Gender equality

 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Key to RAG ratings

GREEN: Global or proposed UK target has been met, exceed or close to being met

AMBER: Some progress or aspect of the targets met

RED: Off target, poor progress, not addressed in existing policies

Prepared by

[NAWO logo]
## Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

### Indicator 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable UK policy / legislation</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The Equality Act 2010</td>
<td>• Child Tax Credit reform: ‘Support for a child conceived without your consent’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Northern Ireland Act (1998)</td>
<td>• From April 2018 all organisations employing over 250 people will have to report data on their gender pay gap for the first time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• International Development (Gender Equality) Act (2014)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• UK Ratification of the Istanbul Convention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Human Rights Act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Although problematic and in urgent need of updating, the Gender Recognition Act (2004) and the Advancing Transgender Equality: A Plan for Action (2011) provide some legal/policy guidance on specifically including trans women.


Comment: https://think-act-report.campaign.gov.uk/

Voluntary UK government framework for companies in the UK to report their commitment to gender equality.


Everyday sexism and gender stereotyping P4

Body Confidence P5-6


Gender stereotyping P5 para 18

Women in the media P7 para 32, 33


Gender Stereotyping section 1

Everyday sexism in advertising and marketing

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### National SDG target

### UK commensurable indicator

No further information provided on reporting platform.

### Baseline status / performance

Chapter 3, Equalities Act (2010), noting Clauses 66 to 80 which outline details of the legislation pertaining to sex equality.
Other relevant UK indicator/s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender wage gap (% male wage)</td>
<td>OECD. 2016. OECD.Stat (database). <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/">http://stats.oecd.org/</a></td>
<td>McKinsey have collated much of this in their 2016 report: <a href="https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/McKinsey/Global%20Themes/Women%20matter/The%20power%20of%20parity%20Advancing%20women%20equality%20in%20the%20United%20Kingdom/Pow">https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/McKinsey/Global%20Themes/Women%20matter/The%20power%20of%20parity%20Advancing%20women%20equality%20in%20the%20United%20Kingdom/Pow</a>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage gap: 17.8</td>
<td><a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.ZS">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.ZS</a></td>
<td>Comment: MVe not sure where this should fit, but combined data from World Bank, OECD, ONS etc, demonstrates that inequality for women and girls increases throughout their life course in the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female labour force participation, 15+ (%male)</td>
<td><a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.ZS">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.ZS</a></td>
<td>Comment: Although intersectionality is in the next section of this report, it does not seem to be here. Should there be an insistence that all indicators are considered through an intersectional lens?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force: 83.1</td>
<td><a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.ZS">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.ZS</a></td>
<td>Comment: %16-17 year old girls not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not know. Data collected by ‘Public Health England’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female schooling (% male): 98.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-child limit for tax credits: to gain Child Tax Credit or Universal Credit for a third child in the future a parent will need to claim an exemption. In some cases women will need to disclose that their third or subsequent pregnancy was the consequence of coercion or rape by completing the claim form ‘Support for a child conceived without your consent’.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: Amber (could be GREEN?)

- The Equalities Act (2010) provides a solid basis for non-discriminatory practice in the UK with Article 21 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights serving to reinforce the legislation. However, fundamental gains made via EU directives are in danger of being lost or unwritten without adequate parliamentary scrutiny via the European Union (Withdrawal) Bill. Thus far, the collective of member states working together have made it possible to have equal treatment for part-time workers; anti-discrimination legislation on employment, training and working conditions; the EU Pregnant Workers Directive which gave women the right to time off work to attend ante-natal appointments; protection from discrimination on grounds of gender reassignment; sex discrimination rules which place the burden of proof on the defendant; legislation to provide equal pay for work of equal value. Provisions which outlaw discrimination in employment on grounds of sexual orientation were also a result of the employment equality directive. The discrimination provisions on grounds of race, disability and age were also was extended by the Employment Equality Directive.

- Wording of the Bill leaves equality law (including Equality Acts 2010 and 2006) open to amendment with only limited parliamentary scrutiny and does not currently ensure that workers are fully protected and maintained. This has implications for EU Directives including the Working Time Directive, Parental Leave Directive, and part-time agency workers’ rights. (Sex Discrimination Law Review, Jan 2018).

- Brexit may also impact violence against women and girls (VAWG) policy including gains made in victims’ rights due to police cooperation on trafficking and EU membership under the Lisbon Treaty and EU funded VAWG services and research in the UK.

- While important gains have been made in areas such as the gender pay gap, including mandatory reporting by April 2018 for organisations employing over 250 workers, more can be done to help enforce this reporting, and to roll the reporting obligation out over a wider number of workplaces by lowering the employee threshold from 250 employees to 100 or even 50. Given we know that women experience multiple disadvantages based on race, sexuality, disability, income vulnerability, migration status and other factors, the need to prioritise and address the specific needs of women facing multiple-discrimination must not be lost. Disaggregated data should be broken down by age, disability, ethnicity, LGBT and part-time status, with due consideration of privacy (Sex Discrimination Law Review, Jan 2018).

- Workplace discrimination including harassment is still an issue in the UK. Indeed, research from the TUC and Everyday Sexism Project indicates that 52% of women have experienced sexual harassment in the workplace in some form. Gaps in current legislation leave women open to discrimination and harassment from third parties such as clients or customers. The Sex Discrimination Law Review (Jan 2018) has argued for reinstating section 40 of the Equality Act (2010) to protect against harassment from third parties.

