Missouri
ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2019

Overview

Missouri has a low concentration of energy employment, with 46,743 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 9,827 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,237 are in Fuels, and 28,679 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Missouri is 1.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Missouri has an additional 41,845 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 71,137 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MO-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 2.9 percent since the 2018 report, increasing by 1,322 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 1,679 jobs (4.2 percent) and motor vehicles lost 553 jobs (-0.8 percent).
Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 9,827 workers in Missouri, 1.1 percent of the national total and adding 159 jobs over the past year (1.6 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,259 jobs (down 2.6 percent), followed by solar at 3,115 jobs (up 1.5 percent).

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

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 41.8 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 39.5 percent.

Figure MO-3.
Fuels

Fuels employs 8,237 workers in Missouri, 0.7 percent of the national total, up 9.5 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

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

Wholesale trade jobs represent 44.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Missouri.

**Figure MO-5.**
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector
Transmission, Distribution and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 28,679 workers in Missouri, 2.1 percent of the national total, up 1.6 percent or 448 jobs since the 2018 report.

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

Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Missouri, with 42.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

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

The 41,845 Energy Efficiency jobs in Missouri represent 1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 1,679 jobs (4.2 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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

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

Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

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

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

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 71,137 jobs in Missouri, down 553 jobs over the past year (-0.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure MO-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Missouri are less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (2.6 percent versus 4.1 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 2,799 jobs in Energy Efficiency (6.7 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,409 jobs (2.0 percent) over the next year.

Table MO-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>7.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission,</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Hiring Difficulty

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

Table MO-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (%)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distribution and Storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
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<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Location
3. Competition/ small applicant pool

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

1. Technician or mechanical support – $22.93 median hourly wage
2. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) – $37.37 median hourly wage
3. Sales, marketing, or customer service – $31.12 median hourly wage