

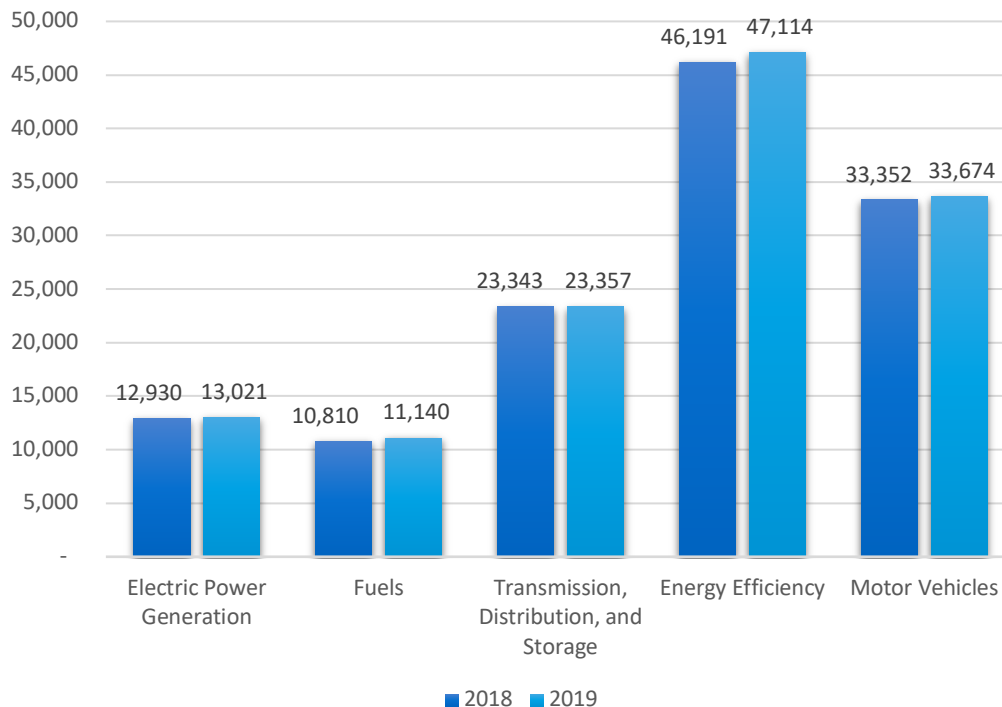
Minnesota

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

Overview

Minnesota has a low concentration of energy employment, with 47,518 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 13,021 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,140 are in Fuels, and 23,357 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Minnesota is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Minnesota has an additional 47,114 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 33,674 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



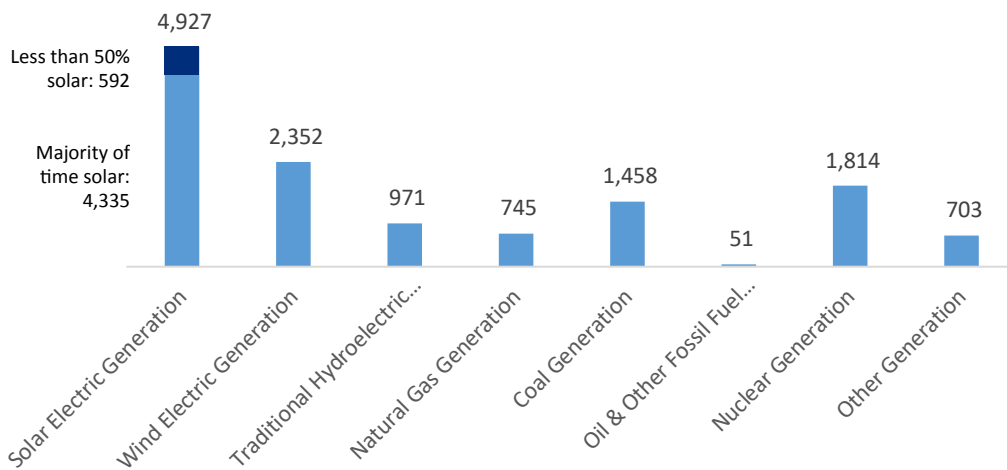
Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 0.9 percent since the 2019 report, increasing by 435 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 923 jobs (2.0 percent) and motor vehicles added 322 jobs (1.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

