

SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth (statistical annex)

Statistics Explained

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (statistical annex)

Data extracted in May 2021.



EU trend of SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth

This article provides an overview of statistical data on SDG 8 'Decent work and economic growth' in the [European Union \(EU\)](#) . It is based on the set of EU SDG indicators for monitoring of progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an EU context.

This article is part of a [set of statistical articles](#) , which are based on the [Eurostat](#) publication 'Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2021 edition' . This report is the fifth edition of Eurostat's series of monitoring reports on sustainable development, which provide a quantitative assessment of progress of the EU towards the SDGs in an EU context.

Indicator	Long-term trend (past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
Sustainable economic growth		
Real GDP		
Investment share of GDP		
Resource productivity (*)		
Employment		
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET)		
Employment rate		
Long-term unemployment rate		
Inactive population due to caring responsibilities (*)	(1)(2)	(1)
Decent work		
People killed in accidents at work	:	
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (*)	:	

(*) Multi-purpose indicator.

(1) Trend refers to evolution of gender gap.

- (2) Past 13-year period.

Table 1: Indicators measuring progress towards SDG 8, EU

Symbol	With quantitative target	Without quantitative target
	Trends for indicators marked with this 'target' symbol are calculated against an official and quantified EU policy target. In this case the arrow symbols should be interpreted according to the left-hand column below. Trends for all other indicators should be interpreted according to the right-hand column below.	
	Significant progress towards the EU target	Significant progress towards SD objectives
	Moderate progress towards the EU target	Moderate progress towards SD objectives
	Insufficient progress towards the EU target	Moderate movement away from SD objectives
	Movement away from the EU target	Significant movement away from SD objectives
:	Calculation of trend not possible (for example) time series too short)	

Table 2: Explanation of symbols for indicating progress towards SD objectives and targets

Real GDP

LONG TERM
2005-2020



SHORT TERM
2015-2020



Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of economic activity and is often used as a proxy for changes in a country's material living standards. It refers to the value of total final output of goods and services produced by an economy within a certain time period. Real GDP per capita is calculated as the ratio of real GDP (GDP adjusted for inflation) to the average population of the same year and is based on rounded figures.

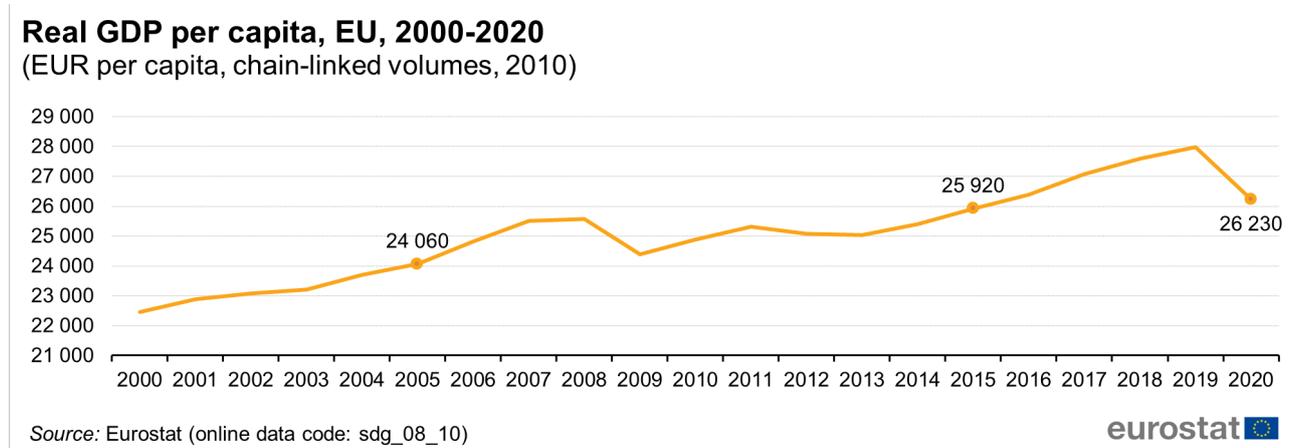


Figure 1: Real GDP per capita, EU, 2000-2020 (EUR per capita, chain-linked volumes, 2010) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): 0.6 % per year in the period 2005–2020; 0.2 % per year in the period 2015–2020. Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_10)

