

# Developing ONS's environmental business surveys to measure a changing economy

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Environment Division

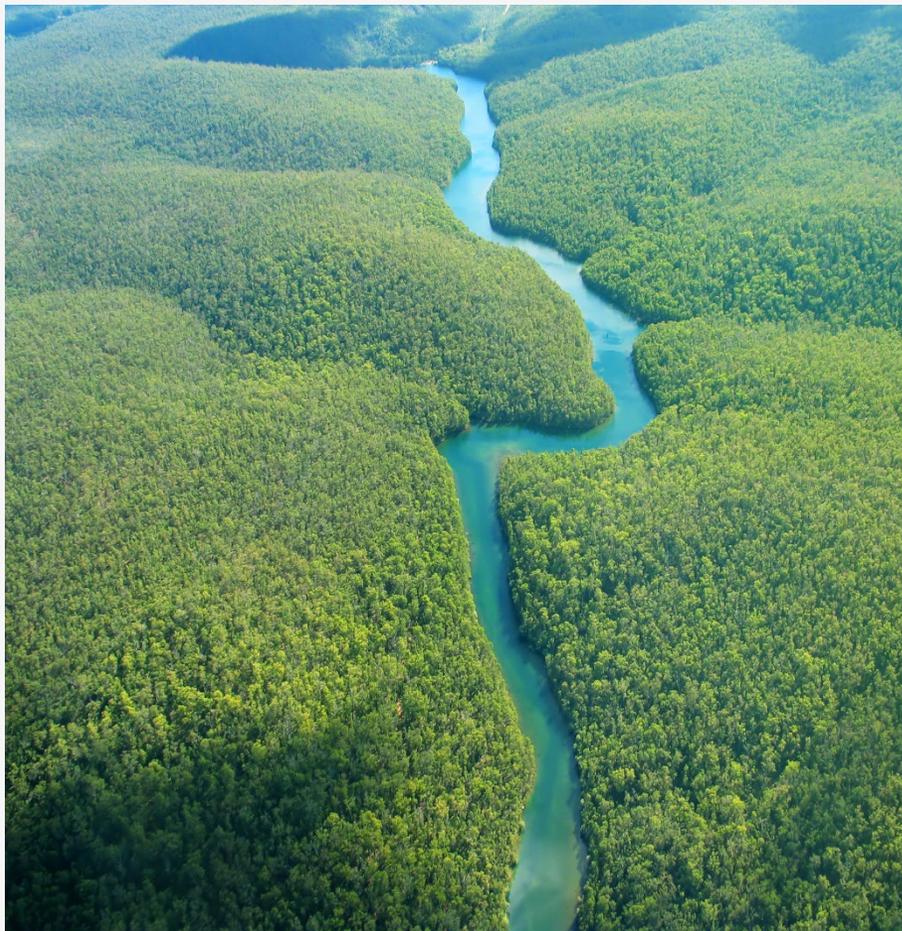
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# The Green Economy

Neil Wilson

# Environmental Accounts and Surveys



Environmental Accounts: Flow, footprint, taxes, EGSS...

