



# Trade Unions for a Sustainable Europe 2030: decent work, climate neutrality and democracy

**ETUC Sustainable Growth & Decent Work Index (#EU\_SDG8i)**



Montepulciano – 10 September 2021



# The ETUC-ASviS Research Partnership

Trade Unions contributed since the very beginning to the conception and the adoption of the **2030 Agenda**. The relevance of SDGs to the trade union agenda is due to the inherent policy changes that the 2030 Agenda requests, such as:

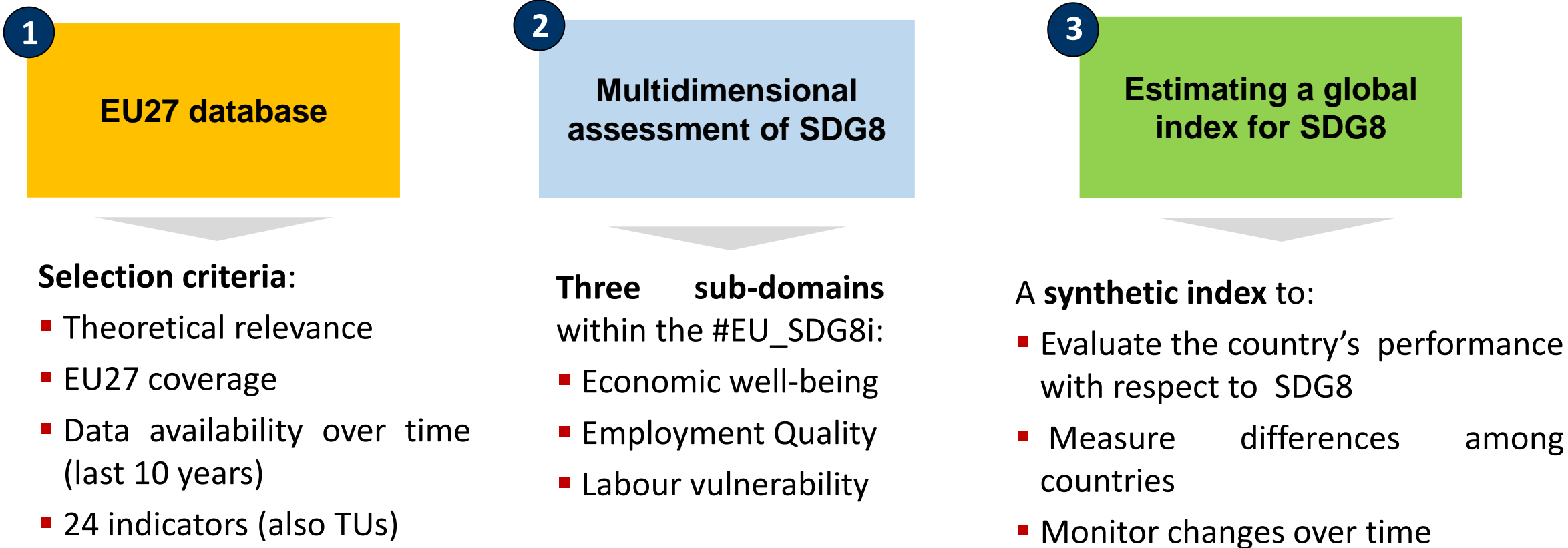
- ✓ **Going beyond the GDP rhetoric** and affirming the need to address inequalities
- ✓ **Calling enterprises to play a role** in contributing to **sustainable development**
- ✓ Realize **efficient public governance** (national, regional, local governance)

In this context, **SDG8** – Decent work and Economic growth - is **perfectly coherent with and central to the trade union agenda**.

**Goal:** ETUC partnered with the experts of ASviS to develop an EU-specific approach to the monitoring of SDG8.



# A global synthetic index for SDG8



# Three sub-domains

- The **economic well-being** composite indicator monitors sustainable progress for all. In this perspective, we believe that what is most important is the capacity of a society to fairly share the wealth produced, by providing high living standards to today's workers and citizens while investing in providing the next generations with enabling conditions to still improve their life. For this reason, going "beyond GDP" needs a set of indicators able to reflect the complexity of the reality of a country in a more reliable manner.
- The concept of employment too often lends itself to an interpretation only looking at the mere "economical" side of the picture. On the contrary, our **employment quality** indicator includes the quantitative and qualitative aspects, thus ensuring a better compatibility with the priorities of the SDGs. This indicator monitors employment and unemployment rates, alongside the inclusiveness of a country's labour market and the access to collective bargaining (which ensures better working conditions through social dialogue).
- The **labour vulnerability** indicator shows the insecurity and precariousness produced by each member states' labour market (or, maybe better, on which each labour market is built upon), and that can negatively affect both the professional and private lives of workers. Thus, pushing them at the margins or excluding them from the labour market itself. The indicator takes into account also the effect of precariousness after the working life.



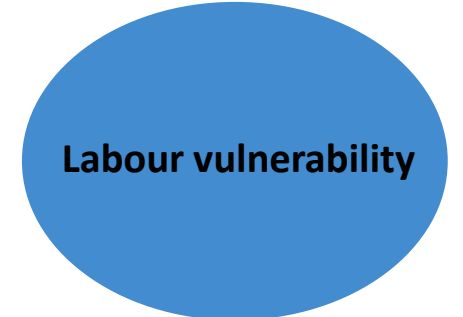
Tertiary educational attainment	% of population aged 30 to 34	+
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry	%	+
Real GDP growth rate	% change on previous period	+
GNI per capita, PPP	current international \$	+
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers	%	-
Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population	% of income	+
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate	% of people aged 18 and over	-
Positions held by women as board members	% of positions	+



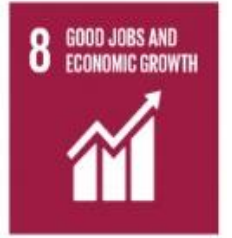
Employment rate	% of population aged 20 to 64	+
Collective bargain coverage	%	+
Annual growth rate of output per worker	% of GDP	+
Gender employment gap	Percentage points	-
Long-term unemployment rate	% of active population	-
Labour market slack	%	-
Employment rates of recent graduates	% of population aged 20 to 34	+



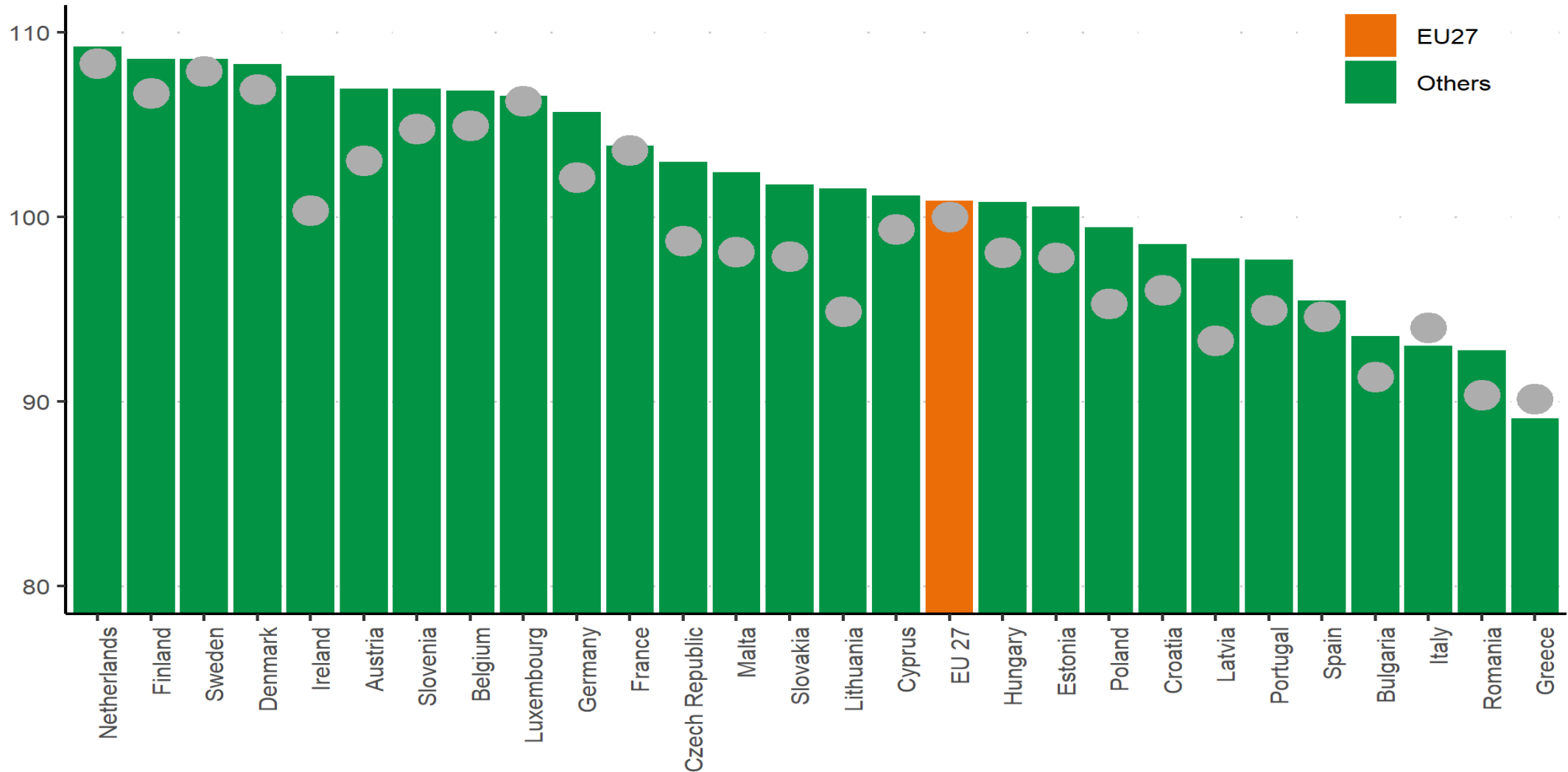
People killed in accidents at work	number per 100 000 employees	-
People 65-w at risk of poverty or social exclusion	% of people 65 and over	-
Neet	% population aged 15-29	-
Involuntary part-time employment	% of the total part-time	-
Vulnerable employment (modeled ILO estimate)	% of total employment	-
Percentage of temporary contracts for people aged 20-64 years old	% of total employment	-
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	% of average gross hourly earnings	-
Female/male ratio of inactive population due to caring responsibilities	f/m ratio of inactive population aged 20 to 64	-
Adult participation in learning	% of population aged 25 to 64	+



