



DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES
POLICY DEPARTMENT C: CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRES

GENDER EQUALITY

**THE ROLE OF WOMEN
IN THE GREEN ECONOMY**

- Background information: statistics -

Abstract:

This background note provides for statistical background data for the Hearing of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM) on 27 February 2012.

This document was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Gender Equality.

RESPONSIBLE ADMINISTRATOR

Erika SCHULZE

Policy Department C: Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs
European Parliament

B-1047 Bruxelles

E-mail: erika.schulze@europarl.europa.eu

LINGUISTIC VERSIONS

Original: EN

ABOUT THE EDITOR

To contact the Policy Department or to subscribe to its newsletter please write to:
poldep-citizens@europarl.europa.eu

Manuscript completed in February 2012.
Brussels, © European Parliament, 2012.

This document is available on the Internet at:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/studies>

DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in this document are the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the European Parliament.

Reproduction and translation for non-commercial purposes are authorized, provided the source is acknowledged and the publisher is given prior notice and sent a copy.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
EDUCATION	7
TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY GENDER, AGE GROUP 30-34, MALE	8
TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY GENDER, AGE GROUP 30-34, FEMALE	10
EMPLOYMENT	13
EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY, SEX AND COUNTRY	14
LABOUR FORCE BY SEX AND COUNTRY	15
GENDER PAY GAP IN UNADJUSTED FORM (%)	16
GENDER PAY GAP IN % BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS FOR EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, EU-27 AND EU-25, 2002-2006	17
AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES, BY GENDER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN ENTERPRISES WITH 10 OR MORE EMPLOYEES (ECU/EUR) - MALE	18
AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES, BY GENDER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN ENTERPRISES WITH 10 OR MORE EMPLOYEES (ECU/EUR) - FEMALE	19
PROPORTION OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BY SEX, 2007	20
DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCHERS ACROSS SECTORS BY SEX, 2006	21
PROPORTION OF FEMALE PhD (ISCED 6) GRADUATES BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY, 2006	22
PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN A TYPICAL ACADEMIC CAREER, STUDENTS AND ACADEMIC STAFF, EU-27, 2002-2006	23
PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN A TYPICAL ACADEMIC CAREER IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, STUDENTS AND ACADEMIC STAFF, EU-27, 2002-2006	24
CLIMATE CHANGE	25
SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN GROSS FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (%)	26
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, BASE YEAR 1990 - INDEX 1990 = 100	27

ENERGY INTENSITY OF THE ECONOMY	29
EUROBAROMETER	31
FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU TOTALLY AGREE, TEND TO AGREE, TEND TO DISAGREE OR TOTALLY DISAGREE	32
TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT	33
FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU TOTALLY AGREE, TEND TO DISAGREE. YOU PERSONALLY HAVE TAKEN ACTIONS AIMED AT HELPING TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE	34
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS AIMED AT FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE HAVE YOU PERSONALLY TAKEN? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	35
PERSONALLY, HOW MUCH WOULD YOU BE PREPARED TO PAY MORE FOR ENERGY PRODUCED FROM SOURCES THAT EMIT LESS GREENHOUSE GASES IN ORDER TO FIGHT THE CLIMATE CHANGE? IN AVERAGE, HOW MUCH, IN PERCENT, WOULD YOU BE READY TO PAY MORE?	36
PROJECTION	37
PROJECTED TRENDS IN ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE	38
IMPACTS OF THE GREEN INVESTMENT SCENARIO RELATIVE TO BUSINESS AS USUAL FOR SELECTED VARIABLES (PER CENT +/-)	39
REFERENCES	40

INTRODUCTION

This background note provides for statistical background data for the Hearing of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM) on 27 February 2012 on:

The role of Women in the Green Economy.

It has to be noted that in recent years many studies were published on greening the economy and the job potential of a more sustainable and low carbon economy. International and national organisations developed different joint and single initiatives analysing challenges and opportunities of a green economy in general and a low carbon economy in particular.

However, there is an overall lack of statistical data that would facilitate mapping the situation of women and men regarding the developments already taking place in view of a green economy. For example, no statistics seem to be available for the number of women and men working in the green energy sector.

Additionally, it can be observed that most of the literature mentioned below is gender blind, although the literature assumes that greening the economy will touch upon gender sensitive policy areas like education, employment or the use of transport. A first attempt to remedy this situation is the report of 2011 of the "United Nations Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change" stating that "Climate policies will consequently succeed, fail or, at minimum, be enhanced by the everyday actions of empowered and capable individuals, households, communities and countries. Moreover, climate change policies can do more than ensure a climate-resilient and sustainable economic future. They also present an opportunity to achieve more just and equitable societies, and advance truly sustainable economic development approaches."¹

The lack of quantitative data reflecting gender differences has a negative impact on the design of policy proposals, which have to be based on qualitative research, and cannot make use of the full potential of modern research methods. In this respect, ILO and CEDEFOP, for example, state in their publication "Skills for green jobs, a global view" from 2011 that "A uniform statistical definition of green jobs does not exist. This creates difficulties in measuring green jobs and related skills, and complicates their incorporation into occupational and industrial classification systems."² The development of public policy in favour of target measures in favour of women and men in the transition to a Green economy is consequently hampered.

Among the initiatives seeking to remedy this situation, the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is supposed to develop a set of indicators based on the Environment Chapter of the Beijing Platform for Action together with the Danish Presidency. These indicators should be published soon.

Besides, Policy Department C will publish a study in March 2012 prepared on the request of the FEMM committee on "Data for the evaluation of the European Semester process from a gender equality perspective". This study will also include proposals for indicators on Energy and Environment.

¹ http://www.ilo.org/empent/units/green-jobs-programme/facet/WCMS_169567/lang--en/index.htm

² http://www.ilo.org/skills/inst/WCMS_144268/lang--en/index.htm

EDUCATION

TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY GENDER, AGE GROUP 30-34, MALE

Tertiary educational attainment - male.

Geo\Time	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU (27 countries)	22,2	22,4	22,6	24,0	25,3	26,0	26,3	27,2	28,0	28,9	30,0
Euro area (17 countries)	23,2	23,9	23,9	25,2	26,4	27,1	27,0	28,0	28,4	29,0	29,8
Euro area (16 countries)	23,2	23,9	23,9	25,2	26,4	27,1	27,0	28,0	28,4	29,0	29,8
Belgium	33,3b	32,6	31,5	34,2	35,8	34,9	36,6	36,6	37,4	36,4	39,0
Bulgaria	16,0	18,8	17,7	17,9	18,7	18,3	17,8	18,7	19,7	20,4	20,7
Czech Republic	14,4	14,0	13,7	14,3	13,2	13,1	13,7	13,0	14,8	16,4	18,6
Denmark	30,5	28,0	28,7	35,3	38,7	39,0	38,7	39,5	42,3	41,8	42,2
Germany	28,8	29,0	26,8	27,5	29,1	28,0	27,2	27,3	28,3	29,6	29,9
Estonia	21,7	21,7	22,5	22,0	20,6	25,7	26,5	24,1	28,6	29,8	32,2
Ireland	25,8	28,6	30,9	33,9	35,7	35,5	35,8	37,9	39,8	43,0	44,4
Greece	23,9	23,4	21,9	21,6	23,3	23,3	25,1	25,0	23,4	24,0	25,7
Spain	27,9	29,4	31,0	31,8	32,7	34,5	33,5	34,8	35,3	34,3	35,7
France	25,8	28,3	29,0	32,0	32,6	34,8	35,2	37,7	37,1	39,0	39,3
Italy	10,8	11,4	12,0	12,3	13,0	14,1	14,2	15,0	14,9	15,0	15,5
Cyprus	30,8	33,1	35,9	42,5	43,5	38,9	45,4	44,4	41,3	40,2	41,3
Latvia	13,6	13,4	12,4	13,3	14,1	12,1	14,2	19,8	19,3	20,0	23,4
Lithuania	37,3	14,8	17,0	19,7	26,7	34,2	35,2	31,0	31,0	32,9	36,3
Luxembourg	24,7	26,0	25,6	18,3	33,2	36,7	32,0	32,4	36,9	48,4	44,8
Hungary	12,5	13,5	12,8	14,7	15,5	15,2	15,2	16,4	18,6	19,0	21,0
Malta	: ^u	: ^u	: ^u	14,9	19,3	19,3	20,9	19,5	20,5	19,2	18,5
Netherlands	27,3	27,4	27,8	31,1	33,2	35,1	35,1	35,5	38,5	38,4	38,4
Austria	: ^u	: ^u	: ^u	: ^u	22,1	20,7	21,8	21,8	21,9	23,0	22,5
Poland	10,4	10,7	12,2	14,9	17,8	19,1	20,4	22,7	24,4	27,3	29,8
Portugal	9,0	8,3	9,1	11,3	12,5	13,7	13,3	15,0	17,0	17,5	17,7
Romania	9,0	8,7	9,1	9,4	9,9	10,8	11,7	13,6	14,9	15,2	16,7

^u Unreliable or uncertain data.

