LONDON SDGS INDICATOR DATA SET

London Sustainable Development Commission

March 2021

LONDON SDGS DATA SET

This document is a technical annex to the LSCD's report, ['London's progress towards meeting the UN's Sustainable Development Goals'](#).
It presents data, trends and sources for the full London SDGs indicator set of 110 metrics.
Please refer to 'Methodology' in the body of the report for an explanation of how the indicators were selected.

KEY TABLE HEADINGS

Target and Indicator: Every SDG target is presented in the left-hand column, regardless of whether or not a London indicator is available. This approach is transparent on the extent to which London's indicator set provides coverage of the range of UN indicators. Greyed-out rows indicate either the target is not relevant to London, or there is no data available.

Link to Data Source: A confirmed link to each data source is provided (checked as of November 2020). In some cases, this is not the only link to the data – it is available from multiple sources (e.g. from the London Datastore as well as the ONS).

Current level: Presents the most recent data available at the data source (as checked in November 2020). Where the indicator is non-statistical and asks "Is a policy in place? (Y/N)", the 'Data source' column contains the link to the relevant policy.

Level in 2015: 2015 is the baseline year for this report, reflecting when the SDGs were adopted (unless noted otherwise, where nearest available data is used instead).

Trend:

Symbol	Meaning
⬆️⬇️ (green)	**Improvement** (These can be upward or downward trends, indicated by direction of arrow. E.g. increase in life expectancy and decrease in carbon emissions are both green (positive), but the arrows point up and down respectively.
⬆️⬇️ (red)	**Negative Change** (These can be upward or downward trends, as with 'improvements' above.)
= (orange)	No / negligible change
- (grey)	Denotes no clear trend, either because data fluctuated too much or was unavailable.

Available Disaggregation:

Where disaggregated data is available (e.g. by gender, borough) we present the available categories.
This aims to help the reader to explore granular data on inequalities and vulnerable groups without reproducing unwieldy quantities of data in this report.

Greyed out rows:

Some SDG targets are not applicable to London, and we therefore did not select a local indicator (e.g. targets that relate specifically to developing countries). These are shown in grey in the table below. We opted not to omit them altogether, in order to provide transparency on our selection to the reader. Please see 'Methodology' in the full report for an explanation for the indicator selection criteria used.

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 1 – Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	Absolute and Persistent Poverty in London	Dataset: hbai-poverty-poverty-summary-data.xls	Absolute Poverty Before Housing Costs: 14% (16/17-18/19)	Absolute Poverty Before Housing Costs: 13% (14/15-16/17)	=	Children/ working age/ pensioners[1]
			Absolute poverty: After Housing Costs: 26% (16/17-18/19)	Absolute Poverty: After Housing Costs: 26% (14/15-16/17)	=	
			Persistent poverty: Before Housing Costs: 9% (2014-2018)	Persistent poverty: Before Housing Costs: 8% (2011-2015)	=	
			Persistent poverty: After Housing Costs: 17% (2014-2018)	Persistent poverty: After Housing Costs: 17% (2011-2015)	=	
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Relative poverty	Dataset: hbai-poverty-poverty-summary-data.xls	Relative poverty: Before Housing Costs: 16% (16/17-18/19)	Relative poverty: Before Housing Costs:14% (14/15-16/17)	=	Children/ working age/ pensioners[1]
			Relative poverty After Housing Costs: 28% (16/17-18/19)	Relative poverty After Housing Costs: 28% (14/15-16/17)	=	

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 1 – Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.3 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	Has the social protection context for London's poorest improved? (Y/N)	Cumulative Impact Assessment of Welfare Reform in London 2019	Access to social protection floor: all except those who have No Recourse to Public Funds (no data available)[2]	Access to social protection floor: all except those who have No Recourse to Public Funds (no data available)	⬇	Income decile, income quintile, selected individual reform, ethnicity, nationality (whether IJK), household composition, housing tenure, disability status, whether have children, which gender UC allocated to, age
			Impact by 2021-22 of changes to tax and welfare system and introduction of National Living Wage 2010 to 2018: Poorest decile: - £260			
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well a access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	(i) Access to basic services	No suitable data source identified	Assumed to be practically 100%	Assumed to be practically 100%		
	(ii) Security of tenure stats	Housing in London tables 2020 (table 4.5)	Households owed a homelessness duty in London, by reason for loss of last settled home: End of assured shorthold tenancy: 10,480 (20%) Loss of other rented or tied housing: 3,920 (7%) (2019/20)	Households owed a homelessness duty in London, by reason for loss of last settled home: End of assured shorthold tenancy: 6,790 (39%) Loss of other rented or tied housing: 1,130 (6%) (2014/15)	⬇	None

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 1 – Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere							
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters (Indicators are duplicates of those in 13.1)	(i) Flood Risk	Latest data Earlier data: p.127	Shown as a map in the body of the report	37,359 existing homes at high (1:30) or medium (1:100) risk of tidal or fluvial flooding 1.25m people living and working in areas of tidal and fluvial flood risk (2016-17)		
		(ii) Heat Risk	Mortality Risk from High Temperatures in London (Triple Jeopardy Mapping)	Triple Jeopardy: presented as map (from 2006 heatwave)	Data predates 2015		Ward
		(iii) Excess deaths from cold weather	Dataset: Excess winter mortality in England and Wales	Excess winter deaths: 2000 (2018-19)	Excess winter deaths: 2120 (2015-16)	=	Local authority
		(v) Does London have a policy framework on resilience? (Y/N)	'Climate Just' data	No recent data available	Number of Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) sensitive to climate change: Extremely high sensitivity: 3 Extremely low sensitivity: 159 (out of 982 MSOAs) (2011-2014)		Type of hazard/ disadvantage: flood, heat, social vulnerability MSOA

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 1 – Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere							
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters (Indicators are duplicates of those in 13.1)	(v) Does London have a policy framework on resilience? (Y/N)	London City Resilience Strategy 2020	Resilience strategy in place (2020)			
1.A	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions						

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 1 – Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.B Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	Are there policy frameworks at Local level that are pro-poor and gender-sensitive? (Y/N)	The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London December 2018	Yes – Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London (2018)			

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Food security in London	[Food security in London - headline findings.pdf](#)	Adults: 21% are in low/very low food security (Survey undertaken Oct 2018 - Mar 2019) Children: 17% of parents have children in low/very low food security (Survey undertaken Oct 2018 - Mar 2019) Parents: 27% are in low/ very low food security (Survey undertaken Oct 2018 - Mar 2019)	No previous data available		Groups most likely to be in food insecurity by: employment status, Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile, ethnicity, number of children aged under 16 in household, whether single, whether disabled, whether single parent, London Assembly constituency, whether child of parent aged 16-24, age, income quintile.