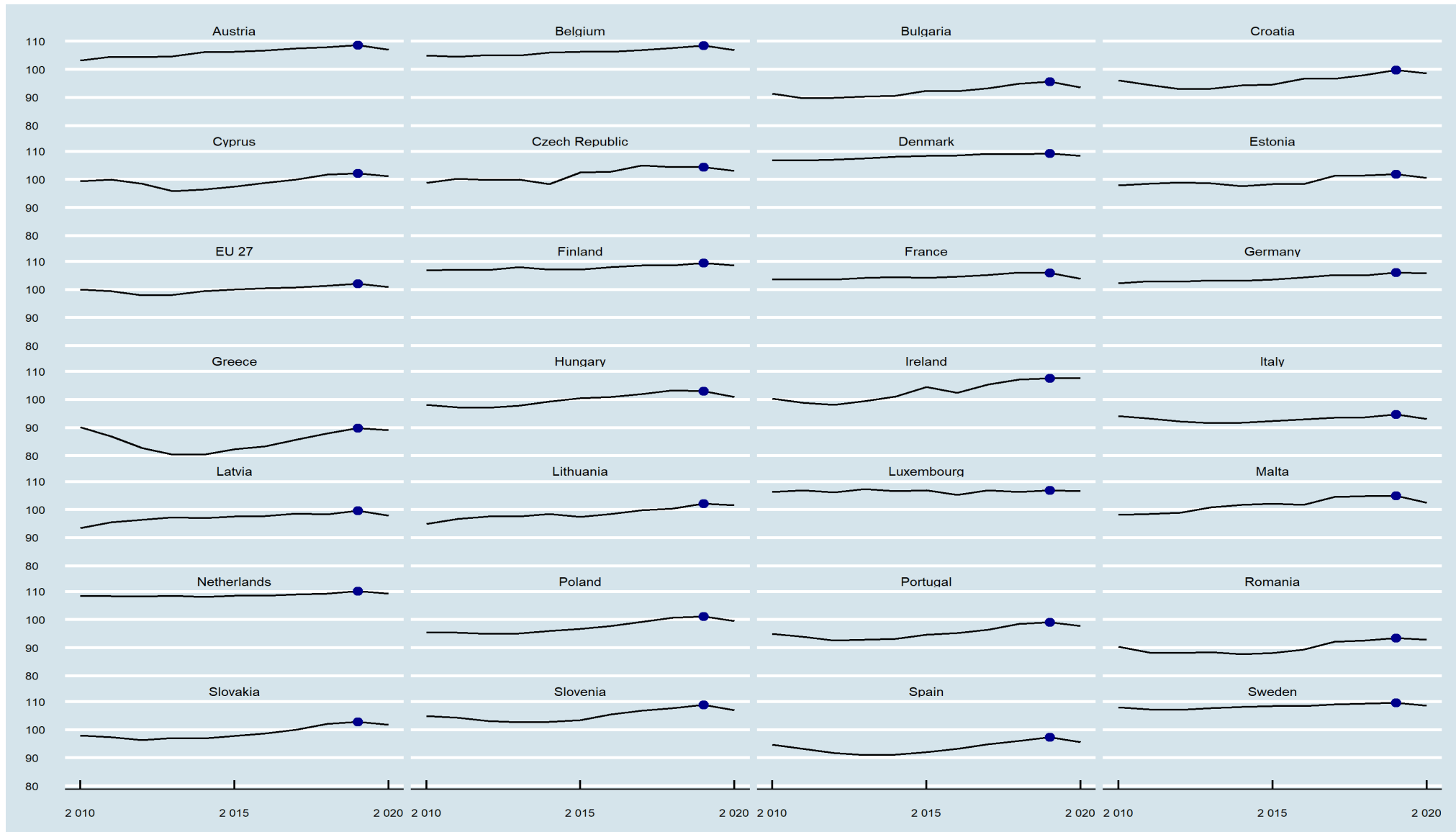
**Composite Index**



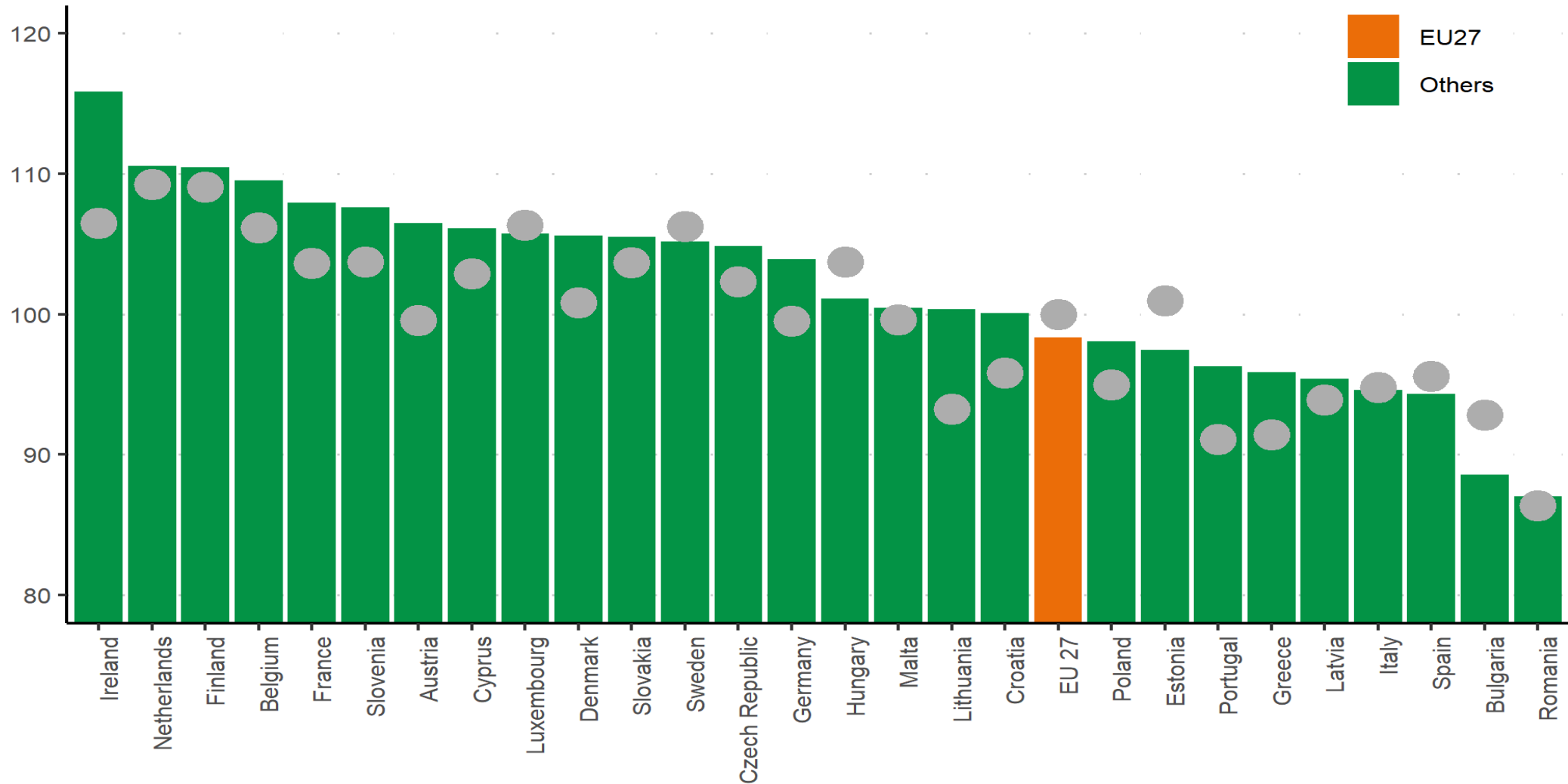
# #EU\_SDG8 Index 2010-2020 and 2019-2020 change



