

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

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



With 193 governments coming together to agree a common framework to tackle 17 major world issues by 2030, business engagement to achieve them is seen as critical. So how do you understand the implications of the SDGs and prioritise them? How do you quantify and minimise the potential risks, and explore the opportunities?

This is an extract from PwC's Navigating the SDGs: a business guide to engaging with the UN Global Goals 2016 on SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth. For more on the other 16 SDGs, go to www.pwc.com/globalgoals

What's the global challenge?

- **Jobs** are the cornerstone of **economic and social development**. Jobs give people better standards of living and increased spending power, driving demand for products and services.
- By 2019, more than **212 million people** will be out of work, up from the current 201 million. More than **61 million jobs have been lost** since the start of the global crisis in 2008. Two regions, **South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa**, account for three quarters of the world's **vulnerable employment**.¹
- **Young workers** aged 15-24 are particularly hit by the crisis, with a global youth unemployment rate of almost 13 per cent in 2014 and a further increase expected in coming years.²
- Although the number of children in **child labour** has declined by one third worldwide since 2000, there are still 168 million children affected. More than half, 85 million, are in **hazardous work**.³ Evidence shows that child labour combined with limited education can lead to increased vulnerability and poorer job prospects.⁴
- Globally, between 785 and 975 million people of working age have **disabilities**. Everywhere, people with disabilities are less likely to be employed and more likely to be in low paid jobs with poor working conditions and promotional prospects.⁵
- Globally, recent figures show an annual figure of 2.3 million **deaths attributable to work**. Work-related diseases accounted for 2 million, whilst the remainder were due to occupational injuries. The **economic cost** per country of work-related injury and illness varies between 1.8 – 6% of GDP, averaged at 4%.⁶
- **Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)** play a key role in job creation, providing two thirds of all formal jobs in developing countries and up to 80 per cent in low income countries.⁷ While in most OECD countries, SMEs make up over 95 per cent of enterprises and account for 60 to 70 per cent of jobs.⁸

Why does it matter for business? And what can business do?

Creating decent jobs is one of the fundamental ways in which business supports economic growth and sustainable development.

- ▶ A company's **licence to operate** or ability to **win large public sector contracts** in developed and developing countries alike, is increasingly influenced by its ability to demonstrate the **economic value** it generates for the local and/or national economy to governments.

? *What value would you gain from being able to measure and communicate the **economic value** generated by the jobs your company creates in its direct operations and indirectly via its supply chain? Do you consider the **impact on employment**, direct and indirect, in your investment decisions?*

- ▶ Protecting **human rights** in your direct operations and supply chain are essential for maintaining a good **reputation**. Factors that increase the risk of reputation loss due to a human rights violation scandal include: **international operations**; operating in **difficult markets**, such as those that are politically unstable or undemocratic; and **complex supply chains** or other business relationships.⁹

? *Does your company have policies in place to respect human rights? Do these policies address **forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour**? Have you identified and assessed your human rights risks in relation to your own employees and your supply chain? What about human rights risks to local communities in the regions in which you operate? Could you be at risk of **reputation damage**?*

*Do you have programmes in place to address the risks identified? Have you integrated human rights considerations into your **supplier and third party due diligence practices**?*

- ▶ A persuasive business case for **employing people with disabilities** is emerging. Business benefits include access to untapped skills and talent, higher retention rates and better insight into the multi-million dollar market represented by disabled people and their families.¹⁰

? *What policies and programmes do you have in place to support the **recruitment and retention** of people with disability? What costs could you avoid and benefits realise by strengthening your company's disability diversity?*

- ▶ **Workplace injuries and work-related disease** can cost your business in terms of **lost productivity, talent and reputation**, whether in your direct operations or your supply base.

? *What policies and programmes do you have in place to reduce **workplace accidents**? Are they working? Do you also have policies and programmes to reduce the incidence of **work-related disease**, i.e. disease contracted primarily as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity such as working with hazardous chemicals?*

? *Do you monitor your suppliers' workplace health and safety performance? How do you support your suppliers to improve their performance in this area?*

- ▶ **SMEs** can be an important source of new ideas, **innovation** and support for larger organisations. While supporting **ethnic or women-owned SMEs** in the supply chain can be an important way to build goodwill with target customers drawn from the same groups who have increasing purchasing power.

