

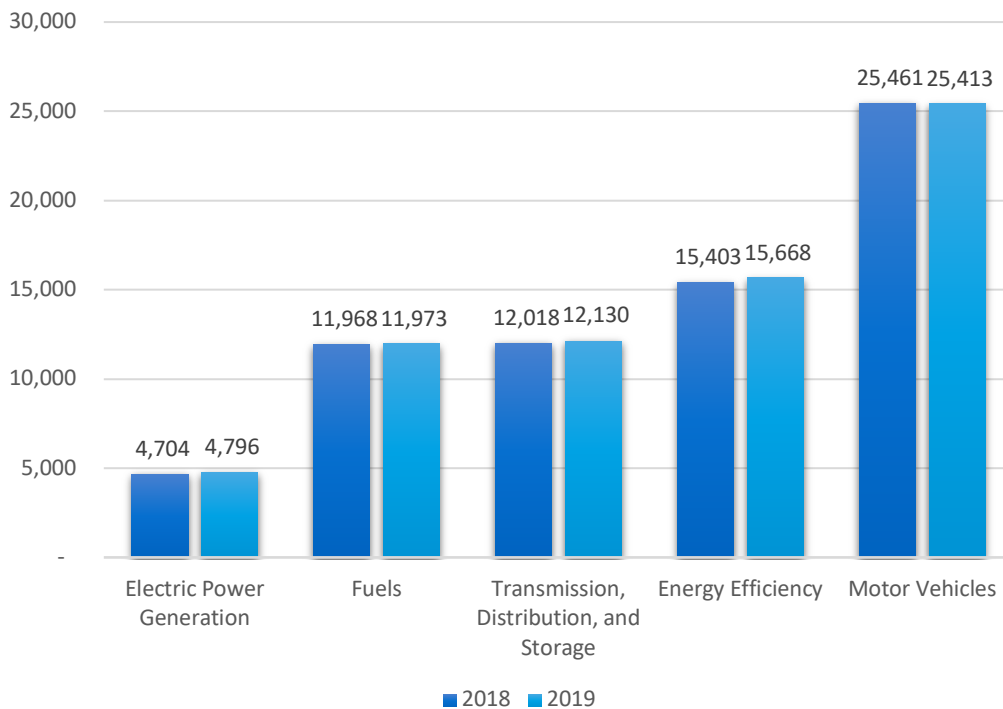
Mississippi

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

Overview

Mississippi has an average concentration of energy employment, with 28,900 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 4,796 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,973 are in Fuels, and 12,130 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 15,668 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 25,413 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MS-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



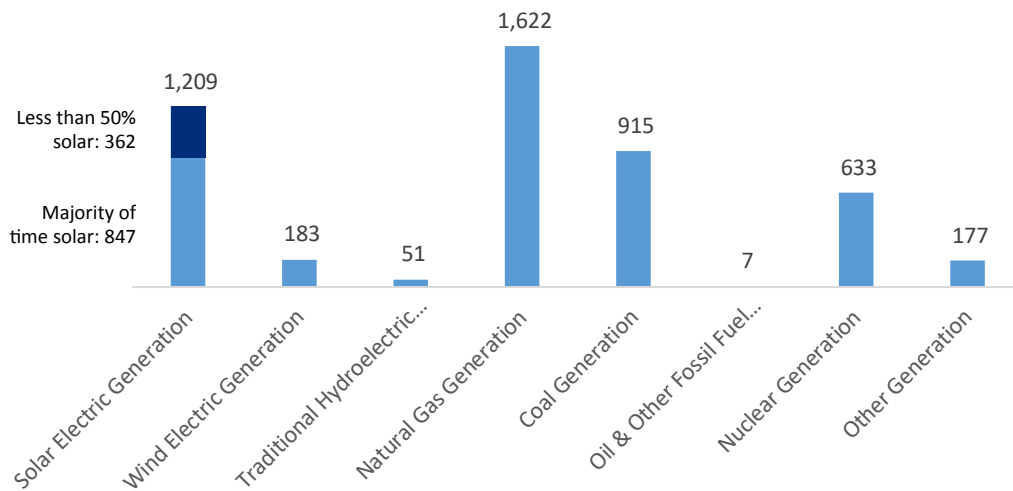
Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 0.7 percent since the 2019 report, increasing by 209 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 265 jobs (1.7 percent) and motor vehicles lost 49 jobs (-0.2 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

