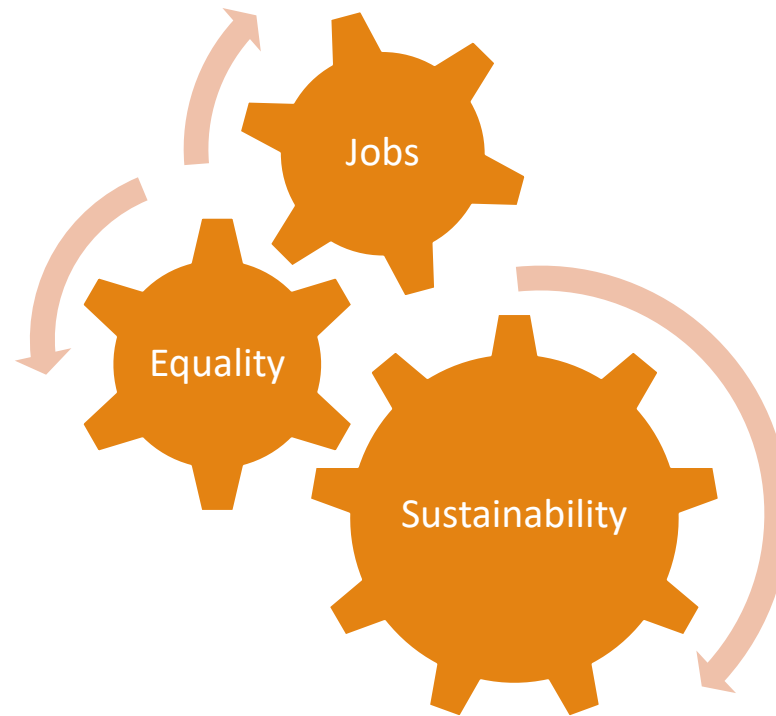
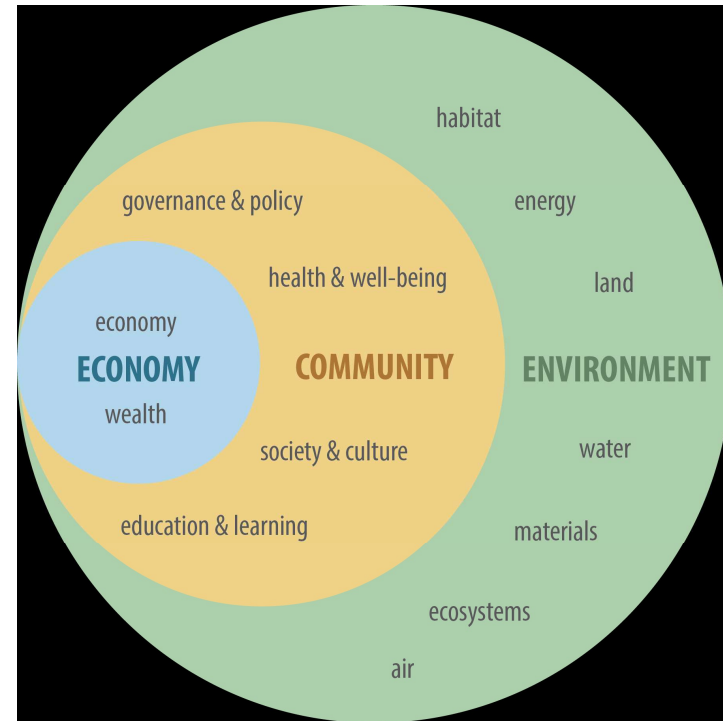


Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth



Overview





Two models- Both show the interconnected nature of the planet, people, and the economy.
 This SDG focuses on the economic component and the connections to the other two



Facts

The global unemployment rate in 2017 was 5.6%, down from 6.4% in 2000

Men earn 12.5% more than women in 40 out of 45 countries with data.

Despite their increasing presence in public life, women continue to do 2.6 times the unpaid care and domestic work that men do.

470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labor market between 2016 and 2030



