual orientation: 11%  Religion: 6%  Disability: 5%  Transgender: 1%  (Possible for crimes to cover more than one aspect – hence above 100%).</p> <p>Crime survey data indicates race was the most common factor here, followed by disability.</p>

				<p>The Ministry of Justice issues quarterly statistics on employment tribunals, including those related to discrimination in the workplace. See here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/tribunals-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/tribunals-statistics</a></p>	<p>between 2012 and 2015.</p> <p>Claims: April 2014-March 2015: 61,308 2013-2014: 105,803 2012-2013: 191,541</p>	<p>Data for 2014-2015 not so clear-cut annually, but 2013-2014 data shows a breakdown of tribunal cases. Gender: 14,000 (approx.) Disability: 5,000 (approx.) Race: 4,000 (approx.) Age: 3,000 (approx.)</p> <p>There are debates surrounding the reasons behind the drop in claims. UNISON argue that tribunal fees (brought in 2013-2014) cause people to not bring claims about. The increasing role of ACAS in mediating disputes is also argued to be a large factor. See here for more detail: <a href="http://www.morton-fraser.com/knowledge-hub/employment-tribunal-awards-statistics-2014-2015">http://www.morton-fraser.com/knowledge-hub/employment-tribunal-awards-statistics-2014-2015</a></p>
<p>10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>	<p>10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers</p>	<p>Bank of England report on Labour share of GDP here (<a href="http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/publications/Documents/speeches/2015/speech864.pdf">http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/publications/Documents/speeches/2015/speech864.pdf</a>)</p>	<p>From Bank of England report (page 5): “Since the crisis real wages have fallen faster even than UK productivity, which itself has been extraordinarily weak having flat-lined for the past six years. Put differently, labour’s share of the national income pie has fallen since 2009,</p>	<p>Gini coefficient provides an index from which to measure inequality, with 0 representing a society where everybody earned the same, and 1 representing a society where one person earned all income. UK gini statistics can be found here: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/household-income/nowcasting-household-income-in-the-uk/2014-15/chd-fig-3.xls">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/household-income/nowcasting-household-income-in-the-uk/2014-15/chd-fig-3.xls</a></p> <p>The Palma ratio looks at the income share of the top 10%, compared to that of the bottom 40%. The higher the number, the higher the</p>	<p>Gini coefficient over time (selected dates – full data in link in left column) 1977: 0.27 1987: 0.33 1997: 0.35 2007: 0.34 2014: 0.32</p> <p>Palma data over time: 1975: 0.97 1985: 1.19 2000: 1.46 2005: 1.32 2010: 1.37</p>	

			from around 58% to 53%”	proportion of income in the top 10%. Data available here: <a href="https://stats.ukdataservice.ac.uk/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=IDD#">https://stats.ukdataservice.ac.uk/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=IDD#</a>		
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	UK data available on the IMF website ( <a href="http://data.imf.org/?sk=9F855EAE-C765-405E-9C9A-A9DC2C1FEE47&amp;ss=1412342664798">http://data.imf.org/?sk=9F855EAE-C765-405E-9C9A-A9DC2C1FEE47&amp;ss=1412342664798</a> )	<p>Range of data available. Some of the primary highlighted indicators below.</p> <p>Capital to assets ratio: Q2 2011: 5.24 Q2 2015: 6.31</p> <p>Bank underperforming loans, to total loans: 2011: 4.0 2015: 1.4</p> <p>Bank Regulatory Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets: 2011: 15.7 2015: 17.9</p>			

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	<i>Considered inapplicable for UK domestic analysis</i>					
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	<i>No data found on first investigation</i>				-
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Ranges of applicable and useful data available, but not directly from government or not exact sources. See right.	The cost of remitting from the UK varies per destination country and transfer method. The major money transfer operators (e.g. Western Union, MoneyGram) typically charge from 7 to 11% of the total amount remitted.”	The Migration Observatory team at Oxford University produced a detailed report on migrant remittances this year. In particular, they highlighted that ‘there is no official mechanism for recording... remittances from the UK’. The various estimates and issues surrounding it are shown right, all taken from the MO report. <a href="http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/migobs/Briefing%20-%20Migrant%20Remittances.pdf">http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/sites/files/migobs/Briefing%20-%20Migrant%20Remittances.pdf</a>	“Estimated amounts of remittances sent from the UK in 2014 vary widely from £1.5 billion to £16.5 billion - <b>See Table 1 of report for detail here).</b>  However, all main data sources agree that the UK is	

			World Bank data from 2015 (cited in the MO report) showed costs of 6%-9% to transfer money to Bangladesh, 7%-9% to Nigeria, 7%-10% to Pakistan, and 8%-10% to Poland.		one of the top-10 remittances sending countries in the world.”	
<b>Goal 11</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	<p>On the assumption that all “inadequate housing” is not “decent housing”:</p> <p>From Gov.UK: To be considered ‘decent’ a dwelling must satisfy four criteria: it must meet the statutory minimum standard for housing; be in a reasonable state of repair; have reasonably modern facilities and services; and have a reasonable degree of thermal comfort. In 2008 a third (33 per cent) of all dwellings in England (7.4 million) were considered to be non-decent.</p> <p>The English Homes survey shows data on ‘decent’ housing. Latest report (2016, covering 2014-2015) is here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/50106">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/50106</a></p>	<p>“In 2014, a fifth of dwellings (20% or 4.6 million homes) failed to meet the Decent Homes standard, a reduction of 3.1 million homes since 2006, when 35% of homes failed to meet the standard.”</p> <p>“The private rented sector had the highest proportion of non-decent homes (29%) while the social rented sector had the lowest (14%). Among owner occupied homes, 19% failed to meet the Decent Homes standard in 2014.”</p>			

		<a href="#">5/EHS Headline report 2014 -15.pdf</a>	Figure 2.5 of the report (page 32) shows the trend over time.			
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	A Department for Transport report (most recent, 2013) covering the accessibility by public transport to key services, namely schools, hospitals, food stores, town centres and employment. See <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/357713/accessibility-statistics-2013.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/357713/accessibility-statistics-2013.pdf</a>	“The average minimum travel time to the nearest service by public transport / walking was lowest for primary schools and food stores (7 minutes) and highest for hospitals (25 minutes).”	The National Travel Survey looks at mobility difficulty – relevant to determining convenient access - defined by respondents saying ‘they have difficulties travelling on foot, by bus or both’. Full statistics here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/456901/nts0622.xls">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/456901/nts0622.xls</a>	Those with mobility difficulty, by age: All adults: 9% 16-49: 3% 50-59: 7% 60-69: 13% 70+: 32%	Clear rural/urban difference: “Average minimum access times were higher for users in rural areas compared with urban areas (see chart 2). In 2013 the average travel times to the range of 7 key services by public transport were 10 minutes for urban areas and 19 minutes across all rural areas.”
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	<i>Precise ratio not found in initial search</i>		Government office for science report on Land Use Futures <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/288845/10-634-land-use-futures-summary.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/288845/10-634-land-use-futures-summary.pdf</a> offers reflection on the issues surrounding the ratio in the UK		
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	<i>Terms unclear; hard to find data</i>				
11.4 Strengthen	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and	Total figures hard to find, as expenditures comes from	Funding for English heritage,			

