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ENERGY EMPLOYMENT BY STATE 2022

UNITED STATES ENERGY & EMPLOYMENT REPORT

ENERGY.GOV/USEER

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Secretary Jennifer M. Granholm

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OFFICE OF POLICY
OFFICE OF ENERGY JOBS

Preparation and Authorship

This report was prepared by the U.S Department of Energy's Office of Policy, Office of Energy Jobs.

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Table of Contents

About the 2022 United States Energy and Employment Report

The United States Energy and Employment Report (USEER) captures employment, workforce, industry, occupation, unionization, demographic, and hiring information by energy industry technology groups. These groups represent the fields of electric power generation; transmission, distribution, and storage; fuels; energy efficiency; and motor vehicles and component parts.

This state-level report is a companion to the national report, which is available at energy.gov/useer.

The data in these reports are based on a combination of data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Census Bureau, and surveys completed by about 33,000 employers in the energy sector. A job is counted when a company reports that an individual spends any of their time in the technology group.

The BLS employment data used in these reports considers anyone who is employed each month as a job regardless of whether they are part time or full time. Someone who works 20 hours per week for a year, then would be considered one job. Someone who works full time for six months would be considered half of a job.

Each technology contains sub-technologies that fit within the technology group. For example, solar electric power generation and wind power generation fit within the electric power generation group. Some technologies fit within multiple groups—for example, natural gas is both a fuel and an electric power generation technology.

The USEER includes employment information by industry within each technology. These industries are organized according to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.[1] NAICS codes are a standard way of organizing industrial activity in the United States, Mexico, and Canada. Each technology fits within multiple NAICS codes—portions of industry activity within most sectors are considered "energy" while other portions are not.[2] This split is determined by a survey of businesses, which can be found in Appendix A. There are exceptions: all employment in some NAICS industries such as coal extraction is considered energy and is included in the USEER. Appendix B contains definitions of each technology. The USEER Appendices can be found at energy.gov/useer.

The USEER was published in 2016, 2017, and 2021 by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) upon recommendation of the first 2015 installment of the Quadrennial Energy Review (QER), "to reform existing data collection systems to provide consistent and complete definitions and quantification of energy jobs across all sectors of the economy." The 2016, 2017, and 2021 reports can all be found at energy.gov/useer.

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[1] More information about NAICS codes can be found at https://www.census.gov/naics/.

[2] Employment within each industry prior to being split by energy and non-energy activity comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). More information about the QCEW can be found at https://www.bls.gov/cew/.

The 2022 USEER was prepared by DOE, which contracted with BW Research Partnership (BWR) on survey collection and data processing. In recent years, the 2018 USEER, 2019 USEER, and 2020 USEER were prepared under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Energy Futures Initiative (EFI) and the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) and a contract between EFI and BWR.

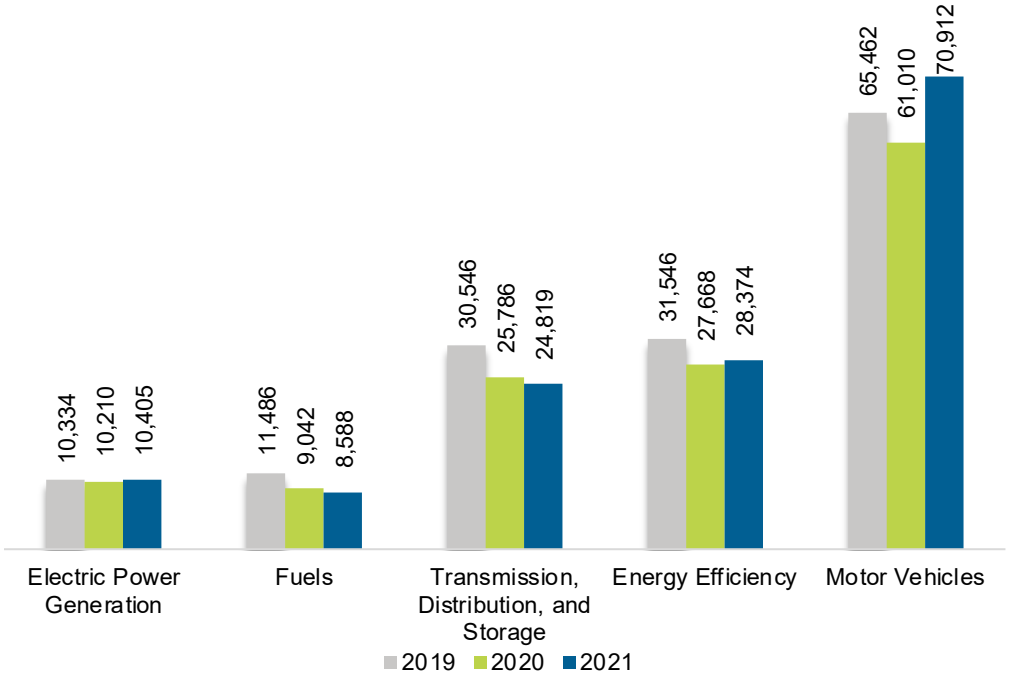
Alabama

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Alabama had 143,098 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.8% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 10,405 are in electric power generation; 8,588 in fuels; 24,819 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 28,374 in energy efficiency; and 70,912 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 9,382 jobs, or 7%. The energy sector in Alabama represents 7.3% of total state employment.

Figure AL-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

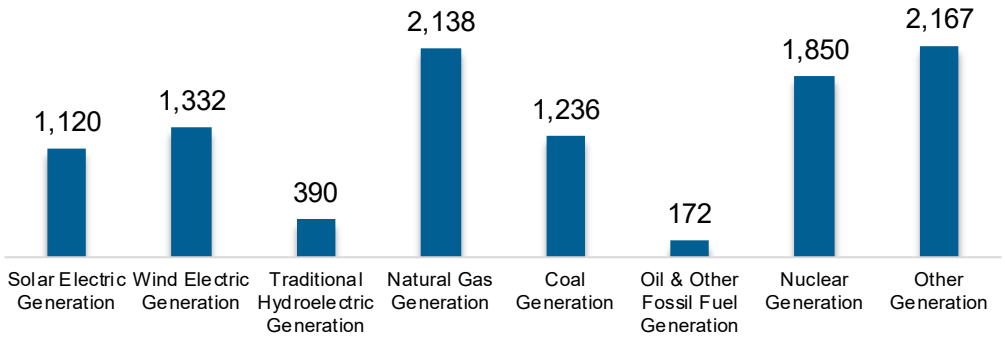


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

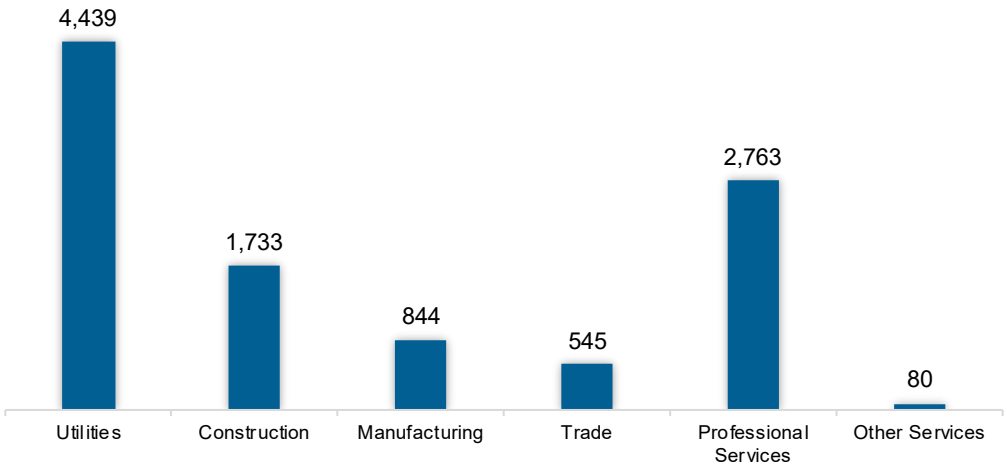
The electric power generation sector employed 10,405 workers in Alabama, 1.2% of the national electricity total, and added 196 jobs over the past year (1.9%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 42.7% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 26.6%.

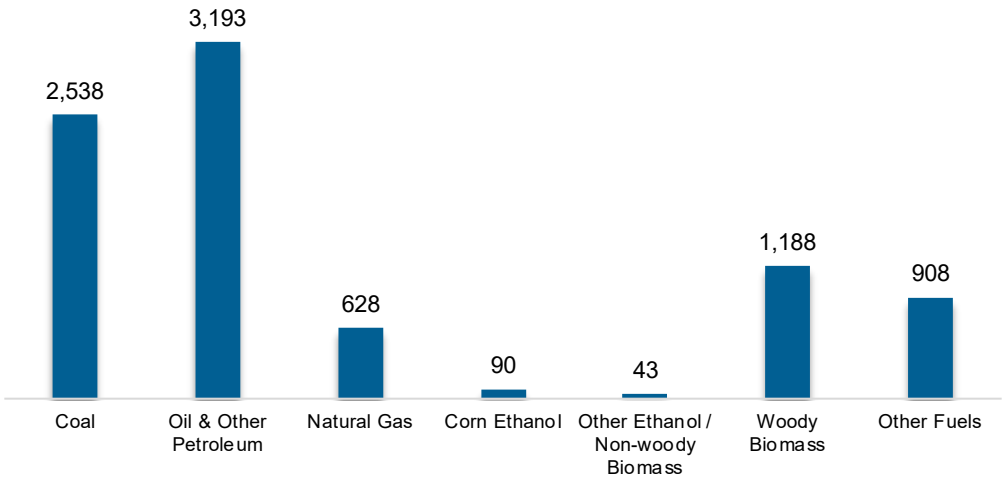
Figure AL-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

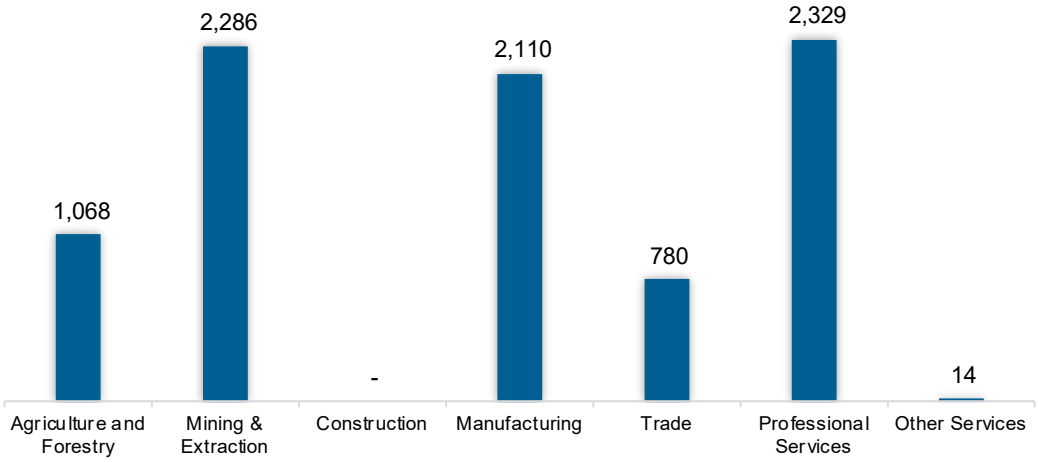
The fuel sector employed 8,588 workers in Alabama, 0.9% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 453 jobs and decreased 5% in the past year.

Figure AL-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 27.1% of fuel jobs in Alabama.

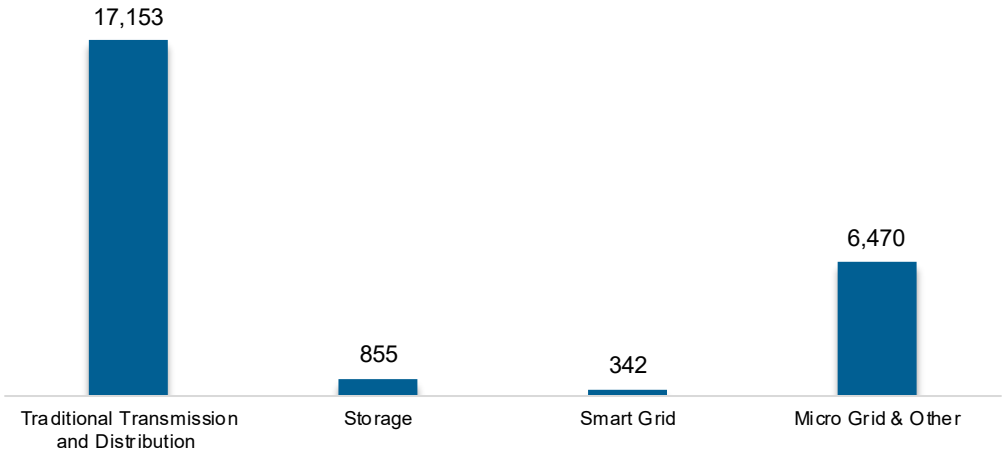
Figure AL-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

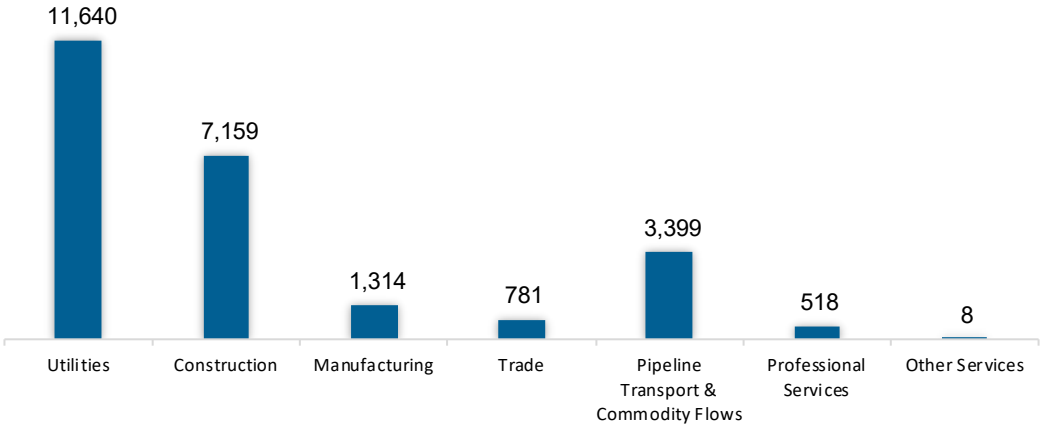
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 24,819 workers in Alabama, 0.9% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 967 jobs and decreased 3.8% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Alabama, accounting for 46.9% of the sector's jobs statewide.

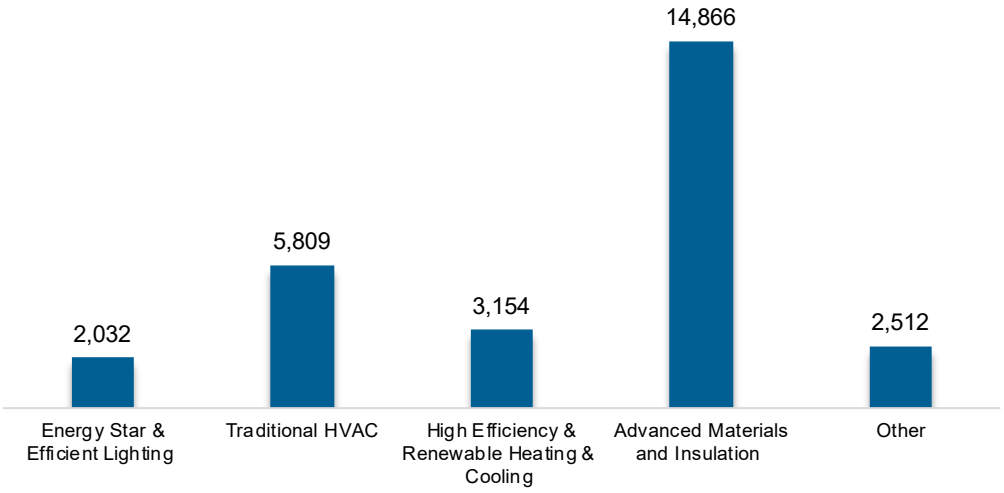
Figure AL-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

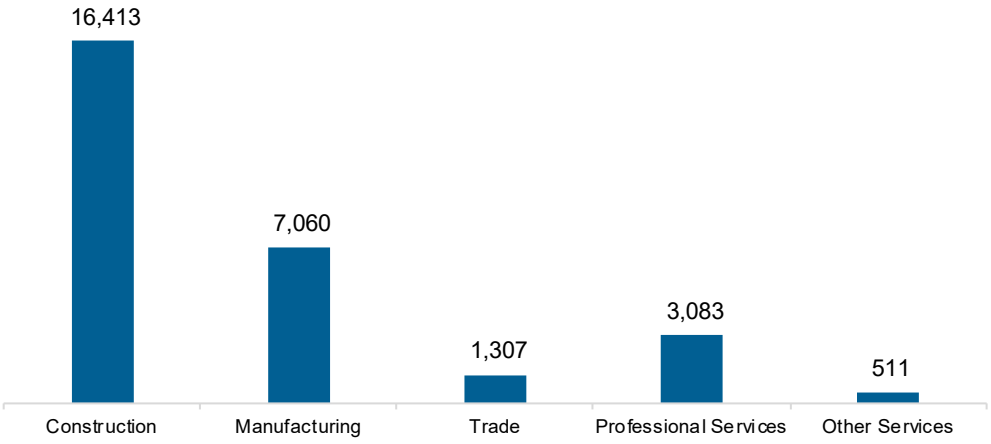
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 28,374 workers in Alabama, 1.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 706 jobs and increased 2.6% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

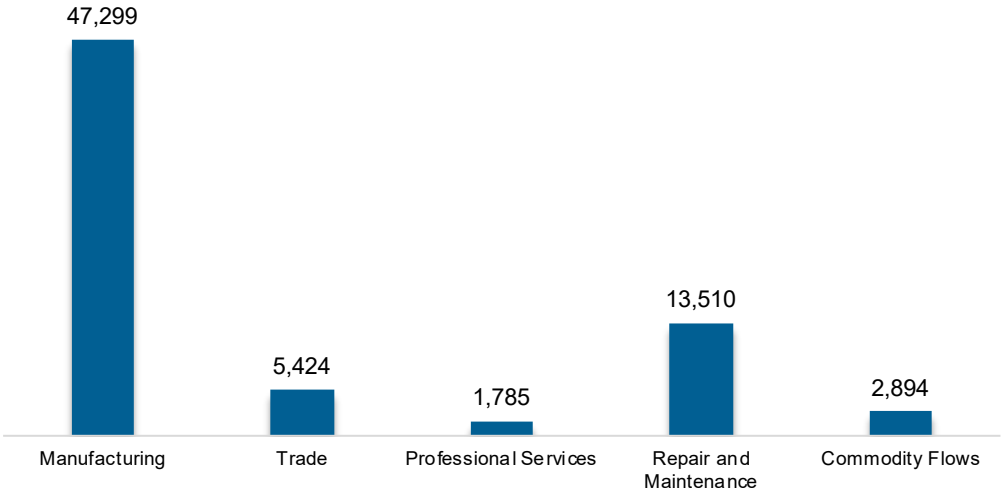
Figure AL-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 70,912 workers in Alabama, 2.8% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 9,901 jobs and increased 16.2% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure AL-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table AL-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	1.9	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.4	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.7	1.7
Fuels	2.3	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.4	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Alabama reported 50.4% overall hiring difficulty.

Table AL-2

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.6	26.8	8.6	41.1	50.4

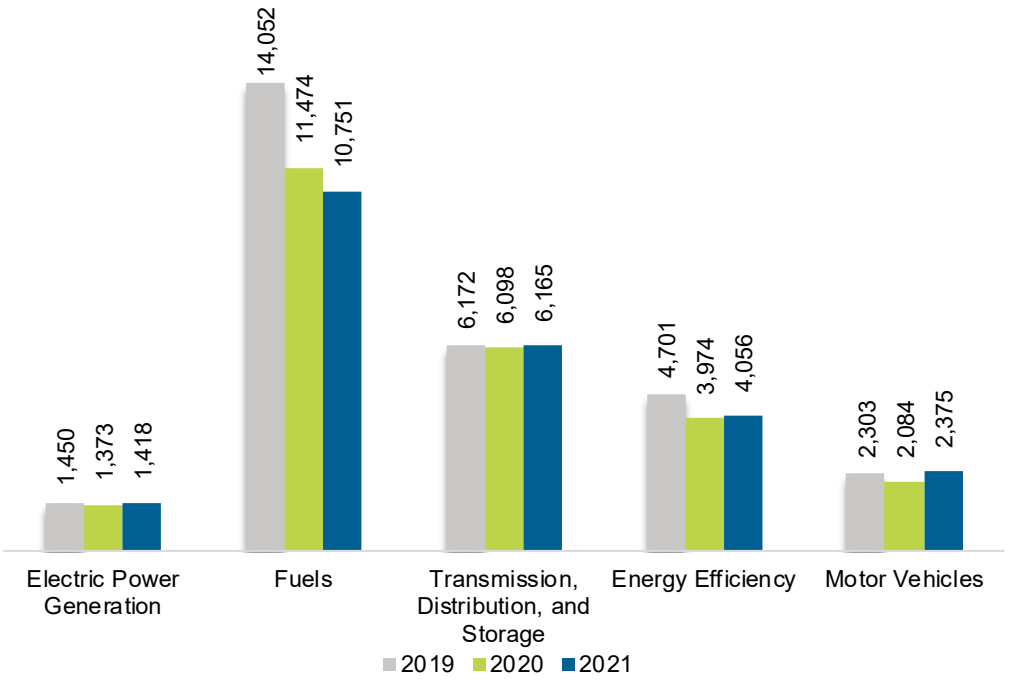
Alaska

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Alaska had 24,765 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 1,418 are in electric power generation; 10,751 in fuels; 6,165 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 4,056 in energy efficiency; and 2,375 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state decreased by 238 jobs, or 1%. The energy sector in Alaska represents 8.1% of total state employment.

Figure AK-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

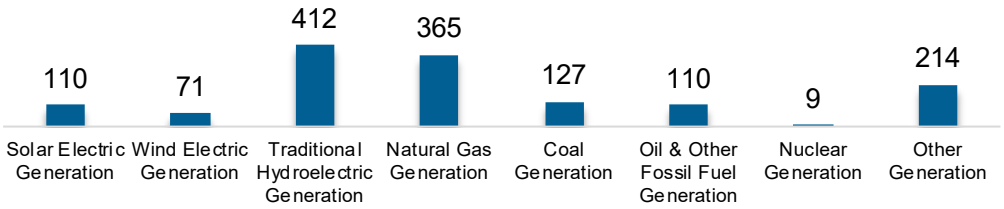


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

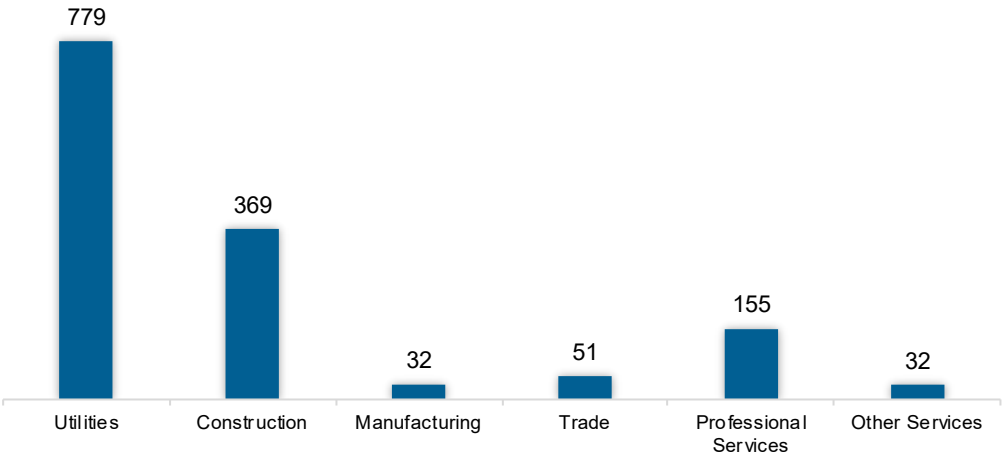
The electric power generation sector employed 1,418 workers in Alaska, 0.2% of the national electricity total, and added 45 jobs over the past year (3.3%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 55% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 26%.