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	(i) Malnutrition (including obesity) in Children	NHS malnutrition data Latest data Latest data	Reception: Underweight: 1.6% Overweight (but not obese): 11.6% Obese: 10.2% Severely obese (subset of obese): 2.9% Overweight and obese combined: 21.8% (2018/19 school year)	Reception: Underweight: 1.5% Overweight (but not obese): 11.7% Obese: 10.2% Severely obese: not reported Overweight and obese combined: 21.9% (2015/16 school year)	=	Local authority (based on: i la that submitted the data ii postcode of school iii postcode of child)

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	(i) Malnutrition (including obesity) in Children	NHS malnutrition data Latest data Latest data	Year 6: Underweight: 1.7% Overweight (but not obese): 14.7% Obese: 23.2% Severely obese (a subset of obese): 5.4% Overweight and obese combined: 37.9% (2018/19 school year)	Year 6: Underweight: 1.6% Overweight (but not obese): 14.9% Obese: 23.2% Severely obese: not reported Overweight and obese combined: 38.1% (2015/16 school year)	=	Local authority (based on: i la that submitted the data ii postcode of school iii postcode of child)

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	(ii) Malnutrition (including obesity) in Adults	Latest data 2015 data	Underweight: 2% Overweight: 34% Obese (excluding morbidly obese): 21% Morbidly obese: 3% Overweight incl obese: 58% Obese: 24% (2018)	Only data available: Overweight incl obese: 57% Obese: 23% (2015)	=	Sex
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	No suitable data source identified					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Land under agriculture in greater London	Farming in London's Green Belt 2018	Approx 11,000 ha (2018)	No previous data available		
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.	Target explicitly focused on national level					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	Not material to London					
2.B Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	Target focused on global trade					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture							
2.C	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	Target focused on global markets					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages						
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Maternal Mortality	[Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics](#)	Absolute number: 7[3] (2019)	Absolute number: 7 (2015)		Local authority, super output area – middle layer Age, Sex
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Rates of stillbirths and infant deaths[4]	[Dataset: Child mortality (death cohort) tables in England and Wales](#)	Stillbirths 4.4	Stillbirths 5.0	⬇	Inner/outer, Borough
			Perinatal 6.2	Perinatal 6.6	⬇	
			Neonatal 2.3	Neonatal 2.2	[5] =	
			Post-neonatal 0.9	Post-neonatal 0.9	=	
			Infant 3.2 (2018)	Infant 3.1 (2015)	=	

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages						
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	(i) HIV Prevalence rate	Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles HIV diagnosed prevalence rate / 1,000 aged 15-59	5.73 per 1000 aged 15-59 (2019)	5.89 per 1000 aged 15-59 (2015)	⬇	Local authority
	(ii) Lab confirmed reports of Hep-C	Hepatitis C in London: 2019 Report	3140 (18.5 per 100,000 population) (2017)	4076 (2015)	⬇	Reporting lab, local authority[6]
	(iii) Incidence of Hep -B	Public Health Profiles	Acute: 1.25 per 100,000 population (2018)	Acute: 1.78 per 100,000 population (2016)	⬇	Local authority
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	(i) Healthy Life Expectancy	Dataset: Health state life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas, UK	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth: Males: 64.2 Females: 64.4 (2016-2018)	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth: Males: 63.9 Females: 64.6 (2015-2017)	⬅➡	
			Healthy Life Expectancy at 65: Males: 10.3 Females: 10.7 (2016-2018)	Healthy Life Expectancy at 65: Males: 10.1 Females: 10.8 (2015-2017)	⬅➡	Sex, local authority.
	(ii)Suicide Rate[7]	By sex By local authority	Suicide rate: 8.1 per 100,000 population (2019)	Suicide rate: 10.4 per 100,000 population (2015)	⬇	

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages							
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Years of life lost due to alcohol related conditions	Public Health Profiles	Years of life lost due to alcohol related conditions: 488 per 100,000 (2018)	Years of life lost due to alcohol related conditions: 517 per 100,000 (2015)		Borough, Male/Female
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Road accident casualties	Government road casualty data' Table RAS30038 Table RAS30040 Table RAS30045	Fatal road casualties (number): 125 (2019)	Fatal road casualties (number): 136 (2015)	= [8]	Local authority
				Reported casualty rate per billion vehicle miles: 1304 (2019)	Reported casualty rate per billion vehicle miles: 1462 (2015)	↓	
				Reported casualty rate per million population[9]: 3353 (2019)	Reported casualty rate per million population: 3485 (2015)	↓	
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	STI Diagnosis Rate/100,000	Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles	New STI diagnosis rate: 1663 per 100,000 (2019)	New STI diagnosis rate: 1444 per 100,000 (2015)	↑	Borough

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages						
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Gap in life expectancy – between least deprived and most deprived quintile	Public Health England's health inequalities dashboard tool	Absolute gap in life expectancy between most and least deprived quintile (years): -6 (M) -4.1 (F) (2015-2017)			
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Levels of PM10, PM 2.5, Nox [Duplicate of 11.6 (i)]	London Average Air Quality Levels	Background: PM10 – 13.9 µg/m$_3$ PM2.5 – 8.9 µg/m$_3$ NOx – 24.4 µg/m$_3$ (July 2019)	Background: PM10 – 15.2 µg/m$_3$ PM 2.5 – 9.3 µg/m$_3$ NOx – 33.2 µg/m$_3$ (July 2015)	⬇	
3.A Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	Smokers in 18+ population	London Data Store	Rate (% of smokers in 18+ population, weighted): 15% (2017)	Rate (% of smokers in 18+ population, weighted): 16% (2015)		Borough, age

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages							
3.B	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	Target has inter-governmental focus					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages							
3.C	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	Target has developing country focus					
3.D	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	Does planning exist for public health emergencies? (Y/N)	Summary of published key strategic guidance for health Emergency Preparedness, Resilience & Response (EPRR)	Yes – at national level			

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all							
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Pupil performance at all Key Stages	KS1: Key Stage 1 Results by Borough Phonics screening check and key stage 1 assessments: England 2019	KS1 reaching expected standard in: Reading: 77% (2019)	KS1 reaching expected standard in: Reading: 77% (2016)	=	Inner/outer and by borough. Also by: gender; ethnicity (from 2016); whether English first language (from 2017); free school meals eligibility (from 2017).
				KS1 reaching expected standard in: Writing: 73% (2019)	KS1 reaching expected standard in: Writing: 70% (2016)	⬆	
				KS1 reaching expected standard in: Maths: 78% (2019)	KS1 reaching expected standard in: Maths: 77% (2016)	=	
				KS1 reaching expected standard in: Science: 83% (2019)	KS1: reaching expected standard in: Science: 83% (2016)	=	

Department for Eduction advises that year-on-year comparisons are not suitable for exam results