? *Have you considered the benefits to your business of promoting **supplier diversity**? What is the demographic mix of your target customers? Do you expect this to change in the next 5–10 years?*

You could also think about:

? *There are now an estimated 150 million **migrant workers**¹¹ in the global workforce. Can you support the upholding of human rights for migrant workers in your operations or supply chain?*

? *Whether you can put in place programmes to support the **employment and training of young people** in your business.*

? *How you could support **capacity building and job creation for local people** in new markets, particularly where unemployment is high and skills low such as in sub-Saharan Africa or South Asia.*

SDG 8 Target 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.

This target is very closely related to SDG 12, Responsible consumption and production.

Key links to other SDGs:

Goal 1 – No poverty: decent, fairly paid, secure employment lifts people out of poverty. For many companies, their biggest impact on poverty will be through creating decent work and economic growth.

Goal 2 – Zero hunger: supporting the productivity of small scale food producers will be a significant contributor to maintaining employment and incomes in many developing countries.

Goal 4 – Quality education: education and skills development equip people for productive and sustained employment and entrepreneurship.

Goal 10 - Reduced inequalities: by supporting equal opportunities in employment, in terms of recruitment, pay and promotion, business has a strong contribution to make to reducing inequality.

Goal 14 – Life below water: the sustainable use of marine resources for fisheries, aquaculture and tourism will be an important driver of job creation for small island developing states and least developed countries.

Goal 16 – Peace and justice; strong institutions: unemployment, in particular youth unemployment, is strongly associated with political instability. In post-conflict situations, employment and income generation are vital to short-term stability, reintegration, socio-economic growth and sustainable peace.¹²

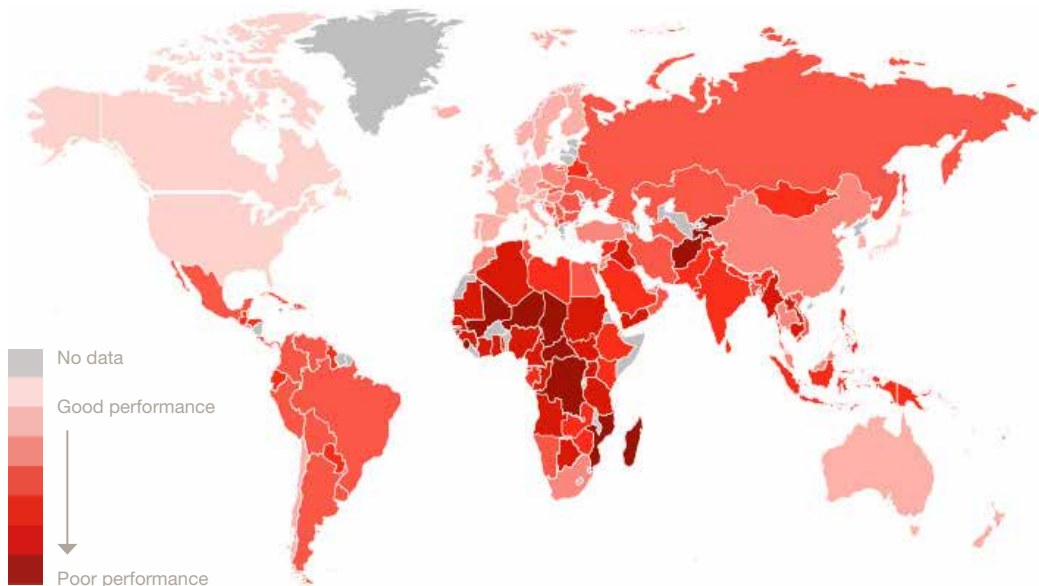
280 million

jobs needed to be created to close the global employment gap by 2019 caused by the financial crisis.¹



The lie of the land – exploring the distance to cover to achieve

Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

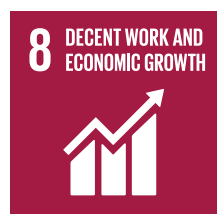


**Targets
in focus**

SDG 8 has twelve targets. The heat map illustrates target 8.1 which is to “Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries”. For details on the remaining targets, please see ‘Global Goals and targets’ on page 5.

Global Goals and targets

Please note 'Targets' are referenced as n.1 n.2 n.3 etc. 'The means of implementing the targets' are referenced as n.a n.b n.c etc.



