Oregon

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Oregon had 90,543 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.2% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 10,196 are in electric power generation; 4,260 in fuels; 12,225 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 38,847 in energy efficiency; and 25,015 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 1,685 jobs, or 1.9%. The energy sector in Oregon represents 4.8% of total state employment.

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

Electric Power Generation

The electric power generation sector employed 10,196 workers in Oregon, 1.2% of the national electricity total, and added 545 jobs over the past year (5.6%).

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

Manufacturing work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 28.7% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 25.5%.

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

The fuel sector employed 4,260 workers in Oregon, 0.5% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 146 jobs and increased 3.5% in the past year.

Figure OR-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Agriculture jobs represent 66.4% of fuel jobs in Oregon.

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

The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 12,225 workers in Oregon, 0.5% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 661 jobs and decreased 5.1% in the past year.

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

Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Oregon, accounting for 35.2% of the sector’s jobs statewide.

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

The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 38,847 workers in Oregon, 1.8% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 585 jobs and increased 1.5% in the past year.

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

EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

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

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 25,015 workers in Oregon, 1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,070 jobs and increased 4.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

**Figure OR-10.**
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

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**Workforce Characteristics**

**Employer Growth**

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

**Table OR-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>3.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Hiring Difficulty**

Employers in Oregon reported 63.1% overall hiring difficulty.

**Table OR-2**
**Hiring Difficulty**

<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>22.7</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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