



SDG 5: Gender equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



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 5 Gender equality. For more on the other 16 SDGs, go to www.pwc.com/globalgoals



What's the global challenge?

- While 143 of 195 countries have constitutionalised gender equality, every country still suffers some form of direct and indirect discrimination against women. This can be through **laws and policies**, gender-based **stereotypes**, and **social norms** and practices.¹
- **Women's empowerment is a precondition** to solving poverty, inequality and violence against women.²
- There is a global **labour force participation gap**, estimated to cost the global economy US\$1.6 trillion.³ The employment gap is often due to women being assumed to be primary child carers, and discriminatory or unsupportive maternity policies.
- It has been estimated that it will take 118 years to eliminate the **global pay gap** between men and women doing the same work.⁴ Discrimination may mean that women are not able to fully pursue their ambitions, hence the economy loses out on talent and lost productivity.

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

Promoting gender diversity and equality is key to retaining skilled talent. Board-level diversity at the most senior levels is good for business, with a wider range of experience being drawn on for better decision-making.

- ▶ Women often leave the workforce because **maternity** and career development seem incompatible. Many return after a career break to a lower paid or less skilled job. Many employers do not offer 'well-paid' maternity leave, defined as 66% or more of salary.⁵

? *Do you measure your rate of retention of women and related costs and benefits? What could you do to support women returning to work? Do you offer flexible working?*

- ▶ **Firms with greater board-level diversity perform better**, e.g. Fortune 500 companies with the highest percentage of woman board directors (top quartile – about 130 companies) outperformed those with the least (bottom quartile) by 53% for return on equity and 66% for return on invested capital.⁶

? Women are vastly **underrepresented** in the boardroom. A survey of over 550 firms from 24 non-EU countries found an average 11.6% of board positions are held by women, vs 20.3% of board positions held by women for EU companies.⁷

? *How could you ensure your board is diverse and that female talent is retained throughout the internal pipeline? Are quotas or targets an option? How do you manage **unconscious bias** in your company, including around promotion processes?*

Women in developing countries could be an estimated \$9 trillion better off if their pay and access to paid work were equal to that of men.⁸ The additional output generated by decreasing the gap in employment between men and women could drive the wider economy. Indeed a recent report found that \$12 trillion could be added to global GDP by 2025 by advancing women's equality and an amazing \$28 trillion would be added by that date if women were to play an identical role to men in the labour markets.⁹

- ▶ Access to finance, land and other economic necessities is difficult for women, with a study of 143 countries finding that 90% have laws which restrict women's economic opportunity.¹⁰

? *What can you do to **economically empower** women in your value chain and through your products, services and community investment, including those in informal and vulnerable jobs?*

Women are more likely than men to work in the informal sector,¹¹ including domestic household work and small scale trade. These jobs are not regulated by the law and so they may be subject to low wages, poor conditions and dismissal without notice.

- ▶ Women need more than just education and training to be able to achieve economic empowerment, they also need to be safe from human rights violations.¹²

Sexual violence and exploitation, including trafficking and the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, remain systematic barriers to economic gender equality globally.

? *How can you increase opportunities and mitigate the broader risks relating to gender inequality in your **supply chain and workforce**? Can you ensure that equal opportunities for women are explicitly part of your supply chain policies?*

You could also think about:

? *How do your **paternity** as well as **maternity** policies promote greater gender equality for both men and women in your firm, and the partners of your employees? Can you support men to take on more of the unpaid care and domestic work in their families? Could you consider providing childcare support?*

? *How you can foster a corporate culture that reduces **direct and indirect discrimination**, such as sexist microaggressions* and unconscious bias** in the workplace?*

*microaggressions are everyday, subtle comments or interactions which communicate derogatory or hostile messages and are discriminatory, whether intended or not

** unconscious bias = thought patterns, assumptions and interpretations built up over time and based on beliefs and values gained from family, culture and a lifetime of experience that heavily influence how we view and evaluate others and ourselves and which cause us to make decisions that are not objective.

Key links to other SDGs:



Goal 1 – No poverty: women comprise 60% of the working poor globally.

Goal 3 – Good health and well-being: more women and girls die younger in developing countries than boys and men. Gendered impacts include maternal health. Evidence shows that economic empowerment of women has significant positive impacts on family health.

Goal 4 – Quality education: unequal access, especially once girls reach puberty.

Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation: inadequate sanitation contributes to women’s health issues and violence against women and girls. Women and girls bear a disproportionate burden of fetching water where there is no pumped water.

Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities: gender inequalities are pervasive in every country in the world.

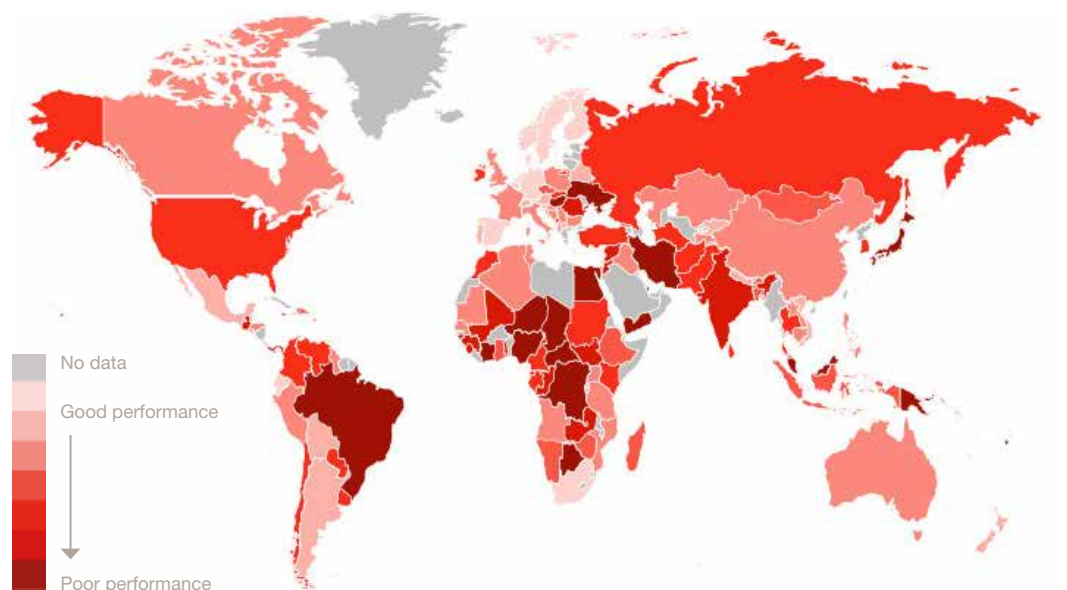
Goal 16 – Good and inclusive governance: inclusive governance should take into account the needs of women and include women as decision makers.

**Targets
in focus**

SDG 5 has nine targets. The first is to “End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere”. Target 5.5 in the heat map is “Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life”. For details on the remaining targets, please see ‘Global Goals and targets’ on page 5.

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

Target 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



Case Study

Company: Gap Inc

Sector: Retail

Region/country of impact:
Global

Aligns to: SDG 5



Gap Inc. is the first and only Fortune 500 Company to disclose and validate its pay equality practices

Global Challenge: Gender equality is a global issue that needs to be resolved as it is a precondition to the elimination of poverty and inequality. Businesses need to recognise the opportunity of better performance and higher returns by having more diversity in their workforce; Fortune 500 companies with a higher percentage of women board directors outperform those with a lower percentage.

Business Response: Women make up 73% of the Gap Inc. workforce, including store managers and the CEO's leadership team. In 2014 Gap Inc. displayed unprecedented transparency by releasing data confirming that women and men in their workforce are paid equally for their work across the globe. They have reconfirmed this data for the third consecutive year in 2016. To raise awareness of the global need for equal pay for equal work, Gap Inc. has created a digital campaign to illustrate the 21% missing from U.S. women's pay slips by drawing an analogy to if 21% of a woman's outfit was missing; people would notice the latter, so should certainly notice the former. Gap Inc.'s dedication to end discrimination against women is represented at the very highest levels with actions such as CEO, Art Peck, signing the U.N. Women's Empowerment Principles.

Benefits: As a result of their efforts in addressing and reducing gender inequality, Gap Inc. received the 2016 Catalyst Award. This award recognises organisations whose innovative approaches result in proven, measurable results that advance the recruitment, development, and advancement of women in the workplace. Gap Inc. is the first retail industry company to be recognised for this award. The benefit to Gap Inc. is the reputational boost it has achieved by standing out in its industry to fight for women's pay rights.