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all							
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Pupil performance at all Key Stages	KS2: Key Stage 2 Results by Borough	KS2 reaching expected standard in all of reading, writing & maths: 71% (2019)	KS2 reaching expected standard in all of reading, writing & maths: 59% (2016)	↑	Inner/outer and by borough. Also by: gender; ethnicity; whether English first language; free school meals eligibility
			GCSE: GCSE Results by Borough	GCSE: Average Attainment 8 score per pupil: 49.7 (2018-19)	GCSE: Average Attainment 8 score per pupil: 51.9 (2015-16)	↓	Inner/outer and by borough. Also by: gender; ethnicity ; whether English first language; free school meals eligibility
				GCSE: Average Progress 8 score per pupil: +0.22 (2018-19)	GCSE: Average Progress 8 score per pupil: +0.16 (2015-16)	↑	
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	(i) Pupils achieving at least expected level in early learning goals, DfE	Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Assessment Results	% achieving at least expected level across all ELGs: 73.0% (2019)	% achieving at least expected level across all ELGs: 66.1% (2015)	↑	By borough. Also by: gender; ethnicity; whether English first language; free school meals eligibility
				% achieving a good level of development: 74.1% (2019)	% achieving a good level of development: 68.1% (2015)	↑	

Department for Eduction advises that year-on-year comparisons are not suitable for exam results

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all							
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	(ii) Percentage of 3 and 4-year olds participating in early years education	Education provision: children under 5 years of age, January 2019	% of 3 year olds in funded early education: 82% (2019)	% of 3 year olds in funded early education: 83% (2015)	=	By inner/outer and borough
				% of 4 year olds in funded early education: 86% (2019)	% of 4 year olds in funded early education: 93% (2015)	↓	
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	(i) proportion of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known	NEET and participation: local authority figures

NEET data by local authority | NEET or not known: 4.8% (avg of Dec 19, Jan 20, Feb 20) | NEET or not known: 6.3%[10] (2015) | ↓ | Local authority, age, gender. |
| | | (ii) HE destinations of 16-18 leavers after completing key stage 4 | Leavers' destinations | Any sustained education destination: Disadvantaged pupils: 88%% All other pupils: tr 92% (2017/18 destination for 2016/17 cohort) | Issues prevent easy comparability over time | | |

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Proportion of people with full essential digital skills for life	Social Integration Headline Measures Greater London Authority (GLA)	78% (2019)	No previous data available		NUTS2 sub-region
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Disparities in educational attainment[11]	Key Stage 1 Results by Borough Phonics screening check and key stage 1 assessments: England 2019	KS1 Higher % of girls than boys reach expected standard: Difference in % of pupils (Girls/ Boys) reaching the expected standard in: Reading: 7% points (81/74%) Writing: 9% points (78/67%) Maths: 3% points (80/77%) Science: 5% points (86/81%) (2019)	KS1 Higher % of girls than boys reach expected standard: Difference in % of pupils (Girls/ Boys) reaching the expected standard in: Reading: 7% points (81/74%) Writing: 8% points (76/64%) Maths: 1 % point (77/76%) Science: 5 % points (86/81%) (2016)		Inner/outer and by borough. Also by: gender; ethnicity (from 2016); whether English first language (from 2017); free school meals eligibility (from 2017)

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all							
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Disparities in educational attainment[11]	Key Stage 1 Results by Borough Phonics screening check and key stage 1 assessments: England 2019	Mixed results for working at greater depth: % working at greater depth (Girls/Boys): Reading: 7 % points (27/20%) Writing: 8% points (18/10%) Maths: - 3 % points (19/22%) (2019)	KS1 Higher % of girls than boys reach expected standard: Difference in % of pupils (Girls/Boys) reaching the expected standard in: Reading: 7% points (81/74%) Writing: 8% points (76/64%) Maths: 1 % point (77/76%) Science: 5 % points (86/81%) (2016)		Inner/outer and by borough. Also by: gender; ethnicity (from 2016); whether English first language (from 2017); free school meals eligibility (from 2017)
			Key Stage 2 Results by Borough	KS2: Girls perform better than boys: Difference in % of pupils (Girls/Boys) reaching the expected standard in in all of reading, writing & maths: 8 % points (74/66%) (2018)	KS2 Girls perform better than boys: Difference in % of pupils (Girls/Boys) reaching the expected standard in) reaching expected standard in all of reading, writing & maths: 7 % points (63/56%) (2016)	=	Inner/outer and by borough. Also by: gender; ethnicity; whether English first language; free school meals eligibility

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Disparities in educational attainment[11]	GCSE Results by Borough	GCSE: Girls perform better than boys: Difference in Average Attainment 8 score per pupil (Girls/Boys): +5.7 (52.6/46.9) (2018-19)	GCSE:Girls perform better than boys: Difference in Average Attainment 8 score per pupil (Girls/Boys): +4.4 54.1/49.7 (2015-16)		Inner/outer London and by borough. Also by: gender; ethnicity; whether English first language; free school meals eligibility
			GCSE: Girls make more progress since KS2 than boys: Difference in Average Progress 8 score per pupil (Girls/Boys): 0.52 (+0.48/-0.04) (2018-19)	GCSE: Girls make more progress since KS2 than boys: Difference in Average Progress 8 score per pupil (Girls/Boys): 0.28+0.30/+0.02 (2015-16)		
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	16-64 with low (NVQ level 1) or no qualifications	Qualifications of Working Age Population (NVQ), Borough	Level 1: 6.5% No qual: 6.7% Total Level 1 and no qual: 13.2% (2019)	Level 1: 8% No qual: 6.6% Total Level 1 and no qual: 14.6% (2015)	⬇	Borough

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all						
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Are there policies to ensure (1) sustainable development (2) climate change (3) rights and equality are part of educational curricula? (Y/N)	National curriculum in England: Science programmes of study Citizenship programmes of study Geography programmes of study Personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education Mayor of London: London Curriculum - Key Stage 2 London Curriculum - Key Stage 3	(1) A limited coverage in the National Curriculum with some basic reference given in the Science and Geography curricula (2) The London Curriculum includes resources to support some aspects – including Green London, Healthy London Air, Healthy London Living and Healthy London Water (3) Covered within PSHE and Citizenship curricula			

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all							
4.A	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Are schools in London: (i) disability sensitive	No suitable data source available				
		(ii) safe (school condition/asbestos)	No suitable data source available				
		Are schools in London (iii) non-violent	Metropolitan Police data via Evening Standard	iii) Crime reports produced, incidents in schools: Violence against the person: 3,511 Sexual offences: 544 Robbery: 84 Burglary: 489 Vehicle offences: 60 Theft: 1,273 Arson and criminal damage: 352 Drug offences: 232 Possession of weapons: 424 Public order offences: 883 Miscellaneous crimes: 148 (Year to April 2019)			