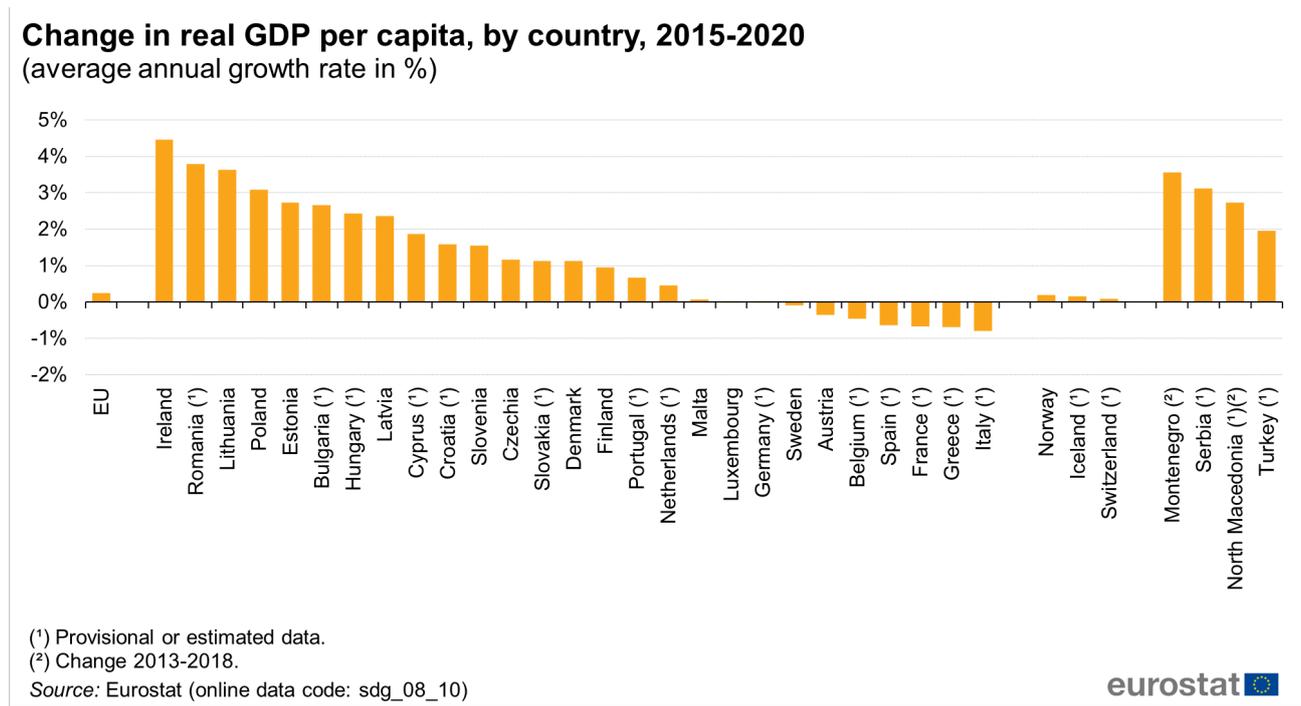


Figure 2: Change in real GDP per capita, by country, 2015-2020 (average annual growth rate in %) Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_10)

Investment share of GDP

LONG TERM
2005-2020



SHORT TERM
2015-2020



Investment share of GDP measures the investment for the total economy, government and business, as well as household sectors. The indicator is calculated as the share of GDP used for gross investment. It is defined as **gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)** expressed as a percentage of GDP for the government, business and households sectors.