Goal 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
 - 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
 - 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
 - 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
 - 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
 - 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
 - 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
 - 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
 - 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
 - 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
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- 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
 - 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Sources

- 1 ILO, World employment and social outlook – Trends, 2015 http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_336884/lang-en/index.htm
- 2 ILO, World employment and social outlook – Trends, 2015 http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_336884/lang-en/index.htm
- 3 ILO, Child Labour webpage <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang-en/index.htm>
- 4 ILO, World Report on Child Labour 2015: Paving the way to decent work for young people, 2015 http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_358969/lang-en/index.htm
- 5 ILO, More than one billion people experience some form of disability webpage <http://bit.ly/1PbpPTG>
- 6 Tampere University, Workplace Safety & Health Institute and VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland, Global Estimates of Occupational Accidents and Work-related Illnesses, 2014 <http://bit.ly/1UfiHNO>
- 7 ILO, Is small still beautiful?, 2013 http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/comment-analysis/WCMS_218252/lang-en/index.htm
- 8 OECD, Small Businesses, Job Creation and Growth: Facts, Obstacles and Best Practices, 1997 <http://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/2090740.pdf>
- 9 Institute of Business Ethics, Business Ethics Briefing: business Ethics and Human Rights, 2012 https://www.ibe.org.uk/userassets/briefings/ibe_briefing_26_business_ethics_and_human_rights.pdf
- 10 ILO, The business and human rights case for hiring people with disabilities webpage <http://bit.ly/1EAlWId>
- 11 ILO, New ILO figures show 150 million migrants in the global workforce, 2015 http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/news-statements/WCMS_436140/lang-en/index.htm
- 12 Azeng, T. F., Yogo, T. U., and African Development Bank, Youth Unemployment and Political Instability in Selected Developing Countries, 2013 <http://bit.ly/1qtJ3YU>
ILO, Peacebuilding as one: UN launches new policy on generating employment in post-conflict environments, 2009 http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/features/WCMS_116545/lang-en/index.htm

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 8 Indicator Profile: Unemployment rate

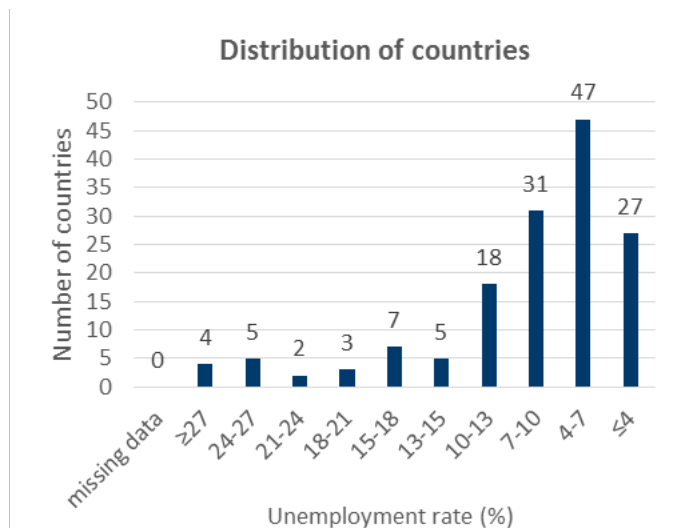
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Unemployment rate (%)

