**The Empirical Possibility of Green Growth:**

Evidence of significant relationships between Economic Growth & Job Creation, Poverty Reduction and Resource Constraints & Climate Change during 1990-2014 in Thailand

*Abstract: In light of three critical facts: 1) the new implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, of which Goal 8.4 emphasizes the conscious “decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation”, 2) increasing resource constraints, climate risks, and pollution levels in Asia-Pacific, and  3) the knowledge that Thailand is one of Asia-Pacific’s economic development leaders, it is relevant to seek the answer to the following question: “Is there evidence of significant relationships between: Economic Growth & Job Creation, Poverty Reduction, and Resource Constraints & Climate Change during 1990-2014 in Thailand?”*

*The variables constitute UNESCAP’s definition of Green Growth which is: “a strategy of sustaining economic growth and job creation necessary to reduce poverty in the face of worsening resource constraints and climate crises.” In essence, we seek to understand whether Green Growth’s impacts are present, in Thailand’s recent history.  Methodology includes cross-correlations, structural equation modeling and inclusion of powerful historical context to result in the finding that: between 1990-2014, there is a strong empirical possibility that Green Growth principles exist and is active in Thailand. This and further discoveries inform recommendations made for the Thai government, United Nations, and Thai corporations.*