<p>efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p>	<p>private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment ) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)</p>	<p>many different sources, but government's details of English Heritage funding are here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/news/spending-round-201516-full-details-of-funding-for-dcms-bodies-published">https://www.gov.uk/government/news/spending-round-201516-full-details-of-funding-for-dcms-bodies-published</a> and here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/news/dcms-settlement-at-the-spending-review-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/news/dcms-settlement-at-the-spending-review-2015</a></p>	<p>2014-2015: £80 million in capital. English Heritage has been split in to two groups in recent years: English Heritage and Historic England. One covers the maintenance of sites, and the other the day-to-day operation of them to the public.</p>			
<p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people<sup>a</sup></p>	<p>- Covered in 1.5.1</p>				<p>-</p>
	<p>11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and</p>	<p>Covered in 1.5.2</p>				<p>-</p>

	disruption of basic servicesa					
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Latest ONS report comes from March 2016 (covering 2014-2015), and is available here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509422/LACW_quarterly_stats_Apr_to_June_2015.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509422/LACW_quarterly_stats_Apr_to_June_2015.pdf</a>	“Total waste generated by households over the 12 months to June 2015 was 22.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.6 per cent compared to the previous 12 months to June 2014.”			
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Report for DEFRA from 2012 available here <a href="https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat11/1212141150_AQEG_Fine_Partuculate_Matter_in_the_UK.pdf">https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat11/1212141150_AQEG_Fine_Partuculate_Matter_in_the_UK.pdf</a> The broader section of reports and publications on the subject can be found here <a href="https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/library/aqeg/publications">https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/library/aqeg/publications</a>	10.8  29000 deaths from PM 2.5 (over 25s), but UK generally meets international standards, except for parts of london.			Government is taking emissions reduction approach – targets need to be identified.  Disaggregation: some evidence shows that socially deprived groups most affected in UK cities (Namdeo, Stringer, 2008)
		No2 standards?				
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			Difficult to find data on this – partly because of definition of open space for public use, but especially on the breakdown by certain groups.  Forum for the Future is a charity in the UK that between 2007 and 2010 collated a ‘sustainable cities index’, which ranked the 20 largest cities on	Most sustainable cities, according to Forum for the Future: 2007: Brighton 2008: Bristol 2009: Newcastle 2010: Newcastle	

				environmental impact, quality of life, and sustainable futures. More detail here: <a href="https://www.forumforthefuture.org/project/sustainable-cities-index/overview">https://www.forumforthefuture.org/project/sustainable-cities-index/overview</a> – obviously this doesn't give comparison with other countries, or a 'score' from which to rank the UK though.		
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	The ONS latest report is from July 2016 (covering the year ending March 2016). This indicator is not measured on its own, but falls under the category 'violence without injury'. Report here <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016">http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016</a> – this data is not broken down in terms of sex, age and disability, but I assume the ONS have that data if you want to dig deeper.	From the 2016 report: "The increase in "violence without injury" is partially due to a 90% rise in harassment offences in the latest year compared with the previous year (up to 155,809 from 81,796). The rise in harassment is almost entirely the result of the expansion of this category in April 2015 to include 2 additional notifiable offences that were previously not included in the police recorded crime series. These are "Disclosure of private sexual photographs and films with the			5.2.1 concerns harassment of women by a partner, so slightly different focus.

			intent to cause distress or anxiety” and “Sending letters with intent to cause distress or anxiety”; the latter thought to account for around 95% of these newly added offences. Overall, the expansion of the harassment category is thought to account for around half of the increase in “violence without injury”.”			
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	According to a government-commissioned report, 54% of the UK’s population live in a city (“defined on the basis of best-fit local government areas to their Primary Urban Areas”) – extent of integrated development planning needs further assessment.				
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters,	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a	The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 means that local authorities have statutory duties to maintain services and deliver emergency responses to situations. Focus in particular appears to be on the environment, weather and terrorism.	There is not information readily available on whether local authorities adopt the DRR framework, but a national government website redirects people to their local authority			

and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels			emergency resilience plan, depending on their postcode – see <a href="https://www.gov.uk/local-planning-emergency-major-incident">https://www.gov.uk/local-planning-emergency-major-incident</a>			
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	This is considered to be a “yes” for the UK. The UK government’s detail on emergency planning is here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/emergency-planning">https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/emergency-planning</a>				but the nuance more interesting depending on the definitions of what is a ‘good’ risk reduction strategy.
<b>Goal 12:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/disaggregation
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	UK government doesn’t seem to be too forward on this. The government <b>in 2003</b> published its understanding of SCP as: “Continuous economic and social progress that respects the limits of the Earth’s ecosystems, and meets the needs and aspirations of everyone for a better quality of life, now and for future generations to come”. That was in a document named ‘Changing Patterns’, which is available in the government archive here: <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20040106004346/http://defra.gov.uk/environment/business/scp/changing-patterns.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20040106004346/http://defra.gov.uk/environment/business/scp/changing-patterns.pdf</a>		There are a series of Eurostat indicators relating to SCP, but they represent related indicators rather than a definitive one. See here <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/indicators/sustainable-consumption-and-production">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/indicators/sustainable-consumption-and-production</a>		

		<p>A report by the University of Cambridge (published in 2007) focused on businesses and what they could do with SCP, but little on government itself. See here: <a href="http://www.cisl.cam.ac.uk/publications/publication-pdfs/sustainable-consumption.pdf">http://www.cisl.cam.ac.uk/publications/publication-pdfs/sustainable-consumption.pdf</a> – similarly, the IPPR published a study on business case studies and sustainable consumption (see <a href="http://www.ippr.org/files/images/media/files/publication/2013/02/sustainable-consumption-UK_Feb2013_10302.pdf?noredirect=1">http://www.ippr.org/files/images/media/files/publication/2013/02/sustainable-consumption-UK_Feb2013_10302.pdf?noredirect=1</a>)</p> <p>Since then, not as much has been published. In April 2011, the coalition government published a <i>Sustainable Consumption and Production Evidence Plan</i> (see here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69249/pb13513-ep-scp.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69249/pb13513-ep-scp.pdf</a>), which was designed to help the DEFRA team:</p> <p>‘Maintain a clear “line of sight” between policy objectives and evidence needs;  Ensure best use of others” evidence and maximise opportunities for partnerships;  Show a clear rationale and value for money for Defra investment in evidence;  Prepare for policy evaluation’.</p> <p>Since then, not much has happened. Much of the</p>				
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		material is in the archive, not on the DEFRA website itself. DEFRA doesn't appear to be updating the SCP with annual data, as it has done in relation to many of the other indicators listed.				
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	ONS has data on this from 2000 to 2013, but not all of it matches the exact indicators. Section is here <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/articles/ukenvironmentalaccounts/howmuchmaterialistheukconsuming/ukenvironmentalaccounts/showmuchmaterialistheukconsuming#main-points">https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/articles/ukenvironmentalaccounts/howmuchmaterialistheukconsuming/ukenvironmentalaccounts/showmuchmaterialistheukconsuming#main-points</a>	<p>“The amount of material consumed in the UK has fallen from a peak of 889.9 million tonnes in 2001 (15.1 tonnes per person) to 659.1 million tonnes (10.3 tonnes per person) in 2013.”</p> <p>“Material consumption was lowest in 2011 at 642.0 million tonnes (10.1 tonnes per person).”</p> <p>Material footprint per capita and per GDP not available directly from ONS (to my knowledge), but this comes from the ONS report on material consumption:</p> <p>“Over the 2000 to 2013 period, resource</p>			