Source: Business for 2030, Gap Inc.

<http://www.businessfor2030.org/goal-5-achieve-gender-equality>

http://www.gapinc.com/content/gapinc/html/media/pressrelease/2016/med_pr_epd_41116.html

http://www.gapinc.com/content/gapinc/html/media/pressrelease/2016/med_pr_gapinc_catalyst_2016.html

<http://finance.yahoo.com/news/gap-inc-commitment-equality-recognized-16000225.html>

http://www.catalyst.org/system/files/The_Bottom_Line_Corporate_Performance_and_Womens_Representation_on_Boards.pdf

<http://www.gapincustainability.com/measuring-our-progress>

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 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
 - 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
 - 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
 - 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
 - 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
 - 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
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- 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
 - 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
 - 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

Sources

- 1 UN women, SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, webpage <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-5-gender-equality>
- 2 The Guardian, Is empowering women the answer to ending poverty in the developing world?, March 2013 <http://bit.ly/LRXWHX>
- 3 International Labour Organization, Global Employment Trends for Women, 2012 http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_195447.pdf
- 4 World Economic Forum, The Global Gender Gap Report, 2015, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2015/>
- 5 International Network on Leave Policies and Research, International Review of Leave Policies and Related Research, 2012 http://www.leavenetwork.org/fileadmin/Leavenetwork/Annual_reviews/2012_annual_review_october.pdf
- 6 Catalyst, Companies With More Women Board Directors Experience Higher Financial Performance, According to Latest Catalyst Bottom Line Report, webpage <http://bit.ly/1e2nbDK>
- 7 2014 Egon Zehnder European Board Diversity Analysis, http://www.egonzehnder.com/files/2014_egon_zehnder_european_board_diversity_analysis.pdf
- 8 ActionAid, Close the gap! The cost of inequality in women's work, 2015 https://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/womens_rights_on-line_version_2.1.pdf
- 9 The MGI, The Power of Parity, September 2015 <http://bit.ly/1SY7xKQ>
- 10 World Bank, Women, Business and the Law, 2014 <http://bit.ly/1sWJ2TE>
- 11 World Bank, World Development Report 2012, Chapter 2 - The persistence of gender inequality <http://bit.ly/1TAFzHr>
- 12 International Center for Research on Women, The Business Case for Women's Economic Empowerment: An Integrated Approach, 2014 <http://bit.ly/1jjzdVv>

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

SDG 5 Indicator Profile: Women in national parliaments

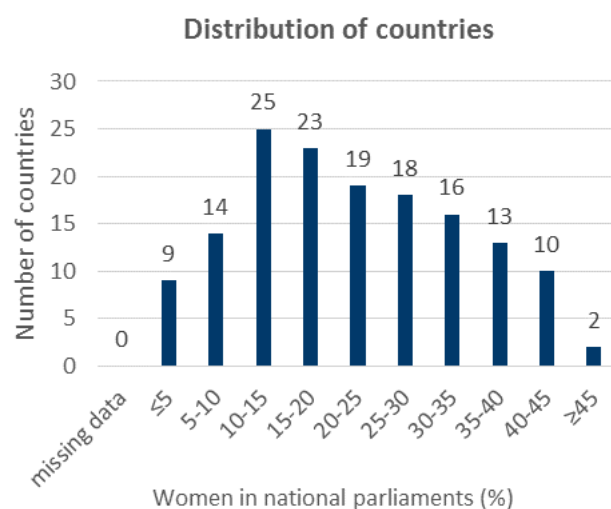
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Women in national parliaments (%)

