

Measuring SDG 16

An initial picture for Aotearoa New
Zealand

Draft 1

18 December 2017

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New Zealand Government

Intro message

This is the report template. There are tips over the next few pages for using style sheets, adding section breaks, making tables and more. If you have more tips or any other suggestions for making this template more helpful, please email us at edit.design@justice.govt.nz

Use the **ministry style guide** to help you write this report. It has writing tips and ministry rules for such things as when to use capitals and how to punctuate bullets.

Sometimes you may need to use special characters:

- Macrons are used in Māori to indicate a long vowel: whānau, hapū, kōti. To add macrons go to the Insert tab, click on Symbol, More Symbols, Symbols.
- To add a non-breaking space, hold down Ctrl+Shift+space or go to the Insert tab, click on Symbol, More Symbols, Special Characters.
- To add a non-breaking hyphen, hold down Ctrl+Shift+_ or go to the Insert tab, click on Symbol, More Symbols, Special Characters.
- To add an ellipsis (...), hold down Alt+Ctrl+. or go to the Insert tab, click on Symbol, More Symbols, Special Characters.
- An en-dash (–) looks like a longer hyphen (-). A hyphen is used for compound words, such as sister-in-law, the rest of the time use an en-dash, such instead of 'to' 1–3pm, hen breaking up a sentence (like a comma) 'you – wanting your report to look more professional – can use en-dashes, instead of dashes.'. To add an en-dash, hold down Ctrl+minus sign (on the number keypad, far right on your keyboard) or go to the Insert tab, click on Symbol, More Symbols, Special Characters.

To see, or hide, grammar (green underline) and spelling (red underline) mistakes – click on the Start button (top left hand corner), go to Word Options, Proofing.

A section break separates this page from the next section. To see section breaks, go to the Home tab, click on the ¶ icon.

Good luck!

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Marketing & Channels Team
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To make a new table of contents, go to the References tab, click Table of Contents >
Insert Table of Contents.

The Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are seventeen aspirational targets that form the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015. The 17 goals that make up the Sustainable Development Goals supported by 169 targets and indicators. Indicators are the data points by which each SDG target will be measured.

The SDGs focus simultaneously on the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic prosperity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Internationally, the SDGs are receiving substantial attention and are being integrated into other agreements, meetings and assessments, for example UN human rights treaty body reporting.

Each UN Member State is expected to carry out two Voluntary National Review by 2030 about its progress towards achieving the SDGs. The more rapidly action is taken, and the Voluntary National Review done, the more time there will be to make substantial progress before the next review.

You can find more information about the SDGs here

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals>

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the monitoring, reporting and action to achieve SDG 16 which aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

While New Zealanders have the protection of a strong and independent system of justice that is highly regarded worldwide, it falls to government to attain the global goals and targets outlined under SDG 16.

This report

This “*initial picture*” report aims to take stock of the goals, targets and indicators associated with SDG 16 and give a preliminary assessment of New Zealand’s performance against these goals.

This report begins with overall comments on each indicator, followed by the specific indicator data. This is a working document and includes options for alternative measures where the data for indicators may not be available, or may be inapplicable to the New Zealand context.

Where does New Zealand stand?

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

The number of homicide victims is stable at between 62 and 64 for each of the last four years. There were 538 homicide victims, of which 174 were manslaughter cases and 364 were murders.

One in 10 homicides in New Zealand involved firearms, with just over half of homicide victims not killed with weapons, and 24% with a stabbing or cutting weapon. More than a third of female victims were killed by their partner. Overall, 65 per cent of victims were male, the gender gap has widened - 67 per cent of victims were male in 2014, compared to 57 per cent in 2007.

16.2 End abuse, exploitation and trafficking

The 2016 Global Slavery Index estimates nearly 46 million people are subject to some form of modern slavery in the world today.¹

Human trafficking is a crime in New Zealand under Section 98D of the Crimes Act 1961. The offence criminalises human trafficking both within and outside New Zealand. The Crimes Act also criminalises smuggling and the exploitation of people.

In 2016, a jury in the High Court at Auckland found a 46-year-old male guilty of 15 counts of trafficking Fijians to New Zealand. He was also found guilty on 16 counts of aiding and abetting people to enter or remain in the country unlawfully.

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

In the year to June 2017 there were 3022 remand prisoners or 33% of the total prisoner population of 10,260.²

¹ http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/findings/?gclid=CN2Ssl_Kw8MCFcRQ7Aod8HOA8g

²

http://www.corrections.govt.nz/resources/research_and_statistics/quarterly_prison_statistics/prison_stats_june_2017.html#mso

16.4 Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime

The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Act became law in October 2009 and aims to assist in detecting and deterring money laundering, contributing to public confidence in the financial system.³

The Financial Intelligence Unit of the New Zealand Police produces the QTR as part of its obligations under section 142(b)(i)1 and section 143(b)2 of the AML/CFT Act 2009. The number of reported suspicious transaction reports (STRs) processed by the FIU in Q2 2016-17 was 2,423.