8.1

Target

- 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**

Indicators

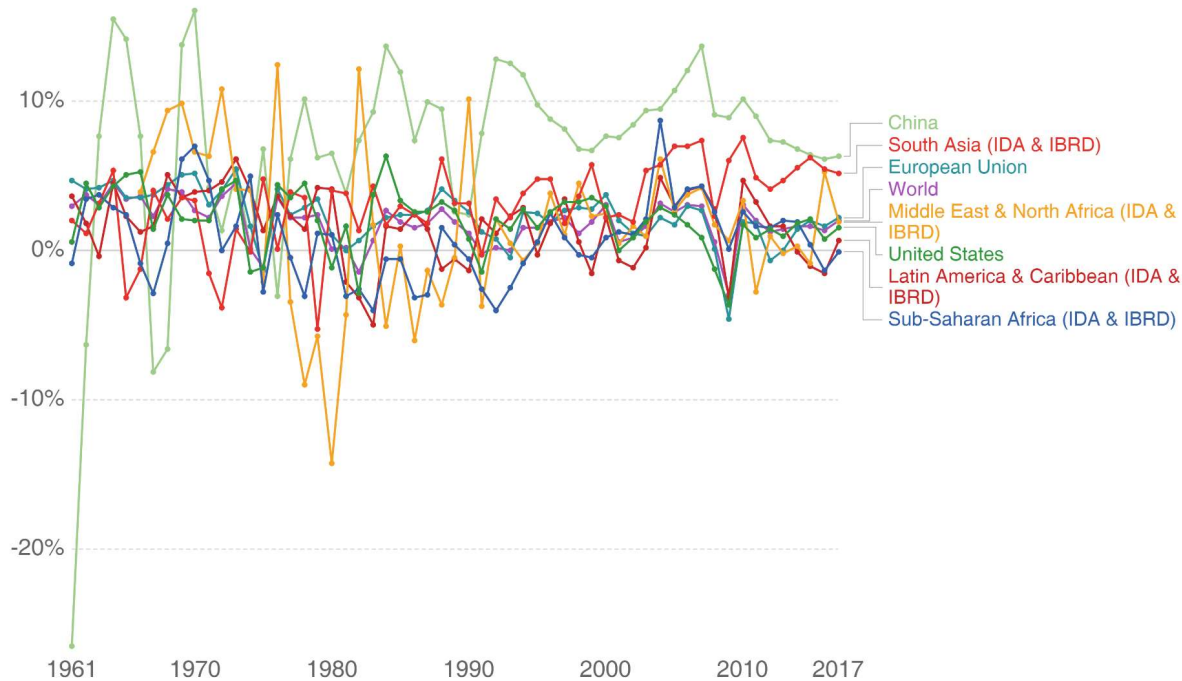
- Annual **growth rate** of real GDP per capita

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg8>

Annual growth of GDP per capita

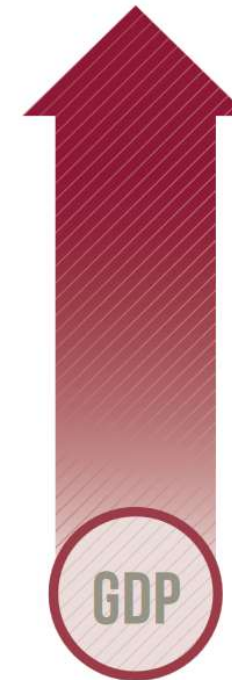
Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Our World
in Data



Source: World Bank

CC BY



REAL GDP
GREW BY
4.8%
ANNUALLY
IN LDCs
(2010–2017),
LESS THAN THE
**7% SDG
TARGET**

- Looking at percentage growth
- China has drastically increased their gdp for many years and South Asia recently
- Sub Saharan Africa has tended to be lower than world average
- World average has hovered mostly at a few percentages of growth



8.2

Target

- Achieve higher levels of **economic productivity** through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

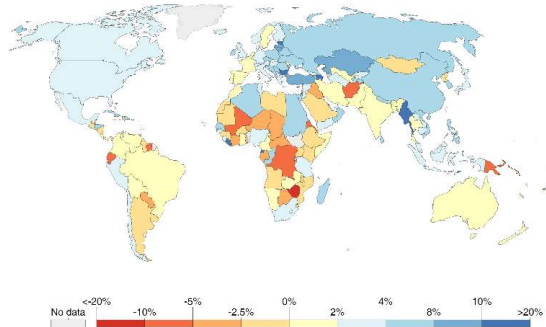
Indicators

- Annual growth rate of real **GDP per employed person**

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg8>

Growth rate of real GDP per employed person, 2000

Annual change in real gross domestic product (GDP) per employed person. Real GDP is adjusted for price changes and inflation.

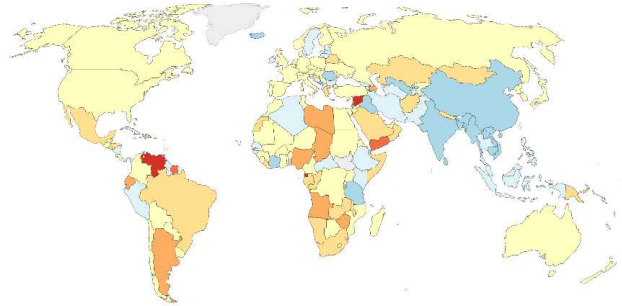


Source: UN Statistics Division

CC BY

Growth rate of real GDP per employed person, 2016

Annual change in real gross domestic product (GDP) per employed person. Real GDP is adjusted for price changes and inflation.

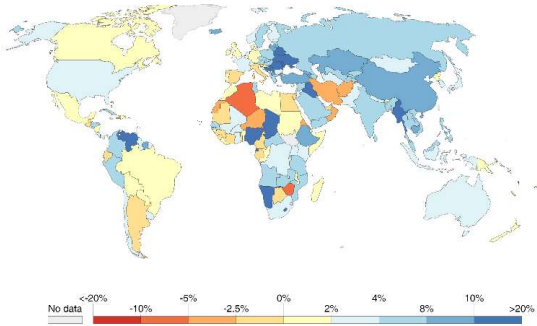


Source: UN Statistics Division

CC BY

Growth rate of real GDP per employed person, 2004

Annual change in real gross domestic product (GDP) per employed person. Real GDP is adjusted for price changes and inflation.

