Community Reporting Matrix for Critical Race and Ethnicity Cluster Research using United Nations SDG, Stonewall SDG Inclusion and Race Disparity Audit data. (Work in progress. v.1)

Introduction

The Critical Race and Ethnicity Research Cluster, a research group at Manchester Metropolitan University, is developing a community reporting matrix for its grassroots research projects. The Research Cluster's programme of research focuses on the sustainability and resilience of UK African Diaspora communities in the areas of health, education and enterprise and as such, has been mapped against the International Decade for People of African Descent (IDPAD) areas of development and justice. The community reporting matrix is being designed to enable us to produce a survey that will collect data from SDGs 3,4,8 and 10 that our projects cover. The matrix will also enable us to map the SDGs across to the relevant UK indices so that the data collected via our community surveys will provide an 'on the ground' snapshot of grassroots SDG progress. We feel that this data will better enable researchers and observers to drill down into the big data sets produced by government and civil society organisations in order to see more clearly what is happening at grassroots levels. We hope that this community reporting matrix will be used and adapted by other research and evaluation teams also wishing to provide fine-grain data on their grassroots initiatives.

For more details, please visit https://critracemmu.wordpress.com/

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Health SDG 3	ESRC Project	SDG 3 Target	SDG 3 Indicator	Stonewall LGBTQ SDG Actions	Equivalent UK Indicator National Statistics ONS etc	Performance	Other UK Indicators	Performance
	CAHN – HIV	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of **AIDS,** tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new **HIV infections** per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations			Difficult to find the exact data for number of infections per 1,000 uninfected population, but there is lots of relevant and related data available.	0.33 percent of the 15-49 age group has HIV/Aids in the UK, putting it 81/133 on the country list. Swaziland is top with 27.73 percent. Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2155rank.html In 2013, it was estimated that fewer than 600 children died of HIV/Aids in the UK. They ranked 82/129 here.	"The two groups most affected remain gay and bisexual men and black African heterosexuals – over 70% of people diagnosed with HIV in 2014 were among these two groups 3,360 new HIV diagnoses among men who have sex with men — the highest number ever recorded in a year 2,490 new HIV diagnoses were acquired heterosexually and over half of them probably acquired their infection in the UK

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							Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2157rank.html	2 in 5 adults newly diagnosed with HIV in 2014 were diagnosed late (after the point at which treatment should have begun)" - National aids trust
CAHN – CVD and **MEaP - Mental Health**	**3.4** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote **mental health and well-being**	**3.4.1** Mortality rate attributed to **cardiovascular disease**, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Data available from the ONS and National Archives. http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/mortality-statistics--deaths-registered-in-england-and-wales--series-dr-					

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				/2014/inde x.html UK data with differences between men, women and age groups available here: http://weba rchive.natio nalarchives. gov.uk/201 601051607 09/http://w ww.ons.gov .uk/ons/rel/ vsob1/mort ality- statistics-- deaths- registered- in-england- and-wales-- series-dr- /2014/chd-				

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			sty-figure-1.xls Worldwide data available here: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs310/en/				
	CAHN-HIV	**3.8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, **access to quality essential health-care** services and access to safe, effective, quality and	**3.8.1** Coverage of **essential health services** (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and	**Actions:** Make sure all healthcare services, whether general, mental or sexual and reproductive, include LGBT people by:	The NHS, constituted as comprehensive and available to all, is assumed to "cover" all the population – though see caveats on inequalities in	Healthy life expectancy at birth (years) (World Health Statistics 2016: Monitoring health for the SDGs http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688) "Average number of years that a person can expect to live	Race Disparity Audit p.12 There are differences between ethnic groups across a range of health-related behaviours and preventable poor outcomes, and each ethnic group exhibits www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk both healthy	Potential for inequalities in coverage, along the lines covered in 1.3 and 1.4. Access to primary care recognised by NHS Outcomes as a "longstanding inequality" https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417899/EA_2015-16_acc.pdf p21.

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| | | affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all | child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) | Putting LGBT-inclusive anti-discrimination policies in place.

Training healthcare providers to understand the needs of LGBT people and respond effectively. | coverage, right. | in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. The equivalent lost healthy year fractions required for the HALE calculation are estimated as the all-cause years lost due to disability (YLD) rate per capita, adjusted for independent comorbidity, by age, sex and country." Life expectancy supporting the availability of healthcare. | and unhealthy behaviours. More than half of adults in all ethnic groups other than the Chinese group were overweight (having a Body Mass Index of 25 and over), and this was particularly so among the White and Black ethnic groups, affecting 2 out of 3 White and Black adults. Adults in the Mixed group were the most likely to be physically active but also the most likely to smoke.