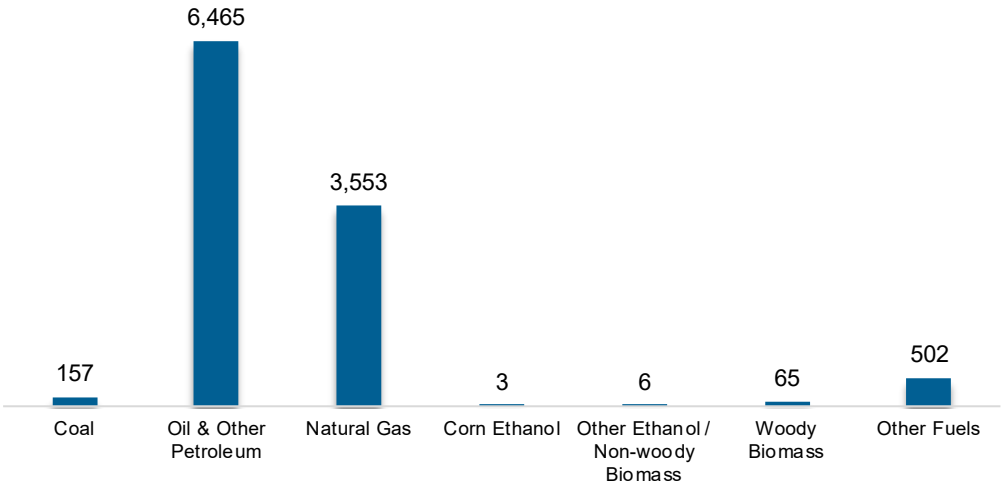
Figure AK-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

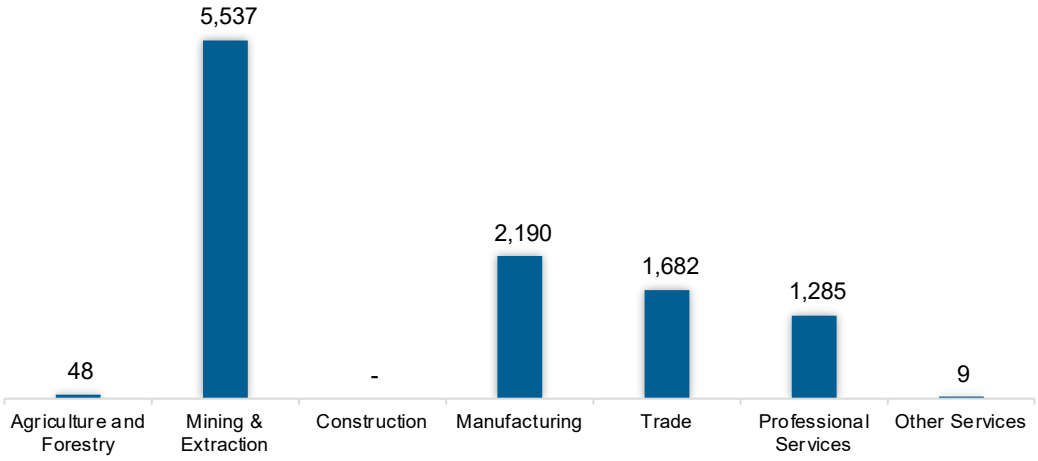
The Fuel sector employed 10,751 workers in Alaska, 1.2% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 722 jobs and decreased 6.3% in the past year.

Figure AK-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 51.5% of fuel jobs in Alaska.

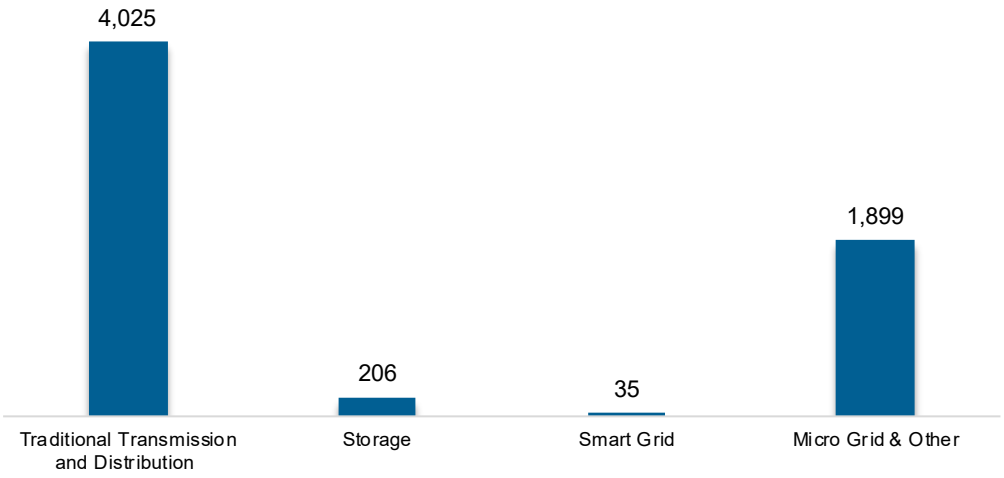
Figure AK-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

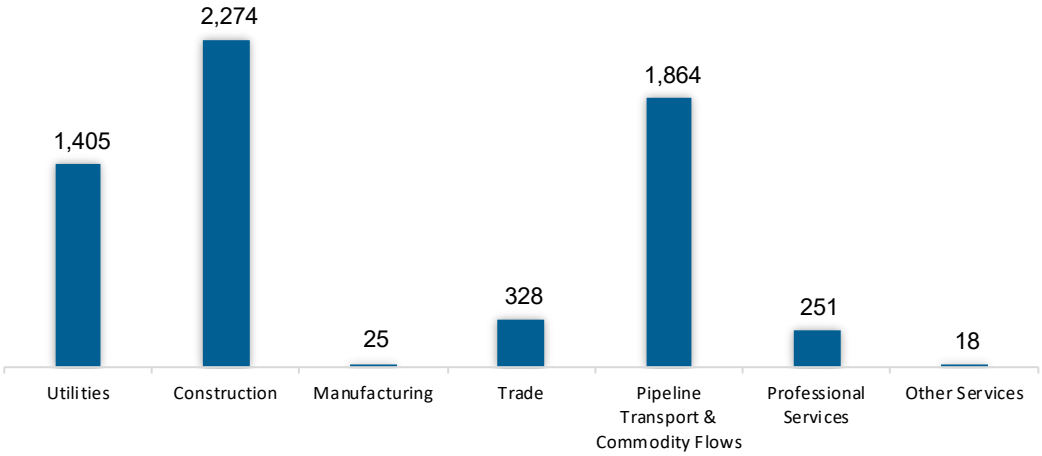
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 6,165 workers in Alaska, 1.2% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 67 jobs and increased 1.1% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Alaska, accounting for 36.9% of the sector's jobs statewide.

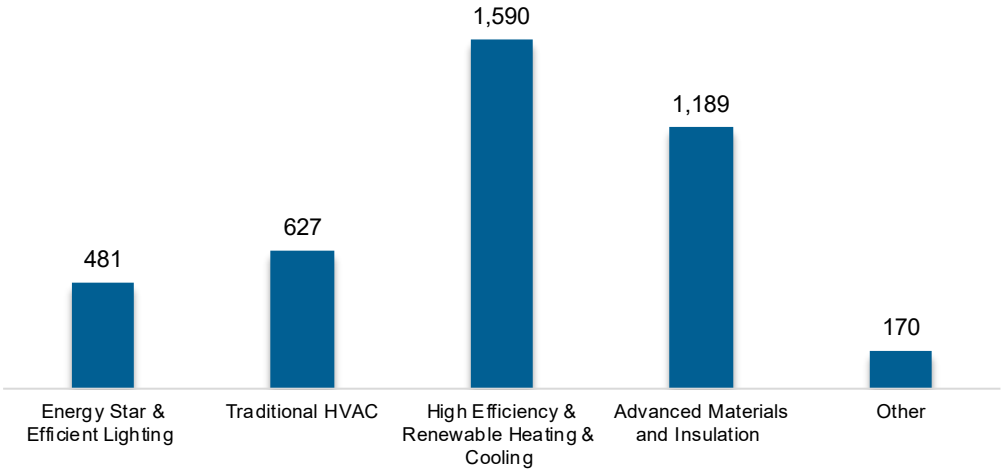
Figure AK-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

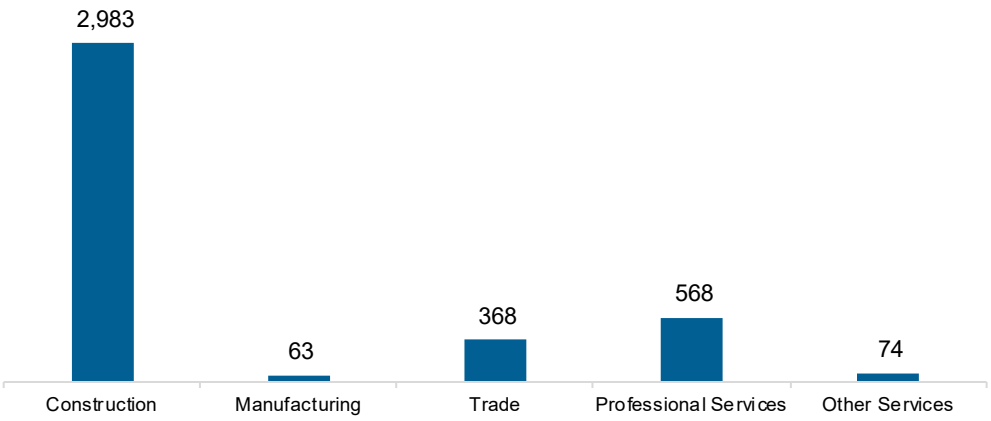
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 4,056 workers in Alaska, 0.2% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 82 jobs and increased 2.1% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

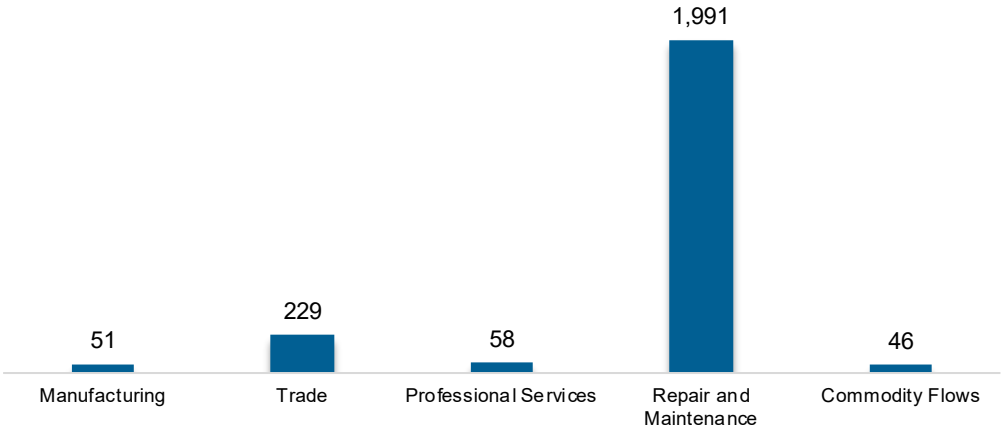
Figure AK-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 2,375 workers in Alaska, 0.1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 291 jobs and increased 14% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure AK-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table AK-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	-1.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	-1.7	1.1
Energy Efficiency	-1.4	1.7
Fuels	-0.8	3.0
Motor Vehicles	-0.7	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Alaska reported 56.1% overall hiring difficulty.

Table AK-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	26.5	29.6	7.6	36.3	56.1

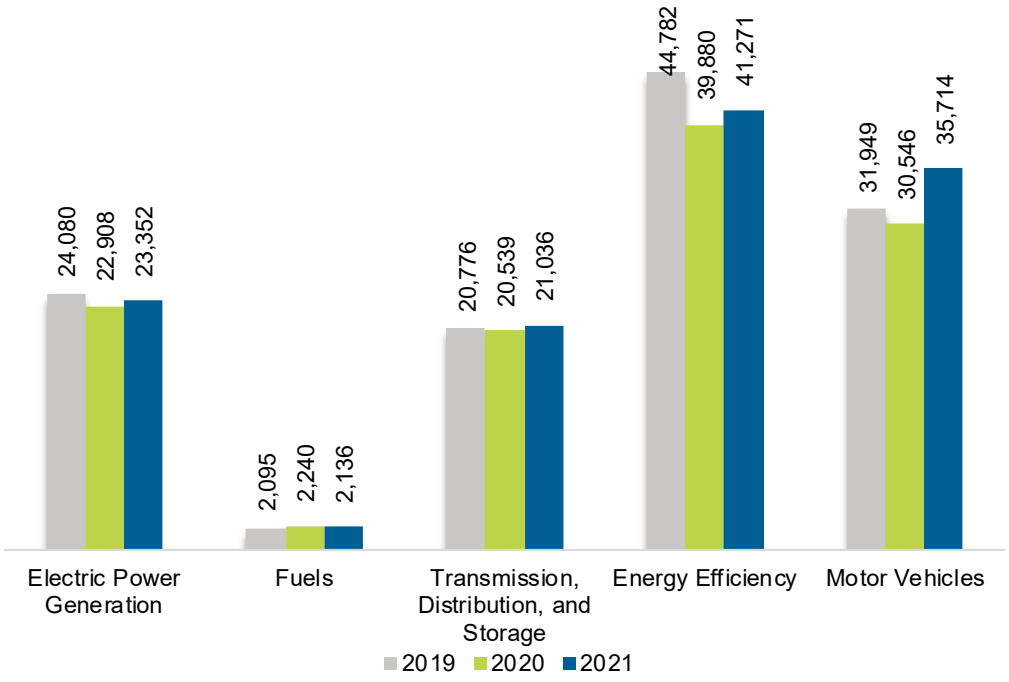
Arizona

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Arizona had 123,508 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.6% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 23,352 are in electric power generation; 2,136 in fuels; 21,036 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 41,271 in energy efficiency; and 35,714 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 7,395 jobs, or 6.4%. The energy sector in Arizona represents 4.2% of total state employment.

Figure AZ-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

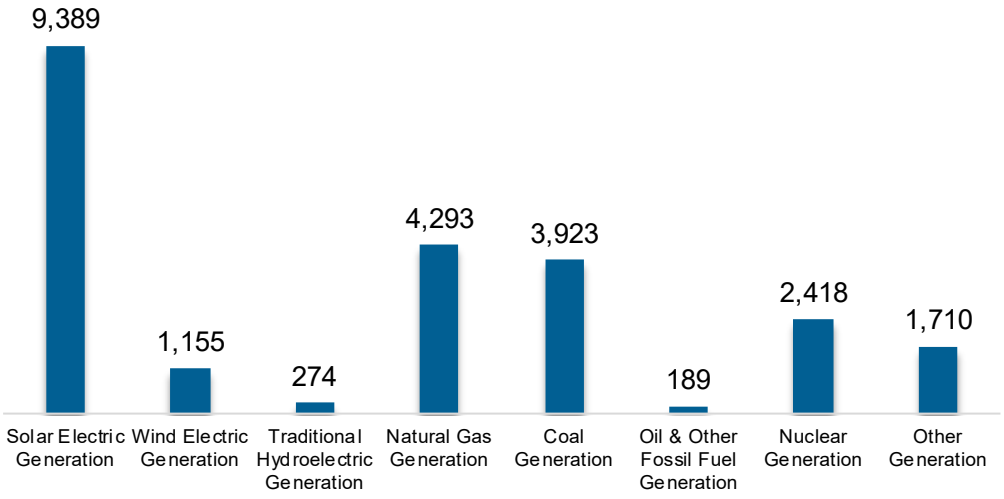


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

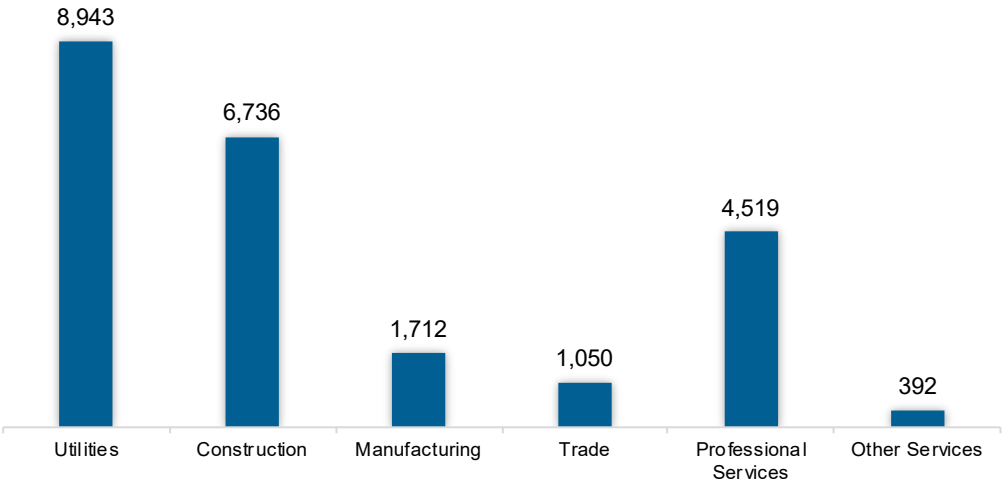
The electric power generation sector employed 23,352 workers in Arizona, 2.7% of the national electricity total, and added 445 jobs over the past year (1.9%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 38.3% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 28.8%.

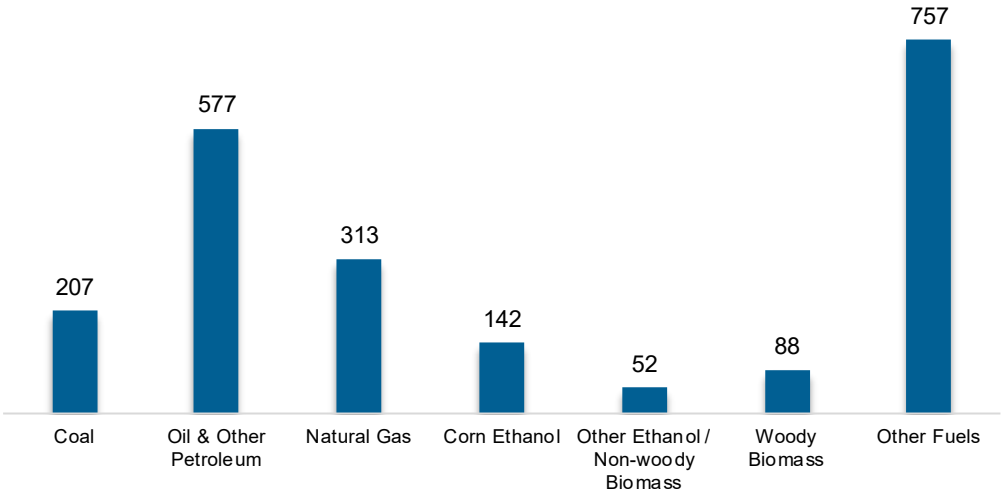
Figure AZ-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

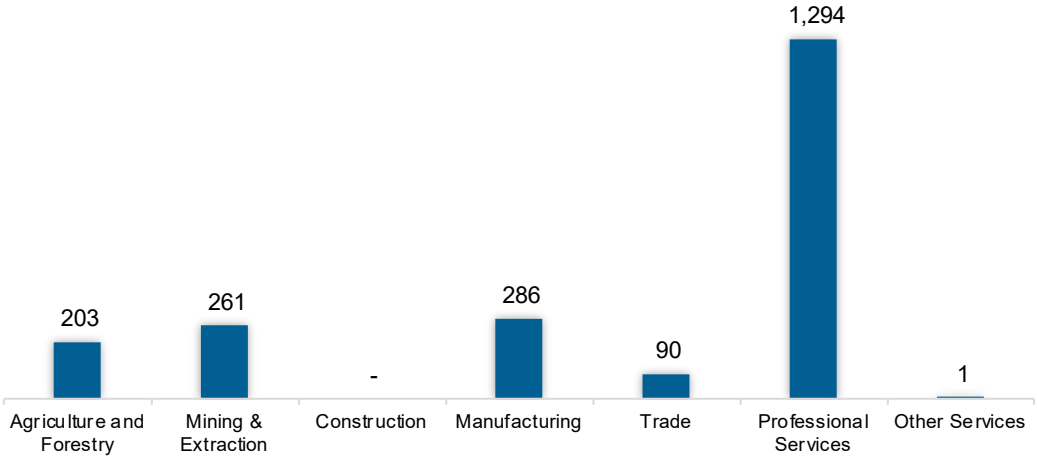
The fuel sector employed 2,136 workers in Arizona, 0.2% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 105 jobs and decreased 4.7% in the past year.

Figure AZ-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 60.6% of fuels jobs in Arizona.

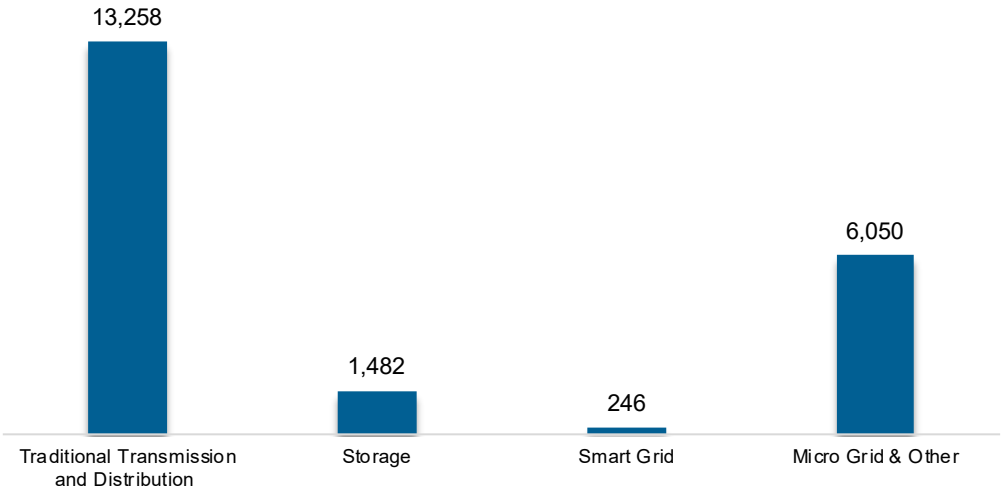
Figure AZ-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

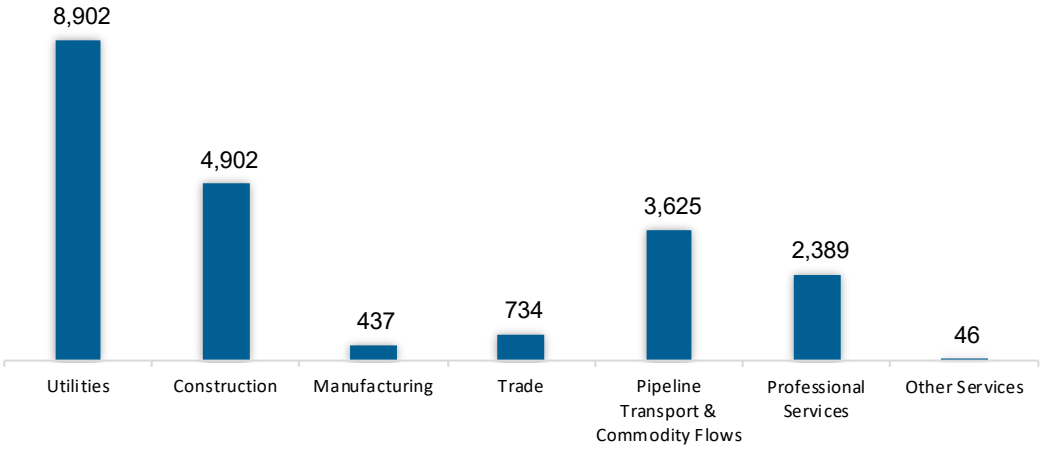
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 21,036 workers in Arizona, 0.2% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 496 jobs and increased 2.4% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Arizona, accounting for 42.3% of the sector's jobs statewide.

