ETUC – SDG8 Composite index

The Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development

The Alliance in numbers:

- Unique case in Europe: over **230 members**, with over **2,000 organizations, companies, NGOs**, etc.
- **20 working groups**, with **600 experts** involved
- Funded through contributions from members and partners

The ASviS indicators' working group has been working on monitoring the 2030 Agenda since 2016, publishing trends of composite indicators for the 17 SDGs at Italian and European levels. Data for Italian regions and cities are also made available.

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.

The central role of SDG8

Integrating several topics among those related to growth, employment, productivity, working conditions and labor rights, **SDG8 is *per se* a multidimensional goal** playing a pivotal role within the 2030 Agenda.

It is essential for the 2030 Agenda that **economic growth and full employment** are pursued **without jeopardizing the achievement of other Goals**, such as those related to environmental and climate issues.

Given its centrality, **reaching SDG8 targets is vital to guarantee a full and holistic accomplishment of the 2030 ambitions**.

Aim of the project: to elaborate an EU version of the SDG8 Index to monitor the progress of each European country over time

A global index for SDG8

1

EU28 database

2

Multidimensional assessment of SDG8

3

Estimating a global index for SDG8

Selection criteria:
- Theoretical relevance
- EU28 coverage
- Data availability over time

Three sub-domains within SDG8:
- Economic well-being
- Employment Quality
- Labour vulnerability

A **synthetic index** to:
- Evaluate the country's performance with respect to SDG8
- Measure differences among countries
- Monitor changes over time

Estimating a Composite index for SDG8

Sub-Composite Indexes

Tertiary educational attainment	% of population aged 30 to 34	+
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry	%	
Real GDP growth rate	% change on previou	
GNI per capita, PPP	current int	
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers		
Income share of the bottom 40 % of the popula		
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate		
Positions held by women a		
General governm		
healt		

Economic well-being

Employment rate	% of population aged 20 to 64	+
Collective bargain coverage	%	+
Annual growth rate of output per worker	% of GDP	+
Labour income share as a percent 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	+

Employment Quality

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 employement	-
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	+

Labour vulnerability

Composite Index

8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
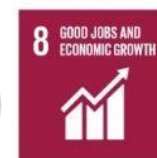
The ETUC SGD8 Index

