

Measuring SDG8 with composite indicators

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Three specific sub-domains of SDG8

- 1) **Economic well-being:** includes indicators related to economic performance and living standards, such as: per-capita growth, financial services inequality, poverty.
- 2) **Employment quality:** includes indicators related to labour market output, such as employment and unemployment rate, labour productivity, income share.
- 3) **Labour Vulnerability:** includes indicators related to labour market outcomes, such as fatal injuries, the number of NEET, time-related unemployment rate and vulnerable employment.



Inequality analysis

In order to evaluate whether a convergence process is taking place in the levels of the composite indices between the European least and best performers, the “Top5 – Bottom5” indicator was developed as the difference between the average of the values of the AMPI index (both the SDG8 Index and sub-domains) recorded by the 20% of the states with the worst performances and the average recorded by the 20% of the states with the best performances.





The main composite indicator on SDG8



GENERAL INDEX	Standard deviation	EU 27 AMPI	TOP 5 AMPI	BOTTOM 5 AMPI	TOP 5 - BOTTOM 5
2010	9.3	100.0	111.5	84.5	27.0
2019	7.9	103.7	113.6	90.4	23.2
2021	7.8	106.5	116.6	93.1	23.5
Variation 2021-2010	-1.4	6.5	5.1	8.6	-3.5



Economic Well-Being		
Description	Unit	Polarity
Tertiary educational attainment	% of population 30-34	+
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	%	+
Real GDP growth rate	Chain linked volumes, % change on previous period	+
Real GDP per capita	Chain linked volumes (2010) euro per capita	+
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-w	-
Positions held by women as board members	% of positions	+



Economic Well Being



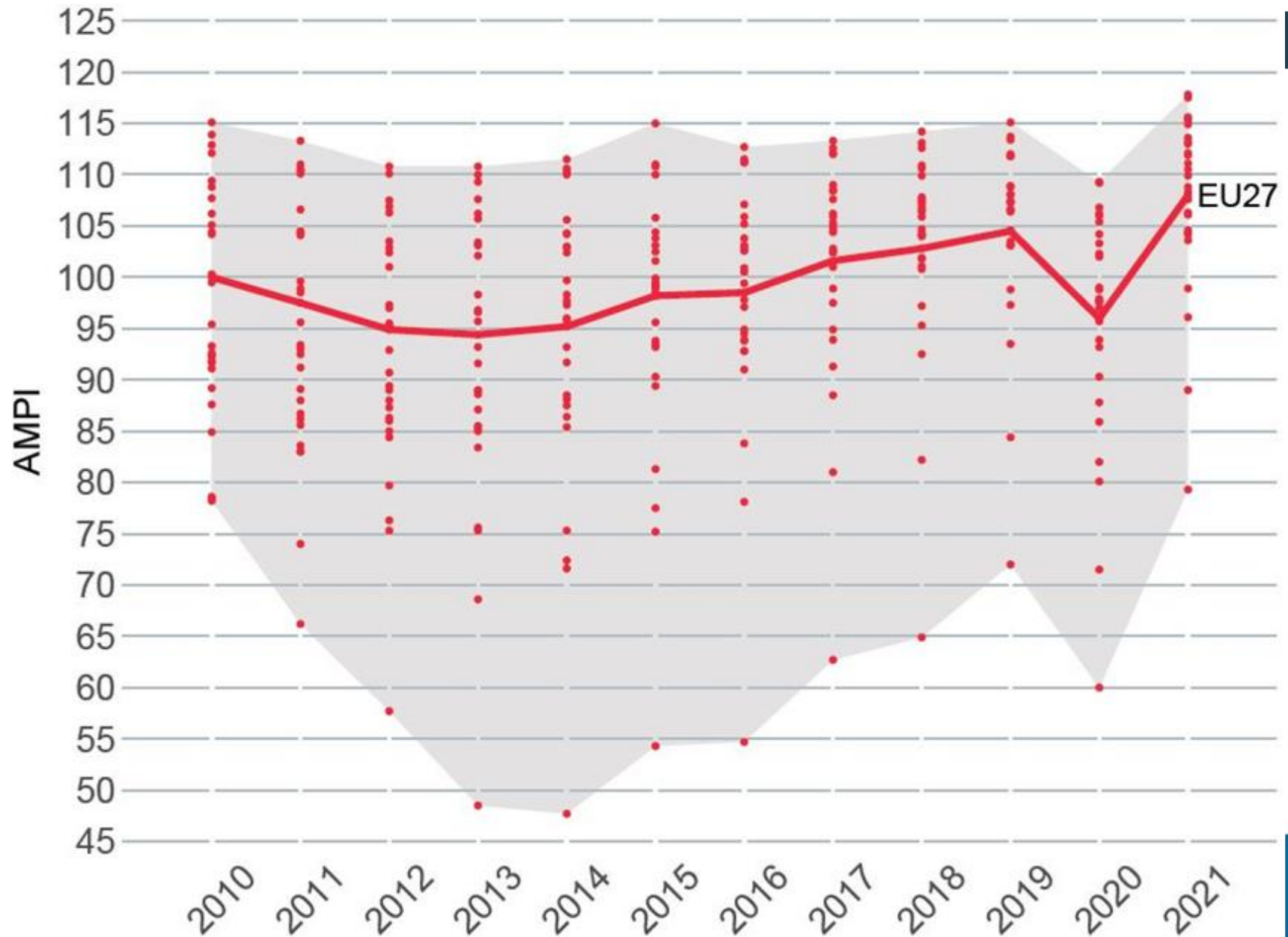
ECONOMIC WELL BEING	Standard deviation	EU 27 AMPI	TOP 5 AMPI	BOTTOM 5 AMPI	TOP 5 - BOTTOM 5
2010	10.1	100.0	111.9	83.2	28.7
2019	9.8	102.4	116.3	89.1	27.3
2021	9.9	105.8	120.1	92.2	27.9
Variation 2021-2010	-0.1	5.8	8.2	9.0	-0.7



