Additional Analysis and Reports

The USEER data base includes detailed data for the 53 separate technologies that comprise the five surveyed sectors. Each of these technologies is, in turn, divided into as many as seven industrial classifications. As a result, the USEER data base can provide an in-depth view of the hiring difficulty, in-demand occupations, and demographic composition of very specific portions of the energy and energy efficiency workforce in each state or in specific counties and, in some cases, portions of counties. In addition, the USEER data base can provide year over year comparisons in specific sectors, technologies, and industrial classifications at the state and county level. For information about additional analysis and reports, please contact:

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Definitions of Major Energy Technology Applications

**Electric Power Generation** covers all utility and non-utility employment across electric generating technologies including fossil fuels, nuclear, and renewable energy technologies. Also included in the employment totals are any firms engaged in facility construction, turbine and other generation equipment manufacturing, as well as wholesale parts distribution of all electric generation technologies.

**Fuels** employment encompasses all work related to fuel extraction and mining, including petroleum refineries and firms that support coal mining, oil, and gas field machinery manufacturing. Workers across both the forestry and agriculture industries that support fuel production with corn ethanol, biodiesels, and fuel wood are also included in the fuel employment estimates.

**Transmission, Distribution, and Storage** includes transmission, transportation, and storage of electricity and other energy commodities at wholesale and retail levels but excludes the retail delivery and sale of liquid fuels, including gasoline.

**Energy Efficiency** employment covers both the production of energy-saving products and the provision of services that reduce end-use energy consumption. These services include not only the manufacture of ENERGY STAR appliances and other ENERGY STAR labeled products, but also building design and contracting services that provide insulation, improve natural lighting, and reduce overall energy consumption across homes and businesses.

**Motor Vehicles** employment encompasses all work related to the manufacture, wholesale trade, distribution, and transport, repair and maintenance, and professional and business services for cars, light-duty and heavy-duty trucks and component parts for these vehicles.
Overview

Alabama has an average concentration of energy employment, with 50,383 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 9,758 are in Electric Power Generation, 10,220 are in Fuels, and 30,405 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Alabama is 2.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Alabama has an additional 29,949 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 65,873 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure AL-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 9,758 workers in Alabama, 1.1 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,720 jobs, followed by nuclear at 2,077 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 47.4 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 22.3 percent.

Fuels account for 10,220 jobs in Alabama, 1.0 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,433 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 32.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Alabama.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 30,405 workers in Alabama, 2.3 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Alabama, with 64.9 percent of such jobs statewide.
**Energy Efficiency**

The 29,949 Energy Efficiency jobs in Alabama represent 1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure AL-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure AL-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 65,873 jobs in Alabama. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 71.4 percent of energy-related employers in Alabama hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table AL-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Alaska has a high concentration of energy employment, with 21,296 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 1,442 are in Electric Power Generation, 13,672 are in Fuels, and 6,182 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Alaska is 6.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Alaska has an additional 4,497 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 2,242 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure AK-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 1,442 workers in Alaska, 0.2 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 642 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 453 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 57.7 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 24.9 percent.

Fuels account for 13,672 jobs in Alaska, 1.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 7,379 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 91.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Alaska.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 6,182 workers in Alaska, 0.5 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Alaska, with 74.6 percent of such jobs statewide.


**Alaska**

Energy and Employment — 2017

**Energy Efficiency**

The 4,497 Energy Efficiency jobs in Alaska represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure AK-8.**

Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Bar Chart](chart1.png)

**Figure AK-9.**

Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Bar Chart](chart2.png)

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 2,242 jobs in Alaska. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Figure AK-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 42.9 percent of energy-related employers in Alaska hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table AK-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>45.5</td>
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<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Arizona has a low concentration of energy employment, with 46,268 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 24,386 are in Electric Power Generation, 1,385 are in Fuels, and 20,497 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Arizona is 1.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Arizona has an additional 41,886 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 29,631 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure AZ-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 24,386 workers in Arizona, 2.8 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 10,398 jobs, followed by solar at 9,552 jobs.
Utilities is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 37.8 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 29.7 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 1,385 jobs in Arizona, 0.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 463 jobs.

Professional and business services jobs represent 61.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Arizona.
Transmit vacation in a way that makes sense to me, please. I want to ensure I understand the context of the information you are presenting. 

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 20,497 workers in Arizona, 1.5 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Arizona, with 62.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 41,886 Energy Efficiency jobs in Arizona represent 1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure AZ-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure AZ-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 29,631 jobs in Arizona. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Over the last year, 64.7 percent of energy-related employers in Arizona hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table AZ-1. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Arkansas has an average concentration of energy employment, with 26,590 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 3,449 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,203 are in Fuels, and 14,938 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Arkansas is 2.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Arkansas has an additional 14,782 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 19,358 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure AR-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 3,449 workers in Arkansas, 0.4 percent of the national total. Nuclear generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,058 jobs, followed by wind at 863 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 41.9 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 21.7 percent.

**Fuels**

Fuels account for 8,203 jobs in Arkansas, 0.8 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,835 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 26.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Arkansas.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 14,938 workers in Arkansas, 1.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Arkansas, with 59.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 14,782 Energy Efficiency jobs in Arkansas represent 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure AR-8.  
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure AR-9.  
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 19,358 jobs in Arkansas. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Over the last year, 77.8 percent of energy-related employers in Arkansas hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table AR-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

California has an average concentration of energy employment, with 414,555 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 12.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 193,655 are in Electric Power Generation, 66,973 are in Fuels, and 153,928 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in California is 2.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). California has an additional 310,433 jobs in Energy Efficiency (13.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 208,976 jobs in Motor Vehicles (8.5 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 193,655 workers in California, 21.9 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 138,319 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 22,050 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.4 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 18.6 percent.

Fuels account for 66,973 jobs in California, 6.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 48,644 jobs.

Professional and business services jobs represent 36.0 percent of Fuels jobs in California.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 153,928 workers in California, 11.5 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in California, with 42.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 310,433 Energy Efficiency jobs in California represent 13.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure CA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure CA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 208,976 jobs in California. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 59.9 percent of energy-related employers in California hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table CA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Colorado has a high concentration of energy employment, with 90,987 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 2.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 25,239 are in Electric Power Generation, 37,336 are in Fuels, and 28,412 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Colorado is 3.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Colorado has an additional 32,036 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 30,895 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure CO-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 25,239 workers in Colorado, 2.9 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 7,819 jobs, followed by wind at 7,320 jobs.
Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 59.3 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 22.2 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 37,336 jobs in Colorado, 3.5 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 13,769 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 74.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Colorado.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 28,412 workers in Colorado, 2.1 percent of the national total.

Professional and business services are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Colorado, with 47.3 percent of such jobs statewide.
**Energy Efficiency**

The 32,036 Energy Efficiency jobs in Colorado represent 1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure C0-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure C0-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 30,895 jobs in Colorado. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 53.8 percent of energy-related employers in Colorado hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table CO-1. 
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>46.9</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Connecticut has a low concentration of energy employment, with 19,629 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 5,719 are in Electric Power Generation, 3,484 are in Fuels, and 10,425 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Connecticut is 1.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Connecticut has an additional 34,743 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 18,929 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure CT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 5,719 workers in Connecticut, 0.6 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,771 jobs, followed by nuclear generation at 1,332 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 28.6 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 26.3 percent.

Fuels account for 3,484 jobs in Connecticut, 0.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,022 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 51.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Connecticut.
Connecticut
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure CT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 10,425 workers in Connecticut, 0.8 percent of the national total.

Figure CT-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Connecticut, with 51.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure CT-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 34,743 Energy Efficiency jobs in Connecticut represent 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure CT-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>7,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>10,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>3,402</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4,550</td>
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</table>

Figure CT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
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<td>Manufacturing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>8,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>2,719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 18,929 jobs in Connecticut. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.7 percent of energy-related employers in Connecticut hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table CT-1. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Delaware has a low concentration of energy employment, with 6,019 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 991 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,432 are in Fuels, and 2,596 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Delaware is 1.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Delaware has an additional 12,372 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,338 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure DE-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 991 workers in Delaware, 0.1 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 507 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 327 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 51.3 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 23.1 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,432 jobs in Delaware, 0.2 percent of the national total. Other fuels represent the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,484 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 42.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Delaware.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,596 workers in Delaware, 0.2 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Delaware, with 86.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector

Utilities  Construction  Manufacturing  Trade  Professional Services  Other Services
4  2,256  45  71  220  -
Energy Efficiency

The 12,372 Energy Efficiency jobs in Delaware represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure DE-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure DE-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,338 jobs in Delaware. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 80.0 percent of energy-related employers in Delaware hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table DE-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

The District of Columbia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 4,961 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,181 are in Electric Power Generation, 608 are in Fuels, and 2,173 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in the District of Columbia is 0.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). District of Columbia has an additional 12,359 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 2,396 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure DC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 2,181 workers in the District of Columbia, 0.2 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,531 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 270 jobs.
Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 53.3 percent of jobs. Other services are next with 23.5 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 608 jobs in the District of Columbia, 0.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 239 jobs.

Professional and business services jobs represent 85.0 percent of Fuels jobs in District of Columbia.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,173 workers in District of Columbia, 0.2 percent of the national total.

Professional and business services are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in District of Columbia, with 49.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 12,359 Energy Efficiency jobs in District of Columbia represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by other efficiency products and services. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 2,396 jobs in District of Columbia. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is professional and business services.
**Hiring Difficulty**

Over the last year, 75.0 percent of energy-related employers in the District of Columbia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Fuels and Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

**Table DC-1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Workforce Characteristics**
Overview

Florida has a low concentration of energy employment, with 119,441 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 51,938 are in Electric Power Generation, 17,453 are in Fuels, and 50,050 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Florida is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Florida has an additional 112,620 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 89,908 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure FL-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 51,938 workers in Florida, 5.9 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 19,434 jobs, followed by other generation at 14,894 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 53.4 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 21.3 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 17,453 jobs in Florida, 1.6 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 10,762 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 54.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Florida.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 50,050 workers in Florida, 3.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Florida, with 80.9 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 112,620 Energy Efficiency jobs in Florida represent 5.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 89,908 jobs in Florida. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 71.2 percent of energy-related employers in Florida hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Fuels and Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table FL-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<td>54.9</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>61.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
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<td>43.5</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Georgia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 59,112 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 13,325 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,320 are in Fuels, and 37,466 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Georgia is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Georgia has an additional 59,065 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 74,569 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 13,325 workers in Georgia, 1.5 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,185 jobs, followed by nuclear generation at 2,860 jobs.
Georgia
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure GA-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 34.9 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 29.2 percent.

Figure GA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 8,320 jobs in Georgia, 0.8 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,257 jobs.

Figure GA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 48.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Georgia.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 37,466 workers in Georgia, 2.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Georgia, with 68.3 percent of such jobs statewide.
Georgia Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 59,065 Energy Efficiency jobs in Georgia represent 2.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure GA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure GA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 74,569 jobs in Georgia. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 58.0 percent of energy-related employers in Georgia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table GA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>41.4</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>40.0</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Hawaii has an average concentration of energy employment, with 15,394 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 6,753 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,366 are in Fuels, and 4,275 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Hawaii is 2.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Hawaii has an additional 5,496 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,977 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure HI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 6,753 workers in Hawaii, 0.8 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,322 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,038 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 46.0 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 34.0 percent.