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all							
4.B	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	No data available					
4.C	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	Developing country focus					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Presence of legal framework on gender equality	Equality Act 2010	Yes: Equality Act (2010)			
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation[12]	Sexual Offences reported to Police	Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard	Total sexual offences: 18,963[13] (rolling year total to Sep 2020) Gender of victims: 87% female (in FY 2018/19)	Total sexual offences: 16,000 (Rolling year total to Feb 2016)	⬆	Borough, ward. Also age, ethnicity of victims (and perpetrators)
	Domestic abuse offences reported	Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics - Appendix tables Appendix Tables - focus on violent crime and sexual offences	Rate (per 1000 population) of all domestic-abuse related crime: 10 (Year ending Mar 2019) Rate (per 1000 population) of Violence against the person domestic –abuse related offences: 8 (Year ending Mar 2019)	Rate (per 1000 population) of All domestic-abuse related crime: 9 (Year ending Mar 2016) Rate (per 1000 population) of Violence against the person domestic –abuse related offences: 7 (Year ending Mar 2016)	＝	By police force. Type of domestic abuse, sex

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation[14]	Newly recorded cases of female genital mutilation	[(FGM) Annual Report - April 2019 to March 2020 (Experimental Statistics Report)](#) [(FGM) Enhanced Dataset April 2015 to March 2016](#) [(FGM) - April 2015 to March 2016, Experimental Statistics](#)	No of individuals: 2820 (for CCGs in NHS England London) (Apr 2018-Mar 2019)	Data not available		By borough, CCG. By type of FGM, country of birth, age at time of FGM & at time of latest attendance, country where FGM carried out, deinfibulation status, no. of daughters, & more
				Newly recorded: 1540[15] (for CCGs in NHS England London) (Apr 2018-Mar 2019)	Newly recorded: 2940 (Apr 2015-Mar 2016)	⬇	
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	No data available					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	(i) 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	National census of local authority councillors 2018 National Census of Local Authority Councillors 2013	Gender breakdown of local councillors in Greater London: Female: 42% Male:56% Prefer to self-describe: 0% Prefer not to say: 1% (Census Sep-Nov 2018)	Gender breakdown of local councillors in Greater London: Female: 36% Male: 63% Not known: 1% (Census 2013)[16]	⬆	No further disaggregation combined with gender categories available
	(ii) 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Employment by Occupation Type and Gender, Borough	% females in employment who are managers, directors and senior officials: 10.0% % males in employment who are managers, directors and senior officials: 16.5% Gap: 6.5% points (2019)	% females in employment who are managers, directors and senior officials: 8.6% % males in employment who are managers, directors and senior officials: 14.2% Gap: 5.6 % points (2015)	⬇ [17]	By Borough

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	'Period poverty' – affordability of menstrual products	Tens of thousands of girls in London have experienced period poverty[18]	17% of women aged 16-24 'say they have experienced period poverty' 14% 'say they have had to improvise sanitary wear due to not being able to afford menstrual products' 12% 'say they have had to ask to borrow items from a friend, when unable to afford the products they need' (Research undertaken Feb- Mar 2018)	Data not available		Srhr clinic data unavailable – have checked
5.A	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	Do women have formal equal economic rights? (Y/N)	Equality Act 2010	Yes – Equalities Act (2010)			

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
5.B	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, Ofcom, by gender	[OFCOM Nations & Regions Technology Tracker - H1 2017. 3rd January to 28th February 2017](#)	94% of men and 95% of women nationally own a mobile phone Overall London ownership is 98% (2017)			
5.C	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Are there policies and legislation for the promotion of gender equality? (Y/N)		Yes (see 5.1; 5a)			

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all							
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	% of population using safely managed drinking water	People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)	100%[19]	100%		
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women andgirls and those in vulnerable situations	% of population connected to wastewater treatment	Wastewater treatment (% population connected)	100%[20]			
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	See G15 below - Scale of pressures on the Thames basin as assessed through the Water Framework directive	Water Framework Directive Quantitative indicators for the scale of pressures				
		Thames Water – serious pollution incidents/10k of sewer	Environment Agency EPA results 2019 for water and sewerage companies Water and sewerage companies' performance 2015	1.4 (2019)	1.8 (2015)	⬇	

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all							
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	(i) Water consumption	Policy 5.15 Water use and supplies	164l/day (2013)			
		(ii) Reservoir levels	London Reservoir Levels	Reservoir levels: Lower Lee Group: 91.4% Lower Thames Group: 86.3% (End Sep 2020)	Reservoir levels: Lower Lee group: 95.1% Lower Thames group: 78.3% (End Sep 2015)		
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Not considered material and no data readily available					
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Water Framework Directive status of London's water bodies	London Environment Strategy Appendix 2: Evidence Base P.32	River classifications (surface water bodies plus transitional water): Bad: 3 Poor: 5 Moderate: 32 Good: 1 (2016)			

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						
6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water-and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	Target focused on developing country					
6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	No data readily available					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Proportions of households in fuel poverty	Housing in London - The evidence base for the Mayor's Housing Strategy Table 5.14	11.4% (2018)	9.7% (2015)	⬆	Tenure type
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Energy from bioenergy and wastes consumed in London	Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level 2005 to 2017[22]	121.7 Ktoe (2017)	117.5 Ktoe (2015)	⬆	Borough
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Energy consumption	London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI)	134,653 GwH (2017)	131,726 GwH (2015)	=	Borough, sector
7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	Target has International focus					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	Target focused on developing countries					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
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	GVA growth for London	Regional economic activity by gross value added (balanced), UK: 1998 to 2017 Fig 1	Annual growth of GVA (B) for London, in chained volume measures: 3.0%, (annual "real" growth) (2017)	Annual growth of GVA (B) for London, in chained volume measures: 1.9%, (annual "real" growth) (2015)	⬆	NUTS3 area
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	Gross Value Added per hour of work	Annual regional labour productivity	Nominal GVA per hour of labour input 131.6 (UK=100) (2018)	Nominal GVA per hour of labour input 134.1 (UK=100) (2015)	⬇	NUTS2, NUTS3 areas (available in other tables)
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	Precarious employment	Workers on Zero Hours Contracts	Percentage in employment who are on a zero hours contract: 2.9%[23] (2019)	Percentage in employment who are on a zero hours contract: 2.1%[41] (2015)	⬆	Disaggregation for those aged 18-24

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
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	Data not available (SDG global indicators are duplicates of those for 12.2)					
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	(i) Unemployment	[Unemployment Rate, Region](#)	Unemployment rate: 5.3% (Quarter ending Aug 2020)	Unemployment rate: 6.0% (Quarter ending Aug 2015)	⬇	See (ii)
	(ii) Unemployment rates by equalities groups		By sex: Female: 4.2% Male: 4.9% (12 months ending Dec 2019)	By sex: Females: 6.2% Males: 5.9% (12 months ending Dec 2015)	⬇ [24]	Ethnicity, industry. And for GLA itself
			Young people (16-24): 14.6% All ages (16+): 4.6% (12 months ending Dec 2019)	Young people (16-24): 18.3% All ages (16+): 6.1% (12 months ending Dec 2015)	⬇	