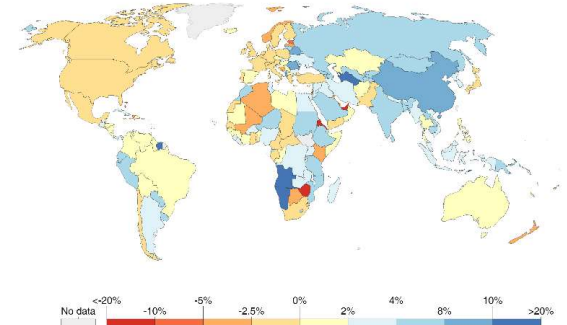


Source: UN Statistics Division

CC BY

Growth rate of real GDP per employed person, 2008

Annual change in real gross domestic product (GDP) per employed person. Real GDP is adjusted for price changes and inflation.

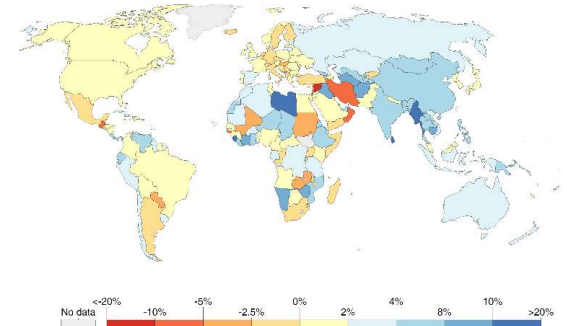


Source: UN Statistics Division

CC BY

Growth rate of real GDP per employed person, 2012

Annual change in real gross domestic product (GDP) per employed person. Real GDP is adjusted for price changes and inflation.



Source: UN Statistics Division

CC BY

Has been all over the place between positive and negative 20%



8.3

Target

- 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

Indicators

- Proportion of informal **employment in non-agriculture** employment, by sex

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg8>

Informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment) by sex, Bolivia

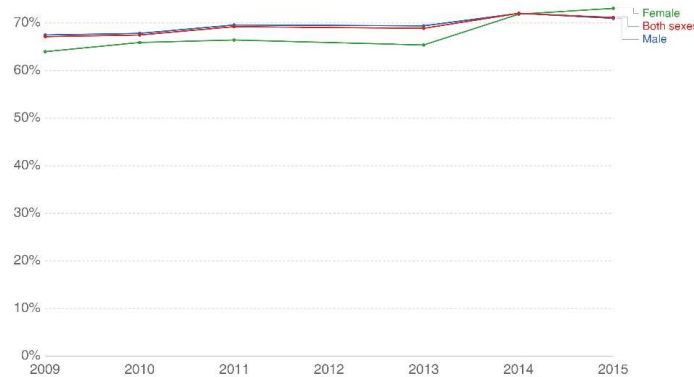
Employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex. This includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter. Self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers and home-base workers, regardless of size, are all considered enterprises.



Source: World Bank CC BY

Informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment) by sex, Pakistan

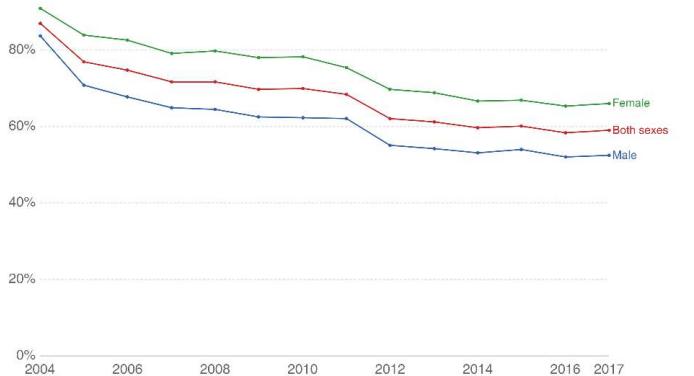
Employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex. This includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter. Self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers and home-base workers, regardless of size, are all considered enterprises.



Source: World Bank CC BY

Informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment) by sex, Peru

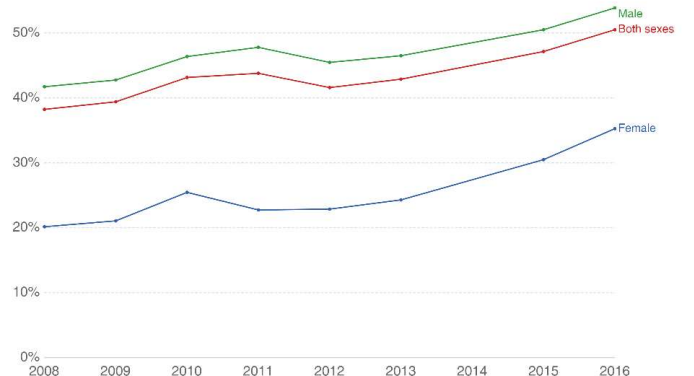
Employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex. This includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter. Self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers and home-base workers, regardless of size, are all considered enterprises.