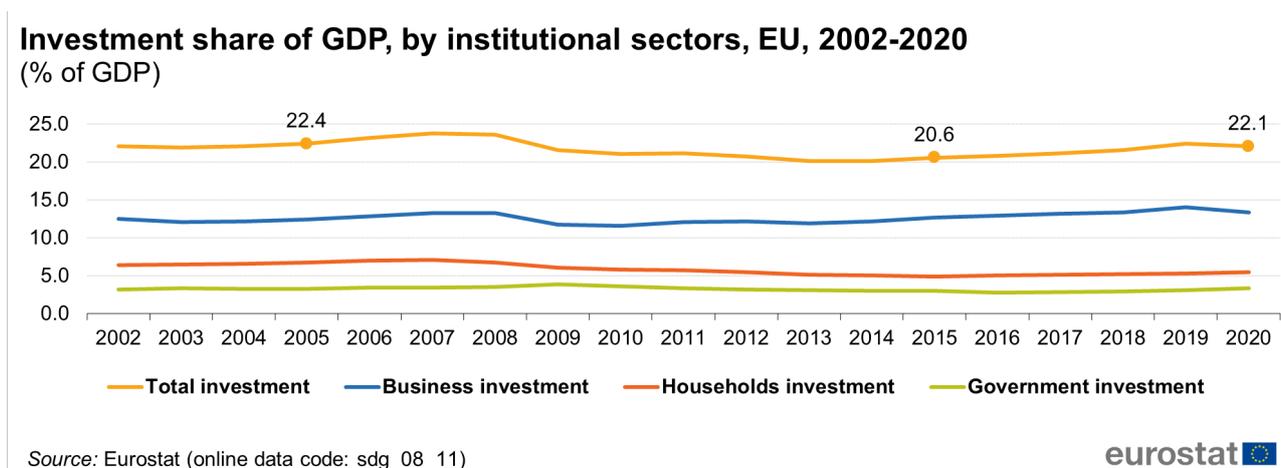
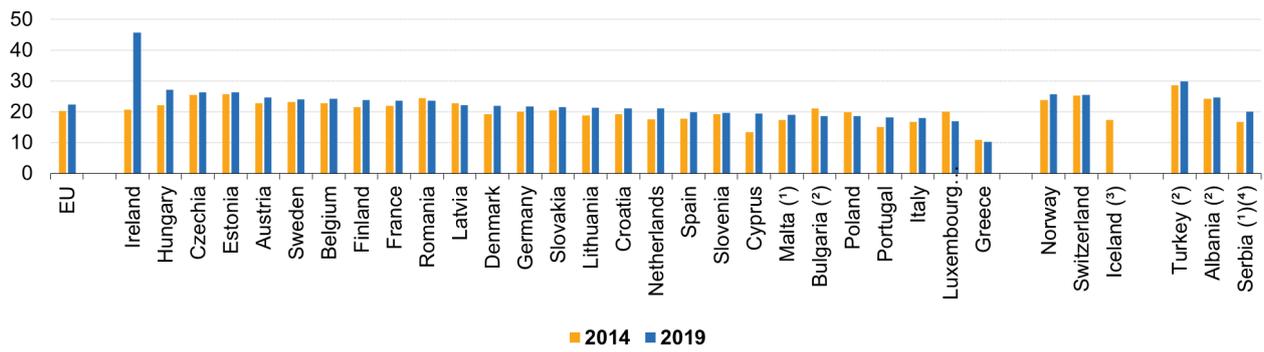


Figure 3: Investment share of GDP, by institutional sectors, EU, 2002-2020 (% of GDP) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for total investment: – 0.1 % per year in the period 2005–2020; 1.4 % per year in the period 2015–2020. Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_11)

Investment share of GDP, by country, 2014 and 2019 (% of GDP)



(¹) 2018 data (instead of 2019).

(²) 2017 data (instead of 2019).

(³) No data for 2019.