Fuels account for 4,366 jobs in Hawaii, 0.4 percent of the national total. Other ethanol/non-Woody biomass represents, including biodiesel represents represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 2,103 jobs.

Agriculture jobs represent 43.3 percent of Fuels jobs in Hawaii.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 4,275 workers in Hawaii, 0.3 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Hawaii, with 65.7 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 5,496 Energy Efficiency jobs in Hawaii represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,977 jobs in Hawaii. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 83.3 percent of energy-related employers in Hawaii hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table HI-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>10.0</td>
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<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>40.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Idaho has a low concentration of energy employment, with 13,013 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 1,934 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,217 are in Fuels, and 8,862 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Idaho is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Idaho has an additional 8,227 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 10,274 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure ID-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 1,934 workers in Idaho, 0.2 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 866 jobs, followed by solar at 785 jobs.
Idaho Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure ID-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application](chart)

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 30.8 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 23.8 percent.

Figure ID-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

![Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector](chart)

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,217 jobs in Idaho, 0.2 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 863 jobs.

Figure ID-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application](chart)

Professional and business services jobs represent 38.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Idaho.
Idaho
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure ID-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 8,862 workers in Idaho, 0.7 percent of the national total.

Figure ID-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Idaho, with 60.8 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure ID-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 8,227 Energy Efficiency jobs in Idaho represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 10,274 jobs in Idaho. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 55.6 percent of energy-related employers in Idaho hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table ID-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>52.6</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Illinois has a low concentration of energy employment, with 110,312 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 29,963 are in Electric Power Generation, 30,652 are in Fuels, and 49,697 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Illinois is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Illinois has an additional 86,916 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 94,198 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure IL-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 29,963 workers in Illinois, 3.4 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 8,633 jobs, followed by fossil fuel generation at 7,602 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 26.9 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 30,652 jobs in Illinois, 2.9 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 18,481 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 32.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Illinois.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 49,697 workers in Illinois, 3.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Illinois, with 37.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
**Energy Efficiency**

The 86,916 Energy Efficiency jobs in Illinois represent 3.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure IL-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure IL-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 94,198 jobs in Illinois. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 57.3 percent of energy-related employers in Illinois hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table IL-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<td>50.0</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>47.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>45.7</td>
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<td>4.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Indiana has a low concentration of energy employment, with 57,862 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 17,821 are in Electric Power Generation, 12,888 are in Fuels, and 27,153 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Indiana is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Indiana has an additional 53,963 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 164,695 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure IN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 17,821 workers in Indiana, 2.0 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,953 jobs, followed by wind at 6,549 jobs.
Indiana
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure IN-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 38.3 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 24.7 percent.

Figure IN-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 12,888 jobs in Indiana, 1.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 5,914 jobs.

Figure IN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Manufacturing jobs represent 41.4 percent of Fuels jobs in Indiana.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 27,153 workers in Indiana, 2.0 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Indiana, with 42.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 53,963 Energy Efficiency jobs in Indiana represent 2.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure IN-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure IN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 164,695 jobs in Indiana. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 75.0 percent of energy-related employers in Indiana hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table IN-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Iowa has an average concentration of energy employment, with 33,344 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.0 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 9,426 are in Electric Power Generation, 10,409 are in Fuels, and 13,509 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Iowa is 2.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Iowa has an additional 19,694 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 31,077 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 9,426 workers in Iowa, 1.1 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,951 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,445 jobs.
Figure IA-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 46.5 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 32.3 percent.

Figure IA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels
Fuels account for 10,409 jobs in Iowa, 1.0 percent of the national total. Corn ethanol represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,343 jobs.

Figure IA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 43.3 percent of Fuels jobs in Iowa.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 13,509 workers in Iowa, 1.0 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Iowa, with 74.2 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 19,694 Energy Efficiency jobs in Iowa represent 0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure IA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure IA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 31,077 jobs in Iowa. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 70.0 percent of energy-related employers in Iowa hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table IA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Kansas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 48,004 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 16,558 are in Electric Power Generation, 13,852 are in Fuels, and 17,594 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Kansas is 3.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Kansas has an additional 16,628 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 19,131 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure KS-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 16,558 workers in Kansas, 1.9 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,956 jobs, followed by other generation at 2,502 jobs.
Figure KS-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 56.0 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 24.7 percent.

Figure KS-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 13,852 jobs in Kansas, 1.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 8,389 jobs.

Figure KS-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Mining and extraction jobs represent 44.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Kansas.
Kansas Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure KS-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 17,594 workers in Kansas, 1.3 percent of the national total.

Figure KS-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Kansas, with 66.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure KS-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 16,628 Energy Efficiency jobs in Kansas represent 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the professional and business services industry.

Figure KS-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>3,663</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>2,130</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>3,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>3,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4,236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure KS-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>7,143</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,330</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>7,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 19,131 jobs in Kansas. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 40.0 percent of energy-related employers in Kansas hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table KS-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Kentucky has an average concentration of energy employment, with 43,830 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.3 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 4,956 are in Electric Power Generation, 16,898 are in Fuels, and 21,975 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Kentucky is 2.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Kentucky has an additional 24,579 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 84,310 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure KY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 4,956 workers in Kentucky, 0.6 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,817 jobs, followed by solar at 1,656 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 28.0 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 24.7 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 16,898 jobs in Kentucky, 1.6 percent of the national total. Coal represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 9,510 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 52.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Kentucky.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 21,975 workers in Kentucky, 1.6 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Kentucky, with 61.5 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 24,579 Energy Efficiency jobs in Kentucky represent 1.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 84,310 jobs in Kentucky. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Figure KY-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 41.2 percent of energy-related employers in Kentucky hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table KY-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>27.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Louisiana has a high concentration of energy employment, with 124,694 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 8,187 are in Electric Power Generation, 76,633 are in Fuels, and 39,874 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Louisiana is 6.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Louisiana has an additional 20,839 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 18,511 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 8,187 workers in Louisiana, 0.9 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,447 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,994 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 38.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 35.1 percent.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 48.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Louisiana.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 39,874 workers in Louisiana, 3.0 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Louisiana, with 81.7 percent of such jobs statewide.

Utilities  Construction  Manufacturing  Trade  Professional Services  Other Services

2,200  32,561  1,578  3,228  162  147
Energy Efficiency

The 20,839 Energy Efficiency jobs in Louisiana represent 0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 18,511 jobs in Louisiana. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 60.0 percent of energy-related employers in Louisiana hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table LA-1. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Maine has a low concentration of energy employment, with 8,168 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,733 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,772 are in Fuels, and 2,662 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Maine is 1.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Maine has an additional 8,312 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,096 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure ME-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 2,733 workers in Maine, 0.3 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,269 jobs, followed by solar at 770 jobs.
Maine Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure ME-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 28.6 percent of jobs. Professional and business services is next with 25.7 percent.

Figure ME-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,772 jobs in Maine, 0.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,589 jobs.

Figure ME-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 46.4 percent of Fuels jobs in Maine.
Maine Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure ME-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,662 workers in Maine, 0.2 percent of the national total.

Figure ME-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Maine, with 62.6 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure ME-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 8,312 Energy Efficiency jobs in Maine represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by other energy efficiency products and services. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure ME-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,096 jobs in Maine. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Maine Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure ME-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.4 percent of energy-related employers in Maine hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table ME-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>39.3</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
<td>33.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Maryland has a low concentration of energy employment, with 30,590 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 13,377 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,460 are in Fuels, and 14,752 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Maryland is 1.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Maryland has an additional 68,981 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 27,609 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MD-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 13,377 workers in Maryland, 1.5 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,881 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 4,118 jobs.
Maryland Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MD-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 43.8 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 25.0 percent.

Figure MD-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,460 jobs in Maryland, 0.2 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 786 jobs.

Figure MD-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 40.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Maryland.
Maryland Energy and Employment – 2017

Figure MD-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 14,752 workers in Maryland, 1.1 percent of the national total.

Figure MD-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Maryland, with 76.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure MD-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Maryland, with 76.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 68,981 Energy Efficiency jobs in Maryland represent 3.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure MD-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure MD-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 27,609 jobs in Maryland. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 70.6 percent of energy-related employers in Maryland hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table MD-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Massachusetts has a low concentration of energy employment, with 67,771 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 2.1 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 37,927 are in Electric Power Generation, 10,664 are in Fuels, and 19,179 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Massachusetts is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Massachusetts has an additional 84,556 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 29,451 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 37,927 workers in Massachusetts, 4.3 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 17,861 jobs, followed by other generation at 8,867 jobs.
Massachusetts Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MA-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Chart showing employment by detailed technology application](image)

Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 31.7 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 18.1 percent.

Figure MA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

![Chart showing employment by industry sector](image)

Fuels account for 10,664 jobs in Massachusetts, 1.0 percent of the national total. Other fuels represent the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,928 jobs.

Figure MA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Chart showing employment by detailed technology application](image)

Wholesale trade jobs represent 52.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Massachusetts.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 19,179 workers in Massachusetts, 1.4 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Massachusetts, with 40.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Massachusetts
Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 84,556 Energy Efficiency jobs in Massachusetts represent 3.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure MA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure MA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 29,451 jobs in Massachusetts. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Massachusetts
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 57.1 percent of energy-related employers in Massachusetts hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table MA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Michigan has a low concentration of energy employment, with 83,166 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 2.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 28,535 are in Electric Power Generation, 17,995 are in Fuels, and 36,636 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Michigan is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Michigan has an additional 84,052 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 248,414 jobs in Motor Vehicles (10.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 28,535 workers in Michigan, 3.2 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 7,407 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 6,480 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 34.7 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 23.7 percent.

Fuels account for 17,995 jobs in Michigan, 1.7 percent of the national total. Other fuels represent the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 10,552 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 51.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Michigan.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 36,636 workers in Michigan, 2.7 percent of the national total.

Manufacturing is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Michigan, with 34.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 84,052 Energy Efficiency jobs in Michigan represent 3.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the manufacturing industry.

Figure MI-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure MI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 248,414 jobs in Michigan. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 75.0 percent of energy-related employers in Massachusetts hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table MI-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Minnesota has a low concentration of energy employment, with 44,867 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 12,010 are in Electric Power Generation, 9,657 are in Fuels, and 23,200 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Minnesota is 1.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Minnesota has an additional 44,859 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 32,606 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 12,010 workers in Minnesota, 1.4 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,016 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,309 jobs.
Minnesota Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MN-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 42.9%

Fuels

Fuels account for 9,657 jobs in Minnesota, 0.9 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 6,526 jobs.

Figure MN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 41.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Minnesota.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 23,200 workers in Minnesota, 1.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Minnesota, with 59.3 percent of such jobs statewide.
**Energy Efficiency**

The 44,859 Energy Efficiency jobs in Minnesota represent 2.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure MN-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>11,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>8,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>12,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>3,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8,126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure MN-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>29,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>4,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>3,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>6,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 32,606 jobs in Minnesota. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 58.8 percent of energy-related employers in Minnesota hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table MN-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Mississippi has an average concentration of energy employment, with 27,704 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 4,683 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,411 are in Fuels, and 11,610 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Mississippi is 2.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Mississippi has an additional 15,055 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 25,304 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MS-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 4,683 workers in Mississippi, 0.5 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,613 jobs, followed by solar at 1,195 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 44.5 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 23.8 percent.