Source: World Bank CC BY

Informal employment (% of non-agricultural employment) by sex, Egypt

Employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex. This includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter. Self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers and home-base workers, regardless of size, are all considered enterprises.



Source: World Bank CC BY

Can see some example countries from regions. Most tend to be at least 60%

Female vs male working outside of agriculture varies by country since many men work in agriculture in some countries



8.4

Target

- Improve progressively, through 2030, global **resource efficiency** in consumption and production and endeavor to **decouple economic growth from environmental degradation**, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

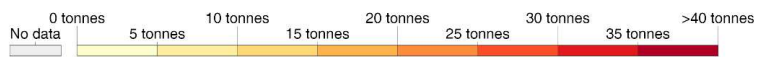
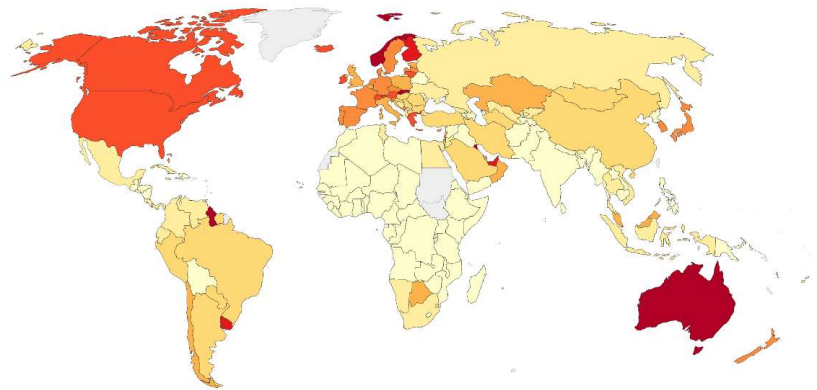
Indicators

- **Material footprint**, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
- Domestic **material consumption**, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg8>

Material footprint per capita, 2010

The total material footprint (MF) is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores, measured in tonnes per person per year.

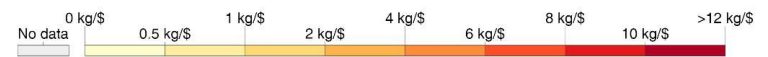
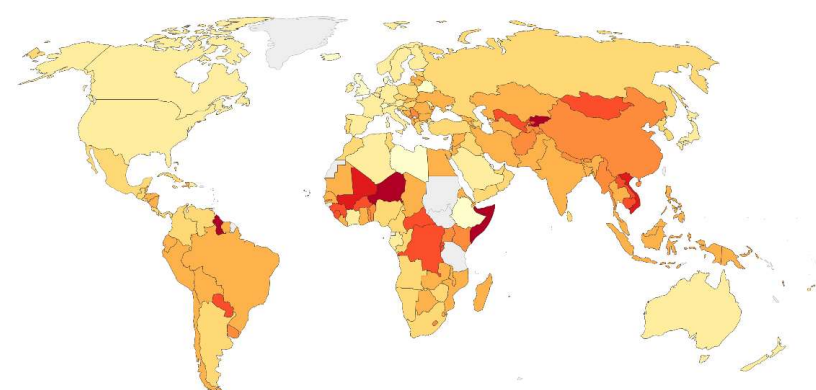


Source: UN Statistics Division

CC BY

Material footprint per unit of GDP, 2010

Material Footprint (MF) is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores. This is measured as kilograms of material per US\$.



Source: UN Statistics Division

CC BY

Footprint- biomass, fossil fuels, and metal and non-metal ores

Developed countries are using the most resources per person, but are bringing in the money with those resources



8.5

Target

- 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

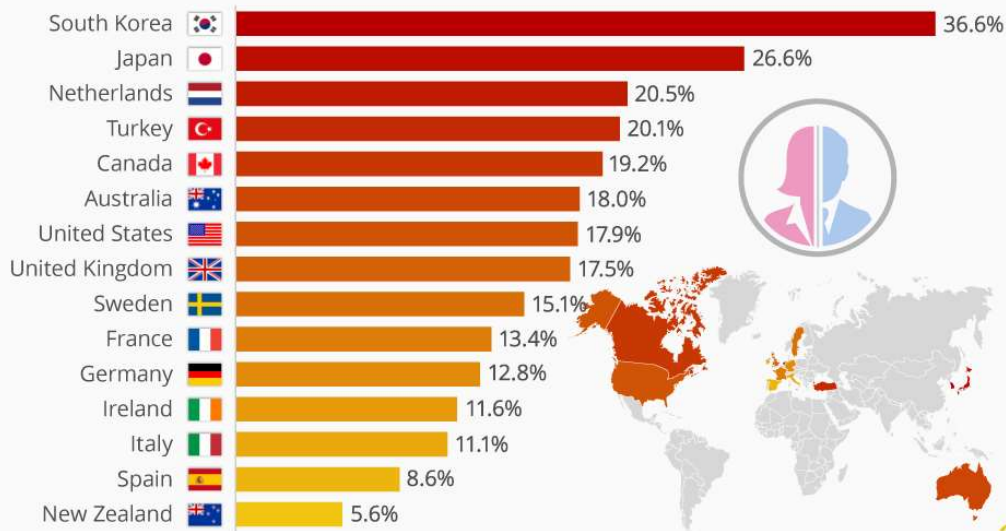
Indicators

- Average **hourly earnings** of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
- **Unemployment rate**, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Gender Pay Gap

