Peace, justice and strong institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

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 involve
### Annex: Sustainable Development Goal 16

#### Target: 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Applicable UK policy / legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>England/UK-wide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide Act 1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms Act 1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Policing and Crime Act 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 2 of Home Office Departmental Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland Policy:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### National SDG target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scotland Performs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Performance Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Strategy as part of National Outcomes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UK commensurable indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ONS (E&amp;W):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-1-1/">https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-1-1/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSS (Scot):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Baseline status / performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Victims of homicide total / per million (E&amp;W)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>708 / 13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>710 / 13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>729 / 13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>638 / 11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>595 / 10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>633 / 11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>526 / 9.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>543 / 9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>520 / 9.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>514 / 8.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>571 / 9.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ONS (Scot):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Victims of homicide total / per million (Scotland)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>115 / -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>99 / -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>82 / -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>100 / -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>93 / -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>63 / -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>62 / -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>62 / -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>58 / -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>64 / -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Other relevant UK indicator/s

**Home Office Homicide Index**


## Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: Amber**

Whilst there appears to be no specific target with regards to intentional homicide in the UK (murder, manslaughter), the trends over the last 10 years show a steady decrease in numbers of murders/mansladers.

But recent return to rise in number of homicides

## Notes/ Disaggregation

- ONS have tables with breakdown of homicides by sex, age range, method of killing, firearm use, relationship victim-murderer, location, circumstances. Includes data from last 10 years.
  
  https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/appendix.tablesfocusonviolentcrimeandsexualoffences

- OSS has a breakdown of homicides by sex, age range, location and other factors. Includes historical data from last 10 years.
  
  http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/10/18347_qa=2.28766268.1254240130.1517336293-1324053661.1517328098

## Coherence issues & synergies

Scotland has a Delivery Plan as part of its Justice Vision and Priorities, which sets out seven priorities for Scotland in justice and crime.

http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/07/8431/2

## Local to International Dimensions

According to the UN, between 52 and 67 persons per million worldwide were victims of intentional homicide in 2015, which is more than 5 times higher than in the UK (at 9.86 persons per million).

While the homicide rate worldwide remained relatively stable from 2008 to 2014 and has even declined over the past decade, the rate in developing countries was twice that in developed countries. There have been increases in homicide rates in the least developed countries, particularly those in Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16

## Trends

Whilst the intentional homicide rate per million in the UK in 2015 is lower than it was 10 years earlier (and according to ONS statistics is down to levels not seen since the 1970s), it has not reduced significantly in the last 5 years, and the total number of victims of intentional homicide remain high.

## Actions needed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Ministry of Defence Departmental Plan (?)  
Scotland Policy:  
N. Ireland  
1998 Good Friday Agreement |
| National SDG target | Scotland Performs  
National Performance Framework  
Justice Strategy as part of National Outcomes  
[https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-1-2/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-1-2/)  
The presumption here is that this concerns deaths only of the reporting country’s nationals. |
| Baseline status / performance | UK (over time) (total – not per 100,000):  
1989: 34  
1998: 29  
Since Iraq and Afghanistan withdrawal, no conflict-related deaths. |

Comment: ONS NRP reports conflict related deaths per 1 million population, with the following values:  
2007 - 3.33  
2008 - 2.22  
2009 - 3.29  
2010 - 2.98  
2011 - 2.09  
2012 - 2.04  
2013 - 1.34  
2014 - 1.05  
2015 - 0.922  
2016 - 1.1
UKSSD — Measuring up

Annex: Sustainable Development Goal 16

Other relevant UK indicator/s

- The Independent has a map detailing British conflict-related deaths since 1945. It cites the Ministry of Defence as a source, but I am unable to verify it. The MoD does not appear to have the data online. Indy report here [http://indy100.independent.co.uk/article/map-all-the-british-soldiers-who-have-been-lost-in-conflict-since-1945--gy5VEbnIve](http://indy100.independent.co.uk/article/map-all-the-british-soldiers-who-have-been-lost-in-conflict-since-1945--gy5VEbnIve)
- The Guardian data suggests 1117 British security deaths in NI between 1969 and 2010, with the heaviest casualty year 1972 (148).
- 179 British servicemen and servicewomen killed in Iraq between 2003 and 2009.
- “454 British forces personnel or MOD civilians have died while serving in Afghanistan since the start of operations in October 2001.” Of those, 405 were killed in hostile action. “Following a helicopter crash on 11 October 2015, 2 further UK personnel have died while serving in Afghanistan, taking the total number of military deaths to 456.”
- The Independent report 7145 British military deaths since WWII.
- Ulster University has a database of conflict-related deaths in Ireland, 1969-2001 that may be of interest. See here [http://www.cain.ulst.ac.uk/sutton/](http://www.cain.ulst.ac.uk/sutton/), or a Guardian summary of the data between 1969 and 2010 is available here: [https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1hRidYe3-avd7qyu2ZVVi1Y7B7QY6dKhekPS1lkbfFnY/edit?gid=0](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1hRidYe3-avd7qyu2ZVVi1Y7B7QY6dKhekPS1lkbfFnY/edit?gid=0)