Country	Value/Rating
Qatar	0.2 ●
Cambodia	0.5 ●
Thailand	1.1 ●
Benin	1.1 ●
Burundi	1.5 ●
Lao PDR	1.6 ●
Guinea	1.8 ●
Vietnam	2.1 ●
Madagascar	2.2 ●
Rwanda	2.4 ●
Bhutan	2.6 ●
Guatemala	2.7 ●
Niger	2.8 ●
Burkina Faso	2.9 ●
Malaysia	2.9 ●
Nepal	3.1 ●
Tanzania	3.2 ●
Japan	3.3 ●
Singapore	3.3 ●
Sierra Leone	3.4 ●
Kuwait	3.5 ●
India	3.5 ●
Peru	3.5 ●
Uganda	3.6 ●
Bolivia	3.6 ●
Korea, Rep.	3.7 ●
UAE	3.7 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	3.8 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.8 ●
Honduras	3.9 ●
Norway	4.1 ●
Liberia	4.2 ●
Switzerland	4.3 ●
Ecuador	4.3 ●
Mexico	4.3 ●
Iceland	4.4 ●
Bangladesh	4.4 ●
Germany	4.6 ●
Cameroon	4.6 ●
China	4.6 ●
Sri Lanka	4.7 ●
Azerbaijan	4.7 ●
Myanmar	4.7 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Paraguay	4.9 ●
Israel	5 ●
Moldova	5 ●
Czech Republic	5.2 ●
Panama	5.2 ●
USA	5.3 ●
Malta	5.4 ●
Pakistan	5.4 ●
UK	5.5 ●
Ethiopia	5.5 ●
Kazakhstan	5.6 ●
Chad	5.6 ●
Austria	5.7 ●
Russia	5.8 ●
Saudi Arabia	5.8 ●
Indonesia	5.8 ●
Nigeria	5.8 ●
Luxemb.	5.9 ●
Estonia	5.9 ●
New Zealand	5.9 ●
Nicaragua	6 ●
Netherlands	6.1 ●
Belarus	6.1 ●
Oman	6.3 ●
Australia	6.3 ●
Denmark	6.3 ●
Ghana	6.3 ●
Chile	6.4 ●
El Salvador	6.4 ●
Argentina	6.7 ●
Philippines	6.7 ●
Malawi	6.7 ●
Canada	6.9 ●
Romania	6.9 ●
Haiti	6.9 ●
Hungary	7 ●
Lebanon	7.1 ●
Mongolia	7.1 ●
Brazil	7.2 ●
Congo, Rep.	7.2 ●
Uruguay	7.3 ●
Poland	7.4 ●
Sweden	7.4 ●
Angola	7.6 ●



Country	Value/Rating
CAR	7.6 ●
Togo	7.7 ●
Suriname	7.8 ●
Mauritius	7.9 ●
Venezuela	8 ●
Kyrgyzstan	8.2 ●
Mali	8.5 ●
Costa Rica	8.6 ●
Belgium	8.7 ●
Kenya	9.2 ●
Slovenia	9.3 ●
Senegal	9.3 ●
Zimbabwe	9.3 ●
Ireland	9.5 ●
Lithuania	9.5 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	9.5 ●
Finland	9.6 ●
Morocco	9.6 ●
Afghanistan	9.6 ●
Latvia	9.8 ●
Bulgaria	9.8 ●
Ukraine	9.9 ●
Colombia	10 ●
Turkey	10.3 ●
Algeria	10.5 ●
Iran	10.5 ●
France	10.6 ●
Zambia	10.7 ●
Cabo Verde	10.8 ●
Tajikistan	10.9 ●
Guyana	11.2 ●
Slovakia	11.3 ●
Italy	12.1 ●
Portugal	12.1 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Egypt	12.1 ●
Georgia	12.3 ●
Jordan	12.8 ●
Sudan	13.6 ●
Jamaica	13.7 ●
Dominican Republic	14.4 ●
Tunisia	14.8 ●
Cyprus	15.6 ●
Yemen	15.9 ●
Croatia	16.1 ●
Armenia	16.3 ●
Iraq	16.9 ●
Albania	17.3 ●
Montenegro	18.2 ●
Botswana	18.6 ●
Serbia	19 ●
Gabon	20.5 ●
Mozamb.	22.3 ●
Spain	22.4 ●
Greece	24.9 ●
South Africa	25.1 ●
Namibia	25.5 ●
Swaziland	25.6 ●
Macedonia	26.9 ●
Lesotho	27.5 ●
Gambia	30.1 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.3 ●
Mauritania	31.1 ●

Source : ILO (2016). Years : 2015. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 8 Indicator Profile: Automated teller machines

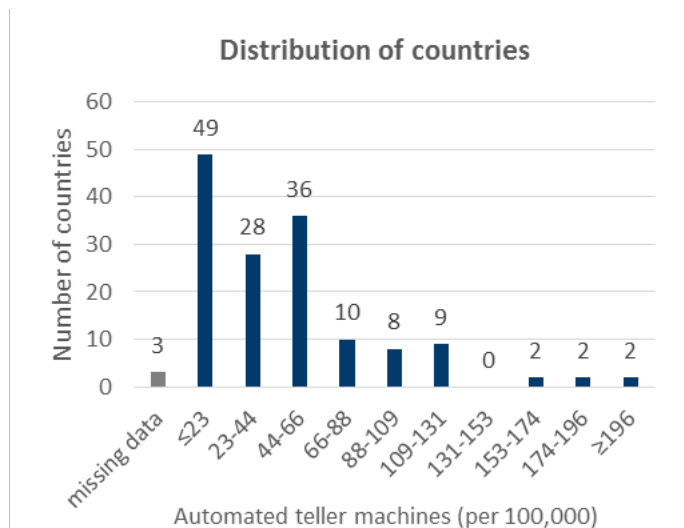
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Automated teller machines (per 100,000)