The Gender Pay Gap In Developed Nations Visualized

% difference in full-time earnings between men/women in selected OECD nations*



*as a % of the earnings of men, latest available year
@StatistaCharts Source: OECD

statista

As of 2016, not much change since

Reasons

- Occupational segregation
- Bias against working mothers
- Direct pay discrimination

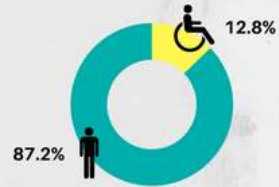
<https://www.aauw.org/research/the-simple-truth-about-the-gender-pay-gap/>

Source : 2017 Disability Statistics Annual Report

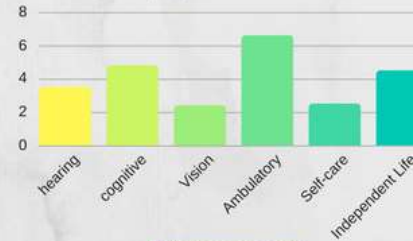
Created by www.RehaDesign.com

U.S. Disability Statistics

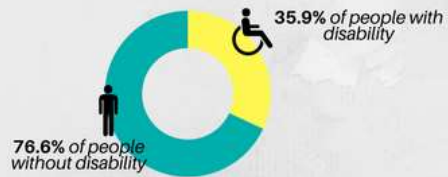
% People with and without disability



% Type of Disability on total of population



% Employed (ages 18-64)



Average salary



% Disability per group of age



% People in poverty



Lowest % disability
Utah
9.9%

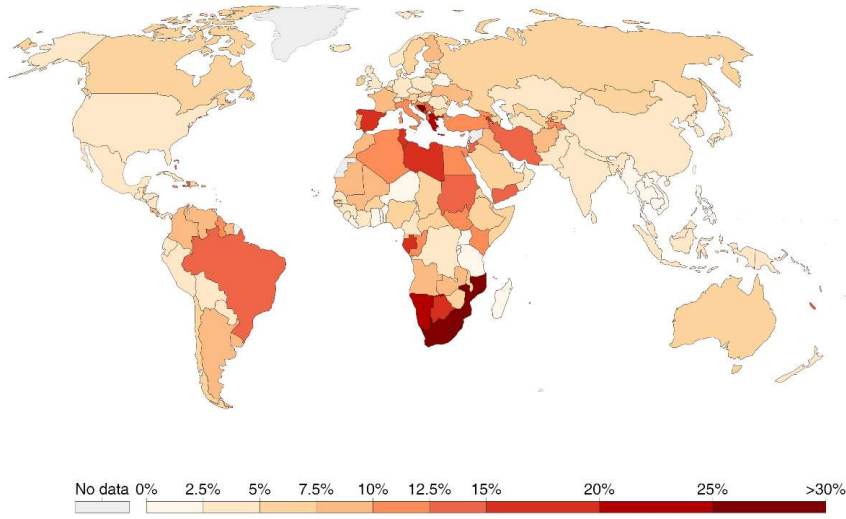
Highest % disability
West Virginia
20.1%