Assessment of current state

**RAG RATING: GREEN**

Notes/ Disaggregation

- Conflict related deaths pper 100,000 population (2015): 9.68
- Armed forces (2016): 1.1
- Note: England and Wales only

Coherence issues & synergies

Local to International Dimensions

Despite the lack of harmonized data, fatalities and injuries related to armed conflict appear to be increasing in some countries, causing unprecedented population displacements and enormous humanitarian needs.

Trends

While the UK has had almost no conflict-related deaths in recent years, there is still a constant threat of terrorism in the UK which will be reflected when statistics from 2017 are published. Deaths in the armed forces has dropped also due to reduced UK-activity in conflict areas such as Afghanistan and Iraq.

Actions needed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Applicable UK policy / legislation | Objective 2 of Home Office Departmental Plan  
Scotland Policy:  
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Justice/policies  
| National SDG target | Scotland Performs  
National Performance Framework  
Justice Strategy as part of National Outcomes  
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Justice/justicestrategy |
| UK commensurable indicator |  
https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/peace-and-justice-strong-institutions/  
https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-1-3/  
Difficult to define this exactly. For example, the ONS statistics on violent crime cover minor assaults that result in no physical harm. The latest report (July 2016) is available here: http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016  
Data is reported as figures, not as proportion of population. Difficult to translate this, as some people may have been subjected more than once. |
| Baseline status / performance | From the ONS:  
Violent crime offences: “Latest CSEW data showed there were an estimated 1.3 million incidents of violence experienced by adults aged 16 and over in the latest survey year”. No statistically significant change compared with the previous year, but the ONS say there was a sharp fall in violent crime between 1995 and 2002, and then a gradual decline since. This decline has slowed since 2014.  
Sexual offences reported 2015-2016: 106,378. This is a 21% increase from the previous year, but ONS suggest this is more to do with promotional campaigns to get people to come forward. |
| Other relevant UK indicator/s | |
| Assessment of current state | RAG Rating: Amber |
UKSSD — Measuring up

Annex: Sustainable Development Goal 16

Notes/ Disaggregation
Regional breakdown of this data can be found here [https://www.ons.gov.uk/file/_uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforcearea/datasets/policeforcearea.xls](https://www.ons.gov.uk/file/_uri=/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforcearea/datasets/policeforcearea.xls) (Table 1 for figures – Table 3 for change between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016), but again it is reported as figures, not as proportion of population. This makes translation very difficult.

Police recorded victim based crime per 1,000 population (2016): 65.4

[https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables)

Note: England and Wales only

Coherence issues & synergies

Local to International Dimensions

Trends

Actions needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td>No specific policy/legislation apparent in England/UK-wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wales

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015


Policy:

Scotland Performs

National Performance Framework

Justice Strategy as part of National Outcomes


National SDG target

None

UK commensurable indicator


[https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-1-4/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-1-4/)

Wales

[https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiOTM2MjgyM2QtMjQ5YS00ZDU0LTYzOTgM2QtNGVmNyA1OTMyNDUyIiwidCI6ImE0YTZmOGZmLTJlZjUtNDBkOC1iMDJkLTliM2UyMmIwYmRkNCJ9](https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiOTM2MjgyM2QtMjQ5YS00ZDU0LTYzOTgM2QtNGVmNyA1OTMyNDUyIiwidCI6ImE0YTZmOGZmLTJlZjUtNDBkOC1iMDJkLTliM2UyMmIwYmRkNCJ9)

Baseline status / performance

People that feel safe walking alone at night E&W (ONS data: Table 5.2 [https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtable4](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtable4))

UK-wide (Feels safe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men%</th>
<th>Women%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>64.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>61.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Scotland (feels safe/unsafe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men%</th>
<th>Women%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: ONS NRP reports % of adults who feel very safe/fairly safe walking alone after dark between 2012 and 2015 in England and Wales, with following values for all adults:

- 2012/13 – 70.5
- 2013/14 – 71.2
- 2014/15 – 73.7
- 2015/16 – 74.7

Following values for female in England and Wales between 2006 and 2015:

- 2006/7 – 56
- 2007/8 – 56.3
- 2008/9 – 57.4
- 2009/10 – 61
- 2010/11 – 63.5
- 2011/12 – 64.6
- 2012/13 – 56.7
- 2013/14 – 58
- 2014/15 – 61.7
- 2015/16 – 61.7

Following values for male in England and Wales between 2006 and 2015:

- 2006/7 – 82.9
- 2007/8 – 83.1
- 2008/9 – 83.4
- 2009/10 – 84.8
- 2010/11 – 86
- 2011/12 – 87
- 2012/13 – 84.7
- 2013/14 – 85.1
- 2014/15 – 85.8
- 2015/16 – 87.9

Other relevant UK indicator/s

Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: GREEN – could be amber because of gender?