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
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	(ii) Unemployment rates by equalities groups	Unemployment Rate, Region	Disabled: 8.2% Not disabled: 4.1% Gap: 4.1 % points Disabled female: 6.8% Not disabled female: 3.8% Gap: 3.0 % points Disabled male: 9.7% Not disabled male: 4.3% Gap: 5.4 % points (12 months ending Dec 2019)	Disabled: 11.5% Not disabled: 5.4% Gap: 6.1 % points Disabled females: 10.3% Not disabled female: 5.7% Gap: 4.6 % points Disabled males: 12.8% Not disabled male: 5.1% Gap: 7.7 % points (12 months ending Dec 2015)	↓	Ethnicity, industry. And for GLA itself
	(iii) Wage parity: gender pay gap[25]	Gender Pay Gaps in London	Pay-gap: Median: Full-time: 13.8% Part-time: -6.6% Mean: Full-time: 20.4% Part-time: -1.7% (2019)	Pay-gap: Median: Full-time: 11.9% Part-time: -8.2% Mean: Full time: 20.7% Part-time: -5.8% (2015)	↓	NUTS2, NUTS3 areas (available in other tables)

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Young People Not in Employment, Education or Training	Young People Not in Employment, Education or Training, Borough	Not in employment, education or training (NEET): Aged 16-18: 10.4% (Q4 2017) Aged 18-24: 15.4% (Q4 2018)	Not in employment, education or training (NEET): Aged 16-18: 9.9% (Q4 2015) Aged 18-24: 11.4% (Q4 2015)	=	
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	Met referrals for modern slavery (MOPAC) – (duplicate of 16.2)	National Referral Mechanism statistics UK: End of year summary 2019 second edition National Referral Mechanism Statistics – End of Year Summary 2015 Annex F	Potential victims referred to NRM: 3318 (2019) (Met Police area)	Potential victims referred to NRM: 1104 2015	↑ [26]	See (ii)
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	Work-related injuries	RIDDOR - Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations	Fatal: 7 (2019/20)	Fatal – 17 (2015-16)	↓	Borough, whether self-employed
			Non-fatal: 7,817 (2019/20)	Non-fatal: 8,492 (2015-16)	↓	Borough

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all							
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Is there an assessment of, or policy on, environmental impact of tourism? (Y/N)	No such paper identified	No			
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	% of People with Bank accounts	Adults with access to bank accounts	97% (2016/17-18/19)	96% (2014/15-2015/16)	=	
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	Aid for trade an international question					
8.B	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization						

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
**SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	(i) Journeys by Public transport [Duplicate of 11.2 (ii)]	Public Transport Journeys by Type of Transport	2556.6 million total journeys (15 Sep 2019-14 Sep 2020)	4036.2 million total journeys (31 May 2015 – 28 May 2016)	🔻	By type of transport
		(ii) Active travel [Duplicate of 11.2 (iii)]	Walking and cycling statistics (CW302)	Proportion of adults cycling at least 1/week for travel: 9.1% (mid-Nov 2018 – mid-Nov 2019)	Proportion of adults cycling at least 1/week for travel: 8.5% (mid-Nov 2015 – mid-Nov 16)	🟠=	Borough
			Walking and cycling statistics (CW303)	Proportion of adults that walk at least 1/week for travel: 58.8% (mid-Nov 2018 – mid-Nov 2019)	Proportion of adults that walk at least 1/week for travel: 58.1% (mid-Nov 2015 – mid-Nov 16)	🟠=	
		(iii) Sustainable building	No suitable data source identified				
		(iv) Domestic dwellings environmental impacts proportion A-G	Domestic Energy Efficiency Ratings, Borough	Lodgements by environmental impact rating: A 8.9% B 11.0% C 25.8% D 32.1% E 18.9% F 3.1% G 0.2% (Q1 2020)	Lodgements by environmental impact rating: A 5.5% B 14.3 % C 19.3 % D 29.5 % E 24.3 % F 6.4 % G 0.7 % (Q4 2015)	🟢🔻	

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	(i) Number of Local Units in VAT and/or PAYE Based Enterprises for production	Local Units by Broad Industry Group, Borough	16,845 (2020)	14,170 (2015)	⬆	Borough
	(ii) Rate of productivity growth (GVA per job) by sector for London	Rate of productivity growth (GVA per job) by sector	Growth rate manufacturing -8.3% (2017 - 16)	Growth rate manufacturing – 0.6% (2016 -15)	⬇	
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	No data available					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation							
9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respectivecapabilities	CO2 emissions by sector	London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI)	Domestic: 11.34 Industrial/ commercial 11.02 Transport: 7.96 (CO2 equivalent, Mt) (2017)	Domestic: 12.13 Industrial/ commercial: 13.5 Transport 8.28 (CO2 equivalent, Mt) (2015)	⬇	Subsector, borough
		Low-Carbon Environmental Goods and Services (LCEGS) sector: (i) total sales (ii) LCEGS workers employed	LCEGS Market Snapshot	(i) £39.7bn (2017/18) (ii) 246,073 (2017/18)	(i) £33.0bn (2015/16) (ii) 207,049 (2015/16)	⬆ ⬆	
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	(i) R&D Expenditure	R&D expenditure (Release date March 2019)	R&D expenditure: £5,886 million ("current prices") (2018)	R&D expenditure: £4,539 million ("current prices") (2015)	⬆	Sector

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	(ii) People employed in R&D	No of researchers (Release date April 2019)	Number of researchers per million people: 11724 (2017)	Number of researchers per million people: 10132.3 (2015)	⬆	
9.A Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	Developing country focus					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
9.B Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	Developing country focus					
9.C Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	Internet use within the last 3 months	Internet users	Used in the last 3 months: 93.0% (2019)	Used in the last 3 months: 89.5% (2015)		NUTS2, NUTS3

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Ratio of household equivalised income of the top 10 per cent of households to the income of the bottom 10 per cent of households	Income Inequality (updated 3 months ago as of Feb 2020)	90:10 ratio of household equivalised weekly income:[27] After Housing Costs: 10.0 (2016/17-2018/19)	90:10 ratio of household equivalised weekly income: After Housing Costs: 9.6 (2014/15-2016/17)	⬆	
			90:10 ratio of household equivalised weekly income:[28] Before housing costs: 5.5 (2016/17-2018/19)	90:10 ratio of household equivalised weekly income: Before Housing Costs: 4.9 2014/15-2016/17	⬆	
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Social integration dashboard[29]	Social Integration Headline Measures	Proportion who feel they belong to their local area very strongly or fairly strongly: 73% (2018/19)	Proportion who agree or strongly agree that they feel they belong to their neighbourhood: 65% (2014/15)	⬆	2014/15: Gender, NS-SEC [socio-economic position based on occupation], disability status, age, ethnicity. 2018/19: As above, plus: London Assembly constituency area, religion, housing tenure, nationality, household composition, IMD quintile

