



Objectives and uses of statistics on green jobs



Why statistics on green jobs?



A growing demand for both statistical data and for conceptual guidelines on the measurement of green jobs (in terms of the size, composition and contribution of the specific groups of workers and economic units to the green economy)

- a) To gain a better understanding of the impact of “greening the economy” on the labour market,
- b) To ensure that effective policy measures and tools are formulated to respond to this shift to a greener economy
- c) As a general measure of progress towards a “green economy”



Use of statistics on green jobs: General requirements and types of user



- ***Wide variety of users*** concerned with policies on economic growth, job creation, environmental protection, climate change and sustainability
- **Main interest** - the contribution of the green economy to economic growth, especially to turnover, employment, value added, investments, exports, etc.
- **Volume of employment in green jobs** is seen as an important indicator of overall progress towards a greener, more environmentally sustainable economy.
- Need for statistics on green jobs with different levels of aggregation and disaggregation



Statistics on green jobs- USERS



Statistics

- **Governments**
 - monitoring the transition to a greener economy,
 - designing and evaluating environmental and labour market policies,
 - assessing the extent to which the economy is responding to various public policies and initiatives.
- **Establishments**
 - supervising their own transition,
 - identifying areas where improvements may be made.
- **Academia and media**
 - Monitoring the effectiveness of government policies
 - Informing the public



Statistics on green jobs- USES



- Depending on the purpose, "green jobs" may need to be analysed separately by types of greenness
  different measures for different uses
- Analyses related to the *functioning* of establishments - focus on particular types of technology and methods of production.
- Analysis related to the *outputs* of establishments – focus on relevant characteristics of the outputs produced
- Need to link statistics on green jobs to statistics on environmental output and/or environmental expenditure.



Use of statistics on green jobs: Policy questions



Job creation and loss :

- What is the net employment creation effect arising from a particular type of investment, climate change policy, or environmentally motivated economic stimulus?
- What is the overall impact of environmental and economic policies on the labour market?
- What is the potential for green employment growth?
- What is or will be the employment shifts across and within sectors?
 - **Which industries and types of workers will be negatively affected?**



Use of statistics on green jobs: Policy questions (2)



Changes in occupational and skills needs

- What are or will be the transitions in employment patterns across occupations?
 - For which occupations will there be increasing demand, and for which occupations will demand decrease?
- What new occupations are being created and what existing occupations are becoming greener?
- What new skills need to be developed, and what are the consequences for education and training systems in order to adapt to new areas of growth and new technologies?
- Are there skills bottlenecks in which sectors and occupations?
 - What are the skills gaps?
 - How many people need to be trained in what skills?



Use of statistics on green jobs: Policy questions (3)



Organizational restructuring

How many enterprises restructure their organization and production processes to use less energy, reduce emissions, use cleaner technologies and/or produce green products and services?...

- Are there any employment and skills consequences arising from 'green' restructuring
- What are the consequences of such restructuring for workers?



Use of statistics on green jobs: Policy questions (4)



Decent work

- Are newly created green jobs good and decent?
 - Is the transition to the low carbon green economy socially just?
 - Which groups are affected in a positive way, and which groups may be disadvantaged?
 - Are newly created green jobs accessible to all?
- Do particular green initiatives have a negative impact on particular social groups, on food security for specific populations and on employment in existing environmentally sustainable economic activities?