(⁴) 2015 data (instead of 2014).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_11)

eurostat

Figure 4: Investment share of GDP, by country, 2014 and 2019 (% of GDP) Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_11)

Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET)

LONG TERM
2005-2020

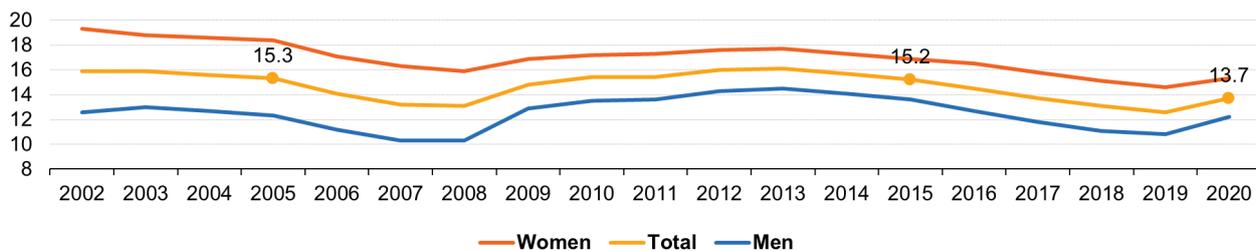


SHORT TERM
2015-2020



A considerable proportion of young people aged 15 to 29 in the EU are **economically inactive**. For some this is due to the pursuit of education and training. Others, however, have withdrawn from the **labour market** or are not entering it after leaving the education system. Those who struggle with the transition from education to work are captured by the statistics on **young people who are neither in employment (i.e. economically inactive or unemployed), education nor training (NEET rate)**. Data presented in this section stem from **EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)**.

Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by sex, EU, 2002-2020 (% of population aged 15 to 29)

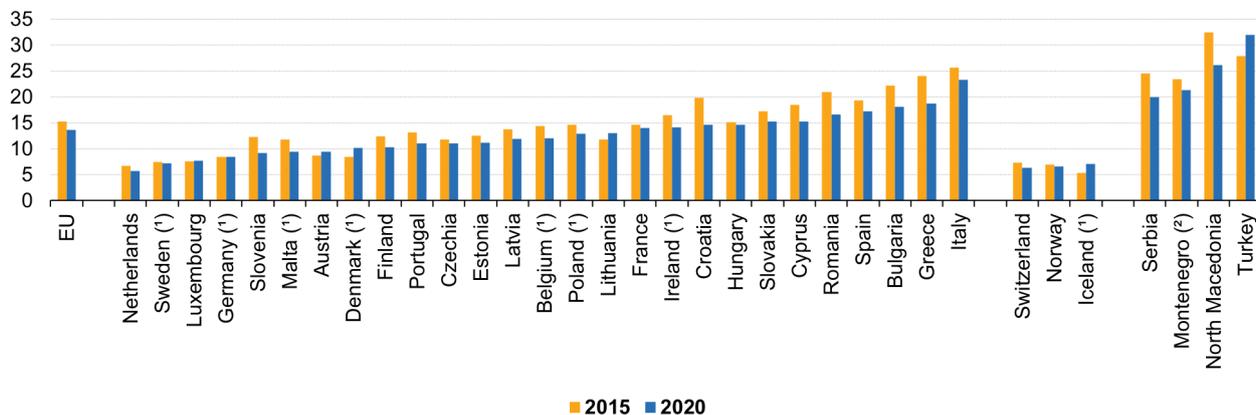


Note: Breaks in time series in 2003 and 2006.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_20)



Figure 5: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by sex, EU, 2002-2020 (% of population aged 15 to 29) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total: - 0.7 % per year in the period 2005–2020; - 2.1 % per year in the period 2015–2020. Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_20)

Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by country, 2015 and 2020 (% of population aged 15 to 29)



(*) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.
(*) 2019 data (instead of 2020).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_20)



Figure 6: Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), by country, 2015 and 2020 (% of population aged 15 to 29) Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_20)