Fuels account for 11,411 jobs in Mississippi, 1.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 5,930 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 33.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Mississippi.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 11,610 workers in Mississippi, 0.9 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Mississippi, with 72.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Mississippi
Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 15,055 Energy Efficiency jobs in Mississippi represent 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure MS-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure MS-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 25,304 jobs in Mississippi. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 61.5 percent of energy-related employers in Mississippi hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table MS-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Missouri Energy and Employment — 2017

Overview

Missouri has a low concentration of energy employment, with 45,421 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 9,668 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,522 are in Fuels, and 28,231 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Missouri is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Missouri has an additional 40,166 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 71,691 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MO-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 9,668 workers in Missouri, 1.1 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,345 jobs, followed by solar at 3,068 jobs.
Missouri
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MO-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 41.5 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 39.8 percent.

Figure MO-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 7,522 jobs in Missouri, 0.7 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,236 jobs.

Figure MO-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Manufacturing jobs represent 42.3 percent of Fuels jobs in Missouri.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 28,231 workers in Missouri, 2.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Missouri, with 61.9 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 40,166 Energy Efficiency jobs in Missouri represent 1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure MO-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure MO-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 71,691 jobs in Missouri. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Missouri
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MO-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 50.0 percent of energy-related employers in Missouri hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table MO-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Montana has a high concentration of energy employment, with 15,695 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 1,287 are in Electric Power Generation, 5,544 are in Fuels, and 8,863 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Montana is 3.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Montana has an additional 8,384 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 5,824 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 1,287 workers in Montana, 0.1 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 529 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 423 jobs.
Utilities is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 56.8 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 15.9 percent.

Fuels account for 5,544 jobs in Montana, 0.5 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,006 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 61.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Montana.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 8,863 workers in Montana, 0.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Montana, with 58.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 8,384 Energy Efficiency jobs in Montana represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 5,824 jobs in Montana. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 62.5 percent of energy-related employers in Montana hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table MT-1.

Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Nebraska has an average concentration of energy employment, with 26,016 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 6,551 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,231 are in Fuels, and 15,234 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Nebraska is 2.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Nebraska has an additional 13,024 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 17,362 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure NE-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>6,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>4,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution, and Storage</td>
<td>15,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>13,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>17,362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 6,551 workers in Nebraska, 0.7 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,942 jobs, followed by other generation at 1,937 jobs.
Nebraska Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure NE-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 59.2 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 16.8 percent.

Figure NE-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 4,231 jobs in Nebraska, 0.4 percent of the national total. Corn ethanol represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 2,316 jobs.

Figure NE-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 48.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Nebraska.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 15,234 workers in Nebraska, 1.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Nebraska, with 63.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Nebraska Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 13,024 Energy Efficiency jobs in Nebraska represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NE-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application](chart)

Figure NE-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector](chart)

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 17,362 jobs in Nebraska. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Nebraska Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure NE-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 45.0 percent of energy-related employers in Nebraska hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Fuels.

Table NE-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>9.1</td>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Nevada has an average concentration of energy employment, with 28,400 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 12,984 are in Electric Power Generation, 3,139 are in Fuels, and 12,277 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Nevada is 2.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Nevada has an additional 10,316 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 11,635 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.5 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 12,984 workers in Nevada, 1.5 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,968 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,783 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 60.5 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 15.4 percent.

Fuels account for 3,139 jobs in Nevada, 0.3 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 2,557 jobs.

Professional and business services jobs represent 66.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Nevada.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 12,277 workers in Nevada, 0.9 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Nevada, with 64.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 10,316 Energy Efficiency jobs in Nevada represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NV-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure NV-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 11,635 jobs in Nevada. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.7 percent of energy-related employers in Nevada hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table NV-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

New Hampshire has a low concentration of energy employment, with 10,338 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.3 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 5,806 are in Electric Power Generation, 1,133 are in Fuels, and 3,399 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in New Hampshire is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). New Hampshire has an additional 11,336 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,986 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure NH-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

**Electric Power Generation**

Electric Power Generation employs 5,806 workers in New Hampshire, 0.7 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,659 jobs, followed by solar at 1,478 jobs.
Figure NH-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.6 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 24.1 percent.

Figure NH-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels
Fuels account for 1,133 jobs in New Hampshire, 0.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 416 jobs.

Figure NH-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 43.3 percent of Fuels jobs in New Hampshire.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 3,399 workers in New Hampshire, 0.3 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Hampshire, with 55.4 percent of such jobs statewide.

Utilities 564
Construction 1,881
Manufacturing 526
Trade 176
Professional Services (Other) 238
Other Services 13
Energy Efficiency

The 11,336 Energy Efficiency jobs in New Hampshire represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NH-8.  
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure NH-9.  
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,986 jobs in New Hampshire. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 45.0 percent of energy-related employers in New Hampshire hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table NH-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Jersey
Energy and Employment — 2017

Overview

New Jersey has a low concentration of energy employment, with 60,533 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 21,209 are in Electric Power Generation, 15,303 are in Fuels, and 24,021 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in New Jersey is 1.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). New Jersey has an additional 33,815 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 41,790 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure NJ-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 21,209 workers in New Jersey, 2.4 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 8,818 jobs, followed by other generation at 5,420 jobs.
Manufacturing is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 25.3 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 23.3 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 15,303 jobs in New Jersey, 1.4 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 14,372 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 43.8 percent of Fuels jobs in New Jersey.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 24,021 workers in New Jersey, 1.8 percent of the national total.

Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Jersey, with 36.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
The 33,815 Energy Efficiency jobs in New Jersey represent 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by other energy efficiency products and services. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NJ-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>7,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>10,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>6,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>2,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7,441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure NJ-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>20,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>3,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>3,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>4,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 41,790 jobs in New Jersey. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 50.0 percent of energy-related employers in New Jersey hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table NJ-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

New Mexico has a high concentration of energy employment, with 38,770 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 5,442 are in Electric Power Generation, 21,320 are in Fuels, and 12,008 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in New Mexico is 4.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). New Mexico has an additional 5,053 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,681 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure NM-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 5,442 workers in New Mexico, 0.6 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,618 jobs, followed by wind at 1,076 jobs.
New Mexico
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure NM-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Manufacturing is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.3 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 27.7 percent.

Figure NM-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 21,320 jobs in New Mexico, 2.0 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 12,451 jobs.

Figure NM-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Mining and extraction jobs represent 87.5 percent of Fuels jobs in New Mexico.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 12,008 workers in New Mexico, 0.9 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Mexico, with 66.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
New Mexico
Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 5,053 Energy Efficiency jobs in New Mexico represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NM-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure NM-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,681 jobs in New Mexico. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 53.3 percent of energy-related employers in New Mexico hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table NM-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New York has a low concentration of energy employment, with 128,452 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 46,192 are in Electric Power Generation, 14,032 are in Fuels, and 68,228 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in New York is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). New York has an additional 117,339 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 79,826 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

**Breakdown by Technology Applications**

**Electric Power Generation**

Electric Power Generation employs 46,192 workers in New York, 5.2 percent of the national total. Other generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 14,624 jobs, followed by solar at 11,858 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 25.2 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 24.9 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 14,032 jobs in New York, 1.3 percent of the national total. Other fuels represent the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,872 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 33.4 percent of Fuels jobs in New York.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 68,228 workers in New York, 5.1 percent of the national total.

Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New York, with 27.7 percent of such jobs statewide.
New York
Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 117,339 Energy Efficiency jobs in New York represent 5.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NY-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application](image)

Figure NY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector](image)

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 79,826 jobs in New York. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 52.5 percent of energy-related employers in New York hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table NY-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
North Carolina has a low concentration of energy employment, with 52,034 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 19,780 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,209 are in Fuels, and 25,046 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in North Carolina is 1.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). North Carolina has an additional 84,020 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 69,122 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

**Figure NC-1.**
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

### Breakdown by Technology Applications

**Electric Power Generation**

Electric Power Generation employs 19,780 workers in North Carolina, 2.2 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,173 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 5,324 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 27.4 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 25.1 percent.

Fuels account for 7,209 jobs in North Carolina, 0.7 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,259 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 44.9 percent of Fuels jobs in North Carolina.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 25,046 workers in North Carolina, 1.9 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in North Carolina, with 46.7 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 84,020 Energy Efficiency jobs in North Carolina represent 3.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NC-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure NC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 69,122 jobs in North Carolina. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
North Carolina
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure NC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 53.5 percent of energy-related employers in North Carolina hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table NC-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
North Dakota has a high concentration of energy employment, with 33,555 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.0 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 3,536 are in Electric Power Generation, 20,340 are in Fuels, and 9,679 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in North Dakota is 7.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). North Dakota has an additional 5,128 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,426 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

**Figure ND-1.**
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>3,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>20,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution, and Storage</td>
<td>9,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>5,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>7,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Breakdown by Technology Applications**

**Electric Power Generation**

Electric Power Generation employs 3,536 workers in North Dakota, 0.4 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,782 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,286 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 47.2 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 36.0 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 20,340 jobs in North Dakota, 1.9 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 13,547 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 82.9 percent of Fuels jobs in North Dakota.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 9,679 workers in North Dakota, 0.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in North Dakota, with 75.6 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure ND-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 5,128 Energy Efficiency jobs in North Dakota represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure ND-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure ND-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,426 jobs in North Dakota. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Figure ND-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 41.7 percent of energy-related employers in North Dakota hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table ND-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>50.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Ohio has a low concentration of energy employment, with 97,106 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.0 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 30,089 are in Electric Power Generation, 24,425 are in Fuels, and 42,592 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Ohio is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Ohio has an additional 79,653 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 161,941 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.6 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure OH-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 30,089 workers in Ohio, 3.4 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 18,590 jobs, followed by solar at 8,092 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.7 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 18.6 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 24,425 jobs in Ohio, 2.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 11,563 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 30.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Ohio.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 42,592 workers in Ohio, 3.2 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Ohio, with 41.8 percent of such jobs statewide.
Ohio
Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 79,653 Energy Efficiency jobs in Ohio represent 3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure OH-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application](image)

Figure OH-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector](image)

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 161,941 jobs in Ohio. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Ohio
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure OH-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 71.7 percent of energy-related employers in Ohio hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table OH-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>18.8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Oklahoma has a high concentration of energy employment, with 95,192 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 2.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 6,796 are in Electric Power Generation, 66,512 are in Fuels, and 21,884 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Oklahoma is 6.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Oklahoma has an additional 13,403 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 19,935 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure OK-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 6,796 workers in Oklahoma, 0.8 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,433 jobs, followed by wind at 1,876 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 40.4 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 29.5 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 66,512 jobs in Oklahoma, 6.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 33,400 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 69.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Oklahoma.
**Transmission, Distribution, and Storage**

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 21,884 workers in Oklahoma, 1.6 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Oklahoma, with 55.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 13,403 Energy Efficiency jobs in Oklahoma represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure OK-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure OK-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 19,935 jobs in Oklahoma. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 51.6 percent of energy-related employers in Oklahoma hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table OK-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Oregon has a low concentration of energy employment, with 26,498 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 10,020 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,798 are in Fuels, and 13,680 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Oregon is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Oregon has an additional 41,958 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 25,856 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure OR-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 10,020 workers in Oregon, 1.1 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,212 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 1,575 jobs.
Manufacturing is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 30.1 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 24.8 percent.

Fuels account for 2,798 jobs in Oregon, 0.3 percent of the national total. Woody biomass represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,935 jobs.