Notes/ Disaggregation

Coherence issues & synergies

Local to International Dimensions

Trends

Actions needed

Comment: I think we’re in ‘amber’ territory!
Comment: https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/measuringequality/genderidentity
The ONS outline what they are trying to do in order to get more granular data on gender identity within census etc.
Target 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Applicable UK policy / legislation** | - Domestic violence disclosure scheme (Clare’s Law) pilot and the national roll-out from March 2014  
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 to include stalking  
- March 2013, widened definition of domestic violence and abuse to include young people aged 16 to 17 who exhibited coercive control – a pattern of controlling behaviour  
- The Sexual Offences Act 2003 (c 42) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom  
- The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009  
- The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008  |
| **Policy** | - Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information, Home Office, 2016  
- Co-operating to safeguard children and young people in Northern Ireland, DoH, 2016  
- Equally Safe Scotland’s strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls, Scottish Government, 2016  
- DVPOs implemented in England and Wales from 8 March 2014  
- IDVA, MARAC, and CAADA funding |

**National SDG target**

**UK commensurable indicator**

UK Official Reporting: Source: ONS - Appendix Tables - focus on violent crime and sexual offences, Actual National Indicator Available: Percentage of women (aged 16-59) who have experienced partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking) in the previous 12 months


Latest figures from 2012 to 2013 published by the ONS estimate that around 1.2 million women suffered domestic abuse and over 330,000 women were sexually assaulted.

Comment: I think you need to add the Modern Slavery Act since this includes abuse of women and children (girls), in the UK and overseas - [https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/modern-slavery-bill](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/modern-slavery-bill).

Comment: Is there space to show the difference in rates experienced by people of different genders e.g. [https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/compendium/focusonviolentcrimeandsexualoffences/yearendingmarch2016/domesticabusesexualassaultandstalking](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/compendium/focusonviolentcrimeandsexualoffences/yearendingmarch2016/domesticabusesexualassaultandstalking)

The biggest difference between women and men was for sexual assault, with women nearly 5 times as likely to have experienced this form of abuse as men (3.2% compared with 0.7%). Women also experienced significantly more intimate violence since the age of 16 than men, for all main types and sub-categories of intimate violence including family abuse (non-sexual).
Baseline status / performance

Reported data as per national reporting platform (England and Wales): 6.23 in 2015

Does not provide 2016 or 2017 data

Does not include Scotland or Ireland

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


Other relevant UK indicator/s

Comment: Public Health England has data on this issue based on hospital admissions, offences etc.

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data?gpage=0#gaid=1000041&pat=6&par=E12000004&ati=102&are=E06000015&iid=93203&age=174&sex=4

Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: Amber

- As the UK Platform Reporting indicates, VAWG is an ongoing issue in the UK. The disaggregation of data available is encouraging, however UK wide data is needed to gain a full picture of the scope of VAWG. Statistics available from other sources indicate the prevalence of VAWG in Northern Island and Scotland. Including 28,420 incidents recorded by police of domestic abuse over a one-year period in 2014-2015 in Northern Ireland (PSNI 2015), and 60,080 incidents of domestic abuse in Scotland recorded by the police in 2012-13 (Scottish Government 2013).

- We know that domestic abuse remains underreported and that it has more repeat victims than any other crime. An estimate from Womens Aid predicts it affects 1 in 4 women in their lifetime and that on average, two women in England and Wales are killed every week by a current or former male partner. In the past five years, police have recorded more than 11,000 cases of ‘honour’-based violence cases across the UK, including abductions, beatings and even murders (IKWRO, 2015).
Notes/ Disaggregation

- A great deal of relevant data available, further analysis required for disaggregation, however data is limited to England and Wales only.

Percentage of women who have experienced partner abuse in the previous 12 months, 2015: 6.23

Note: very extensive disaggregation available on this figure.

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/appendixtablesfocusonviolentcrimeandsexualoffences

Other relevant data is included below:

- In the past five years, police have recorded more than 11,000 cases of 'honour'-based violence cases across the UK, include abductions, beatings and even murders (IKWRO, 2015).

- Domestic abuse is 'any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional' (UK Government, 2015).

- Domestic abuse is greatly underreported. However, it is estimated that in the UK, it affects 1 in 4 women in their lifetime. It has more repeat victims than any other crime (Women’s Aid).

- On average, two women in England and Wales are killed every week by a current or former male partner (Women’s Aid).

- In Northern Ireland, the police recorded 28,420 incidents of domestic abuse over a one-year period in 2014-2015 (PSNI 2015).

- There were 60,080 incidents of domestic abuse in Scotland recorded by the police in 2012-13 (Scottish Government 2013).

Note

- Leaving the EU will impact legislation and policy on domestic abuse and violence against women and girls. The Lisbon Treaty has harmonised police cooperation on issues like trafficking and EU membership has strengthened victims’ rights. EU funding supports VAWG services and research in the UK. These must be safeguarded through unilaterally recognising European Protection Orders and prioritising cross-border VAWG protection, co-operation and funding throughout negotiations (VAWG) (Sex Discrimination Law Review, Jan 2018).

Comment: It would be great if something in this section could include reference to same-sex intimate partner violence.

http://www.galop.org.uk/reports-research/

Comment: Is it worth noting that most data on focuses on how many women have experienced forms of violence and not the number of men who have committed it? There must also be a focus on men, an understanding of hegemonic and ‘positive’ masculinities if we are to achieve this goal.

Coherence issues & synergies

Further investigation required into coherence issues & synergies.

Scotland and Ireland data not captured within UK Reporting Platform official data-set
### Local to International Dimensions

#### Local factors
- Local authorities have been subject to funding cuts which have impacted support at local level for refugees. The Sex Discrimination Law Review (Jan 2018) has called for establishment of an Independent Violence against Women and Girls Commissioner with appropriate resources to intervene in litigation and scrutinise local implementation of the Home Office's National Statement of Expectations.