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Survey of Londoners	Survey of Londoners	Proportion who have been treated unfairly by others in the last 12 months because of one or several protected characteristics or because of their social class: 35% (2018/19)	No data		By which protected characteristic or social class. And by gender, age, ethnicity, disability status, NS-SEC, religion, sexual orientation
	Social integration dashboard[29]	Social Integration Headline Measures	Local electoral registration rate for the adult population: 86% (2018)	Local electoral registration rate for the adult population: 84% (2015)	=	2018 only: By local authority
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Hate crime recorded by the police (Note: duplicate of 16.B)	Hate crime, England and Wales, 2018 to 2019	16980 (City & Met police forces) (2018-19)	16566 (2015-16)	=	By type of hate crime; borough[30]

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Employee jobs below the London Living wage	[Employees earning below the London Living Wage (LLW)](#)	Percentage of employee jobs below the London Living Wage: Full-time: Female: 14.4% Male: 11.3% Part-time: Female: 44.2% Male: 51.4% (2019)	Percentage of employee jobs below the London Living Wage: Full-time: Female: 14.4% Male: 11.5% Part-time: Female: 45.7% Male: 52.7% (2015)	=	
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	Target considered to have global focus					
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	Target considered to have International focus					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Social integration dashboard – feeling of belonging to local area, London	Social Integration Headline Measures	Proportion who feel they belong to their local area very strongly or fairly strongly: Non-British: 70% British: 74% Disparity: 4 % points Proportion who feel they belong to London very strongly or fairly strongly: Non-British: 75% British: 83% Disparity: 8 % points			
10.A Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	Target considered to have global focus					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.B Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	Target considered to have global focus					
10.C By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	No suitable data source on remittance costs identified					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable							
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	(i) Rough sleeping	Rough sleeping in London (CHAIN reports)	Year: 10,726[31] (2019/20) Quarter: 3,444[32] Q2 (Jul-Sep) 2020	Year: 8096 (2015-16) Quarter: 2,869 Q2 (Jul-Sep) 2015	⬆	Whether new rough sleeper or seen rough sleeping in previous years ['flow', 'stock', 'returner'], how often rough sleeping. History, reason for leaving last settled base. Borough, LSOA, nationality, gender, age, ethnicity. Support needs, institutional/armed forces history. Destination on departure.
		(ii) Proportion of non-decent homes, London	Housing in London - The evidence base for the Mayor's Housing Strategy Sheet 5.7	14.6% (2018)	16.2% (2015)	=	Tenure type
		(iii) Housing costs/ household income	Housing in London - The evidence base for the Mayor's Housing Strategy Sheet 3.1	Housing costs as % of gross household income[33]: All tenures: 26.1% (2017/18)	Housing costs as % of gross household income: All tenures: 26.8% (2015/16)	=	By tenure

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	(i) Accessibility: TfL's Public Transport Accessibility Levels	Public Transport Accessibility Levels Map of PTAL scores	No overall London PTAL score offered	No overall PTAL score offered		2015 figures can be viewed at borough or ward level
	(ii) Journeys by Public transport [Duplicate of 9.1 (i)]	Public Transport Journeys by Type of Transport	2556.6 million total journeys (15 Sep 2019-14 Sep 2020)	(ii) 4036.2 million total journeys (31 May 2015 – 28 May 2016)	🔻	By type of transport
	(iii) Active travel [Duplicate of 9.1 (ii)]	Walking and cycling statistics (CW302)	Proportion of adults cycling at least 1/week for travel: 9.1% (mid-Nov 2018 – mid-Nov 2019)	Proportion of adults cycling at least 1/week for travel: 8.5% (mid-Nov 2015 – mid-Nov 16)	🟰	Borough
		Walking and cycling statistics (CW303)	Proportion of adults that walk at least 1/week for travel: 58.8% (mid-Nov 2018 – mid-Nov 2019)	Proportion of adults that walk at least 1/week for travel: 58.1% (mid-Nov 2015 – mid-Nov 16)	🟰	

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Is planning and policy undertaken via participatory means and with a concern for sustainability (Y/N)	London Plan; London Environment Strategy Accompanied by consultation exercise and scrutiny by LA committee	Yes			
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Londoners accessing culture	Percentage of Londoners engaged/accessing culture/cultural events by socio-economic group / borough	Accessing museums and galleries: 50.0% Accessing the arts: 66.5% (2018-19)	Accessing museums and galleries: 62.1% Accessing the arts: 74.1% (2015/16)	⬇	
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Covered by data in 1.5					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable							
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Levels of PM10, PM 2.5, Nox [Duplicate of 3.9]	London Average Air Quality Levels	Background: PM10 – 13.9 µg/m$_3$ PM2.5 – 8.9 µg/m$_3$ NOx – 24.4 µg/m$_3$ (July 2019)	Background: PM10 – 15.2 µg/m$_3$ PM 2.5 – 9.3 µg/m$_3$ NOx – 33.2 µg/m$_3$ (July 2015)	⬇	
		(ii) household waste generated (kg/household) [Duplicate of 12.3 (ii)]	Local Authority Collected Waste Management, London	Household waste generated: 550 kg/ household (2018/19)	Household waste generated: 600 kg/ household (2015/16)	⬇	
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	(i) Greenspace information for Greater London	Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC	(i) 18% designated as open public land Maps available of limited access			
		(ii) Feeling safe walking alone after dark [Duplicate of 16.1(ii)]	Percentage of adults who felt very or fairly safe when walking alone in the dark, by personal and household characteristics, year ending March 2018 CSEW Regional Well Being Indicators	72.3% (2018)	56% (2014)	⬆ [34]	2018 figure – various disaggregations could be constructed from microdata

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Is there development planning for London in a wider regional context? (Y/N)	[Policy 2.2 London and the wider metropolitan area](#)	Yes			
11.B By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	Are there integrated plans on climate, resilience, resource efficiency? (Y/N)	e.g. London environment strategy, London Plan	Yes			
11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Developing country focus					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into accountthe development and capabilities of developing countries	Is there a local SCP plan? (Y/N)	London Waste and Recycling Board Business Plan 2018 - 2020 \n\n London Environment Strategy May 2018	Yes			
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Data not available (SDG global indicators are duplicates of those for 8.4)					
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	(i) Household food waste	London Environment Strategy May 2018 P.279	Amount of municipal waste produced in London - food waste: 1.5 – 1.75m tonnes /year[35] (Jan 2017)			
		(ii) household waste generated (kg/household) [Duplicate of 11.6 (ii)]	Local Authority Collected Waste Management, London	Household waste generated: 550 kg/household (2018/19)	Household waste generated: 600 kg/household (2015/16)	⬇	