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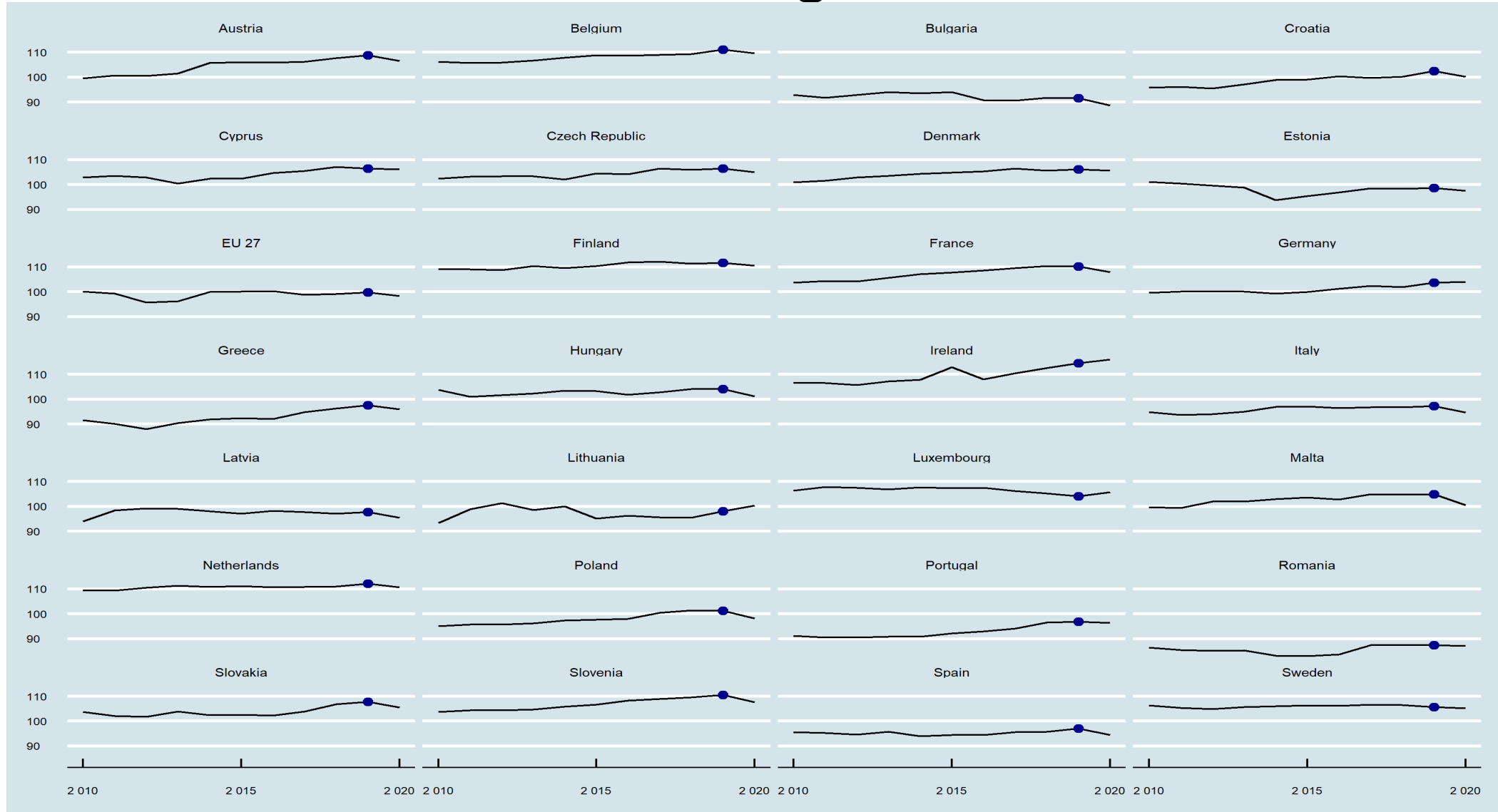