Overall, men in the UK feel safer than women when walking alone after dark. The difference between the two sexes has remained relatively constant with around 20-25% more men feeling safer than women. In England and Wales, the percentages of men and women feeling safe has not changed,

Scotland: While in Scotland both sexes feel safer in 2014/15 (latest statistics) than they did in 2010/11. The biggest change is with Scottish women who feel 10% safer in 2014/15 than they did in 2010/11.
Notes/ Disaggregation

Coherence issues & synergies

Local to International Dimensions
Some comparators, for context (on Gallup measure):
- Norway: 86%
- Spain: 85%
- USA: 72%
- Russia: 54%
- Brazil: 36%
- Turkey: 60%

No dataset easily available: https://www.indy100.com/article/these-are-the-countries-where-people-feel-least-and-most-safe-walking-home-alone-at-night--byckwVOi8g

Trends
Overall in Scotland it appears people are feeling safer, while in England and Wales the current rate is stable but not moving down or up.

Actions needed

Target: 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

Applicable UK policy / legislation
- Children Act 2014
  - Scotland:
    - Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003 (Section 51)
    - Policy:

National SDG target
- Scotland Performs
  - National Performance Framework
  - Justice Strategy as part of National Outcomes

UK commensurable indicator
- UK law still allows for “reasonable chastisement”
- Scots Law still allows for “justifiable assault”

Baseline status / performance


### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating:** AMBER

**Comment:** It seems that we are unable to assess due to lack of relevant data?

---

### Actions needed

**Comment:** Legislation fully prohibiting corporal punishment

---

### Baseline status / performance

3261 potential victims were referred into the National Referral Mechanism in 2015; a 40% increase on 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Number of Referral</th>
<th>Positive Conclusive Decisions</th>
<th>Negative Pending decision</th>
<th>Suspended Case</th>
<th>Withdrawn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2339</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>1103</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3261</td>
<td>1201</td>
<td>1341</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3804</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>1325</td>
<td>1168</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5145</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>3273</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UKSSD — Measuring up

### Annex: Sustainable Development Goal 16

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment of current state</th>
<th>RAG Rating: RED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5145 potential victims were submitted to the National Referral Mechanism in 2017; a 35% increase on 2016. Reporting showed potential victims of trafficking from 116 different nationalities in 2017. Albanian, UK and Vietnamese nationals remain the most commonly reported potential victims. The most common exploitation type recorded for potential victims exploited as adults and minors was labour exploitation, which also includes criminal exploitation. Of the 5145 potential victims referred to the NRM in 2017, 207 were referred to Scotland for crime recording purposes, 193 to Welsh forces and 31 to Northern Ireland. The remaining 4714 were referred to English police forces. Minor exploitation referrals in the UK increased 66% to 2118 in 2017, compared to 1278 in 2016. This increase is due in part to an increase in County Lines gang exploitation referrals included within labour exploitation and unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) being referred to the NRM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Comment: It seems that we are unable to assess due to lack of relevant data?*

### Notes/ Disaggregation

**Coherence issues & synergies**

**Local to International Dimensions**

**Trends**

**Actions needed**

### Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

Objective 2 of Home Office Departmental Plan


**National SDG target**

Scotland Performs

[National Performance Framework](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/peace-and-justice-strong-institutions/)

**UK commensurable indicator**


[https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-2-3/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-2-3/)

This data is not exactly the same age ranges as the UN goal, but corresponds to pre-existing measurements that overlap with the UN SDGs (Percentage of adults, aged 16 to 34, who experienced sexual assault before the age of 16).

**Baseline status / performance**

Comment: ONS data [https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-2-3/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-2-3/)

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**

National Group on Sexual Violence against Children and Vulnerable People
## Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: AMBER – amended during drafting


## Notes/ Disaggregation

Percentage of adults (age 16 - 34) who experienced sexual assault before the age of 16 (2016):

- 4
- Female: 6.75
- Male: 1.33

[https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/abuseduringchildhoodappendixtables](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/abuseduringchildhoodappendixtables)

Note: England and Wales only

## Coherence issues & synergies


## Local to International Dimensions


## Trends


## Actions needed

**Target: 16.3** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

**Indicator**

| 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms |

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

MAYBE Objective 2 of Home Office Departmental Plan


**National SDG target**

Scotland Performs

National Performance Framework

**UK commensurable indicator**


**Baseline status / performance**

This is from the ONS report: “The police recorded 4.5 million offences in the year ending March 2016, an annual rise of 8%. However, this series is not considered a reliable indicator of trends in crime; most of the latest rise is thought to be due to improved crime recording practices and processes leading to a greater proportion of reports of crime being recorded in the last year than in the previous year.”

