

## Digest of Green Reports and Studies

<b>Title</b>	<b>Measuring the Green Economy</b>
<b>Author</b>	None given
<b>Organization</b>	Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA)
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<b>Publication Type</b>	Report – Literature Research
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<b># of Pages</b>	50 pp
<b>URL</b>	<a href="http://www.esa.doc.gov/GreenEconomyReport/">http://www.esa.doc.gov/GreenEconomyReport/</a>
<b>Summary</b>	This report uses publicly available data (2007 Economic Census) to estimate the production and employment associated with products and services identified as green. It describes how these green products and services were identified and discusses a variety of different measures of the coverage and size of the green economy. Both a 'narrow' and a 'broad' definition were used for 'green job', which produced different results in the number of green jobs identified. The narrow definition includes only those products and services for which ESA analysts assumed there was wide agreement regarding their classification as green. The broad measure includes products and services whose green status may be more open to debate.
<b>Key Findings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green products and services comprised 1% to 2% of the total private business economy in 2007.</li> <li>• The number of green jobs ranged from 1.8 million jobs under the narrow definition to 2.4 million jobs under the broad definition.</li> <li>• The services sector accounted for roughly 75% of green business activity; manufacturing accounted for about 13%. Construction and agriculture made up the remaining share.</li> <li>• Energy conservation, resource conservation and pollution control accounted for the predominant share of green business activities.</li> <li>• Green jobs are poised to grow rapidly, but due to the relatively small size of the green economy, the majority of jobs created during the economic recovery will be in other sectors.</li> </ul>
<b>Recommendations</b>	As the United States continues to promote greater environmental stewardship, it is important to establish national benchmarks by which to measure progress toward a greener economy and nation. This report outlines a process that might be used to establish such a benchmark.
<b>Definition of "Green"</b>	A product or service was evaluated to be 'green' based on the following criteria: It conserves energy and other natural resources; It reduces pollution.
<b>Methodology</b>	Literature Research – Data were pulled from US Economic Census 2007 and in some cases, compared with data from US Economic Census 2002.
<b>Data Sources Cited</b>	US Economic Census 2007 and in some cases, compared with data from US Economic Census 2002
<b>Report Geography</b>	United States
<b>Green Occupations Cited</b>	NONE
<b>Green Industries Cited</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution Control</li> <li>• Renewable/Alternative Energy</li> <li>• Energy Conservation</li> <li>• Resource Conservation</li> <li>• Environmental Assessment</li> <li>• Organic Agriculture</li> <li>• Green Building Construction (and services)</li> <li>• Green Manufacturing</li> <li>• Green Services</li> </ul> (For a total list of industries cited, see Appendix 1 in the report)
<b>Keywords</b>	Green manufacturing; Green products; Green services; Green employment; Green business; US Green economy.
<b>Legislation Cited</b>	American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009
<b>Bibliography (Y/N)</b>	Y
<b>Reviewer Name/Org</b>	Matt Milam, State of Tennessee

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