2.23 Most Asian groups express lower levels of satisfaction and less positive experiences of NHS | |

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							General Practice services than other ethnic groups and there are differences in the prevalence of mental ill-health, its treatment and outcomes between ethnic groups. 2.24 In the general adult population, Black women were the most likely to have experienced a common mental disorder such as anxiety or depression in the last week, and Black men were the most likely to have experienced a psychotic disorder in the past year. However, White British adults were more likely to be	

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						receiving treatment for a mental or emotional problem than adults in other ethnic groups. Of those receiving psychological therapies, White adults experienced better outcomes than those in other ethnic groups. Black adults were more likely than adults in other ethnic groups to have been sectioned under the Mental Health Act.	

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Education SDG 4	ESRC Project	SDG 4 Target	SDG 4 Indicator	Stonewall LGBTQ SDG Actions	Equivalent UK Indicator National Statistics ONS etc	Performance	Other UK Indicators	Performance
	MEaP-Appreciative Inquiry into Studio School **Windrush memories of Education**	**4.3** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	**4.3.1** Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex		International Labour Organisation data available, broken down by sex. This is for young adults (15-29). Men: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.MA.ZS?locations=GB Women: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.FE.ZS?locations=GB	Young men in education, employment or training: 89.3% in 2014, compared with 95.8% in 2004. Young women in education, employment or training: 86.9% in 2014, compared with 93.3% in 2004.	Race and Disparity Audit p. 9 – 10. 2.10 Pupils in several ethnic groups were achieving and progressing better than White British pupils. Pupils from Chinese and Indian backgrounds showed high attainment and progress throughout	"affordable" and "quality" are key issues for UK training. EU report on "youth guarantee" within 4 regions of the UK – report is critical Further investigation requires on - HE, FE affordability

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| | | | | | World data is more limited, but a number of countries provide data for comparison here: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.NEET.MA.ZS | | their school careers and high rates of entry to university. Pupils from Gypsy and Roma, or Irish Traveller background (which are not included in the White British category), had the lowest attainment and progress, and were least likely to stay in education after the age of 16. Although pupils in the Black ethnic group made | |

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						more progress overall than the national average, Black Caribbean pupils fell behind. White British pupils and those from a Mixed background also made less progress than average. 2.11 Low educational attainment and progress is closely associated with economic disadvantage. There is a sizeable gap	

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						in attainment between disadvantaged pupils and those from better off households among White British, White Irish and Mixed pupils. In particular, White British and White Irish pupils who were not eligible for free school meals were around twice as likely to attain A*- C in maths and English GCSEs as those who were eligible. In contrast,	

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| | | | | | | attainment for Black Caribbean pupils is very low overall, with a smaller gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and those not. Pupils from Pakistani and Bangladeshi backgrounds are achieving almost as well as, and progressing better than, White British pupils, whereas the attainment and progress of Black Caribbean | |

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						pupils is much lower. White pupils from state schools had the lowest university entry rate of any ethnic group in 2016. 2.12 Of all regions in England, the most educational progress and best attainment in state primary and secondary schools was found in London, where more than half of pupils were	

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						from ethnic minority groups. Disadvantaged pupils in receipt of free school meals in London made more progress and had higher attainment than their counterparts elsewhere in England.	
		4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills,		Some government statistics are available here, but most focus on use rather than skills: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.		Types of skills and use of them is difficult to measure, depending on how the skill is defined etc. A government report used	Page 124 of the government report (left) details a number of everyday uses of ICT by adults. Page 126 breaks this down further by comparing

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| | | | by type of skill | | ons.gov.uk/ons /dcp171778_4 04497.pdf Eurostat records internet skills for young people | | data from a 2012 survey of adult skills. See the full report here: https://www. gov.uk/gover nment/uploa ds/system/up loads/attach ment_data/fil e/246534/bis -13-1221- international- survey-of- adult-skills- 2012.pdf The Royal Geographical Society has issued a detailed analysis of the 'digital divide' in Britain. See https://21stc enturychallen | ICT use with literacy and numeracy skills |

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						ges.org/what -is-the- digital- divide/	
MEaP - Ubuntu **BlackOut UK** **Black History Month**	**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	**4.7.1** Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable developme nt, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstream ed at all levels in: (a) national education policies,	**Actions:** Make sure that all teaching curricula are LGBT-inclusive and profile positive LGBT role models. Make sure that all sexual and reproductive education covers the specific needs of LGBT students and those who are questioning their sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	The International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) commissioned a cross-national study, including England, of citizenship education. Report available here: http://www.iea. nl/fileadmin/us er_upload/Pub lications/Electr onic_versions/I CCS_2009_Initi al_Findings.pdf OFSTED commissioned	Pages 23, 25, 28, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 46 of IEA report useful for comparable data, in relation to citizenship education, teaching on human rights and gender equality, and differences between different groups within countries (sex etc). From the OFSTED report "In most of the primary schools visited,	From Gov. report: "there has been a marked and steady increase in young people's civic and political participation and indications that these young people will continue to participate as adult citizens" "there has been a hardening of attitudes toward	

