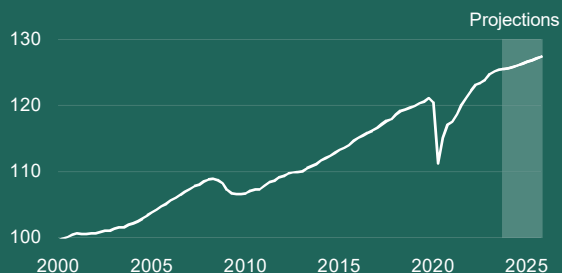


Infographic 1. Key facts and figures

Employment growth remains strong but expected to slow

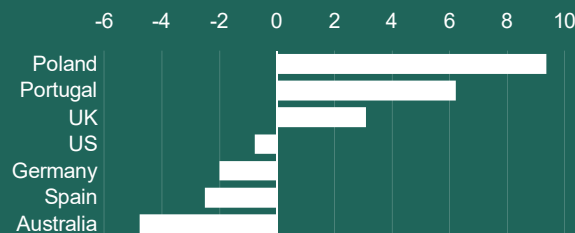
OECD-wide employment, index base 100 in 2000



The OECD-wide employment is expected to increase, but growth is projected to slow from 1.7% in 2023 to around 0.7% per year over 2024-25.

Real wages are growing but remain below pre-COVID levels in many OECD countries

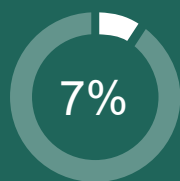
Cumulative % change in real wages between Q4 2019 and Q1 2024



In Q1 2024, yearly real wage growth was positive in 29 of the 35 countries for which data are available. However, real wages were still below their Q4 2019 level in 16 of them.

High emission industries represent a small share of overall employment

% of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and total employment of high emission industries, 2019



Share of employment

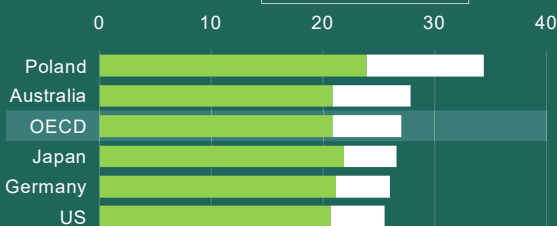


Share of emissions

High emission industries account for almost 80% of GHG emissions, but represent only about 7% of overall employment.

More than a quarter of jobs will be strongly impacted by net-zero transition

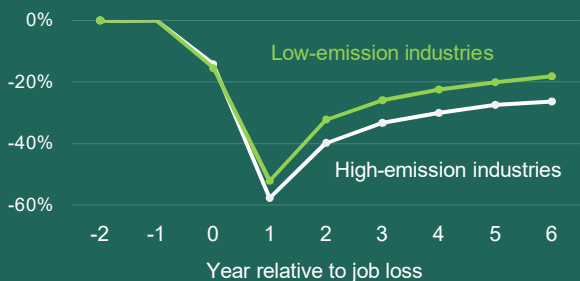
% among total employment



20% of workers are in green-driven jobs (incl. jobs that support 'green' activities). Adding jobs in high-emission industries means that over 25% of all jobs are set to be significantly impacted by the net-zero transition.

The cost of losing jobs in high-emission industries is substantial

% loss of earnings compared to non-displaced workers



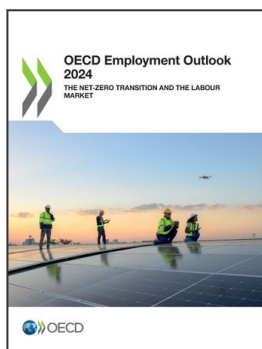
Workers in high-emission industries who lose their jobs experience an average drop in annual earnings of 36% over six years, compared to 29% in other industries.

Reskilling is key for moving away from emission-intensive occupations

Required skill level: GHG-intensive jobs (dark green), New green-driven jobs (light green)



Skill similarities across jobs make transitions feasible for all workers, although low-skilled adults need more retraining.



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