



The Economics of Clean Energy in Ohio

Jobs, Savings, Investment, Competitiveness, and the Costs of Inaction

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Jobs

- There were 35,267 clean-energy jobs and 2,513 clean-energy businesses in Ohio as of 2007. This only counts direct jobs and not the many indirect jobs in industries that support the clean energy economy.
- The number of clean-energy jobs in Ohio grew by 7.3 percent between 1998 and 2007, while jobs overall shrank by 2.2 percent.
- Ohio will see \$5.6 billion in new public and private investment due to programs and incentives under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and American Clean Energy and Security Act. These investments will lead to 67,356 net new clean-energy jobs in Ohio—even assuming some potential job losses in the fossil fuel sector as workers transition into the clean energy economy.
- Ohio needs these good-paying, private sector jobs—the state’s unemployment rate was at 10.8 percent as of August 2009.
- Green jobs in Ohio were distributed among the following sectors in 2008:
 - Conservation and pollution mitigation: 63.2 percent
 - Environmentally friendly production: 7.9 percent
 - Training and support: 3.3 percent
 - Energy efficiency: 15.2 percent
 - Clean energy: 10.4 percent

Consumer energy bill savings

- The average American family's annual spending on oil, gas, and electricity increased by \$1,100 under the Bush administration's energy policies. But American electricity and fuel bills would go down under the consumer protection provisions in the ACES bill.
- Emissions allowances allocated in the ACES bill for state efficiency programs alone will save Ohioans \$2.0 billion between 2012 and 2020.
- The average household in Ohio will see a monthly savings of \$9.90 on their electricity bill by 2020 due to ACES' consumer protection and energy-efficiency provisions.
- Households in Ohio will also save \$8.37 on gasoline each month by 2020 due to lower oil prices and more fuel-efficient vehicles under ACES.

Investment and innovation

- The clean energy economy is already growing in Ohio. Private companies in Ohio invested \$74.2 million in clean energy from 2006 – 2008 through venture capital funds.
- An additional \$5.6 billion of public and private investment would flow into clean energy and energy efficiency in Ohio under the clean-energy investment provisions in the ACES bill and the ARRA stimulus package.
- Ohio's 2,513 clean-energy businesses patented 309 new clean-energy technologies in 2007 alone. Passing a strong clean-energy jobs bill this session is the best thing congress can do to unlock even more innovation and entrepreneurship across Ohio and the nation.
- In Cleveland, Axentis produces greenhouse gas emissions monitoring software and provides related consulting services.

American competitiveness and energy independence

- The people of Ohio spent more than \$17.1 billion on imported crude oil in 2007 alone—more than \$1,489 per person.
- Without comprehensive clean-energy reform, Ohio taxpayers will spend \$950 million more over the next 10 years to subsidize wealthy oil and gas companies, and this is on top of their already record profits.

Costs of inaction

- The CBO predicted in May 2009 that climate change would cause decreases in future U.S. gross domestic product of between 3 and 5 percent, and global GDP of as much as 10 percent by the end of the century. The CBO predicted in May 2009 that climate change would cause decreases in future U.S. gross domestic product of between 3 and 5 percent, and global GDP of as much as 10 percent by the end of the century.
- Lower water levels in Lake Erie will cause shipping and manufacturing losses of \$1 billion every year. Forest changes will cause Ohio's massive forest products industry to lose \$8 billion annually by 2100.
- A June 2009 report from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration found that inaction on global warming will cause significant harm to the Midwest. The University of Maryland's Center for Integrative Environmental Research has concluded that these effects have heavy economic consequences for Ohio. Ohio's \$33 billion hunting, angling, and tourism industry provides 560,000 jobs and relies on seasonal sports such as ice fishing. Loss of ice coverage during fishing season cost Put-in-Bay Island alone at least \$1 million in revenue in 2002.
- Ohio farmers—who produce \$5 billion for the state—will lose ground to droughts and agricultural pests.