Agriculture jobs represent 34.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Oregon.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 13,680 workers in Oregon, 1.0 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Oregon, with 56.2 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 41,958 Energy Efficiency jobs in Oregon represent 1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure OR-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure OR-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 25,856 jobs in Oregon. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 64.3 percent of energy-related employers in Oregon hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table OR-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Pennsylvania has a low concentration of energy employment, with 110,675 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 18,689 are in Electric Power Generation, 54,019 are in Fuels, and 37,967 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Pennsylvania is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Pennsylvania has an additional 65,288 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 76,571 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure PA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 18,689 workers in Pennsylvania, 2.1 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,849 jobs, followed by solar at 4,777 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.4 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 25.5 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 54,019 jobs in Pennsylvania, 5.0 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 16,412 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 52.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Pennsylvania.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 37,967 workers in Pennsylvania, 2.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Pennsylvania, with 44.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 65,288 Energy Efficiency jobs in Pennsylvania represent 2.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure PA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure PA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 76,571 jobs in Pennsylvania. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 51.2 percent of energy-related employers in Pennsylvania hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table PA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Rhode Island has a low concentration of energy employment, with 5,007 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,410 are in Electric Power Generation, 901 are in Fuels, and 1,696 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Rhode Island is 1.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Rhode Island has an additional 12,588 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 4,865 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 2,410 workers in Rhode Island, 0.3 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,453 jobs, followed by wind at 521 jobs.
Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 35.7 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 21.0 percent.

Fuels account for 901 jobs in Rhode Island, 0.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 324 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 56.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Rhode Island.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 1,696 workers in Rhode Island, 0.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Rhode Island, with 52.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector

Utilities | Construction | Manufacturing | Trade | Professional Services | Other Services
---|---|---|---|---|---
433 | 887 | 102 | 126 | 131 | 17
Energy Efficiency

The 12,588 Energy Efficiency jobs in Rhode Island represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure RI-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure RI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 4,865 jobs in Rhode Island. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 46.7 percent of energy-related employers in Rhode Island hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table RI-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

South Carolina has an average concentration of energy employment, with 48,891 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 29,108 are in Electric Power Generation, 5,063 are in Fuels, and 14,720 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in South Carolina is 2.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). South Carolina has an additional 29,286 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 53,404 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 29,108 workers in South Carolina, 3.3 percent of the national total. Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,866 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,890 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.7 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 21.3 percent.

Fuels account for 5,063 jobs in South Carolina, 0.5 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 2,090 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 57.5 percent of Fuels jobs in South Carolina.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 14,720 workers in South Carolina, 1.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in South Carolina, with 61.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
**South Carolina**
Energy and Employment — 2017

**Energy Efficiency**

The 29,286 Energy Efficiency jobs in South Carolina represent 1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure SC-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure SC-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 53,404 jobs in South Carolina. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 57.1 percent of energy-related employers in South Carolina hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table SC-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

South Dakota has an average concentration of energy employment, with 9,303 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.3 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 3,040 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,642 are in Fuels, and 3,620 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in South Dakota is 2.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). South Dakota has an additional 7,313 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,961 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure SD-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 3,040 workers in South Dakota, 0.3 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,513 jobs, followed by other generation at 637 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 58.4 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 11.3 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,642 jobs in South Dakota, 0.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,422 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 61.4 percent of Fuels jobs in South Dakota.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 3,620 workers in South Dakota, 0.3 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in South Dakota, with 67.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 7,313 Energy Efficiency jobs in South Dakota represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure SD-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure SD-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,961 jobs in South Dakota. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 70.0 percent of energy-related employers in South Dakota hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table SD-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Tennessee has a low concentration of energy employment, with 53,929 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 11,544 are in Electric Power Generation, 6,709 are in Fuels, and 35,676 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Tennessee is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Tennessee has an additional 51,629 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 104,319 jobs in Motor Vehicles (4.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 11,544 workers in Tennessee, 1.3 percent of the national total. Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,211 jobs, followed by solar at 5,002 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 50.0 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 17.4 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 6,709 jobs in Tennessee, 0.6 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,375 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 34.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Tennessee.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 35,676 workers in Tennessee, 2.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Tennessee, with 62.9 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 51,629 Energy Efficiency jobs in Tennessee represent 2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure TN-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>11,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>8,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>19,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>5,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6,610</td>
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</table>

**Figure TN-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>12,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>3,636</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>4,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 104,319 jobs in Tennessee. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.1 percent of energy-related employers in Tennessee hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table TN-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
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<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>41.2</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Texas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 581,854 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 17.7 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 54,371 are in Electric Power Generation, 326,667 are in Fuels, and 200,817 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Texas is 4.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Texas has an additional 154,565 jobs in Energy Efficiency (6.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 173,432 jobs in Motor Vehicles (7.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 54,371 workers in Texas, 6.2 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 25,222 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 12,473 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 29.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 26.1 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 326,667 jobs in Texas, 30.4 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 176,480 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 58.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Texas.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 200,817 workers in Texas, 15.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Texas, with 70.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Texas
Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 154,565 Energy Efficiency jobs in Texas represent 6.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure TX-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 173,432 jobs in Texas. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 58.4 percent of energy-related employers in Texas hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table TX-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
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<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>25.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>24.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Utah has an average concentration of energy employment, with 29,152 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 10,643 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,249 are in Fuels, and 7,261 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Utah is 2.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Utah has an additional 31,077 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 22,699 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

**Breakdown by Technology Applications**

**Electric Power Generation**

Electric Power Generation employs 10,643 workers in Utah, 1.2 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,335 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,411 jobs.
Figure UT-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 48.0 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 21.1 percent.

Figure UT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 11,249 jobs in Utah, 1.0 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 5,058 jobs.

Figure UT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Mining and extraction jobs represent 51.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Utah.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 7,261 workers in Utah, 0.5 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Utah, with 71.5 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 31,077 Energy Efficiency jobs in Utah represent 1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure UT-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure UT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 22,699 jobs in Utah. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Utah Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure UT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.2 percent of energy-related employers in Utah hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table UT-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>16.7</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Vermont has an average concentration of energy employment, with 7,285 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,933 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,494 are in Fuels, and 1,858 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Vermont is 2.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Vermont has an additional 10,939 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,583 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure VT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 2,933 workers in Vermont, 0.3 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,166 jobs, followed by wind at 345 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 25.4 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 22.2 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,494 jobs in Vermont, 0.2 percent of the national total. Woody biomass represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,287 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 47.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Vermont.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 1,858 workers in Vermont, 0.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Vermont, with 43.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
**Energy Efficiency**

The 10,939 Energy Efficiency jobs in Vermont represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,583 jobs in Vermont. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 52.0 percent of energy-related employers in Vermont hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table VT-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
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<td>42.9</td>
<td>42.9</td>
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</table>
Overview

Virginia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 51,297 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 13,896 are in Electric Power Generation, 12,960 are in Fuels, and 24,441 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Virginia is 1.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Virginia has an additional 76,621 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 53,316 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure VA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 13,896 workers in Virginia, 1.6 percent of the national total. Other generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,035 jobs, followed by solar at 4,197 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.2 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 26.7 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 12,960 jobs in Virginia, 1.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,526 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 29.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Virginia.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 24,441 workers in Virginia, 1.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Virginia, with 60.2 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 76,621 Energy Efficiency jobs in Virginia represent 3.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure VA-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure VA-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 53,316 jobs in Virginia. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 62.1 percent of energy-related employers in Virginia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table VA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
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<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
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<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
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Overview

Washington has a low concentration of energy employment, with 54,532 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.7 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 14,763 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,839 are in Fuels, and 31,930 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Washington is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Washington has an additional 62,519 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 32,238 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure WA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 14,763 workers in Washington, 1.7 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,246 jobs, followed by wind at 3,228 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 40.6 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 22.2 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 7,839 jobs in Washington, 0.7 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 5,064 jobs.

Professional and business services jobs represent 38.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Washington.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 31,930 workers in Washington, 2.4 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Washington, with 66.8 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 62,519 Energy Efficiency jobs in Washington represent 2.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 32,238 jobs in Washington. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 75.0 percent of energy-related employers in Washington hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table WA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
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<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
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<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
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</table>
Overview

West Virginia has a high concentration of energy employment, with 42,649 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.3 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 3,961 are in Electric Power Generation, 27,838 are in Fuels, and 10,850 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in West Virginia is 6.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). West Virginia has an additional 6,523 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 8,574 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 3,961 workers in West Virginia, 0.4 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,699 jobs, followed by solar at 488 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 75.0 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 15.5 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 27,838 jobs in West Virginia, 2.6 percent of the national total. Coal represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 14,431 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 90.5 percent of Fuels jobs in West Virginia.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 10,850 workers in West Virginia, 0.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in West Virginia, with 63.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 6,523 Energy Efficiency jobs in West Virginia represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure WV-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure WV-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 8,574 jobs in West Virginia. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 83.3 percent of energy-related employers in West Virginia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table WV-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>16.7</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
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<td>40.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>
Wisconsin has a low concentration of energy employment, with 38,012 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 10,509 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,080 are in Fuels, and 19,423 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Wisconsin is 1.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Wisconsin has an additional 62,299 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 47,584 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure WI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 10,509 workers in Wisconsin, 1.2 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,802 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,593 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 41.8 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 28.2 percent.

Fuels account for 8,080 jobs in Wisconsin, 0.8 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,432 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 48.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Wisconsin.
Wisconsin Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure WI-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 19,423 workers in Wisconsin, 1.5 percent of the national total.

Figure WI-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Wisconsin, with 46.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure WI-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 62,299 Energy Efficiency jobs in Wisconsin represent 2.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure WI-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure WI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 47,584 jobs in Wisconsin. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Wisconsin
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure WI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty
Over the last year, 58.1 percent of energy-related employers in Wisconsin hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table WI-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>50.0</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Wyoming has a high concentration of energy employment, with 33,049 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.0 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 1,667 are in Electric Power Generation, 22,009 are in Fuels, and 9,373 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Wyoming is 11.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Wyoming has an additional 7,382 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,359 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure WY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 1,667 workers in Wyoming, 0.2 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,346 jobs, followed by solar at 203 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 82.4 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 10.5 percent.

Fuels account for 22,009 jobs in Wyoming, 2.0 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 7,806 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 89.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Wyoming.
Figure WY-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 9,373 workers in Wyoming, 0.7 percent of the national total.

Figure WY-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Wyoming, with 72.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure WY-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
**Energy Efficiency**

The 7,382 Energy Efficiency jobs in Wyoming represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure WY-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>3,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>2,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure WY-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>6,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,359 jobs in Wyoming. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Figure WY-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 58.3 percent of energy-related employers in Wyoming hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table WY-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Analysis and Reports

The USEER data base includes detailed data for the 53 separate technologies that comprise the five surveyed sectors. Each of these technologies is, in turn, divided into as many as seven industrial classifications. As a result, the USEER data base can provide an in-depth view of the hiring difficulty, in-demand occupations, and demographic composition of very specific portions of the energy and energy efficiency workforce in each state or in specific counties and, in some cases, portions of counties. In addition, the USEER data base can provide year over year comparisons in specific sectors, technologies, and industrial classifications at the state and county level. For information about additional analysis and reports, please contact:

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**Jeanette Pablo**
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**National Association of State Energy Officials:**
**Sandy Fazeli**
Managing Director
Tel: 703-299-8800 x 117
Email: SFazeli@NASEO.org
Definitions of Major Energy Technology Applications

**Electric Power Generation** covers all utility and non-utility employment across electric generating technologies including fossil fuels, nuclear, and renewable energy technologies. Also included in the employment totals are any firms engaged in facility construction, turbine and other generation equipment manufacturing, as well as wholesale parts distribution of all electric generation technologies.

