

## UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS

### District-level Information



Clean energy employment was provided by the Green Energy Institute (GEI) at Lewis & Clark Law School from their 2016 Clean Energy Jobs Survey. Data was reported at the zip code level, and assigned to senate districts. If a zip code crossed multiple districts, the number of jobs was evenly divided across the number of districts. The top-line number is a sum of the self-reported direct job numbers from businesses and those estimated from publicly-available data sources by GEI. The number represents a conservative estimate of the clean energy jobs in the district. Factsheets which report energy efficiency jobs separately derived those numbers in a similar fashion from county level data reported in the [2016 E2 Energy Efficiency Jobs in America report](#).



Biodiesel collection sites and alternative fuel providers were gathered from the [U.S. Department of Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center](#) (AFDC) and data provided by SeQuential Biofuels. Alternative fuels were defined as biodiesel, propane, and ethanol. Electric vehicle (EV) charging stations were also collected from the AFDC, and include both public and private locations.



Renewable energy generation numbers were derived from a [map of commercial projects](#) maintained by the Renewable Northwest Project. Numbers listed as “Under development” represent facilities that are proposed, approved, in permitting, and under construction, as reported by Renewable Northwest. The number of solar jobs was from [The Solar Foundation](#), derived from research conducted by Kevala Analytics.

### State-level Information



Renewable energy and energy efficiency employment came from the Oregon state chart of the U.S. Department of Energy [2017 U.S. Energy and Employment Report](#). The Energy Efficiency number is a sum of the following categories: Energy Star & Efficient Lighting, Traditional HVAC, High Efficiency & Renewable Heating & Cooling, Advanced Insulation & Materials, and Other (includes water conservation technologies)



Renewable generation for solar was from the Solar Energy Industries Association [2016 Oregon factsheet](#). Bioenergy and geothermal renewable generation were from the [2015 Oregon Renewable Energy Projects factsheet](#) from Renewable Northwest Project. Wind generation was from the [2016 Oregon Wind Energy factsheet](#) from the American Wind Energy Association. Total statewide generation is a sum of all the reported numbers.



Biodiesel collection sites, alternative fuel providers, and EV charging stations were from the [U.S. AFDC](#), as listed above. EVs in Oregon are from [The Returns to Vehicle Electrification](#) published in 2015 by Drive Oregon.



Renewable energy investments are from the [2015 Oregon Renewable Energy Projects factsheet](#) from Renewable Northwest Project.