Throughout the report, the ONS refers to improvements both in the willingness of victims to report, but also the processes that make it easier for people to do so.

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**

[https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-3-1/](https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-3-1/)
**UKSSD — Measuring up Annex: Sustainable Development Goal 16**

**Assessment of current state**

RAG Rating: Amber

**Notes/ Disaggregation**

Amnesty report on cuts to legal aid show that it has had a negative impact on vulnerable people being able to take cases to court.

https://www.amnesty.org.uk/press-releases/cuts-legal-aid-have-decimated-access-justice-thousands-most-vulnerable

**Coherence issues & synergies**

**Local to International Dimensions**

**Trends**

**Actions needed**

**Indicator**

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

MAYBE Ministry of Justice Departmental Plan:


**National SDG target**

Scotland Performs

National Performance Framework

**UK commensurable indicator**

https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/peace-and-justice-strong-institutions/

https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/16-3-2/


**Baseline status / performance**

Compared to many European countries, the percentage of the England and Wales prison population on remand (either awaiting trial or sentence) is not so high (11% compared to 23% in Sweden and 28% in Northern Ireland01). But our prison population itself is very high (143 per 100,000 of the population compared to 57 in Sweden and 75 in Northern Ireland02), and thus the numbers affected are significant. Remand first receptions into prison in any one quarter (11,471) are higher than sentenced first receptions (9810).

The proportion of the prison population on remand belies its impact on resources. High administrative costs are incurred by processing prisoners in and out of prison, meaning that their cost to the system is far higher than 11% of prison costs. Unconvicted prisoners have rights - to be kept separate from sentenced prisoners, to be able to wear their own clothes and to have better access to family visits. All this involves extra costs.

The numbers (and proportion) of prisoners on remand have recently begun to increase, having been in decline for a number of years. In the last year, numbers went up by 4% to 9,639. The number of unconvicted people on remand has gone up less steeply (+2%) than those who are convicted but not yet sentenced (+9%). The earlier decline in the use of remand (see figure 3) may be linked to restrictions on the use of remand, introduced in 2012, and to the speeding up of cases, so more people were sentenced without being bailed or remanded first. The recent increase in remand...
### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating:** Amber

### Notes/ Disaggregation

- **Prison population remanded in custody, as a percentage of overall prison population (2017): 11.2**
  - Note: England and Wales only

### Coherence issues & synergies

**Local to International Dimensions**

**Trends**

- Was going down, but has gone back up in recent years.

### Actions needed

**Target:** 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

**Indicator 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)**

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

- **MAYBE HMRC Departmental Plan:**
- **ALSO UK Anticorruption Strategy from Home Office**

**National SDG target**

- None

**UK commensurable indicator**

- The Global Financial Integrity report does not have data for the UK. Reports abound of UK financial flows (for example, see [Website](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/1d805534-1185-11e6-839f-2922947098f0.html)), but reliable data itself is hard to find.
**Baseline status / performance**

The UK is a top destination for money laundering. The National Crime Agency estimates that an excess of £90 billion in illicit wealth flows through the UK every year. Investigations into ‘grand corruption’ show that the UK enables illicit financial flows into the country because it has a weak anti-money laundering system, a system which corrupt individuals can easily bypass using ‘professional enablers’ to buy UK property anonymously through foreign companies. Transparency International UK has identified 176 properties worth £4.4 billion in the UK that have been bought with suspicious wealth.

The Financial Secrecy Index ([http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/FSI-Rankings-2015.pdf](http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/FSI-Rankings-2015.pdf)) ranks the UK 15th on this list, although including its dependent territories would rank it 1st or 9th, depending on the weighting methods.

**Comment:** The Criminal Finances Act 2017 is relevant as it introduced Unexplained Wealth Orders in the UK. Plus of course we have the Proceeds of Crime Act and the new 2017 Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Regulations. Also other relevant indicators come from the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index.