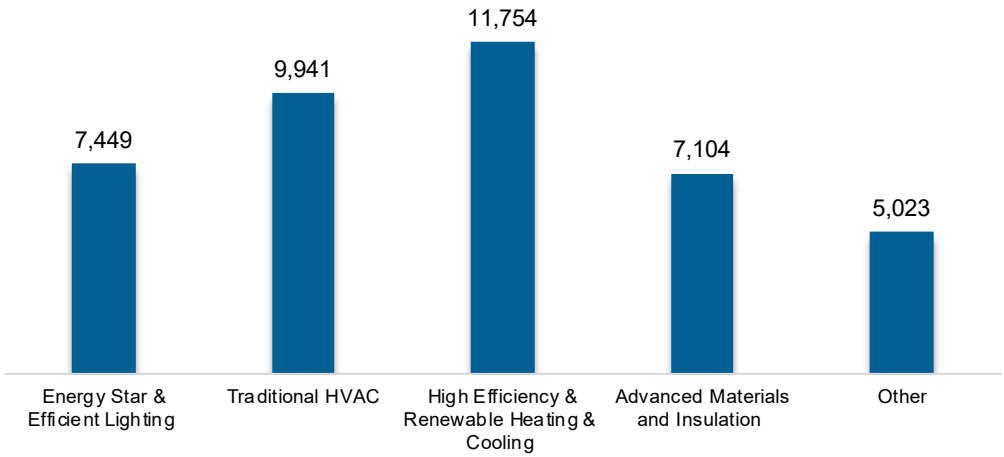
Figure AZ-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

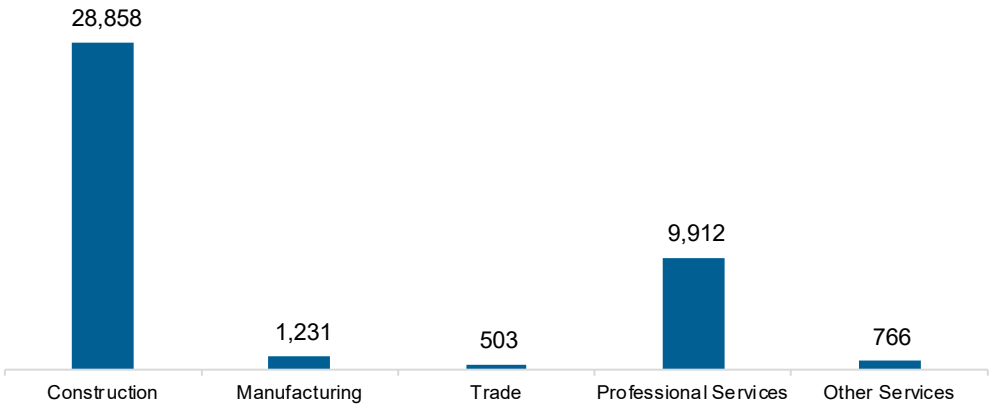
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 41,271 workers in Arizona, 1.9% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,390 jobs and increased 3.5% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

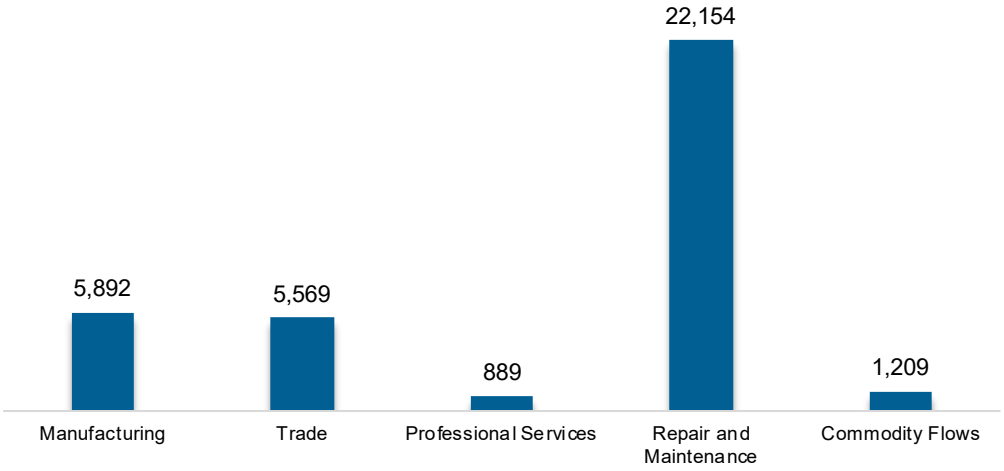
Figure AZ-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 35,714 workers in Arizona, 1.4% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 5,168 jobs and increased 16.9% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure AZ-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table AZ-1
Projected Growth by Major Technology Application

Technology	State Projected Growth Next 1 Months (percent)	U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	1.6	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.1	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.4	1.7
Fuels	2.0	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.1	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Arizona reported 58.8% overall hiring difficulty.

Table AZ-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	29.8	29.1	7.8	33.4	58.8

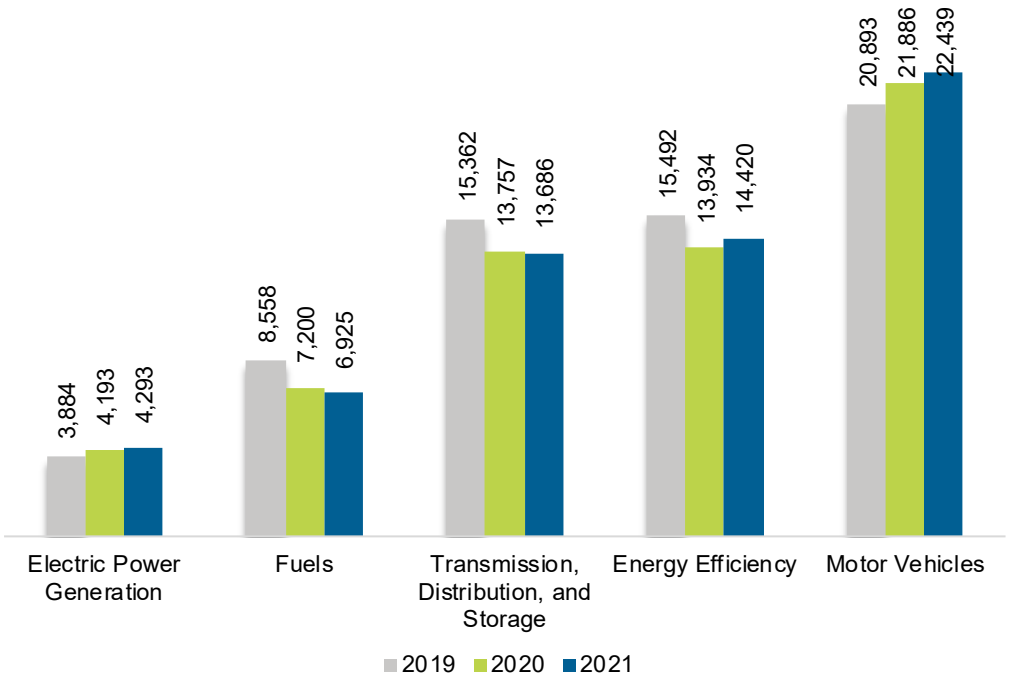
Arkansas

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Arkansas had 61,763 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.8% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 4,293 are in electric power generation; 6,925 in fuels; 13,686 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 14,420 in energy efficiency; and 22,439 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 794 jobs, or 1.3%. The energy sector in Arkansas represents 5.1% of total state employment.

Figure AR-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

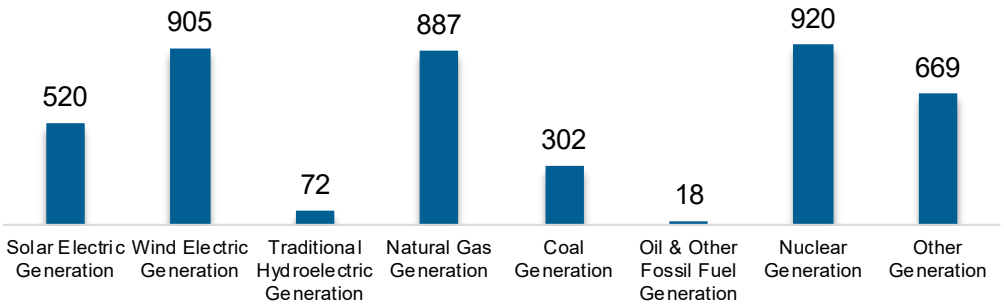


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

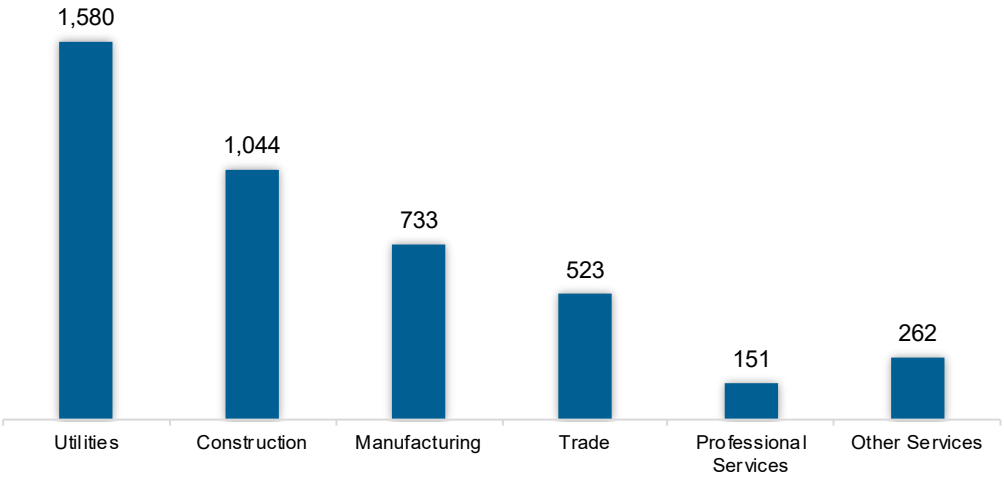
The electric power generation sector employed 4,293 workers in Arkansas, 0.5% of the national electricity total, and added 100 jobs over the past year (2.4%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 36.8% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 24.3%.

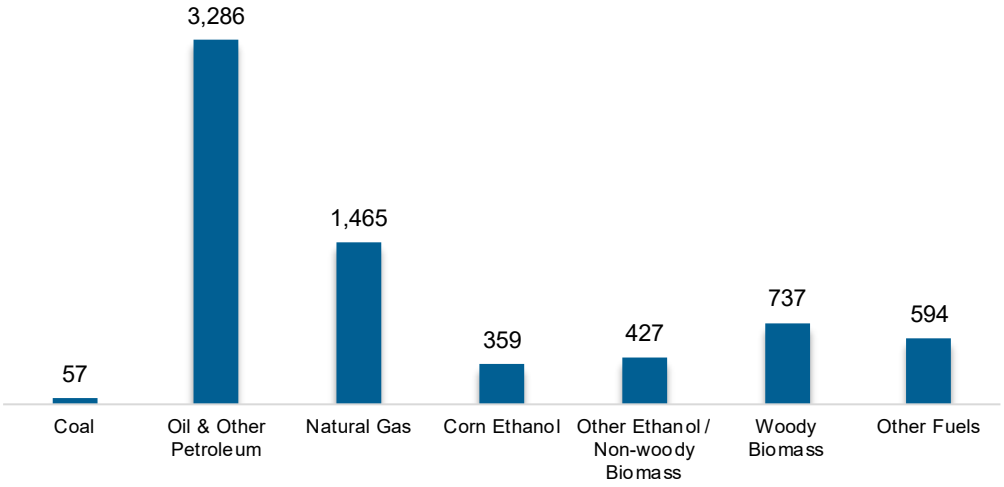
Figure AR-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

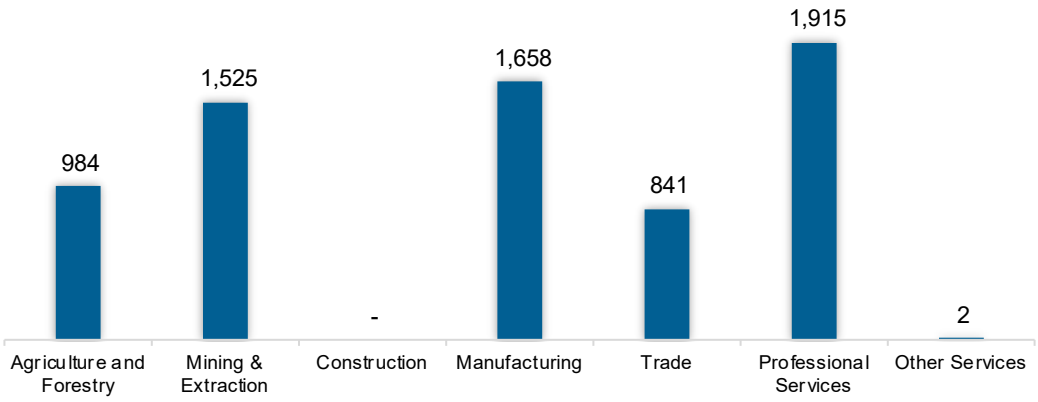
The fuel sector employed 6,925 workers in Arkansas, 0.8% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 274 jobs and decreased 3.8% in the past year.

Figure AR-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 27.7% of fuel jobs in Arkansas.

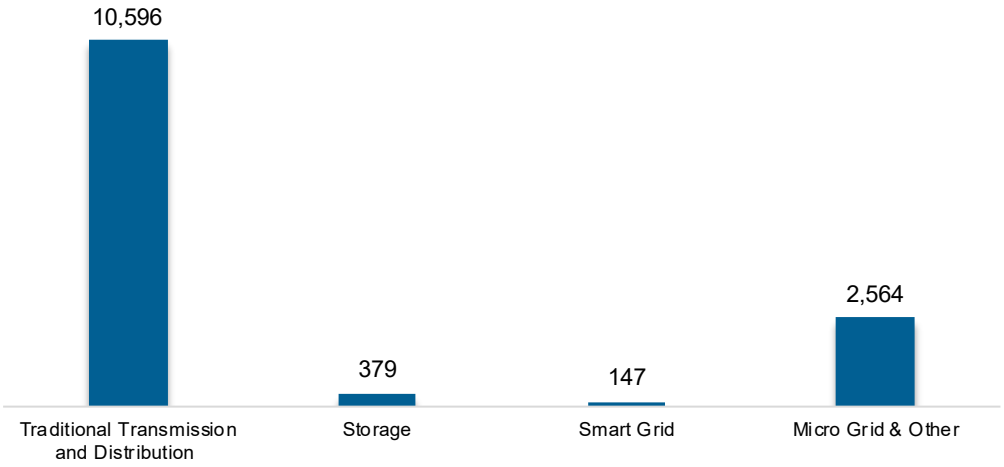
Figure AR-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

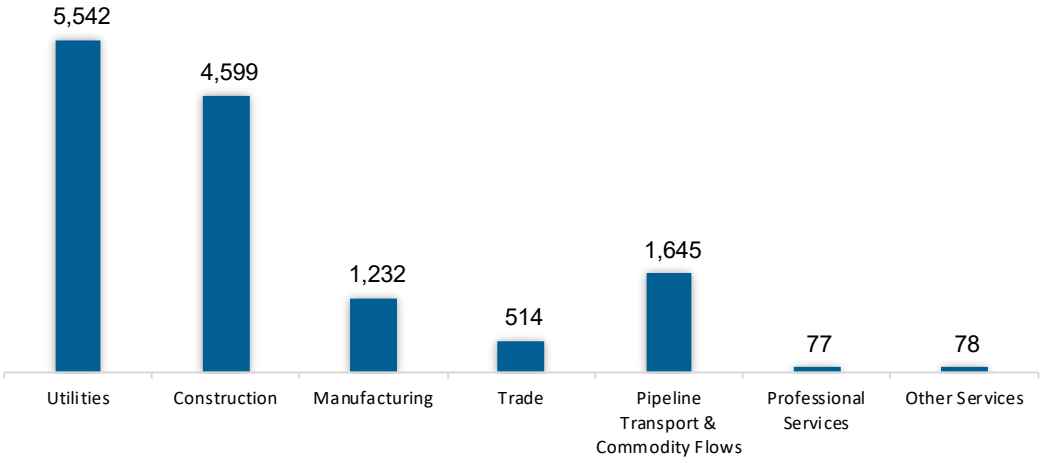
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 13,686 workers in Arkansas, 0.8% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 71 jobs and decreased 0.5% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Arkansas, accounting for 40.5% of the sector's jobs statewide.

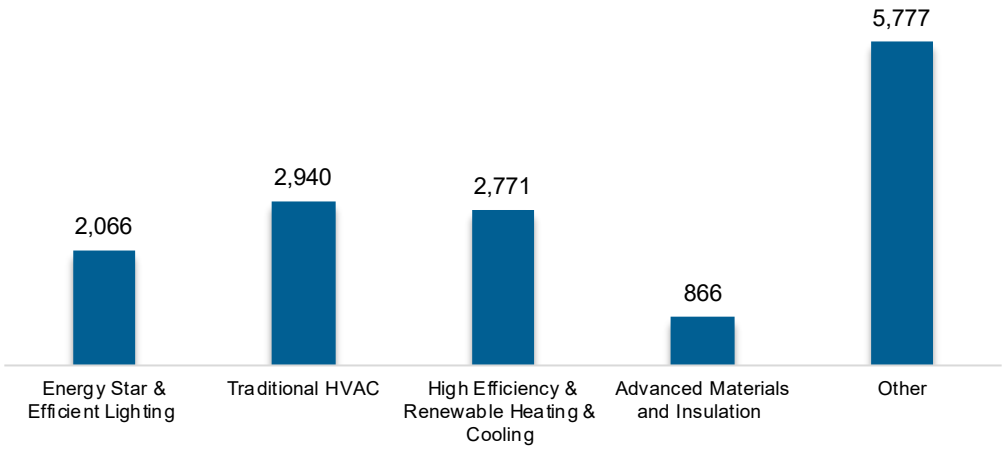
Figure AR-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

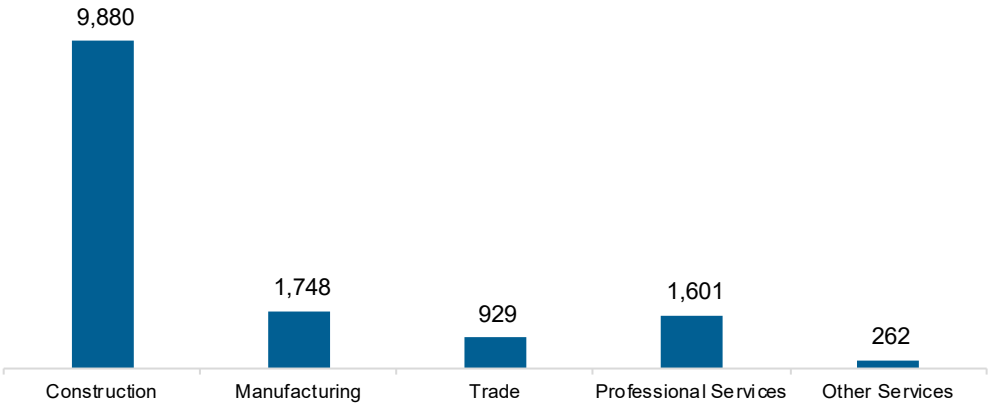
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 14,420 workers in Arkansas, 0.7% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 486 jobs and increased 3.5% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

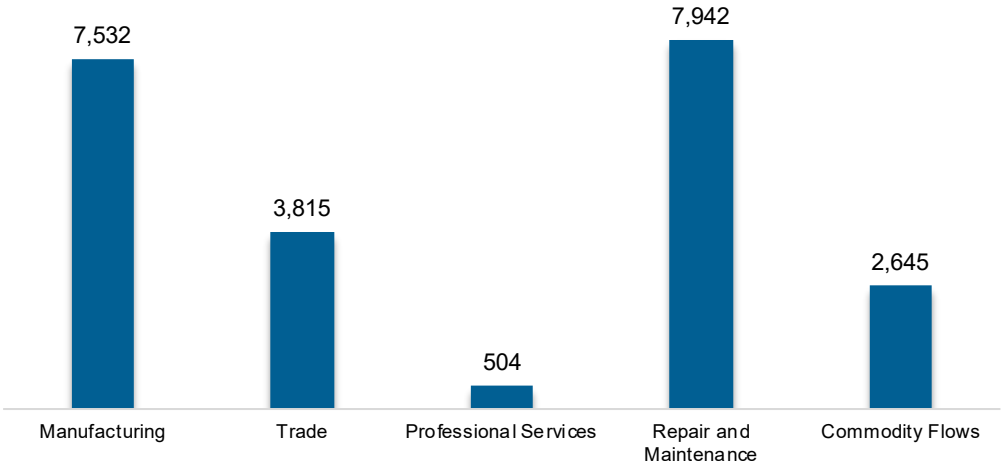
Figure AR-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 22,439 workers in Arkansas, 0.9% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 552 jobs and increased 2.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure AR-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table AR-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	1.4	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.9	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.2	1.7
Fuels	1.8	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.9	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Arkansas reported 52.2% overall hiring difficulty.

Table AR-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	20.0	32.2	8.3	39.5	52.2

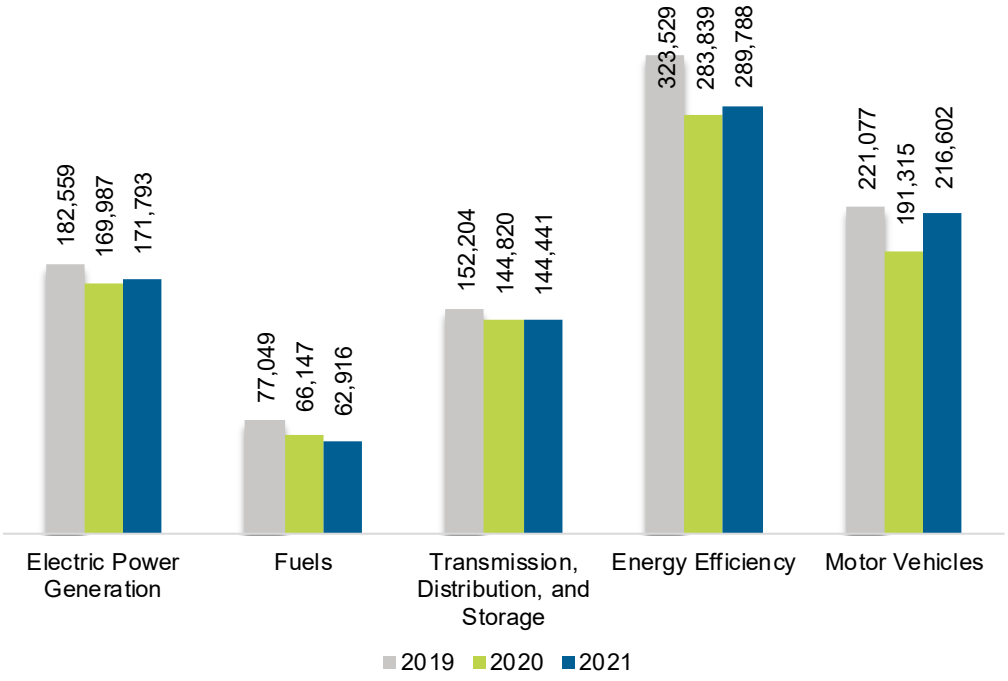
California

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

California had 885,539 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 11.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 171,793 are in electric power generation; 62,916 in fuels; 144,441 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 289,788 in energy efficiency; and 216,602 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 29,429 jobs, or 3.4%. The energy sector in California represents 5.2% of total state employment.

Figure CA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

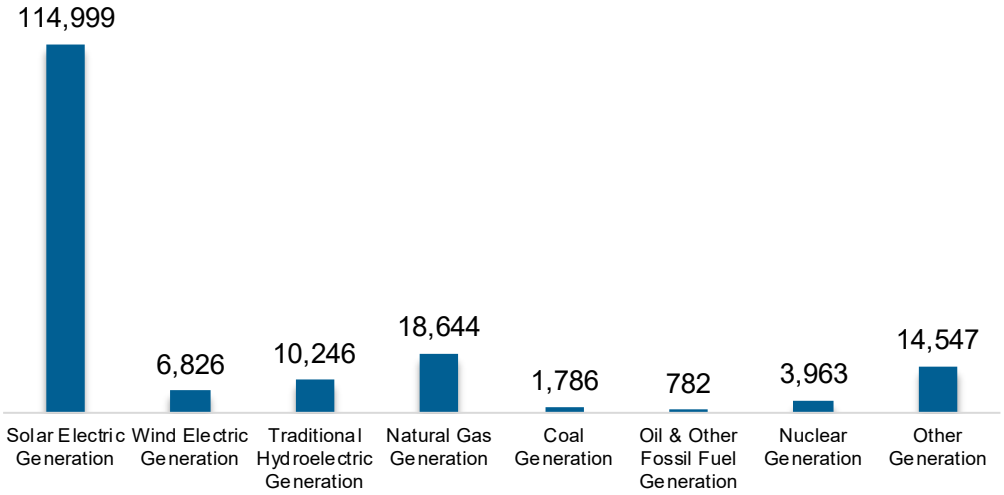


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

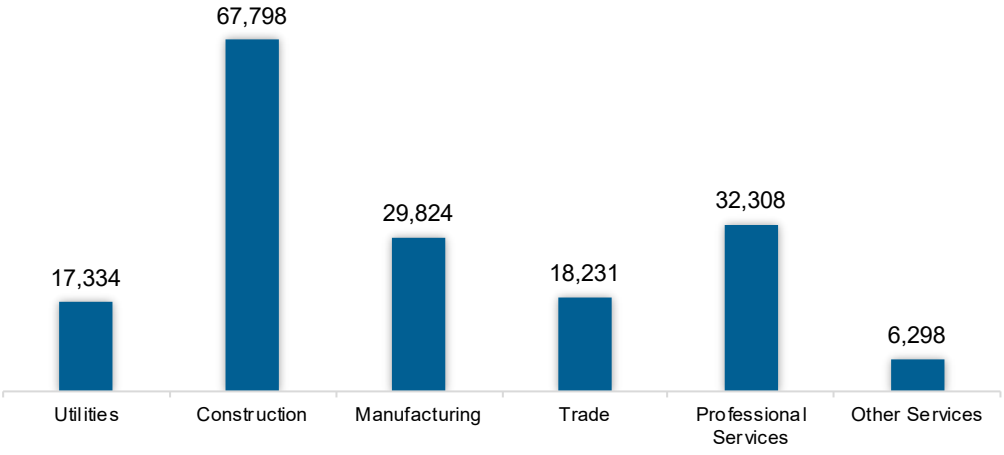
The electric power generation sector employed 171,793 workers in California, 20% of the national electricity total, and added 1,805 jobs over the past year (1.1%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 39.5% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 18.8%.