Country	Value/Rating
Rwanda	63.8 ●
Bolivia	53.1 ●
Sweden	43.6 ●
Senegal	42.7 ●
Mexico	42.4 ●
South Africa	42 ●
Ecuador	41.6 ●
Finland	41.5 ●
Iceland	41.3 ●
Namibia	41.3 ●
Nicaragua	41.3 ●
Spain	41.1 ●
Mozamb.	39.6 ●
Norway	39.6 ●
Belgium	39.3 ●
Ethiopia	38.8 ●
Denmark	37.4 ●
Netherlands	37.3 ●
Angola	36.8 ●
Slovenia	36.7 ●
Argentina	36.6 ●
Germany	36.5 ●
Burundi	36.4 ●
Tanzania	36 ●
Uganda	35 ●
Portugal	34.8 ●
Serbia	34 ●
Costa Rica	33.3 ●
Macedonia	33.3 ●
El Salvador	32.1 ●
Switzerland	32 ●
Algeria	31.6 ●
Zimbabwe	31.5 ●
New Zealand	31.4 ●
Tunisia	31.3 ●
Cameroon	31.1 ●
Italy	31 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	31 ●
Austria	30.6 ●
Sudan	30.5 ●
Guyana	30.4 ●
Nepal	29.5 ●
UK	29.4 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Luxemb.	28.3 ●
Afghanistan	27.7 ●
Poland	27.4 ●
Belarus	27.3 ●
Philippines	27.2 ●
Australia	26.7 ●
Israel	26.7 ●
Iraq	26.5 ●
France	26.2 ●
Kazakhstan	26.2 ●
Canada	26 ●
Honduras	25.8 ●
Suriname	25.5 ●
Mauritania	25.2 ●
Lao PDR	25 ●
Lesotho	25 ●
Vietnam	24.3 ●
Singapore	23.9 ●
Estonia	23.8 ●
China	23.6 ●
Lithuania	23.4 ●
UAE	22.5 ●
Peru	22.3 ●
Guinea	21.9 ●
Moldova	21.8 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21.4 ●
Cabo Verde	20.8 ●
Dominican Republic	20.8 ●
Albania	20.7 ●
Pakistan	20.6 ●
Madagascar	20.5 ●
Bulgaria	20.4 ●
Cambodia	20.3 ●
Bangladesh	20 ●
Czech Republic	20 ●
Colombia	19.9 ●
Saudi Arabia	19.9 ●
Greece	19.7 ●
Kenya	19.7 ●
USA	19.4 ●
Kyrgyzstan	19.2 ●
Tajikistan	19 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Slovakia	18.7 ●
Panama	18.3 ●
Latvia	18 ●
Togo	17.6 ●
Montenegro	17.3 ●
Indonesia	17.1 ●
Morocco	17 ●
Venezuela	17 ●
Azerbaijan	16.9 ●
Malawi	16.7 ●
Ireland	16.3 ●
Korea, Rep.	16.3 ●
Uruguay	16.2 ●
Chile	15.8 ●
Croatia	15.2 ●
Paraguay	15 ●
Chad	14.9 ●
Turkey	14.9 ●
Mongolia	14.5 ●
Gabon	14.2 ●
Guatemala	13.9 ●
Romania	13.7 ●
Russia	13.6 ●
Niger	13.3 ●
Malta	12.9 ●
Jamaica	12.7 ●
Myanmar	12.7 ●
Zambia	12.7 ●
CAR	12.5 ●
Cyprus	12.5 ●
Sierra Leone	12.4 ●
Ukraine	12.1 ●
India	12 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Jordan	12 ●
Mauritius	11.6 ●
Georgia	11.3 ●
Liberia	11 ●
Ghana	10.9 ●
Armenia	10.7 ●
Malaysia	10.4 ●
Hungary	10.1 ●
Brazil	9.9 ●
Botswana	9.5 ●
Japan	9.5 ●
Burkina Faso	9.4 ●
Gambia	9.4 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	9.2 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.9 ●
Mali	8.8 ●
Bhutan	8.5 ●
ongo, Rep.	7.4 ●
Benin	7.2 ●
Swaziland	6.2 ●
Thailand	6.1 ●
Nigeria	5.6 ●
Sri Lanka	4.9 ●
Haiti	4.2 ●
Iran	3.1 ●
Lebanon	3.1 ●
Egypt	2 ●
Kuwait	1.5 ●
Oman	1.2 ●
Qatar	0 ●
Yemen	0 ●

