



ENERGY JOBS: WHERE ARE THEY?

Despite a 9% jobless rate and \$15 T in debt, the oil and gas industry is *producing jobs and generating substantial revenue for the government*

- Oil & gas production in the U.S. has employed 440,000 workers since 2003, an 80% increase of 200,000 jobs. The industry accounted for more than 1 in 5 of all net private new jobs during this same period [1] and could generate 1 million+ jobs by 2018 and 1.4 million+ by 2030. [2]
- North Dakota, for example, has seen the fastest income growth of any state over the past five years, most of it sparked by drilling the Bakken shale formation; their unemployment rate is only 3.5%; median real income has risen to \$4,250 per household (9%) since 2003. (*U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*)
- Production in the Pennsylvania Marcellus shale formation has created 18,000 new jobs in the first half of 2011, according to the state's Department of Labor and Industry.
- In 2009, the oil & gas industry also provided about **\$20 billion in revenues to federal, state, and local governments** through royalties, bonuses, and tax collections. In the next ten years the Gulf of Mexico offshore oil and gas industry could generate almost **\$300 billion of revenues for federal, local, and state governments.** [3]

The Great Divide

On the one hand, increased oil and gas production would boost the economy, provide badly needed jobs, and increase government revenues to pay the \$15 T debt. Furthermore, increasing oil and gas supplies would be a bridge to the implementation of clean and renewable energy sources (See www.douknowusa.org, Citizen Brief #11).



On the other hand, environmental lobbying groups, clean energy companies, and current government leadership see increased oil and gas production as a threat to clean energy programs. They fear that increased oil production would lower the price of fossil fuels and reduce the threat of energy dependency.



This, they worry, would undermine the economic incentives and political will to take on the expensive investments needed to subsidize clean and renewable energy sources.

What you can do

•Seek reliable sources •Stay informed •Encourage civil discussions

[1] Wall Street Journal, "the Non-Green Jobs Boom," November 26, 2011

[2] Wood Mackenzie, "U.S. Supply forecast and Potential Jobs and Economic Impacts (2012-2030), September 7, 2011
http://www.api.org/Newsroom/upload/API-US_Supply_Economic_Forecast.pdf

[3] HIS Global Insights – Impact of Gulf of Mexico Oil Production in jobs and Revenues to Government;
<http://mb50.wordpress.com/tag/ihs-global-insight/>