# #EU\_SDG8 Index - Subcomposite Economic Well-Being 2010-2020

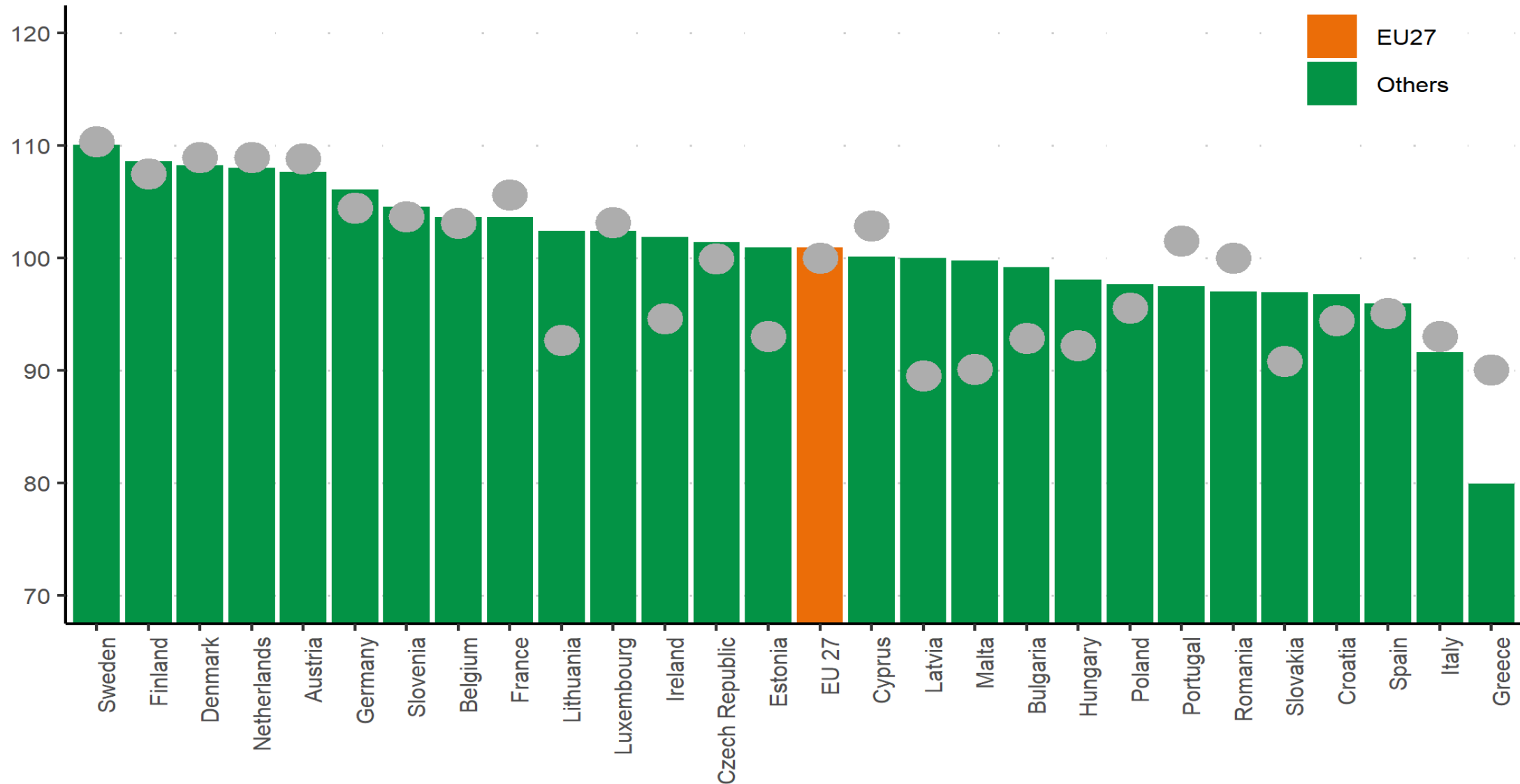




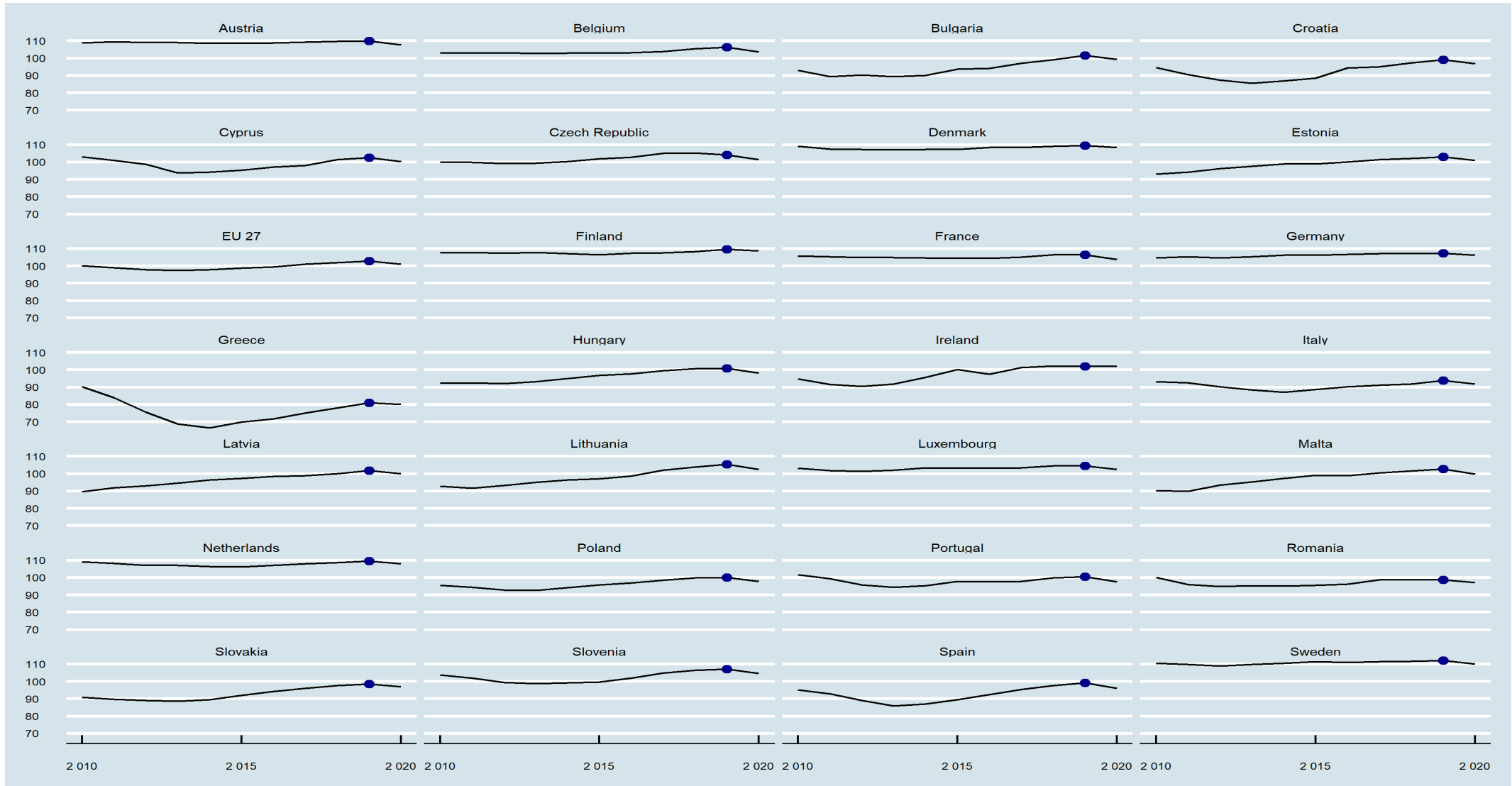
# #EU\_SDG8 Index - Subcomposite Economic Well-Being 2010-2020 and 2019-2020 change



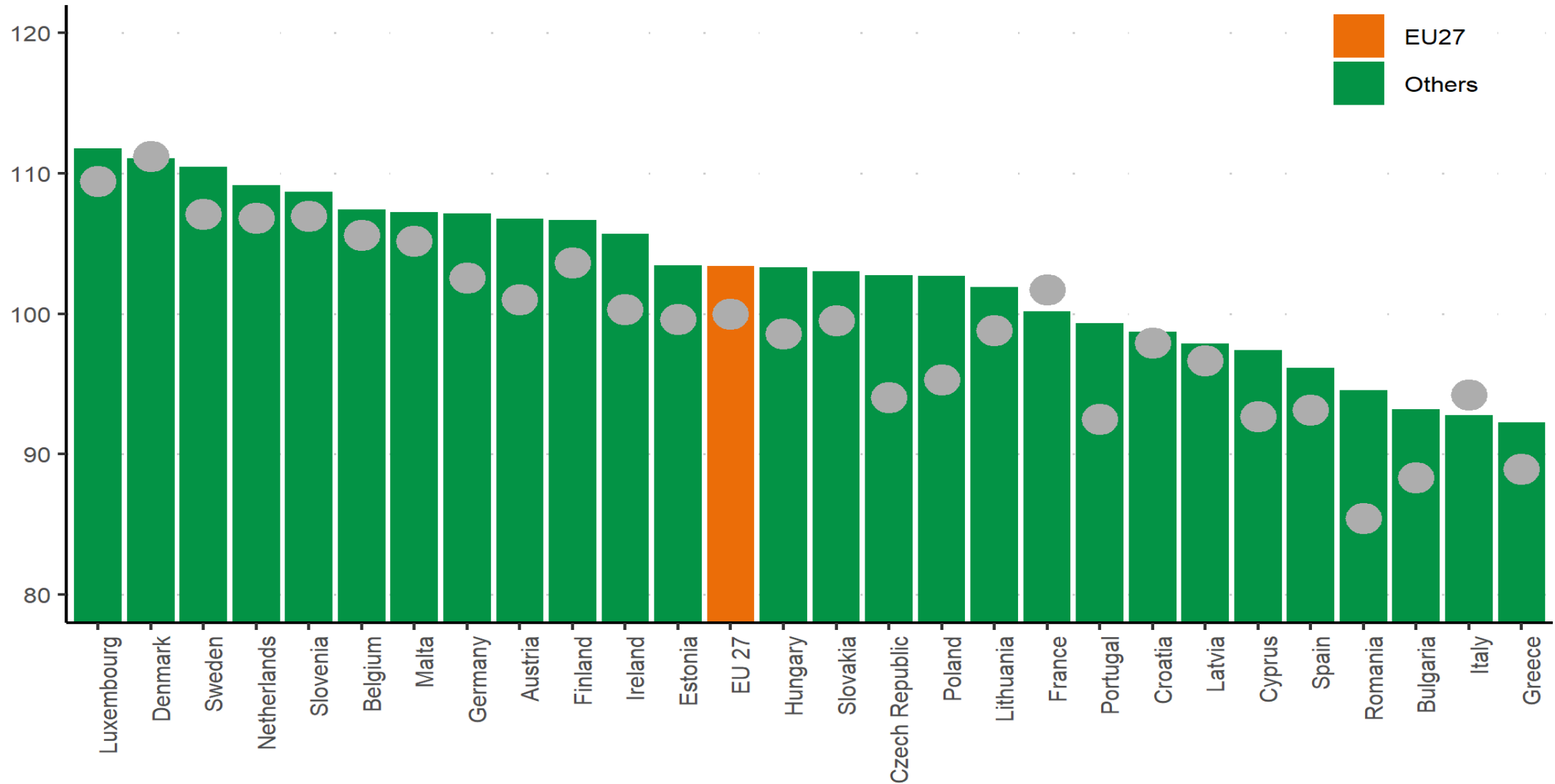
# #EU\_SDG8 Subcomposite Employment quality and inclusiveness