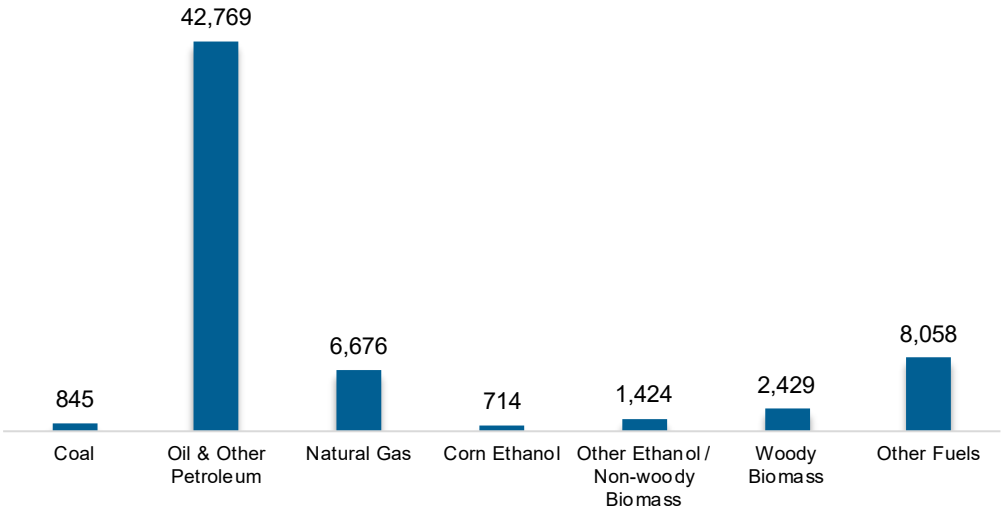
Figure CA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

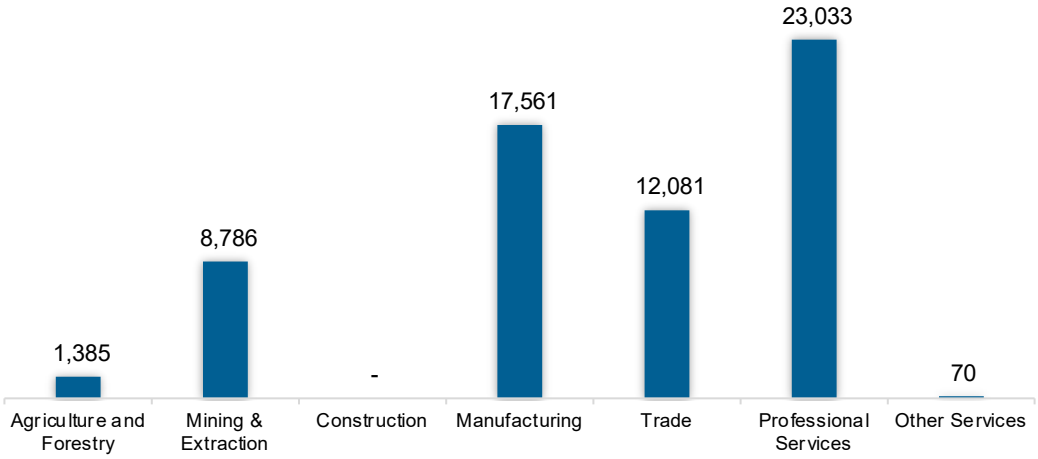
The fuel sector employed 62,916 workers in California, 6.9% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 3,232 jobs and decreased 4.9% in the past year.

Figure CA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 36.6% of fuels jobs in California.

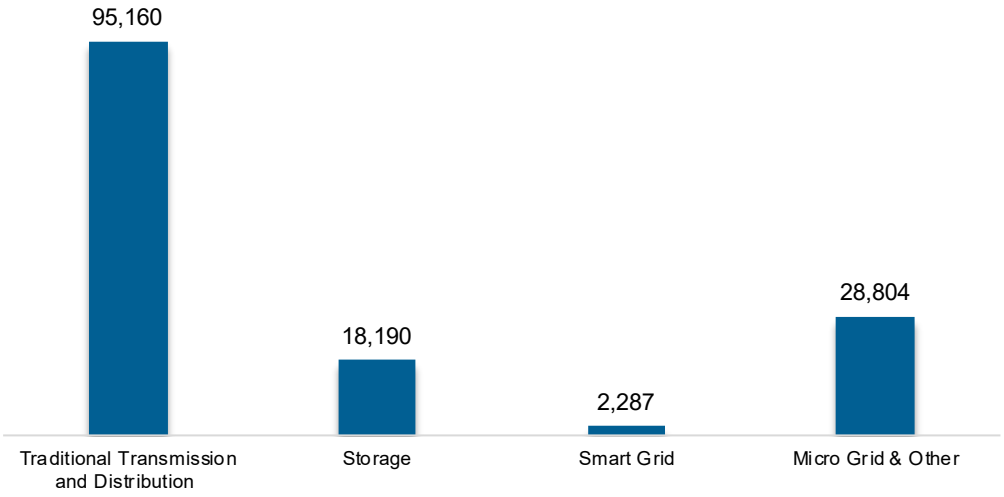
Figure CA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

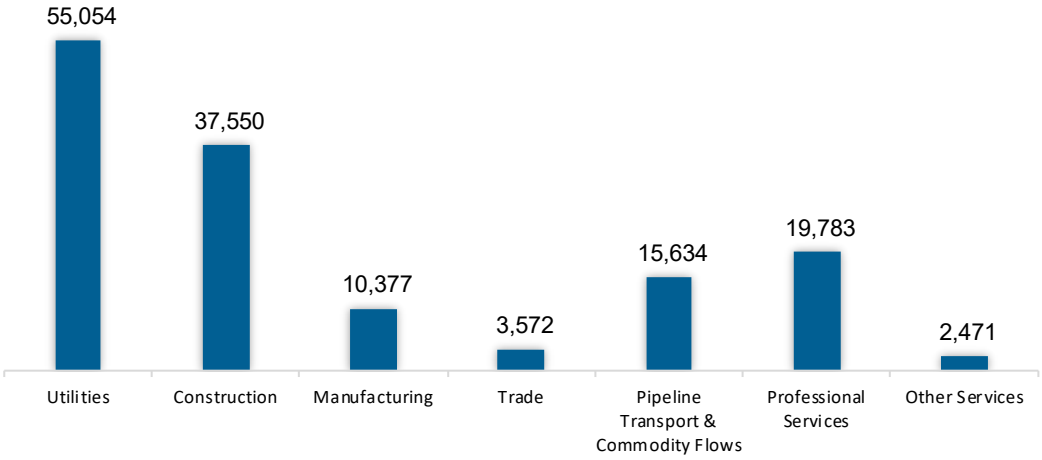
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 144,441 workers in California, 6.9% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 380 jobs and decreased 0.3% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in California, accounting for 38.1% of the sector's jobs statewide.

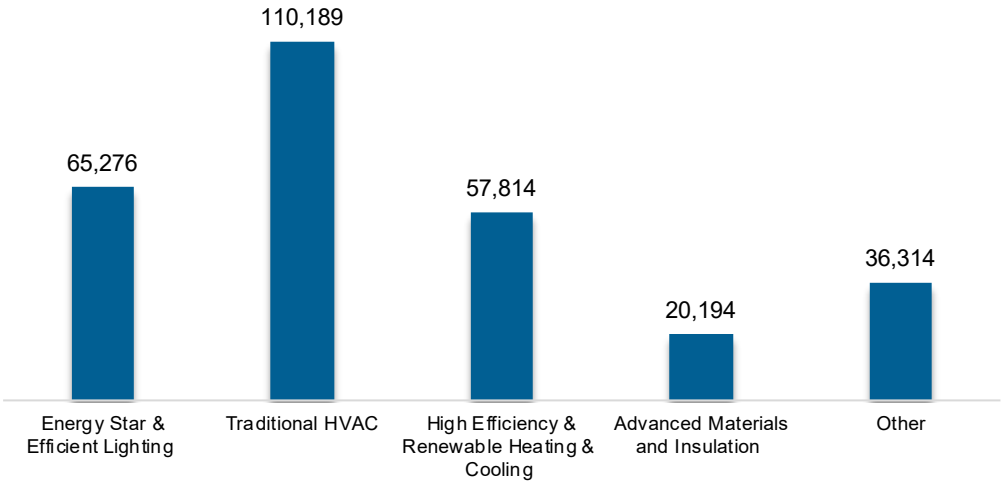
Figure CA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

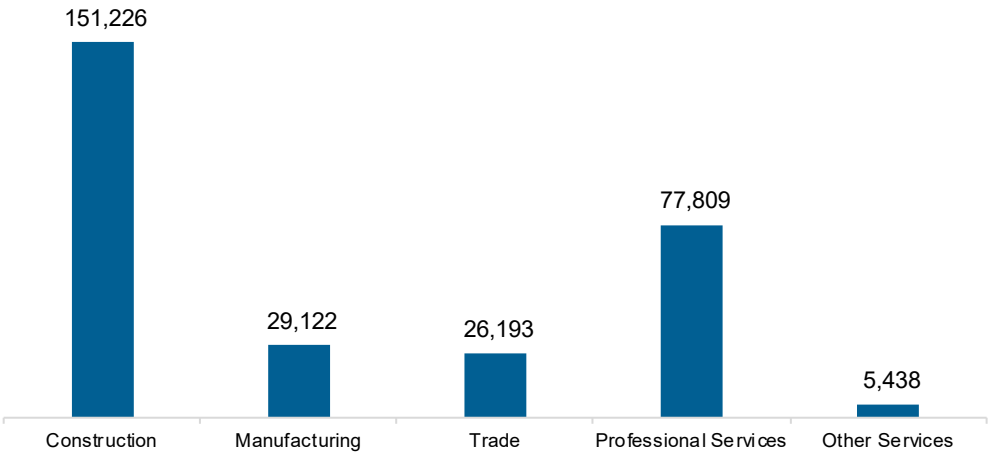
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 289,788 workers in California, 13.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 5,949 jobs and increased 2.1% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

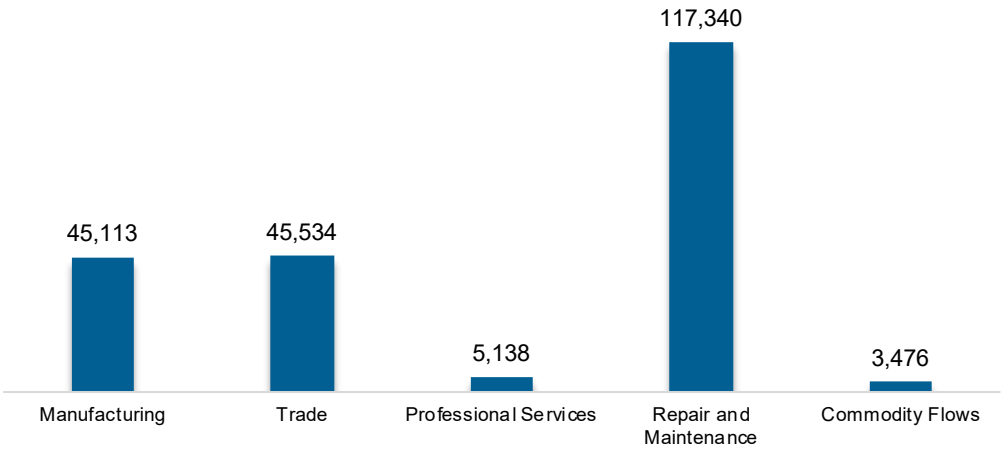
Figure CA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 216,602 workers in California, 8.5% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 25,287 jobs and increased 13.2% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure CA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table CA-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	2.6	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.1	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.4	1.7
Fuels	3.0	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.1	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in California reported 56.4% overall hiring difficulty.

Table CA-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	25.0	31.4	7.3	36.3	56.4

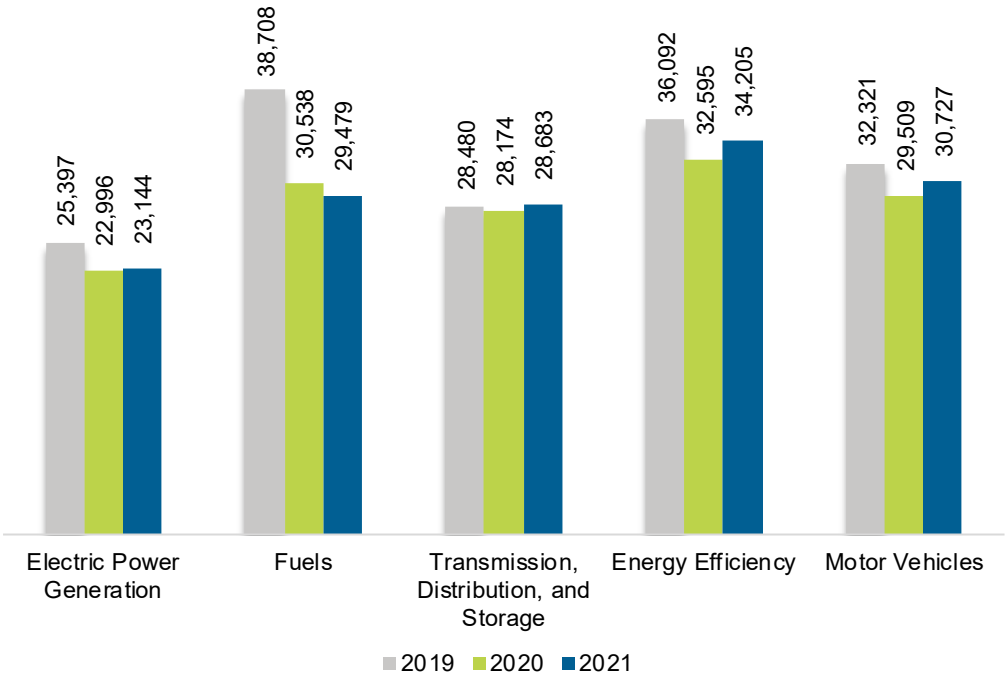
Colorado

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Colorado had 146,238 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.9% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 23,144 are in electric power generation; 29,479 in fuels; 28,683 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 34,205 in energy efficiency; and 30,727 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 2,425 jobs, or 1.7%. The energy sector in Colorado represents 5.4% of total state employment.

Figure CO-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

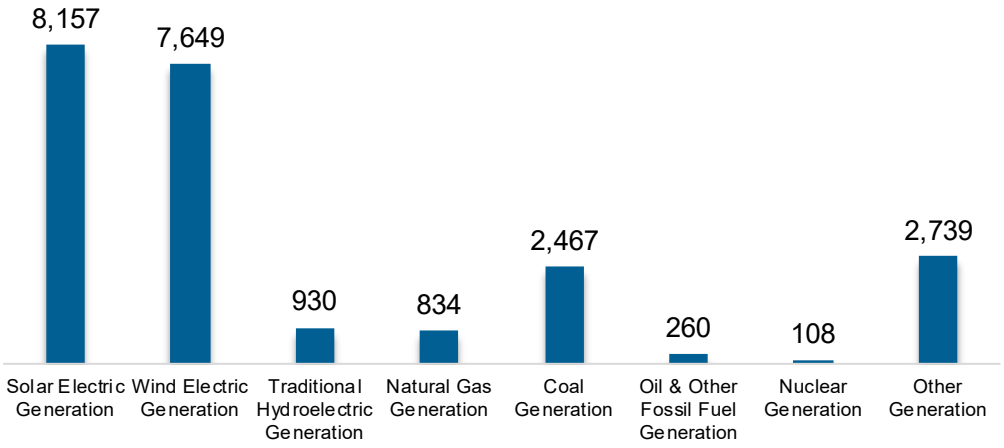


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

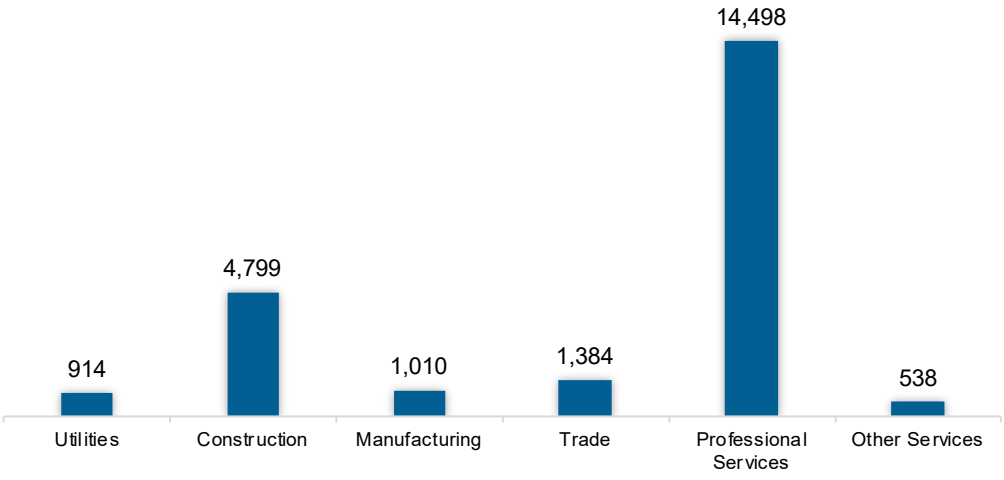
The electric power generation sector employed 23,144 workers in Colorado, 2.7% of the national electricity total, and added 148 jobs over the past year (0.6%).

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



Professional and business services work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 62.6% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 20.7%.

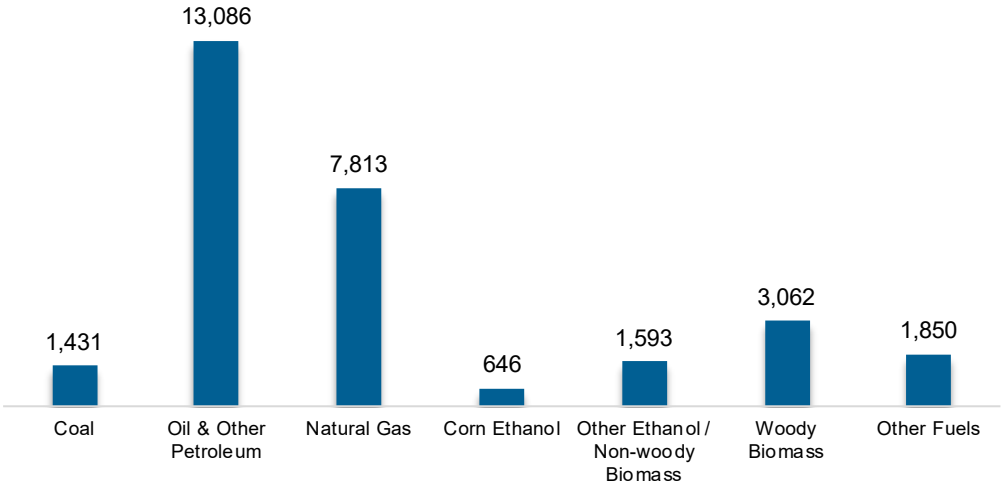
Figure CO-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

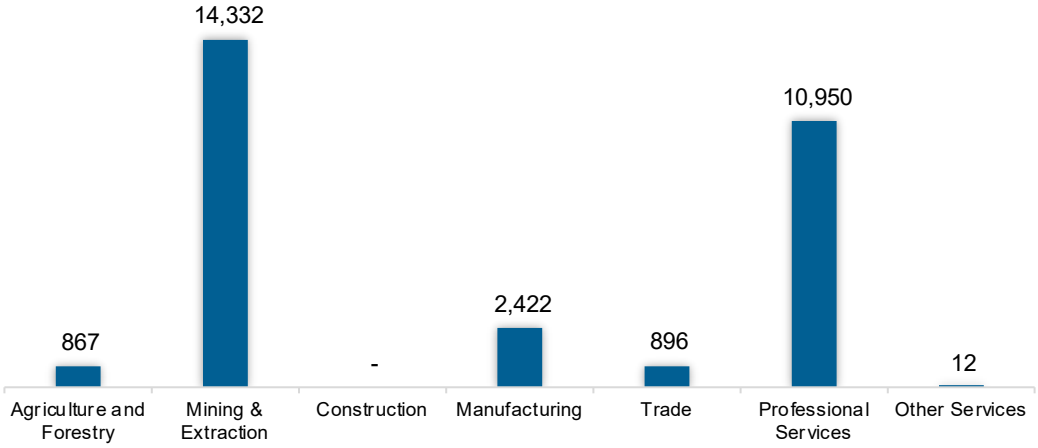
The fuel sector employed 29,479 workers in Colorado, 3.2% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 1,059 jobs and decreased 3.5% in the past year.

Figure CO-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 48.6% of fuels jobs in Colorado.

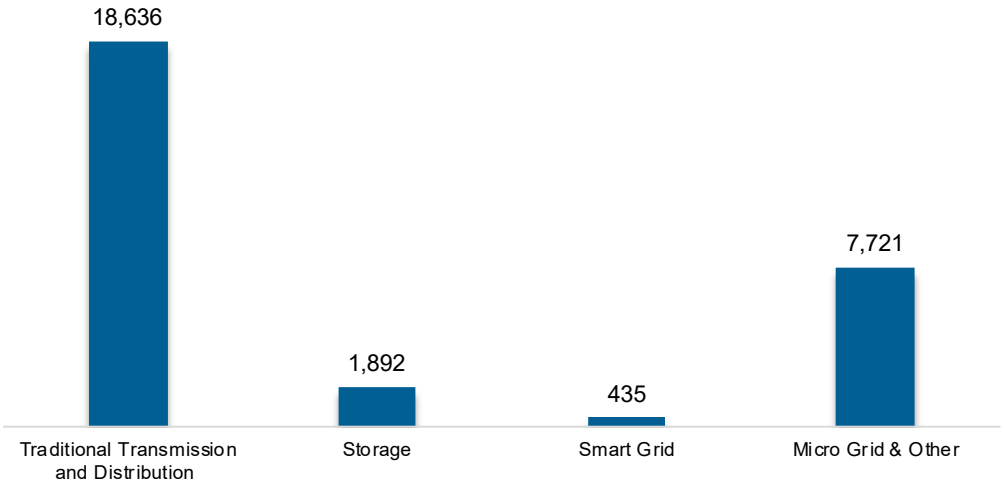
Figure CO-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

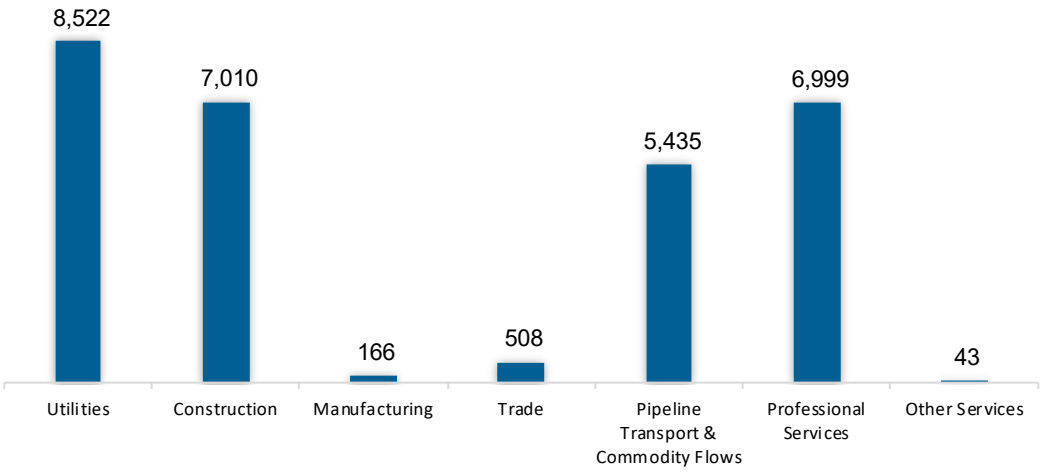
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 28,683 workers in Colorado, 3.2% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 509 jobs and increased 1.8% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Colorado, accounting for 29.7% of the sector's jobs statewide.