Employment rate

LONG TERM
2005-2020



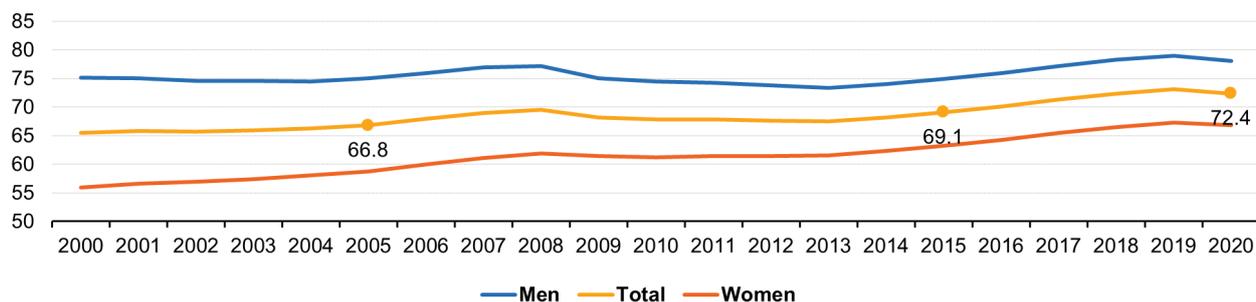
SHORT TERM
2015-2020



The [employment rate](#) is defined as the percentage of [employed persons](#) in relation to the comparable total population. The data analysed here focus on the population aged 20 to 64. Employed persons are defined as all persons who, during a reference week, worked at least one hour for pay or profit or were temporarily absent from such work. Data presented in this section stem from the [EU Labour Force Survey \(EU-LFS\)](#).

Employment rate, by sex, EU, 2000-2020

(% of population aged 20 to 64)



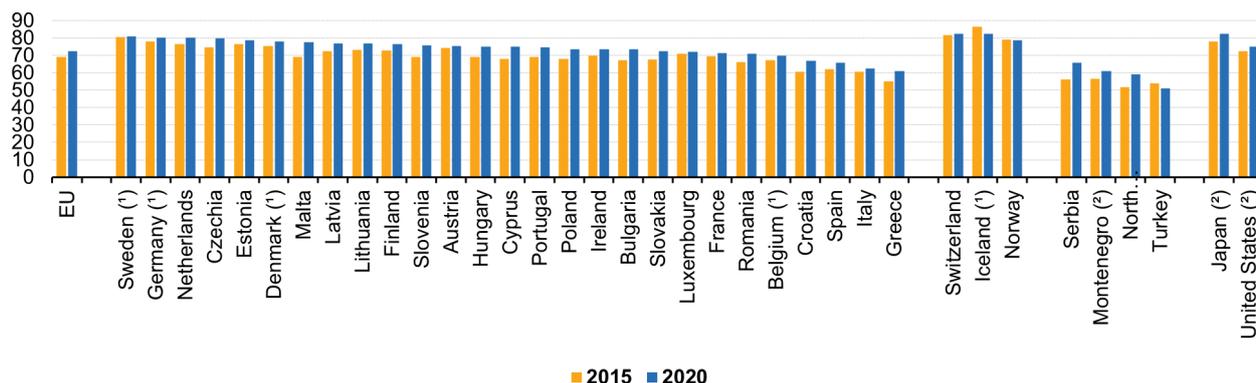
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_30)

eurostat

Figure 7: Employment rate, by sex, EU, 2000-2020 (% of population aged 20 to 64) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total: 0.5 % per year in the period 2005–2020; 0.9 % per year in the period 2015–2020. Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_30)

Employment rate, by country, 2015 and 2020

(% of population aged 20 to 64)



(1) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(2) 2019 data (instead of 2020).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_30)

eurostat

Figure 8: Employment rate, by country, 2015 and 2020 (% of population aged 20 to 64) Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_30)