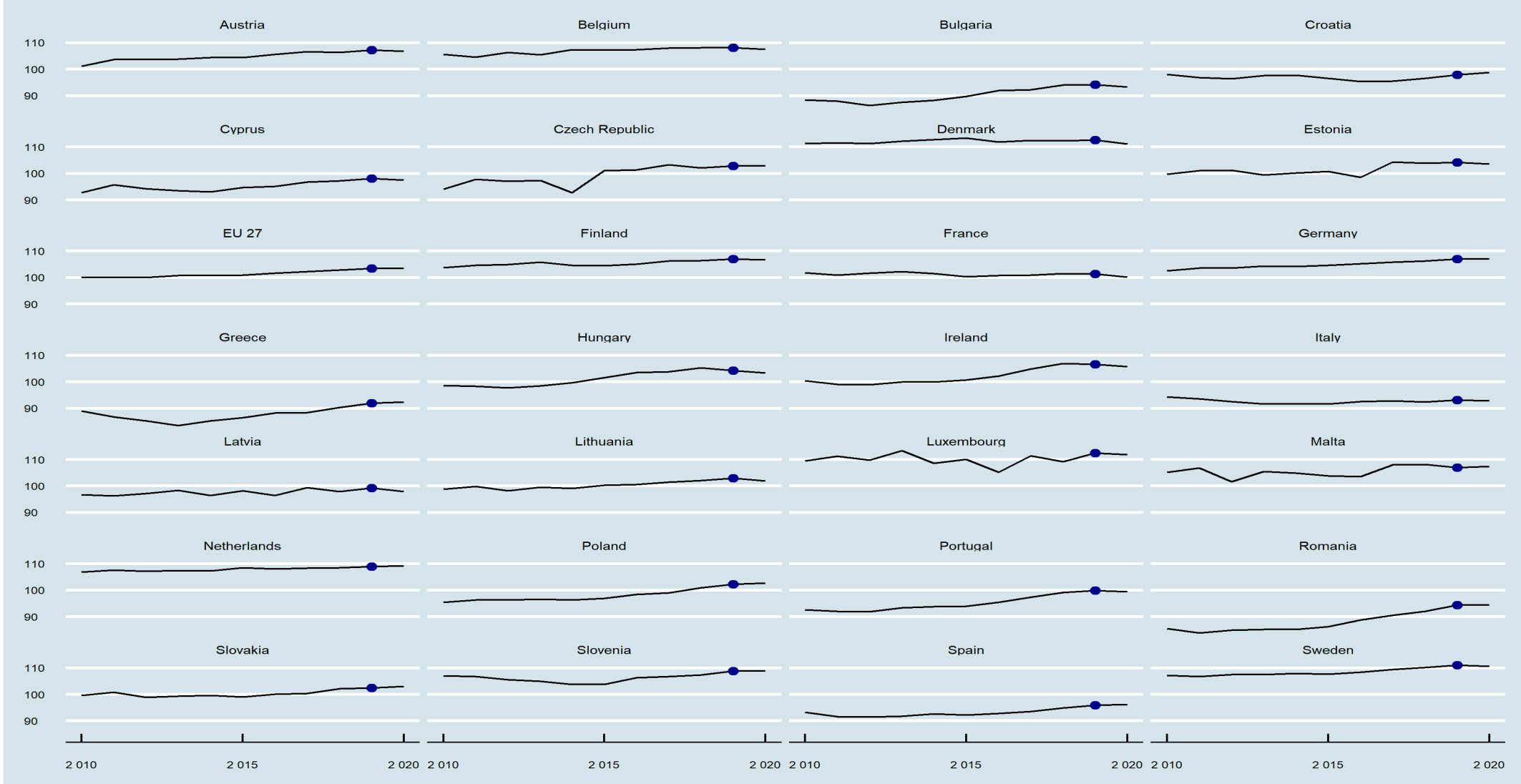
# #EU\_SDG8 Subcomposite Employment quality and inclusiveness Index 2010-2020 and 2019-2020 change



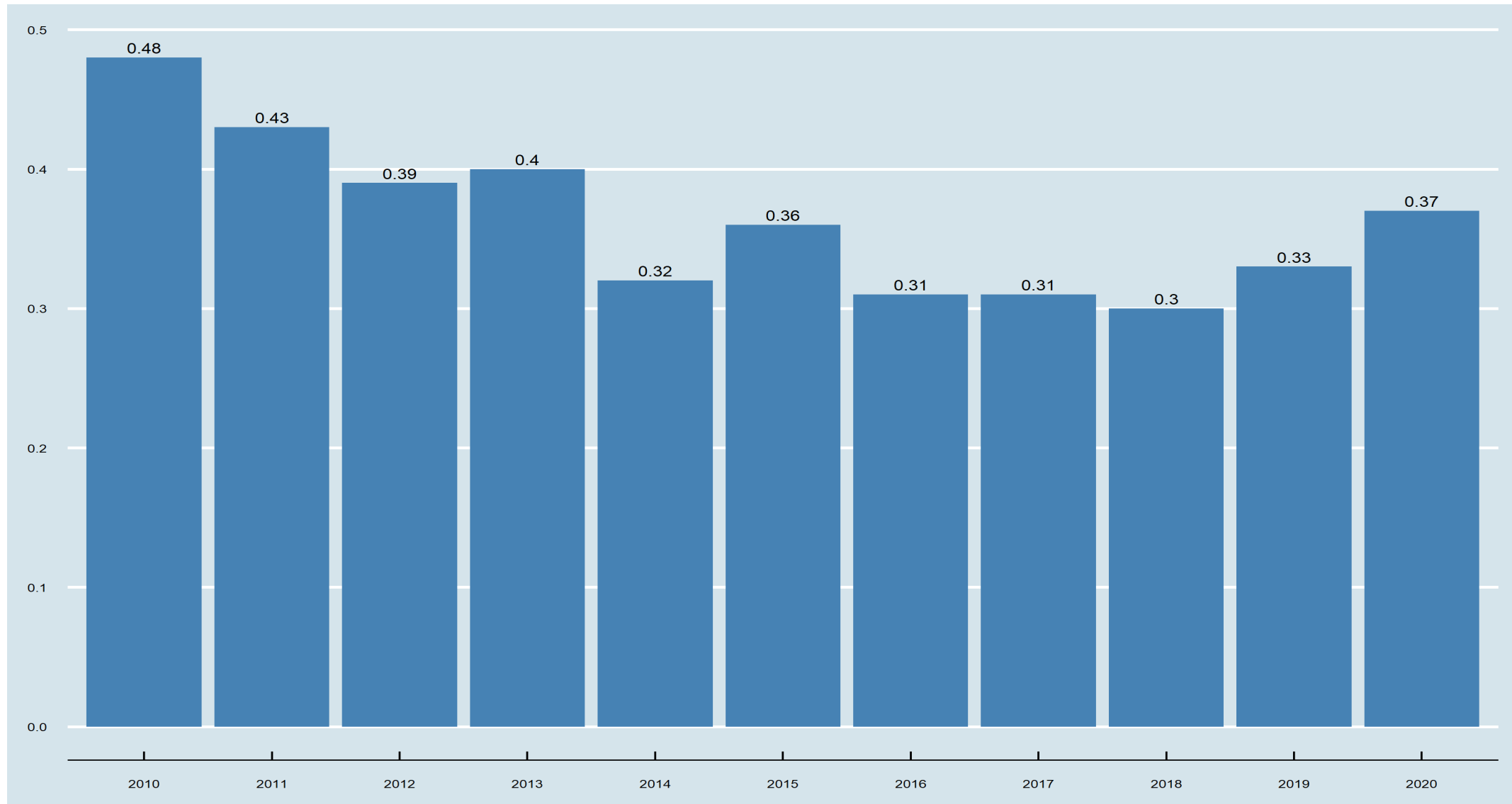
# #EU\_SDG8 Index - Subcomposite Workers' Vulnerability