#### International
- Interlinkages further outlined in the Background Note to the 2017 HLPF Thematic review of SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (ECESA Plus, 2017)

### Trends
- Comment: The ONS reporting platform shows there has been an overall decrease from 8.65% in 2004 to 6.23% in 2015.

### Actions needed
- Brexit negotiations should focus on cross-border VAWG protection, co-operation and funding, and continue to recognise European Protection Orders (Sex Discrimination Law Review Jan 2018, British Women’s Council).
- UK funding should be stabilised and increased for RSE (including gendered violence and consent), programmes which work with perpetrators, IDVAs and ISVAs.
- Comment: and prevention?
- Comment: Research into hegemonic forms of masculinity within different communities and ways that civil society can work to reform the dominant masculinity within their society. Some faith communities are doing this but a lot more could be done and a greater understanding of how civil society can do this is needed!
UKSSD — Measuring up Appendix: Sustainable Development Goal 5

**Indicator**

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 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

### Applicable UK policy / legislation

- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 to include stalking
- The Modern Slavery Act 2015
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Victim Support) (Northern Ireland) Act 2015
- Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009
- The Sexual Offences Act 2003 (c 42) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom (The Sexual Offences Act 2003 creates further offences relating to prostitution; Sections 47 to 50 prohibit child prostitution; Sections 52 and 53 prohibit pimping for financial gain; Sections 57 to 59 create offences relating to sex trafficking. The Act also inserted a new section 33A into the Sexual Offences Act 1956, which relates to brothels. A new section 51A was inserted by the Policing and Crime Act 2009, which prohibits soliciting which came into effect on 1 April 2010).
- The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009
- The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
- EU Directive on Preventing and Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims 2011

### Policy

- Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information, Home Office, 2016
- Co-operating to safeguard children and young people in Northern Ireland, DoH, 2016
- Equally Safe Scotland’s strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls, Scottish Government, 2016
- Funding of 87 independent sexual violence adviser posts (ISVAs)
- Child Tax Credit reform: ‘Support for a child conceived without your consent’
- Duty to Notify
- National Referral Mechanism
- Transparency in Supply Chains A Practical Guide

### National SDG target

**UK commensurable indicator**

UK Official Reporting: Source: ONS - Appendix Tables - focus on violent crime and sexual offences, Actual National Indicator Available: Percentage of women (aged 16 and over) who have experienced abuse in the previous 12 months

Comment: Girlguiding response OHCHR Study

Exposure to harmful sexualised imagery p 3-4

IC P9

Statutory Sex and Relationship Education P8

Zero-tolerance approach to sexual bullying and harassment. In 2017, the bullying guidance to schools was updated to include sexual harassment and sexist bullying in schools.


VAWG P6 para 26,27

Online Abuse P6/7 para 28,29

Pornography P7 para 30

Sexual Harassment P6 para 24

Sexual relationships P6 para25

Girlguiding Attitude Survey 2017

On Line Safety Section 4
### Baseline status / performance

Reported Data as per national reporting platform (England and Wales):
- 7.71 in 2015
- Does not provide 2016 or 2017 data
- Does not include Scotland or Ireland
- See 5.2.1 above.

Comment: But these are available for the respective stats offices.

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

Two-child limit for tax credits: to gain Child Tax Credit or Universal Credit for a third child in the future, a parent will need to claim an exemption. In some cases, women will need to disclose that their third or subsequent pregnancy was the consequence of coercion or rape by completing the claim form ‘Support for a child conceived without your consent’.

### Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: **Amber**

Further improvement is needed in this area.

### Notes/ Disaggregation

Percentage of women who experienced sexual abuse in 2015: 7.71.

Note: very extensive disaggregation available on this figure.

Data England and Wales only

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/appendixtablesfocusonviolentcrimeandsexualoffences

Other relevant data is included below:

- One in five women has experienced some form of sexual violence since the age of 16 (MoJ, Home Office, and ONS, 2013).
- Approximately 85,000 women are raped and over 400,000 women are sexually assaulted in England and Wales every year (MoJ, Home Office, and ONS, 2013).
- Sexual violence is even more prevalent for younger women as one in three teenage girls has experienced some form of sexual violence from a partner (University of Bristol for NSPCC, 2009).
- Most women in the UK do not have access to a Rape Crisis Centre (Map of Gaps, 2007).
- Black and Minority Ethnic women and girls face particular barriers and gaps to accessing specialist services (Imkaan, 2015).
- Leaving the EU will impact legislation and policy on domestic abuse and violence against women and girls. The Lisbon Treaty has harmonised police cooperation on issues like trafficking and EU membership has strengthened victims’ rights. EU funding supports VAWG services and research in the UK. These must be safeguarded, through unilaterally recognising European Protection Orders and prioritising cross-border VAWG protection, co-operation and funding throughout negotiations (VAWG) (Sex Discrimination Law Review, Jan 2018).

Comment: There is an upward trend in hate crime and violence against Lesbian, Bi and Trans women that should be indicated somewhere. Last year, UK government conducted a national survey of LGBT experience which is currently being analysed.

https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/national-lgbt-survey#history


### Coherence issues & synergies

Further investigation required into coherence issues & synergies.

Scotland and Ireland data not captured within UK Reporting Platform official data-set

Comment: Links to the relevant stats offices are given. Thus integration/addition should be sought. It is not acceptable the data from devolved administrations is not included.
Local to International Dimensions

Local factors

Local authorities have been subject to funding cuts which have impacted support at local level for refugees. The Sex Discrimination Law Review (Jan 2018) has called for establishment of an Independent Violence against Women and Girls Commissioner with appropriate resources to intervene in litigation and scrutinise local implementation of the Home Office’s National Statement of Expectations.