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

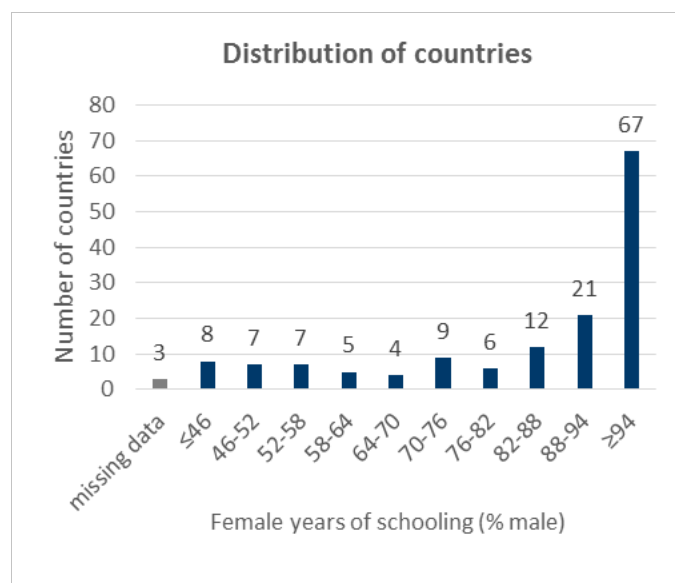
SDG 5 Indicator Profile: Female years of schooling

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



Female years of schooling (% male)

Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Gabon	134.2 ●	Sri Lanka	98.5 ●
Lesotho	123.7 ●	Trinidad and Tobago	98.3 ●
Qatar	118.5 ●	United Kingdom	98.3 ●
UAE	116.4 ●	Kazakhstan	98.2 ●
Myanmar	112.1 ●	Belarus	98.1 ●
Guyana	111.5 ●	Slovenia	98 ●
Swaziland	109.7 ●	Ecuador	97.9 ●
Madagascar	107.7 ●	Georgia	97.9 ●
Dominican Republic	107 ●	Chile	97.8 ●
Venezuela	106.9 ●	Moldova	97.7 ●
Uruguay	106.3 ●	Czech Republic	97 ●
Jamaica	106.1 ●	Japan	97 ●
Nicaragua	106 ●	France	96.8 ●
Mongolia	105.8 ●	Portugal	96.7 ●
Panama	105.4 ●	Cyprus	96.6 ●
Philippines	105.4 ●	Guatemala	95.9 ●
Latvia	105.2 ●	Paraguay	95.9 ●
Brazil	104.9 ●	Botswana	95.8 ●
Estonia	104.4 ●	Belgium	95.6 ●
Iceland	103.8 ●	South Africa	95.6 ●
Namibia	103.3 ●	Netherlands	95.4 ●
Ireland	103 ●	Spain	95.3 ●
Kuwait	102.4 ●	Thailand	94.7 ●
Sweden	102.4 ●	Germany	94 ●
Honduras	101.9 ●	Luxemb.	94 ●
Australia	101.7 ●	Italy	93.9 ●
Denmark	101.2 ●	Greece	93.8 ●
Bulgaria	101.1 ●	Azerbaijan	93.4 ●
Colombia	101.1 ●	Mexico	93.2 ●
Norway	101.1 ●	Malaysia	93 ●
Costa Rica	100.7 ●	Singapore	92.6 ●
Canada	100.6 ●	Hungary	92.5 ●
Finland	100.6 ●	Lebanon	92.4 ●
USA	100.6 ●	Romania	92.3 ●
Slovakia	100.5 ●	Albania	92 ●
Argentina	100.1 ●	Malta	91.9 ●
Israel	99.8 ●	Suriname	91 ●
Armenia	99.6 ●	Croatia	90.6 ●
Kyrgyzstan	99.3 ●	Iran	90.3 ●
New Zealand	99.2 ●	Montenegro	89 ●
Russia	99.1 ●	El Salvador	88.9 ●
Lithuania	99 ●	Peru	88.8 ●
Ukraine	99 ●	Vietnam	88.7 ●
Poland	98.6 ●		