Green economy and green jobs

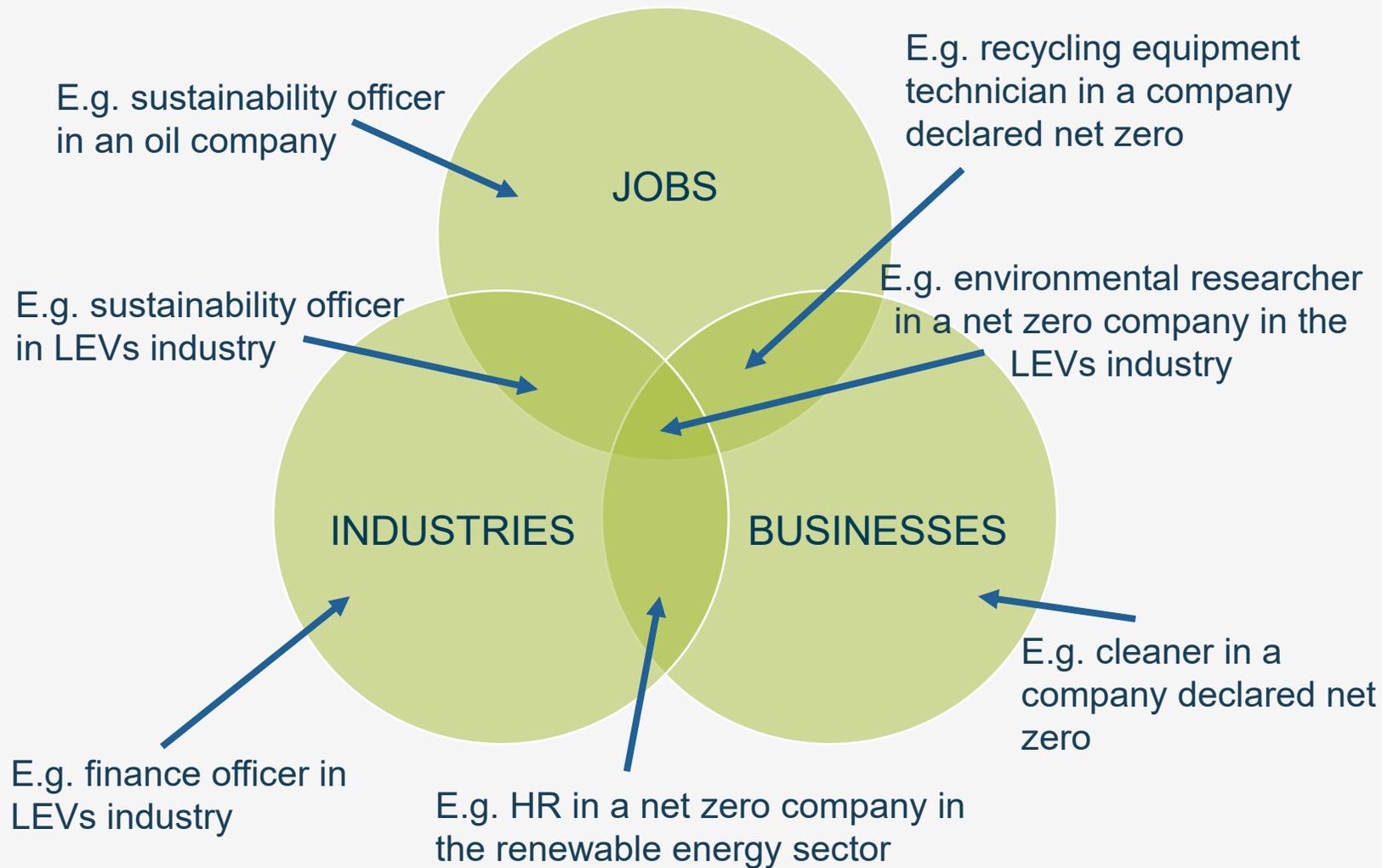
Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Economy survey,  
Environmental Protection Expenditure survey

GHG Emission: Residence based and quarterly

# Towards 'green economy'

- Existing Environmental Accounts and Surveys:
  - UK Environmental Goods and Services Sector estimates (including employment) using the United Nations System of Environmental Economic Accounting definition of 17 relevant activities
  - [Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Economy \(LCREE\) survey](#) focused on 17 sectors which are deemed to be low carbon and/or related to renewable energy
- ONS green jobs project
- Frameworks

# Dimensions



# Green Jobs – ONS definition

“employment in an activity that contributes to protecting or restoring the environment, including those that mitigate or adapt to climate change” and can be estimated using industry, occupation and firm approaches.

# Going forwards

- Green Jobs



- Green Economy
- Whole economy transition
- Greening over time
- Utilising business/labour surveys and admin sources
- Granularity and other variables
- Pipelines

# Developing LCREE Indirect Estimates

Chris Jones

# What is the LCREE survey?

**Run annually since 2015  
in response to policy  
demand**

**The Low Carbon and  
Renewable Energy  
Economy (LCREE) Survey  
is the primary source of  
official information on  
this type of activity in  
the UK.**



# 17 Sectors

1. Offshore wind
2. Onshore wind
3. Solar Photovoltaic
4. Hydropower
5. Other renewable electricity
6. Bio energy
7. Alternative fuels
8. Renewable heat
9. Renewable combined heat and power
10. Energy efficient lighting
11. Energy efficient products
12. Energy monitoring saving or control systems
13. Low carbon consultancy financial and advisory services
14. Low emission vehicles and infrastructure
15. Carbon capture and storage
16. Nuclear power
17. Fuels cells and energy storage systems



# Sample

- The LCREE Survey currently samples approximately 25,000 UK businesses annually (mandatory business survey), using the [Inter-Departmental Business Register \(IDBR\)](#) as the sampling frame. We go out to a selection of industry codes judged as likely to contain low carbon activity
- The design is a stratified random sample with the target population being stratified by industry, employment size and UK country. Sample selection occurs independently within each stratum.
- Sample respondents are weighted to represent the number of non-sampled businesses within the same stratum.
- All businesses in our target population with 250 or more employees are selected

# Outputs

Yearly [publication](#), with accompanying [dataset](#), [quality and methodology information](#) and FAQs for stakeholders.