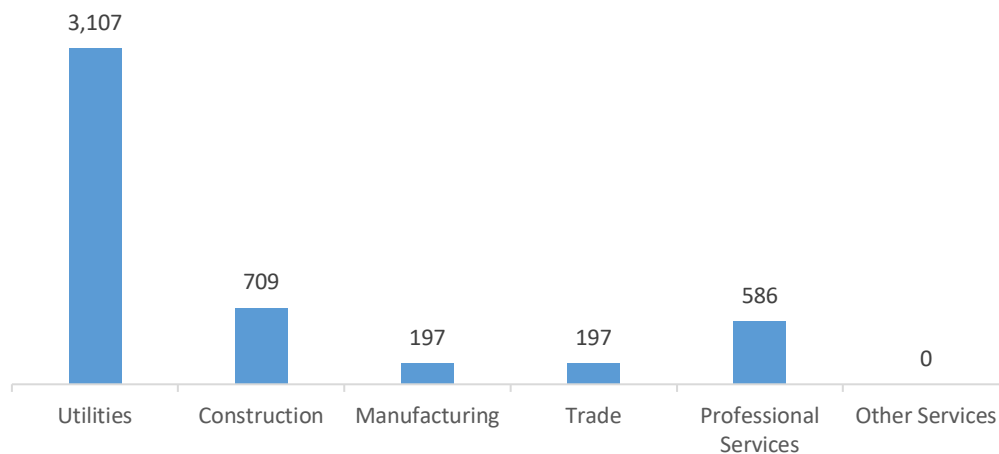
Electric Power Generation employs 4,796 workers in Mississippi, 0.5 percent of the national total and adding 92 jobs over the past year (2.0 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,544 jobs (down -1.3 percent), followed by solar at 1,209 jobs (up 3.8 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 64.8 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 14.8 percent.

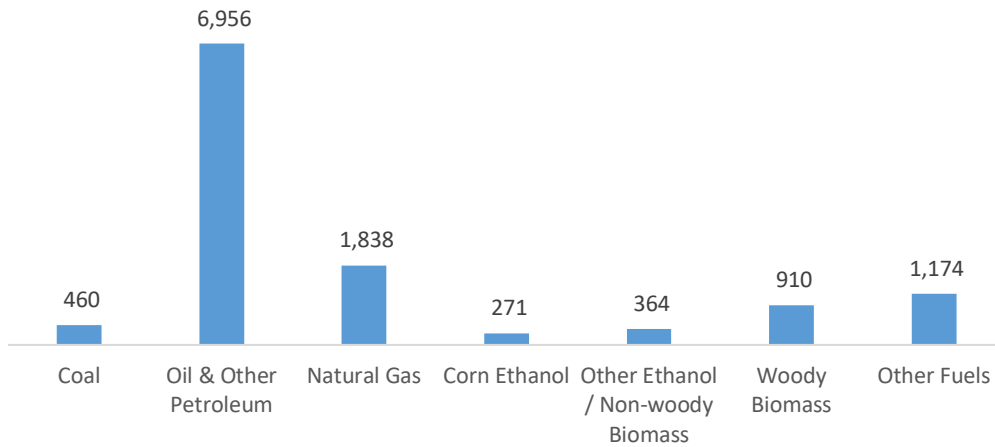
Figure MS-3.
Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector



FUELS

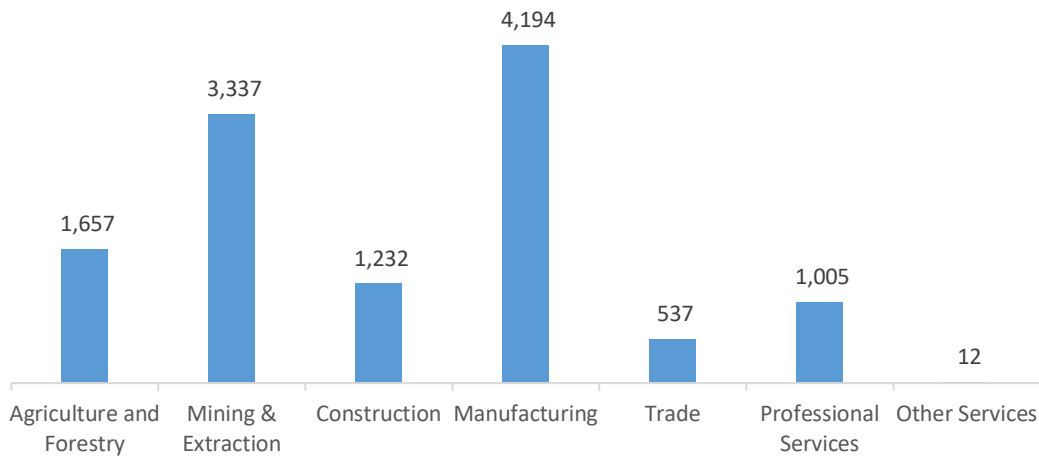
Fuels employs 11,973 workers in Mississippi, 1.0 percent of the national total, up 0.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MS-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 35.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Mississippi.

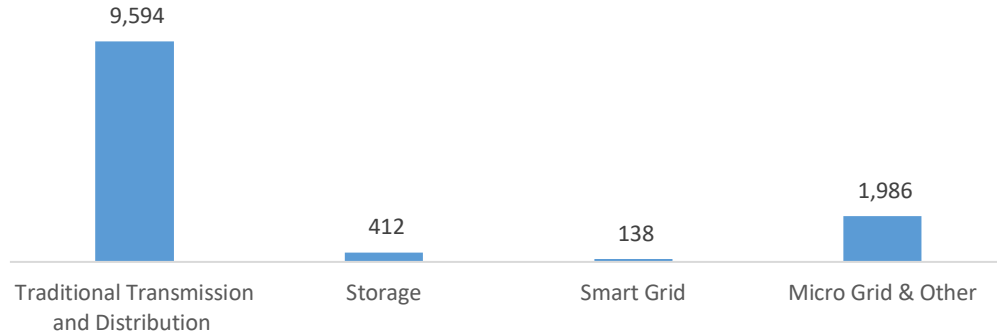
Figure MS-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

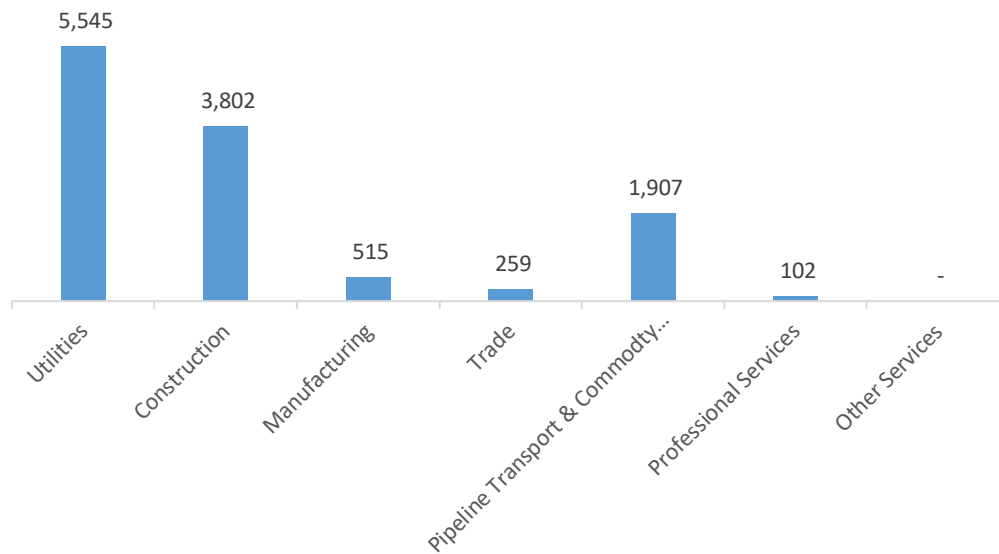
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 12,130 workers in Mississippi, 0.9 percent of the national total, up 0.9 percent or 112 jobs since the 2018 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Mississippi, with 45.7 percent of such jobs statewide.