Country	Value/Rating	Country	Value/Rating
Jordan	88.4 ●	Algeria	62.5 ●
Korea, Rep.	87.9 ●	Morocco	60.6 ●
Switzerland	87.8 ●	Cote d'Ivoire	60 ●
Serbia	87.5 ●	Cambodia	58.8 ●
Mauritius	87.4 ●	Congo, Dem. Rep.	57.8 ●
Zimbabwe	86.5 ●	Mauritania	56.5 ●
Indonesia	86 ●	Senegal	55.6 ●
Tajikistan	85.5 ●	Mali	54.9 ●
Bolivia	84.8 ●	Gambia	54.8 ●
Saudi Arabia	83.9 ●	Mozamb.	54.5 ●
China	83.6 ●	Sierra Leone	54.1 ●
Austria	82.9 ●	Burkina Faso	51.7 ●
Oman	82.3 ●	Nepal	50.6 ●
Bangladesh	81.7 ●	India	49.8 ●
Kenya	81 ●	Pakistan	49.5 ●
Zambia	80.2 ●	CAR	48.4 ●
Cameroon	78.9 ●	Bhutan	47.9 ●
Turkey	78.3 ●	Togo	47.3 ●
Tanzania	76.9 ●	Benin	45.3 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	76.2 ●	Liberia	43.9 ●
Tunisia	75.8 ●	Niger	40.7 ●
Haiti	75.5 ●	Ethiopia	40.4 ●
Congo, Rep.	75.3 ●	Guinea	36.8 ●
Rwanda	74.4 ●	Yemen	34.4 ●
Burundi	72 ●	Chad	33.9 ●
Uganda	71.1 ●	Afghanistan	22.6 ●
Ghana	71 ●	Angola	n/a ●
Egypt	70.8 ●	Cabo Verde	n/a ●
Nigeria	68.8 ●	Macedonia	n/a ●
Sudan	67.3 ●		
Iraq	66.1 ●		
Malawi	65.7 ●		
Lao PDR	64 ●		

Source : UNDP (2016). Years : 2010. 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 5 Indicator Profile: Female labor force participation

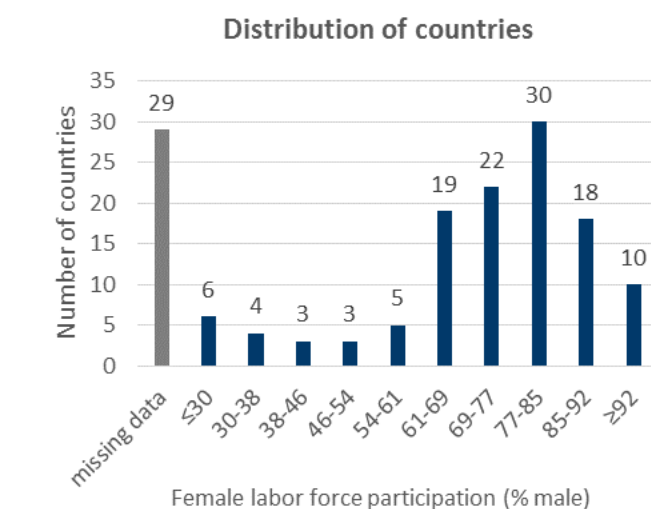
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Female labor force participation (% male)

Country	Value/Rating
Mozamb.	109.8 ●
Malawi	98.9 ●
Namibia	98.4 ●
Benin	98 ●
Uganda	95 ●
Rwanda	94.8 ●
Madagascar	94.2 ●
Ghana	94 ●
Norway	94 ●
Sweden	92.5 ●
Iceland	91.9 ●
Gambia	91.1 ●
Nepal	90.5 ●
Liberia	90.1 ●
Tanzania	89.7 ●
Vietnam	89.1 ●
Finland	88.7 ●
Cambodia	87.7 ●
Denmark	87.5 ●
Moldova	87.5 ●
Canada	87.3 ●
Zambia	87 ●
Ethiopia	86.8 ●
Cameroon	86.6 ●
Haiti	85.6 ●
New Zealand	85.5 ●
Israel	85.2 ●
France	84.8 ●
Cyprus	84.3 ●
Russia	84.3 ●
Switzerland	83.5 ●
Portugal	83.4 ●
Austria	83.3 ●
UK	83.1 ●
Lithuania	82.8 ●
Netherlands	82.8 ●
Germany	82.7 ●
Mongolia	82.7 ●
Australia	82.5 ●
Slovenia	82.5 ●
USA	82.4 ●
Bhutan	81.7 ●
Spain	81.7 ●
Guinea	81.6 ●
Belgium	81.2 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Ukraine	81 ●
Bulgaria	80.9 ●
Latvia	80.3 ●
Luxemb.	79.9 ●
Botswana	79.8 ●
Estonia	79.2 ●
Jamaica	79.1 ●
Croatia	78.8 ●
Thailand	78.2 ●
Ireland	77.8 ●
Peru	77.8 ●
Lesotho	77.4 ●
Armenia	76.8 ●
Singapore	76.6 ●
South Africa	76.3 ●
Cabo Verde	75.8 ●
Zimbabwe	75.7 ●
Bolivia	75.5 ●
Hungary	75.1 ●
Poland	75 ●
Slovakia	74.9 ●
Czech Republic	74.6 ●
Nicaragua	74.1 ●
Brazil	73.9 ●
Uruguay	73.6 ●
Georgia	73.5 ●
Greece	73.4 ●
Romania	72 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	71.8 ●
Albania	71.7 ●
Colombia	71.1 ●
Serbia	70.8 ●
Kuwait	70.6 ●
Japan	69.9 ●
Korea, Rep.	69.3 ●
Gabon	68.6 ●
Italy	68.3 ●
Chile	67.6 ●
Dominican Republic	67.1 ●
Paraguay	67 ●
Congo, Rep.	66.9 ●
Malaysia	66.4 ●
Argentina	65.8 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Venezuela	65.3 ●
Senegal	65.1 ●
Macedonia	64.7 ●
Suriname	64.7 ●
Costa Rica	64.6 ●
Kyrgyzstan	64.4 ●
Philippines	64.3 ●
Panama	62.7 ●
Mali	61.9 ●
Ecuador	61.8 ●
Malta	61.5 ●
El Salvador	61.1 ●
Mauritius	60.1 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	58.8 ●
Mexico	55.4 ●
Qatar	55.2 ●
Honduras	51.6 ●
Guatemala	49 ●
Sri Lanka	46.7 ●
Mauritania	45.1 ●
Bangladesh	43.6 ●
Turkey	42.4 ●
Tunisia	36.6 ●
Morocco	34.8 ●
India	34.7 ●
Egypt	31.2 ●
Pakistan	30 ●
Saudi Arabia	26.1 ●
Algeria	22.5 ●
Jordan	21.9 ●
Iran	19.2 ●
Yemen	14.9 ●
Afghanistan	n/a ●