**Fuels** employment encompasses all work related to fuel extraction and mining, including petroleum refineries and firms that support coal mining, oil, and gas field machinery manufacturing. Workers across both the forestry and agriculture industries that support fuel production with corn ethanol, biodiesels, and fuel wood are also included in the fuel employment estimates.

**Transmission, Distribution, and Storage** includes transmission, transportation, and storage of electricity and other energy commodities at wholesale and retail levels but excludes the retail delivery and sale of liquid fuels, including gasoline.

**Energy Efficiency** employment covers both the production of energy-saving products and the provision of services that reduce end-use energy consumption. These services include not only the manufacture of ENERGY STAR appliances and other ENERGY STAR labeled products, but also building design and contracting services that provide insulation, improve natural lighting, and reduce overall energy consumption across homes and businesses.

**Motor Vehicles** employment encompasses all work related to the manufacture, wholesale trade, distribution, and transport, repair and maintenance, and professional and business services for cars, light-duty and heavy-duty trucks and component parts for these vehicles.
Overview

Alabama has an average concentration of energy employment, with 50,383 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 9,758 are in Electric Power Generation, 10,220 are in Fuels, and 30,405 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Alabama is 2.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Alabama has an additional 29,949 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 65,873 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 9,758 workers in Alabama, 1.1 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,720 jobs, followed by nuclear at 2,077 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 47.4 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 22.3 percent.

Fuels account for 10,220 jobs in Alabama, 1.0 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,433 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 32.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Alabama.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 30,405 workers in Alabama, 2.3 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Alabama, with 64.9 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 29,949 Energy Efficiency jobs in Alabama represent 1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure AL-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure AL-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 65,873 jobs in Alabama. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 71.4 percent of energy-related employers in Alabama hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table AL-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Alaska has a high concentration of energy employment, with 21,296 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 1,442 are in Electric Power Generation, 13,672 are in Fuels, and 6,182 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Alaska is 6.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Alaska has an additional 4,497 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 2,242 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure AK-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 1,442 workers in Alaska, 0.2 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 642 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 453 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 57.7 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 24.9 percent.

Fuels account for 13,672 jobs in Alaska, 1.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 7,379 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 91.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Alaska.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 6,182 workers in Alaska, 0.5 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Alaska, with 74.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 4,497 Energy Efficiency jobs in Alaska represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure AK-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure AK-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 2,242 jobs in Alaska. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 42.9 percent of energy-related employers in Alaska hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table AK-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Arizona has a low concentration of energy employment, with 46,268 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 24,386 are in Electric Power Generation, 1,385 are in Fuels, and 20,497 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Arizona is 1.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Arizona has an additional 41,886 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 29,631 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure AZ-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 24,386 workers in Arizona, 2.8 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 10,398 jobs, followed by solar at 9,552 jobs.
Utilities is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 37.8 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 29.7 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 1,385 jobs in Arizona, 0.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 463 jobs.

Professional and business services jobs represent 61.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Arizona.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 20,497 workers in Arizona, 1.5 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Arizona, with 62.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 41,886 Energy Efficiency jobs in Arizona represent 1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure AZ-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure AZ-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 29,631 jobs in Arizona. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 64.7 percent of energy-related employers in Arizona hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table AZ-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Arkansas has an average concentration of energy employment, with 26,590 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 3,449 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,203 are in Fuels, and 14,938 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Arkansas is 2.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Arkansas has an additional 14,782 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 19,358 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 3,449 workers in Arkansas, 0.4 percent of the national total. Nuclear generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,058 jobs, followed by wind at 863 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 41.9 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 21.7 percent.

Fuels account for 8,203 jobs in Arkansas, 0.8 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,835 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 26.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Arkansas.
Figure AR-5.
Fuel Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 14,938 workers in Arkansas, 1.1 percent of the national total.

Figure AR-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Arkansas, with 59.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure AR-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 14,782 Energy Efficiency jobs in Arkansas represent 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 19,358 jobs in Arkansas. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Figure AR-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

**Workforce Characteristics**

**Hiring Difficulty**

Over the last year, 77.8 percent of energy-related employers in Arkansas hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

**Table AR-1.**
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
California has an average concentration of energy employment, with 414,555 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 12.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 193,655 are in Electric Power Generation, 66,973 are in Fuels, and 153,928 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in California is 2.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). California has an additional 310,433 jobs in Energy Efficiency (13.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 208,976 jobs in Motor Vehicles (8.5 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure CA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 193,655 workers in California, 21.9 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 138,319 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 22,050 jobs.
California
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure CA-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.4 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 18.6 percent.

Figure CA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 66,973 jobs in California, 6.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 48,644 jobs.

Figure CA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services jobs represent 36.0 percent of Fuels jobs in California.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 153,928 workers in California, 11.5 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in California, with 42.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 310,433 Energy Efficiency jobs in California represent 13.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure CA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure CA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 208,976 jobs in California. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 59.9 percent of energy-related employers in California hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table CA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Colorado has a high concentration of energy employment, with 90,987 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 2.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 25,239 are in Electric Power Generation, 37,336 are in Fuels, and 28,412 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Colorado is 3.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Colorado has an additional 32,036 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 30,895 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure CO-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 25,239 workers in Colorado, 2.9 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 7,819 jobs, followed by wind at 7,320 jobs.
Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 59.3 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 22.2 percent.

Fuels account for 37,336 jobs in Colorado, 3.5 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 13,769 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 74.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Colorado.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 28,412 workers in Colorado, 2.1 percent of the national total.

Professional and business services are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Colorado, with 47.3 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 32,036 Energy Efficiency jobs in Colorado represent 1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure C0-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>10,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>9,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>5,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>5,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure C0-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>16,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>14,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 30,895 jobs in Colorado. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 53.8 percent of energy-related employers in Colorado hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table CO-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Connecticut has a low concentration of energy employment, with 19,629 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 5,719 are in Electric Power Generation, 3,484 are in Fuels, and 10,425 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Connecticut is 1.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Connecticut has an additional 34,743 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 18,929 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure CT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 5,719 workers in Connecticut, 0.6 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,771 jobs, followed by nuclear generation at 1,332 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 28.6 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 26.3 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 3,484 jobs in Connecticut, 0.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,022 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 51.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Connecticut.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 10,425 workers in Connecticut, 0.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Connecticut, with 51.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 34,743 Energy Efficiency jobs in Connecticut represent 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure CT-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure CT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 18,929 jobs in Connecticut. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.7 percent of energy-related employers in Connecticut hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table CT-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>57.7</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Delaware has a low concentration of energy employment, with 6,019 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 991 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,432 are in Fuels, and 2,596 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Delaware is 1.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Delaware has an additional 12,372 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,338 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 991 workers in Delaware, 0.1 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 507 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 327 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 51.3 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 23.1 percent.

Fuels
Fuels account for 2,432 jobs in Delaware, 0.2 percent of the national total. Other fuels represent the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,484 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 42.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Delaware.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,596 workers in Delaware, 0.2 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Delaware, with 86.9 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 12,372 Energy Efficiency jobs in Delaware represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure DE-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure DE-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,338 jobs in Delaware. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 80.0 percent of energy-related employers in Delaware hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table DE-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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</thead>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>66.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
District of Columbia

Energy and Employment — 2017

Overview

The District of Columbia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 4,961 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,181 are in Electric Power Generation, 608 are in Fuels, and 2,173 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in the District of Columbia is 0.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). District of Columbia has an additional 12,359 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 2,396 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure DC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 2,181 workers in the District of Columbia, 0.2 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,531 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 270 jobs.
Figure DC-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 53.3 percent of jobs. Other services are next with 23.5 percent.

Figure DC-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 608 jobs in the District of Columbia, 0.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 239 jobs.

Figure DC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services jobs represent 85.0 percent of Fuels jobs in District of Columbia.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,173 workers in District of Columbia, 0.2 percent of the national total.

Professional and business services are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in District of Columbia, with 49.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 12,359 Energy Efficiency jobs in District of Columbia represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by other efficiency products and services. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure DC-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure DC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 2,396 jobs in District of Columbia. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is professional and business services.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 75.0 percent of energy-related employers in the District of Columbia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Fuels and Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table DC-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
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<td>85.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Overview

Florida has a low concentration of energy employment, with 119,441 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 51,938 are in Electric Power Generation, 17,453 are in Fuels, and 50,050 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Florida is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Florida has an additional 112,620 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 89,908 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 51,938 workers in Florida, 5.9 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 19,434 jobs, followed by other generation at 14,894 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 53.4 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 21.3 percent.

**Fuels**

Fuels account for 17,453 jobs in Florida, 1.6 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 10,762 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 54.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Florida.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 50,050 workers in Florida, 3.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Florida, with 80.9 percent of such jobs statewide.
Florida Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 112,620 Energy Efficiency jobs in Florida represent 5.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure FL-8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure FL-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 89,908 jobs in Florida. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
**Hiring Difficulty**

Over the last year, 71.2 percent of energy-related employers in Florida hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Fuels and Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

**Table FL-1.**

Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>18.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Overview

Georgia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 59,112 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 13,325 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,320 are in Fuels, and 37,466 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Georgia is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Georgia has an additional 59,065 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 74,569 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 13,325 workers in Georgia, 1.5 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,185 jobs, followed by nuclear generation at 2,860 jobs.
Figure GA-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 34.9 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 29.2 percent.

Figure GA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 8,320 jobs in Georgia, 0.8 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,257 jobs.

Figure GA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 48.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Georgia.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 37,466 workers in Georgia, 2.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Georgia, with 68.3 percent of such jobs statewide.
Georgia
Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 59,065 Energy Efficiency jobs in Georgia represent 2.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure GA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure GA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 74,569 jobs in Georgia. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 58.0 percent of energy-related employers in Georgia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table GA-1. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>41.4</td>
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<td>3.4</td>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>25.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Hawaii has an average concentration of energy employment, with 15,394 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 6,753 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,366 are in Fuels, and 4,275 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Hawaii is 2.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Hawaii has an additional 5,496 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,977 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure HI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

**Electric Power Generation**

Electric Power Generation employs 6,753 workers in Hawaii, 0.8 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,322 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,038 jobs.
Hawaii  
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure HI-2.  
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 46.0 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 34.0 percent.

Figure HI-3.  
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 4,366 jobs in Hawaii, 0.4 percent of the national total. Other ethanol/non-Woody biomass represents, including biodiesel represents represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 2,103 jobs.

Figure HI-4.  
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Agriculture jobs represent 43.3 percent of Fuels jobs in Hawaii.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 4,275 workers in Hawaii, 0.3 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Hawaii, with 65.7 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 5,496 Energy Efficiency jobs in Hawaii represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure HI-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure HI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,977 jobs in Hawaii. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure HI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector
### Workforce Characteristics

#### Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 83.3 percent of energy-related employers in Hawaii hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table HI-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>Fuels</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Idaho has a low concentration of energy employment, with 13,013 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 1,934 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,217 are in Fuels, and 8,862 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Idaho is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Idaho has an additional 8,227 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 10,274 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure ID-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 1,934 workers in Idaho, 0.2 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 866 jobs, followed by solar at 785 jobs.
Idaho
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure ID-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 30.8 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 23.8 percent.

