Digest of Green Reports and Studies

Title	Energy Efficiency, Innovation, and Job Creation in California
Author	Roland-Holst, David
Organization	Center for Energy, Resources, and Economic Stability (CERES)
Author Contact	Phone - (510) 643-6362 Fax- (510) 642-1099
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Summary	The study focuses on how energy efficiency policies and regulations have helped California's economy, and how they will help the State's economy in the future. The study is broken into two parts: 1. Data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and California Regional Economies Employment (CREE) Series are used to determine the past effects of the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) energy efficiency policies on California's economy. 2. Further analyses are conducted in the second part of the study to project how CARB's policies will affect California's economy in the future. In order to determine the effects on California's economy, data from investor-owned utilities (IOUs) are used to determine the energy efficiency impacts of previous electric and gas policies. Forecasted gas prices are used to determine how the State's economy will be affected by energy efficiency policies and regulations from 2007 until 2020. The findings show that jobs will increase, the gross state product (GSP) will increase, and the State will save money by reducing its energy import dependence. The study was published in October 2008 by David Roland-Holst for the Center for Energy, Resources, and Economic Stability (CERES).
Key Findings	 Energy efficiency programs have created more then 1 million new jobs since 1972. Energy efficiency measures have saved California households money, which has allowed them to spend money in other parts of the economy. California has reduced its energy import dependence since these initiatives have been in place. Job growth in the energy sector has slowed as energy efficiency improved, but has still remained positive. Nonetheless, for every one new job not created in the energy sector, 50 new jobs were created in the non-energy sectors. California's draft plan to reduce greenhouse gas emission will create around 403,000 new jobs and will increase the Gross State Product (GSP) by \$76 billion. "The first 1.4 percent of annual efficiency gains produced about 181,000 jobs, while an additional one percent yielded 222,000 more."
Recommendations	 Based on the results of this case study, the next step is for California to conduct a "deeper analysis of the qualitative characteristics of employment created in energy efficiency." It is important for the state to create education and training programs that focus on the energy efficiency sector.
Definition of "Green"	None
Methodology	 Data collection, including inter-industry flows and input-output tables Literature research The Berkeley Energy and Resources (BEAR) economic model
Data Sources Cited	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), California Regional Economies Employment (CREE)
Report Geography	California
Green Occupations Cited	None
Green Industries Cited	Appliance manufacturersAutomotive
	Building
Keywords	Berkeley Energy and Resources (BEAR) model; appliance efficiency; California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC); California Energy Commission (CEC); California Air Resources Board (CARB); pollutant emissions;
Legislation Cited	Global Warming Solutions Act (AB32)Assembly Bill 2021

	 Assembly Bill 1890 Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA)
Bibliography (Y/N)	Υ
Reviewer Name/Org	D. Costello / Labor Market Information Division, California

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