Country	Value/Rating
Korea, Rep.	290.7 ●
Canada	222.3 ●
Russia	184.7 ●
Portugal	177.7 ●
USA	173.1 ●
Australia	160.8 ●
UK	129.8 ●
Brazil	129.3 ●
Japan	127.5 ●
Israel	126.1 ●
Spain	119.6 ●
Austria	119.4 ●
Germany	118.2 ●
Croatia	116.8 ●
Thailand	111.9 ●
France	108 ●
Luxemb.	106.3 ●
Switzerland	97.5 ●
Slovenia	95.8 ●
Ukraine	94.6 ●
Belgium	93.9 ●
Italy	91.9 ●
Bulgaria	90.7 ●
Ireland	84.8 ●
Costa Rica	77.1 ●
Turkey	77.1 ●
Estonia	76.8 ●
Saudi Arabia	74 ●
Kazakhstan	72 ●
Iceland	71.5 ●
Montenegro	70.8 ●
New Zealand	70.7 ●
South Africa	66.2 ●
Romania	64.8 ●
Poland	63.6 ●
Latvia	63.2 ●
Qatar	61.4 ●
UAE	60.9 ●
Panama	60.8 ●
Argentina	59.4 ●
Singapore	59.3 ●
Greece	59.1 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Mongolia	58.8 ●
Slovakia	58.8 ●
Kuwait	58.5 ●
Armenia	58.3 ●
Georgia	58.3 ●
Hungary	58 ●
Chile	56.6 ●
Iran	56.6 ●
Malta	56.3 ●
Peru	55.5 ●
China	55 ●
Macedonia	54.5 ●
Denmark	54.3 ●
Namibia	53.7 ●
Cyprus	53.1 ●
Uruguay	52 ●
Malaysia	51.9 ●
Lithuania	51.7 ●
Belarus	51 ●
Netherlands	50.6 ●
Czech Republic	49.8 ●
Indonesia	49.6 ●
Mexico	49 ●
Norway	48.6 ●
Cabo Verde	47.7 ●
Suriname	47 ●
Mauritius	44.8 ●
Lebanon	44.3 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	44 ●
Serbia	44 ●
Venezuela	43.7 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	40.8 ●
Colombia	40.6 ●
Ecuador	40.6 ●
Sweden	40.2 ●
Moldova	36.5 ●
Finland	35.9 ●
Guatemala	35.8 ●
Azerbaijan	35.1 ●
Albania	35 ●
Bolivia	34.7 ●
Dominican Republic	33.4 ●



Country	Value/Rating
El Salvador	33.1 ●
Jamaica	32.5 ●
Jordan	32.5 ●
Swaziland	32.1 ●
Botswana	30.3 ●
Morocco	25.8 ●
Kyrgyzstan	24.7 ●
Honduras	24.6 ●
Philippines	23.7 ●
Vietnam	23.6 ●
Paraguay	23.3 ●
Tunisia	23.3 ●
Angola	23 ●
Bhutan	22.2 ●
Guyana	19 ●
India	18.1 ●
Lao PDR	17.4 ●
Sri Lanka	17.1 ●
Nigeria	16.1 ●
Gabon	14.4 ●
Egypt	12.7 ●
Nicaragua	11.4 ●
Lesotho	11.2 ●
Cambodia	10.7 ●
Tajikistan	10.4 ●
Kenya	10.2 ●
Zambia	9.6 ●
Bangladesh	9.2 ●
Mozamb.	9.1 ●
Nepal	8.9 ●
Ghana	8.2 ●
Mauritania	7.7 ●
Algeria	7.3 ●
Pakistan	7.3 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Cote d'Ivoire	5.9 ●
Tanzania	5.7 ●
Rwanda	5.3 ●
Zimbabwe	5.3 ●
Malawi	4.9 ●
Yemen	4.9 ●
Senegal	4.8 ●
Togo	4.8 ●
Benin	4.3 ●
Mali	4.3 ●
Sudan	4.2 ●
Uganda	4.2 ●
Congo, Rep.	3.8 ●
Cameroon	3.5 ●
Burkina Faso	2.7 ●
Madagascar	2 ●
Liberia	1.8 ●
Guinea	1.6 ●
Myanmar	1.6 ●
Iraq	1.5 ●
Burundi	1.4 ●
Niger	1.3 ●
CAR	1.1 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1.1 ●
Chad	0.9 ●
Afghanistan	0.8 ●
Ethiopia	0.5 ●
Sierra Leone	0.4 ●
Gambia	n/a ●
Haiti	n/a ●
Oman	n/a ●