**Other relevant UK indicator/s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment of current state</th>
<th>RAG Rating: Amber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Notes/ Disaggregation**

**Coherence issues & synergies**

**Local to International Dimensions**

**Trends**

**Actions needed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td>Objective 2 of Home Office Departmental Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National SDG target</td>
<td>Scotland Performs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">National Performance Framework</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UK commensurable indicator**

**Baseline status / performance**
**UKSSD — Measuring up**  
**Annex: Sustainable Development Goal 16**

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

- Doesn’t seem to be data on seized firearms, but the ONS tracks firearm offences here [http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7654/CBP-7654.pdf](http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7654/CBP-7654.pdf) (data right)

Knife crime statistics can be found in the ONS crime report: [https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016)

“For the year ending March 2015 there were a total of 7,866 recorded firearm offences in England & Wales. This was an increase of just under 2% on the number of offences recorded during the year ending March 2014”

“Since 2002/03 there has been a general decline in the recorded use of firearms. In 2002/03 there were just over 24,000 firearm offences. By 2014/15 there were just under 7,870 recorded offences – a decrease of just over 16,200 (67%) compared to 2002/03. The number of firearm offences recorded declined by just over 5% per annum between 2002/03 and 2014/15.”

“Offences that involved a knife or sharp instrument also showed an increase (10%, to 28,664 offences) during the latest year. However, we have seen a general downward trend in this series over the longer-term and hence, the latest figures are 12% lower than in the year ending March 2011.”

---

### Assessment of current state

- **Not rated due to lack of data.**

---

### Target: 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Applicable UK policy / legislation

- **UK Anticorruption Strategy 2017-22**  

### National SDG target

- None

### UK commensurable indicator

- difficult to get official, wholly credible data on this.  
  Comment: The Bribery Act 2010 is definitely relevant.  
  16.5.1 and 16.5.2 other relevant indicators come from the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index

### Baseline status / performance

### Other relevant UK indicator/s


"Of those who came into contact with this service, the following percentage of people reported paying bribes to the following:

- Judiciary: 21%
- Police: 8%
- Medical services: 3%
- Registry and permit services: 11%
- Tax revenue: 4%
- Utilities: 3%"


### Assessment of current state

**RAG Rating: Amber**

While corruption isn’t endemic in the UK, there are concerns that need to be addressed. Bribery isn’t recognised to be a widespread problem: five percent of UK citizens said they had paid a bribe in the past twelve months when last polled by Transparency International in 2013. However, there are certain sectors, such as construction, where a higher instance is noted: A survey in 2013 by the Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB) found that over a third of respondents stated that they had been offered a bribe or incentive at least once.

### Notes/ Disaggregation

- **Coherence issues & synergies**
- **Local to International Dimensions**
- **Trends**
- **Actions needed**

### Indicator

**16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months**

### Applicable UK policy / legislation


### National SDG target

None

### UK commensurable indicator

Data for businesses hard to find
**Target: 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Applicable UK policy / legislation | Treasury Departmental Plan  
| National SDG target | None |
| UK commensurable indicator | IBP UK budget (16.6.1)  
[https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/results-by-country/country-info/?country=gb](https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/results-by-country/country-info/?country=gb)  
Measures transparency, but not spending/deficit |
| Baseline status / performance | See above |
| Other relevant UK indicator/s | RAG Rating: Needs further investigation |
| Assessment of current state | RAG Rating: Amber |
| Notes/ Disaggregation | |
| Coherence issues & synergies | |
| Local to International Dimensions | |
| Trends | |
| Actions needed | |
**Indicator** | 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

**Applicable UK policy / legislation** | None

**National SDG target** | None

**UK commensurable indicator** | The Institute of Customer Services UK conducts an annual survey of satisfaction with various products and services (including public services). The latest report (July 2016) is available here [https://www.instituteofcustomerservice.com/research-insight/research-library/downloads/5b396513edc168acd30a9273031c9986](https://www.instituteofcustomerservice.com/research-insight/research-library/downloads/5b396513edc168acd30a9273031c9986). (I had to register to download this, so let me know if the direct link doesn’t work)

**Baseline status / performance** | Satisfaction with public services (national):
- July 2016: 74.1%
- January 2016: 73.0%
- July 2015: 71.8%

(Local)
- July 2016: 73.9
- January 2016: 73.8
- July 2015: 72.9


**Other relevant UK indicator/s** | Comment: Libraries are among the providers most trusted by the public. In a recent YouGov poll the public put libraries in the top five trusted professional groups with 46% of adults saying that libraries would provide trustworthy information. A large proportion of people with three out of every four people in the UK and Ireland say that libraries are important or essential to their community. 51% of us have a current library card and 47% have used a public library in the past twelve months. [Carnegie UK Trust data]. There is no single government dept which will have responsibility for achieving on this target. The infrastructure includes public libraries and library knowledge and information services in schools, further and higher education, health and social care and provision in the third sector and private sector.