			productivity (the relationship between economic activity and material consumption), in the UK has positively increased, rising 59.4% from £1.87 per kilogram in 2000 to £2.98 per kilogram in 2013, reflecting the shift away from manufacturing towards financial and other service industries.”			
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	<b>See above.</b>				
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index	DEFRA publishes an annual ‘food statistics pocketbook’, which looks at food production and waste. 2015 (latest) report here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/526395/food-pocketbook-2015update-26may16.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/526395/food-pocketbook-2015update-26may16.pdf</a>	“15 million tonnes of food and drink was wasted in the food chain in 2013 in the UK. Around 41 mt of food are purchased in the UK annually (mainly for use in the home), meaning that the quantity wasted in the supply chain is equivalent to	The Guardian has a report using Eurostat data highlighting the UK as the worst in the EU for food waste (followed by Germany, the Netherlands, France and Poland). The article is available here <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/22/uk-tops-chart-of-eu-food-waste">https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/22/uk-tops-chart-of-eu-food-waste</a> but I cannot find the Eurostat data (apologies).		Wld be interesting, also comparative perspective

			<p>about one third of the food purchased.”</p> <p>Of the 15 million tonnes: Households: 7 (mt) Manufacturing 3.92 (mt) Hospitality: 0.92 (mt) Grocery/retail/wholesale: 0.25 (mt) Others: 3 (mt)</p> <p>“Of the 7 mt of household food and drink waste, 4.2 mt was avoidable, 1.2 mt was possibly avoidable and 1.6 mt was unavoidable.”</p>			
<p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>	<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p>	<p>UK party to Basel convention since 1994; party to Rotterdam since 2004; party to Stockholm since 2005. See here: <a href="http://synergies.pops.int/">http://synergies.pops.int/</a></p> <p>-</p> <p>It is party to the Montreal Protocol and its various amendments. See here <a href="http://ozone.unep.org/en/treaties-and-decisions/montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer">http://ozone.unep.org/en/treaties-and-decisions/montreal-protocol-substances-deplete-ozone-layer</a></p> <p>It is party to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine</p>				<p>We identify the relevant agreements as the Rotterdam, Stockholm &amp; Basel Conventions and Montreal Protocol, and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, (London Convention) amended in 2006 (London Protocol)</p>

		Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter.				
	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Eurostat data available on total hazardous waste from 2004-2012, broken down by groups, and also available per capita.	<p>Total hazardous waste (in tonnes):</p> <p>2004: 298,798,846</p> <p>2006: 291,147,402</p> <p>2008: 282,222,127</p> <p>2010: 236,568,049</p> <p>2012: 241,100,639</p> <p>Total hazardous waste (kg per capita):</p> <p>2004: 4,981</p> <p>2006: 4,785</p> <p>2008: 4,566</p> <p>2010: 3,769</p> <p>2012: 3,785</p> <p>Household hazardous waste (in tonnes):</p> <p>2004: 31,007,480</p> <p>2006: 32,446,328</p> <p>2008: 31,539,338</p> <p>2010: 28,620,730</p> <p>2012: 27,506,380</p> <p>Household hazardous waste (kg per capita)</p> <p>2004: 517</p> <p>2006: 534</p> <p>2008: 510</p> <p>2010: 456</p> <p>2012: 432</p>			

<p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>	<p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p>	<p>A DEFRA report from December 2015 covers recycling data from 2010 to 2014. See here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/487916/UK_Statistics_on_Waste_statistical_notice_15_12_2015_update_f2.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/487916/UK_Statistics_on_Waste_statistical_notice_15_12_2015_update_f2.pdf</a> (see Page 2 for data)</p>	<p>Tonnes of material recycled:  2010: 10,879,000 (40%)  2011: 11,496,000 (43%)  2012: 11,603,000 (44%)  2013: 11,445,000 (44%)  2014: 12,044,000 (45%)</p> <p>The recycling rate has generally been highest in Wales, and lowest in Scotland. Scotland and Wales have both improved between 2010 and 2014 – less improvement from England and NI.</p>			
<p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>	<p>12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</p>					<p>UK <i>coverage</i> of companies publishing sustainability reports focuses on the lack of reports. The Guardian reports that of the 4,609 companies on the world's leading stock exchanges, only 128 (3%) published sustainability reports. See <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2014/oct/13/97-companies-fail-to-provide-data-key-sustainability-indicators-stock-exchange-report">https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2014/oct/13/97-companies-fail-to-provide-data-key-sustainability-indicators-stock-exchange-report</a> – of the 46 stock exchanges, London is listed 9<sup>th</sup> in the list. <i>Global</i></p>

						<i>Compact UK</i> discusses the SDGs and its company members, but not specifically those who publish sustainable reports.
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	<p><i>Government action detailed below: extent and speed of implementation; ambition of implementation, key to any evaluation:</i></p> <p>“The UK Government’s 2005 Sustainable Development Strategy set out the ambitious goal to make the UK a leader in the EU in sustainable procurement by 2009.” As part of that, in 2006 they commissioned a report called ‘Procuring the Future’. See here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69417/pb11710-procuring-the-future-060607.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69417/pb11710-procuring-the-future-060607.pdf</a></p> <p>In 2014, DEFRA published on its website guidelines for sustainable public procurement, using the ‘Procuring the Future’ report as a starting point. They provide a range of tools – see <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sustainable-procurement-tools">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sustainable-procurement-tools</a> for more information.</p>		The government has a series of ‘Government Buying Standards’ (GBS) for a range of sectors, from electrical goods to furniture (see <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sustainable-procurement-the-government-buying-standards-gbs">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sustainable-procurement-the-government-buying-standards-gbs</a> for full list). The standards take into account: energy in use; water in use; end of life costs (repairability, upgradeability, recyclability, hazardous material); and resource efficiency. The GBS meets the EU’s ‘Green Public Procurement’ priorities. See here: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm</a>		
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including	<p>A and B) National education policies and curricula</p> <p>In 2014, the HEA published a guide to assist staff in higher</p>		The Scottish Government has a section on its education website on sustainable development education, focusing on principles, the curriculum, policy and		