First results

The EU28 ETUC - SDG8 Index
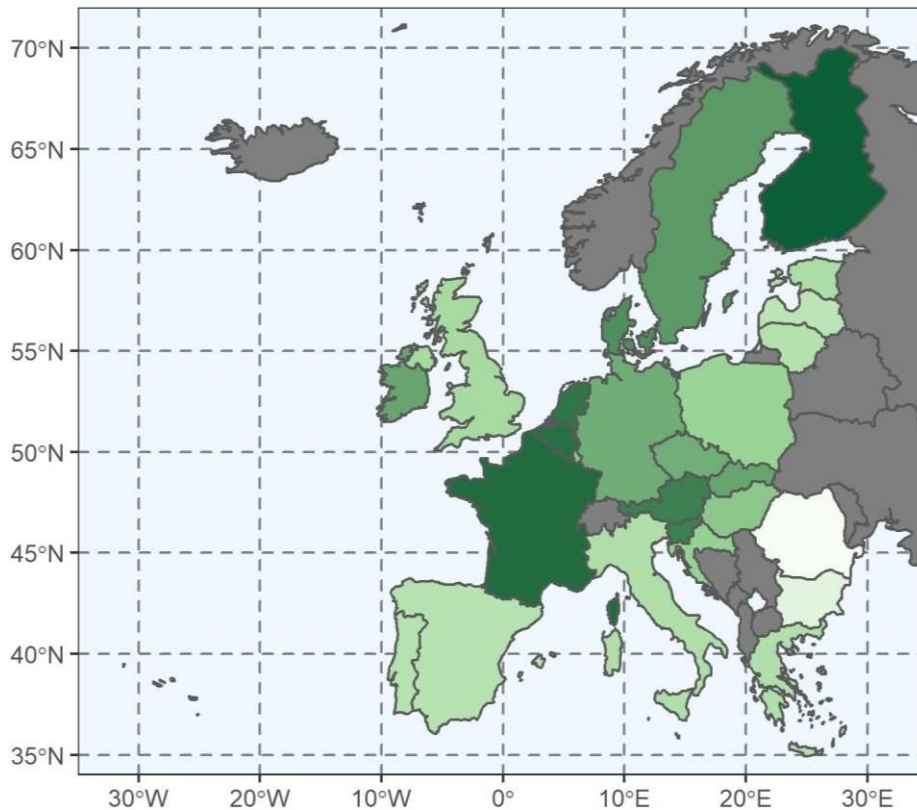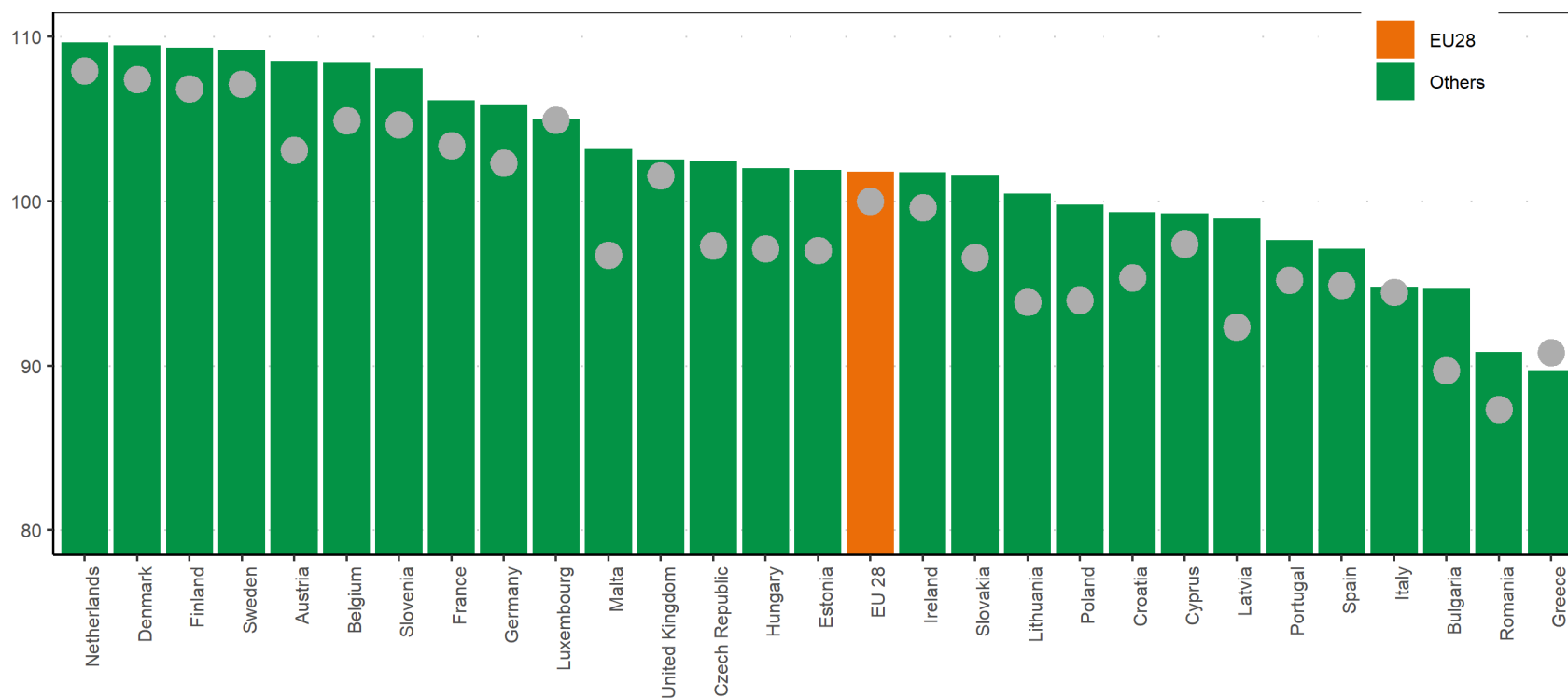

The map shows in 2019:

The best performers with values above 110 (i.e. Netherlands, Denmark).