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		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	(b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Promote a culture of non-discrimination and acceptance (in schools, universities and wider society), emphasising that LGBT rights are human rights.	a report on citizenship education, based on data collected between 2009 and 2012 in 32 primary schools and 94 secondary schools. Summary available here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/413153/Citizenship_consolidated_-_report_summary.pdf	citizenship was a strong feature of the curriculum." "In the secondary schools visited in this survey, achievement in citizenship was better than in those visited in the last citizenship survey." Teaching deemed "not good enough" in one quarter of secondary schools.	equality and society, a weakening of attachment to communities and fluctuating levels of engagement, efficacy and trust in the political arena" Young people likely to have higher support for civic institutions and participation if they have gone through citizenship education,	

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						but age, geography, class also important.	
MEaP-Appreciative Inquiry into Studio School **MEaP - Ubuntu**	**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	**4.C.1** Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service	**Actions:** Provide guidance and training for teachers and counsellors on how to deal sensitively with LGBT students and students who are questioning their sexual orientation and/or gender identity. Adopt a zero-tolerance policy towards homophobic, biphobic and				

![Critical Race and Ethnicity Research Cluster logo] ![Manchester Metropolitan University logo]

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			or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	transphobic bullying.				

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Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 8	ESRC Project	SDG 8 Target	SDG 8 Indicator	Stonewall LGBTQ SDG Actions	Equivalent UK Indicator National Statistics ONS etc	Performance	Other UK Indicators	Performance
	Black Out UK	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	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex		World Bank data available on this measure and broken down by sex, but not for the UK. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS?locations=GB		Would labour force, annual population survey, tell us more? Non-guaranteed hours contracts broken down by industry; distribution of workers	

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	enterprises, including through access to financial services						
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	**8.5.2** Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		World Bank Data has trends over time. http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=GB ONS also has time series data on unemployment by certain groups https://www.ons.gov.uk/timeseriestool?topic=/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment	ONS has data, and broken down (as best as possible by sex), but weekly not hourly. Latest report (November 2015) available here: http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2015provisionalresults#average-earnings Total: 1991: 8.5 2001: 4.8 2011: 7.8 2014: 6.3	Median gross weekly earnings. 2015: £528 2014: £518 Average growth of 1.5% per year between 2009 and 2015. Gender gap in median earnings. This is hourly earnings. The ONS prefers to use weekly earnings to measure earnings broadly, but hourly earnings to measure the gender gap. 2015: 9.6% 2014: 9.4%	Disaggregation: Men: 1991: 9.4 2001: 5.3 2011: 8.5 2014: 6.7 Women: 1991: 7.4 2001: 4.2 2011: 7.1 2014: 5.8 Disabled (**employment** rate) 2013: 44.5 2014: 46.1 Doesn't take into account reasons behind those not employed. 16-24:

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					Government uses Labour Force Survey data to look at disability employment https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/406369/labour-force-survey-disabled-people.pdf	Race Disparity Audit p.10 2.13 Employment rates have increased for all ethnic groups, but substantial differences remain in their participation in the labour market; around 1 in 10 adults from a Black, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Mixed background were unemployed compared with 1 in 25 White British people. Although women from Pakistani and Bangladeshi backgrounds were the least likely to be employed, the proportion who were in work has increased substantially since 2004. 2.14 While employment rates among people from Pakistani and Bangladeshi	Falling trend from above 15% since 1997.	1992: 16.3 2002: 12.2 2012: 21.4 2015: 14.9 25-49: 1992: 8.6 2002: 4.1 2012: 6.2 2015: 4.2 50-64: 1992: 8.0 2002: 3.5 2012: 4.8 2015: 3.5 65+ 1992: 4.5 2002: 2.3 2012: 2.3 2015: 1.8

					backgrounds have been improving, these populations remain more likely to be in low skilled, low paying occupations than other ethnic groups. They also have higher rates of self-employment. Pakistani or Bangladeshi employees received the lowest average hourly pay, which was £4.39 per hour less in the last three months of 2016 than Indian employees who received the highest average hourly pay.		
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	**8.6.1** Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training		16-24: 1992: 16.3 2002: 12.2 2012: 21.4 2015: 14.9 Regional breakdown available	North West http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforthenorthwesthi02	North West: All: 12.2 Men: 14.4 Women: 9.8 London:	