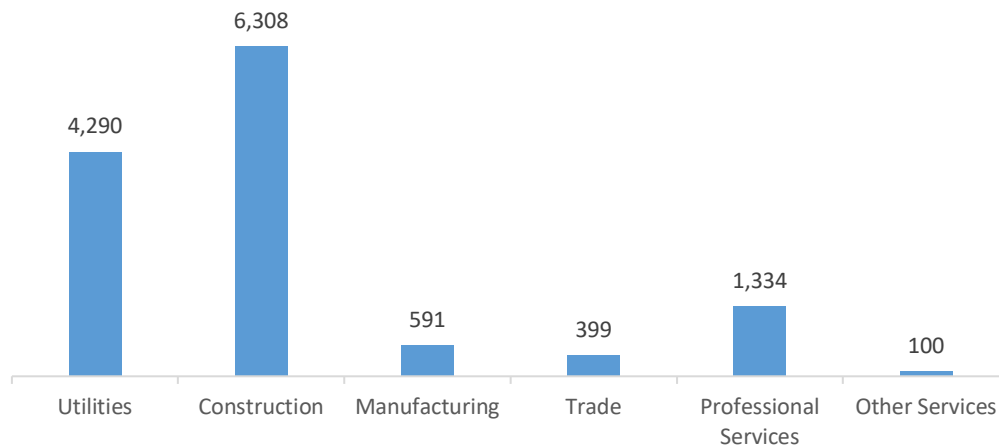
Electric Power Generation employs 13,021 workers in Minnesota, 1.5 percent of the national total and adding 91 jobs over the past year (0.7 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,927 jobs (up 0.2 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,254 jobs (down -2.5 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 48.4 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 32.9 percent.

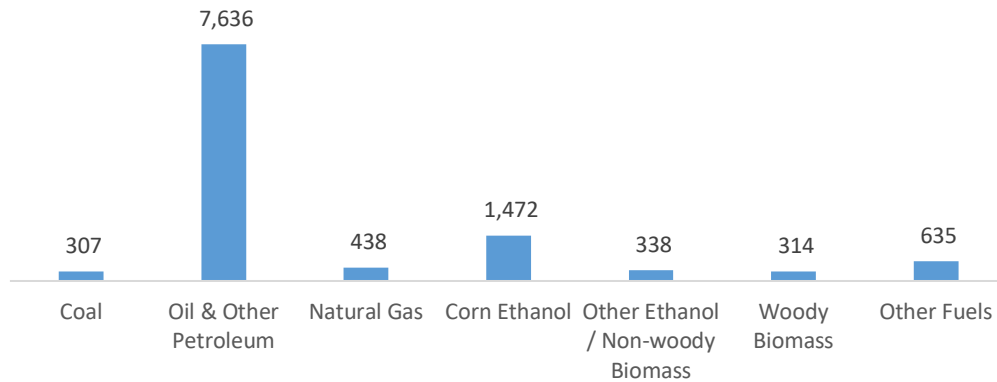
Figure MN-3.
Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector



FUELS

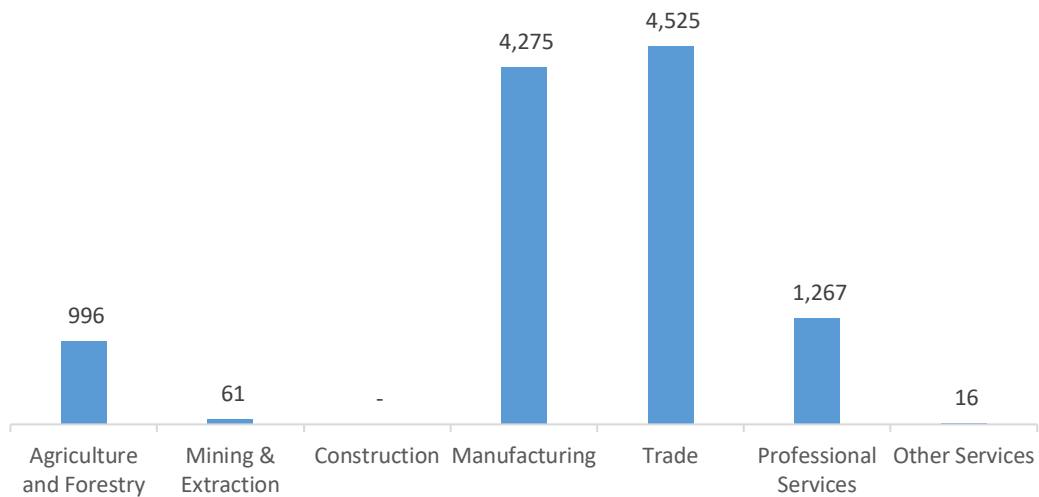
Fuels employs 11,140 workers in Minnesota, 1.0 percent of the national total, up 3.1 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 40.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Minnesota.

