Decent work and economic growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

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
Target: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Applicable UK policy / legislation

This is available from lots of different sources, not just for the UK but to compare with others. World Bank data available here: [http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=GB](http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=GB)

### National SDG target

Comment: ONS NRP reports on % of annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in UK, using Number of People in Employment (aged 16 and over, seasonally adjusted) and GDP (Average) per head, year on year growth rate CVM SA %

### Baseline status / performance

Source: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, Office for National Statistics [https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-1-1/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-1-1/)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: [https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-2-1/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-2-1/)
### Other relevant UK indicator/s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted growth rate (%)</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Comment: If the word 'sustainable' in the title is to mean anything, it is important to include measures of wealth or Net National Product (as espoused by Dieter Helm) which takes account of assets and depreciation, or Adjusted Net Savings as espoused by World Bank which takes into account human capital, depletion of natural resources and damages caused by pollution. Also, other measures that better capture wellbeing and inequality, e.g. as espoused by Stiglitz, if you want to address the word inclusive in the title. GDP promotes a short-termist measure of economic performance, often not one that can be sustained, as it takes no account of the depletion of / investment in assets upon which output is based. Nor does it take account of equality or wellbeing of the population. So, the number of indicators referenced here needs to be broadened considerably.

Comment: Is 'sustained' in the target meant to capture medium term 'consistent' growth or long term 'sustainable' growth consistent with other constraints? If the former (which is my guess, given the metric) better to put sustainability elements elsewhere. If the latter, the above is exactly right and broader measures are needed.

### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: Red**

While the Government has not set a national target for GDP growth, it is clear that per capita GDP growth is slowing rather than being sustained. Although estimates of the economic impact of Brexit differ, most forecast that it will negatively affect GDP. Even if it were to have a positive impact, it seems unlikely that that would be sufficient to reverse slowing growth in per capita GDP growth.

Comment: The sustainability of ongoing growth for rich countries is debateable on both positive and normative grounds (i.e. should we be aiming for this if we cannot decouple growth from environmental degradation, and is it actually achievable anyway in the long term given the nature of the global economy and our role in it and the long-term costs of environmental degradation). And a growth target should not focus on GDP anyway, for the reasons mentioned above i.e. it is not capturing the sustainability of that growth so misses the point of the SDGs.

Comment: It’s also notable that this is synchronous with estimates of the UK’s output gap narrowing to zero and even trending positive (see OBR Mar 18). The fundamentals of the UK economy are so weak that it is arguable running near or above capacity, while still growing at meagre rates.

Comment: This comment on Brexit is highly subjective and could be rephrased to be more of a question rather than referring to estimates and not naming them. It also fails to mention that debt as a share of GDP has begun to fall, but the UK is still net borrowing which is important to consider.

Comment: This comment on Brexit is highly subjective and could be rephrased to be more of a question rather than referring to estimates and not naming them. It also fails to mention that debt as a share of GDP has begun to fall, but the UK is still net borrowing which is important to consider.

Comment: The vast majority forecast this. The long run forecasts based on trade openness are also clear on the negative effects, and considered even more robust. Brexit £ devaluation linked inflation is also a key factor in lower real GDP (PPP).

Comment: There are a variety of arguments about why GDP growth is slowing/stagnating (beyond the financial crash aftermath) which it is worth including - some of which may be inevitable (natural evolution of developed economy) and some negative (poor productivity/investment rates). These then relate to points made by others about the composition/desirability of a crude measure of ‘growth’ etc...
Actions needed

- Scrap the public sector pay cap for all public service workers and provide new money to fund pay awards.
- Public services need a new financial settlement, with real terms increases in funding across the public sector.
- The government should aim to significantly raise the level of UK public investment. A starting point would be to meet the OECD average of spending 3.5 per cent of GDP on investment, up from the current level of 2.7 per cent.

Comment: There is an absence of any mention of the private sector contribution to GDP which is significant in the UK. The SDGs will rely on cross sector collaboration in order to be achieved and the focus on public sector could undermine the vital role of private contribution. These actions needed are phrased as TUC policy rather than questions around the current approach. There is also an absence of an evidence base to support these actions.

Comment: This is an anti-austerity position. Probably not something we should be taking a strong stand on if we want to main credibility with the govt.

Comment: Also, the would any new be settlement is deficit funded or based on new revenue raising? (which would have implications for growth).

Comment: Raising UK public investment is the key point and irrefutable given current (low) interest rates and RoR on public infrastructure, much of which has been pushed back for accounting/balance-sheet reasons (political austerity). UK public investment clearly growth+.

Comment: Measures to tackle inequality. Per capita GDP growth does not raise most people’s living standards when there is extreme inequality. Also need to combine measures for this growth SDG with those for the SDGs on environmental impact, through major focus on SDG12 and consideration of whether it can be delivered sufficiently effectively.

Comment: Ubiquity and access to superfast broadband and the transformation of government services are not, on their own, enough to unlock the digital growth needed if the UK is to fully realise the benefits of a digital economy. A knowledge driven digital economy needs a digitally and information literate population able to participate in all aspects of human life whether as consumer, employee, learner, enthusiast or citizen. These skills are delivered by information professionals through library services in schools, public libraries and the academic sector.

Technical skills alone will not produce economic growth and increase social capital. We would argue for a National Information Skills strategy.

