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SDG8

Decent work and Economic growth





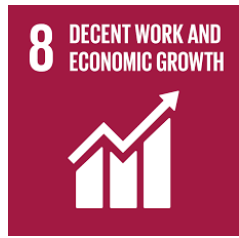
Economic growth is on track...

(Percentage)	Real GDP growth			
	2016	2017 ^b	2018 ^c	2019 ^c
East and North-East Asia^d	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.0
East and North-East Asia (excluding Japan)^d	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.9
China	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Hong Kong, China	2.0	3.8	3.3	3.5
Japan	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.8
Macao, China	-0.9	9.1	7.0	6.1
Mongolia	1.5	5.1	6.0	6.7
Republic of Korea	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9

Source: ESCAP



... yet it is **not translated** into jobs ...

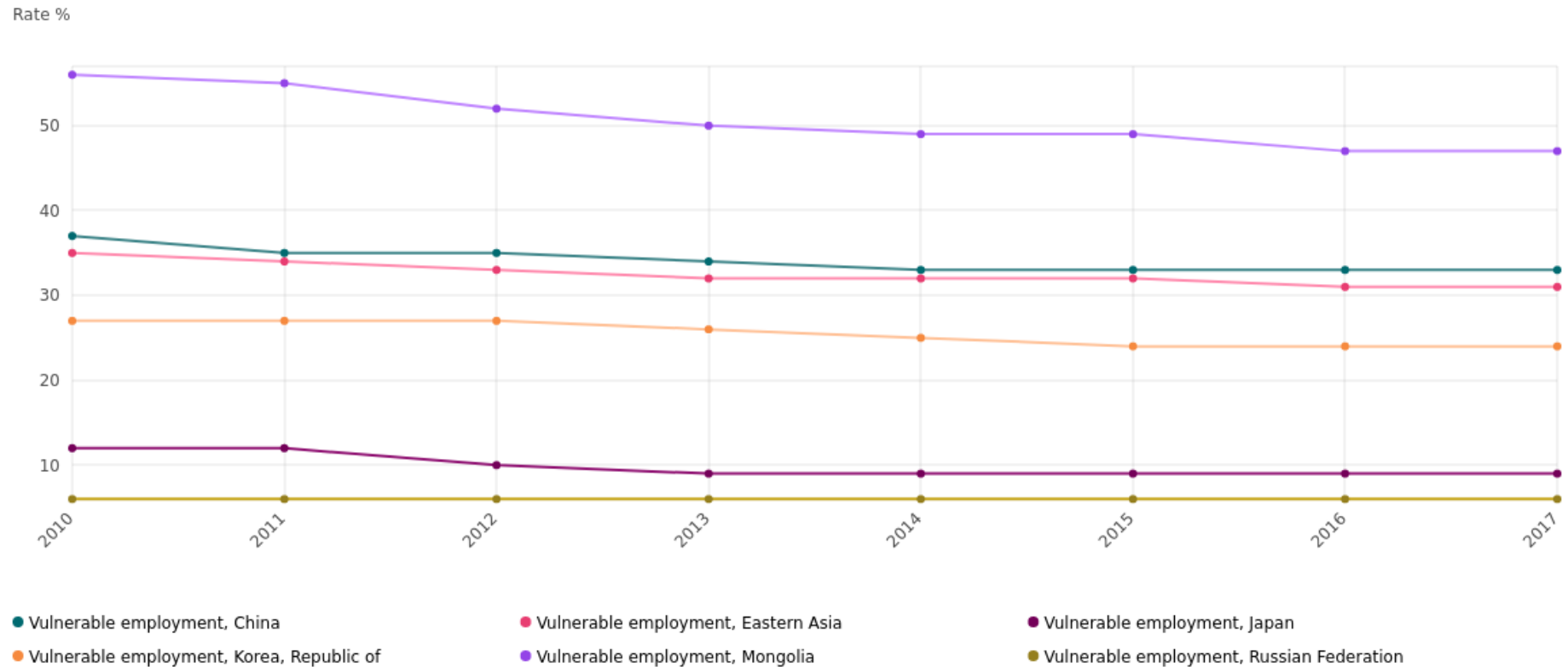


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...and **vulnerable** employment rate is high.



This dataset is harmonized and may, therefore, differ from nationally reported data. Data for 1991-2017 are estimates while data for 2018-2019 are projections.
 Source: International Labour Organization, ILO modelled estimates (ilo.org/wesodata)



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8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Asia and the Pacific region **accounts for...**

- 73 per cent of all victims of forced sexual exploitation,
- 64 per cent of those in forced labour exploitation, and
- 68 per cent of those subjected to state-imposed forced labour.

Moreover,

- 62 million children must still work so they and their families can survive.



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... and inequalities in the labour market outcomes persist, and

- Globally only half of women are in labour force. In the northeast Asia the women's labour force participation is well around 60 percent, yet an expanding gap between men and women LFPR.
- Women are often in low paid jobs, and lack of access to education, training and equipment;
- Women are more likely than men to be unemployed;
- Less women working in decision making level;
- Performs most of unpaid care work.