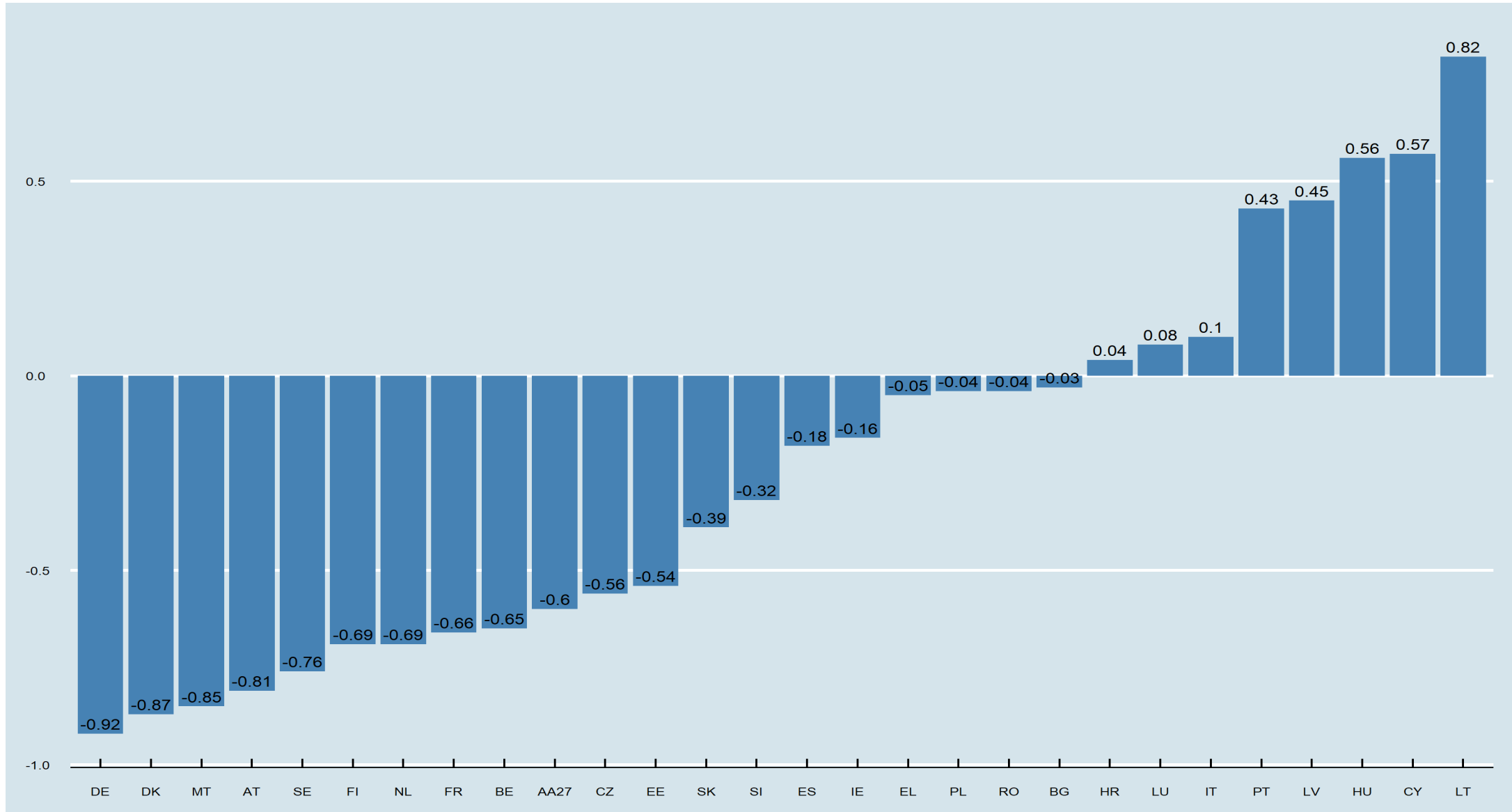
# #EU\_SDG8 Index - Subcomposite Workers' Vulnerability 2010-2020 and 2019-2020 change



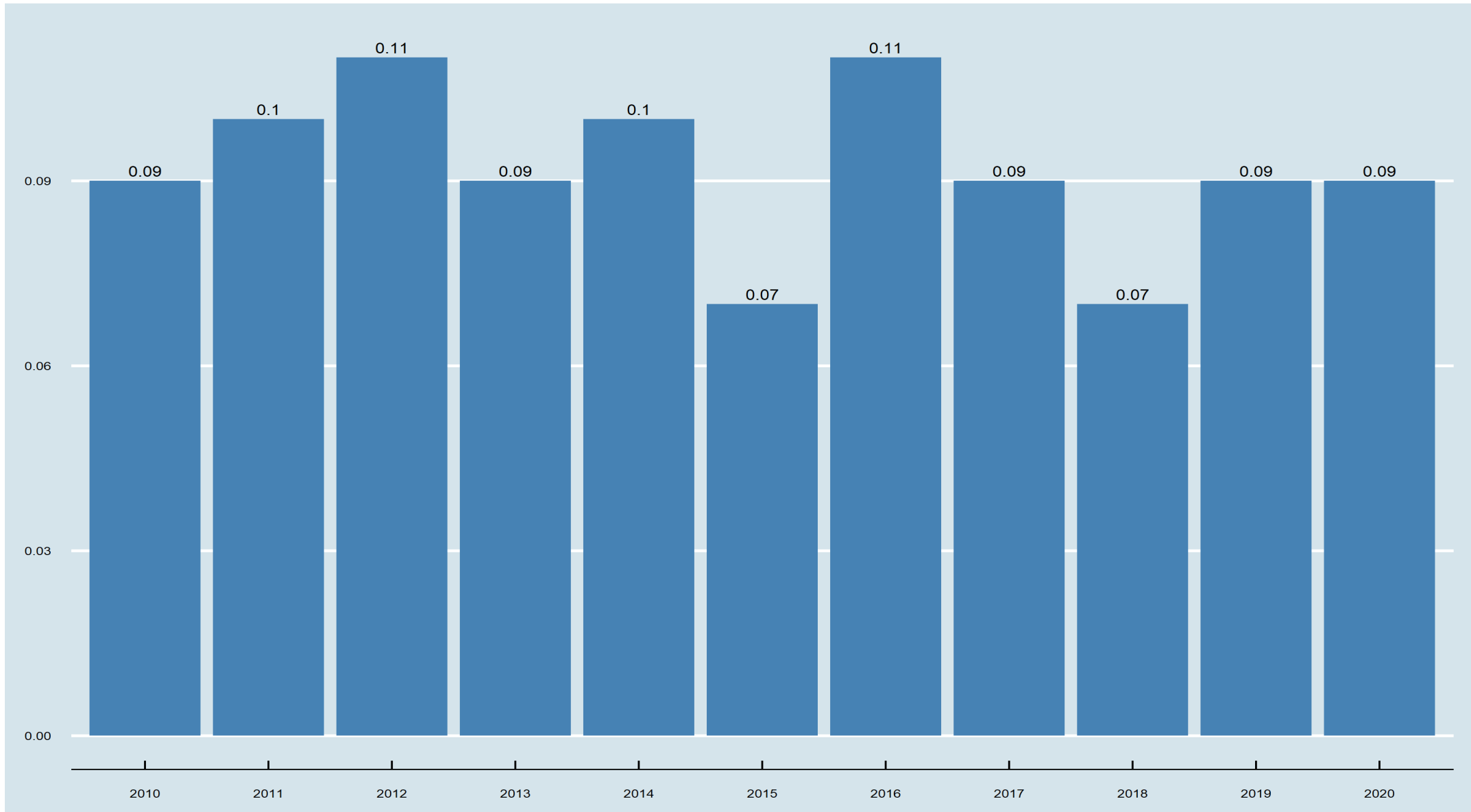
# CORRELATION BTW CO2 EMISSIONS AND #EU\_SDG8 (TIME)