Countries with a value of the SDG8 composite index like the world average.

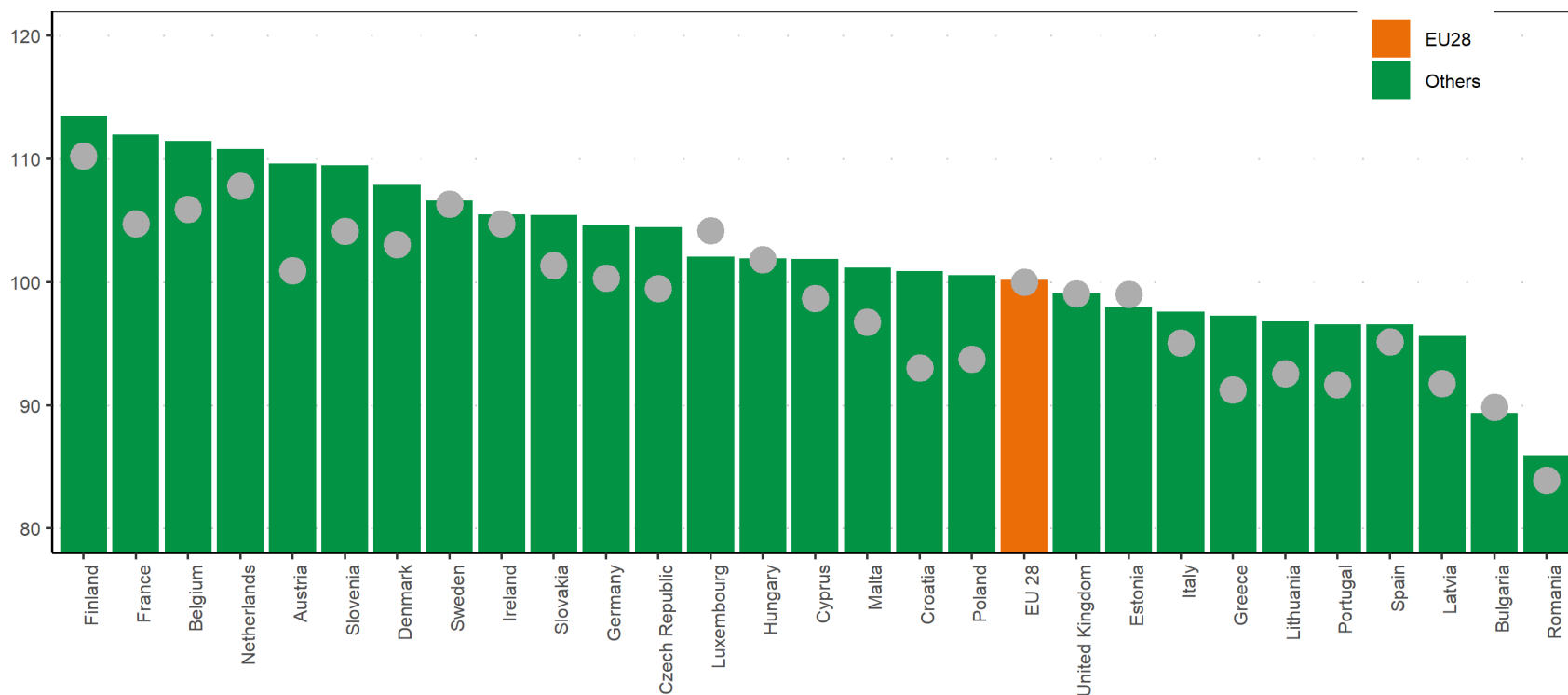The worst performers (e.g. Romania and Greece).