Country	Value/Rating
Angola	n/a ●
Azerbaijan	n/a ●
Belarus	n/a ●
Burkina Faso	n/a ●
Burundi	n/a ●
CAR	n/a ●
Chad	n/a ●
China	n/a ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	n/a ●
Cote d'Ivoire	n/a ●
Guyana	n/a ●
Indonesia	n/a ●
Iraq	n/a ●
Kazakhstan	n/a ●
Kenya	n/a ●
Lao PDR	n/a ●
Lebanon	n/a ●
Montenegro	n/a ●
Myanmar	n/a ●
Niger	n/a ●
Nigeria	n/a ●
Oman	n/a ●
Sierra Leone	n/a ●
Sudan	n/a ●
Swaziland	n/a ●
Tajikistan	n/a ●
Togo	n/a ●
UAE	n/a ●

Source : ILO (2016). Years : 2010-2014. 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?

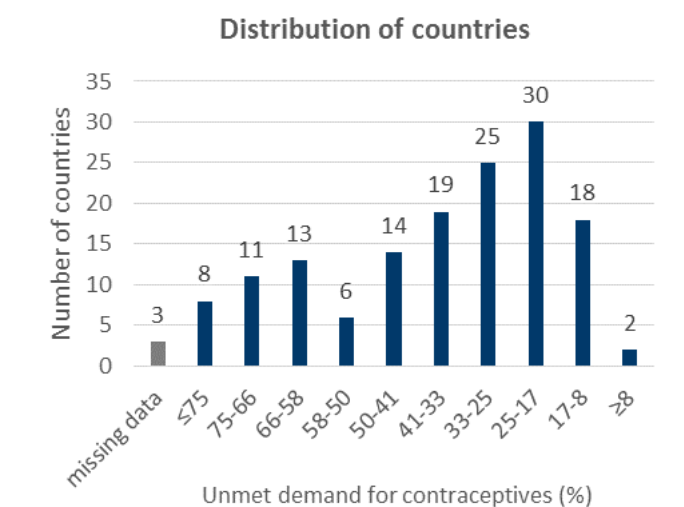
SDG 5 Indicator Profile: Unmet demand for contraceptives
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Unmet demand for contraceptives (%)