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	Hazardous Waste arising	London Waste Planning Forum Annual Monitoring Report 2018 Tables 19, 18	Hazardous waste arising in London: 397,133 tonnes (2016) London Hazardous Waste Deposits by Fate (tonnes): Incineration with energy recovery: 0 Incineration w/out energy recovery: 10,188 Landfill: 41 Long term storage: - Other Fate: 6 Recovery: 100,571 Rejected: 29 Transfer (Disposal): 6,618 Transfer (Recovery): 40,185 Treatment: 12,770 Total: 170,408 (2016)	Hazardous waste arising in London: 347,303 tonnes (2015)	⬆	By EWC (European Waste Catalogue) chapter

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Proportion of collected household waste which is recycled or composted	Household Waste Recycling Rates, Borough	Proportion of collected household waste which is recycled or composted: 33% (2018/19)	Proportion of collected household waste which is recycled or composted: 33% (2015/16)	=	Borough
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	No statistical data Presence of London Business Climate Leaders network	London Business Climate Leaders				
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Is there a responsible procurement policy that addresses the pillars of sustainable development? (Y/N)	The GLA Group Responsible Procurement Policy	Yes			
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustain8ble development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	See 4.7					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
12.A	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Developing country focus	Policy 2.2 London and the wider metropolitan area	Yes			
12.B	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Tourism visit numbers No data on sustainable tourism	Number of International Visitors to London	Total visits (by quarter): 3,696,000 (Q1 2020)	Total visits (by quarter): 3,569,000 (Q1 2015	⬆	
12.C	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	National Level					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (Indicators are duplicates of those in 1.5)	(i) Flood Risk	Latest data Earlier data: p.127	Available by map – shown within body of report	37,359 existing homes at high (1:30) or medium (1:100) risk of tidal or fluvial flooding 1.25m people living and working in areas of tidal and fluvial flood risk (2016-17)		
	(ii) Heat Risk	Mortality Risk from High Temperatures in London (Triple Jeopardy Mapping)	Triple Jeopardy: presented as map (from heatwave in 2006)			Ward
	(iii) Excess deaths from cold weather	Excess winter mortality in England and Wales	Excess winter deaths: 2000 (2018-19)	Excess winter deaths: 2120 (2015-16)	=	Local authority
	(iv) Vulnerability	'Climate Just' data	No recent data available	Number of Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) sensitive to climate change: Extremely high sensitivity: 3 Extremely low sensitivity: 159 (out of 982 MSOAs) (2011-2014)		Type of hazard/ disadvantage: flood, heat, social vulnerability MSOA

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (Indicators are duplicates of those in 1.5)	(v) Is there a resilience policy framework in place	London City Resilience Strategy 2020	Yes, Resilience strategy in place (2020)			
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	(i) Is Climate change integrated into local policies, strategies and planning	London Environment Strategy May 2018 Zero carbon London: A 1.5°C compatible plan December 2018	Yes			
	(ii) Greenhouse Gas emissions	London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI)	Total emissions for London: 30.32 Mt CO_2e (2017)	Total emissions for London: 33.91 Mt CO_2e (2015)	⬇	
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Covered by discussion of educational curricula and sustainable development, climate change, citizenship under 4.7					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts							
13.A	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	Global focus					
13.B	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Developing country focus					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development							
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Micro and Macro plastics in Thames	No suitable data source identified				
		Wastewater effluent to sea	No suitable data source identified				
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	Inapplicable (oceans)					
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Inapplicable (oceans)					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development							
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Inapplicable (oceans)					
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Inapplicable (oceans)					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development							
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	Inapplicable (oceans)					
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	Inapplicable (oceans)					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development							
14.A	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marinet echnology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	Inapplicable (oceans)					
14.B	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	Inapplicable (oceans)					
14.C	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want	Inapplicable (oceans)					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss							
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	(i) Green space coverage	London Green and Blue Cover	48-51% (2019)			
		(ii) Health of SSSIs	SSSI Condition Summary	Of 142 SSSI units in greater London: 34.39% favourable 54.76% unfavourable recovering 4.48% unfavourable no change 6.07% unfavourable declining 0.18% partially destroyed 0.13% destroyed (Report generated 2020)[36]			
		(iii) proportion of London that is designated for value to nature conservation		18.97%			

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss							
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	London tree canopy %	https://docs.google.com/spreadsh eets/d/1Ch-QBJlPurXoWvZT77D6c ilsEIdhm4QG OQFK9q-SWRc/edit#gid=476659651	Tree canopy: 21.1% (2018)			
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	No data available					
15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	Inapplicable (mountains)					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Also covered by indicators under 15.1.	Biodiversity hotspots: https://data.london. gov.uk/dataset / biodiversity-hotspots-for-planning				
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	Data on compliance of London-based bodies with relevant agreements not available					
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	Inapplicable (mountains)					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss							
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	Are measures undertaken to reduce presence and impact of invasive species? (Y/N)	http://www.londonisi.org.uk/	London Invasive Species Initiative formed			
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Is there an environmental strategy? (Y/N)	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_environment_strategy_0.pdf	London Environment Strategy and the London Plan			
15.A	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	No data available					
15.B	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	No data available					
15.C	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	Global					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	(i)Police Recorded Crime: Total violence against the person	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables[37]	Violence against the person: 24.8 per 1,000 population (Y.e. Sept 2020) Knife crime): Rate: 158 per 100,000 population (Y.e. Jun 2020)	Violence against the person: 21.6 per 1,000 population (Y.e. Dec 2015) Knife crime) Rate: 168 per 100,000 population (Y.e. Sep 2018)	🔴⬆ 🟢⬇	Police force area, sub-types of crimes, boroughs via MOPAC infographics
	(ii)Feeling safe walking alone in the dark [Duplicate of 11.7 (ii)]	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/adhocs/009871percentageofadultswhofeltveryorfairlysafewhenwalkingaloneinthedarkbypersonalandhouseholdcharacteristicsyearendingmarch2018csew https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset /regional-well-being-indicators	72.3% (2018)	56% (2014)	🟢⬆ [38]	2018 figure – various disaggregations could be constructed from microdata

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels						
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Met referrals for modern slavery (MOPAC) [duplicate of 8.7]	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-referral-mechanism-statistics-uk-end-of-year-summary-2019 https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170803104613/http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2015-nrm-statistics/676-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2015 Annex F	Potential victims referred to NRM: 3318 (2019) (Met Police area)	Potential victims referred to NRM: 1104 2015	⬆[39]	
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	(ii)Public perception responses to "Police do a good job in the local area"	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/public-voice-dashboard	57% (12 month rolling to Sep 2020)	67% (12 month rolling to Dec 2015)	⬇	Borough (all years) Age, disability status, ethnicity, gender, whether LGBT+ (for current and previous year only)