Slovenia	13,8	11,9	12,9	17,0	18,1	19,4	21,0	21,7	24,3	24,6	26,4
Slovakia	11,2	10,8	9,7	11,6	12,6	14,0	13,6	13,4	14,0	15,5	18,2
Finland	32,9	33,6	33,4	33,7	35,0	35,4	37,1	39,3	35,0	36,6	37,7
Sweden	30,5	23,4	25,5	27,1	28,6	33,3	34,3	35,2	36,6	38,0	39,8
United Kingdom	30,7	31,4	32,4	32,2	34,0	34,3	36,1	36,9	38,3	40,7	40,9
Iceland	31,0	28,8	33,7	33,7	32,9	32,9	31,0	35,3	35,5	35,7	34,5
Norway	32,9	37,9	40,2	37,7	34,6	34,6	36,2	37,9	38,0	37,9	39,7
Switzerland	37,5	38,4	39,3	41,4	42,4	41,8	42,8	43,3	48,0	48,8	47,5
Croatia	:	:	14,8	13,8	14,1	13,7	14,2	12,6	15,8	17,5	21,0
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	:	:	:	:	:	:	10,5	10,8	11,8	11,8	16,2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	14,2	14,4	14,8	16,5	17,3

Source: Eurostat.

Short Description

The share of the population aged 30-34 years who have successfully completed university or university-like (tertiary-level) education with an education level ISCED 1997 (International Standard Classification of Education) of 5-6. This indicator measures the Europe 2020 strategy's headline target to increase the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education to at least 40% in 2020.

TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY GENDER, AGE GROUP 30-34, FEMALE

Tertiary educational attainment - female.

Geo\Time	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU (27 countries)	22,7	23,2	24,5	26,0	28,5	30,0	31,5	32,9	34,3	35,6	37,2
Euro area (17 countries)	23,4	24,3	25,6	27,4	29,7	31,0	32,5	33,6	34,7	35,6	36,8
Euro area (16 countries)	23,4	24,2	25,6	27,4	29,6	31,0	32,5	33,6	34,7	35,6	36,8
Belgium	37,1 ^b	37,9	39,0	41,3	44,1	43,4	46,2	46,4	48,6	47,7	50,0
Bulgaria	23,1	28,3	28,8	29,5	31,8	31,5	32,8	33,2	34,5	35,6	35,5
Czech Republic	13,0	12,5	11,4	10,8	12,1	13,0	12,4	13,7	15,9	18,7	22,3
Denmark	33,6	37,8	39,4	41,1 ^b	44,0	47,3	47,4	45,6 ^b	48,7	54,4	52,1
Germany	22,6	21,9	21,4	22,5	24,3	24,1 ^b	24,4	25,7	27,0	29,2	29,7
Estonia	39,0 ^b	37,0	33,6	33,1	34,1	35,4	38,4	42,4	39,6	41,9	47,7
Ireland	29,2	32,5	33,0	36,3	41,5	42,9	46,8	48,8	52,4	54,8	55,3
Greece	26,9	26,4	24,8	24,1	26,6	27,5	28,3	27,3	27,9	29,1	31,4
Spain	30,4	33,3	35,8	36,3	39,2	43,0	43,0	44,6	44,7	44,9	45,9
France	29,0	30,6	34,0	37,6	38,7	40,5	44,1	45,0	45,2 ^p	47,4 ^p	47,6 ^p
Italy	12,5 ^b	12,9	14,2	15,7	18,4	19,9	21,2	22,3	23,5	23,0	24,2
Cyprus	31,5	32,3	36,1	37,7	38,7	42,5	46,8	48,0	52,9	49,3	48,9
Latvia	23,5	20,0	22,1 ^b	23,2	22,9	25,0	24,3	31,5	34,9	40,5	41,4
Lithuania	47,9	27,4	29,6 ^b	30,7	35,6	41,5	43,5	45,0	48,6	48,5	51,2
Luxembourg	17,7	21,7	21,5	16,3 ^b	29,6	38,5	38,9	38,1	42,7	44,9 ^p	47,4 ^p
Hungary	17,1	16,0	16,1	17,9 ^b	21,5	20,7	22,8	23,9	26,3	28,8	30,7
Malta	: ^u	13,5 ^u	: ^u	12,6 ^u	16,1 ^u	17,5 ^u	22,3	23,7	21,4	22,9	24,5
Netherlands	25,6	26,9	29,3	32,3	34,0	34,7	36,6	37,3	41,8	42,6	44,4 ^b
Austria	: ^u	: ^u	: ^u	: ^u	20,0	20,4	20,7	20,5	22,4	24,0	24,5
Poland	14,6 ^b	15,8	16,7	19,6	23,2	26,4	29,0	31,3	35,0	38,4	40,8
Portugal	13,5	15,2	16,9	18,5	20,5	21,7	23,6	24,7	26,4	24,8	29,4

^b Break in series.

^p Provisional value.

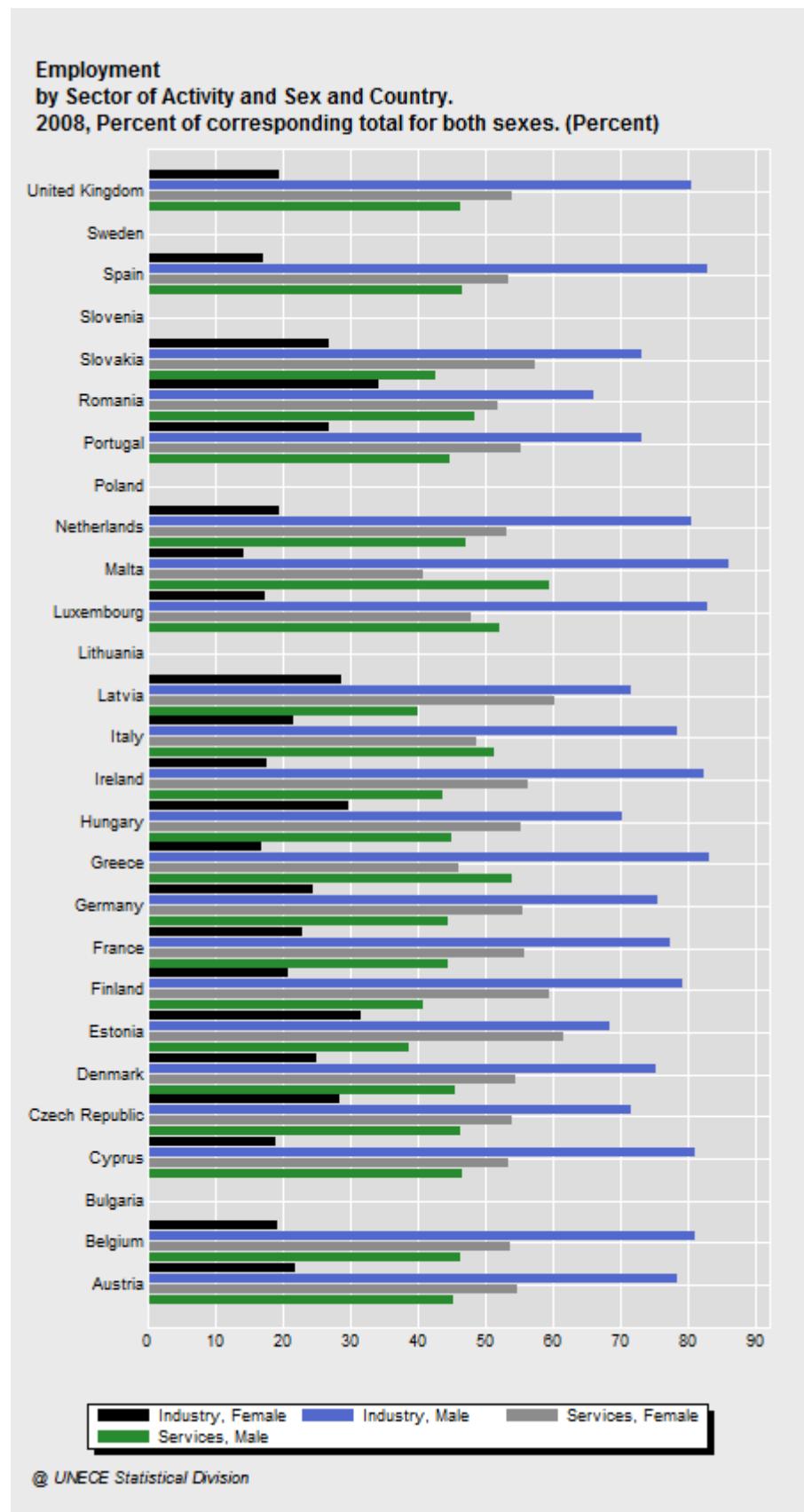
^u Unreliable or uncertain data.