By setting the speed of the recently announced Universal Service Obligation so low (10Mbps by 2020) we are creating another digital divide. Faster broadband empowers not only the individual but businesses. 88% of premises in urban areas could access NGA (Next Generation Access) networks in 2013 compared with only 25% of rural premises [Broad band Delivery UK. 2015. UK next generation network infrastructure deployment plan] If our aim is for a world class connectivity we need to look at the standards other countries are aiming to achieve. Superfast broadband in the UK is defined as 24mbps, in Europe it is defined as 30mbps (European Digital Agenda).
Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td>Comment: Industrial strategy. Here we should talk about the importance of creating a low carbon, circular economy in order to achieve resource efficiency and low carbon competitiveness. Comment: In addition to points about circular economy, etc, innovation, and other productivity challenges (skills/management etc) are also important, all likely to be extremely dependent on multi-stakeholder partnerships particularly within industrial sectors. Policy roles also of eg Innovate UK/NBEIS/devolved etc Comment: <a href="http://businessadvice.co.uk/finance/autumn-budget-2017-national-productivity-investment-fund-increased-to-31bn/">http://businessadvice.co.uk/finance/autumn-budget-2017-national-productivity-investment-fund-increased-to-31bn/</a> Small but relevant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant UK indicator/s</td>
<td>GDP per hour worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>89.07589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>97.09596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>101.8319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>101.4173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>102.2449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD (2018) GDP per hour worked (indicator).
### Assessment of current state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAG Rating: Red</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>While it may be possible to achieve higher productivity by 2030, the current trend suggests only slightly higher levels of productivity by 2030.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:** Needs to be developed much further in light of all comments made above.

**Comment:** UK growth in productivity per employee or per hour has been terrible compared with OECD peers since the financial crisis (previous trend was 2%, since then almost flat). Lots of literature on the ‘productivity puzzle’, but per hour story is partly about depressed wages from austerity leading to poor capital utilisation as companies substitute in cheap labour. Linked, and more for the per employee story, is UK unemployment staying relatively low throughout – which puts a lot lower productivity employees into the workforce than (say) France. There is also an emerging story about the UK’s intangibles economy being especially strong, and missed out from the conventional stats. Overall, the UK can and should do much better – OBR estimates only this forecast have been lowered, but still require an upturn.

### Notes/ Disaggregation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person 2016:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


[https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/timeseries/abmi/pgdp](https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/timeseries/abmi/pgdp)

### Coherence issues & synergies

### Local to International Dimensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>While productivity rose quickly between 2001 and 2006, growth has been sluggish since the recession. During the recession, productivity fell. While it recovered to pre-recession levels in 2010, growth has been slow. As a result, productivity in 2016 was only slightly higher than it was in 2006.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Actions needed**

The government should pilot new sectoral bodies bringing together business, workers and government, to drive up pay, working conditions and productivity across the country.

The Government should set out action to deliver great jobs for everyone. The TUC’s Great Jobs Agenda sets out actions to expand voice at work, raise levels of pay, ensure regular hours, strengthen action to promote equality at work, improve health and safety at work and ensure everyone has the ability to learn and progress.

Set a mission for the UK to be a top five digital economy by 2030

Establish a commission on the future of work, engaging unions, business and civil society in how technology should be introduced

Ensure that workers have a say in the introduction of technology at company and sector level, with new sectoral institutions to bring unions and business together.

Diversify the tech workforce, with a target to double the proportion of female STEM graduates in ten years.

Comment: There isn’t an evidence base to support this in here – could this be rephrased as a question

Comment: Highly controversial as before. Need to include stuff on policies to stimulate investment in circular economy / resource efficiency.

Comment: Agree. Investments in green sectors – energy, retrofitting etc – can raise productivity. Onshore wind development a massive open goal, but politically difficult.

Should also emphasise much better training of workforce to raise productivity – many employers have been very comfortable with not investing in their workers as they’re so cheap/replaceable. Tighter labour market means that’s less true, leading to first real wage/productivity rises recently in 17/18. Public investment also key here – infrastructure jobs for a renovated Green economy. Transport, housing (subsidies) etc.

Comment: This is an example of advocacy for specific TUC policy – we don’t believe this document is the space for this to be done. This could be rephrased as an inclusive question about what could be done.

Comment: There isn’t an evidence base to support this in here – could this be rephrased as a question

Comment: The Matthew Taylor Review on working practices in the modern economy is very relevant here.

Comment: Develop other indicators where productivity is a poor guide to effectiveness, e.g. nursing, social work, education.

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**Target 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

**Indicator**

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

**National SDG target**

**UK commensurable indicator**

No clear alternative measurement for the UK. The ONS are experimentally using the incidence of Zero Hours Contracts to measure informal employment. This, however, is only one aspect of informal employment.

Comment: Are there any measures/estimates of the black economy/cash in hand work.

Comment: ONS NRP reports on % of people not employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing in the UK, using Labour Force Survey: Zero Hour Contract, as an approximation of the UN SDG indicator
UKSSD — Measuring up Appendix: Sustainable Development Goal 8

### Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: In 2016 2.84% of people were not employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

We have used our TUC definition of insecure work to highlight the scale of insecure work. This is 3.2 million workers: [https://www.tuc.org.uk/news/rise-%E2%80%9Cgig%E2%80%9D-economy-workers-risk-missing-out-key-protections-84-2006](https://www.tuc.org.uk/news/rise-%E2%80%9Cgig%E2%80%9D-economy-workers-risk-missing-out-key-protections-84-2006) this includes temporary work (minus fixed term contracts) and the low paid self-employed.

We estimate that currently one in 10 workers are in insecure work.