Unemployment rate (% of total labour force), 2017

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Our World in Data



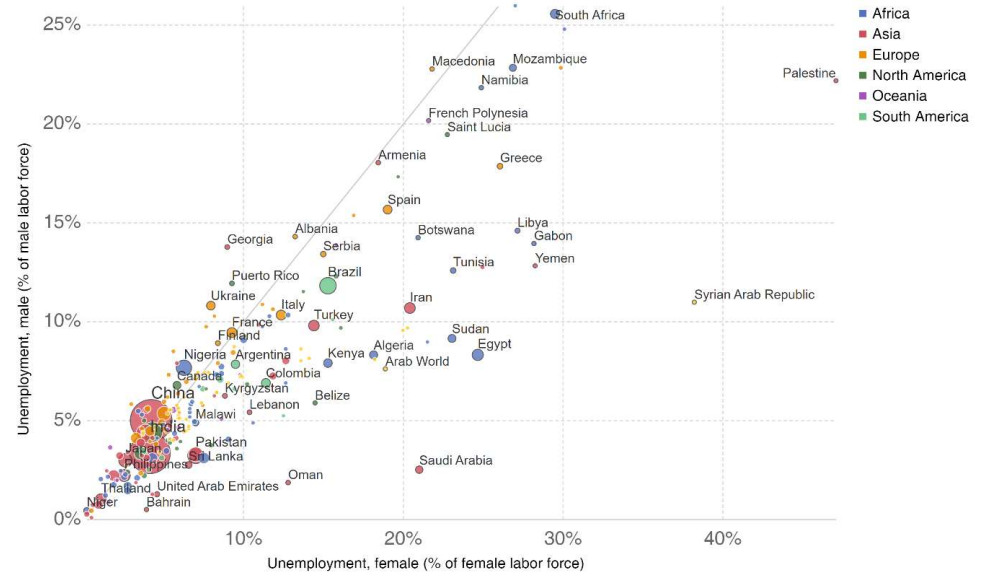
Source: World Bank

CC BY

Unemployment rate of males vs. females, 2017

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Our World in Data



Source: World Bank

CC BY

Worldwide unemployment statistics

<https://www.bls.gov/news.release/disabl.nr0.htm>



8.6

Target

- By 2020, substantially reduce the **proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**

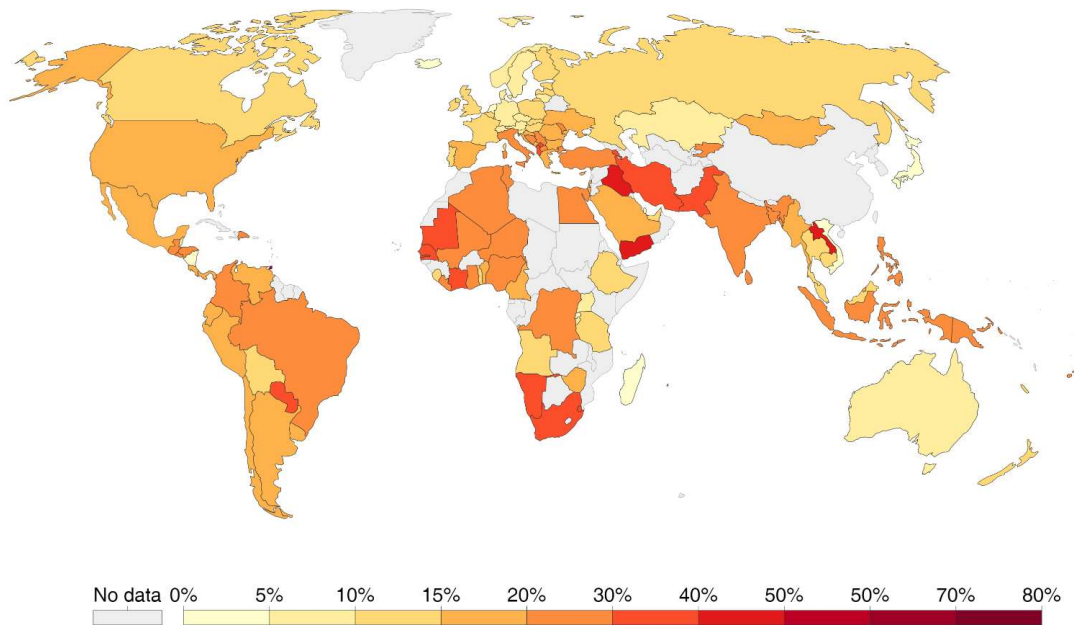
Indicators

- Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population), 2015

Our World
in Data

Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the proportion of young people (aged 15-29) who are not in education, employment, or training.



Source: World Bank

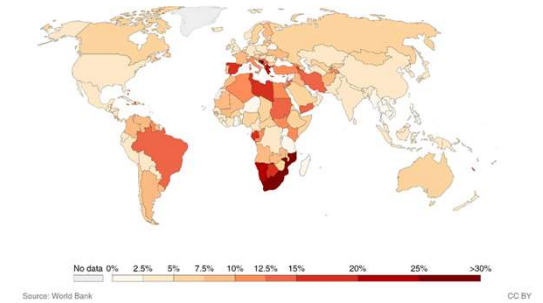
CC BY

Somewhat mirrors overall unemployment logically.

Unemployment rate (% of total labour force), 2017

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

Our World
in Data



Source: World Bank

CC BY



8.7

Target

- 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

Indicators

- Proportion and number of **children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour**, by sex and age



Child Labor

- Highest Numbers in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Number of children in armed conflicts have risen to 300,000 over the past decade
- Most children work on farms that produce consumer products such as cocoa, coffee, cotton, rubber and other crops
- 20 million child workers are employed in factories that make garments, carpets, toys, matches and hand-rolled cigarettes.



Target

- By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote **sustainable tourism** that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicators

- **Tourism direct GDP** as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
- Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex

255 million jobs from tourism **\$6.3** trillion direct contribution to GDP or 9% of GDP

4% annual growth rate, bringing it to 10% of global GDP, or \$10 trillion **#1** export in 60 countries

66% & 90% percentage of US/Australian & British travelers, respectively that consider protection of the environment & support for local communities as the hotel's responsibility

PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATE 2012-2013, direct contribution to GDP

St. Kitts, Montenegro, Qatar, Madagascar, Fiji

EVEN IN A RECESSION, tourism grew 3% with expected growth of 4.8% by 2022, creating 48 million jobs!