New Zealand Police Asset Recovery Units were established in December 2009 and established a regime for the forfeiture of property that has been directly or indirectly acquired or derived from significant criminal behaviour.

As at 31 December 2016, New Zealand Police held Restraining Orders at over an estimated NZD262 million worth of assets. For the quarterly period ending December 2016, NZD5.0 million worth of assets were restrained, and NZD8.1 million were forfeited.

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms

Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index for 2016 gave New Zealand a score of 90 points out of 100, placing it first equal with Denmark out of 176 countries. The majority of Asia Pacific countries sit in the bottom half of the Corruption Perceptions Index 2016. Nineteen out of 30 countries in the region scored 40 or less out of 100.

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

The Kiwis Count Survey conducted by the State Services Commission measures trust in public services in two ways; trust of New Zealanders based on personal experience of using public services and trust in the public service brand (perception).

In 2016, trust in public services based on personal experience was high at 79% and trust in the public-sector brand was 45%.

³ Financial Intelligence Unit New Zealand Police: Quarterly Typology Report Second Quarter (Q2) FY2016-17 (1 October – 31 December

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

In 2016 the proportion of women in the Public Service was 60.7%. Women comprised 45.2% of senior leadership positions (tiers 1-3). Twenty-four percent of the public service were 55 years or older. The ethnic makeup of the public service comprised 70.5% Europeans, 16.1% Māori, 8.9% Asian and 8.1% Pacific.

In the 2017, the election turnout as a percentage of enrolled electors was 79.8%. This was the highest turnout since 2005. The enrolment rate was 92.4%.

16.8 Not applicable

This goal relates to the *"proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations"*. This is considered not relevant and the data non-statistical in relation to New Zealand's implementation of SDG 16.

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registrations

Every baby born in New Zealand must be registered, normally within 2 months of being born. Registering a birth in New Zealand is a legal requirement and since 2015 this can be done online.

16.10 Ensure public access to information

The Official Information Act 1982 is designed to promote access to information held by Government agencies. Its guiding principle is that information be made available unless a good reason exists under the Act for withholding it. Between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017 there were 41,935 OIA requests to government agencies.⁴

Requests to Government Departments or State agencies for information are to be answered within 20 working days. If an agency declines to provide the information, it must provide a reason and advise the requester that they have the right to ask the Ombudsman to investigate whether that decision is justified under the provisions of the Act.

⁴ <http://www.ssc.govt.nz/official-information-act-statistics>

Statistical annex

Number of SDG indicators measured and not measured

- a) According to the official list (UN, 2016a).
- b) A number of SDG targets have very likely been realised, and some indicators are not relevant for New Zealand. Therefore, they have not been measured. For example, SDG indicator 1.1.1 Proportion of the population below the international poverty line (target achieved),
- c) As defined in the official list (UN, 2016a).
- d) In the case of a number of SDG indicators that could not directly be measured, were difficult to quantify or for which the target had already been achieved, an alternative indicator is presented that may be relevant. These are not included in columns (b) and (e).
- e) These SDG indicators have not been measured, but preferably should be. Some of them are difficult to quantify, giving rise to discussion about whether and how they should be measured.

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

SDG targets, indicators and alternative indicators	Unit	New Zealand		OECD	
		Year	Value	Year	Rank
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere					
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide	[a]		per 100,000 population (NZ Police)		
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population	[b]		Assault death rates (NZ Police)		
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence	[b]		NZCVS ⁵		
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking around the area that they live	[b]	2014	60.9%		
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children					
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	[b]		Avoidable hospital admissions (NZ Health)		
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking	[b]	2016	⁷ Trafficking prosecutions? (MBIE)	1	
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who have experienced sexual violence by age 18	[2]		⁸		
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all					
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation					
Registered crime	?		NZCASS/NZVCS		
16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population					
Number of detainees	[a]		number per 1,000 population (Corrections)		

⁵ Psychological violence can be tricky to define. NZCVS will ask if a partner has done various things to you (e.g. pressured you into paid work, stopped you seeing friends or relatives).

⁶ Survey question "Do you feel safe walking home after dark". NZ General Social Survey used rather than NZCASS as ongoing information not available from NZCASS.

⁷ MBIE prosecutions?

⁸ NZCASS asked lifetime prevalence questions about sexual violence. It might be possible to estimate the proportion of young people (aged 18-29) who have ever experienced sexual violence, but it wouldn't show if this happened before they were 18. The new NZCVS survey is still being finalised but the lifetime prevalence questions are not currently included, as the main scope of the survey is just the past 12 months.