<p>lifestyles in harmony with nature</p>	<p>climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p>	<p>education incorporate sustainable development into their curricula. See here <a href="http://www.qaa.ac.uk/en/Publications/Documents/Education-sustainable-development-Guidance-June-14.pdf">http://www.qaa.ac.uk/en/Publications/Documents/Education-sustainable-development-Guidance-June-14.pdf</a></p> <p>The Sustainable Development Commission (govt's independent adviser on sustainable development) sets out the work between 2004-2011 to implement SDG guidelines on sustainable development, focusing on sustainable buildings and education sustainable development See <a href="http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/pages/education.html">http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/pages/education.html</a> - evidence of this work can be found in some local council publications. For example, see Newcastle and Norfolk's guidelines on sustainable schools and education here <a href="https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/wwwfileroot/legacy/childrens-service/Sustainable_schools_a_brief_introduction.pdf">https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/wwwfileroot/legacy/childrens-service/Sustainable_schools_a_brief_introduction.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.schools.norfolk.gov.uk/view/NCC103946">http://www.schools.norfolk.gov.uk/view/NCC103946</a> - however, many of the publications and strategies have now been moved to the government website archives, and it does not seem to be as prominent with the Department of Education since 2010. The Sustainable</p>		<p>resources for download. See <a href="http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/learningandteaching/learningacrossthecurriculum/themesacrosslearning/globalcitizenship/sustainabledevelopment/introduction.asp">http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/learningandteaching/learningacrossthecurriculum/themesacrosslearning/globalcitizenship/sustainabledevelopment/introduction.asp</a></p>		
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		Development Commission was closed in 2011.				
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	The IMF has cross-country data on energy subsidies. The database, from July 2015, is available here <a href="http://www.imf.org/external/np/fad/subsidies/data/codata.xls">http://www.imf.org/external/np/fad/subsidies/data/codata.xls</a> – these subsidies cover petroleum, natural gas, coal and electricity. The data is broken down by these types in the Excel spreadsheet (see link).	2015 UK energy post-tax subsidies as a % of GDP, compared with a selection of other countries (see link left for full country list). UK: 1.45 US: 3.61 China: 19.47 Germany: 1.38 France: 0.95  Total 2015 UK energy post-tax subsidies (\$bn), compared with a selection of other countries (see link left for full country list). UK: 36.70 US: 605.90 China: 1844.00 Germany: 50.29 France: 26.59	The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is an independent thinktank that has published a report on G20 subsidies for fossil fuel. Both from 2015, its G20 summary is here <a href="https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9958.pdf">https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9958.pdf</a> and its UK summary is here <a href="https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9977.pdf">https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9977.pdf</a>	From the ODI UK report (page 2): “The UK stands out as a major industrialised economy that, despite the G20 pledge, has dramatically increased its support to fossil fuels in recent years. While other nations have responded to the drop in energy prices by reducing fossil fuel consumer subsidies, the UK has reduced taxes on fossil fuel production, increasing subsidies to fossil fuel producers.	ODI “Many of the changes to the UK’s tax regime for oil and gas are very recent and will not come into effect until 2015 or later and are therefore not captured in the totals reported here. For more information on the new national subsidies provided in the UK in 2015 see Box 5 in the full report, Empty promises: G20 subsidies to oil, gas and coal production.”
<b>Goal 13:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies <sup>a</sup>	The UK govt does not register a score on the comparative disaster risk reduction progress scale – see other countries’ data		The UK government does not appear to have official strategies as such, but DFID supports other countries with developing strategies. See		Some overlap here and below

natural disasters in all countries		<p>here <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.CLC.DRSK.XQ">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.CLC.DRSK.XQ</a></p> <p>- Though see data under earlier indicators</p>		<p>here <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/fightingpoverty/disaster_risk_faq.asp">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/fightingpoverty/disaster_risk_faq.asp</a> and <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/186874/defining-disaster-resilience-approach-paper.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/186874/defining-disaster-resilience-approach-paper.pdf</a></p>		
	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people <sup>a</sup>	<p>Struggling to find deaths/persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people but general data is available on the EMDAT database. <a href="http://www.emdat.be/advanced_search/index.html">http://www.emdat.be/advanced_search/index.html</a></p>	<p>UK (deaths): 2009: 24 2010: 0 2011: not available 2012: 8 2013: 783 2014: 5 2015: 14</p> <p>UK (affected) 2009: 4080 2010: 0 2011: not available 2012: 3785 2013: 4800 2014: 18540 2015: 63600</p> <p>Missing persons data not available from EMDAT.</p>			
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of	<p>The government's climate change action plan is available here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2010-to-2015-government-policy-climate-change-adaptation/2010-to-2015-government-policy-climate-change-adaptation">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2010-to-2015-government-policy-climate-change-adaptation/2010-to-2015-government-policy-climate-change-adaptation</a></p>				

	climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)					
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	The Coalition Government issued a press release in April 2013 outlining the position of climate change in its education curricula. They were responding to criticism that climate change was not going to be part of the national curricula. See here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/news/climate-change-in-the-draft-national-curriculum">https://www.gov.uk/government/news/climate-change-in-the-draft-national-curriculum</a>	From the government press release:  “It is not true that climate change is being removed from the National Curriculum. It is specifically mentioned in the science curriculum, and both climate and weather feature throughout the geography curriculum.  Nowhere is this clearer than the science curriculum for 11- to 14-year-olds, which states that pupils should learn about the	The Gordon Brown Labour government published an advice document for schools to improve its energy efficiency and climate change performance (not curricular, but more infrastructure). See <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/DCSF-00366-2010.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/DCSF-00366-2010.pdf</a>  As with the sustainable development education goal above, the Scottish government does more here. See <a href="http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/exploringclimatechange/">http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/exploringclimatechange/</a> for a body of resources for schools and teachers.  A Manchester charity provides teaching resources		

			<p>“production of carbon dioxide by human activity and the impact on climate”. This is explicit coverage of the science of climate change. It is at least as extensive, and certainly more precise, than the current science National Curriculum for that age group, which says only that “human activity and natural processes can lead to changes in the environment.”</p> <p>Additionally, the Royal Geographical Society says the draft geography programme of study will provide “a sound underpinning of factual knowledge to prepare, at GCSE and A level, for pupils to study the topics that confront us all, globally, as citizens and which are</p>	<p>on climate change, but its relationship with government is unclear.  <a href="http://www.teachclimatechange.org/">http://www.teachclimatechange.org/</a></p>		
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			inherently geographical, such as climate change, pollution, 'food, water and energy' security and globalisation.'"			
	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	<i>Not applicable to uk domestic context</i>		Again, plenty of examples of DFID work (both pre- and post-2010) on UK support for other countries, but little on the UK itself.		-
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<b>Goal 14:</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	See Indicator B5bi ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4229">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4229</a> )  There is also the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (see more here: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/eu-coast-and-marine-policy/marine-strategy-framework-directive/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/eu-coast-and-marine-policy/marine-strategy-framework-directive/index_en.htm</a> )		A study by Imperial College London ( <a href="http://www.imperial.ac.uk/media/imperial-college/grantham-institute/public/publications/briefing-papers/The-ocean-plastic-pollution-challenge-Grantham-BP-19_web.pdf">http://www.imperial.ac.uk/media/imperial-college/grantham-institute/public/publications/briefing-papers/The-ocean-plastic-pollution-challenge-Grantham-BP-19_web.pdf</a> ) shows that the UK makes up 7.7% of Europe's plastic consumption, and that much of the floating plastic from the UK ends up in the Arctic. This makes floating plastic debris density in the UK's waters potentially misleading.		<i>See if there are any relevant reporting requirements under the requirement of the Ramsar Convention. Could also check the UK's 5<sup>th</sup> national Report to CBD.</i>