Regional factors

Brexit has implications for UK and EU cooperation on trafficking and modern slavery. Preventing and intercepting victims of trafficking and modern slavery is a shared responsibility which relies on cooperation to cross-border crime. In 2016 only 326 of the 3,805 potential victims referred into the UK’s National Referral Mechanism (NRM) were UK nationals i.e. over 90% of potential victims of modern slavery were foreign nationals. Changes to UK-EU cooperation on trafficking will have implications well beyond the UK’s own borders. http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2016-nrm-statistics/788-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2016/

International

Interlinkages between goals should be noted - on eliminating violence and harmful practices/ending all forms of violence against women and girls include contributing to achieving peace and security and human rights (SDG 16). Other synergies include providing safe public spaces and transport (SDG 11). IISD Policy brief (http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/policy-briefs/achieve-gender-equality-to-deliver-the-sdgs/)

Interlinkages further outlined in the Background Note to the 2017 HLPF Thematic review of SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (ECESA Plus, 2017)

Trends


Comment: The statistical information is not the only missing information. Different laws, strategies etc should be included in UK returns for all parts of the UK.

Actions needed

• Brexit negotiations should focus on cross-border VAWG protection, co-operation and funding, and continue to recognise European Protection Orders (Sex Discrimination Law Review Jan 2018, British Women’s Council).

• UK funding should be stabilised and increased for RSE (including gendered violence and consent), programmes which work with perpetrators, IDVAs and ISVAs.

• The current ‘rape clause’ forcing disclosure for child benefits undermines rights of victims of sexual violence, given that the approximately 85,000 women are raped and over 400,000 women are sexually assaulted in England and Wales every year (MoJ, Home Office, and ONS, 2013) this clause is likely to affect a large number of women.

• Police should recognise and record misogyny as a hate crime for recording purposes (Sex Discrimination Law Review, Jan 2018).
Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

### Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

#### Applicable UK policy / legislation
- Forced Marriage criminalised in 2014 under the Anti-social behaviour, Crime and Policing Act
- Forced Marriage Civil Protection Act 2008 and Forced Marriage Protection Orders

#### National SDG target

UK commensurable indicator
- UK Exploring data sources.
  - Difficult to find data.
  - Measurement could include the number of FMPOs taken out

#### Baseline status / performance
- In 2014 the Forced Marriage Unit gave advice in 1267 cases of possible Forced Marriage (Home Office, FCO 2014).
- The vast majority of Forced Marriage cases are young people between ages 17-25, and 79% are female (Home Office, FCO 2014).

Comment: There is now data on ONS reporting platform. Data are for England and Wales from: Proportions of women who had ever married by age 17 and by age 18, for grouped birth cohorts, 1976 to 1980 and 1990 to 1994 inclusive.

#### Other relevant UK indicator/s
- Closest is data from the Home Office on forced marriage.
  - Number of cases the Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) has advised on or provided support to - in 2015 this figure was 1,220 cases
  - Number of calls per month received by FMU (includes contact made to the FMU through the public helpline or by email in relation to a new case) - in 2015 this figure was as in previous years, in 2015 the UK region with the greatest number of cases was 350 per month
  - Of the cases that FMU provided support to:
    - 329 (27%) involved victims below 18 years of age; and 427 (35%) involved victims aged 18-25.
    - The majority of cases 980 (80%) involved female victims, and 240 cases (20%) involved male victims in 2015.
    - A breakdown of data is provided by sex, age, sexual orientation, gender, focus country and UK region cases originated from.


Comment: Number of cases the FMU advised = >1400 in 2016

#### Assessment of current state
- RAG Rating: Amber
  - Further improvement is needed in this area.

#### Notes/ Disaggregation
- Home Office figures provide a breakdown of data is provided by sex, age, sexual orientation, gender, focus country and UK region cases originated from from https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/505827/Forced_Marriage_Unit_statistics_2015.pdf

#### Coherence issues & synergies
- Further investigation required into coherence issues & synergies.
### Local to International Dimensions

Interlinkages on eliminating violence and harmful practices/ending all forms of violence against women and girls include contributing to achieving peace and security and human rights (SDG 16). Other synergies include providing safe public spaces and transport (SDG 11).

Interlinkages further outlined in the Background Note to the 2017 HLPF Thematic review of SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (ECESA Plus, 2017)


Comment: Cases recorded FMU = London 21%, West Midlands 14% and Northern West 13% in 2016 report

### Trends

Comment: There has been a continual decrease in marriages of under 18’s and under 17’s. For women under 18, there were 4.9 per 1000 population in 2000 and 0.8 per 1000 population. For under 17’s there were 1.4 per 1000 population in 2000 and 0.2 per 1000 population in 2014.

### Actions needed

#### Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Applicable UK policy / legislation

- Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act 1985
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
- Section 73 of the Serious Crimes Act 2015 amended the FGM Act to include FGMPs
- Section 74 of the Serious Crimes Act 2015 amended the FGM Act 2015 to include mandatory reporting for health and social care workers and teachers
- Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005
- Section 130 of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014
- Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015

#### Policy

- Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information, Home Office, 2016
- Co-operating to safeguard children and young people in Northern Ireland, DoH, 2016
- Equally Safe Scotland’s strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls, Scottish Government, 2016

### National SDG target
UK commensurable indicator
NHS Data on Mandatory Reporting likely to be best indicator/data source on FGM. Measurement could include the number of FGMPOs taken out.