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							London http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/headlinelabourforcesurveyindicatorsforlondonhi07	All: 16.0 Men: 16.4 Women: 15.6	
								Race Disparity Audit p. 27

5.11 Just over half of people aged 16 to 24 were employed in 2016: a lower employment rate than among older adults in both the 25 to 49, and the 50 to 64, year age groups. Young people were also more likely to be unemployed or inactive than the older age groups. Within each age | |

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							group, the unemployment rate of White people was around half that of most of the other ethnic groups; for example, among 16 to 24 year olds, 12% of White people were unemployed compared with 23% of people in other ethnic groups. The inactivity rates of 16 to 24 year old and 25 to 49 year old White people were correspondingly around half that of those in other ethnic groups. Young people aged 16 to 24 of Other Asian	

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						background had the lowest employment rate and the highest rate of inactivity, but young people from a Mixed ethnic background were the most likely to be inactive due to being in full-time education.	

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Reduced Inequalities SDG 10	ESRC Project	SDG 10 Target	SDG 10 Indicator	Stonewall LGBTQ SDG Actions	Equivalent UK Indicator National Statistics ONS etc	Performance	Other UK Indicators	Performance
	Impact assessment: **CAHN – HIV** **CAHN – CVD** **MEaP - Mental Health** **MEaP - Ubuntu** **BlackOut UK** **Black History Month** **MEaP- Appreciative Inquiry into Studio School**	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	**Actions** Fund LGBT groups working for an end to discriminatory laws, policies and practices. Support campaigns, led by LGBT groups, that call for an end to discriminatory laws and policies. Make sure everyone in	Government issues annual report on Hate Crime. Latest report (2014-2015) here: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/467366/hosb0515.pdf	"In 2014/15, there were 52,528 hate crimes recorded by the police, an increase of 18 per cent compared with the 44,471 hate crimes recorded in 2013/14" Crime survey data estimates 222,000 hate crimes per year on average between 2012 and 2015. Claims: April 2014-March 2015: 61,308 2013-2014: 105,803	Race Disparity Audit p.36 7.1 This section reviews data on fear of crime, victims of crime, stop and search actions and arrests in England and Wales. 7.2 In 2015/16, White people were among the least likely to become a victim of crime or to fear becoming a victim. They were also the only ethnic group to see a	Breakdown of hate crimes (reported): Race: 82% Sexual orientation: 11% Religion: 6% Disability: 5% Transgender: 1% (Possible for crimes to cover more than one aspect – hence above 100%). Crime survey data indicates race was the most common factor here, followed by disability. Data for 2014-2015 not so clear-cut annually, but 2013-2014 data shows a breakdown of tribunal cases.

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				your organisation understands that the phrase 'other status' in Target 10.2 (and 10.3) includes LGBT people and puts it into practice. Make sure that your development partners (whether public, private or third sector) do not discriminate, in line with Target 10.2 (and 10.3).		2012-2013: 191,541	statistically significant fall in the levels of crime over the 3 years from 2013/14 to 2015/16. The risk of being a victim of crime was highest for people from Mixed, Black and Asian adult populations; in 2015/16 around 1 in 5 adults in the Mixed group were the victim of a crime in the previous 12 months compared with around 1 in 7 White adults. 7.3 Despite adults in the Mixed ethnic group being the	Gender: 14,000 (approx.) Disability: 5,000 (approx.) Race: 4,000 (approx.) Age: 3,000 (approx.) There are debates surrounding the reasons behind the drop in claims. UNISON argue that tribunal fees (brought in 2013-2014) cause people to not bring claims about. The increasing role of ACAS in mediating disputes is also argued to be a large factor. See here for more detail: http://www.morton-fraser.com/knowledge-hub/employment-tribunal-awards-statistics-2014-2015
		Windrush memories of Education						

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| | | | | | | most likely to experience a crime, adults in the Asian, Other and Black ethnic groups were most likely to feel they would fall victim to a crime in the next year. For Asian people, this had improved since 2013/14. Around 3 in 10 Bangladeshi and Pakistani adults in particular thought they were likely to become a victim of crime.

7.4 People's assessments of confidence in the police reflected how they weighed up | |

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							their perceptions of whether they could rely on the police when needed, would be treated fairly and with respect, and that the police would understand and deal with local concerns. Almost 4 out of 5 adults felt confidence in their local police in 2015/16, but confidence levels were lower among Black adults and those from a Mixed background – by around 6 percentage points when compared with	

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						White adults. Confidence was lowest among the youngest adults: only around 3 out of 5 Black people aged 16 to 24 had confidence in the police.	

References

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The Sustainable Development Goals and LGBT Inclusion (Stonewall International) (https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/sdg-guide_2.pdf)
Race Disparity Audit https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/650723/RDAweb.pdf

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