Romania	8,9	9,0	9,0	8,3	10,7	12,1	13,1	14,3	17,1	18,5	19,6
Slovenia	24,0 ^b	25,1	29,1	31,0	32,5	30,1	36,0	41,1	38,4	39,3	44,0
Slovakia	10,1	10,7	11,2	11,4	13,2	14,6	15,3	16,1	17,6	19,8	26,2
Finland	47,9 ^b	49,6	49,3	50,2	52,1	52,1	55,3	55,4	56,6	55,5	54,0
Sweden	33,2	30,0 ^b	31,2	35,1	39,3	42,2	44,9	47,0	47,6	50,0	52,1
United Kingdom	27,4	28,4	30,7	30,8	33,3	34,9	37,0	40,1	41,0	42,3	45,1
Iceland	34,2	33,2	33,5	42,7	44,8	49,2	42,2	37,4	41,3	45,9	47,5
Norway	41,8	46,6	46,8	43,9	44,5	44,4	47,7	49,6	54,8	56,4	55,2
Switzerland	17,7	17,6	20,8	23,2	23,7	25,4	27,3	29,7	34,4	38,1	40,9
Croatia	:	:	17,6	20,1	19,5	21,3	19,1 ^u	21,1 ^u	21,4 ^u	23,8 ^u	27,8 ^u
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	:	:	:	:	:	:	12,8 ^u	13,6 ^u	13,1	16,8	18,0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	9,5	10,3	11,2	12,9	13,6

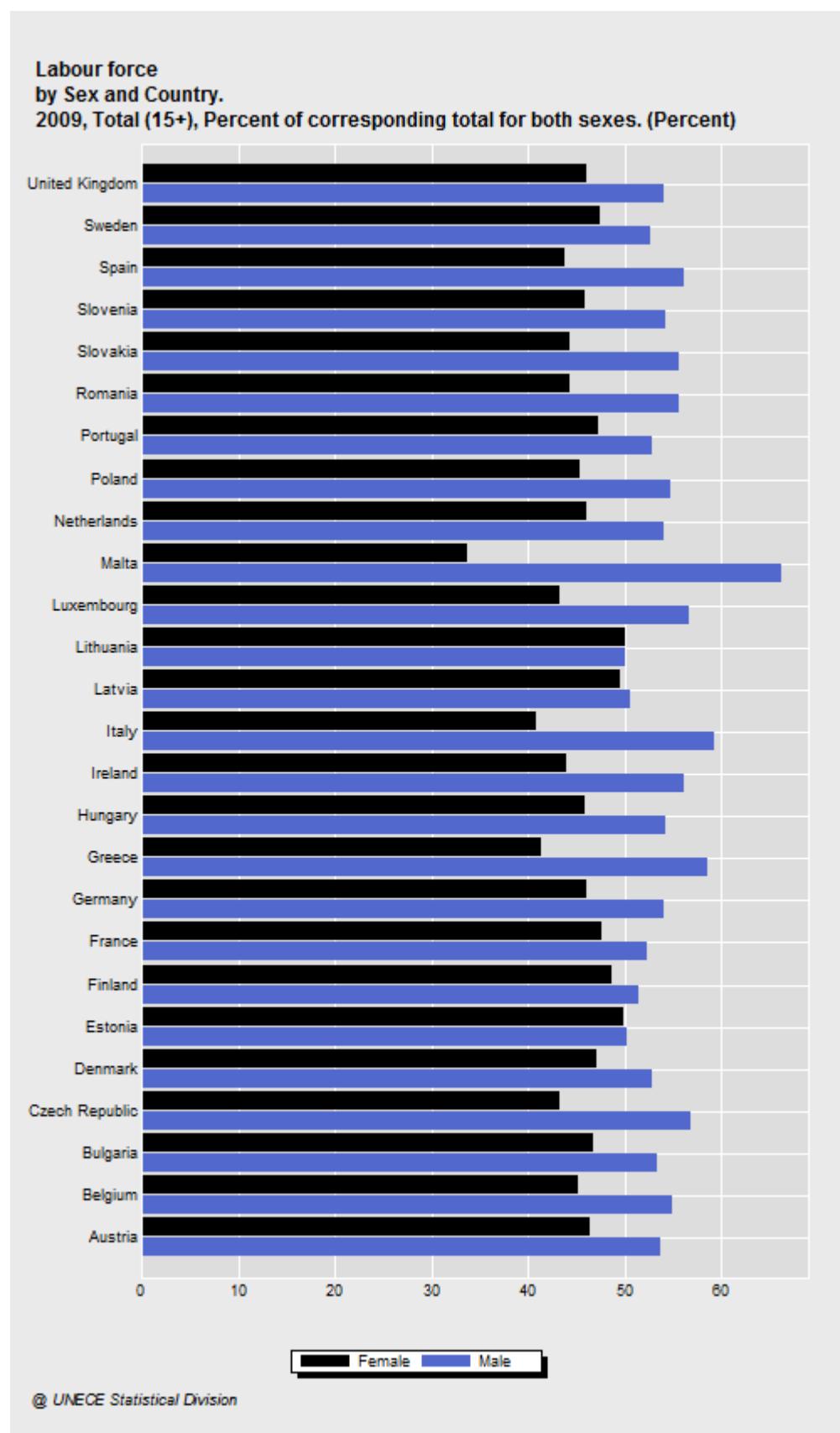
Source: Eurostat.

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY, SEX AND COUNTRY



LABOUR FORCE BY SEX AND COUNTRY



GENDER PAY GAP IN UNADJUSTED FORM (%)

Geo\Time	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU (27 countries)	: ³	17,7	17,6	17,5(p) ⁴	17,1(p)	:
EU (25 countries)	:	18,1	17,8	:	:	:
EU (15 countries)	:	18,7	18,3	:	:	:
Euro area (17 countries)	:	:	:	17,2(p)	17,1(p)	:
Euro area (16 countries)	:	17,3	17,6	:	:	:
Belgium	:	9,5	9,1	9	:	:
Bulgaria	18,9	12,4	12,4	13,6	15,3	:
Czech Republic	22,1	23,4	23,6	26,2	25,9	25,5
Denmark	:	17,6	17,7	17,1	16,8	:
Germany	:	22,7	23	23,2	23,2	23,1
Estonia	:	29,8	30,9	:(i) ⁵	:(i)	:
Ireland	15,1	17,2	17,1	12,6	12,6	:
Greece	25,5	20,7	21,5	22(i)	:	:
Spain	20,2	17,9	17,1	16,1	16,7	16,7(p)
France	:	15,4	16,9	17,1	16(p)	:
Italy	:	4,4	5,1	4,9	5,5	:
Cyprus	22,5	21,8	23,1	21,6	21	21(p)
Latvia	:	15,1	15,4	13,4	14,9	17,6
Lithuania	13,2	17,1	20	21,6	15,3	14,6
Luxembourg	:	10,7	12,5	12,4	12,5	12
Hungary	19,1	14,4	16,3	17,5	17,1	17,6
Malta	:	5,2	7,6	8,6	6,9	:
Netherlands	18,7	23,6	23,6	19,6	19,2	:
Austria	:	25,5	25,5	25,5	25,4	:
Poland	7,5	7,5	7,5	9,8	9,8	:(c) ⁶
Portugal	:	8,4	8,3	9,2	10	12,8
Romania	16	7,8	12,7	9	8,1	12,5
Slovenia	6,1	8	8,3	8,5	3,2	4,4
Slovakia	27,7	25,8	23,6	20,9	21,9	20,7
Finland	:	21,3	20	20	20,4	:
Sweden	:	16,5	17,9	17,1	16	15,8
United Kingdom	27,3	24,3	21,1	21,4	20,4	:
Norway	:	16	15,7	17,2	16,7	16,1
Switzerland	:	18,6	18,7	18,4	18,4	:
Turkey	:	-2,2	:	:	:	:

Short Description

The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (GPG) represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees in enterprises with 10 employees or more in NACE Rev. 2 aggregate B to S (excluding O) - before reference year 2008: NACE Rev. 1.1 aggregate C to O (excluding L). The GPG indicator is calculated within the framework of the data collected according to the methodology of the Structure of Earnings Survey (EC Regulation: 530/1999). It replaces data which was based on non-harmonised sources. For further information please consult the detailed explanatory texts (metadata).

Source: Eurostat.

³ : = Not available.

⁴ p = Provisional value.

⁵ i = See explanatory text.

⁶ c = Confidential.

GENDER PAY GAP IN % BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS FOR EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, EU-27 AND EU-25, 2002-2006

	ISCO Codes		2002	2006
EU-27	100	Legislators, senior officials and managers	29	30
	110	Legislators, senior officials and managers	u	u
	120	Corporate managers	28	30
	130	Managers of small enterprises	32	28
	200	Professionals	31	29
	210	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	22	22
	220, 230, 240	Life science, health, teaching and other professionals	36	33
	300	Technicians and associate professionals	28	26
	310	Physical and engineering science associate professionals	26	25
	320, 330, 340	Life science, health associate, teaching associate professionals and other associates professionals	30	28
EU-25	100	Legislators, senior officials and managers	28	30
	110	Legislators, senior officials and managers	u	u
	120	Corporate managers	28	30
	130	Managers of small enterprises	32	28
	200	Professionals	28	26
	210	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	18	19
	220, 230, 240	Life science, health, teaching and other professionals	35	31
	300	Technicians and associate professionals	27	25
	310	Physical and engineering science associate professionals	24	23
	320, 330, 340	Life science, health associate, teaching associate professionals and other associates professionals	29	27

Source: Structure of Earnings Surveys 2002 and 2006 (Eurostat)

'u': unreliable due to small sample size

GPG (unadjusted) = The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (GPG) represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees

Source: She Figures 2009.

AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES, BY GENDER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN ENTERPRISES WITH 10 OR MORE EMPLOYEES (ECU/EUR) - MALE

Male

Geo \ Time	2008	2009	2010
EU (27 countries)	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	3691	4222	4545
Czech Republic	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland	48581	48943	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	25112	26225	:
France	:	35669	:
Italy	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	8886	8889	8863
Lithuania	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	52078
Hungary	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	45492	46754	47081
Austria	36310	36805	37320
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:
Romania	5821	5315 ^e	5702
Slovenia	:	:	:
Slovakia	10466	11232	11547
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	38184	35306	40393
United Kingdom	44678	40238	41948
Norway	:	52838	:

Source: Eurostat.

Short Description

Gross earnings are remuneration (wages and salaries) in cash paid directly to the employee, before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee. Data is presented for full-time employees in "industry and services".

^e Estimated value.

AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY AND SERVICES, BY GENDER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN ENTERPRISES WITH 10 OR MORE EMPLOYEES (ECU/EUR) - FEMALE

Female

Geo \ Time	2008	2009	2010
EU (27 countries)	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	2966	3326	3562
Czech Republic	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland	39065	39617	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	21486	22392	:
France	:	29071	:
Italy	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	7379	7298	6911
Lithuania	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	43616
Hungary	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	33701	35122	35975
Austria	24727	25689	26107
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	5255	4802 ^e	4905
Romania	:	:	:
Slovenia	8020	8540	8907
Slovakia	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	30836	28911	33253
United Kingdom	31922	29142	30799
Norway	:	45755	:

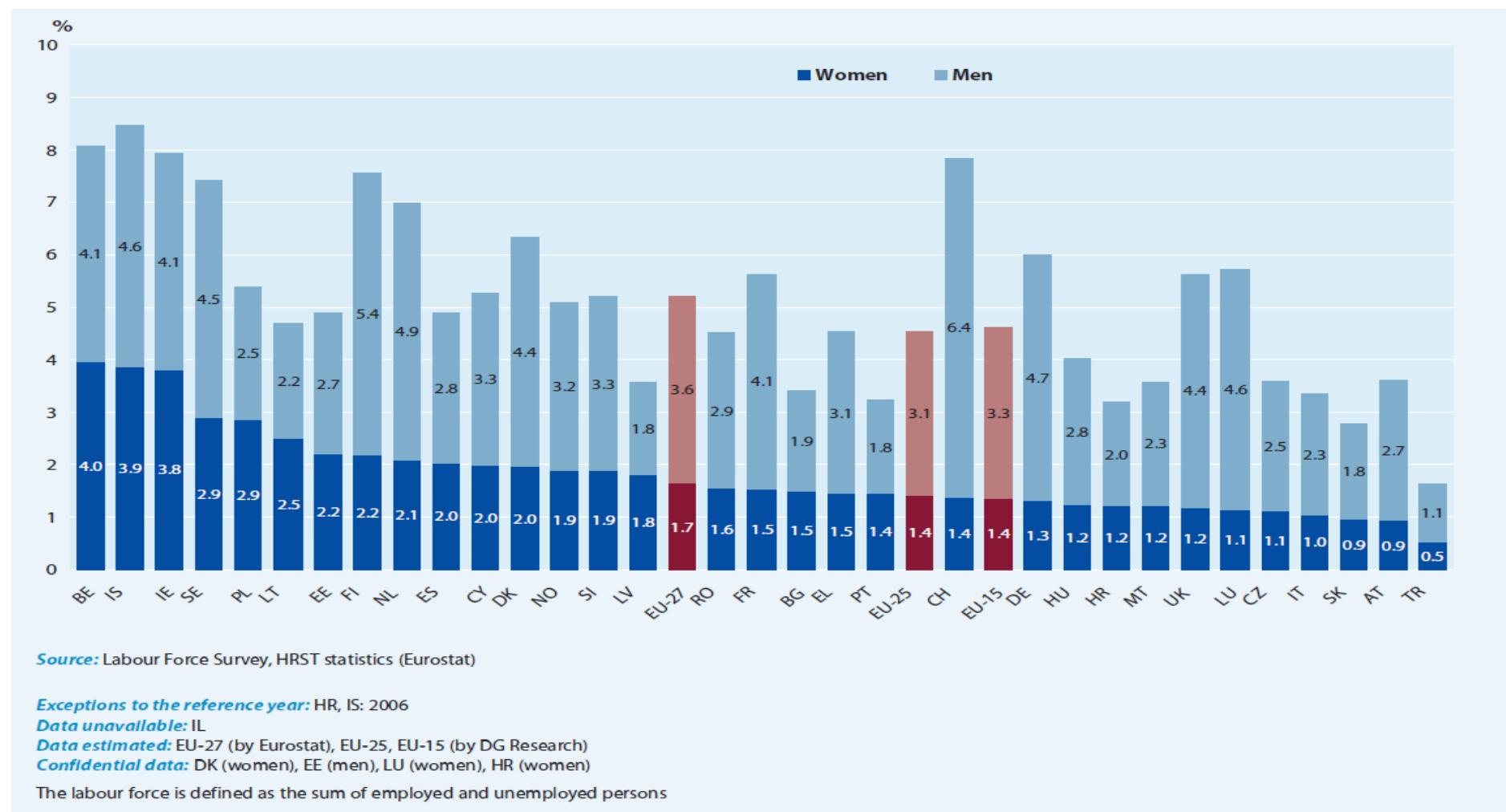
Source: Eurostat.

Short Description

Gross earnings are remuneration (wages and salaries) in cash paid directly to the employee, before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee. Data is presented for full-time employees in "industry and services".

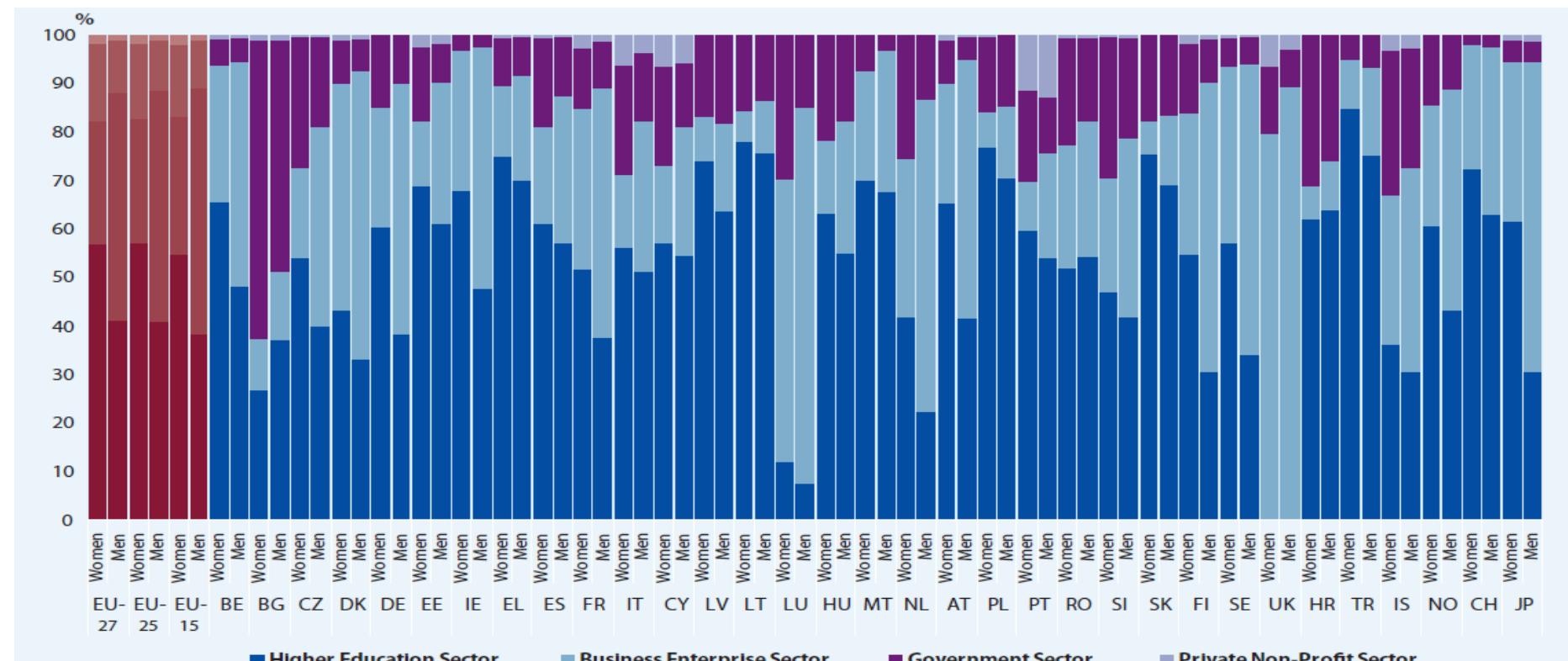
^e Estimated value.

PROPORTION OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BY SEX, 2007



Source: *She Figures 2009*.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCHERS ACROSS SECTORS BY SEX, 2006



Source: S&T statistics (Eurostat)

Exceptions to the reference year: SK, CZ, EE: 2007; BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, LU, NL, PT, SE, IS, NO, JP: 2005; CH: 2004

Data unavailable: IL; PNP: DE, IE, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, NO, CH, TR

Provisional data: HES: NL; GOV: UK (total)

Data estimated: EU-27, EU-25, EU-15 (by DG Research); BES: EE, UK; HES: NL; PNP: UK

Head count

Source: She Figures 2009.