Country	Value/Rating
China	5.4 ●
UK	7.4 ●
Thailand	9.2 ●
France	10.2 ●
Costa Rica	10.9 ●
Finland	12.3 ●
Canada	12.5 ●
Uruguay	12.6 ●
Switzerland	12.7 ●
Nicaragua	13 ●
Brazil	13.2 ●
Belgium	13.5 ●
USA	15.2 ●
Bhutan	15.3 ●
Norway	15.4 ●
Portugal	15.8 ●
Austria	15.9 ●
New Zealand	16.1 ●
Zimbabwe	16.3 ●
Netherlands	16.4 ●
Australia	16.9 ●
South Africa	16.9 ●
Dominican Republic	16.9 ●
Jamaica	16.9 ●
Colombia	17 ●
Hungary	17.3 ●
Denmark	17.9 ●
Korea, Rep.	18.2 ●
Czech Republic	18.2 ●
Paraguay	18.6 ●
Mexico	19 ●
Germany	19.4 ●
Egypt	19.7 ●
Spain	19.8 ●
Ireland	20.3 ●
Indonesia	20.3 ●
Vietnam	21.4 ●
Chile	21.7 ●
Venezuela	22.1 ●
El Salvador	22.2 ●
Slovenia	22.3 ●
Sweden	22.7 ●
Swaziland	22.7 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Estonia	23.2 ●
Honduras	23.5 ●
Namibia	23.8 ●
Cabo Verde	24.1 ●
Lesotho	24.5 ●
Latvia	24.6 ●
Argentina	24.8 ●
Ecuador	24.9 ●
Botswana	25 ●
Panama	25.1 ●
Singapore	25.2 ●
Morocco	25.4 ●
Bangladesh	25.7 ●
Slovakia	26.2 ●
Kenya	26.3 ●
Kazakhstan	26.7 ●
Malawi	27.5 ●
India	28 ●
Iran	28.4 ●
Tunisia	28.5 ●
Mongolia	28.6 ●
Suriname	28.6 ●
Russia	28.7 ●
Myanmar	28.7 ●
Belarus	29 ●
Algeria	29 ●
Sri Lanka	29.1 ●
Malta	30 ●
Japan	30.4 ●
Lithuania	30.5 ●
Romania	31.1 ●
Israel	32.7 ●
Ukraine	33.6 ●
Mauritius	34.5 ●
Kyrgyzstan	35 ●
Lao PDR	35.3 ●
Italy	35.6 ●
Rwanda	35.7 ●
Guatemala	35.8 ●
Zambia	36.3 ●
Trinidad and Tobago	36.4 ●
Peru	36.5 ●
Nepal	37.1 ●
Kuwait	38.2 ●
Guyana	39 ●



Country	Value/Rating
Poland	39.3 ●
Turkey	40.2 ●
Bulgaria	40.8 ●
Moldova	40.9 ●
Greece	41.3 ●
Qatar	41.4 ●
Ethiopia	41.8 ●
Jordan	42 ●
Malaysia	42.2 ●
Cambodia	42.4 ●
UAE	42.7 ●
Madagascar	42.8 ●
Croatia	44.5 ●
Tajikistan	45.4 ●
Iraq	45.6 ●
Georgia	46.4 ●
Lebanon	46.4 ●
Philippines	47.1 ●
Tanzania	47.1 ●
Bolivia	49.6 ●
Saudi Arabia	49.8 ●
Haiti	52.5 ●
Pakistan	52.6 ●
Uganda	56.6 ●
Yemen	57.3 ●
Afghanistan	57.5 ●
Armenia	59 ●
Burundi	59.3 ●
Burkina Faso	60.7 ●
Liberia	62.3 ●
Oman	62.7 ●
Ghana	63.9 ●
Gabon	64.2 ●

Country	Value/Rating
Mozamb.	64.6 ●
Congo, Rep.	64.8 ●
Senegal	65.1 ●
Sierra Leone	65.7 ●
Togo	65.8 ●
Cameroon	66.3 ●
Cote d'Ivoire	67.2 ●
Serbia	68.9 ●
Azerbaijan	69 ●
Niger	70.4 ●
Sudan	70.5 ●
Mali	70.9 ●
Nigeria	71.5 ●
Mauritania	72.4 ●
Angola	73.2 ●
CAF	73.2 ●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.3 ●
Gambia	75 ●
Macedonia	75.1 ●
Albania	75.9 ●
Benin	78.2 ●
Montenegro	82.7 ●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	82.9 ●
Guinea	85.8 ●
Chad	90.2 ●
Iceland	n/a ●
Cyprus	n/a ●
Luxemb.	n/a ●

Source : WHO (2016c). 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.

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