Comment: This is contentious as clearly TUC definition and doesn’t refer to the Matthew Taylor Review on working practices in the modern economy which is very relevant here.

Comment: Also see my comment above. There is a need to also indicate that certain locations/sectors (eg coastal seasonal/construction) may have more tendency towards cash in hand work. (Need indicative stats)

### Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: Amber (changed following feedback)

It is impossible to make an assessment of progress on this target based solely on zero-hours contracts, particularly as this covers only an aspect of informal employment. Our TUC report in 2016 - Living on the edge reports on the wider scale of insecure work. The report, International Trends in Insecure Work, was commissioned by the TUC - finds that the UK had the largest increase in the number of self-employed workers for EU countries from 2008 to 2015, And the UK had the third largest increase in the number of temporary workers for EU countries from 2008 to 2015.

Comment: As above the Matthew Taylor Review on working practices in the modern economy is very relevant here.

Comment: Arguable that (zero hours aside) this is an amber score overall as UK has a minimal informal economy, relative to most countries relevant for comparison.

### Notes/ Disaggregation

#### Coherence issues & synergies

#### Local to International Dimensions

#### Trends

### Actions needed

Make sure that everyone can access the same floor of rights at work. This includes family-friendly rights, protection from unfair dismissal and the right to redundancy pay. As an immediate first step, government should create a legal presumption that everyone qualifies for the full set of employee rights, placing the onus on the employer to prove that this is not the case.

Guarantee that self-employment is a choice made by the worker, not the employer. This should include reviewing the tax incentives for employers to offer work on a self-employed or insecure basis.

Ensure that everyone is protected when they cannot work. Key protections for when people cannot work, for example, because of sickness or when they retire are out of reach to an increasing number of people due to low earnings. Government should review how these protections can be accessed, starting by ensuring that all workers can access sick pay.

Ensure that sufficient resources are in place to deliver the intention of the Supreme Court’s verdict that Employment Tribunal fees are illegal, that those who have paid them should be refunded and that employment tribunal cases should now be free of charge.

Comments: All of these actions needed could be rephrased as inclusive questions so that all sides can participate in this conversation.
Target 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td>Comment: Industrial strategy, bioeconomy strategy, resource and waste strategy, 25 Year Environment Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National SDG target</td>
<td>Comment: This target is problematic as the indicators only tell part of the story – this rating should be compared and contrasted to the response in Goal 12 to ensure that more appropriate national measures such as the ONS Natural Capital Accounts are considered. This target also refers to decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and because there aren’t indicators for this an important debate is ignored. There is a missed opportunity here to talk about the use of measures beyond GDP to help achieve this end. Suggest that comment is sought from the key drivers of this such as Kate Raworth, IFS, CBI etc. Comment: There are many existing measures that could be drawn on related to material resource consumption per capital / unit of output etc. Also, level of recycling etc. natural capital assets etc. The measures mentioned in the section above, that incorporate both output and natural capital depletion would address this. Comment: Recyling picture is mixed here – UK middling – but Wales targets deserve further attention. <a href="https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/12/germany-recycles-more-than-any-other-country/">https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/12/germany-recycles-more-than-any-other-country/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK commensurable indicator</td>
<td>Comment: <a href="https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-4-1/">https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-4-1/</a> ONS NRP reports material footprint in tonnes per capita, or in tonnes per GDP (£m) in the UK, using UK Environmental Accounts: How much material is the UK consuming?, Gross Domestic Product: chained volume measures: Seasonally adjusted £m, population estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant UK indicator/s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of current state</td>
<td>RAG Rating: Amber (changed following feedback) Although only the figures for Raw Material Consumption until 2013 are available, it is clear that it is falling. As it falls, the sum added to GDP for every KG of raw material consumed is increasing. Comment: Resource-inefficient consumption goods now tend to be imported into the UK rather than produced here, so need to check how the statistics handle this. Also, any improvement needs to be compared with the scale of the problems associated with resource consumption, e.g. climate change, biodiversity loss. Suggest this should be AMBER. Comment: Or less positively, the metric fell and has been flat since the mid 2000s. Surely green should reward consistent or accelerating progress?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Notes/ Disaggregation

Source: Material consumption in the United Kingdom, 2000 to 2013, ONS, (2016)
No data that is more recent is available.
N.B. The absence of national targets makes it difficult to assess progress, but recent trends suggest increasing efficiency.

### Coherence issues & synergies

Goal 12

### Local to International Dimensions

Wales: This year, the Welsh government will receive powers over the environment and energy, including the power to approve or reject any new coal mines as well new oil and gas schemes.

Comment: We should include mention of importance of measures of our international footprint i.e. what impact does UK consumption through imports have on the environment in other countries. The 25 Year Plan has set a government commitment to address this issue, and measures need to be identified to monitor our impact now and over time.

Comment: The Welsh Future Generations Act is also appropriate here.

### Trends

Raw Material Consumption has been falling since 2001. Given the relatively high rates of GDP growth during between 2001 and 2007, this would suggest that resources are being used more efficiently. The acceleration of this trend since 2007, however, would suggest that slowing economic growth may be partly behind the fall in RMC during the recession.

### Actions needed

#### Indicator

| 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP |

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

Comments: As per the above.

