Indiana
ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2019

Overview

Indiana has a low concentration of energy employment, with 58,862 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.7 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 17,573 are in Electric Power Generation, 13,779 are in Fuels, and 27,510 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 55,090 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 170,838 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure IN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 1.7 percent since the 2018 report, increasing by 1,000 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 1,126 jobs (2.1 percent) and motor vehicles added 6,144 jobs (3.7 percent).
Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 17,573 workers in Indiana, 2.0 percent of the national total and losing 248 jobs over the past year (-1.4 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,789 jobs (down 2.4 percent), followed by wind at 6,505 jobs (down 0.7 percent).

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

![Bar Chart](chart1)

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 36.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 29.3 percent.

**Figure IN-3.**

![Bar Chart](chart2)
Fuels

Fuels employs 13,779 workers in Indiana, 1.2 percent of the national total, up 6.9 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

**Figure IN-4.**
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

![Bar chart showing employment by detailed technology application for Fuels in Indiana.](chart)

Manufacturing jobs represent 38.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Indiana.

**Figure IN-5.**
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

![Bar chart showing employment by industry sector for Fuels in Indiana.](chart)
Transmission, Distribution and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 27,510 workers in Indiana, 2.0 percent of the national total, up 1.3 percent or 357 jobs since the 2018 report.

**Figure IN-6.**
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology

Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Indiana, with 36.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

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

The 55,090 Energy Efficiency jobs in Indiana represent 2.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 1,126 jobs (2.1 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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

Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure IN-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector
Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 170,838 jobs in Indiana, up 6,144 jobs over the past year (3.7 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure IN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Indiana are less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (1.6 percent versus 4.1 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 2,556 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.6 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 3,383 jobs (2.0 percent) over the next year.

Table IN-1.
Projected Growth by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)</th>
<th>U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission,</td>
<td>(2.9)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 55.0 percent of energy-related employers in Indiana hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table IN-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (%)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employers in Indiana gave the following as the top three reasons for their reported difficulty:

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Insufficient non-technical skills (work ethic, dependability, critical thinking)
3. Difficulty finding industry-specific knowledge, skills, and interest

Employers reported the following as the three most difficult occupations to hire for:

1. Technician or mechanical support – $23.02 median hourly wage
2. Sales, marketing, or customer service – $35.01 median hourly wage
3. Electrician/construction laborers – $21.84 median hourly wage