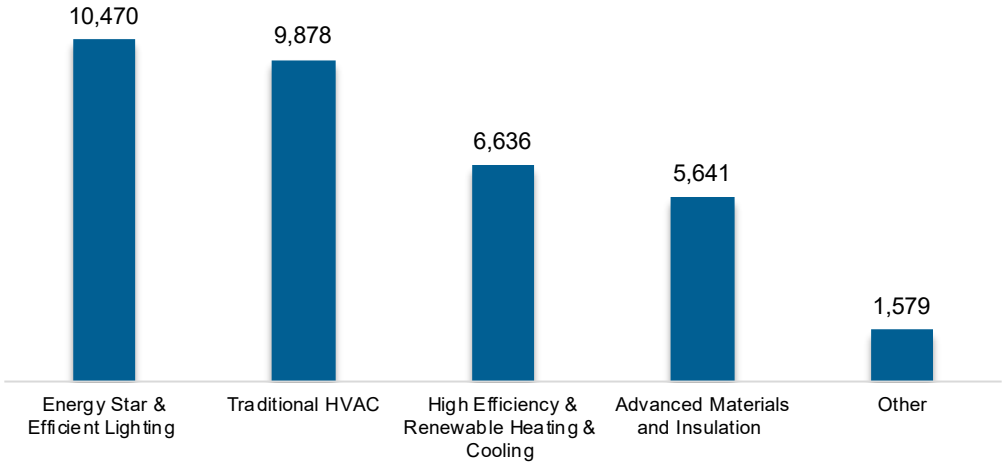
Figure CO-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

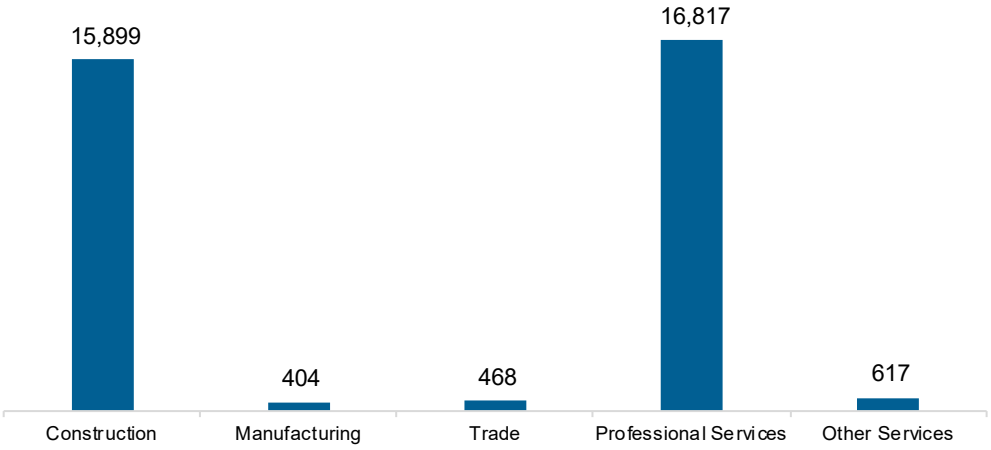
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 34,205 workers in Colorado, 1.6% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,610 jobs and increased 4.9% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the professional and business services industry.

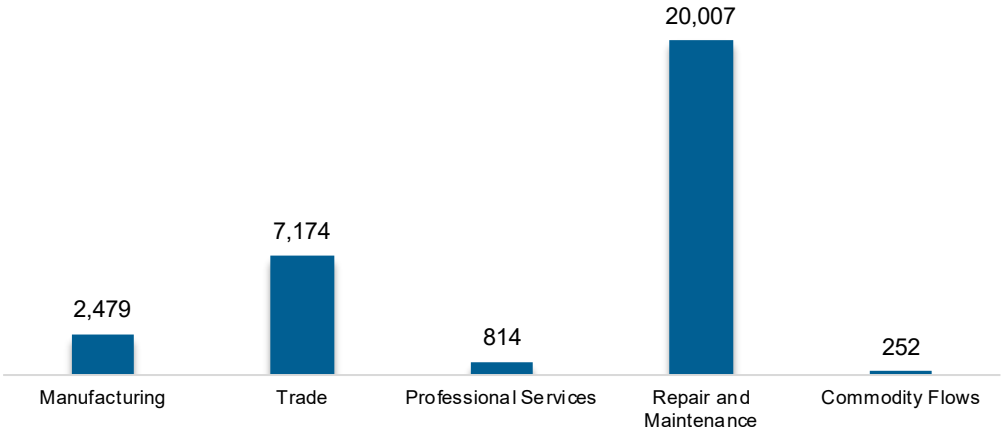
Figure CO-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 30,727 workers in Colorado, 1.2% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,218 jobs and increased 4.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure CO-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table CO-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	2.5	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.0	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.3	1.7
Fuels	2.9	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.0	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Colorado reported 53.2% overall hiring difficulty.

Table CO-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	22.5	30.7	7.6	39.2	53.2

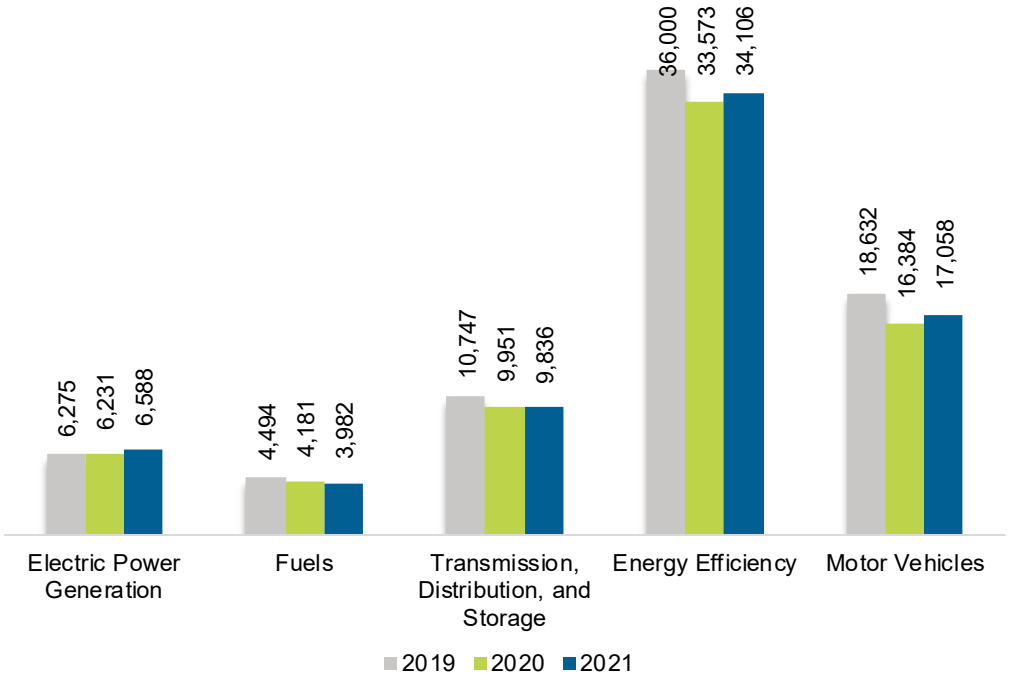
Connecticut

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Connecticut had 71,570 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.9% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 6,588 are in electric power generation; 3,982 in fuels; 9,836 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 34,106 in energy efficiency; and 17,058 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 1,250 jobs, or 1.8%. The energy sector in Connecticut represents 4.5% of total state employment.

Figure CT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

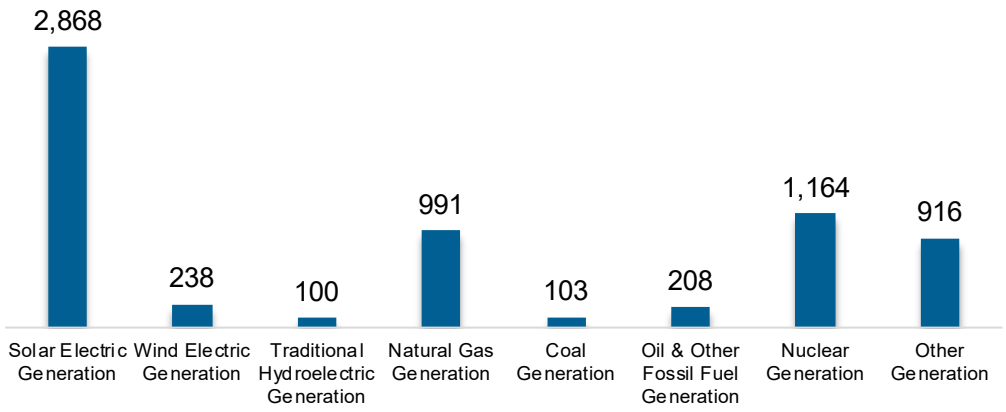


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

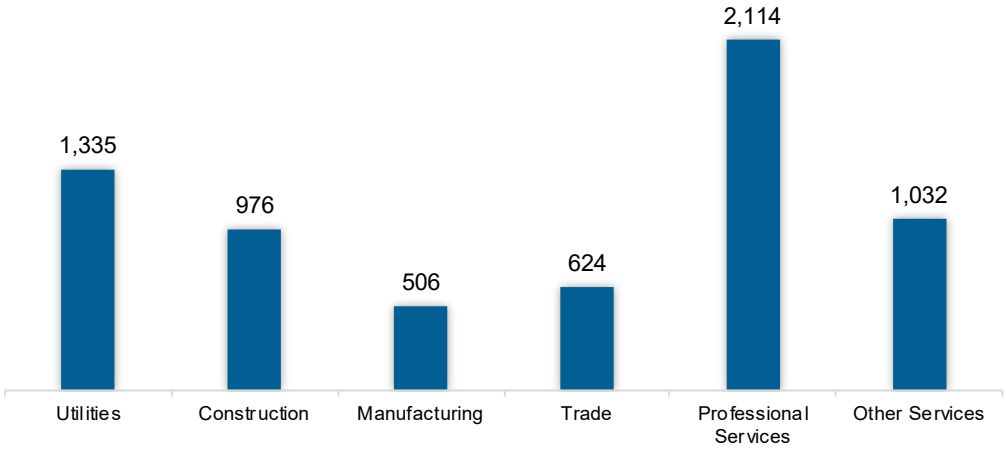
The electric power generation sector employed 6,588 workers in Connecticut, 0.8% of the national electricity total, and added 357 jobs over the past year (5.7%).

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



Professional and business services work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 32.1% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 20.3%.

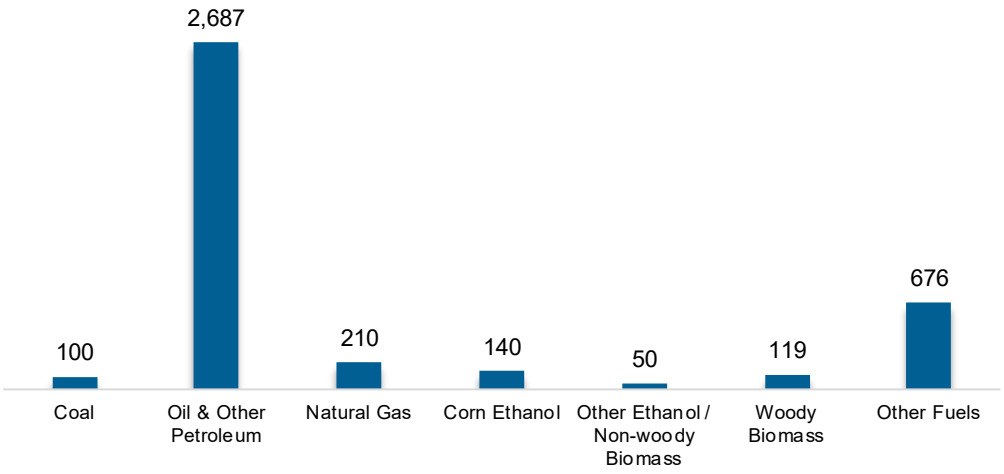
Figure CT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

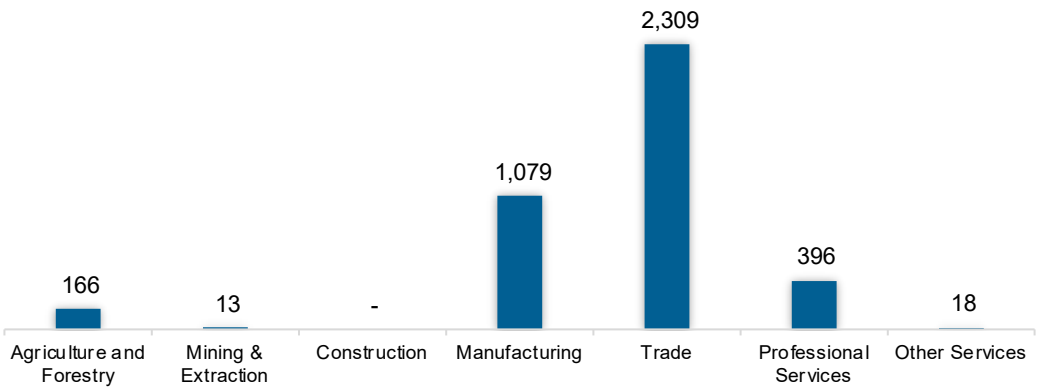
The fuel sector employed 3,982 workers in Connecticut, 0.4% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 199 jobs and decreased 4.8% in the past year.

Figure CT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 58.0% of fuels jobs in Connecticut.

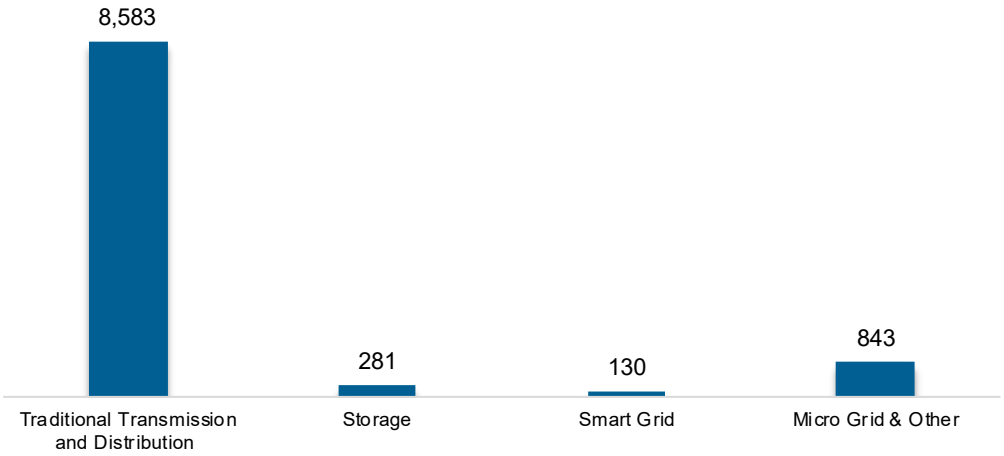
Figure CT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

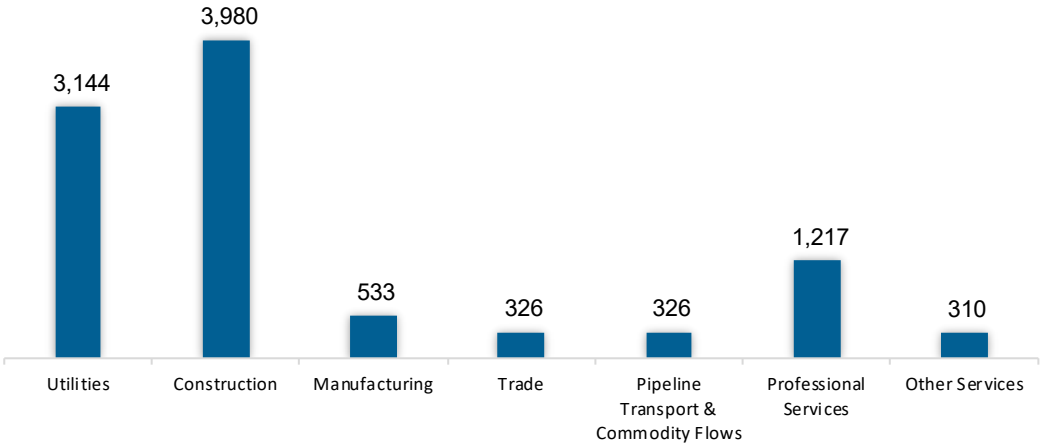
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 9,836 workers in Connecticut, 0.4% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 115 jobs and decreased 1.2% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Connecticut, accounting for 40.5% of the sector's jobs statewide.

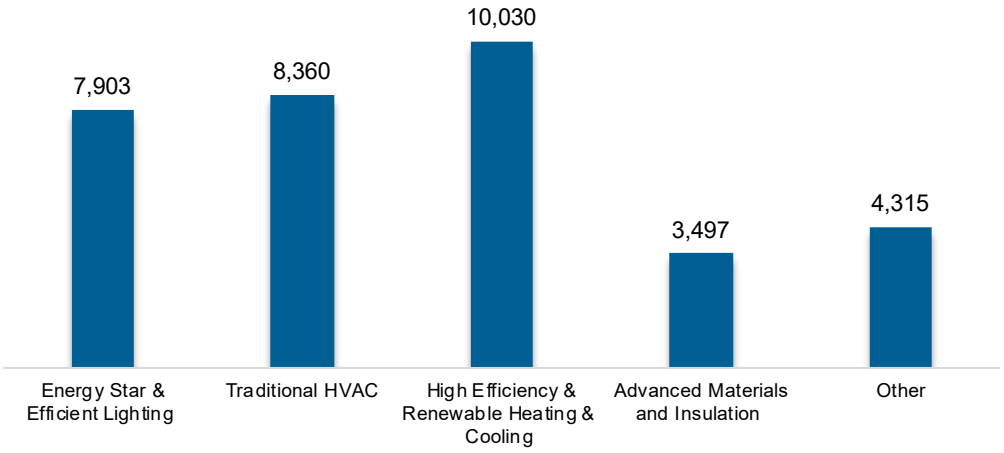
Figure CT-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

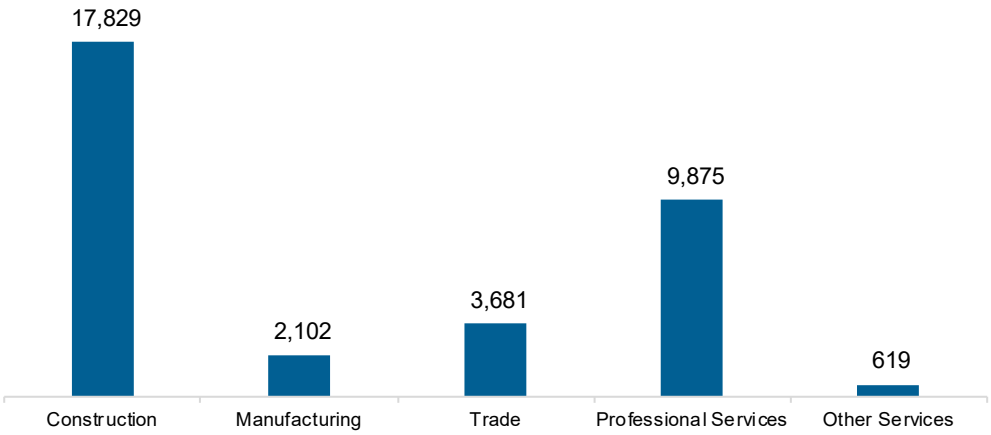
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 34,106 workers in Connecticut, 1.6% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 533 jobs and increased 1.6% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

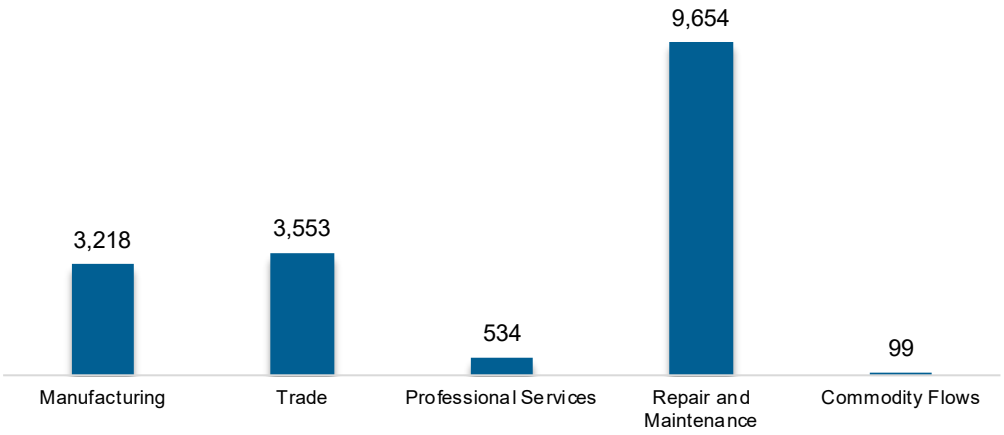
Figure CT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 17,058 workers in Connecticut, 0.7% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 675 jobs and increased 4.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure CT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table CT-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	4.7	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.2	1.1
Energy Efficiency	4.5	1.7
Fuels	5.1	3.0
Motor Vehicles	5.2	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Connecticut reported 51.9% overall hiring difficulty.

Table CT-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.1	28.7	6.5	41.7	51.9

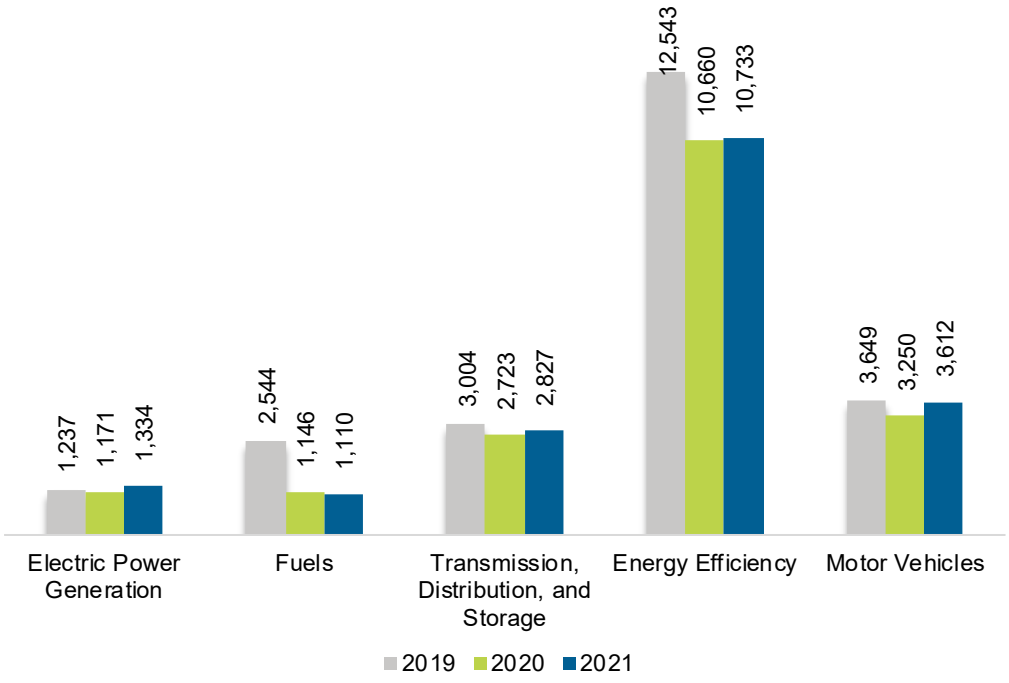
Delaware

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Delaware had 19,617 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 1,334 are in electric power generation; 1,110 in fuels; 2,827 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 10,733 in energy efficiency; and 3,612 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 667 jobs, or 3.5%. The energy sector in Delaware represents 4.4% of total state employment.