**Estimates of turnover, employment, number of businesses, imports, exports and capital assets are available at the UK and country level.**

We also provide estimates of activity in the 17 LCREE sectors, outlined in more detail in: [LCREE sector and codes and descriptions \(.doc, 25.4KB\)](#).

# Indirect Estimates – previous method

- To estimate additional activity in the economy that is generated because of the demand for the inputs used by businesses directly active in the LCREE
- We produce indirect estimates to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the impact that the LCREE has on the wider economy.
- Previously generated using [multipliers](#) and published as experimental statistics. We found these were over-estimating because:
  - Generic multipliers for a given LCREE sector were not appropriate for fully capturing the interactions between different industries.
  - Our LCREE survey does not distinguish between final and intermediate use, so this multiplication led to some double counting and an overestimate of indirect activity.
- [New methodology](#) developed utilising [UK industry by industry input-output tables](#)
  - [Updated dataset](#) revising 2017-2020, 2021 and 2022 data are provisional - Official Statistics in Development

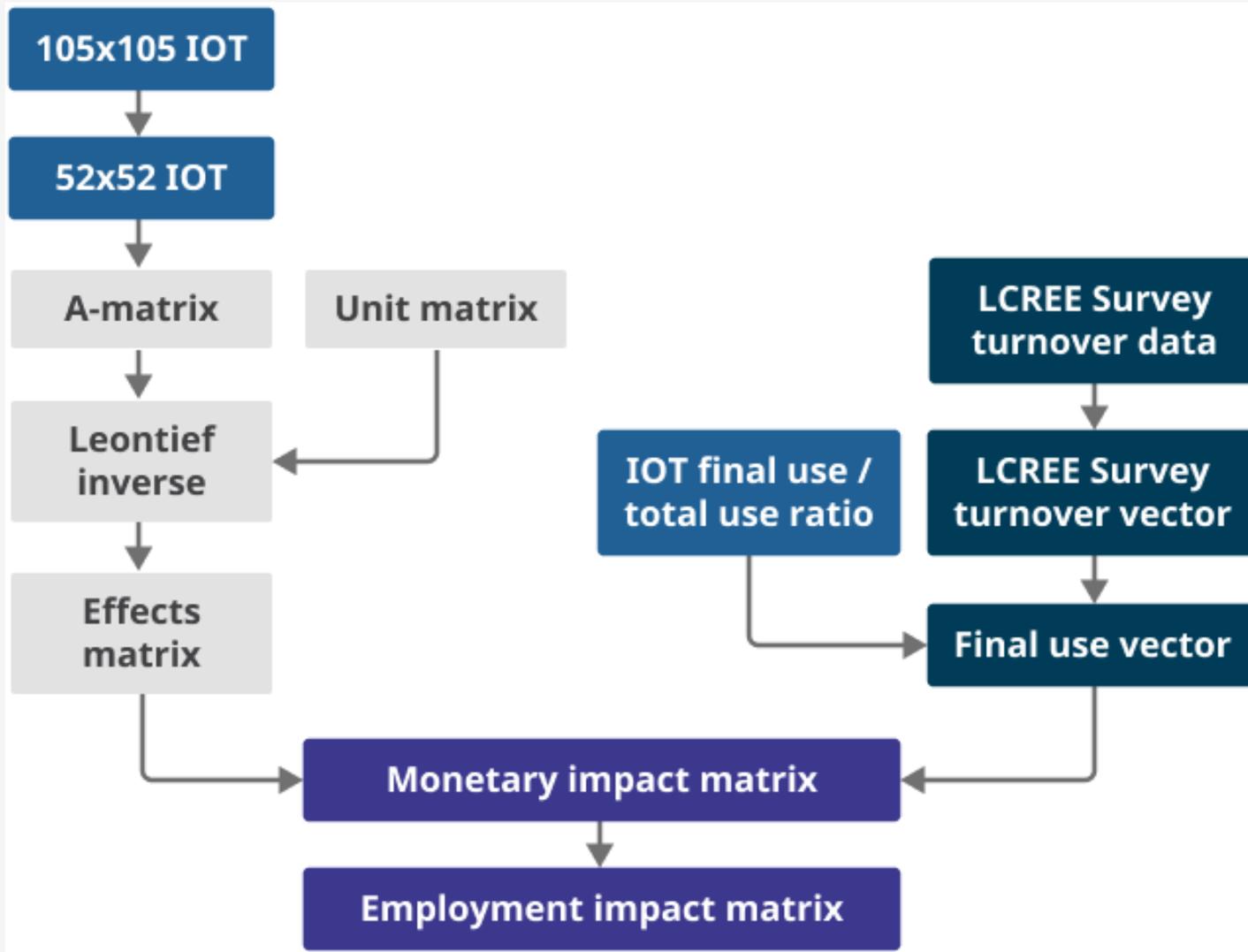
# Structure of the industry-by-industry input-output table (IOT)

