

SIZING THE CLEAN ECONOMY

The Clean Economy in the State of California

Why the Clean Economy Matters

The "clean" or "green" economy is an important element of America's emerging next economy. It will define our nation's low carbon future while providing opportunity for workers at all levels of the income and skills distributions. In this report, the clean economy is divided into 39 distinct segments, reflecting the economic activity involved in producing a broad spectrum of clean products, from goods such as wind turbines and solar photovoltaics to services such as mass transit and regulation.

California's Clean Economy Profile

CLEAN JOBS

318,156

In terms of its overall size the clean economy in California ranks 1st among the 50 states and the District of Columbia

INTENSITY

2.1%

California's 318,156 clean economy jobs make up 2.1 percent of all jobs in the state. On this measure of concentration its clean economy ranks 14th

GROWTH

+79,092

Between 2003 and 2010 California added 79,092 clean jobs to see the sector grow by 4.2 percent annually. Those readings placed the state 1st and 19th

EXPORTS PER JOB

\$16,314

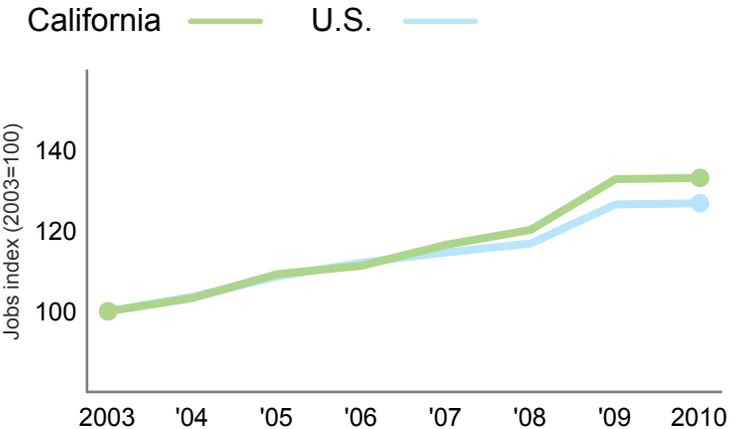
On average each clean economy job in California produces \$16,314 in exports, which ranks it 26th on this measure

ANNUAL WAGE

\$46,400

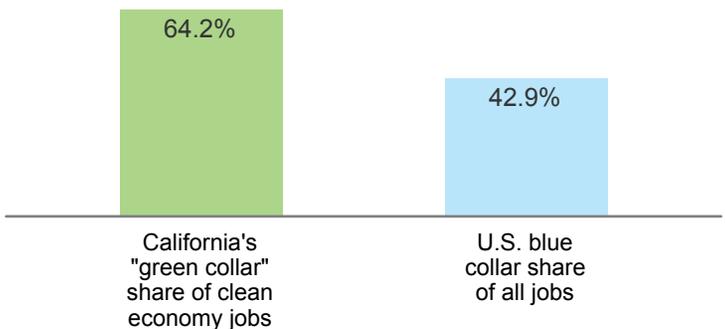
The estimated median wage in California's clean economy is \$46,400. This compares to \$43,815 for all jobs in California

Clean Economy Job Growth, 2003–2010



Note: Changes in employment do not include jobs lost from establishment closings. Some establishments in the database exhibited extreme employment changes, possibly exaggerating a place's growth curve (see report website for a listing of these cases).

Share of Clean Jobs Offering Good Pay for Modest Education, 2010



Note: Within the clean economy, occupations paying mid-level wages are referred to as "green collar" occupations and include jobs in the following occupational categories: production, transportation, installation, construction, office administration and support, protective services, and social services. The green collar designation is specific to the clean economy; when looking at the overall economy (clean or otherwise), these occupations are typically referred to as "blue collar."

Largest Segments

of California's clean economy, 2010

Segment	Jobs, 2010	Job Change, 2003–2010	Annual Average Job Change, 2003–2010 (%)
Waste Management and Treatment	52,225	+15,247	+5.1%
Conservation	44,443	+12,861	+5.0%
Organic Food and Farming	34,468	+2,994	+1.3%
Public Mass Transit	32,487	+8,245	+4.3%
Professional Environmental Services	19,259	+5,886	+5.3%

Fastest Growing Segments

of California's clean economy, 2003–2010

Segment	Jobs, 2010	Job Change, 2003–2010	Annual Average Job Change, 2003–2010 (%)
Smart Grid	3,031	+2,849	+49.5%
Renewable Energy Services	283	+266	+49.4%
Fuel Cells	528	+438	+28.8%
Solar Thermal	708	+526	+21.4%
Wind	4,100	+2,846	+18.4%

Sample Clean Economy Employers

Amyris Biotechnologies Inc
(Biofuels/Biomass)

Bloom Energy Corp
(Fuel Cells)

Miasole
(Solar Photovoltaic)

Spring Silver Networks Inc
(Smart Grid)

Trilliant Newtorks Inc
(Smart Grid)

For More Information

VIEW THE FULL REPORT:
www.brookings.edu/metro/clean_economy.aspx

INTERACTIVE MAPPING TOOL:
www.brookings.edu/metro/clean_economy/map.aspx

FOLLOW US ON TWITTER:
@BrookingsMetro | @MarkMuro1 | #CleanEcon

Mark Muro Senior Fellow and Policy Director 202.797.6315 mmuro@brookings.edu	Jonathan Rothwell Senior Research Analyst 202.797.6314 jrothwell@brookings.edu
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

DATA NOTES:
This profile presents data developed for the Brookings-Battelle Clean Economy Database and the report "Sizing the Clean Economy." Methodological details of this database are described in an accompanying appendix document (see the report website listed above).

Readers should be aware that for the data presented here changes in employment do not include jobs lost from establishment closings and that the database does not cover establishments with fewer than five employees.