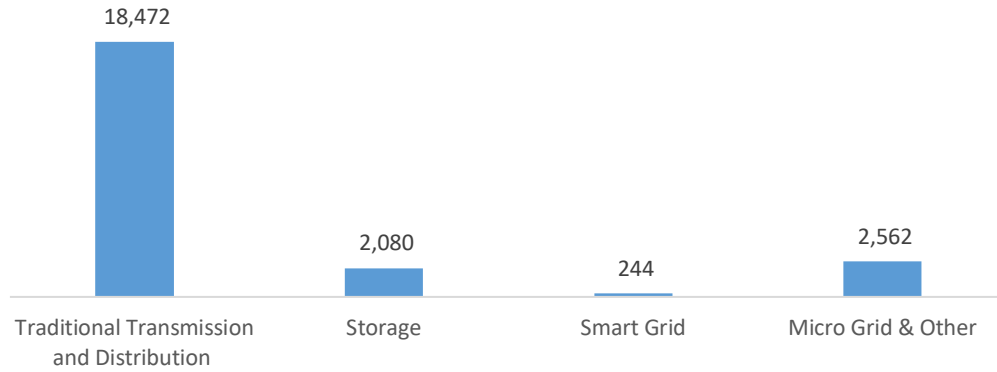
Figure MN-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

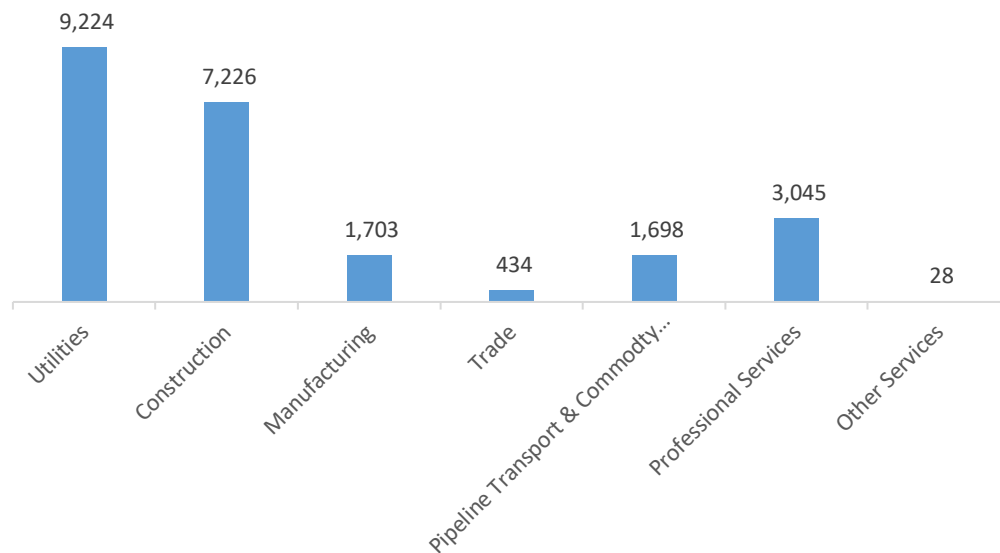
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 23,357 workers in Minnesota, 1.7 percent of the national total, up 0.1 percent or 14 jobs since the 2018 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Minnesota, with 39.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

