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The increases in adoption of distributed energy resources, utility-scale renewable energy generation, and demand-side management are meant to strengthen energy security and reduce carbon emissions, though the full extent of these efforts on the economy are not completely understood. The econometric model described in this paper attempts to explain the effects of an expansion in DER, DSM, and large-scale renewable energy from 2005 to 2015 on the county-level economies of four states: California, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Wyoming, notably on various sectors of employment. An ex post modeling approach utilizing pertinent economic and societal data ascertains the effects of grid modernization on energy production and sector-level employment and income. In-depth county-level data is analyzed, including fossil fuel production data and electricity generation by source. Additionally, geographic information system software is used to estimate energy intensity per county in the states of interest. Renewable energy and energy efficiency measures are expected to have a positive effect on most sectors of employment, but a negative impact on the mining and oil and gas extraction employment sectors in counties with historically high rates of coal production. However, sustained low natural gas prices are expected to increase employment in this sector in counties that produce natural gas. This analysis is useful in determining how labor markets are affected by technology adoption, which is crucial in maintaining a high degree of economic integrity. Such information aids policymakers in their decisions to support or deny the implementation of renewable energy and energy efficient policies.