The EU28 ETUC - SDG8 Index

ETUC SDG8 Index – Country scores in 2019 (bars) vs 2010 (dots)

The three sub-composites

Economic Well-Being composite

Economic Well-Being – Country scores in 2019 (bars) vs 2010 (dots)

Employment Quality composite

Employment Quality – Country scores in 2019 (bars) vs 2010 (dots)

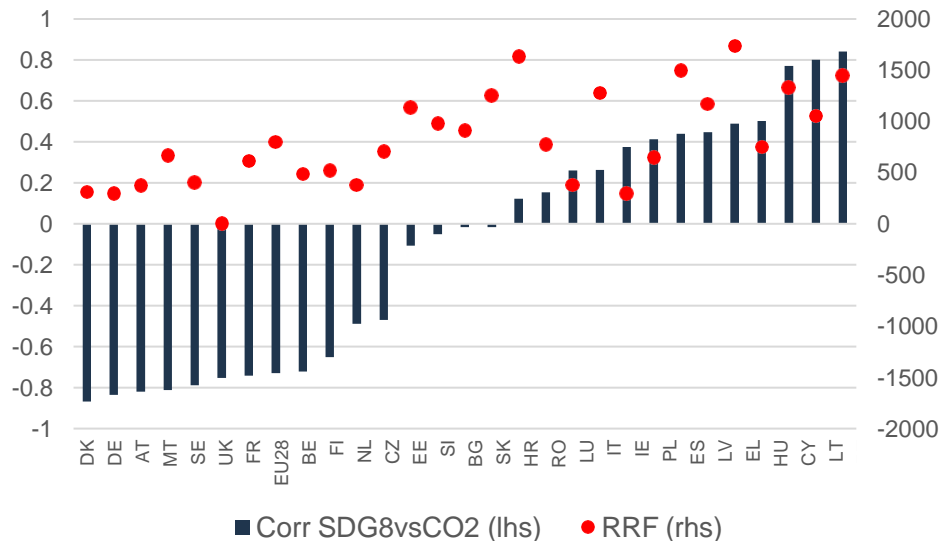# Labour Vulnerability composite
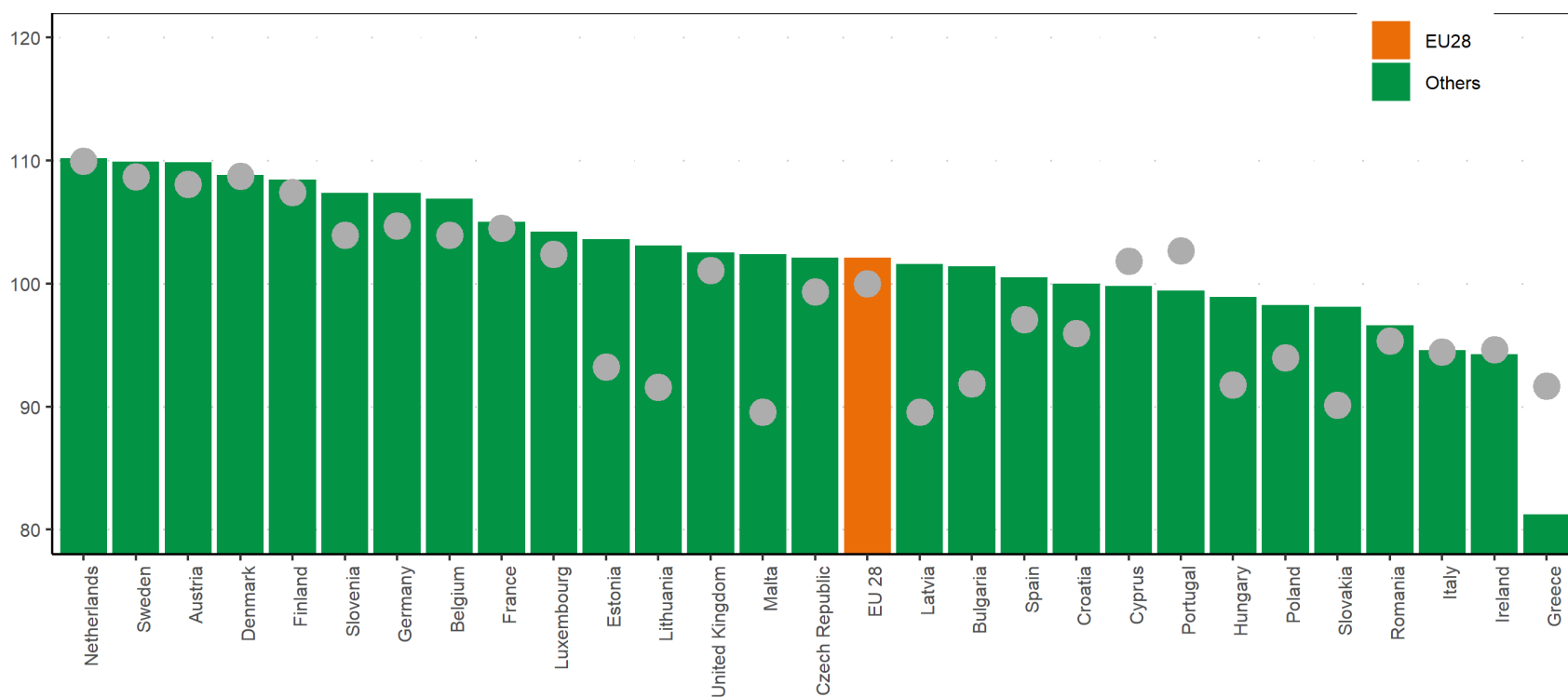
Labour Vulnerability – Country scores in 2019 (bars) vs 2010 (dots)
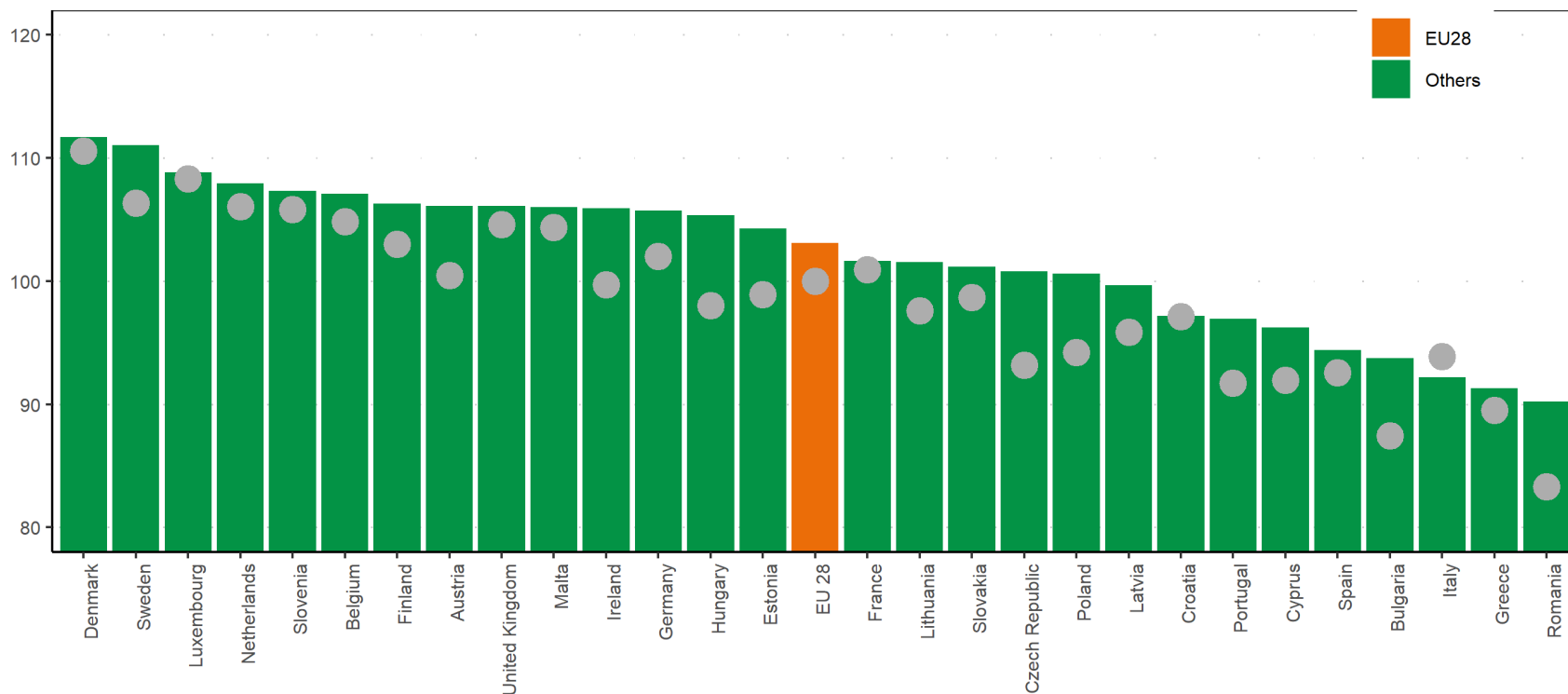
SDG8 and SDG13