**Assessment of current state** | RAG Rating: Amber

**Notes/ Disaggregation** | Satisfaction with public services, broken down by groups (July 2016)
- National-ALL: 74.1%
- National-DISABLED: 72.4%
- Local-ALL: 73.9%
- Local-DISABLED: 72.3%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coherence issues &amp; synergies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local to International Dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Target: 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Applicable UK policy / legislation**

- **Cabinet Office Departmental Plan**
  - Objective 3. Ensure the delivery of the finest public services by attracting and developing the best public servants and improving the efficiency of Government
    - 3.4 Create an attractive, diverse and Brilliant Civil Service
  - Increase applications from high-quality, board-ready diverse candidates to support the Government’s aim that, over the course of the Parliament, more new public appointments are filled by women, black and minority ethnic and disabled staff. This will make the Civil Service more representative of modern society

**National SDG target**

- None


**UK commensurable indicator**


Comment: ONS NRP uses population estimates and employment by occupation to report employment by age and gender, either as % of total population or as % of total public sector employees
## Baseline status / performance


Latest civil service statistics summary:

- Civil Service employment remains stable
- Number of civil servants working part-time decreases by 3.3%
- Civil Service headcount increases across all levels apart from administrative responsibility level
- Proportion of females at Senior Civil Service level continues to rise
- Number of civil servants aged 16 to 19 increases by 23%
- Civil Service employment continues to rise in Wales
- More entrants to the Civil Service than leavers
- Proportion of ethnic minority employees increases across Civil Service
- Proportion of disabled civil servants increases
- Almost half of civil servants declare themselves as British or Mixed-British
- Civil Service median salary increases
- Average age of MP: 50

### Women in public life (%):

- Population: 51
- MPs (2013) 23
- Lords (2013) 23
- Cabinet (2014) 14
- MSPs (2011) 35
- AMs (2011) 48
- MLAs (2011) 14
- Board of public bodies (2012) 35
- Senior civil service (2013) 36
- Justice of the Supreme Court (2013) 8 G
- Ps (2012) 47
- NHS Consultants (2012) 32
- Secondary head teachers (2009) 39
- University Professors (2011-12) 21
- FTSE 100 directors (2013) 17

Comment: Baseline performance will depend on the disaggregation. NRP does not report occupation type.
"The public sector generally consists of an older workforce than the private sector. Around 15% of employees in the private sector are aged 16 to 24 compared with around 5% of employees in the public sector, and around 44% of public sector workers are aged 35 to 49 compared with around 36% of private sector workers."

Average age of judicial posts in England and Wales (based on those who responded to survey):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justices of Appeal</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Court Judge</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Judge</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Judge</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other relevant UK indicator/s

#### Assessment of current state

- **RAG Rating:** Amber

#### Notes/ Disaggregation

This is potentially quite a big - see Goal 5 too for gender stats.

### Coherence issues & synergies

### Local to International Dimensions

### Trends

### Actions needed

### Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Applicable UK policy / legislation

Comment: Various pieces of legislation give children the right to be included in decision making. Can provide more info on request

#### National SDG target

None

#### UK commensurable indicator

#### Baseline status / performance

- ONS, 2016: voter turnout at 2015 general election 66.2%
- Trust in national government 31%

#### Other relevant UK indicator/s

- ONS, 2016: voter turnout at 2015 general election 66.2%
- Trust in national government 31%

#### Assessment of current state

- Difficult to judge due to lack of data

#### Notes/ Disaggregation


### Coherence issues & synergies

### Local to International Dimensions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actions needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Target: 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance**
Outside of the scope of the research

**Target: 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable UK policy / legislation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National SDG target</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK commensurable indicator</td>
<td>Registration a legal requirement. Proportion of unregistered births likely to be very low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline status / performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant UK indicator/s</td>
<td>The Windrush Generation scandal - deportation threats made to the children of Commonwealth citizens, who despite living and working in the UK for decades, have been told they are living here illegally because of a lack of official paperwork. While that is a relatively small number for the UK population as a whole, it is worth noting that similar problems may arise after the UK leaves the EU, regarding number of EU nationals living in the UK, and would constitute a much larger problem due to the sheer numbers of EU nationals living in the UK.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Assessment of current state**
RAG Rating: GREEN

**Notes/ Disaggregation**

**Coherence issues & synergies**

**Local to International Dimensions**

**Trends**

**Actions needed**
Target: 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Applicable UK policy / legislation

National SDG target

None

UK commensurable indicator

Assuming this is especially concerned with state and state-sanctioned human rights abuses in these cases, no evidence found.