				The coalition government (2010-2015) had a policy to reduce phosphates in detergents, particularly in laundry detergent by 2013 and by dishwasher detergent by 2017.		
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	JNCC's response to this appears to be to define indicators for ecosystems: see <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6801">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6801</a> . The last named report, on physical damage does not appear to be available online.  DEFRA highlights their ecosystems approach to the UK environment – see here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ecosystems-services">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ecosystems-services</a> – the UK National Ecosystem Assessment also promotes the value of the benefits of the environment to the rest of the society – see here <a href="http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx">http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx</a>				
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Note: This is about process and not monitoring levels of acidification.		Cannot find official data on this, but DEFRA has data on acidifying gases over time. See this report from 2012. <a href="http://data.defra.gov.uk/env/doc/Environmental%20Statistics%20key%20facts%202012.pdf">http://data.defra.gov.uk/env/doc/Environmental%20Statistics%20key%20facts%202012.pdf</a>  JNCC Indicator B3 (under development) may	“Emissions of ammonia have fallen by 21 per cent between 1980 and 2010, but increased by 0.5 per cent between 2009 and 2010. Emissions in 2010 were 4	

				<p>contribute (a%,in a very diffuse way)</p>	<p>per cent below the international target for the UK.”</p> <p>“Emissions of nitrogen oxides have fallen by 62 per cent between 1990 and 2010, and fell by 3 per cent between 2009 and 2010. Emissions in 2010 were 5 per cent below the lowest international target for the UK.”</p> <p>“In the period 2006-08, the UK experienced a decrease in the percentage area of sensitive habitats that exceeded critical loads for acidification and eutrophication compared to 2004-06, although there</p>	
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					is no clear trend in the last decade.”	
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	<p>A parliamentary briefing details fish stocks in the UK between 2005 and 2014. See Page 15 of this report <a href="http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN02788/SN02788.pdf">http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN02788/SN02788.pdf</a> – some data from this in the next column.</p> <p>See JNCC Indicator B2.</p>	<p>The briefing has five different status of stock: Red; yellow; dark green and light green, which range from reduced capacity to full capacity and sufficient sustainability (grey is the final column, representing unknown capacity).</p> <p>Fish stocks (as of 2014):</p> <p>North Sea Cod: Red West of Scotland Cod: Red Irish Sea Cod: Red Celtic Sea: Grey</p> <p>North Sea Haddock: Grey West of Scotland Haddock: Grey North Sea, Skagerrak &amp; W Scotland: Light green</p> <p>North Sea Plaice: light green</p>			

			<p>Irish Sea Plaice: grey</p> <p>North Sea Sole: light green Irish Sea Sole: red Eastern Channel Sole: dark green Western Channel Sole: grey</p> <p>Herring: light green</p> <p>Mackerel: light green</p>			
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	<p>The Joint Nature Conservation Committee is responsible for identifying and providing conservation advice on MPAs in UK offshore waters. Coverage can be found on their interactive map here <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5201">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5201</a> and an overview here <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4549">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4549</a></p> <p>See also Indicator C1</p>	<p>“In the UK, <b>approximately 17%</b> of our waters are currently within MPAs. There are 99 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) with marine components, 102 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) with marine components, 52 Marine Conservation Zones and 30 Nature Conservation Marine Protected Areas. You can view and download the boundaries of the MPAs in UK</p>			

			waters on our interactive MPA map.”			
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiationc	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Calls for evaluation of “progress of degree of implementation” – e.g. of relevant EU instruments: <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1414576491083&amp;uri=URISERV:l66052">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1414576491083&amp;uri=URISERV:l66052</a> <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1414576491083&amp;uri=URISERV:pe0005">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1414576491083&amp;uri=URISERV:pe0005</a>	One analysis by NGOs here: <a href="http://eu.oceana.org/sites/default/files/oceana_iuu_report_01_02_16_web.pdf">http://eu.oceana.org/sites/default/files/oceana_iuu_report_01_02_16_web.pdf</a>	NGOs report Signs are that enforcement of laws against illegal fishing is falling. The Guardian reports that the Marine Management Organisation, the enforcement body, has had its budget cut by 30% since 2010-2011. See the report here <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/30/action-against-illegal-fishing-falls-after-cuts-at-enforcement-agency-and-the-budget-report">https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/may/30/action-against-illegal-fishing-falls-after-cuts-at-enforcement-agency-and-the-budget-report</a> here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/446310/MMO2015annualreport.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/446310/MMO2015annualreport.pdf</a>	“The steep drop in activity is revealed in data that the enforcement agency, the Marine Management Organisation (MMO), released to Greenpeace in response to freedom of information requests.  It shows that the annual number of prosecutions fell to 14 in 2014 and 2015, compared with an average of 23 in each of the three years before. Written and verbal warnings have fallen by 66% and 53% respectively over the last five years. Inspecting the lorries	This links to World Trade Organisation work to eliminate perverse subsidies – further examination required

					carrying fish from ports is also vital to prevent fraud, but these checks have fallen by almost half since 2013.”	
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	This is relevant to UK Overseas Territories. There is no mention of them in <i>UK Biodiversity Indicators 2015</i> It should, however, feature in UKOT work and environment plans.					
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Relates to Aichi Target 19. Also consider International Whaling Commission and artisanal whaling (not sure about any indicators though)  As of 2016, I cannot find evidence that the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN’s recommendation of guidelines for small-scale fisheries has been adopted by the EU, despite calls for this to happen (See <a href="http://slowfood.com/slowfish/pagine/eng/news/dettaglio_news.lasso?-idn=60">http://slowfood.com/slowfish/pagine/eng/news/dettaglio_news.lasso?-idn=60</a> ). Part of the problem is the lack definitions and measurements of small-scale fisheries. The UK’s measurement is different to the EU, and the name is even				- <b>CJ comment: it might be worth contacting Jeremy Phillipson, who is at the Centre for Rural Economy at Newcastle, who has responded to DEFRA consultations on the Common Fisheries Policy.</b>

		different (some prefer small-scale, others artisanal).				
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	The UK appears reasonably well-set in its implementation of UNCLOS, and focus is on maintaining their current status, and providing the support for overseas territories. See <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-maritime-limits-and-law-of-the-sea">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-maritime-limits-and-law-of-the-sea</a>				UK has acceded to and ratified UNCLOS – any commentary on extent of implementation welcome
<b>Goal 15</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	This is such a broad targets in envelopes a range of UK biodiversity indicators, but still has gaps in its coverage: See C2 (under development) and C3. Also C1c. Also links to Ramsar commitments, CBD and a range of EU activities (Water Framework, Ministerial Conference on Protection of the Environment and the Alpine Convention. Drylands less relevant.  The Forestry Commission publishes annual statistics on woodland areas in the UK. Latest report (2015) is here	“The area of woodland in the UK at 31 March 2015 is estimated			

		<a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/ForestryStatistics2015.pdf/\$FILE/ForestryStatistics2015.pdf">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/ForestryStatistics2015.pdf/\$FILE/ForestryStatistics2015.pdf</a>	to be 3.15 million hectares. This represents 13% of the total land area in the UK, 10% in England, 15% in Wales, 18% in Scotland and 8% in Northern Ireland.”			
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	See some of indicators picked about above, plus C1a. Similar to the marine protected areas in 14.5.1, here is the list of protected areas <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4549">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4549</a>				
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	See Indicator B1. The UK’s commitments on forest management can be found here <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/edik-59fp39">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/edik-59fp39</a>				
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area			Exact data on this is understandably difficult to find, but the Committee on Climate Change has submitted evidence to the Environmental Audit Committee Inquiry in relation to soil erosion. See here <a href="https://documents.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/CC-C-Written-Submission-to-Environmental-Audit-">https://documents.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/CC-C-Written-Submission-to-Environmental-Audit-</a>	From the report “Actual soil erosion is difficult to monitor over time at the national scale. However, modelling of the factors associated with soil erosion suggests the risk has	-