		Industry (SIC) output							
Intermediate use at basic prices		A01	A02	A03	B05	...			
Industry (SIC) input	A01							Final use at basic prices	Total use
	A02								
	A03								
	B05								
	...								
		Imports of goods and services						105 by 105 matrix	
		Taxes less subsidies on products							
		Gross value added (GVA)							
		Total output at basic prices							

## Key definitions:

- **Final use:** Consumption expenditure not contributing to further creation of products
- **Intermediate use:** Consumption of products that are used up or transformed to create other products
- **Direct effect:** immediate effect on economy caused directly by a change in final use
- **Indirect effect:** subsequent effect on economy caused by consequent changes in intermediate use

# Overview of improved methodology



Key equations:

$$\text{Leontief inverse} = (I - A)^{-1}$$

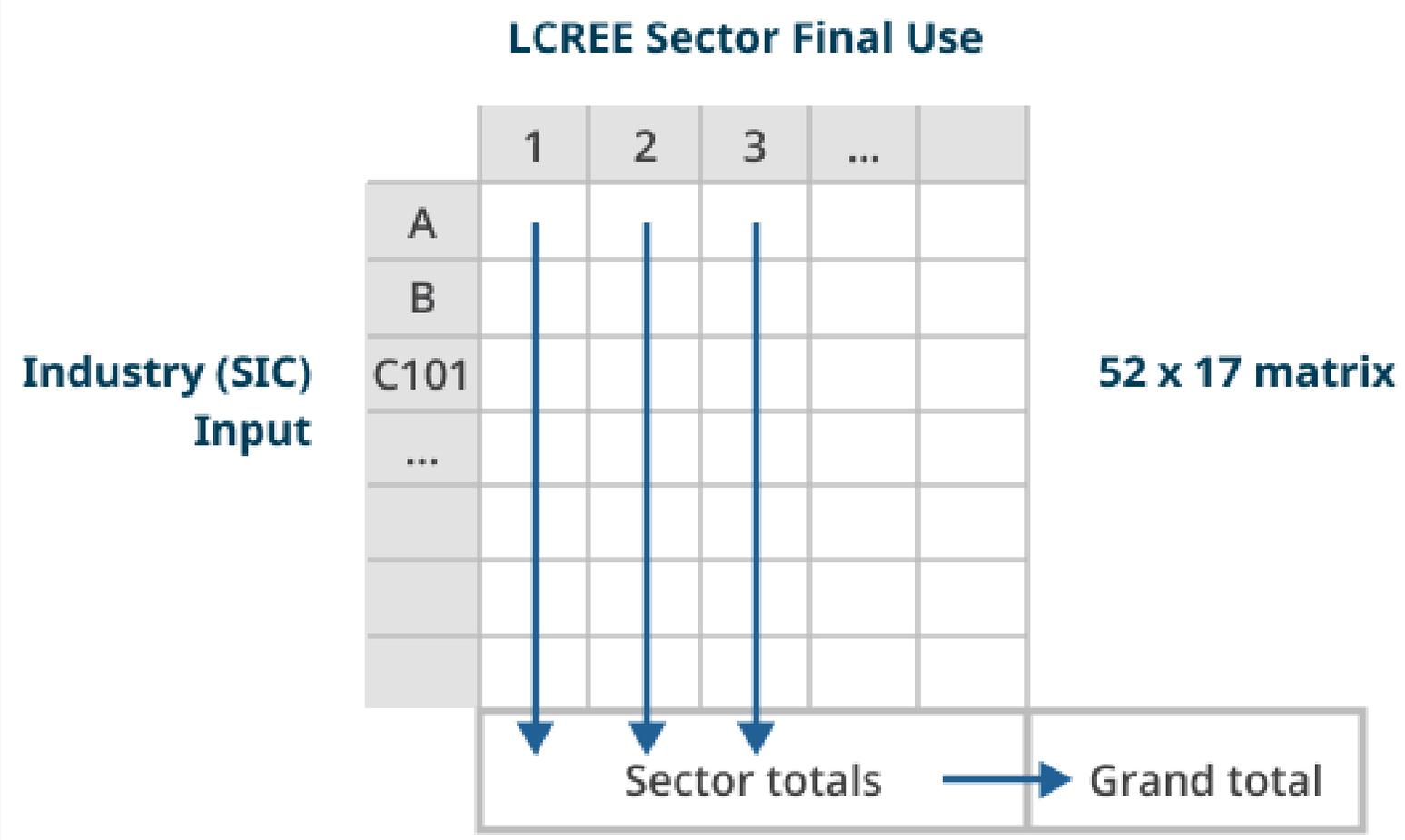
$$\text{Effects} = A \times \text{Leontief inverse}$$