Long-term unemployment rate

LONG TERM
2005-2020



SHORT TERM
2015-2020

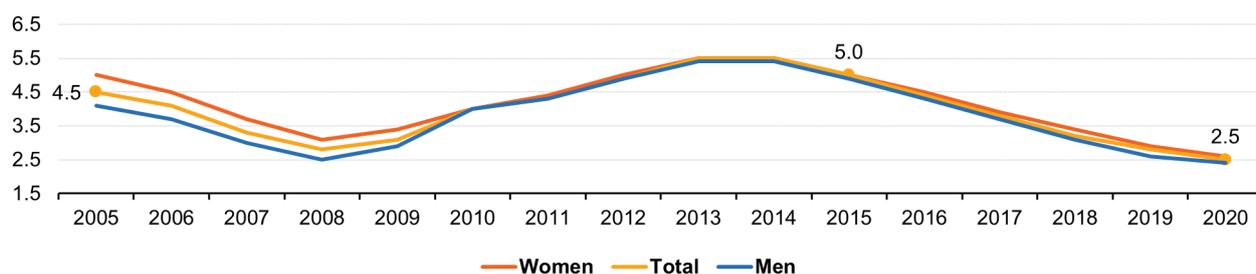


Long-term unemployment is measured for **economically active** people (which includes both employed and unemployed people) aged 15 to 74 who have been unemployed for 12 months or more. Long-term unemployment increases the risk of falling into poverty and has negative implications for society as a whole. Long-term unemployed people in the EU have about half the chance of finding **employment** as those who are short-term unemployed¹. Data presented in this section stem from the **EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)**.

¹European Commission (2016), **Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2015**, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, p. 13.

Long-term unemployment rate, by sex, EU, 2005-2020

(% of active population)



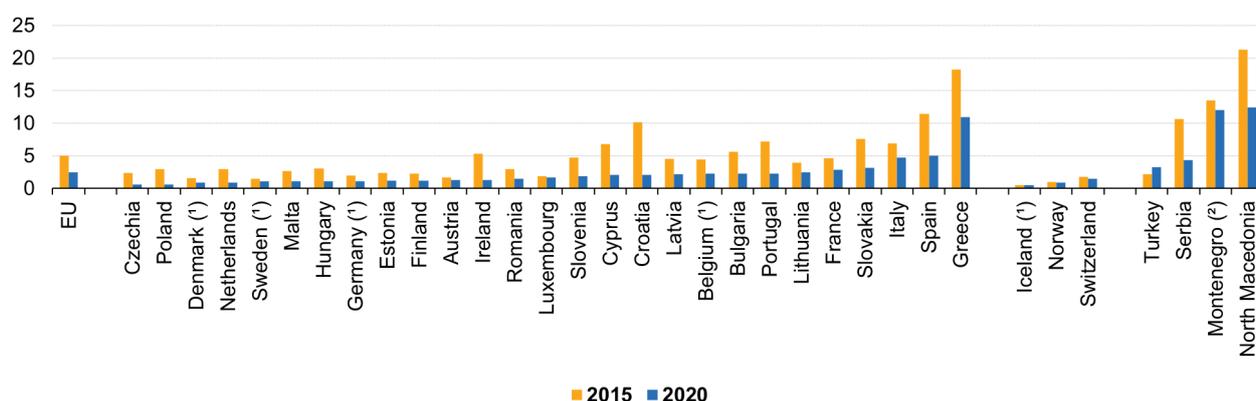
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_40)

eurostat

Figure 9: Long-term unemployment rate, by sex, EU, 2005-2020 (% of active population) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total: – 3.5 % per year in the period 2005–2020; – 12.9 % per year in the period 2015–2020. Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_40)

Long-term unemployment rate, by country, 2015 and 2020

(% of active population)



(*) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(*) 2019 data (instead of 2020).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_40)

eurostat

Figure 10: Long-term unemployment rate, by country, 2015 and 2020 (% of active population) Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_40)