BENEFITS OF ECO-TOURISM

- Local communities work harder to protect natural resources as they see an influx of tourist activities
- Governments seek to maintain economic booms from tourism activities
- Education & awareness increases through cultural exchange
- Local businesses benefit from tourism activities by increased traffic and exposure
- Creates more environmentally and socially aware people
- Indirect growth in other markets that support tourism, such as transportation & art attractions

ESPECIALLY IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

"Primary source of foreign exchange earnings in **46/49** Least Developed Countries (LDC)"

80% of low income countries include tourism in their Poverty Reduction Strategies

GREAT GREEN DESTINATIONS

Lowering environmental impact on local communities is high on the holiday agenda. The key drivers to

STAYING GREEN...

Daintree Ecotourism & Spa, Australia
 Rainforest spa
 Six Senses Laamu, Maldives
 Luxury spa
 Hotel Mocking Bird Hill, Jamaica
 Local life
 Tierra Patagonia Hotel & Spa, Chile
 Natural luxury
 Apani Dhara, India
 Local life
 Lapita Community Escape, Conservation
 Local life
 Milla Mountain Retreat, Greece
 Local life
 Conservation, Costa Rica
 Lapa Rios Ecotourism, Costa Rica
 Luxury camping
 Whitedog, Switzerland
 Adhara Amalal, Egypt
 Desert luxury
 Amani Dhara, India
 Local life

ISSUES DRIVING ECOTOURISM

- 30%** Travellers would choose a destination because it is eco-friendly
- 58%** Conde Nast Traveller readers say their hotel choice is influenced by support the hotel gives to the local community
- Costa Rica** is the most popular destination for travellers interested in an eco-friendly trip
- 66%** Consumers around the world say they prefer to buy from companies that give back to society
- 93%** Conde Nast Traveller readers say travel companies should be responsible for protecting the environment
- 90%** U.S. Travellers say they'd choose environmentally conscious hotels if price and amenities were similar to those at non-sustainable, non-green hotels



8.10

Target

- Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to **encourage and expand access to banking**, insurance and financial services for all

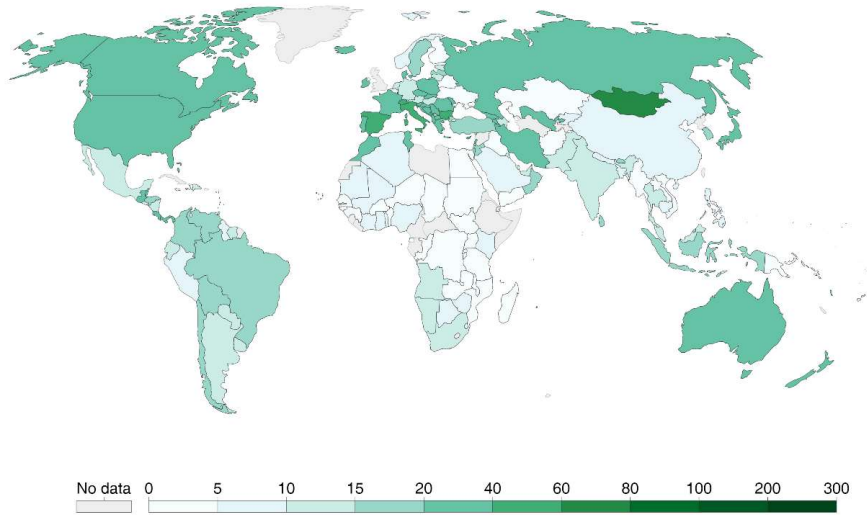
Indicators

- Number of **commercial bank branches** and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with **an account at a bank** or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg8>

Number of commercial bank branches (per 100,000 adults), 2017

Commercial bank branches are retail locations of resident commercial banks and other resident banks that function as commercial banks to provide financial services to customers.



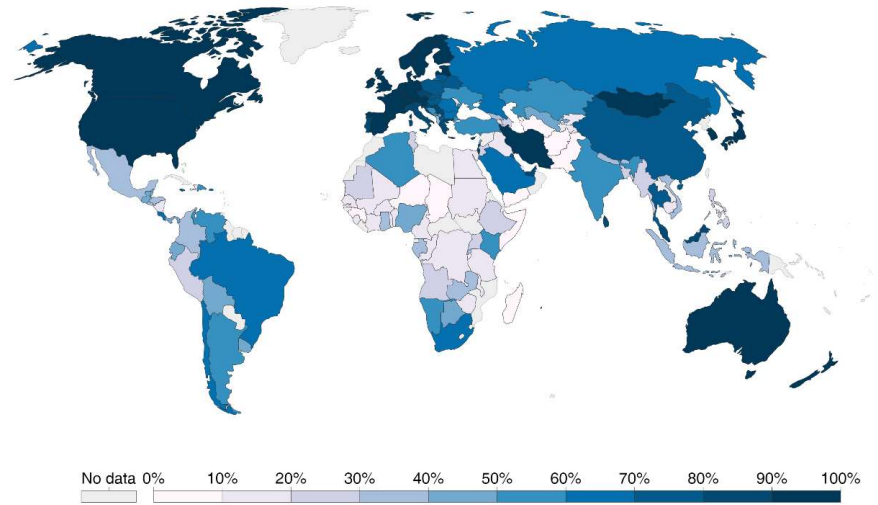
Source: World Bank

CC BY

Developed countries have rates of 30 or so per 100,000 while less developed is less than 10

Share of adults with account at a financial institution, 2014

Account at a financial institution denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution. This is shown for those aged 15 and older.