**National SDG target**

**UK commensurable indicator**

Comment: https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-4-2/
ONS NRP reports on domestic material consumption in UK, in tonnes per capita or tonnes per GDP (£m), using UK Environmental Accounts: How much material is the UK consuming?, Gross Domestic Product: chained volume measures: Seasonally adjusted £m and population estimates

Comment: Some data here on how UK’s domestic footprint (DMF) has fallen but material footprint (MF) risen: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4443380/

**Baseline status / performance**


**Other relevant UK indicator/s**
### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: Amber (changed following feedback)**

Total Domestic Material Consumption and per capita Domestic Material Consumption has been falling since 2004. Resource productivity has also been rising since then. It must be noted, however, that these trends quickened after 2008, suggesting that decreasing material consumption may partly be the result of the economic situation rather than being entirely down to increased efficiency. An increase in exports (which are deducted from Raw Material Consumption when calculating Domestic Material Consumption) may have exaggerated this trend, but Raw Material Consumption has been falling anyway.

**Notes/ Disaggregation**

- N.B. The absence of national targets makes it difficult to assess progress, but recent trends suggest increased efficiency.

**Coherence issues & synergies**

SDG 12

**Local to International Dimensions**

| Trends | Domestic Material Consumption has been on a downward trend since 2004. This seems to have been accelerated by the recession. |
| Actions needed | Implement a Just Transition strategy and ensure that the practical steps needed to achieve this are integral to industrial strategy. |

**Target 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**

**Indicator**

8.5.1 **Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities**

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

Comment: There is a lot of relevant legislation here that hasn’t been mentioned such as the 1970 Equal Pay Act, 2010 Equality Act and more recently Gender Pay Reporting (April 2018)


**National SDG target**

**UK commensurable indicator**

- Median gross weekly earnings. 2015: £528 2014: £518 Average growth of 1.5% per year between 2009 and 2015. 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. 2015: 9.6% 2014: 9.4% Falling trend from above 15% since 1997.

Comment: ONS NRP ([https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-5-1/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-5-1/)) has data for the UK, from 2004-2016. Data source: Age Group by Occupation (2 digit SOC) - ASHE: Table 20
### Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average hourly earnings (2015)</td>
<td>£15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>£14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>£17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:** Need participation rates measured also.

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

- ONS Labour Force Survey stats on unemployment by occupation: [https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/unemploymentbypreviousoccupationunem02](https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/unemploymentbypreviousoccupationunem02)

**Comment:** Important to bear in mind the limitations of gender pay gaps that don’t adjust for labour force participation. Is Italy (low participation, zero pay gap) the model for this target or Finland (high participation, moderate-declining pay gap?)


### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating:** Amber (changed following feedback)

- Despite progress in some occupations, the TUC estimates that it will take decades to close the median gender pay gap for full-time employees. Between 2006 and 2017, the gender pay gap in median wages fell by only £0.09 an hour in cash terms. Median wages for younger workers, particularly those under the age of 21, are lower than the rest of the labour force. This gap widened after 2009. Disabled workers: According to analysis by the Papworth trust, disabled people are likely to be at the lower end of the earnings distribution. In 2015, the average hourly wage for disabled people was £12.48, compared to £13.73 for non-disabled people. Rather than narrowing, the pay gap between disabled people and non-disabled people increased by 35% between 2010 and 2014.

**Comment:** Highly subjective - suggest this be rephrased

**Comment:** UK high female participation means that pay gap declines are more likely to reflect progress against the target than women being underrepresented in the labour force (composition effects). But the details matter when we are thinking about policies that impact each side of that equation.

### Notes/ Disaggregation

**Source:** Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings.

**N.B** Not adjusted for inflation

**Source on disabled workers:** [http://www.papworthtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/Disability%20Facts%20and%20Figures%202016.pdf](http://www.papworthtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/Disability%20Facts%20and%20Figures%202016.pdf)

### Coherence issues & synergies

**Young workers:** Only employees aged 25 and over are eligible for the National Living Wage. Those under the age of 25 are grouped into three different age brackets, with the minimum wage rising with age. Apprentices, who are likely to be young, earn less than half the National Living Wage.

**Comment:** Could highlight domestic v international policy coherence issues re employment and the pay gap for disabled people in the UK, with the Government’s ambitions for disabled people in the Global South in terms of employment and decent pay, through policy frameworks such as DFID’s Disability Framework (being reviewed this year) and funding priorities on livelihoods and economic empowerment.

**Comment:** Links to other SDGs eg 3,4,5,10

### Local to International Dimensions

**Trends**

- Although progress is being made in some occupations, the pay gap is closing very slowly. Between 2006 and 2017, the gender pay gap in median wages fell by only £0.09 in cash terms.

- Median wages for younger employees, particularly those under the age of 21, are lower than the rest of the labour force. This gap widened after 2009.
Actions needed

In addition to taking action to boost pay across the economy, government should recognise the particular pressure faced by the low paid, and raise the National Living Wage to £10 an hour as quickly as possible. This rate should also be paid to those aged 21-24.

Government should tackle unfair pay differentials that leave working people worse off. The gender pay gap regulations should be expanded to companies with 150+ employees, and government should set out a plan to tackle the pay gap between white and BAME workers. [FS1]

Significant government and employer action is still required to address the employment gap between disabled and non-disabled people.

Comment: Suggest this is rephrased to be more inclusive as there is a lack of an evidence base to support this

Comment: Access to work for marginalised workers could be supported by greater part time working provision. But this may inflate rather than close basic pay gap metrics as these workers are more able to enter/remain in the labour force. Long term solution is cultural & policy shift to more egalitarian approach to caring responsibilities (i.e. Scandinavian model). Perhaps a return to wider uprating of benefits in line with inflation is an intermediate goal. Require companies to complete a gender audit and account for and consider responses to any pay gaps revealed. Mandating action can have perverse incentives given the limitations of the metric – especially at the level of smaller organisations.

Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Applicable UK policy / legislation

National SDG target

UK commensurable indicator

Baseline status / performance

Disabled (employment rate) 2013: 44.5 2014: 46.1 Doesn’t take into account reasons behind those not employed.

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

Comment: https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-5-2/

ONS NRP reports unemployment rate by sex, age, disability status, country of birth and nationality in the UK, using Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by age group (not seasonally adjusted), Labour market status of disabled people, Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by nationality and country of birth

Other relevant UK indicator/s

Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: Amber (changed following feedback)

While there is little difference between the unemployment rate for men and women, the rate remains significantly higher for disabled people and those under the age of 25. Unemployment for 16 and 17 year olds in the workforce is higher than it was before the recession. Although unemployment amongst those between the ages of 18 and 25 has returned to pre-recession levels, this age group do not seem to be benefitting from record lows in unemployment. Similarly, while the rate of unemployment amongst disabled people has been falling, it does not seem to be falling at a quicker pace than the rate of the labour force.

Comment: There also needs to be inclusion of situation with regards to older workers

Comment: Amber? Sounds more like a 'yes, but' outcome.

Notes / Disaggregation

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Comment: What about geographical differences as well.
### Coherence issues & synergies

**Local to International Dimensions**

Comment: Links to eg SDGs 1,2,3,4,5,10

Comment: UK unemployment is very low by international standards – this is partly a policy choice reflecting government action to push marginal workers back into the labour market (which is visible in the dire productivity statistics) by raising conditions for benefits and social support, and also providing substantial working tax credits to top up low wages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall, the rate of unemployment fell for women and young people between 1997 and 2017. Despite this, the increase in unemployment amongst those under the age of 25 during the recession was much higher than it was for amongst economically active. Unemployment continues to affect younger workers disproportionately. The fall in the rate of unemployment to record levels, moreover, does not seem to be leading to significantly lower young unemployment. Unemployment also remains higher for disabled people. Though it has fallen since 2013, this is in line with the trend for the workforce as a whole. It does not suggest that the gap between the rates of unemployment for disabled people and the labour force as a whole is closing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In addition to taking action to boost pay across the economy, government should recognise the particular pressure faced by the low paid, and raise the National Living Wage to £10 an hour as quickly as possible. This rate should also be paid to those aged 21-24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government should tackle unfair pay differentials that leave working people worse off. The gender pay gap regulations should be expanded to companies with 150+ employees, and government should set out a plan to tackle the pay gap between white and BAME workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant government and employer action is still required to address the employment gap between disabled and non-disabled people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Actions needed are identical for indicator 8.3.1 this should be stated

Comment: For all indicators, improved access to collective bargaining and union support is important as a background condition for decent work.

---

**Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Applicable UK policy / legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</strong></td>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong> It would be relevant to reference the government’s apprentice levy here and projected uptake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National SDG target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong> See <a href="https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-6-1/">https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-6-1/</a> and for section below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UK commensurable indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comment:</strong> <a href="https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-6-1/">https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-6-1/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS NRP reports on percentage of youth (aged 16-24 years) not in education, employment or training in the UK, using Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage of youth (age 16 - 24) not in education, employment or training (2016)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Female: 12.2  
Male: 11.4  

[https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/datasets/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingtable1](https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/datasets/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingtable1)

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

- **East Midlands** [http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headline.labourforcesurvey.indicators.for.the.east.midlands](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headline.labourforcesurvey.indicators.for.the.east.midlands)
- **West Midlands** [http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headline.labourforcesurvey.indicators.for.the.west.midlands](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headline.labourforcesurvey.indicators.for.the.west.midlands)
- **South East** [http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headline.labourforcesurvey.indicators.for.the.south.east](http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headline.labourforcesurvey.indicators.for.the.south.east)
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:
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

All: 10.9
Men: 11.3
Women: 10.5

All: 11.0
Men: 12.0
Women: 10.0

All: 13.9
Women: 13.9

All: 13.5
Men: 13.1
Women: 13.9

All: 10.1
Men: 17.5
Women: 10.1

All: 15.1
Men: 18.1
Women: (not available – a 50/50 gender split would suggest 12.1)

**Assessment of current state**

**RAG Rating:** Amber

Although the numbers not in education, employment or training has fallen over the last five years, it is not substantially lower than it was in 2001, and improvements have slowed over the last few years.

Comment: Again, this makes no reference to the apprentice levy which will have a significant impact here.
**Notes/ Disaggregation**
- Potentially, labour force survey might provide 15-year-old data
- Inequalities between region; crosscutting deprivation and NEETs
- Sustainability of employment, longer term are concerns

**Coherence issues & synergies**
Comment: Links to eg sdg1,4,10

**Local to International Dimensions**

OECD average 15-19 NEETs (2016):
- men 5.9%, women 6.1%
- GBR: men 8.7%, women 8.2%

**Trends**
The proportion of young people (16-24) not in education, employment or training has declined significantly from its peak of 16.9% in Q3 2011 to 12.3% in the latest quarter. Improvements have tailed off, with the trend flat since Q3 2013. The UK's percentage of NEET's is above the OECD average for people aged 15-19 (8.4% v 6.0%) but below it for people aged 20-24 (15.0% v 16.2%). The UK has eliminated the gender gap in this area which stood at 4.4 percentage points in 2008. In the latest quarter the percentage of people who were NEET was lower for women than for men for the first time.