Figure ID-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,217 jobs in Idaho, 0.2 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 863 jobs.

Figure ID-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services jobs represent 38.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Idaho.
Figure ID-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 8,862 workers in Idaho, 0.7 percent of the national total.

Figure ID-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Idaho, with 60.8 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure ID-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 8,227 Energy Efficiency jobs in Idaho represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure ID-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application](image1)

Figure ID-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector](image2)

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 10,274 jobs in Idaho. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure ID-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 55.6 percent of energy-related employers in Idaho hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table ID-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>Fuels</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Illinois has a low concentration of energy employment, with 110,312 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 29,963 are in Electric Power Generation, 30,652 are in Fuels, and 49,697 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Illinois is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Illinois has an additional 86,916 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 94,198 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 29,963 workers in Illinois, 3.4 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 8,633 jobs, followed by fossil fuel generation at 7,602 jobs.
Illinois Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure IL-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 26.9 percent.

Figure IL-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 30,652 jobs in Illinois, 2.9 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 18,481 jobs.

Figure IL-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Manufacturing jobs represent 32.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Illinois.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 49,697 workers in Illinois, 3.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Illinois, with 37.1 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure IL-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure IL-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 86,916 Energy Efficiency jobs in Illinois represent 3.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure IL-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure IL-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 94,198 jobs in Illinois. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 57.3 percent of energy-related employers in Illinois hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table IL-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Indiana has a low concentration of energy employment, with 57,862 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 17,821 are in Electric Power Generation, 12,888 are in Fuels, and 27,153 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Indiana is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Indiana has an additional 53,963 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 164,695 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure IN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 17,821 workers in Indiana, 2.0 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,953 jobs, followed by wind at 6,549 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 38.3 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 24.7 percent.

Fuels account for 12,888 jobs in Indiana, 1.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 5,914 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 41.4 percent of Fuels jobs in Indiana.
### Indiana Energy and Employment — 2017

**Figure IN-5.** Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>1,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>2,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>5,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>2,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>1,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transmission, Distribution, and Storage**

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 27,153 workers in Indiana, 2.0 percent of the national total.

**Figure IN-6.** Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Transmission and Distribution</td>
<td>15,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart Grid</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Grid &amp; Other</td>
<td>8,724</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Indiana, with 42.1 percent of such jobs statewide.

**Figure IN-7.** Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>4,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>11,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>5,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>2,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>4,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Energy Efficiency

The 53,963 Energy Efficiency jobs in Indiana represent 2.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure IN-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Bar chart showing energy efficiency employment by detailed technology application in Indiana.]

Figure IN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Bar chart showing energy efficiency employment by industry sector in Indiana.]

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 164,695 jobs in Indiana. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 75.0 percent of energy-related employers in Indiana hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table IN-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Iowa has an average concentration of energy employment, with 33,344 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.0 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 9,426 are in Electric Power Generation, 10,409 are in Fuels, and 13,509 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Iowa is 2.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Iowa has an additional 19,694 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 31,077 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure IA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 9,426 workers in Iowa, 1.1 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,951 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,445 jobs.
Figure IA-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 46.5 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 32.3 percent.

Figure IA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 10,409 jobs in Iowa, 1.0 percent of the national total. Corn ethanol represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,343 jobs.

Figure IA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 43.3 percent of Fuels jobs in Iowa.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 13,509 workers in Iowa, 1.0 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Iowa, with 74.2 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 19,694 Energy Efficiency jobs in Iowa represent 0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure IA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure IA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 31,077 jobs in Iowa. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 70.0 percent of energy-related employers in Iowa hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table IA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Kansas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 48,004 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 16,558 are in Electric Power Generation, 13,852 are in Fuels, and 17,594 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Kansas is 3.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Kansas has an additional 16,628 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 19,131 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 16,558 workers in Kansas, 1.9 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,956 jobs, followed by other generation at 2,502 jobs.
Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 56.0 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 24.7 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 13,852 jobs in Kansas, 1.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 8,389 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 44.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Kansas.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 17,594 workers in Kansas, 1.3 percent of the national total.

Professional and business services are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Kansas, with 66.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Kansas Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 16,628 Energy Efficiency jobs in Kansas represent 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the professional and business services industry.

Figure KS-8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Bar chart showing Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application]

Figure KS-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Bar chart showing Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector]

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 19,131 jobs in Kansas. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 40.0 percent of energy-related employers in Kansas hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table KS-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Kentucky has an average concentration of energy employment, with 43,830 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.3 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 4,956 are in Electric Power Generation, 16,898 are in Fuels, and 21,975 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Kentucky is 2.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Kentucky has an additional 24,579 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 84,310 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure KY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 4,956 workers in Kentucky, 0.6 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,817 jobs, followed by solar at 1,656 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 28.0 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 24.7 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 16,898 jobs in Kentucky, 1.6 percent of the national total. Coal represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 9,510 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 52.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Kentucky.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 21,975 workers in Kentucky, 1.6 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Kentucky, with 61.5 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 24,579 Energy Efficiency jobs in Kentucky represent 1.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure KY-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure KY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 84,310 jobs in Kentucky. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 41.2 percent of energy-related employers in Kentucky hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table KY-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Louisiana has a high concentration of energy employment, with 124,694 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 8,187 are in Electric Power Generation, 76,633 are in Fuels, and 39,874 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Louisiana is 6.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Louisiana has an additional 20,839 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 18,511 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 8,187 workers in Louisiana, 0.9 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,447 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,994 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 38.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 35.1 percent.

**Fuels**

Fuels account for 76,633 jobs in Louisiana, 7.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 44,111 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 48.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Louisiana.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 39,874 workers in Louisiana, 3.0 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Louisiana, with 81.7 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 20,839 Energy Efficiency jobs in Louisiana represent 0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure LA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>3,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>7,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>3,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>4,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,902</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure LA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>15,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>2,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 18,511 jobs in Louisiana. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Over the last year, 60.0 percent of energy-related employers in Louisiana hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table LA-1. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Maine has a low concentration of energy employment, with 8,168 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,733 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,772 are in Fuels, and 2,662 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Maine is 1.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Maine has an additional 8,312 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,096 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 2,733 workers in Maine, 0.3 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,269 jobs, followed by solar at 770 jobs.
Maine Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure ME-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 28.6 percent of jobs. Professional and business services is next with 25.7 percent.

Figure ME-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,772 jobs in Maine, 0.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,589 jobs.

Figure ME-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 46.4 percent of Fuels jobs in Maine.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,662 workers in Maine, 0.2 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Maine, with 62.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 8,312 Energy Efficiency jobs in Maine represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by other energy efficiency products and services. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure ME-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure ME-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,096 jobs in Maine. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.4 percent of energy-related employers in Maine hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table ME-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Maryland has a low concentration of energy employment, with 30,590 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 13,377 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,460 are in Fuels, and 14,752 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Maryland is 1.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Maryland has an additional 68,981 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 27,609 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MD-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 13,377 workers in Maryland, 1.5 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,881 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 4,118 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 43.8 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 25.0 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,460 jobs in Maryland, 0.2 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 786 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 40.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Maryland.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 14,752 workers in Maryland, 1.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Maryland, with 76.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 68,981 Energy Efficiency jobs in Maryland represent 3.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure MD-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>11,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>26,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>19,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>8,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure MD-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>51,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>2,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>2,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>9,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>2,166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 27,609 jobs in Maryland. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 70.6 percent of energy-related employers in Maryland hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table MD-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Massachusetts has a low concentration of energy employment, with 67,771 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 2.1 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 37,927 are in Electric Power Generation, 10,664 are in Fuels, and 19,179 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Massachusetts is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Massachusetts has an additional 84,556 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 29,451 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 37,927 workers in Massachusetts, 4.3 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 17,861 jobs, followed by other generation at 8,867 jobs.
Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 31.7 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 18.1 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 10,664 jobs in Massachusetts, 1.0 percent of the national total. Other fuels represent the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,928 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 52.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Massachusetts.
Massachusetts
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 19,179 workers in Massachusetts, 1.4 percent of the national total.

Figure MA-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Massachusetts, with 40.4 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure MA-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 84,556 Energy Efficiency jobs in Massachusetts represent 3.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 29,451 jobs in Massachusetts. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 57.1 percent of energy-related employers in Massachusetts hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table MA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Michigan has a low concentration of energy employment, with 83,166 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 2.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 28,535 are in Electric Power Generation, 17,995 are in Fuels, and 36,636 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Michigan is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Michigan has an additional 84,052 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 248,414 jobs in Motor Vehicles (10.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 28,535 workers in Michigan, 3.2 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 7,407 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 6,480 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 34.7 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 23.7 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 17,995 jobs in Michigan, 1.7 percent of the national total. Other fuels represent the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 10,552 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 51.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Michigan.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 36,636 workers in Michigan, 2.7 percent of the national total.

Manufacturing is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Michigan, with 34.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 84,052 Energy Efficiency jobs in Michigan represent 3.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the manufacturing industry.

Figure MI-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure MI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 248,414 jobs in Michigan. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Michigan
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty
Over the last year, 75.0 percent of energy-related employers in Massachusetts hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table MI-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Minnesota has a low concentration of energy employment, with 44,867 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 12,010 are in Electric Power Generation, 9,657 are in Fuels, and 23,200 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Minnesota is 1.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Minnesota has an additional 44,859 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 32,606 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 12,010 workers in Minnesota, 1.4 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,016 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,309 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 42.9

Fuels

Fuels account for 9,657 jobs in Minnesota, 0.9 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 6,526 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 41.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Minnesota.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 23,200 workers in Minnesota, 1.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Minnesota, with 59.3 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 44,859 Energy Efficiency jobs in Minnesota represent 2.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure MN-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure MN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 32,606 jobs in Minnesota. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Minnesota Energy and Employment – 2017

Figure MN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 58.8 percent of energy-related employers in Minnesota hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table MN-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Mississippi has an average concentration of energy employment, with 27,704 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 4,683 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,411 are in Fuels, and 11,610 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Mississippi is 2.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Mississippi has an additional 15,055 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 25,304 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MS-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 4,683 workers in Mississippi, 0.5 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,613 jobs, followed by solar at 1,195 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 44.5 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 23.8 percent.

Fuels account for 11,411 jobs in Mississippi, 1.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 5,930 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 33.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Mississippi.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 11,610 workers in Mississippi, 0.9 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Mississippi, with 72.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 15,055 Energy Efficiency jobs in Mississippi represent 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 25,304 jobs in Mississippi. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Mississippi Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MS-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

![Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector](chart)

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 61.5 percent of energy-related employers in Mississippi hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table MS-1. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Missouri has a low concentration of energy employment, with 45,421 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 9,668 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,522 are in Fuels, and 28,231 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Missouri is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Missouri has an additional 40,166 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 71,691 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

**Breakdown by Technology Applications**

**Electric Power Generation**

Electric Power Generation employs 9,668 workers in Missouri, 1.1 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,345 jobs, followed by solar at 3,068 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 41.5 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 39.8 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 7,522 jobs in Missouri, 0.7 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,236 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 42.3 percent of Fuels jobs in Missouri.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 28,231 workers in Missouri, 2.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Missouri, with 61.9 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 40,166 Energy Efficiency jobs in Missouri represent 1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 71,691 jobs in Missouri. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Missouri
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure MO-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 50.0 percent of energy-related employers in Missouri hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table MO-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Montana has a high concentration of energy employment, with 15,695 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 1,287 are in Electric Power Generation, 5,544 are in Fuels, and 8,863 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Montana is 3.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Montana has an additional 8,384 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 5,824 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 1,287 workers in Montana, 0.1 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 529 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 423 jobs.
Utilities is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 56.8 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 15.9 percent.