Figure DE-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

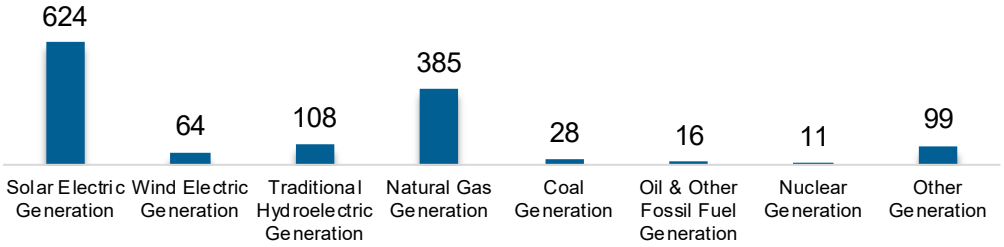


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

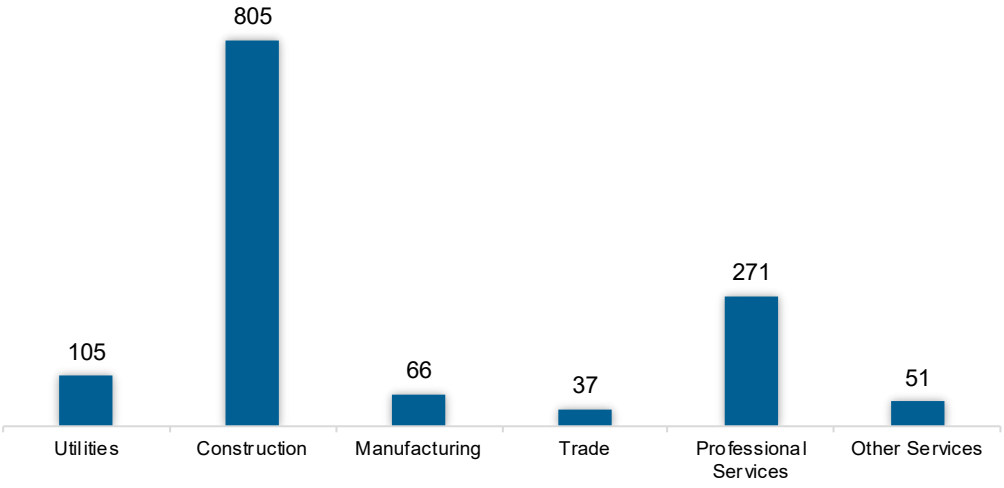
The electric power generation sector employed 1,334 workers in Delaware, 0.2% of the national electricity total, and added 164 jobs over the past year (14%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 60.3% of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 20.3%.

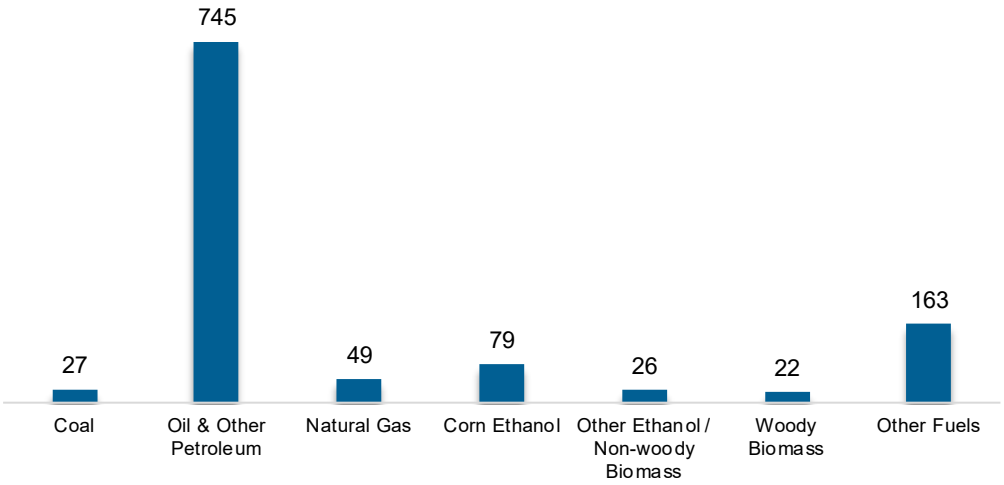
Figure DE-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

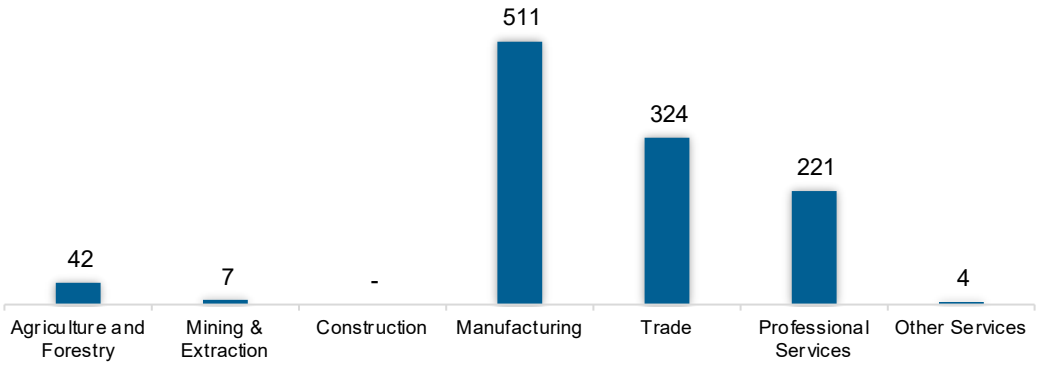
The Fuel sector employed 1,110 workers in Delaware, 0.1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 37 jobs and decreased 3.2% in the past year.

Figure DE-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 46.1% of fuel jobs in Delaware.

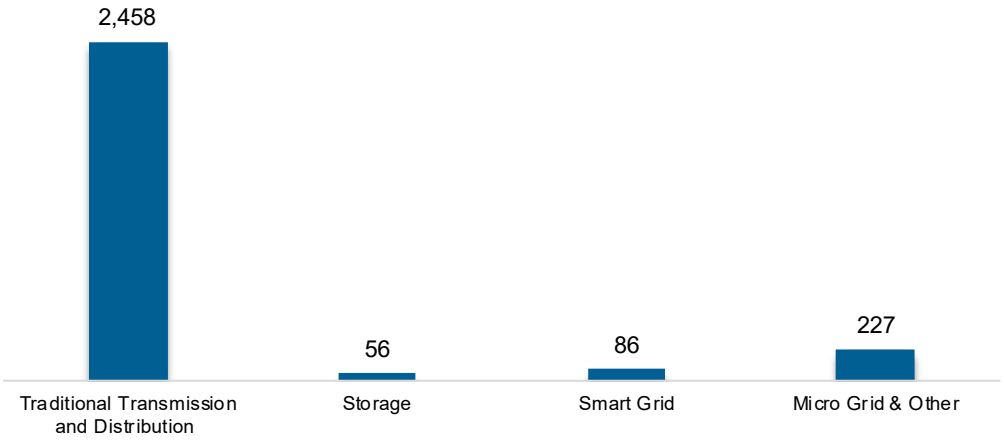
Figure DE-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

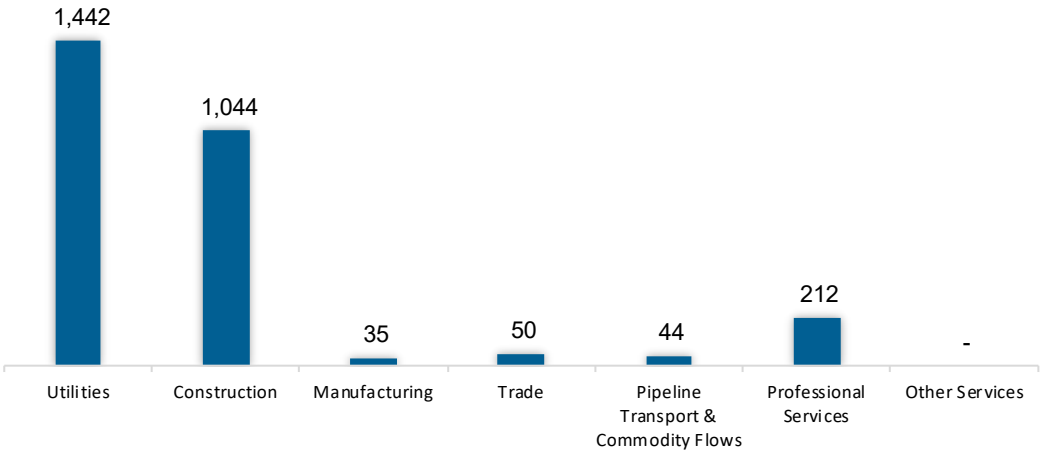
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 2,827 workers in Delaware, 0.1% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 105 jobs and increased 3.8% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Delaware, accounting for 51% of the sector's jobs statewide.

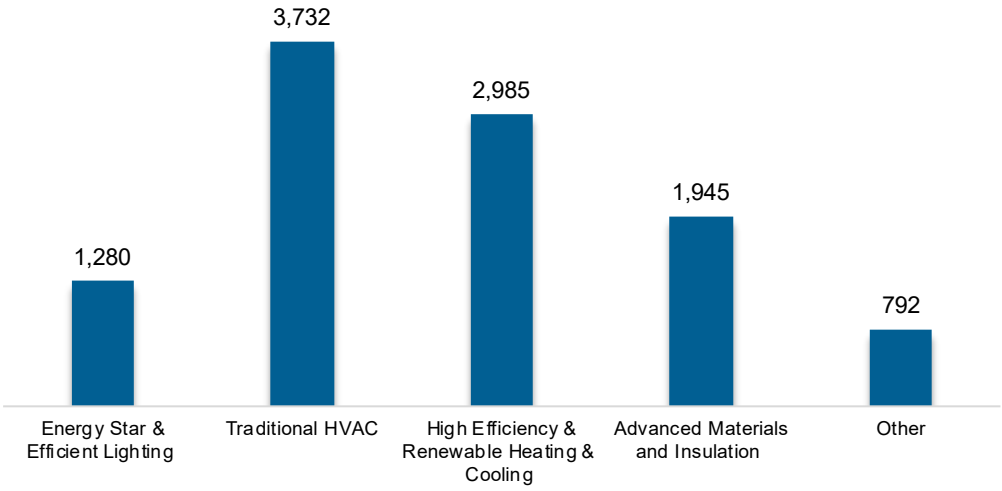
Figure DE-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

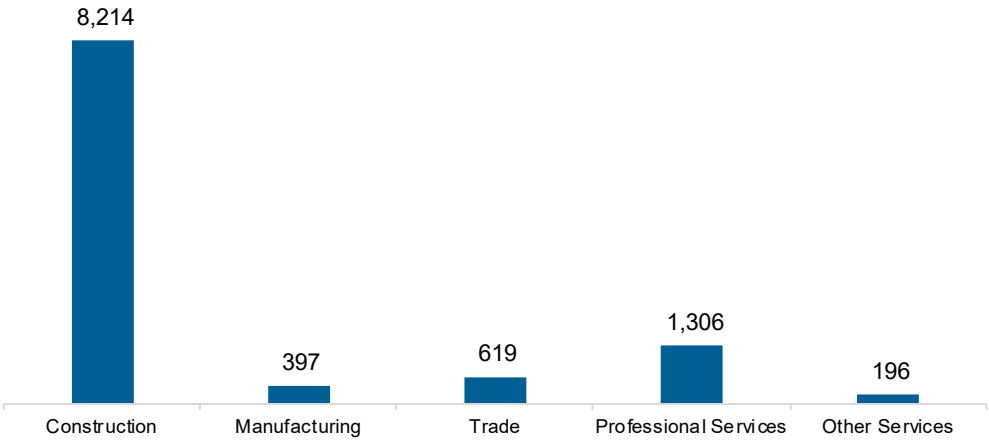
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 10,733 workers in Delaware, 0.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 73 jobs and increased 0.7% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

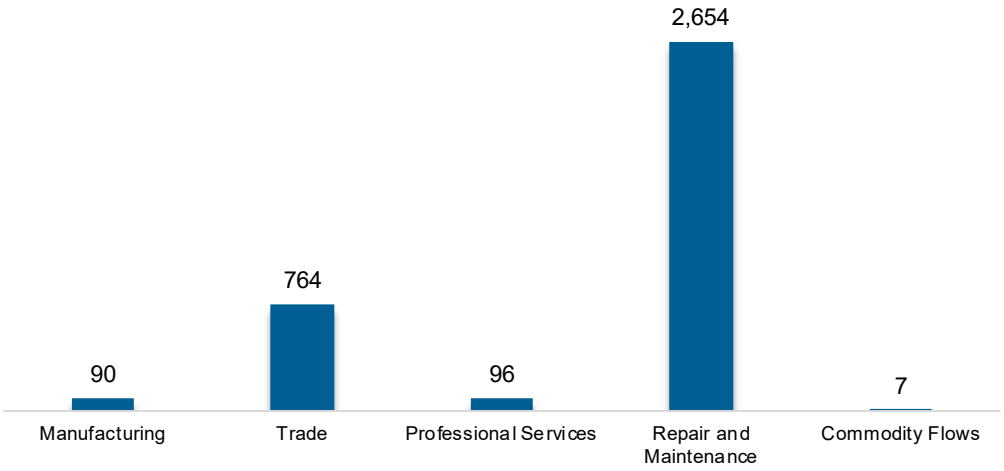
Figure DE-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 3,612 workers in Delaware, 0.1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 362 jobs and increased 11.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure DE-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table DE-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	3.3	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.7	1.1
Energy Efficiency	3.0	1.7
Fuels	3.7	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.8	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Delaware reported 70.4% overall hiring difficulty.

Table DE-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	39.2	31.2	5.2	24.4	70.4

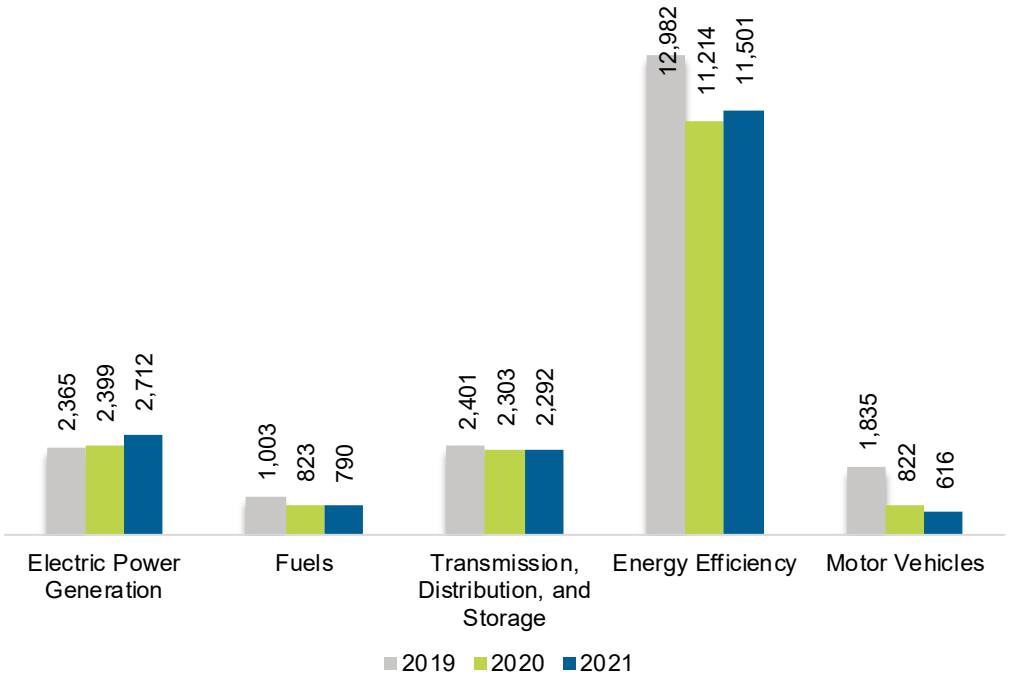
District of Columbia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

District of Columbia had 17,911 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.2% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 2,712 are in electric power generation; 790 in fuels; 2,292 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 11,501 in energy efficiency; and 616 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased 350 jobs, or 2%. The energy sector in District of Columbia represents 2.5% of total state employment.

Figure DC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

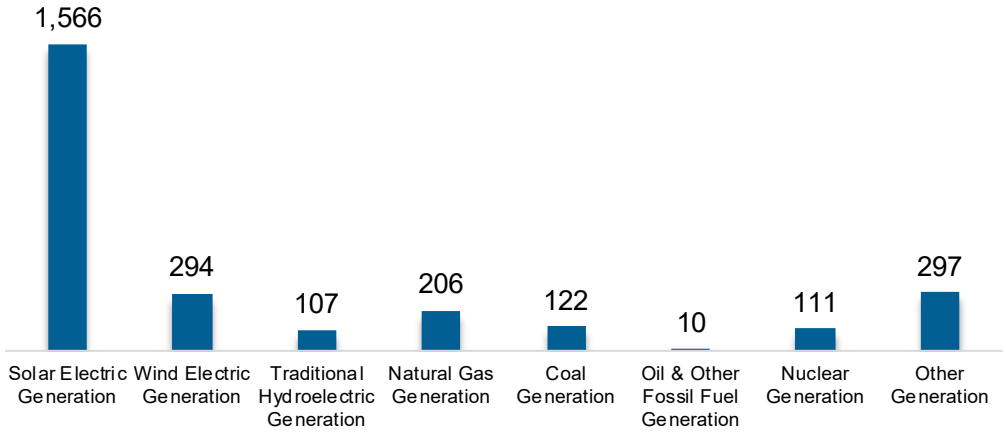


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

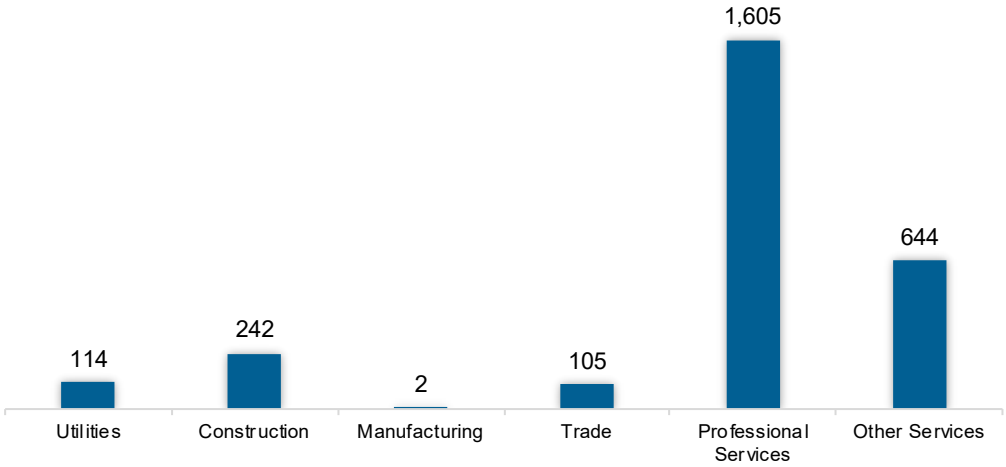
The electric power generation sector employed 2,712 workers in District of Columbia, 0.3% of the national electricity total, and added 313 jobs over the past year (13%).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 59.2% of jobs. Other services next with 23.7%.

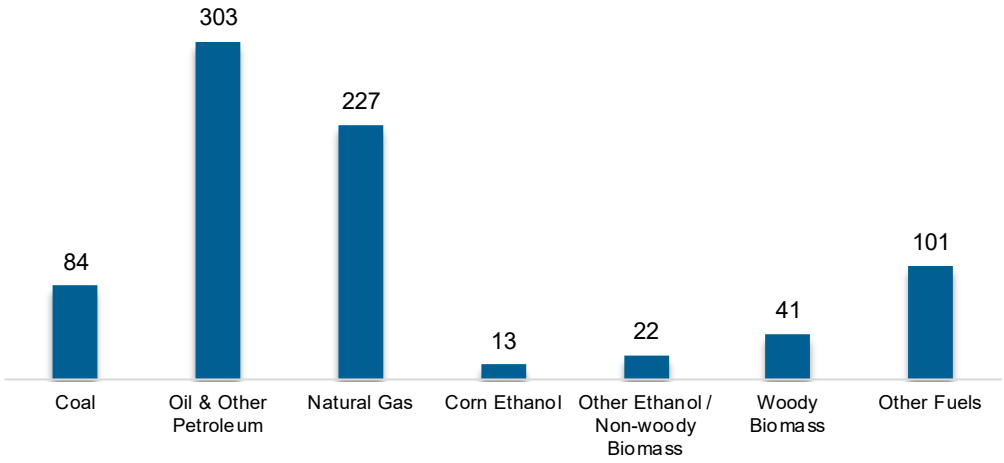
Figure DC-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

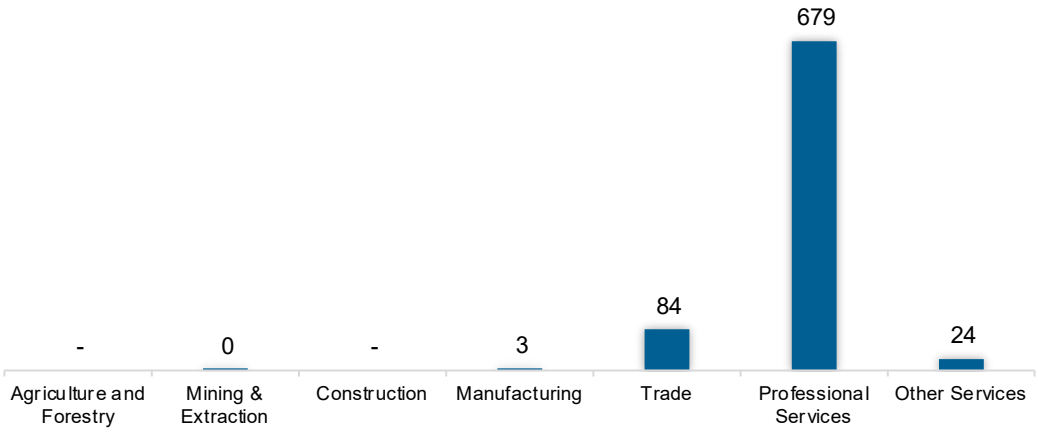
The fuel sector employed 790 workers in District of Columbia, 0.1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 33 jobs and decreased 4% in the past year.

Figure DC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 85.9% of fuels jobs in District of Columbia.

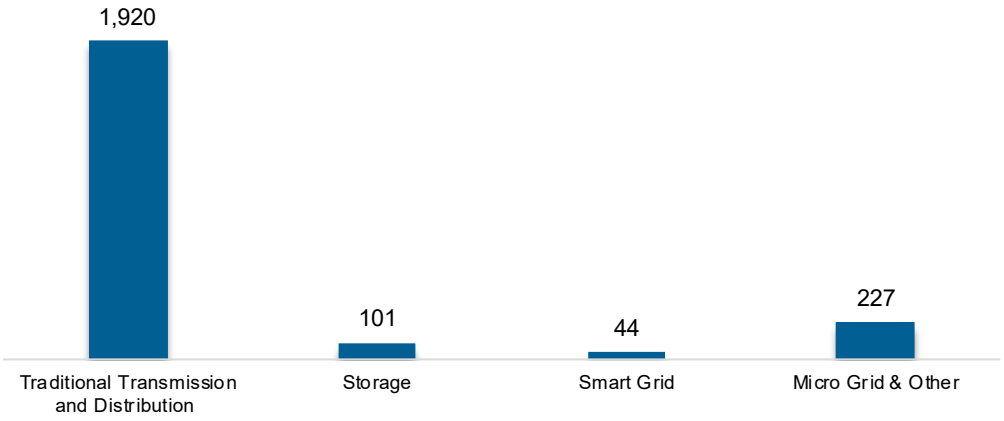
Figure DC-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



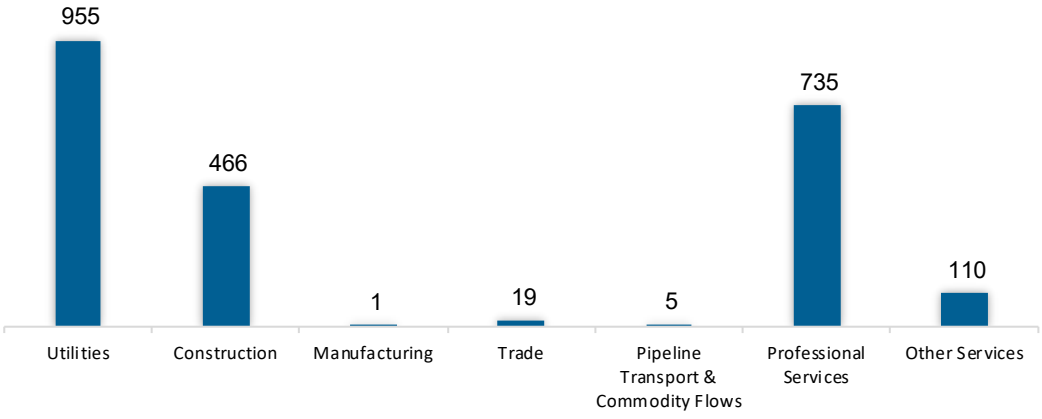
Transmission, Distribution and Storage

The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 2,292 workers in District of Columbia, 0.1% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 11 jobs and decreased 0.5% in the past year.