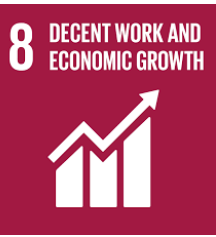




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Youth unemployment is still a challenge



- Youth unemployment is almost the double the national average.
- One in every five young persons (15-24 years) is NEET – not in employment, education or training;
- More than one in third of young people in developing countries live under \$2 a day.
- Rights of young workers are not respected, particularly of those who left the school early.



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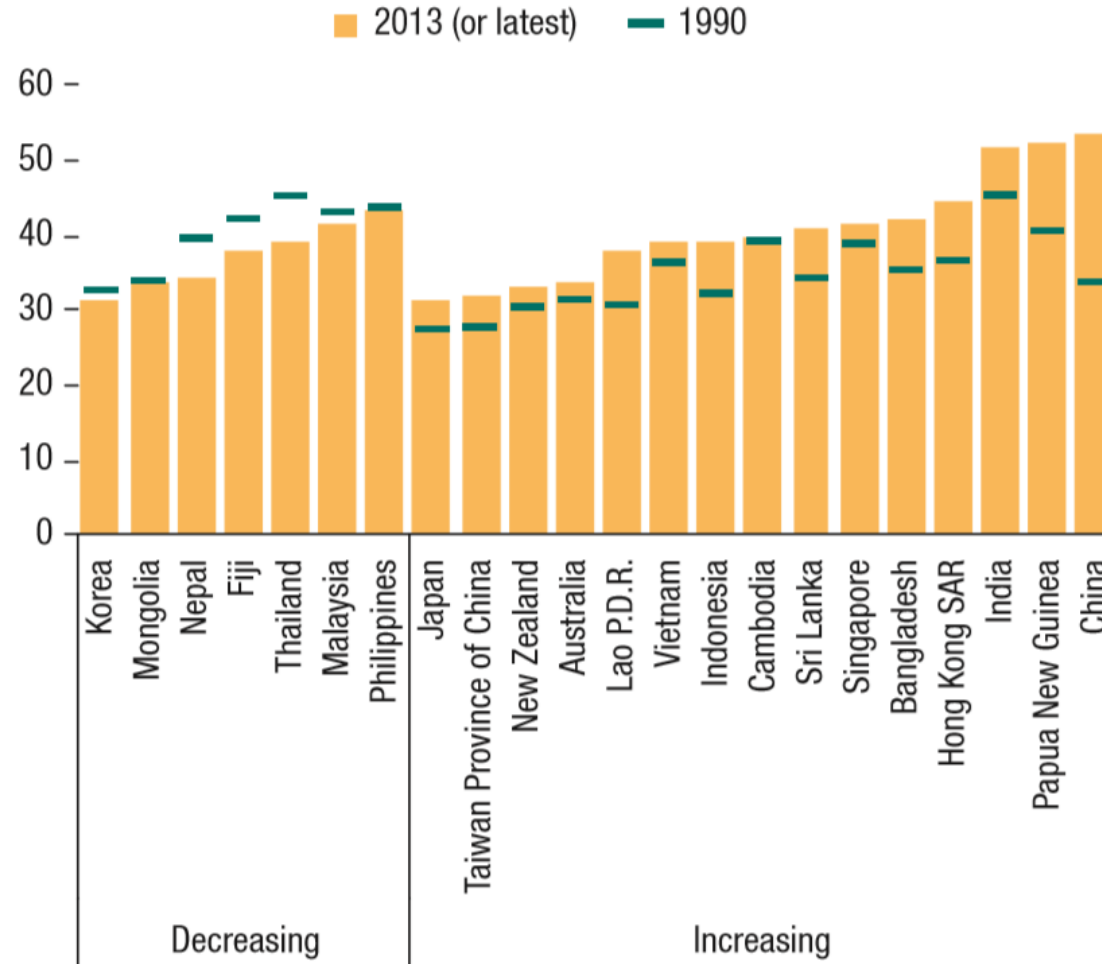
World of work is changing

- **Structural transformation** from more traditional activities to modern activities affects long term demographic changes;
- Demographic change, and **ageing population** adds further pressure to future of labour market challenges;
- Scarce natural resources and **climate change** requires greener economies;
- **Globalization** and fragmented production;
- **Innovation** and **new technologies**;
- Rising income **inequalities**



Income inequalities are rising, particularly in most populous countries in the region.

Figure 4.6. Selected Asia: Net Gini Index
(Gini points)



WHAT IS "DECENT WORK"?



DECENT WORK IS WORK THAT...

- ➔ is meaningful and productive
- ➔ pays a living wage
- ➔ provides benefits and social protections
- ➔ is protected by strong labour laws that guarantee workers' rights, including freedom of association (the right to join and be represented by a union)



Decent work benefits both individuals AND communities. It helps maintain family stability, creates peace in communities, promotes healthy democratic participation, and leads to more equitable and productive economic growth.



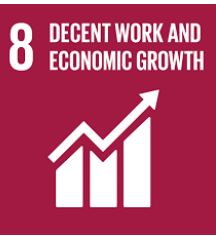
Mongolia: SDGs Decent Work Profile

- One of the first reports globally on SDG and decent work indicators
- Prepared together with National Statistics Office of Mongolia;
- It can be used as a central source for [Voluntary national report](#);
- It gives both statistical and legal data on decent work;
- The Profile also gives a thorough look at some of the targets and indicators under





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Thank you for your attention.



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