Source : IMF Financial Access Survey (2015). Years : 2009-2014. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 8 Indicator Profile: Adjusted growth rate

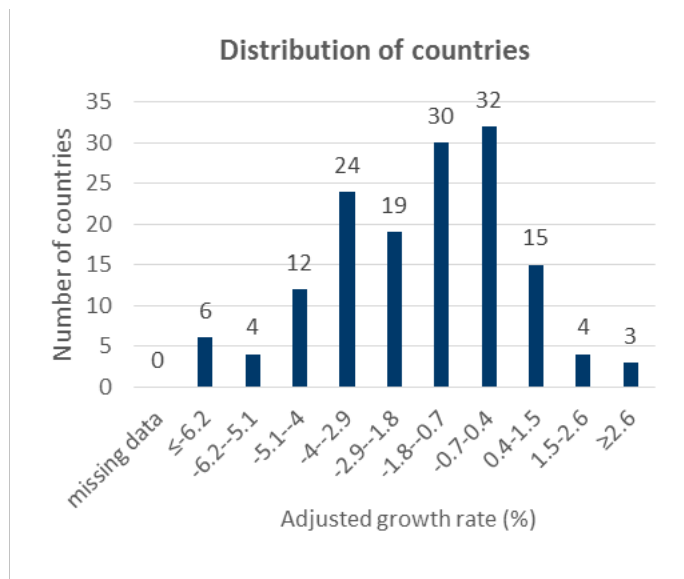
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Adjusted growth rate (%)