Source: World Bank

CC BY

At or near 100% of people have bank accounts in developed world while it is more rare for developing



8.A

Target

- **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

Indicators

- **Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements**

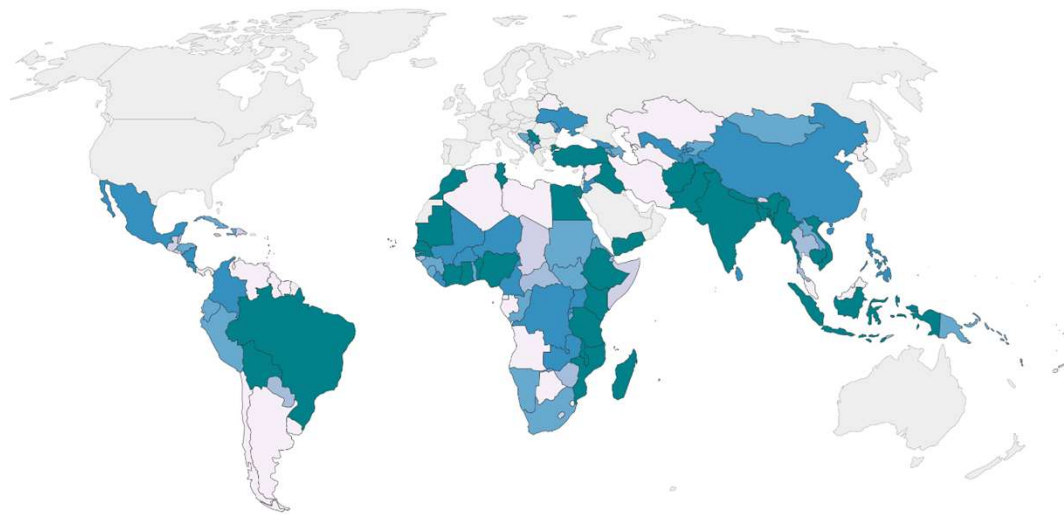
Total official flows commitments for Aid for Trade, by recipient, 2017

Gross disbursements and commitments of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for aid for trade. This is measured in constant 2017 US\$.



Donations from wealthier nations to developing to help with trade

Ranges up to 2.95 billion in Indonesia



Source: UN Statistics Division

CC BY



8.B

Target

- By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for **youth employment** and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Indicators

- Total government spending in **social protection and employment programmes** as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP

Steady State Economy

Neoclassical Economic Theory-

- Economic growth is goal
- True for developing nations

Ecological Economics-

- Relationship of ecosystems and economic systems.
- Three primary goals: sustainability, equity, and efficiency

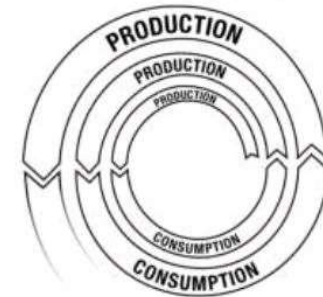
Developed nations should aim for steady state for sustainability

- Stable or mildly fluctuating levels in population and consumption of energy and materials.
- Birth rates equal death rates, and production rates equal depreciation rates
- Shift from growth at national scale to local: more neighborly, more resilient, and more secure

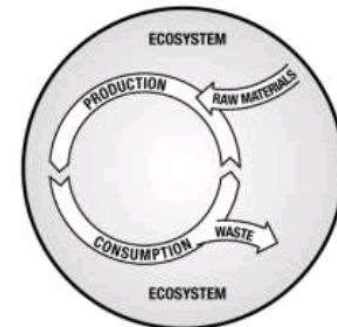
Argument for steady state economies in developed nations:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WIG33QtLRyA>

Standard (Growth) Economy diagram



Steady State Economy diagram



Circular Economy

Explanation:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zCRKvDyyHml>

3 Main concepts

- Design out waste and pollution
- Keep products and materials in use
- Regenerate natural systems

Technical cycles

- Recover and restore products through reuse, repair, remanufacture or as last resort recycling

Biological cycles

- Natural cycles like composting or anaerobic digestion



South Africa Development

It has one of the highest unemployment rates.

Their largest revenue is from exporting raw natural resources like gold ore.

- If they manufactured the natural resources into something like jewelry, then there would be more jobs and more revenue.

However, then there are more environmental detriments as well.

Investing in education to grow knowledge based industries is the most productive and sustainable.

Also, growing the tourism industry because the land needs to stay beautiful and clean for that to be attractive and brings in a lot of revenue.



<http://www.saep.org/media/docs/123444107312.pdf>

Ted Talks

Think globally, act locally: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SpIxzBpGU0>

