

Digest of Green Reports and Studies

Title	Current and Potential Green Jobs in the US Economy
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Organization	The United States Conference of Mayors and the Mayors Climate Protection Center
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URL	http://www.usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/GreenJobsReport.pdf
Summary	Green jobs in the US economy will see a significant increase over the next 30 years as the inherent advantages of alternative energies becomes more evident. Due to dwindling natural resources, the growing global demand for energy and the change in the earth's climate, a green economy is next in the continuous process of economic growth and transformation. Some major driving forces in the advancement of alternative energies are the country's increasing dependence on foreign oils, the growing energy demand of residential and commercial structures, and contribution of greenhouse gas emissions to the warming climate.
Key Findings	<p>It is estimated that 750,000 green jobs existed in 2006. These jobs were focused on the development of energy alternatives for electricity generation and transportation fuels, in addition to making current infrastructure more energy efficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current renewable energy generates approximately 124,350 million kilowatt hours of energy, amounting to 3% of total net energy generation. • The sale of Energy Star energy efficient products shows a steady trend of increase from 600 million products in 2000 to over 2 billion products in 2008. • Ethanol motor fuel production has increased from 30,674 million gallons in 1997 to 115,263 million gallons in 2007, equating to 5.09% of total fuel consumption. <p>If current trends in alternative energy and energy efficiency continue, it is projected that by 2038, there could be approximately 4,214,700 green jobs in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current and 30 year projected energy generation from the different types of renewable sources are as follows (figures in million kilowatt hours): wind power, from 38,850 to 652,500; solar power, from 700 to 435,000; hydropower, from 13,650 to 217,500; geothermal power, from 15,100 to 217,500; and biomass power, from 56,050 to 652,500. There could be a net increase in renewable energy generation of 2,050,650, to a total amount of 2,175,000, contributing 40% to total power generation. • As more consumers use Energy Star rated products, and new constructions become more energy efficient, it is estimated that residential and commercial power usage will be cut by 35%. Though energy consumption will decrease, reaching the energy efficiency goals will require numerous amounts of new jobs. • It is projected that alternative fuels will account for 30% of the transportation fuel market by 2038. To achieve this significant increase in production of alternative fuels, the US would need to heavily invest in new infrastructure and greatly expand production.
Recommendations	N/A
Definition of "Green"	Green economy – the part of economic activity which is devoted to the reduction of fossil fuels, the increase of energy efficiency, and the curtailment of greenhouse gas emissions.
Methodology	Increased generation from alternative sources will lead to increased infrastructure, which in turn will create green jobs. The manufacture of necessary materials, construction of facilities, and ongoing operations and management of the infrastructure will require all workers. To calculate the 30 year projection of green jobs for the year 2038, taken into consideration are the number of jobs required "per megawatt hour of newly installed capacity" and the number of jobs required "per megawatt hour of total installed capacity." Green jobs are created by additions to the infrastructure and by the operations of that infrastructure.
Data Sources Cited	US Department of Energy; National Establishment Time Series (NETS); American Wind Energy Association; EIA Annual Photovoltaic Module/Cell Manufacturers Survey; US Geological Survey; Environmental Protection Agency
Report Geography	United States
Green Occupations Cited	N/A
Green Industries Cited	N/A
Keywords	Wind power; solar power; hydropower; geothermal power; energy efficiency; renewable
Legislation Cited	N
Bibliography (Y/N)	Y
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