# CORRELATION BTW CO2 EMISSIONS AND #EU\_SDG8 (COUNTRIES)

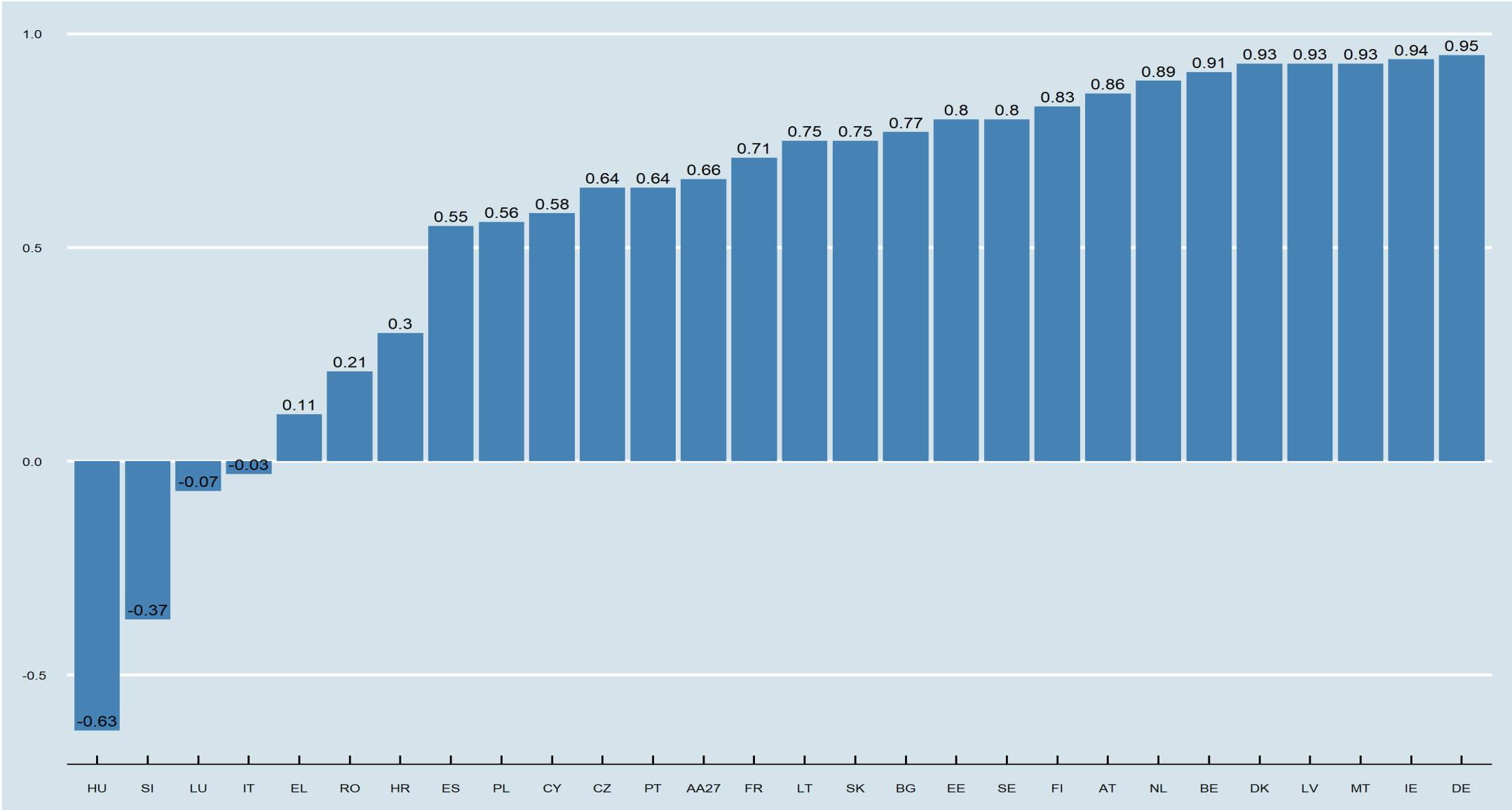


# CORRELATION BTW RENEWABLE ENERGY AND #EU\_SDG8 (TIME)

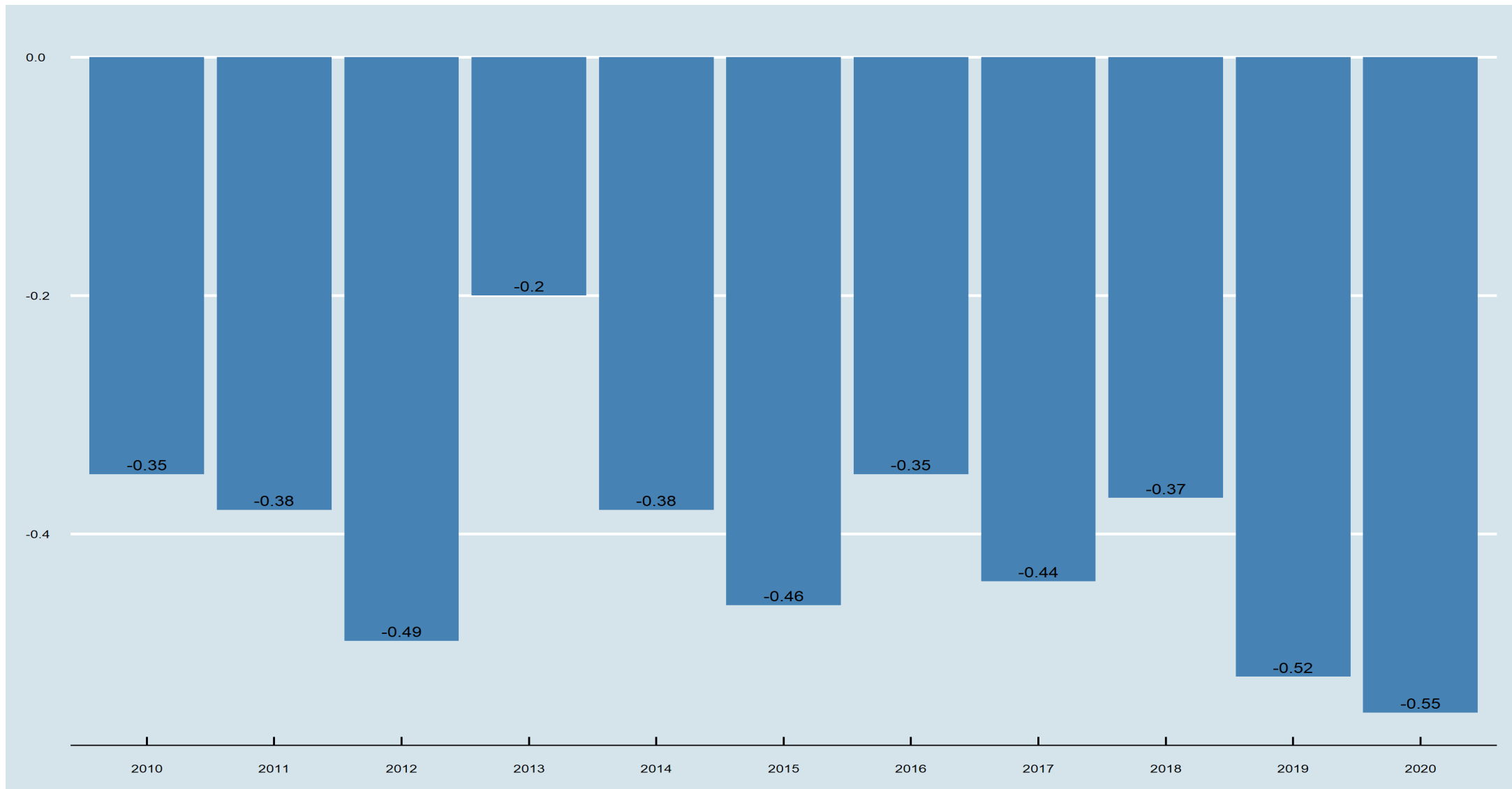




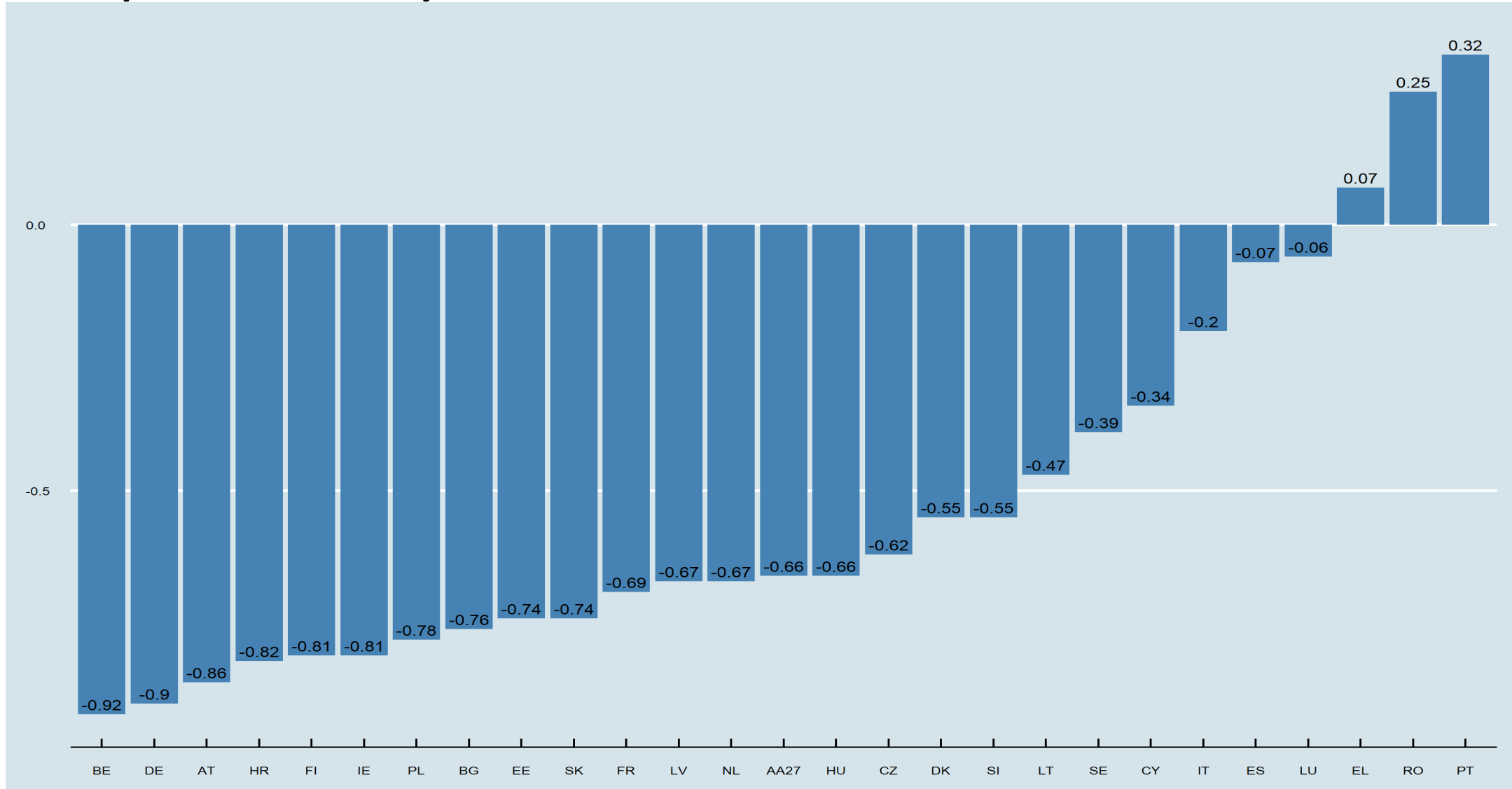
# CORRELATION BTW CO2 EMISSIONS AND #EU\_SDG8 (COUNTRY)