**Actions needed**
Target 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

Indicator  8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Applicable UK policy / legislation

There is an opportunity that is missed here to talk about Modern Slavery more widely – albeit that the indicator under this target only covers child labour.

1. The applicable UK legislation is the Modern Slavery Act 2015 which includes the stipulation that organisations (so covers partnerships as well as corporates) with any part of their business in the UK and a global turnover of over £36m must produce annually a Section 54 Transparency in Supply Chains Statement. So, does not apply to all and is not compulsory (though the Sec of state can take out a high court injunction to compel the publication of the statement)
   a. This statement must say what steps have been taken to ensure slavery not taking place – it is not a commitment to eradicate slavery nor is there any need to say what type of slavery is not taking place – i.e. do not have to say whether the slaves are or could be children.
   b. An organisation can choose to say they have taken no steps
   c. The statement needs to be on the website and signed off by a senior member of staff but it is not part of the annual reports/financial statements – so are not particularly high profile

2. There is an Anti-Slavery Tsar but he is not monitoring the section 54 statements just making sure slavery in the UK is reported and dealt with, educating public etc – there is a helpline to report slavery and the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) monitors this and reports on total numbers and number of minors referred. These are under the remit of the Home Office

3. The MSA 2015 was designed to strengthen the ways to prosecute traffickers, slave owners and rescue slaves and in this way, prevent slavery but it is not really designed to eliminate slavery (other than by making the penalties so much greater that people will not think it worthwhile).

4. There was an attempt to pass new legislation to strengthen the MSA but this has been stalled

5. The section 54 statements are essentially voluntary and so far, have been quite bland

6. The government is not monitoring the section 54 statements – this has been left to NGOs eg Business and Human Rights Resource Centre has set up a Modern Slavery Registry to allow people to review the statements and every so often they produce an analysis of what has been included or omitted but nothing on what works or doesn’t.

All of this means that the UK is not focussing on child labour specifically but slavery in general and the UK response is largely a response to the crimes of trafficking and slavery not a social response to stop slavery before it starts so not really eradicating slavery

I agree with ‘actions needed’ – the MSA does need to be strengthened and the reporting made compulsory but there also needs to be some mechanism for monitoring that organisations are doing what they say and that it is working. But I would also suggest the focus needs to change from it being seen as a crime problem to a social /moral problem.
Estimates of global modern slavery suggest that in 2016 there were around 40 million people in modern slavery worldwide.

The most recent robust estimate in the UK suggests that around 10,000 to 13,000 people are victims of modern slavery each year.

In 2014, the Home Office estimated that there were between 10,000 and 13,000 potential victims of modern slavery in the UK in 2013.63 The Government regularly uses this figure as it believes it is the “most robust current estimate of the scale of modern slavery in the UK”.64

Otherwise, there are three main sources of data, which the Government is careful to say, “cannot provide a reliable assessment of the actual prevalence of modern slavery” but rather approximate how the prevalence and reporting may be changing over time.65 These are:

• Referrals of potential victims to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM): In 2016, there were 3,804 potential victims referred to the NRM, which was an increase of 16% from 2015;

• Referrals of potential victims under the ‘duty to notify’ provision in England and Wales: In 2016, 782 potential victims were referred to the duty to notify, which when added to the numbers referred to the NRM, brings the total number of potential victims identified in 2016 to 4,586;

• The number of modern slavery crimes recorded by the police: In the year to March 2017, police in England and Wales recorded 2,255 modern slavery offences. This was an increase of 159% on the previous year. In Scotland and Northern Ireland there were 60 and 35 offences respectively.66

Comment: Under both the UN Human Trafficking Protocol and the ILO Forced Labour Protocol, the UK has an obligation to prevent the exploitation of workers through abuse of their vulnerability. However, UK labour inspectorates that should enforce labour rights to prevent modern slavery are inadequately resourced and are currently far from meeting the ILO target of one inspector for every 10 000 workers. (Source: FLEX’s publication ‘Risky Business: Tackling Exploitation in the UK Labour Market’, 2017.)
## Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Labour, age 5 - 14</th>
<th>0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2012</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2013</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2014</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2015</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2016</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 2017</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Other relevant UK indicator/s

### Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: Amber

Although child labour is rare in the UK, the growing number of referrals for suspected child trafficking is a concern.

### Notes/ Disaggregation

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. Looks like UNICEF don’t publish data on the UK, rather than giving us a 0% - I’ve used quarterly number of referrals of minors to the National Referral Mechanism for identifying victims of human trafficking or modern slavery.

## Coherence issues & synergies

### Local to International Dimensions

**Trends**

While there is limited data on the number of children engaged in child labour in the UK, the number of minors referred to the National Referral Mechanism as suspected victims of human trafficking or modern slavery has risen steadily since the NCA began recording the stats, increasing from 90 in Q1 2012 to 545 in Q3 2017.