LONG TERM



Time series too short

SHORT TERM

2013-2018

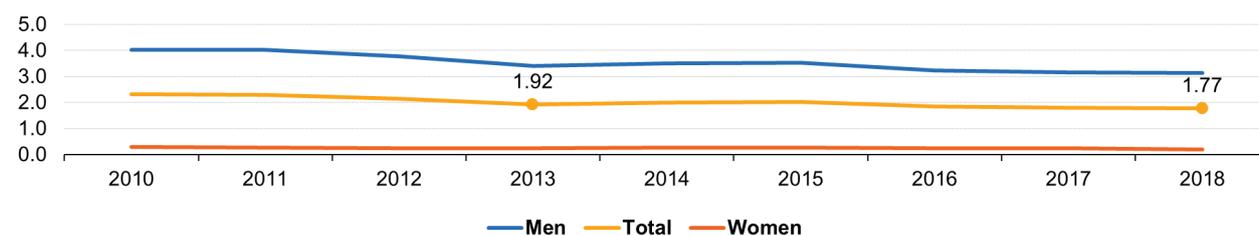


Fatal accidents at work are those occurring during the course of **employment** and leading to the death of the victim within one year; commuting accidents occurring between the home and the workplace are excluded. The incidence rate refers to the number of accidents per 100 000 persons in employment. Data presented in this section are collected in the framework of the administrative data collection ' [European Statistics on Accidents at Work \(ESAW\)](#) '2. As an exception, fatal accidents data for the Netherlands are derived from survey data, these data are not available from administrative sources.

²Eurostat (2013), [European Statistics on Accidents at Work \(ESAW\) - Summary methodology](#) , Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

People killed in accidents at work, EU, 2010-2018

(number per 100 000 employed persons)



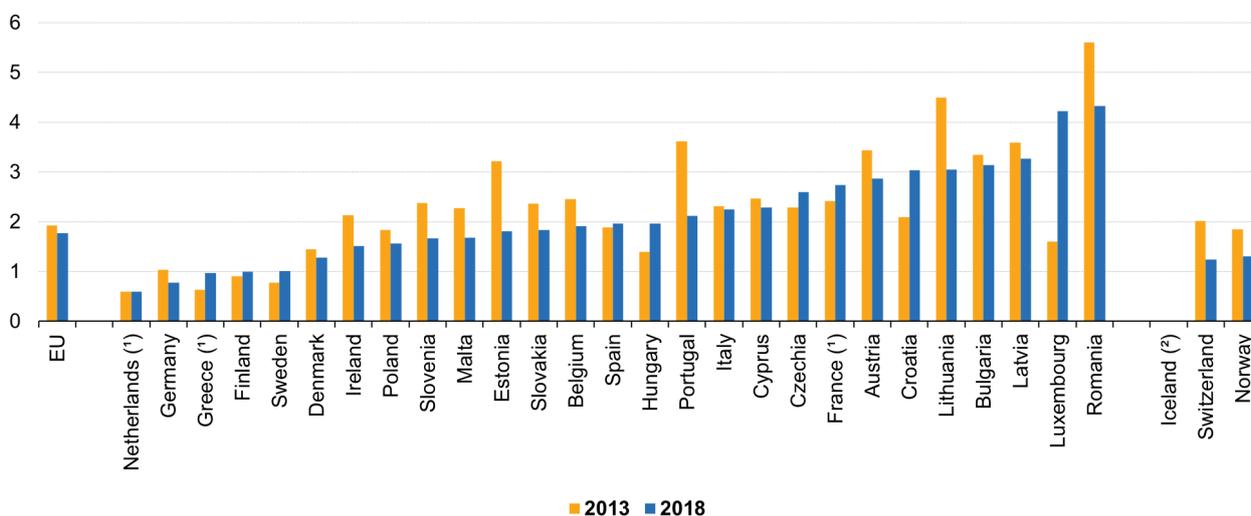
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_60)

eurostat

Figure 11: People killed in accidents at work, EU, 2010-2018 (number per 100 000 employed persons) Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the total: – 1.6 % per year in the period 2013–2018. Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_60)

People killed in accidents at work, by country, 2013 and 2018

(number per 100 000 employed persons)



(¹) Break(s) in time series between the two years shown.

(²) Zero cases in 2013; no data for 2018.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_08_60)

eurostat

Figure 12: People killed in accidents at work, by country, 2013 and 2018 (number per 100 000 employed persons) Source: Eurostat (sdg_08_60)

See also

- [All articles on sustainable development goals](#)

Database

- [Sustainable Development Indicators](#)

Dedicated section

- [Sustainable Development Indicators](#)

Methodology

More detailed information on EU SDG indicators for monitoring of progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as indicator relevance, definitions, methodological notes, background and potential linkages, can be found in the [introduction](#) of the publication '[Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2021 edition](#)' .