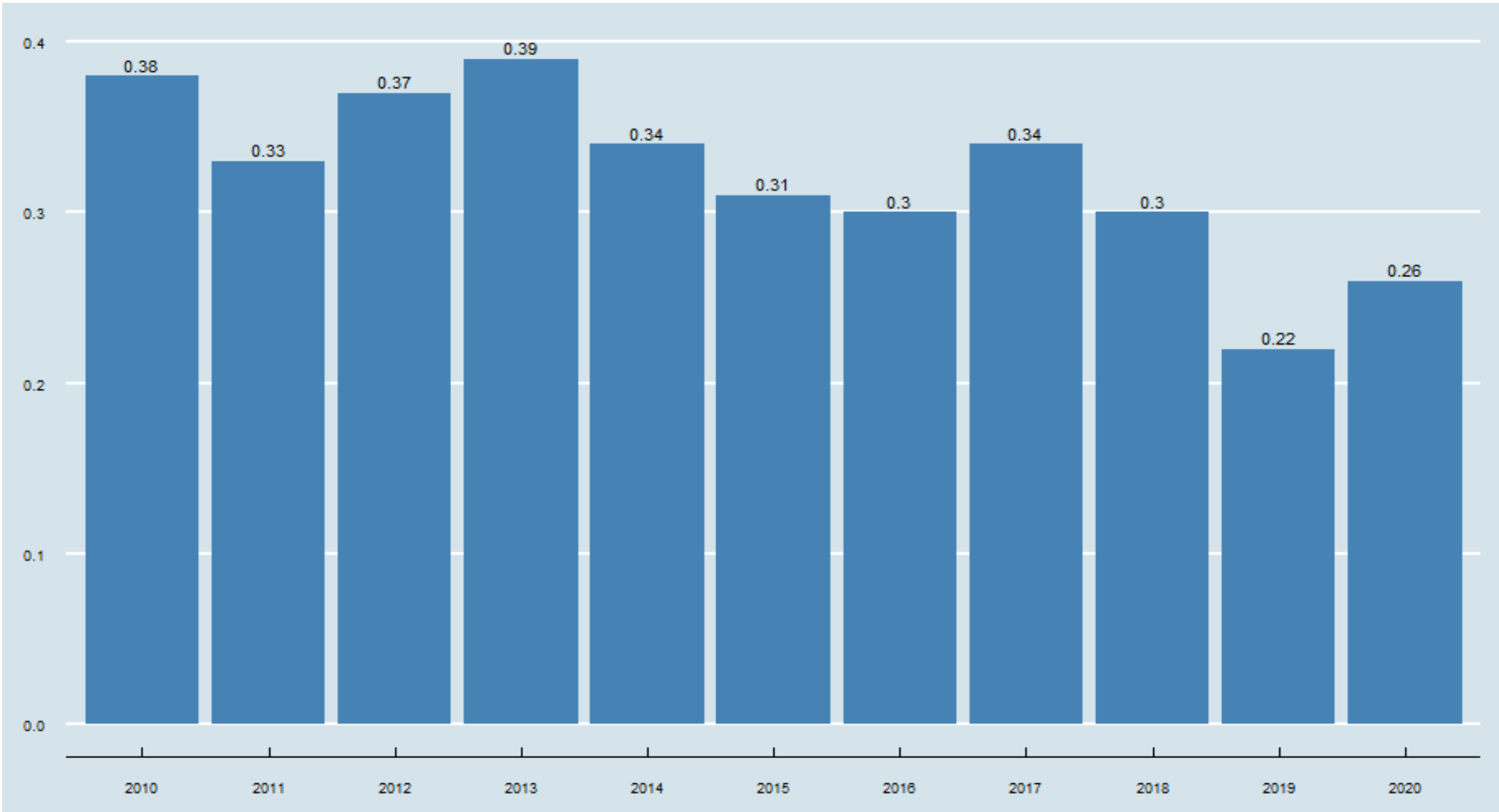
# CORRELATION BTW #EU\_SDG8 and Urban population exposure to air pollution by PM2.5 - (COUNTRY)



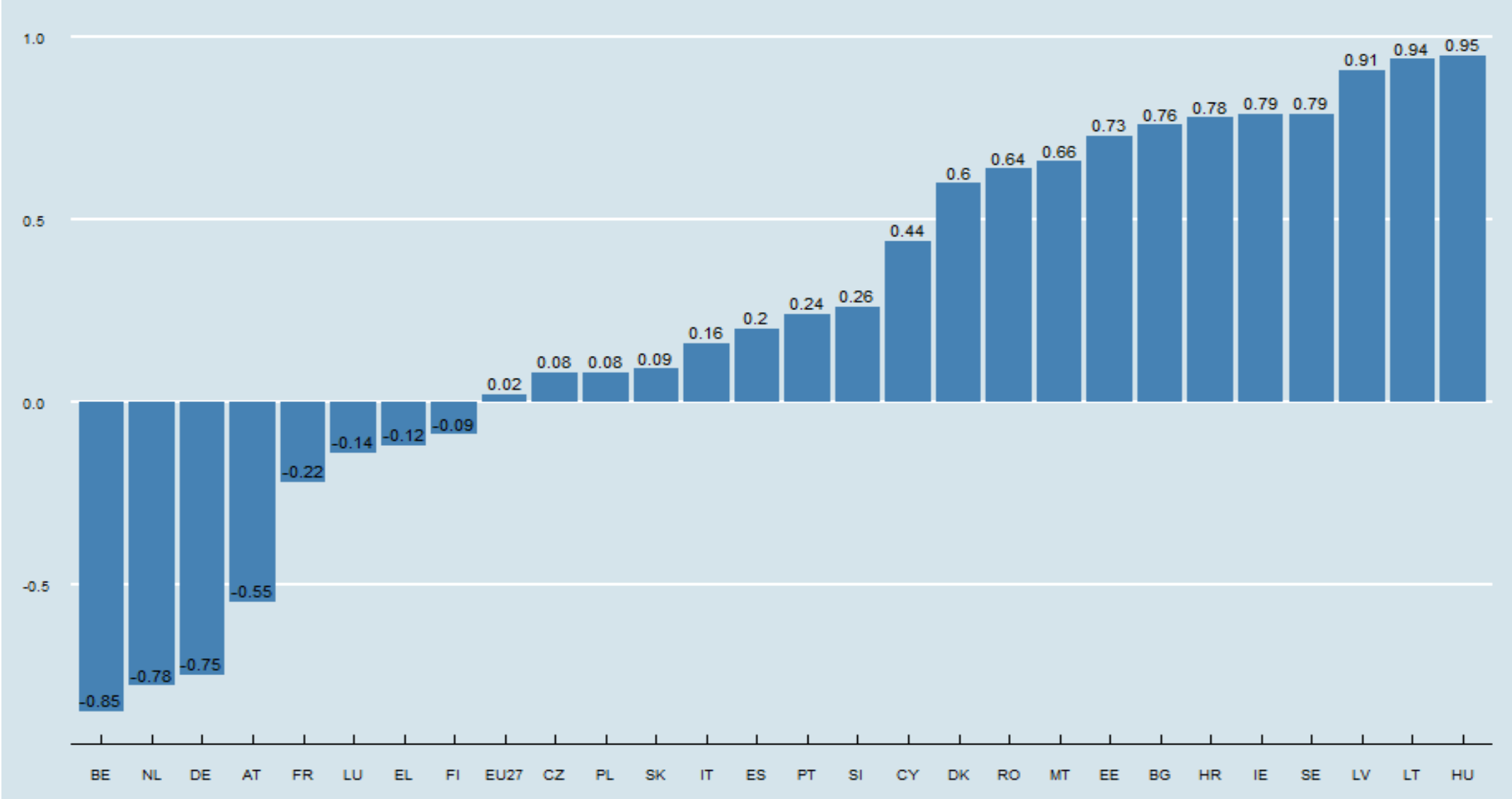
# Correlation between SDG8 and urban population exposure to air pollution by PM2.5. Year 2020



# Correlation between SDG8 and domestic material consumption per capita. Years 2010 - 2020



# Correlation between SDG8 and domestic material consumption per capita. Years 2020 - 2020



# Model coefficient of SDG8 per country