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



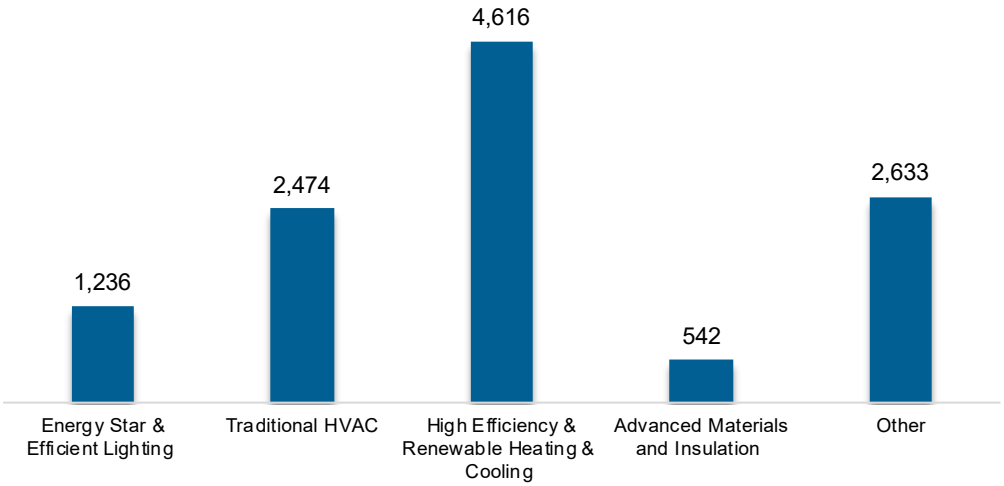
Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in District of Columbia, accounting for 41.7% of the sector's jobs statewide.



Energy Efficiency

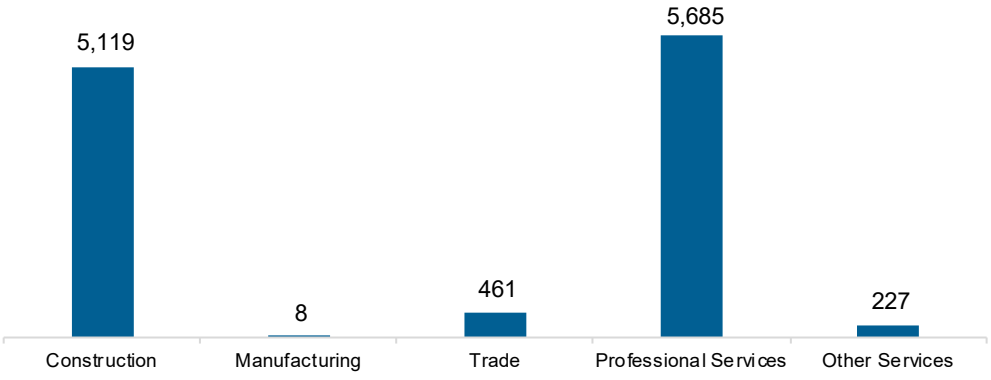
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 11,501 workers in District of Columbia, 0.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 287 jobs and increased 2.6% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the professional and business services industry.

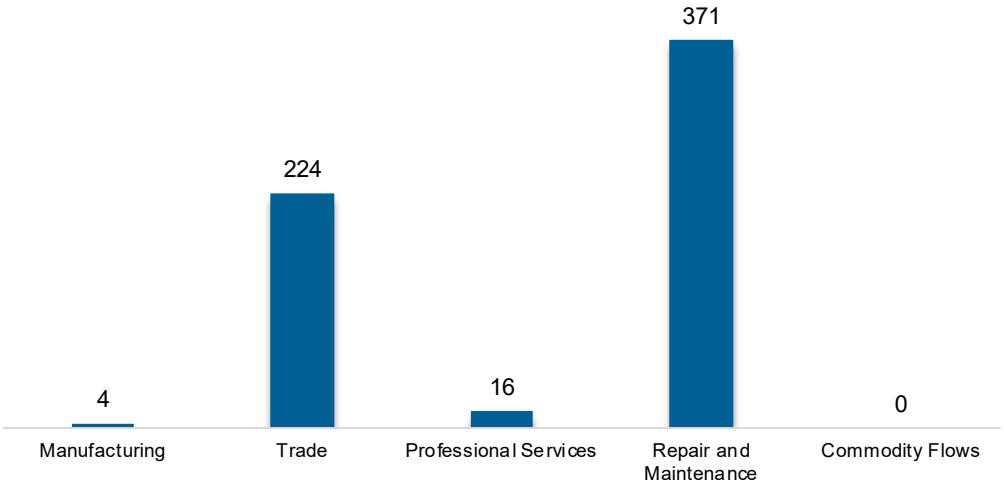
Figure DC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 616 workers in District of Columbia. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 206 jobs and decreased 25.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure DC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table DC-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	2.4	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.9	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.2	1.7
Fuels	2.8	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.9	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in District of Columbia reported 52.2% overall hiring difficulty.

Table DC-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.0	29.2	14.3	33.5	52.2

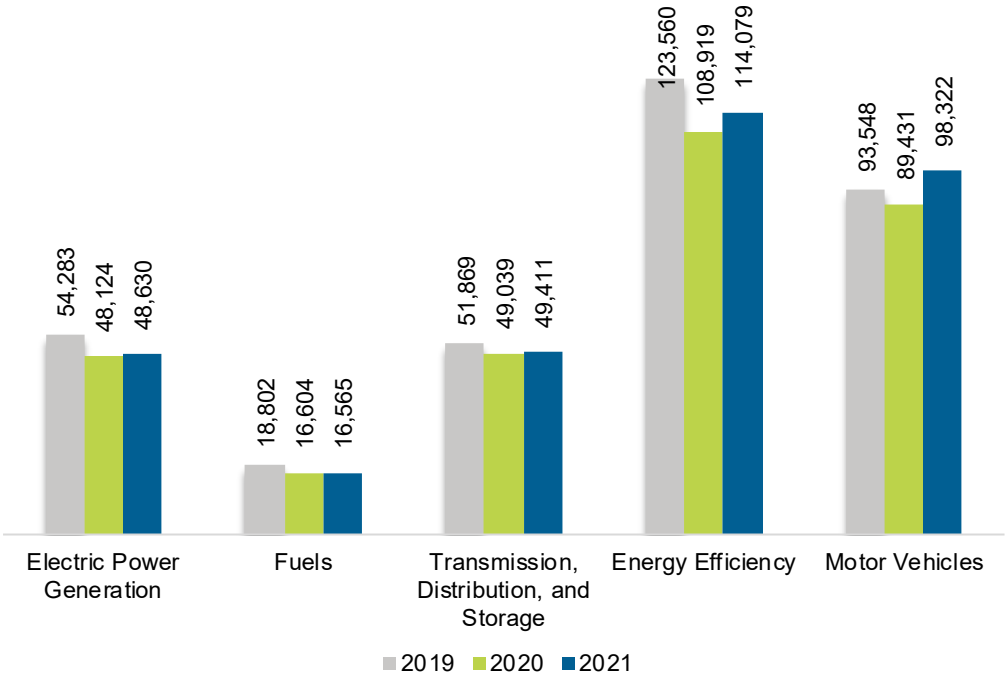
Florida

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Florida had 327,007 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 4.2% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 48,630 are in electric power generation; 16,565 in fuels; 49,411 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 114,079 in energy efficiency; and 98,322 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 14,890 jobs, or 4.8%. The energy sector in Florida represents 3.7% of total state employment.

Figure FL-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

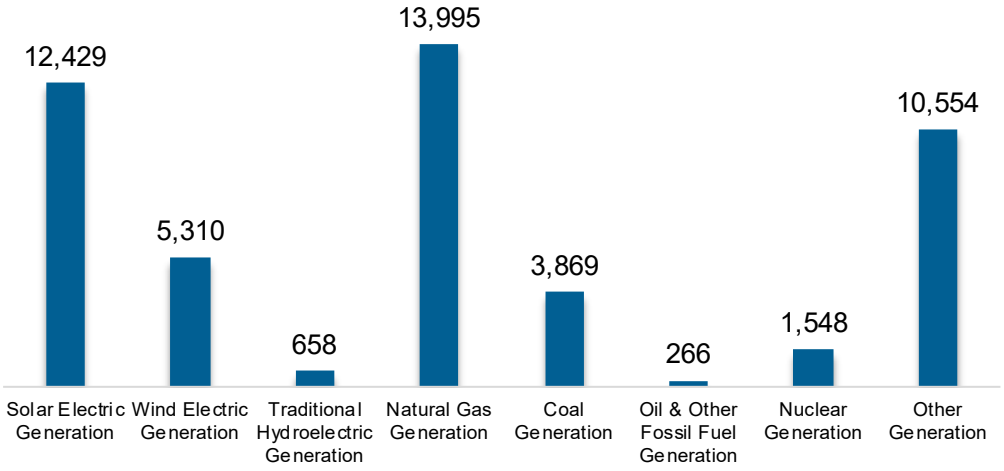


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

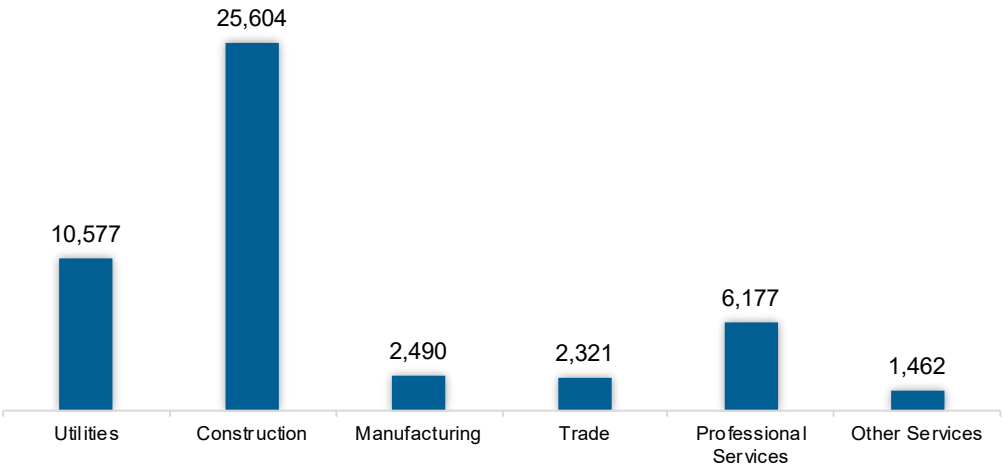
The electric power generation sector employed 48,630 workers in Florida, 5.7% of the national electricity total, and added 507 jobs over the past year (1.1%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 52.7% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 21.8%.

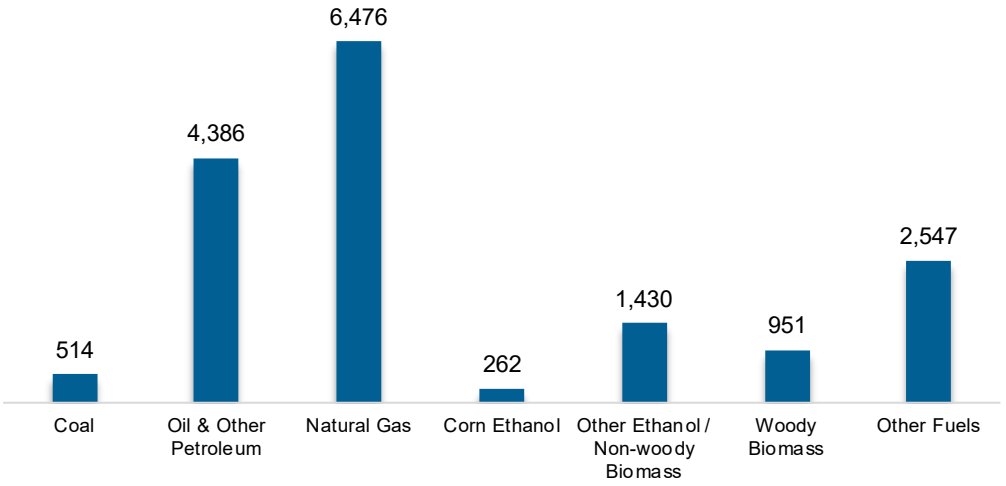
Figure FL-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

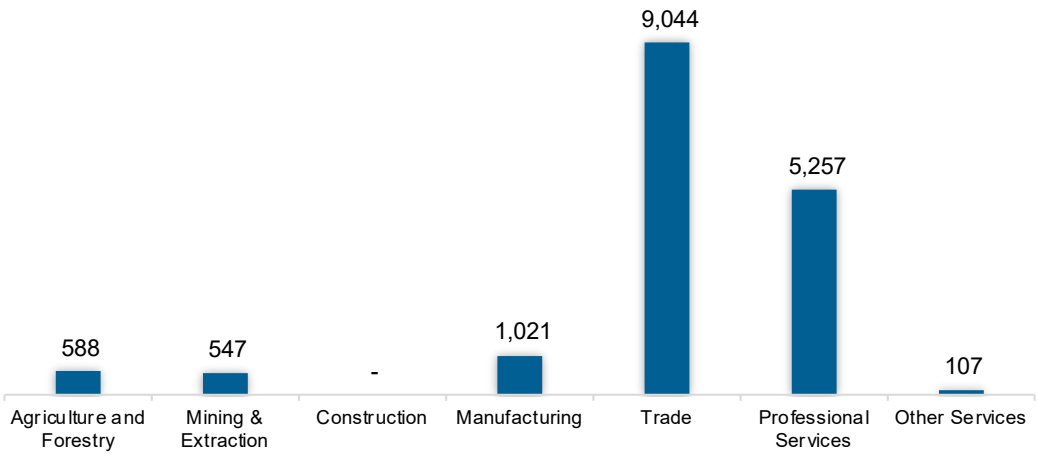
The fuel sector employed 16,565 workers in Florida, 1.8% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 40 jobs and decreased 0.2% in the past year.

Figure FL-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 54.6% of fuel jobs in Florida.

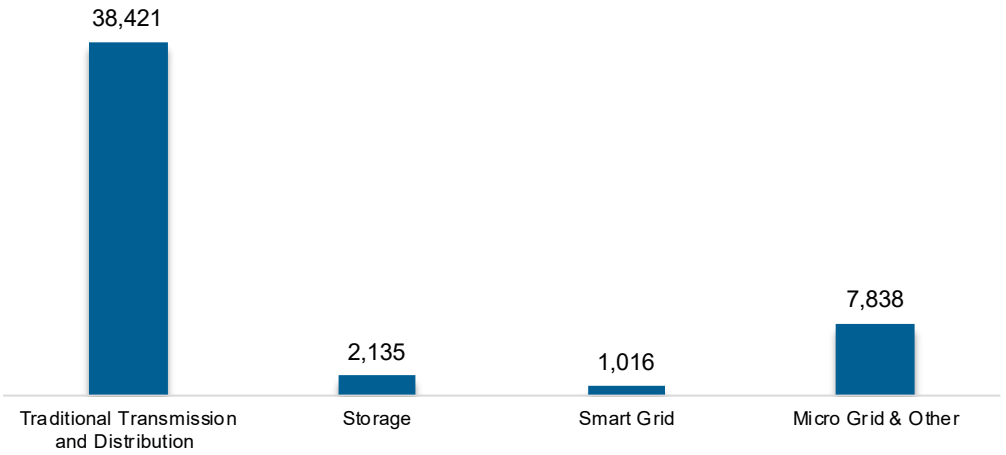
Figure FL-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

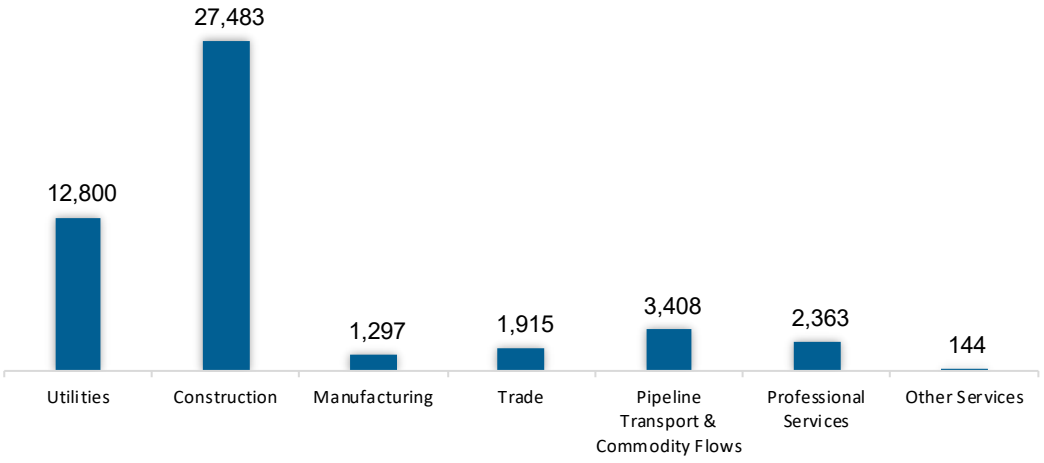
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 49,411 workers in Florida, 1.8% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 372 jobs and increased 0.8% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Florida, accounting for 55.6% of the sector's jobs statewide.

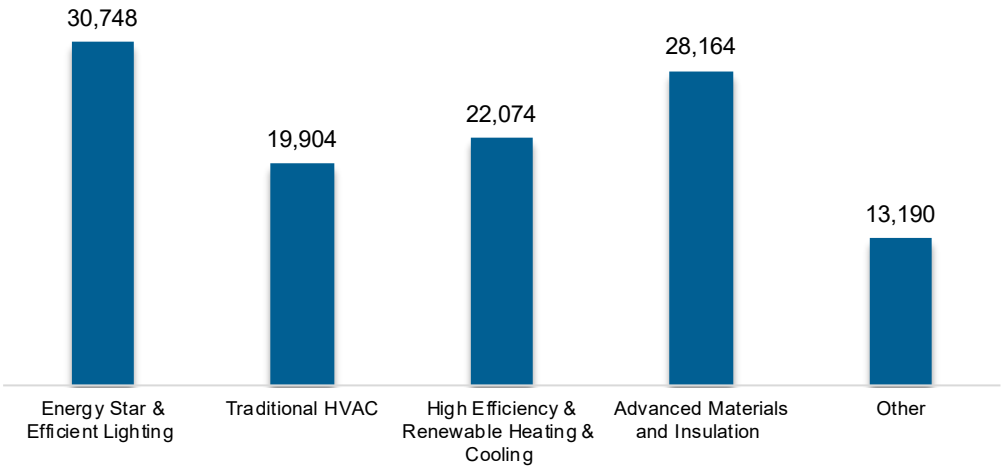
Figure FL-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

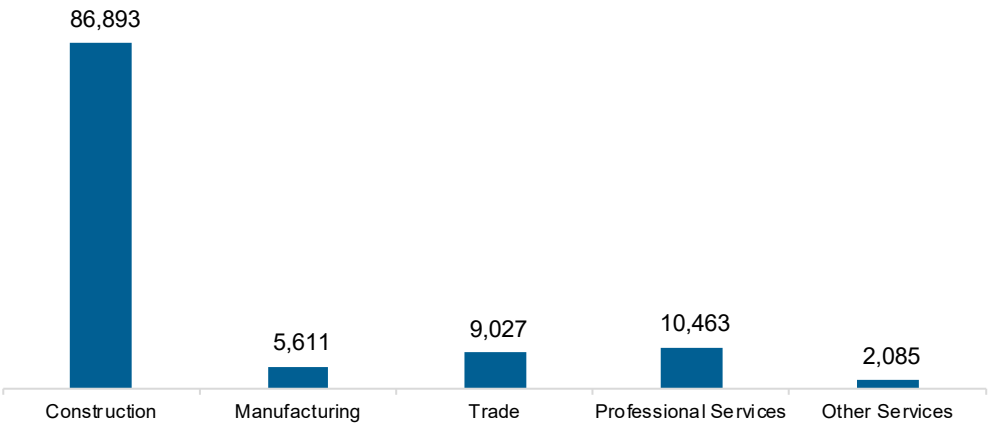
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 114,079 workers in Florida, 5.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 5,160 jobs and increased 4.7% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

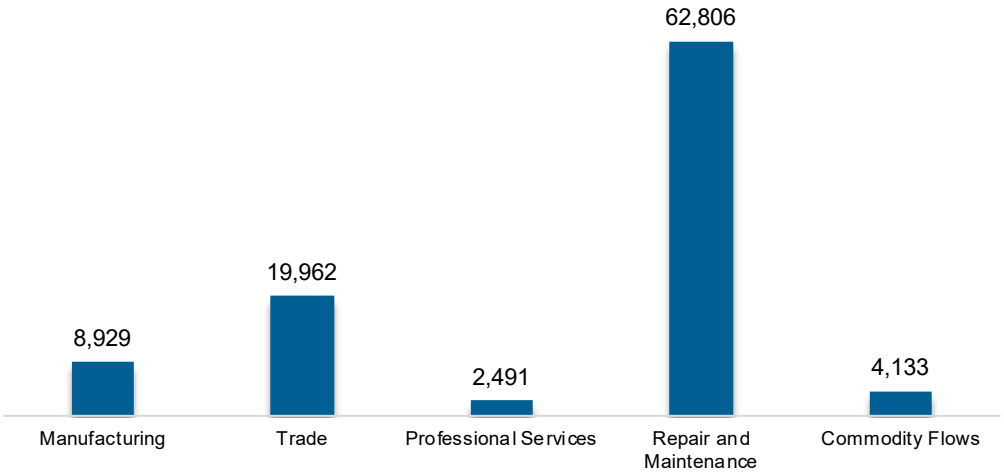
Figure FL-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 98,322 workers in Florida, 3.9% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 8,891 jobs and increased 9.9% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure FL-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table FL-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	3.6	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.1	1.1
Energy Efficiency	3.4	1.7
Fuels	4.0	3.0
Motor Vehicles	4.1	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Florida reported 55.6% overall hiring difficulty.

Table FL-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	26.8	28.7	7.1	37.4	55.6

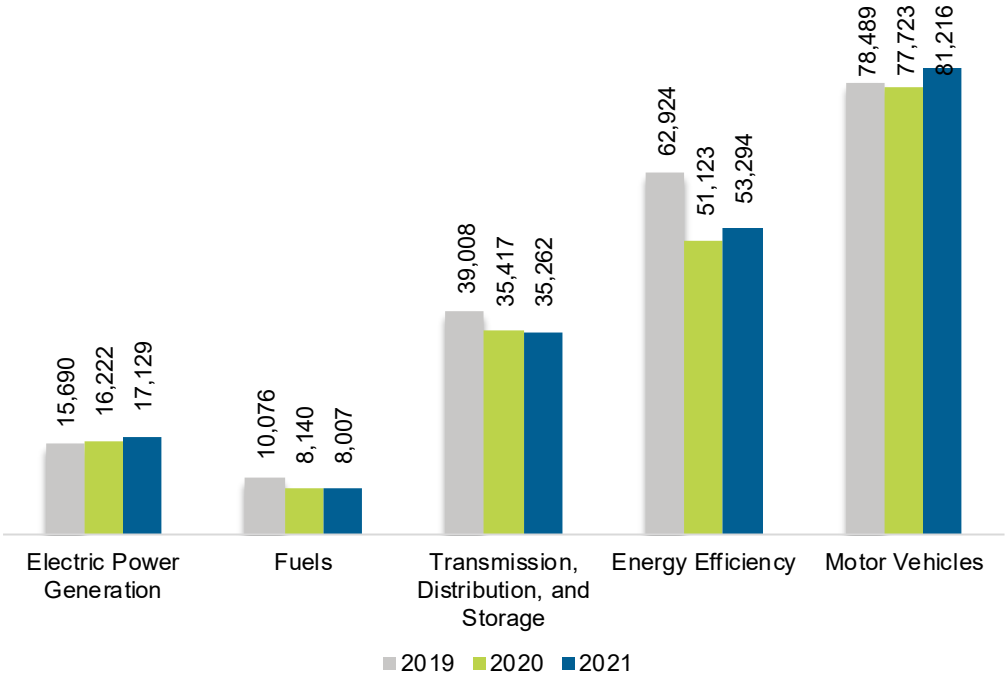
Georgia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Georgia had 194,908 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 2.5% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 17,129 are in electric power generation; 8,007 in fuels; 35,262 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 53,294 in energy efficiency; and 81,216 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 6,282 jobs, or 3.3%. The energy sector in Georgia represents 4.4% of total state employment.