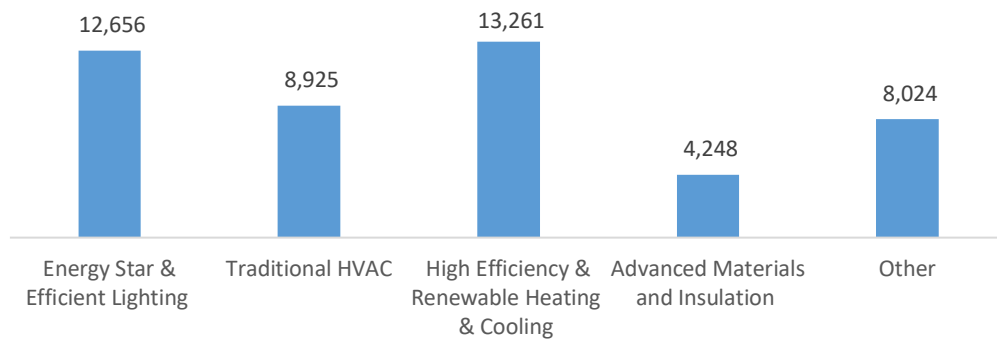
Figure MN-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

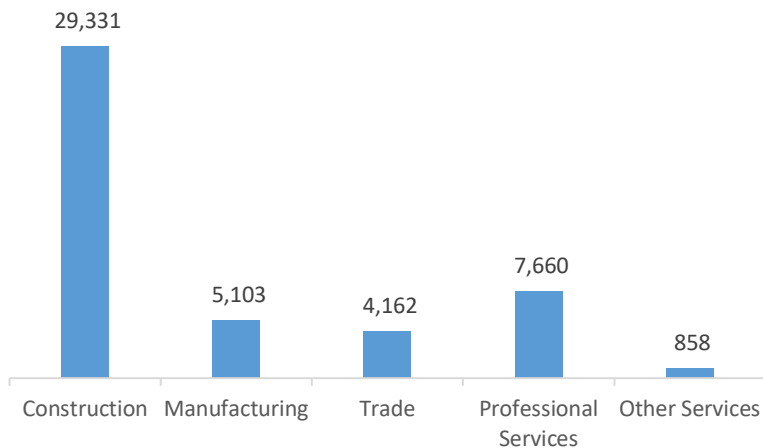
The 47,114 Energy Efficiency jobs in Minnesota represent 2.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 923 jobs (2.0 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

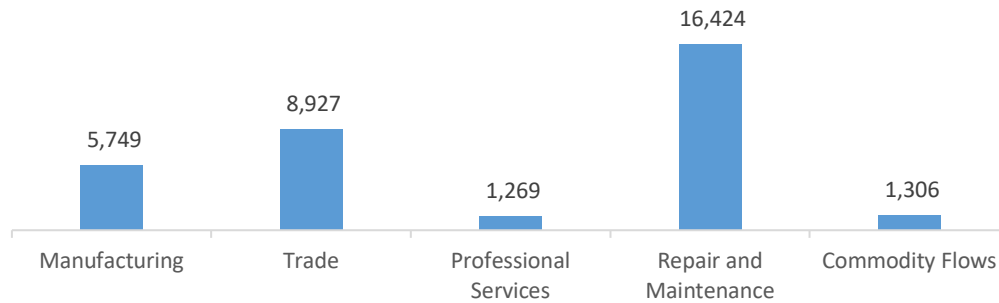
Figure MN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 33,674 jobs in Minnesota, up 322 jobs over the past year (1.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure MN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in Minnesota are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.8 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,645 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.5 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,429 jobs (4.2 percent) over the next year.

Table MN-1
Projected Growth by Major Technology Application.

Technology	State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	7.4	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.3	3.5
Energy Efficiency	3.5	3.0
Fuels	4.9	1.7
Motor Vehicles	4.2	3.1

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 48.5 percent of energy-related employers in Minnesota hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage.

Table MN-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	38.6	48.4	13.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	38.5	50.6	11.0
Energy Efficiency	32.3	51.7	16.0
Fuels	29.1	42.6	28.4
Motor Vehicles	41.7	42.3	16.0

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

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Competition/ small applicant pool
3. Insufficient non-technical skills (work ethic, dependability, critical thinking)

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

1. Electrician/construction workers – \$25.82 median hourly wage
2. Technician or mechanical support – \$21.52 median hourly wage
3. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) – \$41.47 median hourly wage