				Committee-Inquiry-into-Soil-Health.pdf	<p>decreased gradually across all grades of agricultural land since the 1960s. This is primarily due to an increase in the area under low-risk crops. For example, the area of land under oil seed rape, where only one field in 100 is at risk of erosion, doubled between 1988 and 2010. At the same time, the area covered by high risk crops such as potatoes and sugar beet declined by around one-third.”</p> <p>“There has, however, been a substantial increase in the area of UK land under the high-risk crop of maize, from 27,000</p>	
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					<p>hectares in 1988 to 196,000 hectares in 2014. Of this, the majority (93%) was grown in England. A survey of over 3,000 sites in south-west England found that the soil structure of three-quarters of fields under maize were damaged to the extent that rainfall is unable penetrate the upper soil layers, resulting in silt-laden run-off during periods of heavy rainfall”</p>	
<p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p>	<p>15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</p>	<p>Mountains – definitional issue and could be seen as globally localised (e.g, Himalaya, Andes and Alps) UK has ‘upland’ habitats, but these can occur at sea level, depending on latitude.</p>		<p>The National Ecosystem Assessment provided a review of mountain ecosystems in 2011. The section of the report about mountains is here <a href="http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=3ef%2bGcq2VLw%3d&amp;tabid=82">http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=3ef%2bGcq2VLw%3d&amp;tabid=82</a> and the full report is here <a href="http://uknea.unep-">http://uknea.unep-</a></p>	<p>“Mountains, Moorlands and Heaths (MMH) cover about 18% of the UK”</p> <p>“Substantial changes to the extent, condition and use of MMH habitats have</p>	

				<a href="http://wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx">wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx</a>	<p>taken place since 19451. The greatest losses in extent have been for Bog, and upland and lowland heathland. Much of the once moss-dominated mountain habitats in Wales and England has been converted to grassland. Such losses have been limited during the last two decades. Nonetheless, there is widespread evidence of longterm reductions in habitat condition, notably: greater peat erosion; loss of structural diversity; decreases in species richness; and the expansion of grasses at the expense of</p>	
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					moss and dwarf shrub-dominated communities. The economy in MMH areas has shifted from one based largely on farming to one where tourism and recreation are also important.”	
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	<i>lack of data anywhere on this so far. An FAO presentation (see <a href="http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/lon/Ewald%20Rametsteiner%20Presentation.pdf">http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/lon/Ewald%20Rametsteiner%20Presentation.pdf</a>) lists data as “N/A”.</i>				
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index		Mammals: 5 Birds: 8 Reptiles: 1 Amphibians: 0 Fishes: 47 Molluscs: 5 Other Inverts: 13 Plants: 16 Fungi & Protists: 6 Total: 101	The later part is Aichi Target 12: look at indicators C3b and those in C4-C7 (under development). All are relevant, if not direct indicators.  The Red List Index details endangered species in each country. See here <a href="http://cmsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/summarystats/2016-1_Summary_Stats_Page_Documents/2016_1_RL_Stats_Table_5.pdf">http://cmsdocs.s3.amazonaws.com/summarystats/2016-1_Summary_Stats_Page_Documents/2016_1_RL_Stats_Table_5.pdf</a>  Defra information on protection of plants is available here <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3202">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3202</a>		The first part relates to process – taking action to address some of the ‘states’ of habitats revealed in earlier targets. Again, much under CBD Aichi targets.  -

				<p>Defra information on protection of birds is available here  <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3203">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3203</a></p> <p>Defra information on protection of animals is available here  <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3204">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=3204</a></p>		
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	<p>This is the Nagoya Protocol of CBD, which the UK has ratified: See <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/abs">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/abs</a>.</p> <p>UK seems to seek to lay down appropriate legislation on Nagoya Protocol: e.g. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/biodiversity-implementing-the-nagoya-protocol-in-the-uk">https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/biodiversity-implementing-the-nagoya-protocol-in-the-uk</a></p>				
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	<p>Globally there is considerable action and the UK has led some of this. Measuring at UK level is not clear though. Look at UNODC work and ICWCC (<a href="https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php">https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php</a>). CITES is working on reporting and UK is engaged. Will need to find appropriate documents in agenda of CITES Standing Committee and CoP. See <a href="https://cites.org/eng/news/pr/wildlife_crime_consortium_launches_enforcement_indicators_13012016">https://cites.org/eng/news/pr/wildlife_crime_consortium_launches_enforcement_indicators_13012016</a></p>	<p>Wildlife crime statistics:  2008-2009:  51 convictions</p> <p>2009-2010:  106 convictions</p>			<p>Although seizures can be monitored and returned, it is clear that triangulation from various sources is key (ie to compare seizures with enforcement effort).</p> <p>The main role of the UK National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU) is to assist in the prevention and detection of wildlife crime. It is independent, but funded by DEFRA, the Home Office and other sources. The last annual report came from 2010 (see here <a href="http://www.nwcu.police.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/NWC">http://www.nwcu.police.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/NWC</a></p>

		There doesn't appear to be specific data on poaching and trafficking in a UK context though				U-Annual-Report-2010.pdf) but it seems the organisation still exists.
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	<p>A summary of statistics and facts about non-native species is available here <a href="http://www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?pageid=258">http://www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?pageid=258</a></p> <p>A Non-native species strategy was published in 2008, and updated in 2015, under the responsibility of Defra, the Scottish Government and the Welsh Government. See here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/455526/gb-non-native-species-strategy-pb14324.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/455526/gb-non-native-species-strategy-pb14324.pdf</a></p> <p>See JNCC Indicators B6</p>				The total annual cost of invasive non-native species to the British economy is estimated at approximately £1.7 billion.
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	<p>Defra implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 is available here <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6178">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6178</a> , following a meeting in 2011 to review policy (see here <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5781">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5781</a>)</p>	<p>Good progress, it seems but more to be done. See this quote:          “In the review, a small number of gaps were identified where there were no current indicators for particular CBD goals and targets. One such gap related to indicators for reporting on how the value of</p>			A 2013 report also details the progress of UK overseas territories. See here <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/ot_AICHIREPORT17-07-2013-14-04-submitted.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/ot_AICHIREPORT17-07-2013-14-04-submitted.pdf</a>