**Actions needed**

- Strengthening the Modern Slavery Act to make it compulsory for companies to identify and tackle risks of modern slavery in their supply chains. The UK is currently operating a voluntary approach which is not effective.
- Include public sector in the MS Act and TISC report
- Penalise companies that do not report or report inadequately
Target 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

### Indicator 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

#### Applicable UK policy / legislation


#### National SDG target

#### UK commensurable indicator


Comment: [https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-8-1/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-8-1/)

ONS NRP reports on the frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries in Great Britain, using RIDAGEGEN - RIDDOR reported fatal and non-fatal injuries in Great Britain by age, gender and broad industry group. RIDHIST - Reported fatal and non-fatal injuries in Great Britain from 1974

#### Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate of fatal injuries per 100,000</th>
<th>Rate of non-fatal injuries per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Other relevant UK indicator/s

- "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."
- "142 workers were killed at work, a rate of 0.46 fatalities per 100,000 workers"
- "76,000 other injuries to employees were reported under RIDDOR, a rate of 293 per 100,000 employees."
- "23.3 million days were lost due to work-related ill health and 4.1 million due to workplace injury."
- "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)."
## Assessment of current state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAG Rating</th>
<th>Amber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The fall in the number of workplace accidents both fatal and non-fatal has tailed off in recent years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Notes/ Disaggregation

- Struggled to find any specific data on sex and migrant status breakdowns, but there are specific work-related illness statistics (e.g., lead poisoning) which are broken down by sex here: [http://www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/index.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/Statistics/tables/index.htm)
- Frequency rate of fatal and occupational injuries (2015) (per 100,000 workers): 0.46
- Frequency rate of non-fatal occupational injuries (2015) per 100,000 workers: 274

Note: no further update on migrant status info.

## Coherence issues & synergies

### Local to International Dimensions

#### Trends

- The number of both fatal and non-fatal injuries at work has declined over the last 15 years. Fatal workplace injuries per 100,000 workers fell by more than half between 2000 and 2015, from 1.1 to 0.46. The annual incidence of non-fatal injuries per 100,000 workers dropped at a similar rate, from 647 to 274. It should be noted however that progress has slowed or stalled since 2012.

#### Actions needed

- Enabling unions to access workplaces where they are currently unrepresented in order to organise.
- Guarantee as part of its the Brexit deal to, as a minimum, match present and future EU standards for workplace health and safety.
- Repeal the Trade Union Act

Comments: These actions are phrased as TUC policy rather than questions around the current approach. There is also an absence of an evidence base to support these actions.

## Indicator

### 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 legislation, by sex and migrant status

### Applicable UK policy / legislation

- National SDG target

### UK commensurable indicator

- Different ways to measure this: One component might be trade union membership. Figures in the next column

Comments: Important indicator but gives only a partial view because of importance of legal rights, their enforceability, and pressure of unemployment on currently employed workforce.
### Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>1576000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>4145000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>6298000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>9835000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>13212000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>7801000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7261000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7011000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

**Assessment of current state**

RAG Rating: AMBER (changed following feedback)

The fall in trade union membership has continued for a number of decades.

Comment: This rating is highly subjective – the hypothesis that is drawn here is that high levels of trade union membership would demonstrate an increase in labour standards – this is contentious as the converse could also be true as improved labour standards mean individuals don’t need collective representation in order to maintain rights.

This indicator is phrased as TUC policy rather than questions around the current approach. There is also an absence of an evidence base to support these actions.

Comment: Key issue of impact on Brexit and post-Brexit trade deals on employment rights.

### Notes/ Disaggregation
- **Coherence issues & synergies**
- **Local to International Dimensions**
- **Trends**

**Actions needed**

- Enabling unions to access workplaces where they are currently unrepresented in order to organise.
- Guarantee as part of its the Brexit deal to, as a minimum, match present and future EU standards for workplace health and safety.
- Repeal the Trade Union Act

### Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

**Indicator**

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

**National SDG target**

**UK commensurable indicator**


Comment: [https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-9-1/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-9-1/)

ONS NRP reports on tourism expenditure in the UK using UK Tourism Satellite Account: TSA Tables, Gross Domestic Product: Chained Volume Measures: Seasonally Adjusted £m, United Kingdom Tourism Satellite Account, 2014
### Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourism expenditure as proportion of GDP (2014): 12.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth rate (2013): 0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/tourismindustry/adhocs/005978unitedkingdomtourismsatelliteaccount2014">https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/tourismindustry/adhocs/005978unitedkingdomtourismsatelliteaccount2014</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/datasets/preliminaryestimateofgdp">https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/datasets/preliminaryestimateofgdp</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: ONS NRP shows that tourism expenditure as a percentage of GDP in the UK stayed steady between 2013 and 2015, at around 7%.

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

- Visit Britain estimates that by 2025, tourism will be worth 9.9% of total GDP (https://www.visitbritain.org/visitor-economy-facts)
- "The hotel and catering industry used 15% of all energy produced in the UK in 2008. It also produced four million tonnes of waste in 2002 to 2003, emitted 2,687,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases in 2006, and consumed 140 million cubic gallons of water in 1997 to 1998..."
- "...In the UK in 2007, 75% of holiday trips were made by car compared to 19% by public transport and 3% by air. UK residents made 69 million trips abroad, mainly by air:"

### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: Adequate data not available.**

Tourism is contributing a growing amount to the UK economy, and the UK's tourism sector is the 5th largest in the world by expenditure of visitors.

DCMS framework on monitoring impact of tourism from 2009 appears to be no longer in use. Hard to find evidence related to the 'sustainability' or tourism rather than just growth of sector. Target ranked as data not available.

Comment: This isn't about 'sustainable' tourism just economic weight.

### Notes / Disaggregation

- **Coherence issues & synergies**
  Comment: especially SDG 12,13,14
- **Local to International Dimensions**
  Comment: Would be good to talk if possible about proportion of UK citizens/travel companies involved in 'sustainable tourism'

### Trends

### Actions needed

### Indicator

**8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable UK policy / legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Comment: https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/8-9-2/

ONS NRP report on number of people employed in tourism related industries in Great Britain as an approximation of the UN SDG indicator. ONS uses Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) and disaggregates by sector.
### Baseline status / performance

2014: total of 1.432m jobs (2015-16 are estimates)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:** ONS: number of people employed in tourism in Great Britain increased between 2010 and 2016, from 3030 to 3710 people.