PROPORTION OF FEMALE PHD (ISCED 6) GRADUATES BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY, 2006

	Education	Humanities & arts	Social sciences, business & law	Science, mathematics & computing	Engineering, manufacturing & construction	Agriculture & veterinary	Health & welfare
EU-27	64	52	47	41	25	51	54
EU-25	64	52	47	41	25	52	54
EU-15	64	52	47	40	25	52	54
BE	50	32	38	40	26	35	49
BG	52	68	58	56	33	54	56
CZ	62	42	41	39	20	41	43
DK	-	50	46	34	25	61	63
DE	53	51	37	35	14	60	51
EE	100	77	39	47	59	100	68
IE	64	52	57	45	26	61	57
EL	47	52	33	31	25	27	86
ES	57	48	46	48	25	44	54
FR	59	54	48	37	27	65	46
IT	68	59	52	52	36	55	62
CY	100	67	29	75	-	-	-
LV	67	69	54	36	43	50	48
LT	-	50	68	63	40	75	69
HU	61	49	52	39	29	45	39
MT	0	-	-	100	0	-	0
NL	:	40	44	29	20	38	51
AT	64	45	49	38	21	55	60
PL	:	54	51	57	24	54	54
PT	76	67	60	55	39	55	69
RO	30	47	47	62	35	46	49
SI	75	66	54	60	22	57	47
SK	54	46	52	44	33	38	65
FI	75	55	55	39	24	51	65
SE	58	54	42	37	29	46	62
UK	59	48	51	38	22	48	55
HR	64	48	54	58	38	42	44
TR	41	35	38	38	36	38	55
IS	100	0	0	60	100	-	40
NO	65	42	42	31	23	52	52
CH	67	49	38	33	19	68	46
JP	45	51	35	22	11	26	29
US	65	46	57	38	21	41	73

Source: S&T statistics (Eurostat)

Exceptions to the reference year: IT: 2005; EL: 2005

Data unavailable: IL, LU

Data estimated: EU-27, EU-25 (by Eurostat), EU-15 (by DG Research)

!: not available; -: not applicable

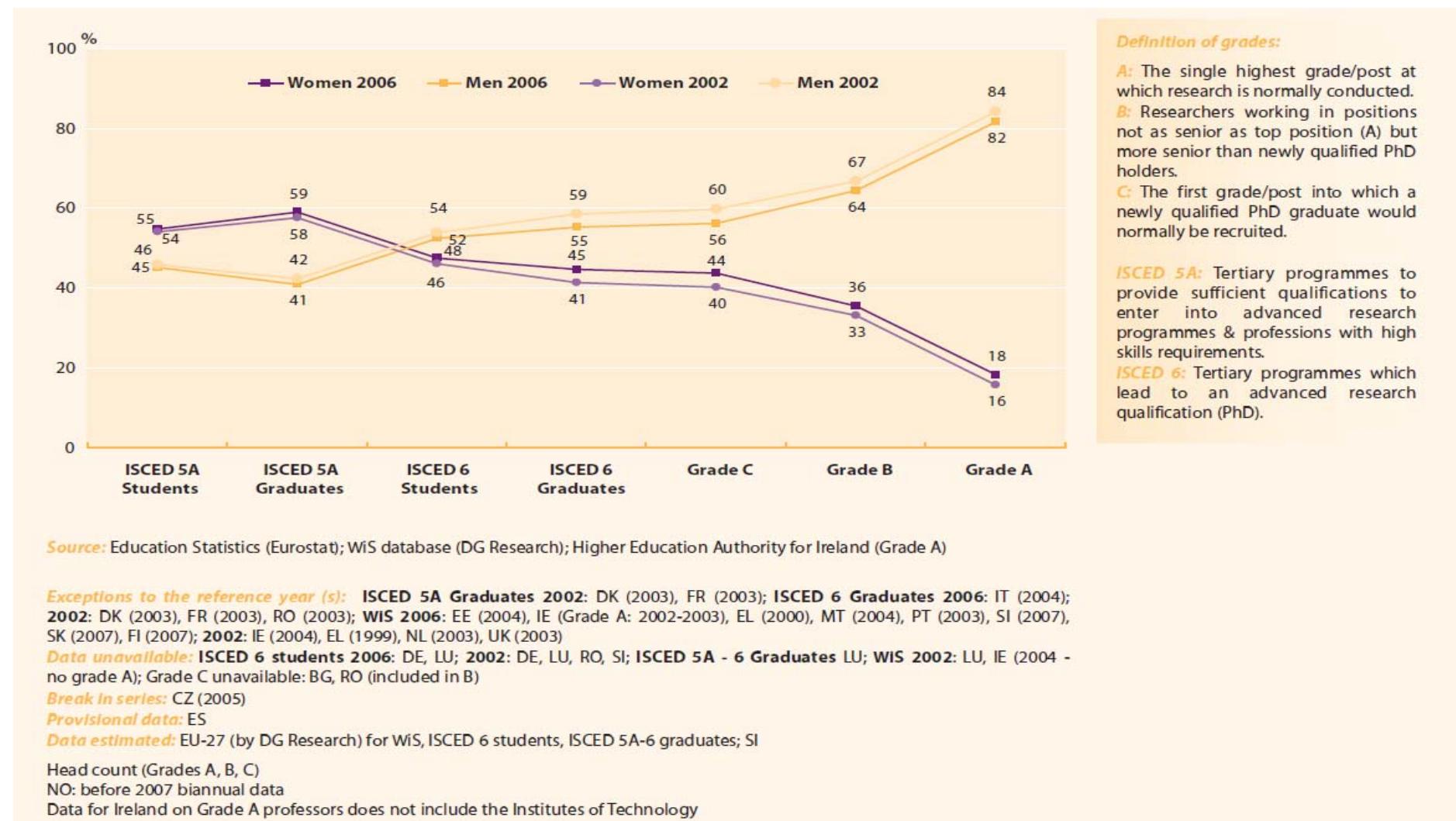
Most tertiary students study abroad and are not included: CY

Most PhD (ISCED 6) graduates study abroad and are not included: IS

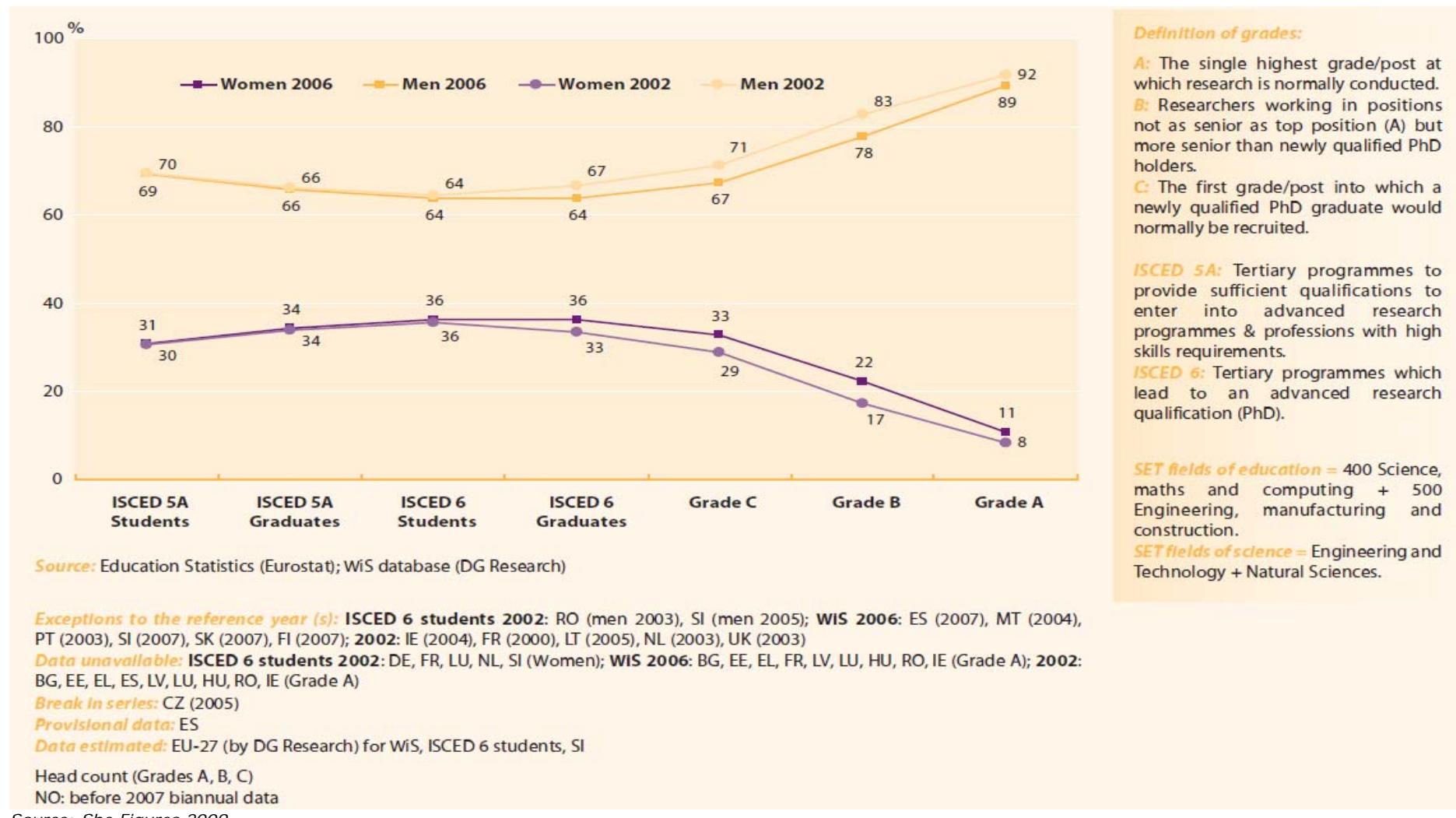
Countries with small numbers of female PhD graduates: CY (19), IS (8), MT (1)

Source: She Figures 2009.

PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN A TYPICAL ACADEMIC CAREER, STUDENTS AND ACADEMIC STAFF, EU-27, 2002-2006



PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN A TYPICAL ACADEMIC CAREER IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, STUDENTS AND ACADEMIC STAFF, EU-27, 2002-2006



CLIMATE CHANGE

SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN GROSS FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	TARGET
EU (27 countries)	9	9,9	10,5	11,7	20
Belgium	2,7	3	3,3	4,6	13
Bulgaria	9,3	9,1	9,6	11,6	16
Czech Republic	6,4	7,4	7,7	8,5	13
Denmark	16,5	18	18,7	19,9	30
Germany	7,1	9,4	9,3	9,8	18
Estonia	16,1	17,1	18,9	22,8	25
Ireland	3	3,4	3,8	5	16
Greece	7,2	8,2	8	8,2	18
Spain	9,4	9,9	11,2	13,3	20
France	9,8	10,5	11,4	12,3	23
Italy	5,6	5,5	7	8,9	17
Cyprus	2,5	3,1	4,1	4,6	13
Latvia	31,1	29,6	29,8	34,3	40
Lithuania	14,6	14,2	15,3	17	23
Luxembourg	1,4	2,5	2,6	2,7	11
Hungary	5,2	6	6,6	7,7	13
Malta	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	10
Netherlands	2,7	3,2	3,5	4,1	14
Austria	25,1	27,2	27,9	29,7	34
Poland	7	7	7,9	8,9	15
Portugal	20,8	22,3	23,2	24,5	31
Romania	17,2	18,4	20,5	22,4	24
Slovenia	15,5	15,6	15	16,9	25
Slovakia	6,6	8,1	8,3	10,3	14
Finland	29,2	28,9	30,6	30,3	38
Sweden	42,4	43,9	44,9	47,3	49
United Kingdom	1,5	1,8	2,3	2,9	15
Norway	60,4	60,3	61,9	64,9	:

Source: Eurostat.

Short Description

This indicator is calculated on the basis of energy statistics covered by the Energy Statistics Regulation. It may be considered an estimate of the indicator described in Directive 2009/28/EC, as the statistical system for some renewable energy technologies is not yet fully developed to meet the requirements of this Directive. However, the contribution of these technologies is rather marginal for the time being. More information about the renewable energy shares calculation methodology and Eurostat's annual energy statistics can be found in the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC, the Energy Statistics Regulation 1099/2008 and in DG ENERGY transparency platform:
http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/index_en.htm.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, BASE YEAR 1990 - INDEX 1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TARGET
EU (27 countries)	100	98	95	93	93	94	96	94	93	91	91	92	91	93	93	92	92	91	89	83	80
Belgium	100	101	100	99	103	105	107	101	105	101	101	101	100	102	102	100	96	93	94	87	:
Bulgaria	100	80	75	73	71	73	72	69	64	58	57	60	57	61	61	60	61	64	62	53	:
Czech Republic	100	93	84	81	76	79	82	78	74	72	75	77	74	74	74	75	75	72	68	:	:
Denmark	100	115	107	110	116	111	130	116	111	106	100	102	101	108	100	94	105	98	94	90	:
Germany	100	96	92	92	90	90	91	88	86	84	84	85	83	83	82	80	80	79	79	74	:
Estonia	100	92	67	52	54	49	51	50	47	44	43	44	43	47	48	47	46	53	49	41	:
Ireland	100	101	101	102	105	107	110	113	118	121	124	127	124	124	123	126	125	124	124	114	:
Greece	100	100	101	100	103	104	107	112	117	117	121	122	122	125	126	129	125	128	123	117	:
Spain	100	103	105	101	107	111	109	116	119	129	134	134	140	143	148	153	150	154	143	130	:
France	100	104	103	98	97	99	102	101	104	102	101	101	100	101	101	101	98	97	96	92	:
Italy	100	100	100	98	97	102	101	102	104	105	106	107	108	110	111	111	109	107	104	95	:
Cyprus	100	106	122	129	131	126	134	137	150	165	173	172	173	173	176	182	184	187	193	178	:
Latvia	100	93	75	60	53	48	48	46	44	41	39	41	41	42	43	43	45	46	45	40	:
Lithuania	100	102	61	49	46	44	47	46	48	42	39	41	42	42	44	46	47	51	48	44	:
Luxembourg	100	104	103	103	97	79	79	74	67	70	76	80	86	90	101	103	101	97	96	91	:
Hungary	100	92	83	83	82	81	83	81	81	81	79	81	79	82	81	82	80	78	75	69	:
Malta	100	109	114	115	120	119	122	121	121	126	127	132	133	142	140	142	144	148	146	139	:
Netherlands	100	102	102	104	104	105	109	106	101	101	101	101	101	102	102	100	98	97	97	94	:
Austria	100	105	97	97	98	102	106	106	105	103	103	108	110	118	116	119	115	112	111	102	:
Poland	100	98	95	97	96	97	99	98	91	89	86	85	82	85	85	86	89	88	87	83	:
Portugal	100	104	110	108	110	117	113	119	126	140	137	139	146	138	142	145	137	133	131	126	:
Romania	100	80	75	74	72	75	78	70	63	56	57	59	62	64	64	62	64	62	61	52	:
Slovenia	100	94	93	94	95	100	103	105	104	101	102	107	108	106	108	110	111	111	115	105	:
Slovakia	100	89	83	76	73	72	70	68	69	68	66	68	67	69	68	68	67	65	65	59	:
Finland	100	97	95	98	106	101	109	107	102	101	98	106	109	120	114	97	113	111	100	94	:
Sweden	100	101	100	100	103	103	107	101	102	97	95	96	97	98	97	93	93	91	88	83	:
United Kingdom	100	101	97	94	93	91	94	91	90	86	86	87	84	85	84	84	83	82	80	73	:

Source: Eurostat.

Short Description

This indicator shows trends in total man-made emissions of the 'Kyoto basket' of greenhouse gases. It presents annual total emissions in relation to 1990 emissions. The 'Kyoto basket' of greenhouse gases includes: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and the so-called F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)). These gases are aggregated into a single unit using gas-specific global warming potential (GWP) factors. The aggregated greenhouse gas emissions are expressed in units of CO₂ equivalents. The indicator does not include emissions and removals related to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); nor does it include emissions from international aviation and international maritime transport. CO₂ emissions from biomass with energy recovery are reported as a Memorandum item according to UNFCCC Guidelines and not included in national greenhouse gas totals. The EU as a whole is committed to achieving at least a 20% reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 compared to 1990. This objective implies: - a 21 % reduction in emissions from sectors covered by the EU ETS (emission trading scheme) compared to 2005 by 2020; - a reduction of 10 % in emissions for sectors outside the EU ETS. To achieve this 10% overall target each Member State has agreed country-specific greenhouse gas emission limits for 2020 compared to 2005 (Council Decision 2009/406/EC).

Data Source: European Environment Agency.

ENERGY INTENSITY OF THE ECONOMY

Gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP (kilogram of oil equivalent per 1 000 Euro).

Geo\Time	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU (27 countries)	- ^g	:	:	:	:	209	212	205	200	193	187	188	185	187	184	181	176	169	167	165
Euro area (17 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	190	193	188	186	181	177	178	176	179	178	175	169	164	163	161
Euro area (16 countries)	:	:	:	:	:	189	192	187	185	181	177	177	176	178	177	174	169	163	162	160
Belgium	289	296	295	290	298	247	257	249	249	242	235	231	219	229	221	216	208	198	205	206
Bulgaria	-	2146	2135	2306	2192	1639	1791	1712	1589	1378	1333	1332	1248	1208	1105	1096	1058	978	910	843
Czech Republic	1173	1208	1219	1150	1086	730	723	733	715	661	671	672	666	671	659	613	587	553	526	514
Denmark	134	146	137	141	138	134	149	134	129	121	114	116	114	118	112	107	111	107	105	107
Germany	-	198	190	190	185	183	187	183	178	171	167	169	165	167	166	163	159	151	151	151
Estonia	-	:	:	1246	1310	1200	1242	1092	954	891	806	782	698	715	686	616	544	568	580	607
Ireland	253	245	229	233	230	166	164	155	152	144	135	136	129	122	118	111	107	105	108	109
Greece	264	258	264	264	269	205	206	206	210	204	205	203	199	193	187	187	179	171	171	168
Spain	194	196	198	193	199	198	191	195	196	197	197	195	195	196	198	195	188	184	177	168
France	192	201	195	200	189	192	201	191	190	184	179	181	180	181	179	177	171	165	167	164
Italy	151	153	151	152	147	150	149	148	150	150	148	145	145	151	150	151	147	142	142	140
Cyprus	281	291	300	308	336	239	256	245	243	233	237	231	228	243	218	213	213	211	215	212
Latvia	655	709	854	833	738	707	674	604	563	499	440	447	412	409	386	356	327	306	309	354
Lithuania	1906	2118	1733	1713	1701	875	898	789	768	659	576	621	617	582	552	481	437	430	418	446
Luxembourg	313	306	302	293	276	203	204	190	175	169	163	169	170	176	187	183	171	157	155	152
Hungary	-	821	767	777	746	612	622	588	555	529	492	486	467	458	434	445	426	414	409	413
Malta	-	246	240	277	255	267	248	286	243	241	189	212	193	213	215	211	195	200	188	168
Netherlands	219	226	220	220	215	214	215	201	196	186	183	185	185	190	189	185	174	179	172	174
Austria	157	162	152	154	150	152	159	155	152	146	141	147	146	153	151	154	148	140	139	136

^g - = 'Not applicable' or 'Real zero' or 'Zero by default'.

^h : = Not available.