Baseline status / performance
In September 2014, NHS hospital trusts in England were treating 467 female patients newly identified as having been subjected to FGM and 1,279 female patients previously identified as having been subjected to FGM (HSCIC, 2014).

Comment: On ONS reporting platform, there were 204 per million population new reports of FGM in 2016.

Other relevant UK indicator/s

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.

- Over 60,000 girls under the age of 15 are at high risk of FGM every year in England and Wales (City University, 2014).
- Over 137,000 women in England and Wales are already living with the consequences of FGM (City University, 2014).

Assessment of current state
RAG Rating: Amber

Notes/ Disaggregation
The report breaks this data down further by trusts and region.

Newly recorded cases of female genital mutilation or cutting per million population, 2016: 204

England only http://content.digital.nhs.uk/fgm

Coherence issues & synergies

Interlinkages on eliminating violence and harmful practices/ending all forms of violence against women and girls include contributing to achieving peace and security and human rights (SDG 16). Other synergies include providing safe public safes and transport (SDG 11).

Interlinkages further outlined in the Background Note to the 2017 HLPF Thematic review of SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (ECESA Plus, 2017)

Trends
Comment: ONS reporting platform shows an overall increase in new FGM cases between 2015 and 2016, from 194 to 204 per million population. However, for each of the breakdowns apart from 'age: not recorded' there was a reduction in the amount of new cases.

Actions needed
Comment: Research into other Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) such as the increase in females under 16 undergoing labiaplasty and how to address them. We cannot continue to see influences from other cultures such as FGM as the only HTPs within our society.
Target 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

### Indicator

**5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location**

### Applicable UK policy / legislation

- Equalities Act 2010
- EU Working Time Directive
- EU Parental Leave Directive

### National SDG target

#### UK commensurable indicator

The OECD provides cross national data on time spent in paid and unpaid work: Females in UK do 257.8 hours of unpaid work compared to 140.6 for males (http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=54757 – unfortunately, the UK data appears to be from 2005)

The ONS has a detailed report on the gender gap in unpaid care provision. See http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/articles/fullstorythegendergapinunpaidcareprovisionisthereanimpactonhealthandeconomicposition/2013-05-16

### Baseline status / performance

Reported Data as per national reporting platform (UK Wide):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>13.16202296</td>
<td>12.20943845</td>
<td>11.79005689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>19.76053203</td>
<td>18.60619407</td>
<td>16.65373352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 more likely to be unpaid carers than males; 57.7 percent of unpaid carers were females and 42.3 per cent were males in England and Wales”

### Other relevant UK indicator/s


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.
## Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: Red**

Poor progress appears to have been made against this target. Loss of the EU Parental Leave Directive and Working Time Directive would set this target back further.

## Notes/ Disaggregation

Percentage of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, 2015: 13.8

Female: 16.7

Male: 11.8

[https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=8128&type=Data%20catalogue](https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/?sn=8128&type=Data%20catalogue)

Positive progress towards equal participation of women in the formal economy (British Council, 2016) but there has been no parallel revolution in care and domestic work. Men do not participate equally in paid or unpaid childcare, elderly care or domestic work in the UK. These crucial social functions in society and the economy remain under-recognised and undervalued, although recent legislation, following the lead of some other countries, is beginning to help shift practices, particularly in childcare and parental leave. With advances in technology, and good data and analysis, UK employers are in a strong position to develop a more 'agile' workforce of women and men who balance their hours of employment with caring and domestic responsibilities.

## Coherence issues & synergies

### Local to International Dimensions

EU paid parental leave, holiday, and fair treatment at work

## Trends

Comment: The ONS reporting platform shows a slight reduction in unpaid work overall, and for males and females. In 2000, there was 15.9% of unpaid time, which reduced to 13.8% in 2015. For males, there was a reduction from 13.2% in 2000 to 11.8% in 2015. For females, there was a reduction from 19.8% in 2000 to 16.7% in 2015.
Actions needed

The Fawcett Society as noted in House of Commons Women and Equalities Commission - Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 5 in the UK, Eighth Report of Session 2016–17 (1 March 2017) recommends introducing:

- a parental leave system that presumes equality of responsibility for caring for children (e.g. Swedish “daddy month” system with high level of pay close to replacement rate);
- a requirement on employers to advertise all jobs as flexible working jobs unless there is a strong business case not to;
- employment practices which lead to pregnancy discrimination regarded as undermining business performance, taken seriously and managed or disciplined appropriately.
- abolition of employment tribunal fees.

These measures could promote equalisation of time spent caring for children in the early years and other unpaid work in the home. Progress could be measured through the number of jobs advertised on a flexible working basis; senior roles available on a part-time basis; men as likely as women to work flexibly.

Candidate Case Studies:

- Sweden

Progress in developing and improving methodologies for measuring unpaid care work

- Kenya, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines


Target 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Comment: These apply to both this and next section managers

See also Davies Report on women in leadership.

See also BITC work in this area, https://gender.bitc.org.uk/all-resources/research-articles


CMI has recently released this report on management and gender - has lots of references to time and work and cultural issues which need to be addressed beyond just statistics. It is the cultural aspects of gender which pervade all parts of society and for the SDGs is it important that these are reflected in the assessment.

See also pay gap and BBC pay issues.