Country	Value/Rating
Mongolia	4.5 ●
China	3.5 ●
Panama	2.9 ●
Lithuania	2.4 ●
Latvia	2.3 ●
Georgia	2 ●
Ireland	1.6 ●
Estonia	1.5 ●
Singapore	1.5 ●
Ethiopia	1.4 ●
Myanmar	1.4 ●
Sri Lanka	1.3 ●
Malaysia	1 ●
Malta	1 ●
Bhutan	0.9 ●
Saudi Arabia	0.9 ●
UAE	0.9 ●
Kazakhstan	0.6 ●
Korea, Rep.	0.5 ●
Lao PDR	0.5 ●
Uruguay	0.5 ●
Dominican Republic	0.4 ●
Iceland	0.4 ●
Poland	0.4 ●
Mauritius	0.3 ●
India	0.2 ●
Kuwait	0.2 ●
Luxemb.	0.2 ●
Turkey	0.2 ●
Botswana	0.1 ●
Chile	0.1 ●
Indonesia	0.1 ●
Namibia	0.1 ●
Slovakia	0.1 ●
Germany	0 ●
USA	0 ●
Colombia	-0.1 ●
Romania	-0.1 ●
Vietnam	-0.1 ●
Armenia	-0.2 ●
Cambodia	-0.3 ●
Guyana	-0.4 ●
Hungary	-0.4 ●
Iraq	-0.4 ●
Norway	-0.4 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Australia	-0.5 ●
Bangladesh	-0.5 ●
Bulgaria	-0.5 ●
Canada	-0.5 ●
Ghana	-0.5 ●
Peru	-0.5 ●
Sweden	-0.5 ●
UK	-0.5 ●
New Zealand	-0.6 ●
Gabon	-0.7 ●
Israel	-0.7 ●
Philippines	-0.7 ●
Switzerland	-0.8 ●
Thailand	-0.8 ●
Austria	-0.9 ●
Czech Republic	-0.9 ●
Costa Rica	-1 ●
Paraguay	-1 ●
Argentina	-1.1 ●
Bolivia	-1.1 ●
Ecuador	-1.1 ●
Japan	-1.1 ●
Macedonia	-1.2 ●
Netherlands	-1.2 ●
Denmark	-1.3 ●
France	-1.3 ●
Moldova	-1.3 ●
Montenegro	-1.3 ●
Nicaragua	-1.3 ●
Azerbaijan	-1.4 ●
Morocco	-1.4 ●
Tanzania	-1.4 ●
Belgium	-1.5 ●
Suriname	-1.5 ●
Albania	-1.6 ●
Mexico	-1.6 ●
Qatar	-1.7 ●
Russia	-1.7 ●
Slovenia	-1.7 ●
Belarus	-1.8 ●
Zimbabwe	-1.8 ●
Tajikistan	-1.9 ●
Spain	-2 ●
Finland	-2 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Lebanon	-2 ●
Algeria	-2.1 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	-2.2 ●
Croatia	-2.2 ●
Lesotho	-2.2 ●
Rwanda	-2.2 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	-2.3 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-2.4 ●
Mauritania	-2.6 ●
Angola	-2.7 ●
Nigeria	-2.7 ●
Portugal	-2.8 ●
Kyrgyzstan	-2.9 ●
Oman	-2.9 ●
South Africa	-2.9 ●
Brazil	-3 ●
Cameroon	-3 ●
Congo, Rep.	-3 ●
Guatemala	-3 ●
Italy	-3 ●
Jordan	-3 ●
Kenya	-3.1 ●
Nepal	-3.1 ●
Pakistan	-3.1 ●
Sudan	-3.1 ●
Zambia	-3.1 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-3.2 ●
Mozamb.	-3.2 ●
Tunisia	-3.2 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Swaziland	-3.3 ●
Egypt	-3.4 ●
Honduras	-3.5 ●
Afghanistan	-3.6 ●
Benin	-3.8 ●
Chad	-3.8 ●
Jamaica	-3.9 ●
Cabo Verde	-4 ●
Cyprus	-4 ●
Burkina Faso	-4.1 ●
Venezuela	-4.2 ●
Iran	-4.3 ●
Togo	-4.3 ●
Niger	-4.5 ●
Haiti	-4.6 ●
Sierra Leone	-4.7 ●
Senegal	-4.8 ●
Uganda	-4.9 ●
Ukraine	-5 ●
Liberia	-5.3 ●
Greece	-5.4 ●
Mali	-5.6 ●
Malawi	-5.9 ●
Madagascar	-6.8 ●
Gambia	-7.2 ●
Guinea	-7.2 ●
Burundi	-7.3 ●
Yemen	-15.2 ●
CAR	-15.3 ●

Source : OECD (2016). Years : 2012. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 8 Indicator Profile: Child labor

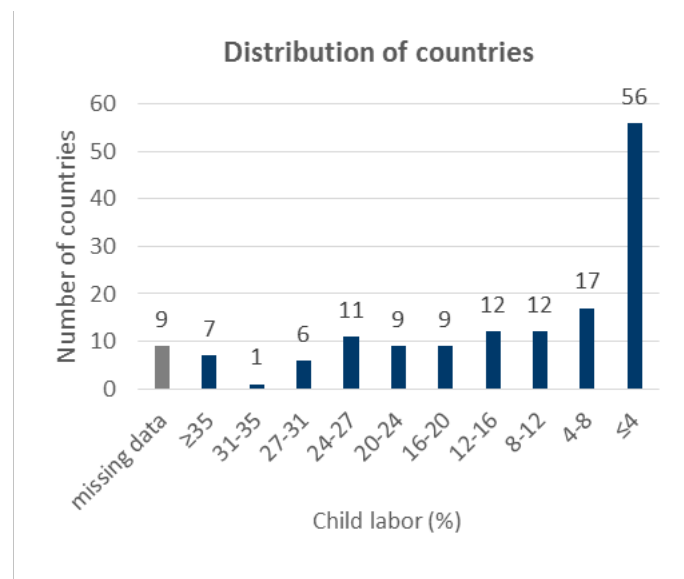
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Child labor (%)