Correlation (2010-2018) between SDG8 and CO^2 emissions and EU Recovery Facilities[1] (€/ab)

■ Corr SDG8vsCO2 (lhs) ● RRF (rhs)

Correlation (2010-2018) between SDG8 and CO^2 emissions among countries
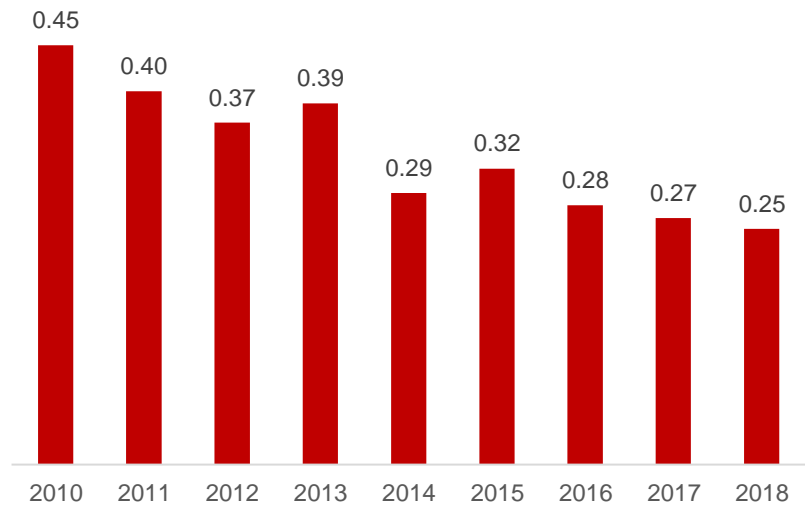

- Overall, **good performances in SDG8 are correlated with higher CO2 emissions** (even if the correlation is decreasing over time)

- However, **most of "mature" EU countries are already showing a negative correlation** between these two dimensions, **While the other ones are still characterized by a clear trade off** between SDG8 and Environmental/climate issues. **European funds** seem to be **allocated to close this gap.**

1 Eu Recovery Facilities include allocation for: (i) Recovery and Resilience Facility Grants (ii) REACt EU(iii) Just transition Fund. *Source European Commission*