See also catalyst for specific sector information

http://www.catalyst.org/knowledge/women-accounting

Comment: Girlguiding response OHCHR Study

Political and citizen education in schools p9

Education PS para 20
National SDG target

UK commensurable indicator


Parliamentary briefing following the 2015 general election appears to offer reliable information: www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/sn01250.pdf

Baseline status / performance

Reported Data as per national reporting platform (UK Wide):

- 17.9 in 2001
- 19.8 in 2005
- 22 in 2010
- 29.4 in 2015
- 31.9 in 2017

Unless stated otherwise, data is as of June 2015:

- Cabinet: 32% are women.
- House of Commons: 191 MPs are women (29%).
- House of Lords: 191 peers are women (25%).
- Scottish Parliament: 45 MSPs are women (35%).
- Welsh Assembly: 24 AMs are women (40%).
- NI Assembly: 21 AMs are women (19%).
- London Assembly: 8 AMs are women (32%).
- European Parliament (UK members): 30 MEPs are women (41%).
- As of 2013, 32% of local authority councillors in England are women.

Other relevant UK indicator/s

Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: Amber

WEF Global Gender Gap Report (2017) acknowledged that the UK (15) and Denmark (14) had both climbed several ranks with notable progress on Political Empowerment and women in ministerial positions.

Further work can be done at the local government level to achieve similar gains. The Final Report of the Local Government Commission: Does Local Government work for women? (Jul 2017) notes that fewer than 20 percent of council leaders are women and that change on councils remains slow. The Report states that the current rate of progress will take English county councils 48 years to reach gender equality and that half of disabled women councillors experience multiple discrimination.

Progression to senior management level is also slow. Just as women face challenges in reaching executive director level positions on boards, of the 78 per cent of council officers that are women, only 33 per cent of council chief executives are women.
Notes/ Disaggregation

**Percentage of members of Parliament who are women, 2017:**

31.9%

[http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN01250](http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN01250)

This briefing sets out key statistics for women in Parliament and other elected bodies in the UK.

**Parliament**

208 women MPs were elected at the 2017 General Election, 32% of all MPs and a record high.

210 women, 26%, are Members of the House of Lords.

**Devolved Legislatures**

35% of members in the Scottish Parliament are women, compared to just over two-fifths 42% of members of National Assembly for Wales and 30% of Members of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

**UK MEPs**

Following the 2014 European Parliament elections, women are 41% of UK MEPs.

**Local Government councillors**

32% of local authority councillors in England are women, as of 2013. In Scotland, 24% of councillors are women. Women hold 26% of council seats in Wales. In Northern Ireland 25% of councillors are women.

**Women MPs since 1918**

Since 1918, 489 women have been elected as Members of the House of Commons. In 1918 Constance Markievicz became the first woman to be elected as an MP though, elected for Sinn Féin, she did not take her seat. Nancy Astor was the first women to take a seat in the House of Commons, in 1919.

**Women ministers**

Currently there are six women in the Cabinet (including the Prime Minister) which is 26% of 23 Cabinet posts.

Margaret Bondfield was the first ever woman appointed to Cabinet, in 1929; Margaret Thatcher became the UK’s first woman Prime Minister in 1979, and Theresa May the second in 2016.

**CIPD Report**

Existing barriers to women achieving senior positions include: perceptions about women’s potential; stereotypes; an absence of role models; careers information and guidance; career breaks; caring responsibilities; full time working being the existing norm; a lack of talent spotting; and a lack of mentoring (CIPD-Why are there so few women at the top?)

Comment: Again, I wonder about promoting this through an intersectional lens, taking particular note of race and class.

**Coherence issues & synergies**
**Local to International Dimensions**

**International**

SDG Interlinkages - Ensuring participation and leadership in decision-making: Women’s full and effective participation in leadership and decision-making is an enabler for other SDG targets, including on water and sanitation (SDG 6), inequalities (SDG 10) and peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16). Women’s participation can also enhance agricultural productivity (SDG 2), strengthen women’s voice in decisions about their health and rights (SDG 3 and SDG 5), contribute to climate change planning and management (SDG 13) and sustainable use and management of ocean (SDG 14) and terrestrial (SDG 15) resources.

Interlinkages further outlined in the Background Note to the 2017 HLPF Thematic review of SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (ECESA Plus, 2017)

National - Evidence suggests that efforts need to be strengthened. The UK has academic expertise and would benefit from learning from other countries where legislative and policy change has resulted in significant and sustained progress. (British Council Report, 2016, Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls in the UK)

**Trends**

In 1999 the UK Parliament ranked 25th in the world for women’s representation, this has slipped somewhat (British Council Report)

Women MPs less diverse than the general population? disability? ‘motherhood gap’ in UK Parliament, with fewer female MPs having children relative to male MPs and women in comparable professions.

**Actions needed**

**Indicator**

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Comment: The ONS reporting platform shows an overall increase in the number of female Members of Parliament, from 17.9% in 2001, to 31.9% in 2017.

Applicable UK policy / legislation

Policy
- Govt policy on women on boards
- EU Directives and Treaties
- Employment Rights Act


Women in Leadership P5 para 16,17
Workplace P5 para 21
Education P5 para 20
Gender stereotyping
Girlguiding Attitude Survey 2017
Being a Girl Inspiration Well Being and Politics
Education Section 2
Digital Technology section 3

National SDG target
### Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:** One of the UK government's stated SDG targets is to work with the Hampton-Alexander Review - increasing the number of women in senior positions in FTSE 350 companies


### Other relevant UK indicator/s

- **WEF Global Gender Gap (2017)** While the UK ranked 15th for Gender Equality overall, it was rated substantially lower on Economic empowerment of women at 53.
- Notable recent estimates suggest that economic gender parity could add an additional US$250 billion to the GDP of the United Kingdom, WEF, The Global Gender Gap Report (2017)
- Percentage of women on boards of STEM companies increased to 28% in 2017 from 24% in 2016.
- 67% of STEM companies have achieved 25% representation of women on their boards, the voluntary target set by the Davies review, and 26% have reached the new voluntary target of 33% that was set in the closing of the Davies review. (WISE Analysis from Cranfield University School of Management Female FTSE report 2017).