			<p>biodiversity has been integrated into public and business decision making...</p> <p>Potential means of measuring this will be dependent on a number of factors, including the extent to which systems of payments for ecosystems services are implemented, and developments in the incorporation of biodiversity values and other forms of natural capital into national accounting systems.”</p>			
<p>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>Considered relevant for domestic UK context because of “public expenditure”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- JNCC Indicator E2</li> </ul> <p>Defra spending on biodiversity is available here <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4251">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4251</a></p>	<p>“Public sector spending on UK biodiversity increased between 2000-01 and 2008-09, from £288 to £627 million, but this has since fallen to £452 million in 2014-15. Expenditure decreased between 2013-14 and 2014-15. In 2014-15 it was 57 per cent above</p>			<p>A Guardian report from 2015 details the spending cuts to affect Defra <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/nov/11/defra-hit-by-largest-budget-cuts-of-any-uk-government-department-analysis-shows">https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/nov/11/defra-hit-by-largest-budget-cuts-of-any-uk-government-department-analysis-shows</a></p> <p>Defra spending alongside NGO funding and other spending can be seen here (2015 report) <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/492551/15__Expenditure_2015_Final.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/492551/15__Expenditure_2015_Final.pdf</a></p>

			spending in 2000-01.”			
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	<i>Note: this ODA-related equivalent of 15a is excluded by virtue of the ODA focus.</i>				
<b>Goal 16</b>						
Target	Indicator(s)	UK commensurable indicator	Performance	Other UK relevant indicator (s)	Performance	Notes/ Disaggregation
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	UK data here: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5?locations=GB</a>  All country data here: <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IHR.PSRC.P5</a>  Data not broken down by sex and age	UK (over time): 1995: 1.5 2000: 1.7 2005: 1.5 2010: 1.2 2012: 1.0  All country data (only available for 2012, but other countries individually available over time): 2012: 6			
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	World Bank Data has ‘battle-related deaths’ data, and only for 1989-1998. See here <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.BTL.DETH?locations=GB">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.BTL.DETH?locations=GB</a>	UK (over time) (total – not per 100,000): 1989: 34 1998: 29	Ulster University has a database of conflict-related deaths in Ireland, 1969-2001 that may be of interest. See here <a href="http://www.cain.ulst.ac.uk/su">http://www.cain.ulst.ac.uk/su</a>	The Guardian data suggests 1117 British security deaths in NI between 1969 and	

		<p><i>The presumption here is that this concerns deaths only of the reporting country's nationals.</i></p>		<p>tion/ , or a Guardian summary of the data between 1969 and 2010 is available here:  <a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1hRidYe3-avd7gvlZwVi1YZB7QY6dKhekPS1I1kbFTnY/edit#gid=0">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1hRidYe3-avd7gvlZwVi1YZB7QY6dKhekPS1I1kbFTnY/edit#gid=0</a></p> <p>BBC report on UK death toll in Iraq since 2003.  <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-10637526">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-10637526</a></p> <p>Government report on UK death toll in Afghanistan since 2001.  <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/fields-of-operation/Afghanistan">https://www.gov.uk/government/fields-of-operation/Afghanistan</a></p> <p>The Independent has a map detailing British conflict-related deaths since 1945. It cites the Ministry of Defence as a source, but I am unable to verify it. The MoD does not appear to have the data online. Indy report here  <a href="http://indy100.independent.co.uk/article/map-all-the-british-soldiers-who-have-been-lost-in-conflict-since-1945--gy5VEbnIve">http://indy100.independent.co.uk/article/map-all-the-british-soldiers-who-have-been-lost-in-conflict-since-1945--gy5VEbnIve</a></p>	<p>2010, with the heaviest casualty year 1972 (148).</p> <p>179 British servicemen and servicewomen killed in Iraq between 2003 and 2009.</p> <p>“454 British forces personnel or MOD civilians have died while serving in Afghanistan since the start of operations in October 2001.” Of those, 405 were killed in hostile action. “Following a helicopter crash on 11 October 2015, 2 further UK personnel have died while serving in Afghanistan, taking the total number of military deaths to 456.”</p>	
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					The Independent report 7145 British military deaths since WWII.	
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	<p>Difficult to define this exactly. For example, the ONS statistics on violent crime cover minor assaults that result in no physical harm. The latest report (July 2016) is available here: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016">http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016</a></p> <p>Data is reported as figures, not as proportion of population. Difficult to translate this, as some people may have been subjected more than once.</p>	<p>From the ONS:</p> <p>Violent crime offences: “Latest CSEW data showed there were an estimated 1.3 million incidents of violence experienced by adults aged 16 and over in the latest survey year”. No statistically significant change compared with the previous year, but the ONS say there was a sharp fall in violent crime between 1995 and 2002, and then a gradual decline since. This decline has slowed since 2014.</p> <p>Sexual offences reported 2015-2016: 106,378. This is a 21% increase from the previous year, but</p>			<p>Regional breakdown of this data can be found here <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables/current/crimeinenglandandwalesyearendingmarch2016policeforcearea.xls">https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables/current/crimeinenglandandwalesyearendingmarch2016policeforcearea.xls</a> (Table 1 for figures – Table 3 for change between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016), but again it is reported as figures, not as proportion of population. This makes translation very difficult.</p>

			ONS suggest this is more to do with promotional campaigns to get people to come forward.			
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Gallup commissioned a poll on <b>feeling safe walking alone at night</b> for their 'Global Law and Order' report (2016). The Independent got the data and made a table. It is available here <a href="http://indy100.independent.co.uk/article/the-countries-where-people-feel-safest-walking-home-alone-at-night--W1Onafnf6g">http://indy100.independent.co.uk/article/the-countries-where-people-feel-safest-walking-home-alone-at-night--W1Onafnf6g</a>  ONS have an indicator on feeling very safe walking home at night in their 2016 wellbeing survey (for 2014/15):	People that feel safe walking alone <b>at night</b> (other countries also in Indy table). UK: 79%  85.8% (men) 61.7% (women)			<i>Some comparators, for context(on Gallup measure):</i> Norway: 86% Spain: 85% USA: 72% Russia: 54% Brazil: 36% Turkey: 60%
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			The NSPCC have commissioned studies on child abuse and neglect by caregivers (2014 report here <a href="https://www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/evaluation-of-services/keeping-children-safe-report.pdf">https://www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/evaluation-of-services/keeping-children-safe-report.pdf</a> ), but doesn't match the indicator closely. Government data seemingly not available.		
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	UK's National Crime Agency collects quarterly data on referrals to them regarding potential victims of trafficking. The report states very specifically that <b>it does NOT provide any analysis of the picture of human</b>	"3266 potential victims were referred in to the National Referral Mechanism in 2015; a 40% increase on 2014".	Comparative data very difficult to use, for obvious reasons.		

		<p><b>trafficking in the UK.</b> See here  <a href="http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/676-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2015/file">http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/676-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2015/file</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/676-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2015/file">http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/676-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2015/file</a></p>				
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18			<p>The ONS has statistics on experience of sexual violence among adults aged 16 to 59, but not 18 to 29. See here  <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualsupplementarytables/march2016/supplementarytablescrimeinenglandandwalesyearendingmarch2016.xls">http://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualsupplementarytables/march2016/supplementarytablescrimeinenglandandwalesyearendingmarch2016.xls</a></p>	<p>Victims of sexual violence, people aged 16-59, in their lifetime.  All: 11.8  Men: 3.6  Women: 19.9</p> <p>In the past year:  All: 2.0  Men: 0.7  Women: 3.2</p>	
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	<p>Annual crime statistics report available here  <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2016">http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2016</a></p>	<p>This is from the ONS report: “The police recorded 4.5 million offences in the year ending March 2016, an annual rise of 8%. However, this series is not considered a reliable indicator of trends in</p>			