Fuels account for 5,544 jobs in Montana, 0.5 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,006 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 61.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Montana.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 8,863 workers in Montana, 0.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Montana, with 58.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
**Energy Efficiency**

The 8,384 Energy Efficiency jobs in Montana represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure MT-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure MT-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 5,824 jobs in Montana. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 62.5 percent of energy-related employers in Montana hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table MT-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Nebraska has an average concentration of energy employment, with 26,016 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 6,551 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,231 are in Fuels, and 15,234 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Nebraska is 2.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Nebraska has an additional 13,024 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 17,362 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure NE-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 6,551 workers in Nebraska, 0.7 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,942 jobs, followed by other generation at 1,937 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 59.2 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 16.8 percent.

Fuels account for 4,231 jobs in Nebraska, 0.4 percent of the national total. Corn ethanol represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 2,316 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 48.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Nebraska.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 15,234 workers in Nebraska, 1.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Nebraska, with 63.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 13,024 Energy Efficiency jobs in Nebraska represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NE-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure NE-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 17,362 jobs in Nebraska. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 45.0 percent of energy-related employers in Nebraska hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Fuels.

**Table NE-1.**
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Nevada has an average concentration of energy employment, with 28,400 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 12,984 are in Electric Power Generation, 3,139 are in Fuels, and 12,277 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Nevada is 2.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Nevada has an additional 10,316 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 11,635 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.5 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure NV-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>12,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>3,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution, and Storage</td>
<td>12,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>10,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>11,635</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 12,984 workers in Nevada, 1.5 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,968 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,783 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 60.5 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 15.4 percent.

**Fuels**

Fuels account for 3,139 jobs in Nevada, 0.3 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 2,557 jobs.

Professional and business services jobs represent 66.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Nevada.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 12,277 workers in Nevada, 0.9 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Nevada, with 64.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
Nevada Energy and Employment — 2017

**Energy Efficiency**

The 10,316 Energy Efficiency jobs in Nevada represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure NV-8.**

Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure NV-9.**

Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 11,635 jobs in Nevada. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.7 percent of energy-related employers in Nevada hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table NV-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

New Hampshire has a low concentration of energy employment, with 10,338 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.3 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 5,806 are in Electric Power Generation, 1,133 are in Fuels, and 3,399 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in New Hampshire is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). New Hampshire has an additional 11,336 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,986 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure NH-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 5,806 workers in New Hampshire, 0.7 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,659 jobs, followed by solar at 1,478 jobs.
New Hampshire Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure NH-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.6 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 24.1 percent.

Figure NH-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 1,133 jobs in New Hampshire, 0.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 416 jobs.

Figure NH-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 43.3 percent of Fuels jobs in New Hampshire.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 3,399 workers in New Hampshire, 0.3 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Hampshire, with 55.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
**New Hampshire**

**Energy and Employment — 2017**

**Energy Efficiency**

The 11,336 Energy Efficiency jobs in New Hampshire represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure NH-8.**

Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure NH-9.**

Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

**Motor Vehicles**

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,986 jobs in New Hampshire. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 45.0 percent of energy-related employers in New Hampshire hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table NH-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Jersey
Energy and Employment — 2017

Overview

New Jersey has a low concentration of energy employment, with 60,533 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 21,209 are in Electric Power Generation, 15,303 are in Fuels, and 24,021 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in New Jersey is 1.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). New Jersey has an additional 33,815 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 41,790 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure NJ-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 21,209 workers in New Jersey, 2.4 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 8,818 jobs, followed by other generation at 5,420 jobs.
New Jersey
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure NJ-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Manufacturing is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 25.3 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 23.3 percent.

Figure NJ-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 15,303 jobs in New Jersey, 1.4 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 14,372 jobs.

Figure NJ-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Manufacturing jobs represent 43.8 percent of Fuels jobs in New Jersey.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 24,021 workers in New Jersey, 1.8 percent of the national total.

Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Jersey, with 36.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 33,815 Energy Efficiency jobs in New Jersey represent 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by other energy efficiency products and services. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NJ-8.  
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure NJ-9.  
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 41,790 jobs in New Jersey. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 50.0 percent of energy-related employers in New Jersey hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table NJ-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Mexico has a high concentration of energy employment, with 38,770 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 5,442 are in Electric Power Generation, 21,320 are in Fuels, and 12,008 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in New Mexico is 4.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). New Mexico has an additional 5,053 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,681 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

**Figure NM-1.**
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

**Breakdown by Technology Applications**

**Electric Power Generation**

Electric Power Generation employs 5,442 workers in New Mexico, 0.6 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,618 jobs, followed by wind at 1,076 jobs.
Manufacturing is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.3 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 27.7 percent.

Fuels account for 21,320 jobs in New Mexico, 2.0 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 12,451 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 87.5 percent of Fuels jobs in New Mexico.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 12,008 workers in New Mexico, 0.9 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Mexico, with 66.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 5,053 Energy Efficiency jobs in New Mexico represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NM-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>1,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>1,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure NM-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>3,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>1,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,681 jobs in New Mexico. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Figure NM-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 53.3 percent of energy-related employers in New Mexico hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table NM-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

New York has a low concentration of energy employment, with 128,452 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 46,192 are in Electric Power Generation, 14,032 are in Fuels, and 68,228 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in New York is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). New York has an additional 117,339 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 79,826 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 46,192 workers in New York, 5.2 percent of the national total. Other generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 14,624 jobs, followed by solar at 11,858 jobs.
New York Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure NY-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 25.2 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 24.9 percent.

Figure NY-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 14,032 jobs in New York, 1.3 percent of the national total. Other fuels represent the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,872 jobs.

Figure NY-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Manufacturing jobs represent 33.4 percent of Fuels jobs in New York.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 68,228 workers in New York, 5.1 percent of the national total.

Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New York, with 27.7 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 117,339 Energy Efficiency jobs in New York represent 5.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NY-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure NY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 79,826 jobs in New York. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 52.5 percent of energy-related employers in New York hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table NY-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

North Carolina has a low concentration of energy employment, with 52,034 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 19,780 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,209 are in Fuels, and 25,046 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in North Carolina is 1.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). North Carolina has an additional 84,020 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 69,122 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure NC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 19,780 workers in North Carolina, 2.2 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,173 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 5,324 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 27.4 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 25.1 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 7,209 jobs in North Carolina, 0.7 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,259 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 44.9 percent of Fuels jobs in North Carolina.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 25,046 workers in North Carolina, 1.9 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in North Carolina, with 46.7 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 84,020 Energy Efficiency jobs in North Carolina represent 3.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure NC-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure NC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 69,122 jobs in North Carolina. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Figure NC-10.  
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 53.5 percent of energy-related employers in North Carolina hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table NC-1.  
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>18.6</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

North Dakota has a high concentration of energy employment, with 33,555 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.0 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 3,536 are in Electric Power Generation, 20,340 are in Fuels, and 9,679 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in North Dakota is 7.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). North Dakota has an additional 5,128 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,426 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure ND-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 3,536 workers in North Dakota, 0.4 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,782 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,286 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 47.2 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 36.0 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 20,340 jobs in North Dakota, 1.9 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 13,547 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 82.9 percent of Fuels jobs in North Dakota.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 9,679 workers in North Dakota, 0.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in North Dakota, with 75.6 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 5,128 Energy Efficiency jobs in North Dakota represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure ND-8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure ND-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,426 jobs in North Dakota. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 41.7 percent of energy-related employers in North Dakota hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table ND-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<td>75.0</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>62.5</td>
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<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Ohio has a low concentration of energy employment, with 97,106 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.0 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 30,089 are in Electric Power Generation, 24,425 are in Fuels, and 42,592 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Ohio is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Ohio has an additional 79,653 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 161,941 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.6 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure OH-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 30,089 workers in Ohio, 3.4 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 18,590 jobs, followed by solar at 8,092 jobs.
Ohio
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure OH-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.7 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 18.6 percent.

Figure OH-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 24,425 jobs in Ohio, 2.3 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 11,563 jobs.

Figure OH-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Manufacturing jobs represent 30.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Ohio.
Transmitton, Distribuion, and Storage

Transmission, Distribuion, and Storage employs 42,592 workers in Ohio, 3.2 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribuion, and Storage jobs in Ohio, with 41.8 percent of such jobs statewide.
Ohio Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 79,653 Energy Efficiency jobs in Ohio represent 3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure OH-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure OH-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 161,941 jobs in Ohio. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Ohio Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure OH-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

![Bar chart showing motor vehicle employment by industry sector](chart.png)

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty
Over the last year, 71.7 percent of energy-related employers in Ohio hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table OH-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>34.4</td>
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<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Oklahoma has a high concentration of energy employment, with 95,192 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 2.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 6,796 are in Electric Power Generation, 66,512 are in Fuels, and 21,884 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Oklahoma is 6.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Oklahoma has an additional 13,403 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 19,935 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure OK-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 6,796 workers in Oklahoma, 0.8 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,433 jobs, followed by wind at 1,876 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 40.4 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 29.5 percent.

Fuels account for 66,512 jobs in Oklahoma, 6.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 33,400 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 69.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Oklahoma.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 21,884 workers in Oklahoma, 1.6 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Oklahoma, with 55.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 13,403 Energy Efficiency jobs in Oklahoma represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure OK-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure OK-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 19,935 jobs in Oklahoma. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 51.6 percent of energy-related employers in Oklahoma hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table OK-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>38.5</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Oregon has a low concentration of energy employment, with 26,498 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 10,020 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,798 are in Fuels, and 13,680 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Oregon is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Oregon has an additional 41,958 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 25,856 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure OR-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 10,020 workers in Oregon, 1.1 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,212 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 1,575 jobs.
Oregon Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure OR-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Manufacturing is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 30.1 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 24.8 percent.

Figure OR-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,798 jobs in Oregon, 0.3 percent of the national total. Woody biomass represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,935 jobs.