Employment Quality		
Description	Unit	Polarity
Employment rate	% of population 20-64	+
Collective bargain coverage	%	+
Real labour productivity per person employed	% change comparing year Y with year Y-1 and as Index 2010	+
Gender employment gap	Percentage points	-
Long-term unemployment rate	% of active population	-
Labour market slack	%	-
Employment rates of recent graduates	% of population 20-34	+



Employment Quality



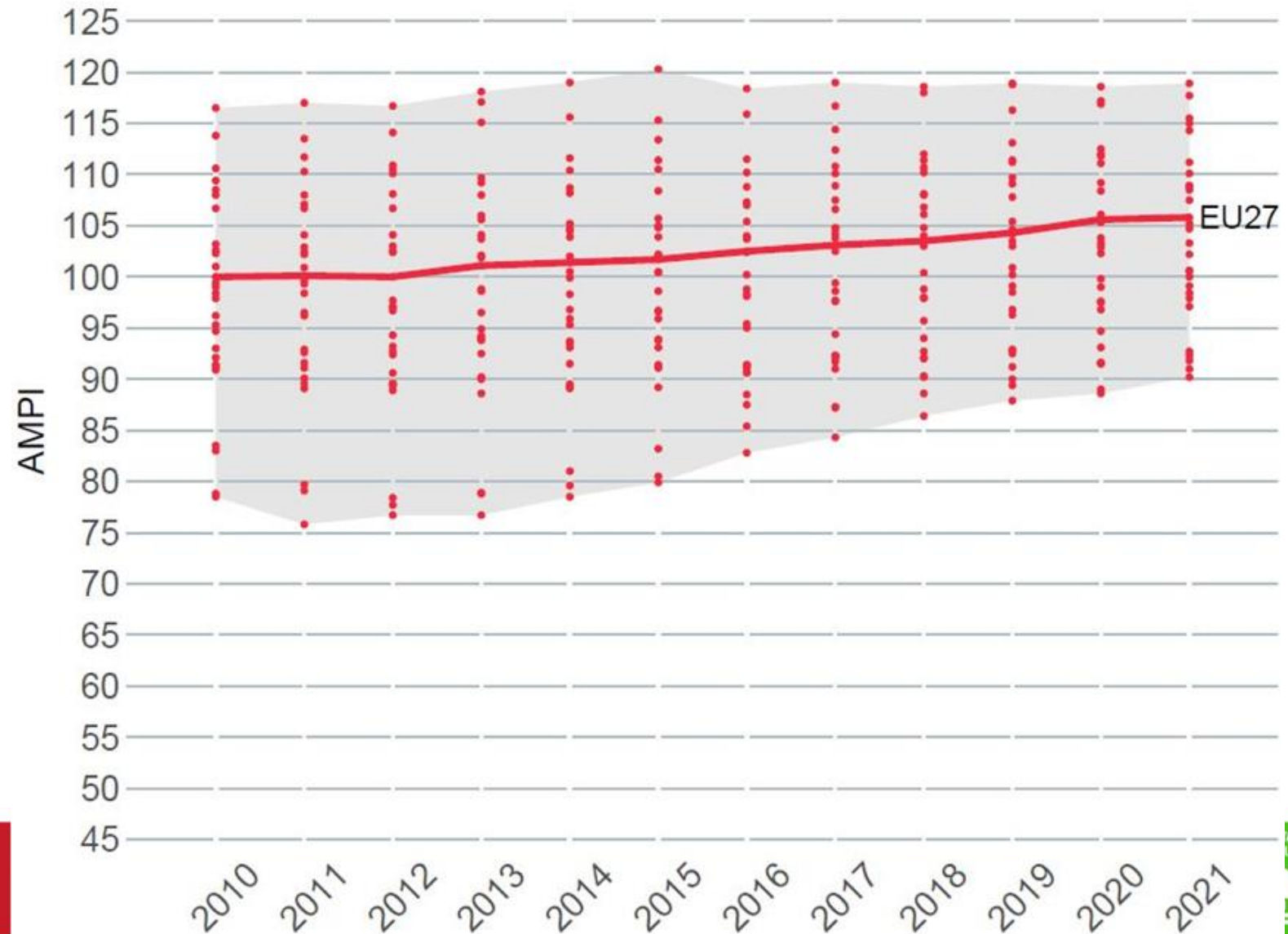
EMPLOYMENT QUALITY	Standard deviation	EU 27 AMPI	TOP 5 AMPI	BOTTOM 5 AMPI	TOP 5 - BOTTOM 5
2010	10.8	100.0	112.7	81.5	31.2
2019	8.9	104.5	113.2	89.2	24.0
2021	8.5	108.0	116.4	93.4	23.0
Variation 2021-2010	-2.3	8.0	3.7	11.8	-8.2



Labour Vulnerability		
Description	Unit	Polarity
People killed in accidents at work	per 100.000 employees	-
People 65 and over at risk of poverty or social exclusion	% of people 65-w	-
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training	% population 15-29	-
Involuntary part-time employment as percentage of the total part-time employment	%	-
Vulnerable employment (modeled ILO estimate)	% of total employment	-
Temporary contracts for people aged 20-64 years old	% of total employment	-
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	% of average gross hourly earnings of men	-
Female ratio of inactive population due to caring responsibilities	f/m ratio of inactive population 20-64	-
Adult participation in learning	% of population 25-64	+



Labour Vulnerability



