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**Pew Report:
Illinois Clean Energy Economy
Has Driven Jobs, But Needs Policy Boost**
Emerging Sector Set to Expand

In 2007, there were nearly 28,400 jobs in Illinois' clean energy economy, according to The Pew Charitable Trusts in the most detailed study yet of this sector.

The report—*The Clean Energy Economy: Repowering Jobs, Businesses and Investments Across America*—found that the emerging clean energy economy is creating well-paying jobs in every state for people of all skill levels and educational backgrounds. Included in Pew's definition are jobs as diverse as engineers, plumbers, administrative assistants, construction workers, machine setters, marketing consultants, teachers and many others with annual incomes ranging from \$21,000 to \$111,000.

The study found that while Illinois' clean energy sector was shrinking even before the current recession, jobs in that sector didn't retract any further than overall jobs in Illinois between 1998 and 2007. And the number of jobs in the state's clean energy economy in 2007 was far higher than the national average.

"In Illinois, the clean energy economy is a major source of investment and innovation," said Lori Grange, interim deputy director of the Pew Center on the States. "With the right mix of policies and financial support, the clean energy sector could help address the state's economic challenges. Illinois has attracted more than \$100 million in clean technology venture capital in the past three years alone, and it ranks among the top 10 states in the number of clean tech patents."

While previous studies used various definitions and were based on modeling and multiplier effects, Pew performed the first-ever hard count of core clean energy economy jobs, companies and venture capital investments that supply the growing market demand for environmentally friendly products and services. Pew developed a clear, data-driven definition of the clean energy economy.

Illinois' clean energy economy will receive a boost from the recently enacted American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which allocates nearly \$85 billion nationwide in direct spending and tax incentives for energy- and transportation-related programs. Illinois provides financial incentives for clean energy and regional initiatives as well, along with renewable energy and energy efficiency policies.

According to Pew's definition, "a clean energy economy generates jobs, businesses and investments while expanding clean energy production, increasing energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, waste and pollution, and conserving water and other natural resources." It is based on previous research and input from nationally recognized environmental scientists and economists, including an advisory panel convened to help guide the study.

"Every state has a piece of America's clean energy economy, and we are seeing a growing number jockeying to expand their share," said Grange. "There is a potential competitive advantage for federal

and state policy leaders who act now to spur jobs, businesses and investments in the clean energy sector. Those who don't risk losing opportunities for economic growth and environmental sustainability.”

Nationwide, the number of jobs in America's emerging clean energy economy grew nearly two and a half times faster than overall jobs. By 2007, more than 68,200 businesses across all 50 states and the District of Columbia accounted for about 770,000 clean energy economy jobs, despite a lack of sustained public policy support.

The complete study is available online at www.pewtrusts.org/cleanenergyeconomy.

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