SDG8 and Human Capital

Correlation between SDG8 Index and DESI-Indicator related to human capital dimension
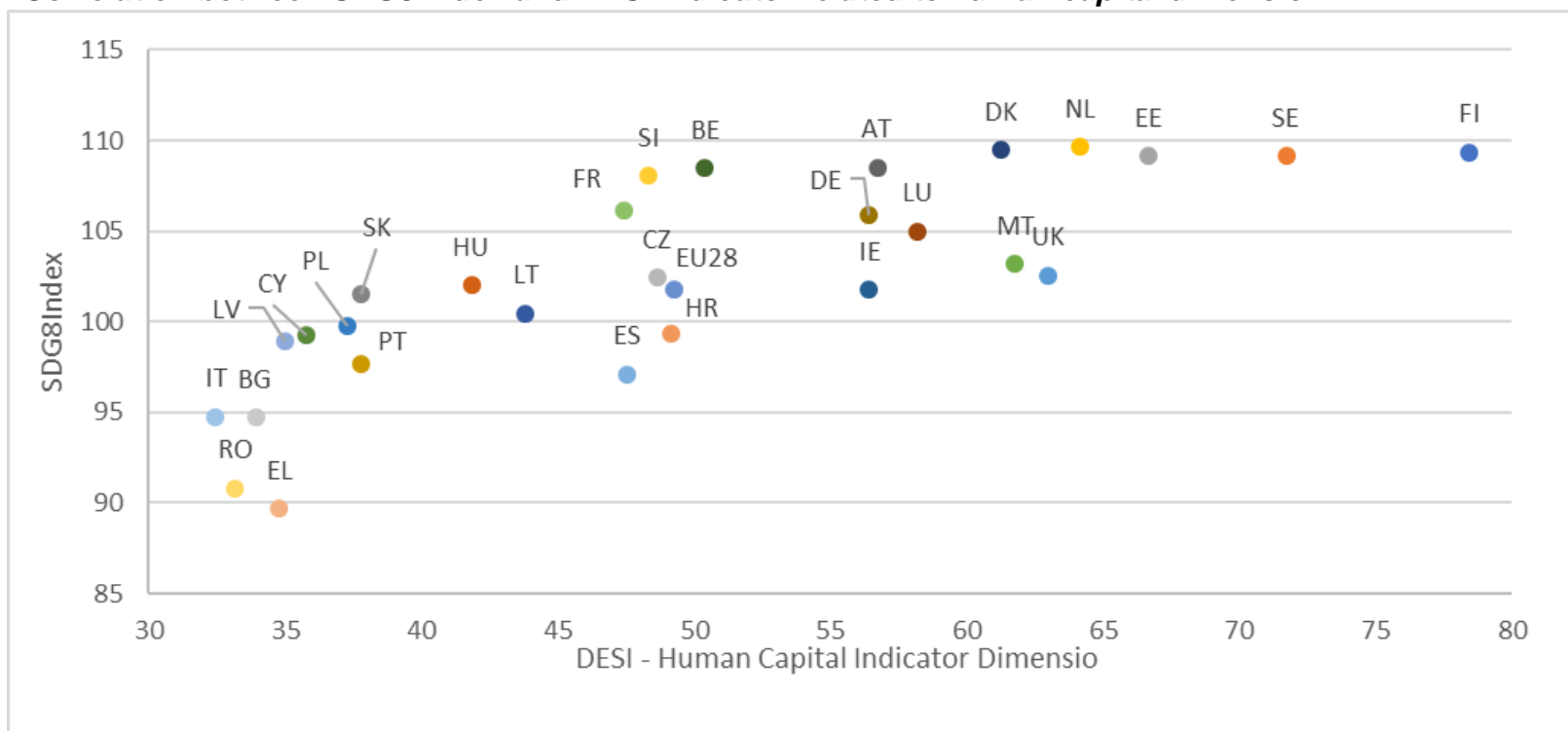
Strong positive correlation appears between SDG8 index and Human Capital

Thank you for the attention