Figure OR-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Agriculture jobs represent 34.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Oregon.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 13,680 workers in Oregon, 1.0 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Oregon, with 56.2 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 41,958 Energy Efficiency jobs in Oregon represent 1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure OR-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure OR-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 25,856 jobs in Oregon. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Figure OR-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 64.3 percent of energy-related employers in Oregon hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table OR-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>60.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Pennsylvania has a low concentration of energy employment, with 110,675 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 3.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 18,689 are in Electric Power Generation, 54,019 are in Fuels, and 37,967 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Pennsylvania is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Pennsylvania has an additional 65,288 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 76,571 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure PA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 18,689 workers in Pennsylvania, 2.1 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,849 jobs, followed by solar at 4,777 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.4 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 25.5 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 54,019 jobs in Pennsylvania, 5.0 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 16,412 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 52.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Pennsylvania.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 37,967 workers in Pennsylvania, 2.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Pennsylvania, with 44.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 65,288 Energy Efficiency jobs in Pennsylvania represent 2.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure PA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Number of Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>12,985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>18,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>15,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>12,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6,203</td>
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</table>

Figure PA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Number of Jobs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>36,455</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>12,710</td>
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<td>Trade</td>
<td>6,783</td>
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<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>7,847</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>1,493</td>
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</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 76,571 jobs in Pennsylvania. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 51.2 percent of energy-related employers in Pennsylvania hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table PA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
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<td>57.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Rhode Island has a low concentration of energy employment, with 5,007 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,410 are in Electric Power Generation, 901 are in Fuels, and 1,696 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Rhode Island is 1.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Rhode Island has an additional 12,588 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 4,865 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure RI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 2,410 workers in Rhode Island, 0.3 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,453 jobs, followed by wind at 521 jobs.
Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 35.7 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 21.0 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 901 jobs in Rhode Island, 0.1 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 324 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 56.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Rhode Island.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 1,696 workers in Rhode Island, 0.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Rhode Island, with 52.3 percent of such jobs statewide.
Rhode Island
Energy and Employment — 2017

Energy Efficiency

The 12,588 Energy Efficiency jobs in Rhode Island represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure RI-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application](image)

Figure RI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector](image)

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 4,865 jobs in Rhode Island. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 46.7 percent of energy-related employers in Rhode Island hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table RI-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

South Carolina has an average concentration of energy employment, with 48,891 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 29,108 are in Electric Power Generation, 5,063 are in Fuels, and 14,720 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in South Carolina is 2.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). South Carolina has an additional 29,286 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 53,404 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 29,108 workers in South Carolina, 3.3 percent of the national total. Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,866 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,890 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.7 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 21.3 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 5,063 jobs in South Carolina, 0.5 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 2,090 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 57.5 percent of Fuels jobs in South Carolina.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 14,720 workers in South Carolina, 1.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in South Carolina, with 61.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 29,286 Energy Efficiency jobs in South Carolina represent 1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure SC-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 53,404 jobs in South Carolina. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 57.1 percent of energy-related employers in South Carolina hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table SC-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<td>53.8</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
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<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>8.3</td>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>33.3</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
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<td>40.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Dakota
Energy and Employment — 2017

Overview

South Dakota has an average concentration of energy employment, with 9,303 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.3 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 3,040 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,642 are in Fuels, and 3,620 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in South Dakota is 2.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). South Dakota has an additional 7,313 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,961 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure SD-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>3,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>2,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution, and Storage</td>
<td>3,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>7,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>7,961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 3,040 workers in South Dakota, 0.3 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,513 jobs, followed by other generation at 637 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 58.4 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 11.3 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,642 jobs in South Dakota, 0.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,422 jobs.

Wholesale trade jobs represent 61.4 percent of Fuels jobs in South Dakota.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 3,620 workers in South Dakota, 0.3 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in South Dakota, with 67.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 7,313 Energy Efficiency jobs in South Dakota represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure SD-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

**Figure SD-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,961 jobs in South Dakota. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 70.0 percent of energy-related employers in South Dakota hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table SD-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Tennessee has a low concentration of energy employment, with 53,929 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 11,544 are in Electric Power Generation, 6,709 are in Fuels, and 35,676 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Tennessee is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Tennessee has an additional 51,629 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 104,319 jobs in Motor Vehicles (4.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure TN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 11,544 workers in Tennessee, 1.3 percent of the national total. Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,211 jobs, followed by solar at 5,002 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 50.0 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 17.4 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 6,709 jobs in Tennessee, 0.6 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 3,375 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 34.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Tennessee.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 35,676 workers in Tennessee, 2.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Tennessee, with 62.9 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 51,629 Energy Efficiency jobs in Tennessee represent 2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure TN-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application](image)

Figure TN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

![Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector](image)

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 104,319 jobs in Tennessee. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.1 percent of energy-related employers in Tennessee hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table TN-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Texas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 581,854 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 17.7 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 54,371 are in Electric Power Generation, 326,667 are in Fuels, and 200,817 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Texas is 4.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Texas has an additional 154,565 jobs in Energy Efficiency (6.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 173,432 jobs in Motor Vehicles (7.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure TX-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 54,371 workers in Texas, 6.2 percent of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 25,222 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 12,473 jobs.
Figure TX-2.  
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 29.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 26.1 percent.

Figure TX-3.  
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 326,667 jobs in Texas, 30.4 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 176,480 jobs.

Figure TX-4.  
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Mining and extraction jobs represent 58.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Texas.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 200,817 workers in Texas, 15.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Texas, with 70.4 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 154,565 Energy Efficiency jobs in Texas represent 6.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure TX-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Star &amp; Efficient Lighting</td>
<td>57,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional HVAC</td>
<td>28,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Efficiency &amp; Renewable Heating &amp; Cooling</td>
<td>34,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Materials and Insulation</td>
<td>20,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14,135</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Figure TX-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>94,570</td>
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<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,131</td>
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<td>Trade</td>
<td>10,207</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional Services</td>
<td>30,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>4,013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 173,432 jobs in Texas. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 58.4 percent of energy-related employers in Texas hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table TX-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>43.5</td>
<td>26.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Utah has an average concentration of energy employment, with 29,152 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 10,643 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,249 are in Fuels, and 7,261 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Utah is 2.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Utah has an additional 31,077 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 22,699 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure UT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Application</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>10,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>11,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution, and Storage</td>
<td>7,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>31,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>22,699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 10,643 workers in Utah, 1.2 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,335 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,411 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 48.0 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 21.1 percent.

Fuels account for 11,249 jobs in Utah, 1.0 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 5,058 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 51.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Utah.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 7,261 workers in Utah, 0.5 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Utah, with 71.5 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 31,077 Energy Efficiency jobs in Utah represent 1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure UT-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure UT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 22,699 jobs in Utah. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 72.2 percent of energy-related employers in Utah hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table UT-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<td>73.2</td>
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<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Vermont has an average concentration of energy employment, with 7,285 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,933 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,494 are in Fuels, and 1,858 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Vermont is 2.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Vermont has an additional 10,939 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,583 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure VT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 2,933 workers in Vermont, 0.3 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,166 jobs, followed by wind at 345 jobs.
Figure VT-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 25.4 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 22.2 percent.

Figure VT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 2,494 jobs in Vermont, 0.2 percent of the national total. Woody biomass represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 1,287 jobs.

Figure VT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represent 47.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Vermont.
**Transmission, Distribution, and Storage**

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 1,858 workers in Vermont, 0.1 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Vermont, with 43.1 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 10,939 Energy Efficiency jobs in Vermont represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure VT-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure VT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,583 jobs in Vermont. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 52.0 percent of energy-related employers in Vermont hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table VT-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<td>64.1</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>54.5</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Virginia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 51,297 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 13,896 are in Electric Power Generation, 12,960 are in Fuels, and 24,441 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Virginia is 1.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Virginia has an additional 76,621 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 53,316 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure VA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 13,896 workers in Virginia, 1.6 percent of the national total. Other generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,035 jobs, followed by solar at 4,197 jobs.
Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.2 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 26.7 percent.

Fuels account for 12,960 jobs in Virginia, 1.2 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,526 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 29.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Virginia.
Figure VA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Figure VA-6.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Virginia, with 60.2 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure VA-7.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 24,441 workers in Virginia, 1.8 percent of the national total.
Energy Efficiency

The 76,621 Energy Efficiency jobs in Virginia represent 3.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure VA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 53,316 jobs in Virginia. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Figure VA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

**Workforce Characteristics**

**Hiring Difficulty**

Over the last year, 62.1 percent of energy-related employers in Virginia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

**Table VA-1.**
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>40.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Washington has a low concentration of energy employment, with 54,532 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.7 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 14,763 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,839 are in Fuels, and 31,930 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Washington is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Washington has an additional 62,519 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 32,238 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 14,763 workers in Washington, 1.7 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,246 jobs, followed by wind at 3,228 jobs.
Figure WA-2.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 40.6 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 22.2 percent.

Figure WA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

Fuels account for 7,839 jobs in Washington, 0.7 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 5,064 jobs.

Figure WA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services jobs represent 38.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Washington.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 31,930 workers in Washington, 2.4 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Washington, with 66.8 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 62,519 Energy Efficiency jobs in Washington represent 2.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure WA-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure WA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 32,238 jobs in Washington. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 75.0 percent of energy-related employers in Washington hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table WA-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>39.1</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>47.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

West Virginia has a high concentration of energy employment, with 42,649 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.3 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 3,961 are in Electric Power Generation, 27,838 are in Fuels, and 10,850 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in West Virginia is 6.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). West Virginia has an additional 6,523 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 8,574 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure WV-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 3,961 workers in West Virginia, 0.4 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,699 jobs, followed by solar at 488 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 75.0 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 15.5 percent.

Fuels

Fuels account for 27,838 jobs in West Virginia, 2.6 percent of the national total. Coal represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 14,431 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 90.5 percent of Fuels jobs in West Virginia.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 10,850 workers in West Virginia, 0.8 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in West Virginia, with 63.0 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 6,523 Energy Efficiency jobs in West Virginia represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 8,574 jobs in West Virginia. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
West Virginia
Energy and Employment — 2017

Figure WV-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 83.3 percent of energy-related employers in West Virginia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table WV-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<td>14.3</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
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<td>47.1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Wisconsin has a low concentration of energy employment, with 38,012 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 10,509 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,080 are in Fuels, and 19,423 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Wisconsin is 1.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Wisconsin has an additional 62,299 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 47,584 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure WI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 10,509 workers in Wisconsin, 1.2 percent of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,802 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,593 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 41.8 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 28.2 percent.

Fuels account for 8,080 jobs in Wisconsin, 0.8 percent of the national total. Oil and other petroleum represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 4,432 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs represent 48.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Wisconsin.
**Wisconsin Energy and Employment — 2017**

**Figure WI-5.**
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

**Transmission, Distribution, and Storage**

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 19,423 workers in Wisconsin, 1.5 percent of the national total.

**Figure WI-6.**
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Wisconsin, with 46.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

**Figure WI-7.**
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 62,299 Energy Efficiency jobs in Wisconsin represent 2.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 47,584 jobs in Wisconsin. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 58.1 percent of energy-related employers in Wisconsin hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table WI-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don’t Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>60.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

Wyoming has a high concentration of energy employment, with 33,049 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.0 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 1,667 are in Electric Power Generation, 22,009 are in Fuels, and 9,373 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Wyoming is 11.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Wyoming has an additional 7,382 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,359 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure WY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 1,667 workers in Wyoming, 0.2 percent of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,346 jobs, followed by solar at 203 jobs.
Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 82.4 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 10.5 percent.

Fuels account for 22,009 jobs in Wyoming, 2.0 percent of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of Fuels employment, with 7,806 jobs.

Mining and extraction jobs represent 89.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Wyoming.
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 9,373 workers in Wyoming, 0.7 percent of the national total.

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Wyoming, with 72.5 percent of such jobs statewide.
Energy Efficiency

The 7,382 Energy Efficiency jobs in Wyoming represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure WY-8.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Figure WY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,359 jobs in Wyoming. The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.
Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 58.3 percent of energy-related employers in Wyoming hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Transmission, Distribution and Storage.

Table WY-1.
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Don't Know / Not Applicable (percent)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
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<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>