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

**Assessment of current state RAG Rating:** As above

The number of jobs in the tourism sector is growing, but at less than half the rate of the number of jobs in the economy as a whole.

This indicator does not provide evidence on the sustainability of the tourism so we are not able to RAG rate it accurately.

### Notes/ Disaggregation

Number of people employed in the tourism industry (2016) 000s: 3710

[https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/industry235digitbusinessregisterandemploymentsurveybrestable2](https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/industry235digitbusinessregisterandemploymentsurveybrestable2)

(Note: again no information about sustainability to be found)

### Coherence issues & synergies

### Local to International Dimensions

**Trends**

Tourism experienced job growth (3.2%) below the rate of the rest of the UK as a whole (7.6%) between 2011 and 2016.
### Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Applicable UK policy / legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National SDG target</th>
<th>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></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Post office branches</th>
<th>Main banks and building societies</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11500</td>
<td>8837</td>
<td>20337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18393</td>
<td>11026</td>
<td>29419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

World Bank data ([http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FB.CBK.BRCH.P5?locations=GB](http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FB.CBK.BRCH.P5?locations=GB)) suggests 25.2 per 100,000 adults as of 2013, based on Financial Survey Data. This may just be banks and building societies (i.e. not post office branches).

#### Other relevant UK indicator/s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATMs (per 100,000)</td>
<td>129.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


According to LINK, the main provider of ATMs in the UK, there are over 70,000 ATMs in the UK (as of 2015).

#### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: Amber**

The number of ATMs per 100,000 people has grown significantly over the last decade, but fell in 2016.

Comment: This needs referencing since data is above is for up to 2015. Also, is there a geographical dimension to this - city/rural access.

#### Notes / Disaggregation

Coherence issues & synergies

Local to International Dimensions
### Trends

**Actions needed**

Monitor the voluntary agreement with the banks to help customers with basic accounts – including those who are vulnerable – avoid triggering fees and charges and clamp down on breaches to ensure fair treatment and avoid the ‘free-rider’ effect.

More generally, full transparency on the share of basic bank accounts held by individual banks including numbers opened, closed, and declined is critical.

### Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

**National SDG target**

**UK commensurable indicator**


**Baseline status / performance**

2014 data (15+): All: 98.9% Men: 99.2% Women: 98.7%

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**

Percentage of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution (2015): 95

[https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/family-resources-survey--2](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/family-resources-survey--2)

Roughly the same as the world bank data

**Assessment of current state**

RAG Rating: Green

The proportion of UK adults with bank accounts is above the Euro area average and rising. The proportion is highest among those with higher incomes, but rose from 97.5% to 98.3% among the poorest 40% of people. The gender gap is small.

**Notes/ Disaggregation**

- 

**Coherence issues & synergies**

**Local to International Dimensions**

The UK is above the Euro area average of 94.8%

**Trends**

**Actions needed**

Monitor the voluntary agreement with the banks to help customers with basic accounts – including those who are vulnerable – avoid triggering fees and charges and clamp down on breaches to ensure fair treatment and avoid the ‘free-rider’ effect.

More generally, full transparency on the share of basic bank accounts held by individual banks including numbers opened, closed, and declined is critical.
Target 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Outside of the scope of the research

Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National SDG target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK commensurable indicator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public sector expenditure on social protection as a % of GDP


The ONS provides a breakdown of the welfare budget, but that only provides part of a response: http://visual.ons.gov.uk/welfare-spending/

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%
## Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Spending % GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998/99</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999/2000</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000/01</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other relevant UK indicators:
The social security budget for 2016/17 was £216.9bn - The Government has set a ‘welfare cap’ on some of this spending, with which the OBR has been asked to assess compliance. The system of welfare to work in the UK has had substantial underinvestment relative to other countries. The UK falls far short of the OECD average spending on supporting unemployed people, 0.54% compared to 1.41% of GDP. The latest figures available for the UK are from 2011.

OECD figures can be found at: [https://data.oecd.org/socialexp/public-spending-on-labour-markets.htm](https://data.oecd.org/socialexp/public-spending-on-labour-markets.htm)

### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: Red**

The UK now has one of the least generous welfare states in the developed world. A TUC report published last year showed that the value of unemployment benefits (when family and housing benefits are not included) is exceptionally low in the UK. Though once support for children and housing costs are considered, unemployment benefits in the UK become less markedly meagre, however it does remain on the less-generous end of the scale. The welfare budget since 2010 has had a massive cut.


Comment: This section only refers to TUC evidence and point of view. The assessment of current state is therefore subjective and doesn’t give a sufficient response.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes/ Disaggregation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coherence issues &amp; synergies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local to International Dimensions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actions needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Investment in skills for those already in work will be vital to take advantage of new technological developments, and ensure they benefit everyone. Government should set an ambition to increase investment in both workforce and out of work training to the EU average within the next five years, including by investing in a new life-long learning account.

- Government should reverse universal credit cuts set to leave families significantly worse off, and pause on the implementation of the Minimum Income Floor for the self-employed.

- To ensure that those hit hardest by the living standards squeeze do not face lower incomes when they retire, government should appoint a standing pensions commission to ensure adequate retirement incomes for everyone.

Comment: These actions needed are phrased as TUC policy rather than questions around the current approach. There is also an absence of an evidence base to support these actions.