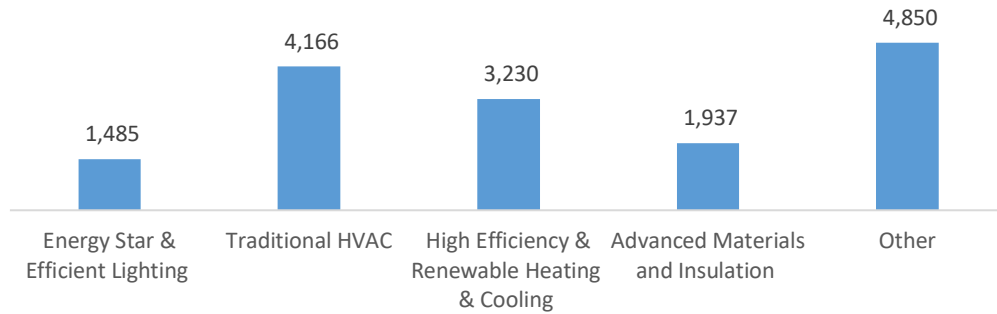
Figure MS-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

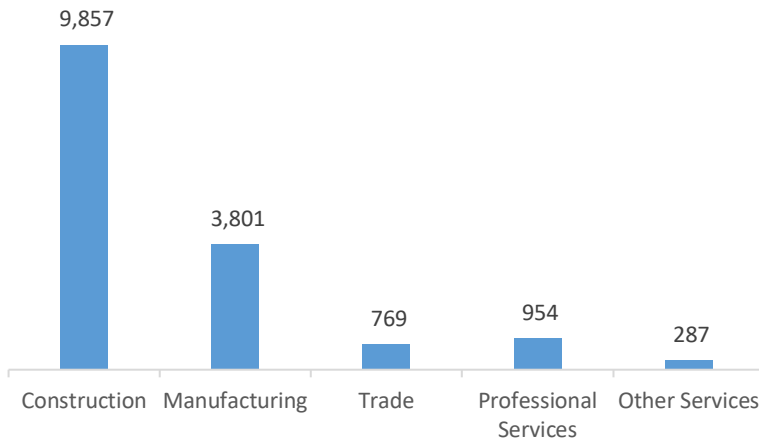
The 15,668 Energy Efficiency jobs in Mississippi represent 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 265 jobs (1.7 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

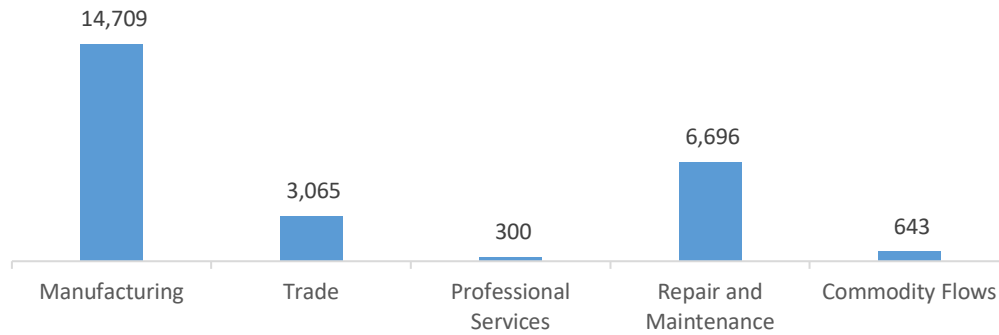
Figure MS-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 25,413 jobs in Mississippi, down 49 jobs over the past year (-0.2 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure MS-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in Mississippi are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.1 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 593 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.8 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 666 jobs (2.6 percent) over the next year.

Table MS-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 | 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage | 0.8 | 3.5 |
| Energy Efficiency | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| Fuels | 3.7 | 1.7 |
| Motor Vehicles | 2.6 | 3.1 |

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 30.0 percent of energy-related employers in Mississippi hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table MS-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

| Technology | Very Difficult (percent) | Somewhat Difficult (percent) | Not at All Difficult (percent) |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Electric Power Generation | 25.0 | 64.7 | 10.3 |
| Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage | 25.0 | 64.7 | 10.3 |
| Energy Efficiency | 39.1 | 47.7 | 13.2 |
| Fuels | 24.2 | 43.2 | 32.6 |
| Motor Vehicles | 29.1 | 58.1 | 12.8 |

Employers in Mississippi 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. Technician or mechanical support — \$21.99 median hourly wage
2. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) — \$39.94 median hourly wage
3. Sales, marketing, or customer service — \$32.38 median hourly wage