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Pew Report:
Ohio Clean Energy Economy
Jobs Grew as Overall Jobs Declined
Emerging Sector Poised for Explosive Growth

CLEVELAND – Jobs in Ohio’s clean energy economy grew 7.3 percent while overall jobs declined 2.2 percent in the state between 1998 and 2007, according to The Pew Charitable Trusts in the most detailed look yet at this emerging sector. In *The Clean Energy Economy: Repowering Jobs, Businesses and Investments Across America*, Pew developed a clear, data-driven definition of the clean energy economy and conducted the first-ever hard count across all 50 states of the actual jobs, companies and venture capital investments that supply the growing market demand for environmentally friendly products and services.

Ohio was part of a national trend that saw job growth in the clean energy economy outperforming overall job growth in 38 states and the District of Columbia between 1998 and 2007. Nationally, jobs in the clean energy economy grew at a rate of 9.1 percent while total jobs grew by only 3.7 percent over the same period.

“Ohio’s clean energy sector has been a bright spot in an otherwise difficult economy,” said Tom Bullock, Ohio representative for the Pew Environment Group. “Jobs in Ohio’s clean energy sector grew by more than 7 percent between 1998 and 2007—even as the state lost jobs overall in the same period. Ohio attracted more than \$74 million in clean technology venture capital in just the past three years, and it’s been a hub for clean energy research. Those investments—along with its aggressive renewable energy policy—should help Ohio’s clean energy economy continue to grow.”

U.S. Senator Sherrod Brown joined Pew in releasing the study.

“This report confirms Ohio’s position as a leader in clean energy,” Brown said. “Our nation is at a crossroads in terms of our energy needs and our economy. The clean energy sector is about implementing new ideas to create new jobs in new industries, and that’s just what Ohio has been doing. Ohio is harnessing its strengths—our talented workforce and our manufacturing heritage— to find innovative solutions to develop and produce clean energy. I’m encouraged by the progress evidenced in this report and I am confident that Ohio’s investment in clean energy will invigorate industry, transform our economy, and rebuild our middle class.”

Ohio clean energy economy business leaders hailed the study.

“MAR Systems is proud to be part of Ohio’s clean technology economy, which is here today – and which is the future for Ohioans,” said Tony Lammers, CEO of MAR Systems LLC. “We are growing and adding staff despite the recession, and we hope to expand our operation at the Akron Accelerator.”

In 2007, there were more than 35,250 jobs in Ohio's clean energy economy – about the same as at Wal-Mart, the state's largest employer. Unlike previous studies of the so-called "green economy," Pew's numbers are a hard count of actual jobs, businesses and investments and do not rely on estimates, multipliers or projections. The report finds 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.

Federal and state lawmakers see the sector as helping to spur America's economic recovery and protect the environment. Ohio's 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. Ohio also provides financial incentives for clean energy and has a renewable portfolio standard and an energy efficiency resource standard.

Pew's definition of the clean energy economy is based on previous research and input from nationally recognized environmental scientists and economists, including an advisory panel convened to help guide the study. According to Pew, "*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 comprises five categories: (1) Clean Energy, (2) Energy Efficiency, (3) Environmentally Friendly Production, (4) Conservation and Pollution Mitigation, and (5) Training and Support. The definition provides a groundbreaking framework for tracking jobs, investments and economic growth over time and allowing the public and private sector to evaluate the effectiveness of policy choices and investments.

"There is bipartisan support and a growing market demand for transitioning to the clean energy economy," said Phyllis Cuttino, director, U.S. Global Warming Campaign, at the Pew Environment Group. "Americans understand the transition is good for the overall economy, is creating new opportunities for jobs and business growth, and helps protect our national security by reducing our dependence on foreign oil. Congress and the Obama Administration can and must produce energy and global warming legislation that creates jobs, enhances energy independence and sustains our environment."

The complete study is available online at <http://www.pewglobalwarming.org/cleanenergyeconomy/>.

ABOUT MAR SYSTEMS

Founded in 2006, MAR Systems removes mercury, arsenic and other heavy metal contaminants from water streams. Developed together with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, MAR's patented technology (Sorbster™) purifies water by utilizing recycled industrial waste products – rather than activated carbon, which is a separately manufactured material.

ABOUT THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS

The Pew Charitable Trusts is driven by the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems. Pew applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public and stimulate civic life.

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