However despite the fact that the percentage of women holding FTSE 100 non-executive (NED) positions is at an all-time high of 33%, the percentage of women holding executive directorships remains low at just under 10% indicating that there is much to do to secure senior positions on boards - Cranfield School of Management
### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: Amber**

WEF Global Gender Gap Report (2017) indicates the UK’s progress in achieving Goal 5 is lagging in the area of women’s economic empowerment. For example while the proportion of women in parliament or local government is at 31.9 in 2017, the WEF Global Gender Gap Report (2017) notes that the proportion of females on Boards of publicly traded companies is only 27.0 compared with 73.0 male.

Research undertaken by Cranfield School of Management has evidenced that while progress has been made on appointments of women to board, but too few women appointed to senior board roles ([https://www.cranfield.ac.uk/som/press/women-on-boards-progress-on-appointments-but-too-few-women-appointed-to-senior-board-roles](https://www.cranfield.ac.uk/som/press/women-on-boards-progress-on-appointments-but-too-few-women-appointed-to-senior-board-roles)).

### Notes/ Disaggregation

Definition of “managerial” present problems of comparability.

Percentage of managerial positions held by women, 2017: 33

[https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentbyoccupationemp04](https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentbyoccupationemp04)

### Coherence issues & synergies

#### Local to International Dimensions

Comment: For international comparisons of women in parliaments see [http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm](http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm). We are at position 39 on this report as of 1 Jan 2018. Rwanda still tops the table!

#### Trends

Comment: The ONS platform shows that between 2011 and 2014 the percentage of women in managerial positions stayed roughly the same, at around 30%. There was a slight decline between 2014 and 2015 to 29.2%, and there was an increase between 2015 and 2017 to 33%.

### Actions needed

Target 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td>Infant Life (Preservation) Act, permitting terminations to preserve the life of the mother, was extended to Northern Ireland, however guidelines issued in March by the Northern Ireland Executive state that access to abortion is only permitted if a woman's life is at risk or there is a permanent or serious risk to her mental or physical health. Fatal foetal abnormalities, rape and incest are not circumstances in which abortions can be performed legally.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National SDG target**

**UK commensurable indicator**

UK Stats in progress. No further information provided on reporting platform.

**Baseline status / performance**

Further outreach needed to Service Providers to gain baseline datasets

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**

Further outreach needed to Service Providers to suggest applicable indicators

**Assessment of current state**

RAG Rating: Amber

The UK has been active in this area in an international context, working with UNFPA and Gates Foundation to hold the Family Planning Summit in 2017, focusing efforts geared toward some of the world's poorest countries to eliminate stigma, cost and access issues associated with family planning by supporting innovative technology and reducing supply chains issues to support access to contraception. UK has supported roll-out of Sayana Press and new Visibility & Analytics Networks - a data monitoring system to map contraceptive need.

More information however is needed on its efforts in the UK.

No official data has been reported against for this indicator.

**Notes/ Disaggregation**

Northern Ireland restrictive abortion rights undermine achievement of this indicator

**Coherence issues & synergies**

**Local to International Dimensions**

**Trends**

**Actions needed**
**Indicator**

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable UK policy / legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The Health and Social Care Act 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Educating children and young people at school about sexuality has been legislated for in England and Wales since the 1986 Education Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Biological aspects of sexuality have been taught within the Science curriculum since 1993, from the early 2000s, in England and Wales, sexuality education has been within the remit of ‘personal, social and health’ education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Under the Education Act (2002) and Academies Act (2010), government funded schools have a statutory duty to promote children and young people’s well-being which includes promoting the ‘spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Secretary of State for Education, 2015).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National SDG target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK commensurable indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Stats in progress. No further information provided on reporting platform.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline status / performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further outreach needed to Service Providers to gain baseline datasets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other relevant UK indicator/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmet demand for contraceptives (married or in a union, aged 15 - 49) %7.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment of current state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAG Rating: Amber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The UK has been active in this area in an international context, working with UNFPA and Gates Foundation to hold the Family Planning Summit in 2017, focusing efforts geared toward some of the world’s poorest countries to eliminate stigma, cost and access issues associated with family planning by supporting innovative technology and reducing supply chains issues to support access to contraception. UK has supported roll-out of Sayana Press and new Visibility &amp; Analytics Networks - a data monitoring system to map contraceptive need.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More information however is needed on its efforts in the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No official data has been reported against for this indicator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes/ Disaggregation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland restrictive abortion rights undermine achievement of this indicator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“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 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coherence issues &amp; synergies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Local to International Dimensions

**SDG Interlinkages** - International Women’s access to sexual and reproductive health and rights and services are directly linked to reductions in maternal mortality (SDG 3) and ending communicable diseases like HIV and AIDS (SDG 3). Women and girl’s lack of autonomy over their health can limit their outcomes on education (SDG 4), sanitation and hygiene (SDG 6) and employment (SDG 8), among others. ([http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/policy-briefs/achieve-gender-equality-to-deliver-the-sdgs/](http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/policy-briefs/achieve-gender-equality-to-deliver-the-sdgs/))

Interlinkages further outlined in the Background Note to the 2017 HLPF Thematic review of SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (ECESA Plus, 2017)

### Trends

**Actions needed**
The Sex Discrimination Law Report Jan 2018 has recommended the Introduction of a Single Equality Act to ensure all devolved areas are progressing in this area.