$$\text{Final use} = \text{LCREE } T/O \times \frac{\text{final use by industry} *}{\text{total use by industry} *}$$

$$\text{Monetary impact} = \text{effects} \times \text{final use}$$

$$\text{Direct effect} + \text{Indirect effect} = \text{Total effect}$$

# Structure of monetary & employment impact matrices



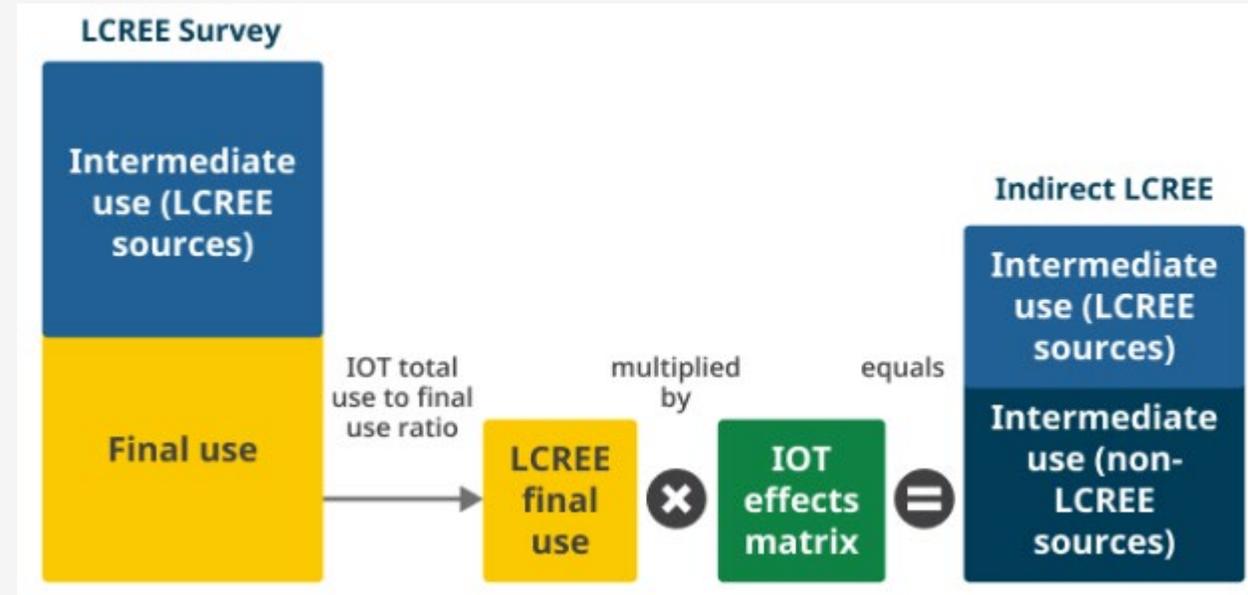
# Developing further

- Although we have removed double counting from indirect calculations, looking at where there could be further potential overestimation of total LCREE effect

## Previous method



## New method



- **DIAGRAMS NOT TO SCALE**

- Also using turnover as a proxy for total economic output (which would also include e.g. work in progress, unsold goods etc...)

**Thank you!**  
**Any questions?**

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