Baseline status / performance

Other relevant UK indicator/s

[https://mappingmediafreedom.org/](https://mappingmediafreedom.org/)

Assessment of current state

RAG Rating: Amber

A continued heavy-handed approach towards the press - often in the name of national security - and a climate of hostility towards the media resulted in the UK keeping its status as one of the worst-ranked Western European countries in the Reporters Without Borders (RSF) 2018 World Press Freedom Index.

In RSF’s 2018 World Press Freedom Index, the UK failed to improve its ranking of 40th out of 180 countries. This places the UK between Trinidad and Tobago and Burkina Faso, and leaves it as one of the worst-ranked countries in Western Europe in terms of respect for press freedom.

This follows the UK dropping two places in the 2017 World Press Freedom Index, a year that saw an overall decline in democracies around the world. It also represents a staggering decline for the UK of 18 places since the first World Press Freedom Index was published in 2002.

Throughout the year, RSF highlighted a number of worrying moves against press freedom in the UK. An alarming proposal by the Law Commission to replace the Official Secrets Act with an updated ‘Espionage Act’ could make it easy to jail journalists as ‘spies’ for obtaining leaked information and see them jailed for up to 14 years. The government began to implement the Investigatory Powers Act with insufficient protection mechanisms for whistleblowers, journalists, and their sources. Home Secretary Amber Rudd repeatedly threatened to restrict encryption tools such as WhatsApp and announced plans to criminalise the repeated viewing of extremist content.

Both the Conservative and Labour parties restricted journalists’ access to campaign events ahead of the June 2017 general election. BBC political editor Laura Kuenssberg received extensive online abuse and threats, resulting in her being assigned bodyguards to cover the Labour Party conference in September. Offshore law firm Appleby have initiated legal proceedings against the BBC and The Guardian for breach of confidence over the Paradise Papers source materials, making them the only two media outlets out of 96 in 67 countries that analysed the Paradise Papers to be taken to court.

Section 40 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013 remained on the books, presenting cause for concern as the law’s punitive cost-shifting provision could hold publishers liable for the costs of all claims made against them, regardless of merit. Although after the end of the year the government announced that it would not implement Section 40 and would seek to repeal it, there have already been similar amendments proposed to the Data Protection Bill currently being deliberated in the House of Commons, making it clear that the divisive issue of press regulation continues to pose a threat to press freedom in the UK.

Notes/ Disaggregation
More demanding benchmarks might address other fundamental freedoms or other aspects of press freedom; or UK relations with countries who score badly on this indicator.

Coherence issues & synergies

Local to International Dimensions

Trends

Actions needed

Indicator 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Applicable UK policy / legislation

National SDG target
None

But, there is a commitment in the 2016-18 UK Open Government Action Plan to update the Code of Practice (this is also a recommendation from the FOI Commission)

UK commensurable indicator
This is not a statistical indicator. The Global Right to Information Rating measures the quality of the law against international indicators, and can be found here: [http://www.rti-rating.org/](http://www.rti-rating.org/)
The UK FOI law is ranked 35th of 111 laws globally, with an overall score of 100/150 points. (No information on FOI (Scotland) Act)

There are no comparable indicators for Scotland implementation of FOI other than from Information Commissioner [http://www.itspublicknowledge.info/ScottishPublicAuthorities/StatisticsCollection.aspx](http://www.itspublicknowledge.info/ScottishPublicAuthorities/StatisticsCollection.aspx)

When adopted, the Scottish FOI Act was said to be “slightly better” than the UK FOI Act - [http://www.cfoi.org.uk/pdf/foi_guide.pdf](http://www.cfoi.org.uk/pdf/foi_guide.pdf) (2005)

The Scottish test for public interest is stated in terms of “substantial prejudice” rather than “prejudice”, which is clearly a higher standard, and imposes a stricter time limit in cases where public interest has to be considered. It contains explicit mention of disability access rights and the duties incumbent on a body which does not have the information requested, both of which are lacking in the 2000 Act, and provides for an objective test (rather than “the reasonable opinion of a qualified person”) to determine if the public interest means information should be withheld.

Comment: Libraries directly support target 16.10 by providing public access to information and by serving as an established, trusted network of local institutions that effectively reach new and marginalised populations across the UK. In 2016 there were 250m visits by diverse audiences to public libraries alone. Increasing access to information and knowledge across society assisted by the availability of information and communications technologies (ICTs), supports sustainable development and improves people’s lives. 600 library, development and ICT organisations agree and have signed the Lyon Declaration on Access to Information and Development

Achieving this target is also about the acquisition, organisation and the supply of relevant information and knowledge management and this requires investment in a knowledge and information skills strategy.

In the UK public libraries, academic, health, government and commercial libraries ensure that information and the skills to use it are available to everyone making them critical institutions for all. Libraries provide information and communication technology infrastructure, help people develop the capacity to effectively use information and preserve information to ensure ongoing access for future generations.

