

Digest of Green Reports and Studies

Title	<i>Skills for Green Jobs in the United Kingdom</i>
Author	The European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP)
Organization	International Labour Organization (ILO)
Author Contact	Skills and Employability Department (EMP/SKILLS) Employment Sector International Labour Office Tel: +41.22.799.7512 Fax: +41.22.799.6310 Email: empskills@ilo.org
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Summary	This report presents a synopsis of the UK policy response to the environmental and economic pressures, an exposition of new occupations and an outline of early skills responses to the demand for new occupations and skills within the wider context of the vocational training system.
Key Findings	<p>The UK Government has a significant and growing investment in improving adult skills throughout all industries by improving the technical and vocational skills of the workforce in coordination with industry needs.</p> <p>Since 2003, three skill strategies have been produced with the most recent strategy having been produced in 2009.</p> <p>Strategy highlights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “a continuing commitment to address the basic skills gaps of those in the workforce with £1billion for Skills for Life training and the lack of vocational qualifications held by workers with £925million for the Train to Gain programme (which provides training for people in work); • a continuing commitment to develop the workforce’s technical and vocational skills with additional funding for 20,000 more apprenticeships in 2010-11 and an extra 35,000 places from 2011-12. Apprenticeship programmes have grown in number and spread over the last 10 years to draw more young people and adults into gaining recognized qualifications through work and college based learning; and • the development and expansion of University Technical Colleges, foundation degrees and advanced apprenticeships to level 4 (35,000 more advanced apprenticeship places are to be created by 2011) to broaden opportunities for progression to advanced technical and vocational levels which are critical in many industries of the future.” <p>Additional highlights can be found on p. 19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government departments with responsibilities for specific policy areas, such as the built environment and renewable energy, have ensured that skills needs and shortages are researched and addressed in key areas to deliver environmental strategies. • Skills strategies, which cover all of the key industry sectors, exist though most pre-date the Government’s environmental strategies. • Strategies are being devised by third parties funded by government. • The government has regulated in some sectors that employers have to develop staff with new skills and meet some of the challenges of reducing carbon emissions, such as the smart meter legislation which requires energy companies to install them by 2020. • Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) response may be inadequate. • Employer demand for skills often needs to be stimulated. The UK focused some of its economic downturn funding toward key sectors affected by environmental strategies. Increased funds are intended to raise demand for “green” skilled labor.

Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater funding and continuing initiatives for targeted support and promotion of STEM. • Ensure that every environmental policy recognizes employment and skills implications and works within the skills funding mechanisms to address them. • Improve coordination between central government and learning and skills agencies to address the skills needs arising from the UK Low Carbon Industrial Strategy. • Every new apprenticeship should address the skills employed within low carbon industries, via new qualifications and learning in the workplace (as in Australia). • Introduce requirements for green skills training through major government procurement. <p>Additional recommendations can be found on p. 101</p>
Definition of “Green”	Green jobs involve innovation and investment in new technologies, as well as the development of associated skills to design and manufacture low carbon products (p. 47).
Methodology	Literature Research, Telephone Interviews
Data Sources Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHK Consulting, South East England Regional Development Agency • UK Green Building Council • SQW Energy • Institute of Employment Research <p>These are just a select few of the sources mentioned in the document; please see report for completed list.</p>
Report Geography	United Kingdom
Green Occupations Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architects • Automotive Repair Technicians • Civil Engineers • Electrical/Electronics Engineers • Emissions Trader/Broker • Mechanical Engineers • Science and Engineering Technicians <p>Additional occupations are found throughout the report</p>
Green Industries Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automotive Industry • Aviation Industry • Construction • Environmental Conservation • Nuclear Power • Renewable Energy • Wave and Tidal Power (WWT) • Wind Power <p>Additional industries may be cited throughout the report</p>
Keywords	Green Collar; Green Stimulus; Greening; Emissions Trading; Renewable Energy; Wind, Wave and Tidal (WWT).
Legislation Cited	Climate Change Act (2008); Energy Act 2008 Additional Legislation may be cited throughout the report
Bibliography (Y/N)	Y
Reviewer Name/Org	Mario Wong, Labor Market Information Division, EDD

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