Country	Value/Rating
Oman	0* ●
Korea, Rep.	0* ●
Canada	0* ●
Russia	0* ●
USA	0* ●
Australia	0* ●
UK	0* ●
Japan	0* ●
Israel	0* ●
Spain	0* ●
Austria	0* ●
Germany	0* ●
Croatia	0* ●
France	0* ●
Luxemb.	0* ●
Switzerland	0* ●
Slovenia	0* ●
Belgium	0* ●
Italy	0* ●
Ireland	0* ●
Estonia	0* ●
Saudi Arabia	0* ●
Iceland	0* ●
New Zealand	0* ●
Poland	0* ●
Latvia	0* ●
Qatar	0* ●
UAE	0* ●
Singapore	0* ●
Greece	0* ●
Slovakia	0* ●
Kuwait	0* ●
Hungary	0* ●
Malta	0* ●
Denmark	0* ●
Cyprus	0* ●
Lithuania	0* ●
Netherlands	0* ●
Czech Republic	0* ●
Norway	0* ●
Sweden	0* ●
Finland	0* ●
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Romania	0.9 ●
Belarus	1.4 ●
Jordan	1.6 ●
Lebanon	1.9 ●
Tunisia	2.1 ●
Kazakhstan	2.2 ●
Ukraine	2.4 ●
Sri Lanka	2.5 ●
Bhutan	2.9 ●
Ecuador	3 ●
Jamaica	3.3 ●
Portugal	3.4 ●
Armenia	3.9 ●
Costa Rica	4.1 ●
Suriname	4.1 ●
Mexico	4.2 ●
Argentina	4.4 ●
Iraq	4.7 ●
Algeria	5 ●
Albania	5.1 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.3 ●
Panama	5.6 ●
Turkey	5.9 ●
Cabo Verde	6.4 ●
Azerbaijan	6.5 ●
Chile	6.6 ●
Indonesia	6.9 ●
Swaziland	7.3 ●
Brazil	7.5 ●
Venezuela	7.7 ●
Uruguay	7.9 ●
Thailand	8.3 ●
Morocco	8.3 ●
Botswana	9 ●
Egypt	9.3 ●
Serbia	9.5 ●
Colombia	9.7 ●
Tajikistan	10 ●
Lao PDR	10.1 ●
Afghanistan	10.3 ●
Philippines	11.1 ●
Iran	11.4 ●
India	11.8 ●
Montenegro	12.5 ●
Macedonia	12.5 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Dominican Republic	12.8 ●
Bangladesh	12.8 ●
Gabon	13.4 ●
Nicaragua	14.5 ●
Senegal	14.5 ●
Mauritania	14.6 ●
Mongolia	15.2 ●
Honduras	15.3 ●
Benin	15.3 ●
Moldova	16.3 ●
Uganda	16.3 ●
Vietnam	16.4 ●
Guyana	18.3 ●
Cambodia	18.3 ●
Georgia	18.4 ●
Congo, Rep.	18.4 ●
El Salvador	19 ●
Gambia	19.2 ●
Liberia	20.8 ●
Tanzania	21.1 ●
Mali	21.4 ●
Ghana	21.8 ●
Mozamb.	22.2 ●
Yemen	22.7 ●
Lesotho	22.9 ●
Madagascar	22.9 ●
Angola	23.5 ●
Haiti	24.4 ●
Nigeria	24.7 ●
Sudan	24.9 ●
Guatemala	25.8 ●
Kyrgyzstan	25.8 ●
Kenya	25.9 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Chad	26.1 ●
Burundi	26.3 ●
Bolivia	26.4 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	26.4 ●
Ethiopia	27.4 ●
Paraguay	27.6 ●
Togo	27.9 ●
Guinea	28.3 ●
Rwanda	28.5 ●
CAR	28.5 ●
Niger	30.5 ●
Peru	33.5 ●
Nepal	37.4 ●
Sierra Leone	37.4 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	38.4 ●
Burkina Faso	39.2 ●
Malawi	39.3 ●
Zambia	40.6 ●
Cameroon	47 ●
Bulgaria	n/a ●
China	n/a ●
Malaysia	n/a ●
Mauritius	n/a ●
Myanmar	n/a ●
Namibia	n/a ●
Pakistan	n/a ●
South Africa	n/a ●
Zimbabwe	n/a ●

Source : UNICEF (2015). Years : 2000-2014. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

* Assumed to be 0% (see Annex 1 for details)

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