Maryland
ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Maryland had 123,101 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.6% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 14,475 are in electric power generation; 3,180 in fuels; 14,515 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 66,167 in energy efficiency; and 24,764 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state decreased by 2,250 jobs, or 1.8%. The energy sector in Maryland represents 4.8% of total state employment.

Figure MD-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application
Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

The electric power generation sector employed 14,475 workers in Maryland, 1.7% of the national electricity total, and added 640 jobs over the past year (4.6%).

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

Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 45.5% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 20.1%.

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

The fuel sector employed 3,180 workers in Maryland, 0.4% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 72 jobs and decreased 2.2% in the past year.

Figure MD-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Professional and business services jobs represent 37.8% of fuel jobs in Maryland.

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

The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 14,515 workers in Maryland, 0.4% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 898 jobs and decreased 5.8% in the past year.

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

Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Maryland, accounting for 43.1% of the sector’s jobs statewide.

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

The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 66,167 workers in Maryland, 3.1% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 755 jobs and increased 1.2% in the past year.

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

EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure MD-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector
**Motor Vehicles and Component Parts**

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 24,764 workers in Maryland, 1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 2,676 jobs and decreased 9.8% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

**Figure MD-10.**
\*Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector\*

**Workforce Characteristics**

**Employer Growth**

Employers in Maryland are less optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth over the next year.

**Table MD-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>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Hiring Difficulty**

Employers in Maryland reported 51.7% overall hiring difficulty.

**Table MD-2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hiring Difficulty</th>
<th>Very Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Not at All Difficult (percent)</th>
<th>Did Not Hire (percent)</th>
<th>Overall Hiring Difficulty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>