### Target 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applicable UK policy / legislation</strong></td>
<td>Not considered applicable to UK in current form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **National SDG target** | New UK indicator and target required as current indicator suggests agricultural focus  
There is a need to focus on bringing in wider challenges faced by the rural women. The current focus of UN CSW 62 support this. Efforts to involved women in technology, and education/ STEM subjects is needed so women keep pace and build on the new tech-based economy. |
| **UK commensurable indicator** | -UK Official Reporting: Source: ONS - EMP04: Employment by occupation, Actual Available Indicator: Percentage of managers and proprietors in agriculture-related services who are women  
Not considered applicable – women possess formal equal rights; agricultural focus in indicator suggests focus on developing countries.  
[Current indicator is based on the percentage of managers and proprietors in agriculture related services who are women - includes agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing and related services] |
| **Baseline status / performance** | Reported Data as per national reporting platform (UK Wide):  
26.6 in 2012  
53.1 in 2013  
27.3 in 2014  
27.4 in 2015  
40.4 in 2016  
27.2 in 2017 |
| **Other relevant UK indicator/s** | Not considered applicable to UK context |
| **Assessment of current state** | Not considered applicable to UK context |
**Notes/ Disaggregation**
Percentage of managers and proprietors in agriculture related services who are women, 2017: 27.2

https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/employmentbyoccupationemp04

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**Local to International Dimensions**

**Trends**
Great fluctuation. Sharp drop in 2017 at 27.2 down from 40.4 in 2016

---

**Indicator**
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**
- The Equality Act (2010)
  - Policy
    - Govt policy on women on boards
    - EU Directives and Treaties
    - Employment Rights Act

**National SDG target**

**UK commensurable indicator**
UK stats in progress. No further information provided on national reporting platform.

**Baseline status / performance**
Considered a straightforward Yes – e.g. the Equality Act 2010.

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**

**Assessment of current state**
Not considered applicable to UK context in current form

---

**Coherence issues & synergies**

**International**
SDG Interlinkages - Promoting economic empowerment and financing: Promoting women’s economic empowerment and ensuring women’s economic rights will support efforts on poverty eradication (SDG 1), full and productive employment and decent work (SDG 8 and 9) and peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16) and promotion of sustainable industrial development (SDG 9), among other synergies.


Interlinkages further outlined in the Background Note to the 2017 HLPF Thematic review of SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (ECESA Plus, 2017)

---

**Trends**
Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td>Not applicable in present form to UK context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Build in STEM and education in schools in carers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Maria Miller - Survey Harassment in the workplace on social media</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National SDG target**

New UK Indicator and target may be required here as the current one doesn’t go far enough

The mobile phone criteria should be amended to note whether it can access internet like a smartphone which can allow for online transactions etc. Also ensuring the technology isn’t enough, some measurement of its use or impact towards gender empowerment is required, including consideration of digital fluency.

The British Council Report: Gender Equality and empowerment of women and girls in the UK (2016) notes that "access to technology requires a multi-faceted approach, looking at psychological factors, materials, skills and usage". It also notes that digital exclusion heat mapping shows women (74 per cent) are less likely than men (80 per cent) to have basic digital skills - this is most marked for older women and those living in rural areas.

**UK commensurable indicator**


Ofcom provide details here: [http://media.ofcom.org.uk/facts/](http://media.ofcom.org.uk/facts/) but not by sex

**Baseline status / performance**

Reported Data as per national reporting platform (UK Wide):

- 2008: 84 Av, 86 F, 83 M
- 2009 89 Av, 89 F, 89 M
- 2010 89 Av, 89 F, 89 M
- 2011 91 Av, 91 F, 91 M
- 2012 92 Av, 92 F, 92 M
- 2013 92 Av, 91 F, 92 M
- 2014 93 Av, 93 F, 93 M
- 2015 93 Av, 93 F, 92 M
- 2016 93 Av, 94 F, 93 M
- 2017 94 Av, 95 F, 94 M

Phone: 93% (as of Q1, 2015)

Smartphone: 66% (as of Q1, 2015)

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**

Assessment of current state

Not considered applicable to UK context in current form
Notes/ Disaggregation
Percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone, 2017: 94
Female, 95, Male 94

Coherence issues & synergies
Local to International Dimensions

Trends
Comment: The percentage of people who own a mobile phone has increased over time, from 84% in 2008 to 94% in 2017. The percentage of males and females who own a mobile phone has also increased over time.

Actions needed

Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td>Legislation outlining this is the Equality Act 2010.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Without a clear definition of ‘empowerment’ by the UK government, this is going to be difficult. Increasingly, empowerment has become aligned with economic and more recently (in more recent DFID gender strategy) political dimensions, but beyond that it remains unclear.

Comment: Girlguiding response OHCHR Study
Inequalities in Education P5
Direct and Indirect discrimination against YP to exercise their rights e.g pay gap, employer perceptions of men and women, stem, having children P7-8

National SDG target

UK commensurable indicator
UK stats in progress. No further information provided on national reporting platform.
The legislation outlining this is the Equality Act 2010. Details regarding the implementation of the Act can be found here https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-implementation-of-the-equality-act-2010
Further information on budgeting for its implementation in relation to women’s empowerment is required.

Baseline status / performance
From one of the reports at the link in left column.
“Most organisations had a designated employee who was responsible for equality issues.”
“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.”

Other relevant UK indicator/s
Pension gaps
Impact assessment of policy and legislation change

Assessment of current state
RAG Rating: Amber
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes/ Disaggregation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coherence issues &amp; synergies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local to International Dimensions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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| Actions needed |