Poland	-	1075	1619	1615	1065	701	685	631	563	525	484	481	469	463	441	431	425	397	384	364
Portugal	231	225	238	239	245	200	191	193	198	204	198	195	202	199	203	207	192	191	184	187
Romania	-	1269	1234	1198	1087	1096	1129	1116	1038	924	906	869	858	847	767	733	705	659	613	577
Slovenia	329	350	344	351	347	350	352	349	331	313	300	306	299	294	290	284	270	253	257	252
Slovakia	-	:	1195	1094	1016	962	914	876	815	818	815	825	795	755	708	682	623	533	518	497
Finland	268	290	283	300	309	283	294	287	276	265	248	248	257	267	257	231	242	227	217	222
Sweden	217	226	217	223	229	223	225	213	208	195	178	186	186	178	178	169	158	152	152	148
United Kingdom	169	177	176	174	169	164	166	157	153	149	145	142	135	134	131	129	124	116	115	114
Iceland	295	289	297	314	304	313	318	309	310	341	343	343	346	337	323	311	358	-	:	:
Norway	170	169	166	171	161	155	145	145	147	151	143	146	134	144	136	134	133	131	141	136
Switzerland	102	105	105	103	103	102	103	103	103	102	97,6	102	98,4	98,5	96,3	93,4	94,2	86,9	88,8	90,9
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Croatia	-	:	:	:	:	361	349	352	358	356	336	331	327	332	319	309	295	293	279	284
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	757	811	736	691	698	679	723	686	684	671	656	595	554
Turkey	259	260	253	248	257	262	266	261	258	262	265	260	259	259	245	237	244	250	246	257
United States	250	253	249	247	241	239	235	228	220	216	213	206	205	201	198	193	186	186	181	177
Japan	98,7	96,6	98	98,5	103	104	104	103	104	106	104	102	102	99,6	100	97,8	95,6	92,5	90,1	91,7

Source: Eurostat.

Short Description

This indicator is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. The gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of the gross inland consumption of five energy types: coal, electricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy sources. The GDP figures are taken at chain linked volumes with reference year 2000. The energy intensity ratio is determined by dividing the gross inland consumption by the GDP. Since gross inland consumption is measured in kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) and GDP in 1 000 EUR, this ratio is measured in kgoe per 1 000 EUR.

EUROBAROMETER¹

¹ Eurobarometer, 322, Climate change, 2009.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU TOTALLY AGREE, TEND TO AGREE, TEND TO DISAGREE OR TOTALLY DISAGREE

Fighting climate change can have a positive impact on the European economy.

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	63%	21%	16%
Sex			
Male	65%	22%	13%
Female	61%	19%	20%
Age			
15-24	65%	22%	13%
25-39	65%	22%	13%
40-54	64%	22%	14%
55 +	60%	18%	22%
Education (End of)			
15-	56%	18%	26%
16-19	63%	22%	15%
20+	70%	20%	10%
Still studying	66%	21%	13%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self- employed	66%	22%	12%
Managers	71%	20%	9%
Other white collars	66%	22%	12%
Manual workers	63%	22%	15%
House persons	56%	20%	24%
Unemployed	60%	23%	17%
Retired	59%	18%	23%
Students	66%	21%	13%

TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

	(SPLIT A) The protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the European Union.			(SPLIT B) The protection of the environment is an obstacle to economic growth in the European Union.		
	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	66%	18%	16%	26%	60%	14%
Sex						
Male	69%	18%	13%	28%	61%	11%
Female	64%	17%	19%	24%	58%	18%
Age						
15-24	66%	19%	15%	26%	60%	14%
25-39	68%	19%	13%	27%	63%	10%
40-54	69%	18%	13%	26%	63%	11%
55 +	64%	16%	20%	25%	55%	20%
Education (End of)						
15-	57%	17%	26%	26%	51%	23%
16-19	66%	19%	15%	27%	59%	14%
20+	76%	15%	9%	25%	69%	6%
Still studying	70%	16%	14%	25%	61%	14%
Respondent occupation scale						
Self- employed	75%	13%	12%	27%	66%	7%
Managers	77%	15%	8%	24%	70%	6%
Other white collars	66%	20%	14%	29%	63%	8%
Manual workers	68%	18%	14%	29%	59%	12%
House persons	60%	18%	22%	22%	56%	22%
Unemployed	61%	22%	17%	31%	53%	16%
Retired	63%	16%	21%	25%	54%	21%
Students	70%	16%	14%	25%	61%	14%
Use of the Internet						
Everyday	72%	17%	11%	26%	65%	9%
Often/ Sometimes	67%	20%	13%	28%	62%	10%
Never	61%	17%	22%	27%	53%	20%
Perception of climate change						
Not a serious problem	49%	36%	15%	36%	48%	16%
A fairly serious problem	60%	22%	18%	29%	58%	13%
A very serious problem	74%	13%	13%	24%	65%	11%

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU TOTALLY AGREE, TEND TO DISAGREE. YOU PERSONALLY HAVE TAKEN ACTIONS AIMED AT HELPING TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	63%	31%	6%
Sex			
Male	62%	33%	5%
Female	63%	30%	7%
Age			
15-24	56%	38%	6%
25-39	64%	31%	5%
40-54	66%	30%	4%
55 +	62%	30%	8%
Education (End of)			
15-	57%	34%	9%
16-19	63%	32%	5%
20+	71%	26%	3%
Still studying	57%	36%	7%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self- employed	68%	27%	5%
Managers	76%	22%	2%
Other white collars	66%	29%	5%
Manual workers	62%	33%	5%
House persons	60%	32%	8%
Unemployed	54%	39%	7%
Retired	60%	31%	9%
Students	57%	36%	7%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52%	39%	9%
From time to time	60%	32%	8%
Almost never	66%	29%	5%
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	48%	47%	5%
A fairly serious problem	57%	37%	6%
A very serious problem	69%	27%	4%

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS AIMED AT FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE HAVE YOU PERSONALLY TAKEN? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

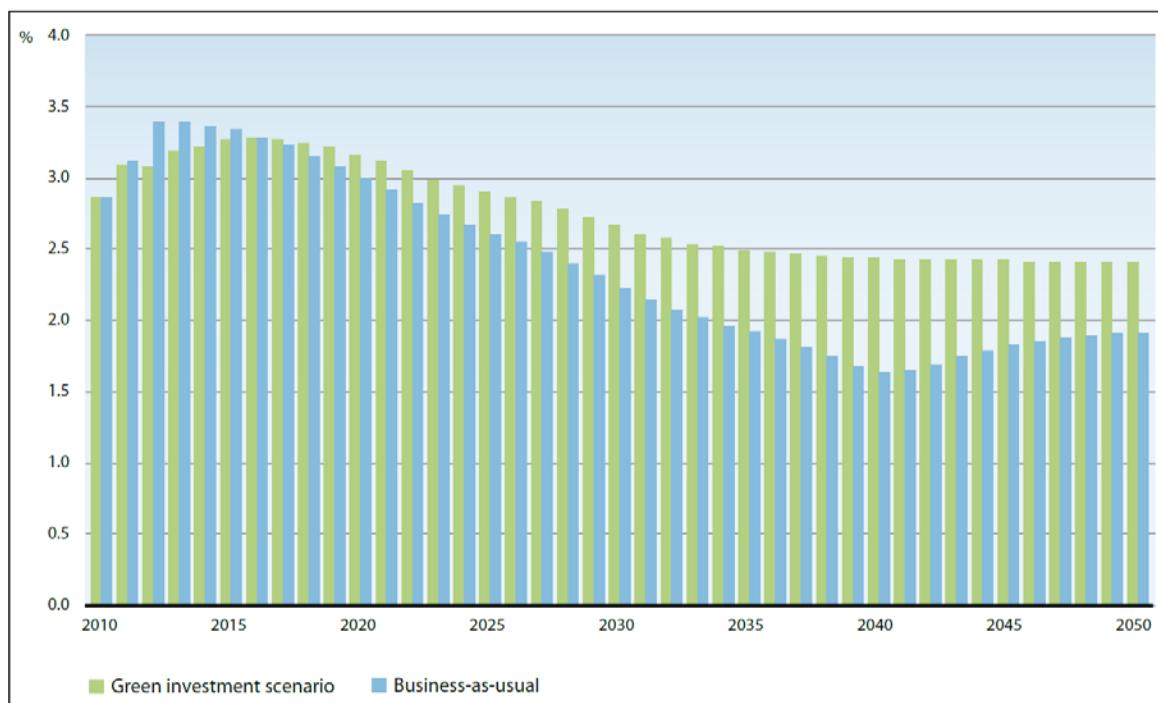
	You are separating most of your waste for recycling at home (...)	You are reducing your consumption of energy at home (...)	You are reducing your consumption of water at home (...)	You are reducing the consumption of disposable items (for example plastic bags, certain kind of packaging, etc.)	You buy seasonal and local products to avoid products that come from far away, and thus contribute to CO2 emissions (because of the transport)	You have chosen an environmentally friendly way of transportation (by foot, bicycle, public transport)	You are reducing the use of your car, for example by car-sharing or using your car more efficiently	You have purchased a car that consumes less fuel, or is more environmentally friendly	You have where possible avoided short-haul flights	You have switched to an energy supplier or tariff supplying a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You have installed equipment in your own home that generates renewable energy (for example, a wind turbine, solar panels)
EU27	78%	63%	55%	41%	29%	28%	24%	20%	11%	9%	6%
Sex											
Male	76%	61%	51%	38%	26%	27%	25%	24%	10%	9%	6%
Female	81%	66%	58%	43%	32%	29%	23%	17%	11%	9%	6%
Age											
15-24	74%	54%	44%	35%	21%	34%	17%	11%	10%	6%	5%
25-39	78%	65%	54%	40%	25%	28%	24%	19%	10%	10%	5%
40-54	79%	66%	57%	42%	33%	26%	27%	27%	12%	10%	7%
55 +	80%	64%	57%	42%	33%	27%	23%	20%	11%	8%	6%
Education (End of)											
15-	78%	58%	55%	35%	25%	21%	16%	16%	8%	6%	5%
16-19	77%	63%	54%	40%	28%	25%	25%	22%	9%	9%	6%
20+	81%	71%	57%	47%	37%	33%	31%	26%	15%	12%	8%
Still studying	77%	57%	48%	38%	23%	43%	16%	8%	13%	6%	5%
Respondent occupation scale											
Self-employed	77%	63%	55%	40%	32%	21%	24%	25%	11%	11%	6%
Managers	86%	73%	55%	49%	40%	31%	34%	33%	15%	12%	9%
Other white collars	77%	65%	56%	43%	26%	27%	25%	23%	9%	10%	5%
Manual workers	76%	61%	53%	37%	24%	24%	25%	23%	9%	9%	6%
House persons	79%	62%	52%	35%	26%	28%	21%	17%	11%	8%	7%
Unemployed	71%	57%	51%	31%	23%	29%	20%	12%	8%	8%	5%
Retired	80%	64%	59%	44%	34%	28%	22%	18%	10%	8%	6%
Students	77%	57%	48%	38%	23%	43%	16%	8%	13%	6%	5%
Subjective urbanisation											
Rural village	80%	64%	57%	42%	34%	24%	24%	22%	11%	8%	8%
Small/mid size town	78%	64%	55%	41%	29%	28%	25%	20%	11%	9%	6%
Large town	77%	60%	51%	38%	24%	33%	21%	18%	10%	10%	5%
Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	71%	62%	60%	34%	24%	33%	18%	9%	8%	8%	4%
From time to time	73%	58%	53%	36%	25%	25%	22%	15%	9%	9%	5%
Almost never	82%	66%	55%	44%	32%	29%	25%	24%	12%	9%	7%
Perception of climate change											
Not a serious problem	69%	55%	45%	34%	22%	23%	25%	21%	13%	8%	5%
A fairly serious problem	75%	60%	49%	34%	24%	25%	23%	20%	9%	10%	6%
A very serious problem	81%	66%	57%	44%	32%	30%	24%	21%	11%	9%	6%