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels							
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	(i)Knife and small arms seizures	No suitable data source identified				
		(ii)Illicit flows	No suitable data source identified				
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Trend in corruption offences	No suitable data source identified[40]				
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	(i) Percentage of people who feel they are able to influence decisions affecting their local area	https://sdgdata.gov.uk/16-7-2/	31% (2018/10)	32% (2014/15)	🔻	

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels							
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	(i)Representativeness of protected groups in local government – assembly, councillor	No suitable data source identified				
		(ii) Voting in local elections	https://londonelects.org.uk/im-voter/election-results By borough: https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/who-we-are-and-what-we-do/elections-and-referendums/past-elections-and-referendums/greater-london-authority-gla-elections	Turnout: Local elections: 38.9% (May 2018)			Borough
				Turnout: Mayoral election: 46% (2016)			Borough
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Global focus	decision-making	decision-making			

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels							
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Percentage of children under 5 registered at birth	https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/birth-registration/	100% (2019)[41]	100% (2015)	=	
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	No suitable indicator identified					
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	National level indicator					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels							
16.B	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Hate crime recorded by the police [Note: duplicate of 10.3]	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2018-to-2019 Disaggregation: https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/hate-crime-dashboard	16980 (City & Met police forces) (2018-19)	16566 (2015-16)	=	By type of hate crime; borough[42]

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development							
FINANCE (17.1-17.5)							
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	GLA budget	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mayors-final-budget-2019-20.pdf				
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	Developing country focus					
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Developing country focus					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development							
FINANCE (17.1-17.5)							
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	International focus					
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	International focus					
TECHNOLOGY (17.6 - 17.8)							
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.	International focus					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development							
TECHNOLOGY (17.6 - 17.8)							
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	National-international focus					
17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology						

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development							
CAPACITY-BUILDING (17.9)							
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	International					
TRADE (17.10-17.12)							
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	International					
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	International					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development							
TRADE (17.10-17.12)							
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	International					
SYSTEMIC ISSUES (17.13 – 17.19) *Policy and Institutional coherence (17.13 – 17.15)*							
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	International					
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development		https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_environment_strategy_0.pdf	Mayoral strategies (e.g. London Plan, London Environment Strategy, EDI Strategy) are planned with reference to each other to ensure integration.			
17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	Developing country focus					

SDG target area	Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development						
SYSTEMIC ISSUES (17.13 – 17.19) *Multi-stakeholder partnerships (17.16-17.17)*						
17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	Narrative analysis in report					
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Narrative analysis in report					

SDG target area		Indicator	Link to data source	Current level (year)	Level in 2015 (year)	Trend	Available disaggregation
SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development							
SYSTEMIC ISSUES (17.13 – 17.19) *Multi-stakeholder partnerships (17.16-17.17)*							
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Developing country focus					
17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	Is there an initiative to develop measurement of progress on sustainable development at the London level? (Y/N)	This report monitors London's performance on the SDGs.	Yes			

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1 1Earlier report for 2015/16 also disaggregates by inner/outer London: Update 2017-06 Poverty in London 2015-16

2 Discussion of lack of data for NRPF at: https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm5801/cmselect/cmworpen/178/17807.htm para 65

3 Underlying cause: Pregnancy, childbirth puerperium, ICD-10 classification O00-O99

4 Stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1000 live births and stillbirths; neonatal, postneonatal and infant deaths per 1,000 live births

5 Note that trends in neonatal mortality rates are complex: an increase in proportion of live births under 24 weeks gestation will contribute to increase in neonatal mortality rate. https://www.ons.gov.ukpeoplepopulationand community/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletinschildhoodinfantandperinatal mortalityinenglandandwales/latest

6 Further breakdown by at-risk groups for anti-HCV prevalence (ie have ever had Hep-C)

7 Note that in July 2018, the standard of proof used by coroners to determine whether a death was caused by suicide was lowered to the "civil standard" – balance of probabilities – where previously a "criminal standard" was applied – beyond all reasonable doubt. ONS have not yet determined the Impact of this on the data. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationand communitybirthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletinssuicidesintheunitedkingdom/latest#suicides-in-2018-by-english-region-and-wales

8 Although the number decreased 2015 to 2019, there is no real pattern in this period (2016:116, 2017: 131, 2018:112).

9 Includes Heathrow airport

10 Data taken from 2016 spreadsheet, which reports % point change 2015 to 2016; 2015 spreadsheet not used as it shows 16-18 year olds not 16, 17 year olds

11 Parity addressed in stats for 4.1 above

12 ONS states: "Sexual offences and domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police do not provide a reliable measure of trends in these types of crime. Improvements in police recording practices and increased reporting by victims are thought to have contributed to increases in recent years. The figures do, however, provide a good measure of the crime-related demand on the police." https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationand community/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember 2019#other-types-of-violence

13 Note: "The special measures put in place by the government on the 23rd March 2020 have had a significant effect on recorded crime".

14 From 2015-16 document (p4) "Caution is advised when interpreting these findings because data completeness is often low and varies by submitter." 15 First appearance in the FGM dataset - may not be first attendance for FGM.

15 First appearance in the FGM dataset - may not be first attendance for FGM.

16 Though not from 2015, included as only available comparison point

17 Trend in gap between % of males and % of females in managerial positions

18 Excludes under 16s

19 May not account for homeless, those in temporary or overcrowded accommodation

20 May not account for homeless, those in temporary or overcrowded accommodation

22 Data has limitations e.g. no electricity from renewables

23 Oct-Dec quarter each year, not seasonally adjusted

24 Female unemployment rate fell below the male rate in 12 months to Sep 19, for the first time since 2015

25 No clear trend

26 Note that this data does not separate an increase in victims from an increase in reporting

27 Ratio of household equivalised income of the top 10 per cent of households to the income of the bottom 10 per cent of households

28 Ratio of household equivalised income of the top 10 per cent of households to the income of the bottom 10 per cent of households

29 Also covered under poverty data, when broken down as extensively as possible.

30 More granular data not available

31 People seen rough sleeping in Greater London during the year

32 People seen rough sleeping in Greater London during the quarter

33 Median of housing costs as a % of gross household income (including benefits and income from all household members)

34 Note that data comparability imperfect

35 Issues with figure: it was calculated by "Taking national food waste data published by WRAP Estimate of food surplus and waste arisings in the UK, January 2017 and applying a London equivalent estimate based on London making up around 15 per cent of the UK population." "This is likely to be a conservative figure, given the extensive and diverse food sector...in London"

36 Unclear when units last reviewed

37 Note caveats on data here https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/methodologies/userguidetocrimestatisticsforenglandandwales#police-recorded-crime

38 Note that data comparability imperfect

39 Note that this data does not separate an increase in victims from an increase in reporting

40 Not a crime type in datastore

41 "Estimates of 100% were assumed given that civil registration systems in [the UK] are complete and all vital events (including births) are registered"

42 More granular data not available