LABOUR VULNERABILITY	Standard deviation	EU 27 AMPI	TOP 5 AMPI	BOTTOM 5 AMPI	TOP 5 - BOTTOM 5
2010	9.7	100.0	111.8	83.0	28.8
2019	8.9	104.3	115.7	90.2	25.5
2021	8.2	105.8	116.3	91.6	24.7
Variation 2021-2010	-1.5	5.8	4.5	8.7	-4.2



Final recommendations

- To rewrite the Target 1 of the Social Pillar Action Plan, by integrating the numerical target of employment by 2030 with targets related to decent jobs by 2030, in line with target 8.5 of Agenda 2030, and adopt a related set of indicators to measure the Target (such as the framework illustrated in the previous chapter B.). In addition, a quantitative target for reducing inequality among Member States could be included using the Top 5- Bottom 5 index shown in chapter B in order to accelerate the convergence process between the south and north of the European Union, which still show particularly uneven trends and performance.



Final recommendations

- The EU must strengthen its policy instruments to ensure that the above indications are followed by Member States, making the achievement of quantitative targets mandatory for member states, as well as the set up of a monitoring system for policies implemented at country level that is capable to assess the impact of public policies on the achievement of these targets.
- Territorialisation of quantitative targets by defining a different threshold for each Member State and internal region where appropriate.



Thank you for your attention

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