			<p>crime; most of the latest rise is thought to be due to improved crime recording practices and processes leading to a greater proportion of reports of crime being recorded in the last year than in the previous year.”</p> <p>Throughout the report, the ONS refers to improvements both in the willingness of victims to report, but also the processes that make it easier for people to do so.</p>			
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	The latest Offender Management Statistics bulletin, released quarterly, is available here <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/541499/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-bulletin-jan2-mar-2016.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/541499/offender-management-statistics-quarterly-bulletin-jan2-mar-2016.pdf</a> (January to March 2016).	<p>“As at 30 June 2016, 9,288 prisoners were on remand. Since early 2015, the remand population has been steadily decreasing.” Men: 8764 Women: 524</p> <p>“There has been a 21% drop in the remand population compared with 30 June 2015.”</p>			Needs further extrapolation to express as a % of prison population

<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</p>			<p>Very difficult to find exact data. For example, the Global Financial Integrity report does not have data for the UK. Reports abound of UK financial flows (for example, see <a href="http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/1d805534-1185-11e6-839f-2922947098f0.html">http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/1d805534-1185-11e6-839f-2922947098f0.html</a>), but reliable data itself is hard to find.</p>		<p>The Financial Secrecy Index (<a href="http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/FSI-Rankings-2015.pdf">http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/FSI-Rankings-2015.pdf</a>) ranks the UK 15<sup>th</sup> on this list, although including its dependent territories would rank it 1<sup>st</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup>, depending on the weighting methods</p>
	<p>16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments</p>			<p>Doesn't seem to be data on seized firearms, but the ONS tracks firearm offences here <a href="http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7654/CBP-7654.pdf">http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7654/CBP-7654.pdf</a> (data right)</p> <p>Knife crime statistics can be found in the ONS crime report. <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016</a></p>	<p>“For the year ending March 2015 there were a total of 7,866 recorded firearm offences in England &amp; Wales. This was an increase of just under 2% on the number of offences recorded during the year ending March 2014”</p> <p>“Since 2002/03 there has been a general decline in the recorded use of firearms. In 2002/03 there were just over 24,000 firearm offences. By</p>	

					<p>2014/15 there were just under 7,870 recorded offences – a decrease of just over 16,200 (67%) compared to 2002/03. The number of firearm offences recorded declined by just over 5% per annum between 2002/03 and 2014/15.”</p> <p>“Offences that involved a knife or sharp instrument<sup>3</sup> also showed an increase (10%, to 28,664 offences<sup>4</sup>) during the latest year. However, we have seen a general downward trend in this series over the longer-term and hence, the latest figures are 12% lower than in the</p>	
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					year ending March 2011.”	
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	difficult to get official, wholly credible data on this.		Transparency International’s 2013 report on the UK is here <a href="http://www.transparency.org/gcb2013/country?country=united_kingdom">http://www.transparency.org/gcb2013/country?country=united_kingdom</a>	“Of those who came into contact with this service, the following percentage of people reported paying bribes to the following: Judiciary: 21% Police: 8% Medical services: 3% Registry and permit services: 11% Tax revenue: 4% Utilities: 3% “	
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	<i>Data for businesses hard to find</i>				
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)					<i>Needs further investigation</i>

	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	The Institute of Customer Services UK conducts an annual survey of satisfaction with various products and services (including public services). The latest report (July 2016) is available here <a href="https://www.instituteofcustomerservice.com/research-insight/research-library/downloads/5b396513edc168acd30a9273031c9986">https://www.instituteofcustomerservice.com/research-insight/research-library/downloads/5b396513edc168acd30a9273031c9986</a> (I had to register to download this, so let me know if the direct link doesn't work)	Satisfaction with public services (national): July 2016: 74.1% January 2016: 73.0% July 2015: 71.8%  (Local) July 2016: 73.9 January 2016: 73.8 July 2015: 72.9			Satisfaction with public services, broken down by groups (July 2016) National-ALL: 74.1% National-DISABLED: 72.4% Local-ALL: 73.9% Local-DISABLED: 72.3%
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Breakdown of positions in national and local legislatures by sex is shown in Indicator 5.5.1.  In June 2014, the House of Commons Library published a report on women in public service. See here <a href="http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN05170">http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN05170</a>  The ONS has data on the age groups of public and private sector employees. The most recent report I can find to cover this is from March 2014 ( <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_355119.pdf">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_355119.pdf</a> – go to pages 7 and 8).  For a report on the social background of MPs from the House of Commons Library, see here	Average age of MP: 50  Women in public life (%): Population: 51 MPs (2013) 23 Lords (2013) 23 Cabinet (2014) 14 MSPs (2011) 35 AMs (2011) 48 MLAs (2011) 14 Board of public bodies (2012) 35 Senior civil service (2013) 36 Justice of the Supreme Court (2013) 8 GPs (2012) 47 NHS Consultants (2012) 32 Secondary head teachers (2009) 39 University Professors (2011-12) 21			This is potentially quite a big one – can you identify the data and link it in the first instance? Maybe one to come back to, or where there is currently insufficient disaggregation

		<p><a href="http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-7483">http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-7483</a></p> <p>A 2014 Judiciary Attitudes Survey can be found here <a href="https://www.judiciary.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/jac-2014-results.pdf">https://www.judiciary.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/jac-2014-results.pdf</a> – for the average age of various posts in the judiciary, see Page 5.</p>	<p>FTSE 100 directors (2013) 17</p> <p>“The public sector generally consists of an older workforce than the private sector. Around 15% of employees in the private sector are aged 16 to 24 compared with around 5% of employees in the public sector, and around 44% of public sector workers are aged 35 to 49 compared with around 36% of private sector workers.”</p> <p>Average age of judicial posts in England and Wales (based on those who responded to survey):  Justices of Appeal: 62  High Court Judge: 59  Circuit Judge: 59  District Judge: 56</p>			
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is			ONS, 2016: voter turnout at 2015 general election	66.2%	Is Britain Fairer data set asks about local influence, political activity, voting – but not
				Trust in national government	31%	

	inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group					directly this question <a href="https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/britain-fairer/britain-fairer-report/supporting-evidence/participation-influence-and-voice-domain">https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/britain-fairer/britain-fairer-report/supporting-evidence/participation-influence-and-voice-domain</a>  -Extensive disaggregation
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	<i>Inapplicable in UK domestic context</i>					
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Registration a legal requirement. Proportion of unregistered births likely to be very low.				
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	<i>Assuming this is especially concerned with state and state-sanctioned human rights abuses in these cases, no evidence found.</i>				More demanding benchmarks might address other fundamental freedoms or other aspects of press freedom; or UK relations with countries who score badly on this indicator.
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Considered a “yes”: Freedom of Information Act (2000). Details here <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/36/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/36/contents</a>				

<p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	<p>In 2009, the Equalities Commission was accredited 'A' status as an UN-recognised human rights institution, of A, B and C (A being the highest accreditation). In 2010, they published a detailed report on their fulfilment of the Paris Principles. See here <a href="https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/paris_principles.pdf">https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/paris_principles.pdf</a></p>	<p>Pages 13-37 sets out how the Equalities Commission has fulfilled the Paris Principles. They cover the Human Rights Act, meat processing, sex discrimination in the financial sector, trafficking, schools, care, landlords, regulators and businesses.</p>			
<p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>16.b.1 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</p>	<p><b>see 10.3.1.</b></p>				<p>-</p>