

Sustainable Development Goals

INDICATOR 8.8.1 FREQUENCY RATES OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, BY SEX AND MIGRANT STATUS

The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries give information about the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per hours. It measures the risk of having a fatal or non-fatal occupational injury depending on the work-related factors.

The SDG indicator focuses on preventing occupational injuries, diseases and deaths; which could be used to make policies and programs and then later monitor it.

It is also used to indicate risks in industries and particular locations. It provides information for prevention purposes. This helps people to take action and to be part of downsizing the damages.

The indicator identifies the occupations and the economy with a high risk of occupational injuries.

It detects changes in the pattern and occurrence of occupational injuries. It informs employers, employers' organizations, workers and workers' organizations of the risks that has to do with their work. The indicator also estimates the consequences of occupational injuries.

International Labour Organization (ILO) collects data through national record system, insurance and compensation records. The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries is calculated separately; they send them out, and keep it up to date every time (available for everyone).

The fatal occupational injury frequency rate is calculated as the number of new cases of fatal injury during the year. The occupations make their data through household surveys. The data providers are: Labour Ministries, Labour Inspection, National Insurances, and/or National Statistical Offices.

INDICATOR 8.8.2 INCREASE IN NATIONAL COMPLIANCE OF LABOUR RIGHTS (FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING) BASED ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO) TEXTUAL SOURCES AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION, BY SEX AND MIGRANT STATUS

This indicator is based on coding the findings of selected sources and compiling this information in a readily accessible and concise manner. It builds on five basic elements: the premises of definitional validity, reproducibility and transparency; the 108 evaluation criteria used to code violations in law and practice (each with their own specific detailed definitions); the textual sources selected for coding; the general and source-specific coding rules; and the rules to convert the coded information into normalized indicators.

This indicator monitors compliance of labour rights. The goal is to provide the world with reliable data on the status of freedom and bargaining rights in law of today.

Freedom of association represents the right of workers and employers to form and join organizations of their own choosing a part of the society. It determines working conditions and terms of employment, and regulating relations between employers and workers.

The data collection is done jointly by ILO and the Penn University. It is based on textual sources from ILO. The data contains information on violations of freedom of association and it also has information about bargaining.

INDICATOR 8.9.1 TOURISM DIRECT GDP AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GDP AND IN GROWTH RATE

Understanding the big impact tourism has on the economy.

It gives detailed information on the production of tourism industries. It also describes the link between economics and the information on tourism. The data is collected through Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). They measure data through questions to understand better the reason for the visit, duration and any other information that might be relevant (i.e. do they bring food).

INDICATOR 8.9.2 NUMBER OF JOBS IN TOURISM INDUSTRIES AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS AND GROWTH RATE OF JOBS, BY SEX

The tourism industries collect all establishments for which the principal activity is a tourism characteristic activity. Each self-employed person has a job. The number of jobs in the economy exceeds the number of persons employed because some employees have more than one job. The demand and the supply don't mostly match. At the end the indicator shows the importance of jobs in the tourism industries as to how it plays part of the economy in general.

WHY IS THIS SDG TARGET AND GOAL IMPORTANT TO ARUBA?

The SDG targets and goals are important to Aruba because it would also play part of a global database. The database would help the company to know the year went, what could go better and what will be done for it to go better next year. It is important to Aruba know if they meet all the requirements to help make the world a better place. Having data is a great way of keeping record.

HOW DOES THIS SDG TARGET AND GOAL RELATE TO WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ARUBA?

Through the target and goal we could learn that a lack of information and recourse causes excess of waste around the world. Unemployed people are usually uneducated or less educated people. People with no jobs aren't able to afford for better resources to help the environment. Lack of data could also show ignorance. When a country doesn't know how much their actions is affecting the environment they won't take action to better the situation. More people employed, better economy. Better economy, more investments into the better cause for the environment.

MONITORING OF THE INDICATORS IN ARUBA

I went to inquire information at ATA and at the moment these indicators are not being monitored in Aruba. The reason it is not being monitored is because they do not form part of the SDG program. They do not have the access to the necessary materials to meet the needs and be part of SDG. Although, they do not have the materials SDG does provide information and guidelines to follow to collect data about the indicators. Unfortunately, target 8.9: by 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products, does not have collected data or guideline yet; therefor, it is harder to collect data for. Aruba should definitely start collecting data based on these goals, indicators, using the indicated materials and resources for it. Even though, it is a small country is also forms part of the environment because it has people in it who also consume. Collecting data helps a lot to be part of bettering the environment. The more great data you collect, the better your strategic plan will be. When you have a good strategic plan you can see results in the way the community reacts and they will also come out fast. We are limited by our resources and lack of knowledge. The more we seek for knowledge the more ideas will come to do the things we do in an environmental-safe way.

REFERENCES

- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-01-01.pdf>
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- http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/pdf/mst_session_b_unsd.pdf