16.4 Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime

16.4.1 Total value inward and outward illicit financial flows

[2] ⁹ FIU (Police)

16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments

? NZ Police/Customs?

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to, or were asked for a bribe by public officials
 Civilians experiencing corruption

[a] score on Corruption Perceptions Index 2016 90/100
 Ranked 1/176 countries

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to, or were asked for a bribe by public officials

Trust in the public service

[2] ¹⁰ *Trust the public service to do what is right* 2016 79%

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget
 Government expenditure on safety and security

[a] Crown accounts (Treasury)

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
 Trust in institutions

[a] State Services Commission Kiwi Counts Survey (SCS)¹¹ 2016 74%

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

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in

[b] ¹²

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⁹ FIU?

¹⁰ Use "Trust in the public sector" measurement from the State Services Commission (SSC) "Kiwis Count Survey"

Trust in public services based on personal experience is measured by asking respondents to think about their most recent public service interaction and to answer: "Thinking about your most recent service contact, can you trust them [public servants] to do what is right?"

Trust in the public-sector is measured by asking respondents: "Thinking about your overall impressions and from what you know or have heard from family, friends or the media, to what extent do you trust the public service?"

¹¹ There is significantly more information available and aggregated data <http://www.ssc.govt.nz/sites/all/files/2016-kiwis-count-ar.pdf>

¹² Human Resource Capability in the NZ State Services 2016 <http://www.ssc.govt.nz/hrc-survey-2016>

Need to decide what to measure, data recorded includes:

- Proportion of women in the Public Service workforce 60.7% June 2016,
- Women in Senior Leadership Positions 45.2% June 2016,
- Proportion of the Public Service workforce that is 55 years or older 23.8% June 2016,
- Ethnic makeup of the Public Service Europeans 70.5%, Māori 16.1%, Asian 8.9%, Pacific 8.1%,
- % of Public Service of employees born overseas.

public institutions compared with national distributions

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive
Voter turnout rate

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations

16.9 Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates

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

16a 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

Existence of independent national human rights institutions, in compliance with Paris Principles

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

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

	13		
[a]	Estimated voter turnout, of those enrolled.	2017	78.8%
[1]			
[a]	Births in NZ compared to birth registrations (DIA/Stats NZ)		
[3]	14		
[1]	Existence of Official Information Act and Privacy Act ¹⁵	2017	100%
[1]	NZ Human Rights Commission (HRC) est. in 1977	2017	100%
[1]	Number of discrimination complaints raised with HRC - 282 race based complaints	2016	455

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The HRCS does not collect any data on disability in the Public Service. The Disability Data and Evidence Working Group (<http://www.odi.govt.nz/what-we-do/better-evidence/>) is working towards a standard for the collection of disability data. State Services Commission is committed to helping agencies use this standard to collect Public Service disability data.

Information from Statistics New Zealand's 2013 Disability Survey estimates the rate of disability in the Public Service to be 16%, lower than that for the overall workforce (19%), although this difference is not statistically significant. The Public Service has similar rates of sensory and physical disability, but much lower rates of psychiatric or psychological disability.

¹³ We may also want to include data from the "voter and non-voter surveys" run by the Electoral Commission <http://www.elections.org.nz/research-statistics/research/voter-and-non-voter-surveys>

¹⁴ From Stats NZ "the indicator is too narrow and does not address the full scope of the target. The number of instances in NZ would be too small to report".

¹⁵ For additional information, we could include statistics on OIAs collected by the SSC - <http://www.ssc.govt.nz/official-information-act-statistics>

[a] Official SDG indicator measured;

[b] Alternative indicator.

[1] New Zealand has realised or almost realised target; or target is not relevant for New Zealand;

[2] To be developed; maybe difficult to quantify.

[3] not feasible, data not available

* NZCASS/ NZCVS

The New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCASS) has been updated to the New Zealand Crime and Victim's Survey (NZCVS). The new survey will be conducted annually and is first released in 2018. Previous data from NZCASS will not be comparable to NZCVS due to methodology changes.

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SDG-16 Peace, justice and strong institutions

Target	Already meeting	Close to meeting	Far from meeting	N/A
16.1	X			
16.2	X			
16.3	X			
16.4	X			
16.5	X			
16.6	X			
16.7	X			
16.8				
16.9	X			
16.10	X			X

All SDGs

Material outside scope of the request

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† Another example of a table note.

To add a linked cross-reference to a table, go to the Insert tab and click Cross-references (in Links). Under 'Reference type', choose 'Table', and under 'Insert reference to' choose 'Only label and number'. Click on the correct table from the list and then click 'Insert'.

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