Libraries can bring significant capacity to the realisation of the 2030 Agenda in a national and international context 65m hours of internet access are delivered each year across the public library network.

In the UK implementation of target 16.10 requires attention to extending access to information such as through open access publication of government information and sufficient resources for a professional, comprehensive library service that meets the needs of a changing population as well as recognising the contribution access to information makes beyond target 16.10 and to all goals.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant UK indicator/s</td>
<td>The Institute for Government publish data relating to the implementation of the Act by government departments, as part of its annual Whitehall Monitor report. <a href="https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/our-work/whitehall-monitor">https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/our-work/whitehall-monitor</a> Scotland: <a href="http://stats.itspublicknowledge.info/">http://stats.itspublicknowledge.info/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of current state</td>
<td>RAG Rating: GREEN GLOBAL TARGET ADDRESS OR ALREADY ACHIEVED Whilst the target has been met in the sense that the UK has a right to information law in force, there have been attempts to weaken the UK legislation. The 2015 public consultation that looked at introducing aspects which would weaken the Act (by expanding the powers of ministerial veto) were met with huge public resistance that led to the Government dropping the proposals. Annual report from the Scottish Information Commissioner <a href="http://www.itspublicknowledge.info/home/SICReports/AnnualReports.aspx">http://www.itspublicknowledge.info/home/SICReports/AnnualReports.aspx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes/ Disaggregation</td>
<td>Coherence issues &amp; synergies While the UK FOI Act 2000 governs the right of access to information in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, there is a slightly different Act in place in Scotland (the FOI (Scotland) Act 2002). While they are largely in line with one another, the different laws mean there is not a uniform implementation of the right of access to information in the UK. There is also a large variation in the implementation of the law - with time limits often passed, or instances of exceptions to access being overused. Such appeal cases may go to the Information Commissioner and Information Tribunal. Yearly statistics on the implementation of the law are produced by the Institute for Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local to International Dimensions</td>
<td>The UK law is ranked 35th out of 111 laws in the Global RTI Rating, having dropped in ranking over the last few years as other countries update or introduce laws which better meet international standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trends</td>
<td>Since the UK FOI Act was adopted, many other countries have adopted similar transparency laws which have pushed down the UK ranking on the RTI Rating. Many countries now have laws which offer a broader interpretation of the right of access to information compared to the United Kingdom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Target: 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applicable UK policy / legislation</strong></td>
<td>Equality and Human Rights Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/">https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equality and Human Rights Commission in Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/">https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scottish Human Rights Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.scottishhumanrights.com/">http://www.scottishhumanrights.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.nihrc.org/">http://www.nihrc.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scotland Performs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Performance Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UK commensurable indicator</strong></td>
<td>In 2009, the Equalities Commission was accredited ‘A’ status as an UN-recognised human rights institution, of A, B and C (A being the highest accreditation) which was renewed in 2015. In 2010, they published a detailed report on their fulfilment of the Paris Principles. See here <a href="https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/paris_principles.pdf">https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/paris_principles.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline status / performance</strong></td>
<td>Pages 13-37 sets out how the Equalities Commission has fulfilled the Paris Principles. They cover the Human Rights Act, meat processing, sex discrimination in the financial sector, trafficking, schools, care, landlords, regulators and businesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other relevant UK indicator/s</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessment of current state</strong></td>
<td>RAG Rating: GREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The United Nations first accredited the Commission as an ‘A’ status National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) in 2009. It became Great Britain's first accredited NHRI and the UK’s second - joining the Northern Ireland Human Rights Institution which was awarded ‘A’ status in 2006. The UN renewed this accreditation in 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes/ Disaggregation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Coherence issues &amp; synergies</strong></td>
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Local to International Dimensions

The Commission is a member of the European Network of National Human Rights Institutions (ENNHRI), made up of NHRIs from across Europe. ENNHRI's work includes:
- helping to establish and accredit NHRIs
- enabling members to share information
- making members more effective through training and development
- helping members to influence important decision-making processes, and
- intervening on legal and policy developments at a European level.


Trends

Actions needed

Target: 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Indicator 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Applicable UK policy / legislation
see 10.3.1.

National SDG target
see 10.3.1.

UK commensurable indicator
https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/peace-and-justice-strong-institutions/

Baseline status / performance
see 10.3.1.

Other relevant UK indicator/s
see 10.3.1.

Assessment of current state
RAG Rating: Amber
see 10.3.1.

Notes/ Disaggregation
see 10.3.1.

Coherence issues & synergies
see 10.3.1.

Local to International Dimensions
see 10.3.1.

Trends
see 10.3.1.

Actions needed
see 10.3.1.