PERSONALLY, HOW MUCH WOULD YOU BE PREPARED TO PAY MORE FOR ENERGY PRODUCED FROM SOURCES THAT EMIT LESS GREENHOUSE GASES IN ORDER TO FIGHT THE CLIMATE CHANGE? IN AVERAGE, HOW MUCH, IN PERCENT, WOULD YOU BE READY TO PAY MORE?

	Total willing to pay more	Not willing to pay more	DK	Average among those giving an answer - %
EU27	49%	27%	24%	6.6
Sex				
Male	53%	25%	22%	6.9
Female	45%	28%	27%	6.3
Age				
15-24	52%	20%	28%	8.6
25-39	54%	24%	22%	6.7
40-54	52%	28%	20%	6.8
55 +	41%	32%	27%	5.5
Education (End of)				
15-	34%	35%	31%	4.4
16-19	48%	29%	23%	6.0
20+	63%	21%	16%	8.2
Still studying	55%	14%	31%	9.9
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	54%	24%	22%	7.6
Managers	68%	19%	13%	8.1
Other white collars	56%	22%	22%	6.5
Manual workers	49%	29%	22%	6.3
House persons	39%	28%	33%	6.4
Unemployed	43%	34%	23%	6.1
Retired	40%	33%	27%	5.0
Students	55%	14%	31%	9.9
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	34%	38%	28%	4.6
From time to time	43%	30%	27%	5.9
Almost never	54%	24%	22%	7.2
Perception of climate change				
Not a serious problem	40%	43%	17%	4.3
A fairly serious problem	43%	32%	25%	5.9
A very serious problem	54%	22%	24%	7.4

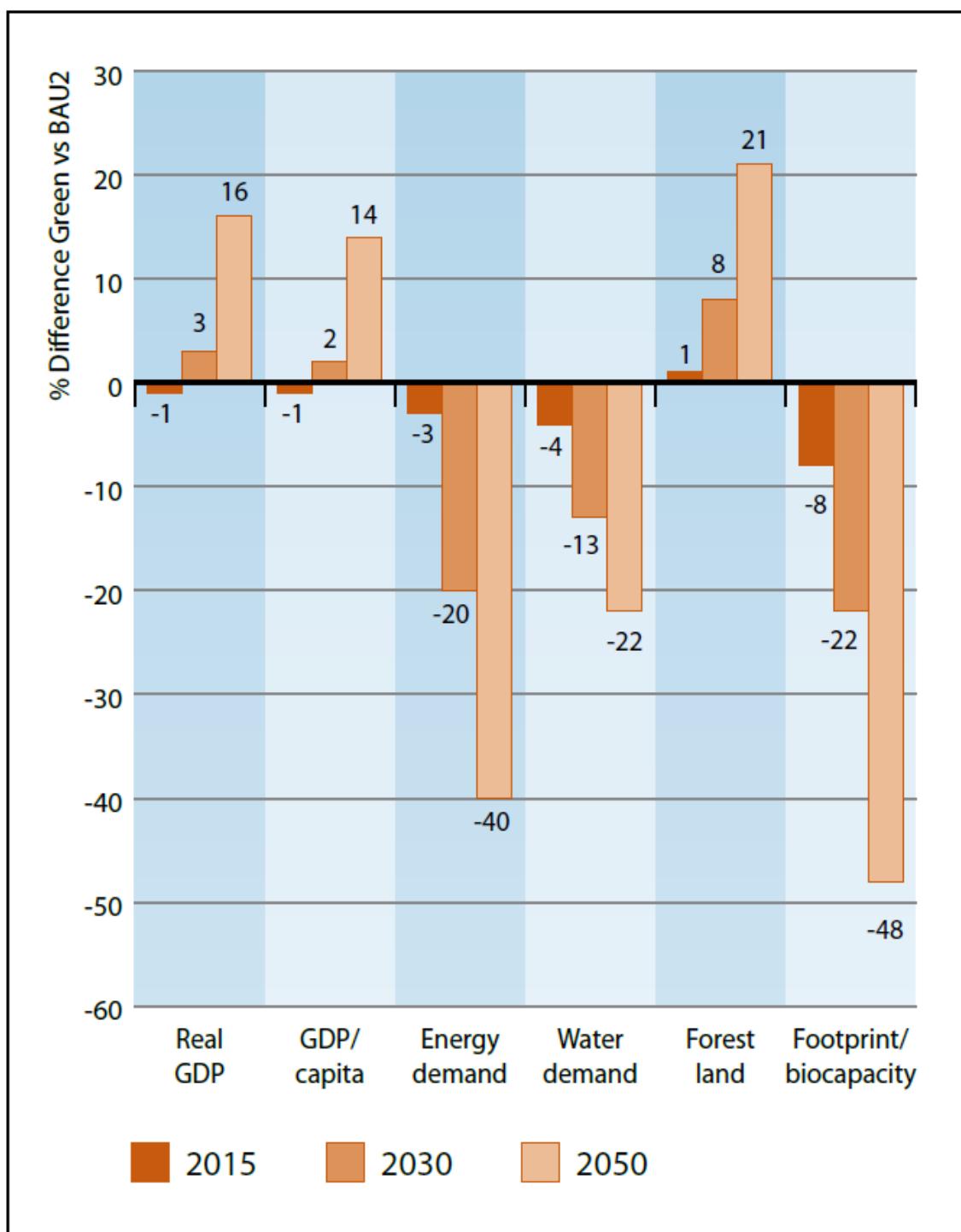
PROJECTION

PROJECTED TRENDS IN ANNUAL GDP GROWTH RATE



Source: UNEP / Towards a Greener Economy, figure 9, 2011.

IMPACTS OF THE GREEN INVESTMENT SCENARIO RELATIVE TO BUSINESS AS USUAL FOR SELECTED VARIABLES (PER CENT +/-)



Source: UNEP / Towards a greener economy, figure 10, 2011.

REFERENCES

- Employment Committee (EMCO), Towards a Greener Labour Market, 2010; <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=970&furtherNews=yes> ;
- Eurobarometer, 322, Climate Change, 2009;
- European Commission, DG Research and Innovation, She Figures, 2009, http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document_library/pdf_06/she_figures_2009_en.pdf .
- European Parliament Resolution on Developing the Job Potential of a New Sustainable Economy, 2010; <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&language=EN&reference=P7-TA-2010-0299> ;
- ILO/CEDEFOP, Skills for Green Jobs, 21 Country Reports, 2010; http://www.ilo.org/skills/inst/WCMS_144268/lang--en/index.htm;
- ILO, Global Challenges for Sustainable Development: Strategies for Green Jobs; ILO Background Note G8 Labour and Employment Ministers Conference, Niigata, Japan, 11 to 13 May 2008; http://www.ilo.org/empent/Publications/WCMS_167810/lang--en/index.htm ;
- ILO, Promoting Decent Work in a Green Economy, 2011; http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_152065.pdf ;
- OECD, Work on Green Growth-website: http://www.oecd.org/document/10/0,3746,en_2649_37465_44076170_1_1_1_37465,00.html ;
- Sustainlabour; Green Jobs and Women Workers, 2011; <http://www.sustainlabour.org/actividad.php?lang=EN&idactividad=280> ;
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Report 2011, Sustainability and Equity, A better future for all; <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2011/> ;
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), <http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/> ;
- United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), Towards a Greener Economy, 2011; http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/news/WCMS_152047/lang--en/index.htm ;
- United Nations Task Team, The Social Dimensions of Climate Change, Discussion Draft, 2011; http://www.ilo.org/empent/units/green-jobs-programme/facet/WCMS_169567/lang--en/index.htm ;
- Women's Rio+20 Compilation Document, Draft 1 November 2011; <http://www.womenrio20.org/> ;