Figure GA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

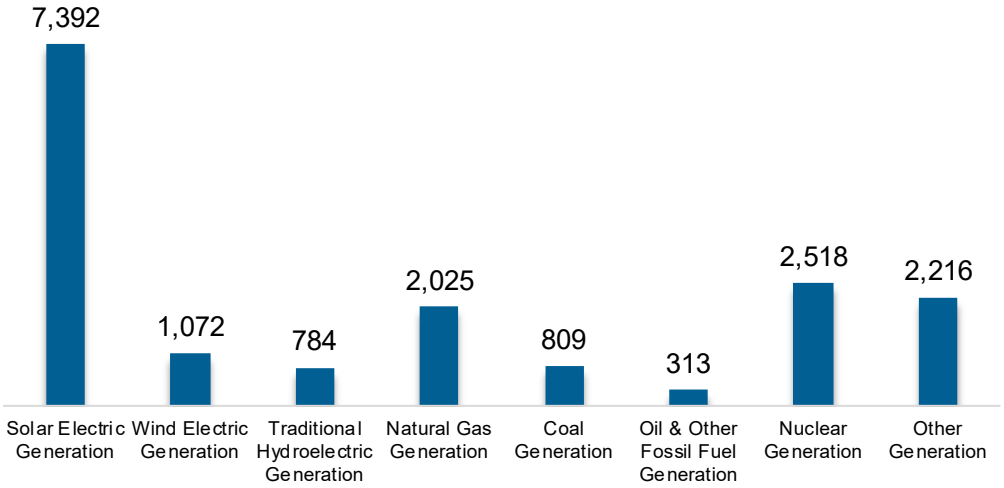


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

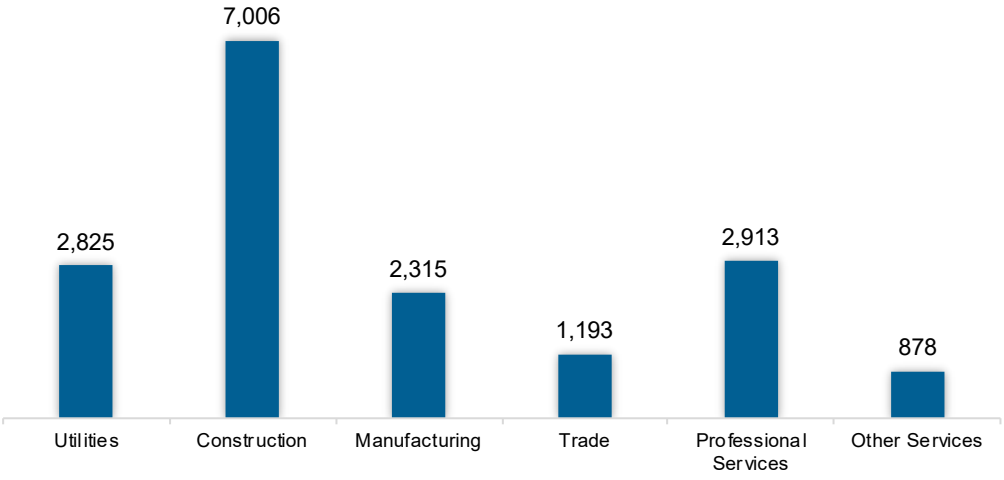
The electric power generation sector employed 17,129 workers in Georgia, 2% of the national electricity total, and added 907 jobs over the past year (5.6%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 40.9% of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 17.0%.

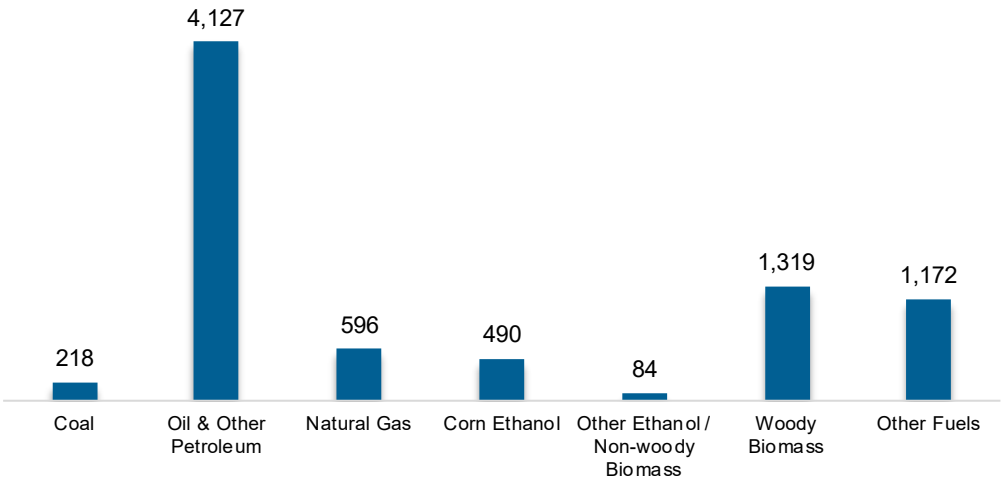
Figure GA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

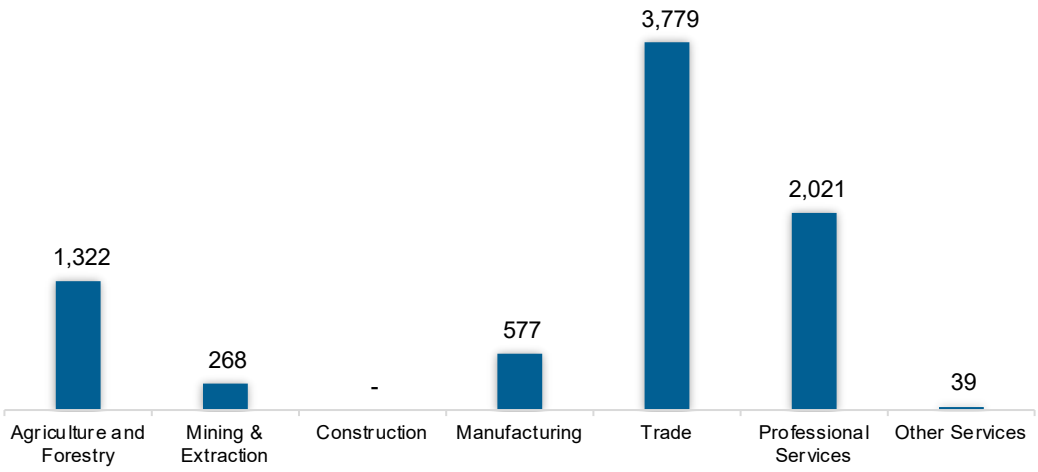
The fuel sector employed 8,007 workers in Georgia, 0.9% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 133 jobs and decreased 1.6% in the past year.

Figure GA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 47.2% of fuels jobs in Georgia.

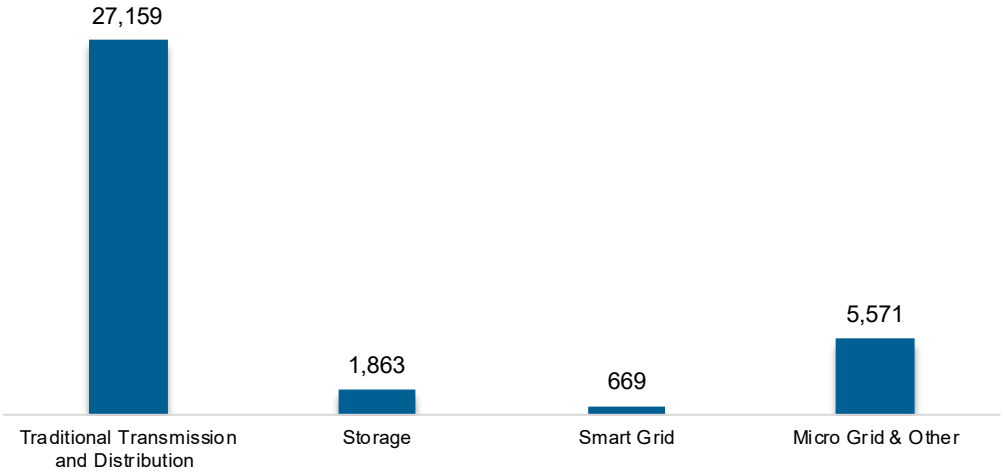
Figure GA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

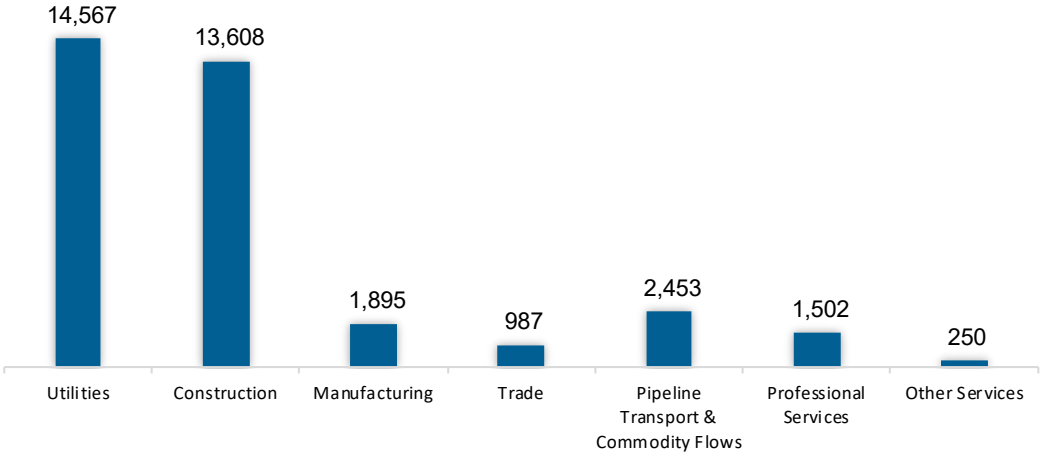
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 35,262 workers in Georgia, 0.9% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 155 jobs and decreased 0.4% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Georgia, accounting for 41.3% of the sector's jobs statewide.

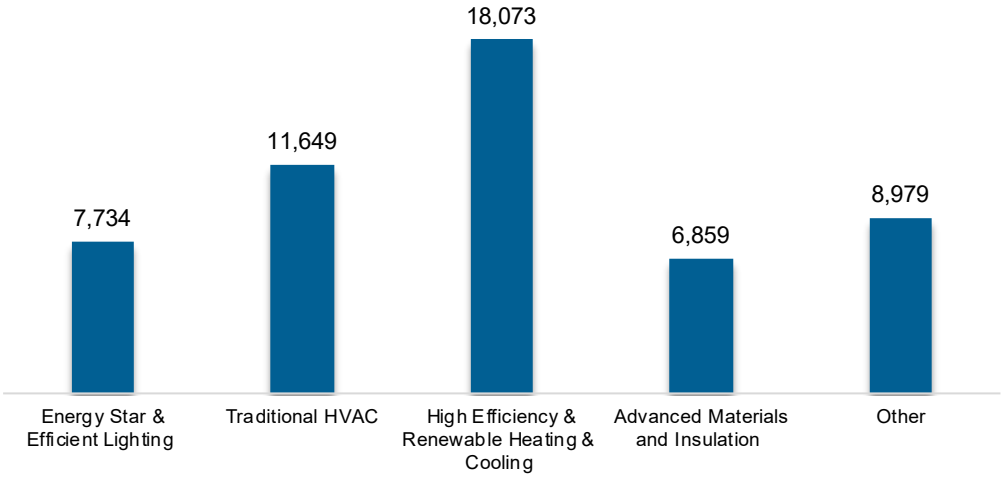
Figure GA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

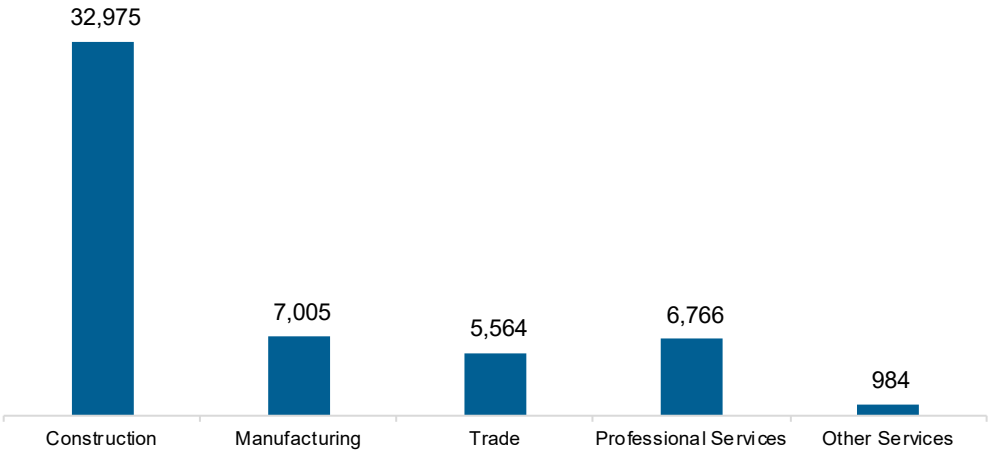
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 53,294 workers in Georgia, 2.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 2,171 jobs and increased 4.2% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

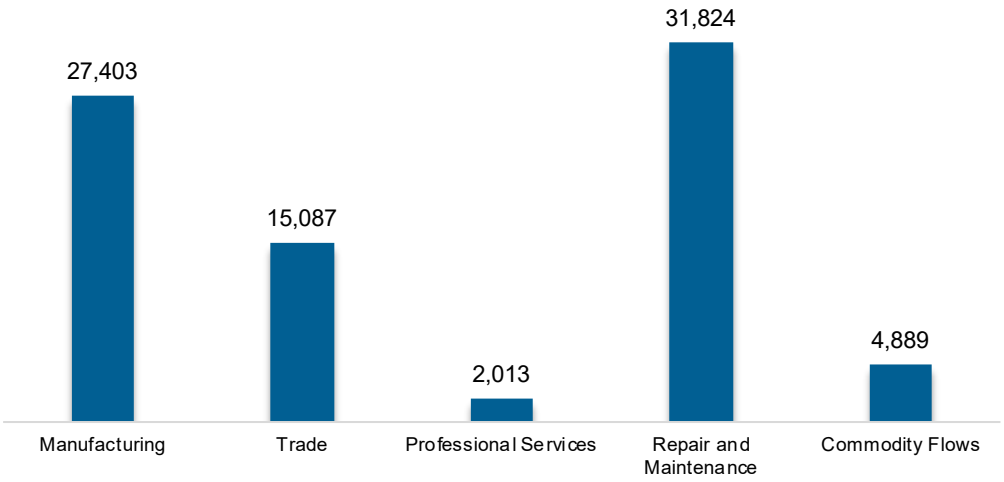
Figure GA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 81,216 workers in Georgia, 3.2% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 3,493 jobs and increased 4.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure GA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table GA-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	1.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.7	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.0	1.7
Fuels	1.6	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.7	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Georgia reported 60.0% overall hiring difficulty.

Table GA-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	28.4	31.6	8.4	31.7	60.0

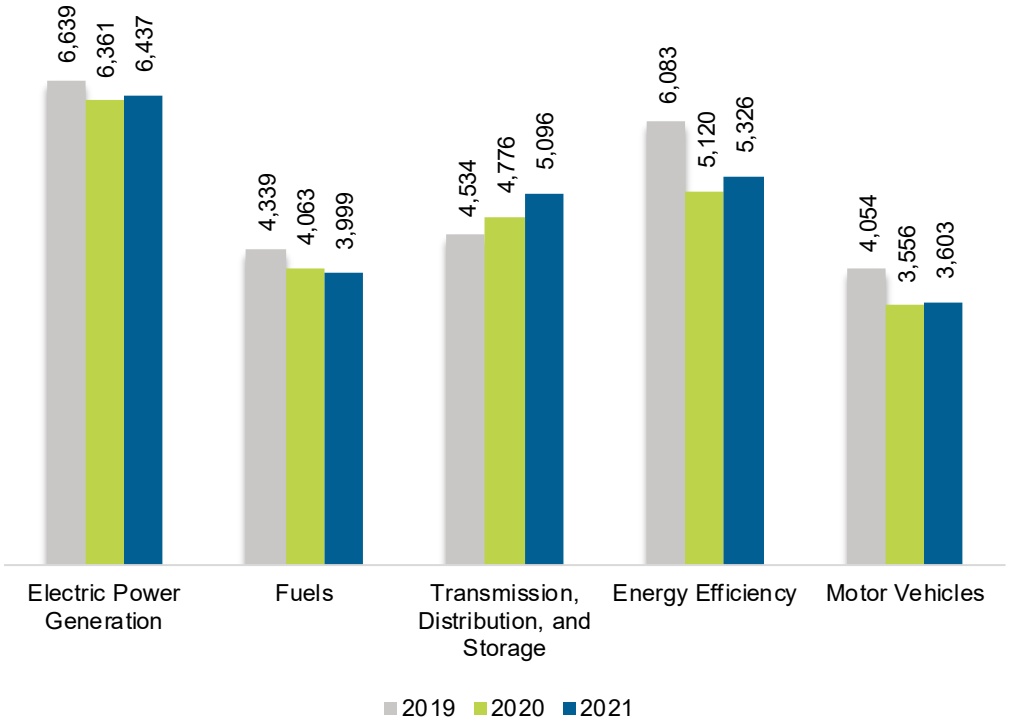
Hawaii

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Hawaii had 24,461 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 6,437 are in electric power generation; 3,999 in fuels; 5,096 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 5,326 in energy efficiency; and 3,603 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased 585 jobs, or 2.4%. The energy sector in Hawaii represents 4.2% of total state employment.

Figure HI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

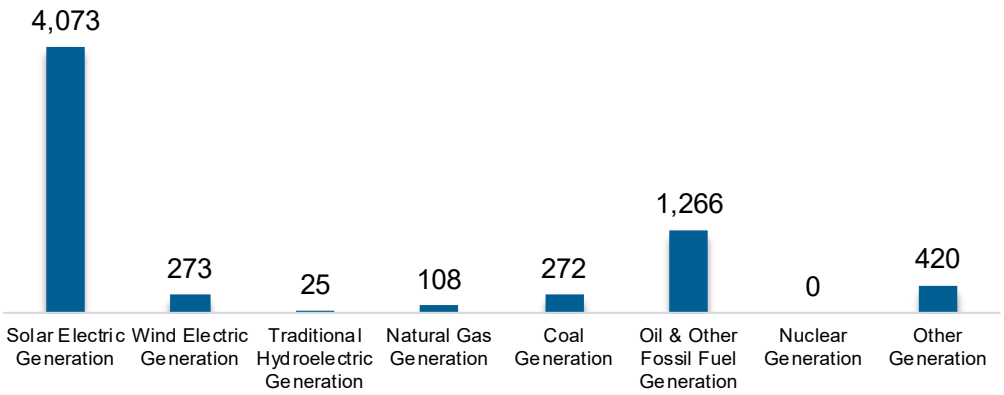


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

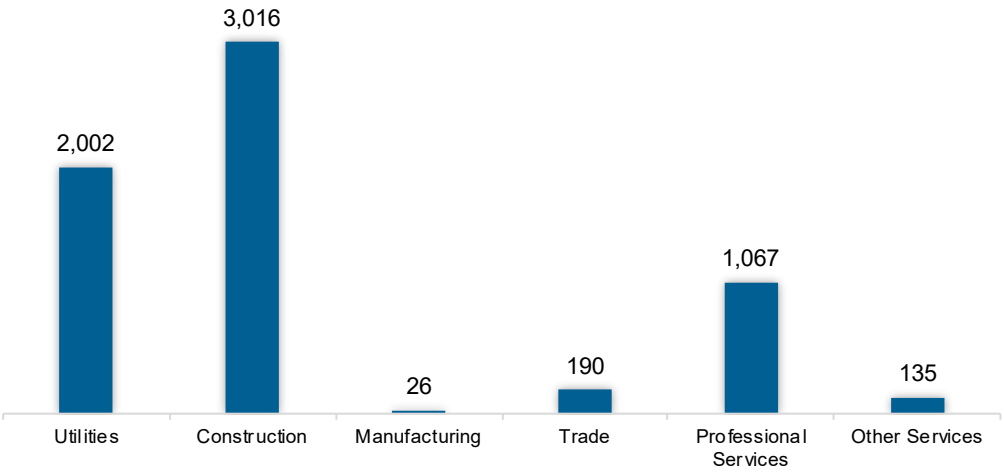
The electric power generation sector employed 6,437 workers in Hawaii, 0.8% of the national electricity total, and added 76 jobs over the past year (1.2%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 46.9% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 31.1%.

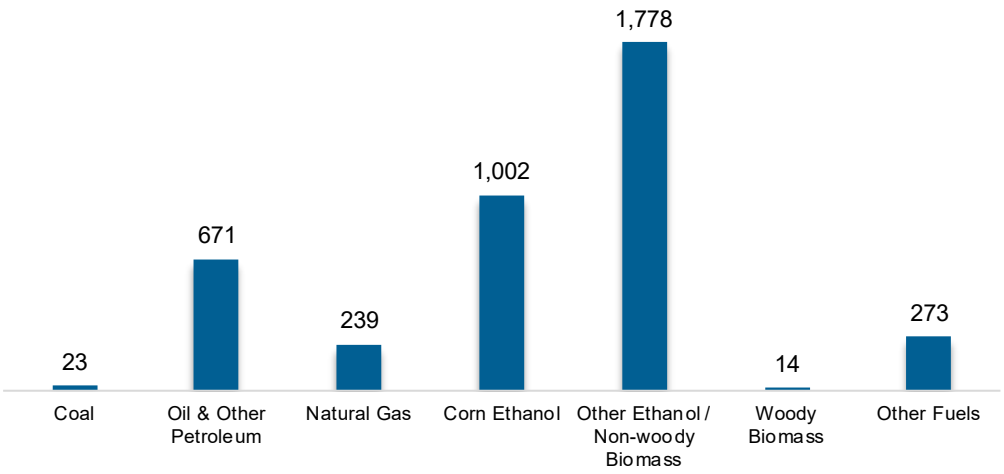
Figure HI-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

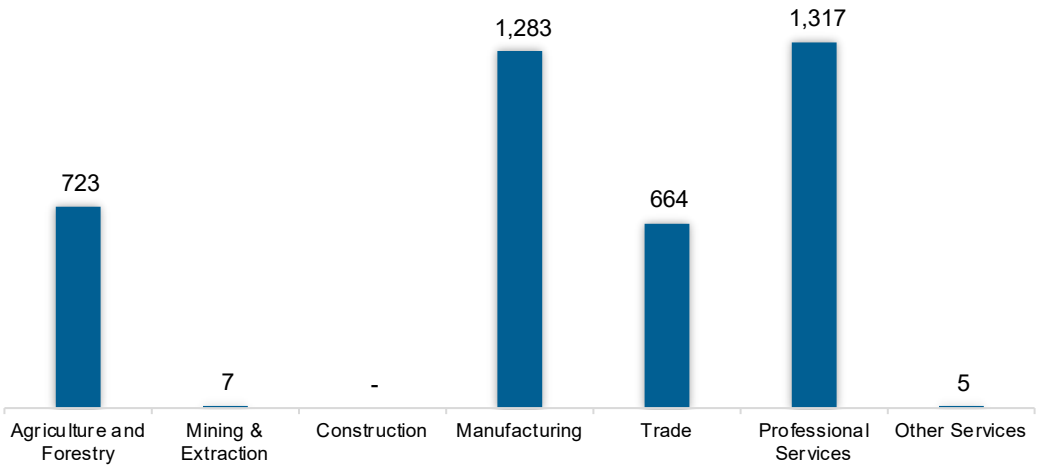
The fuel sector employed 3,999 workers in Hawaii, 0.4% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 64 jobs and decreased 1.6% in the past year.

Figure HI-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 32.9% of fuel jobs in Hawaii.

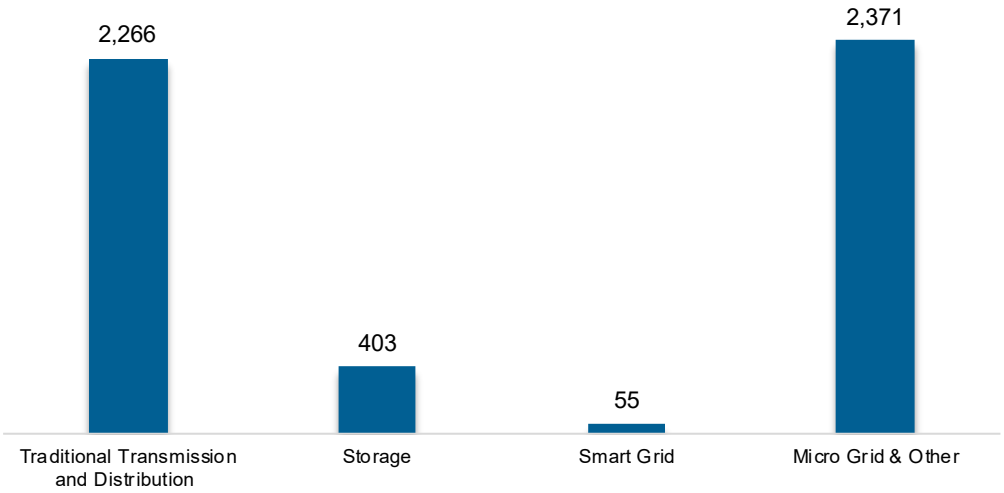
Figure HI-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

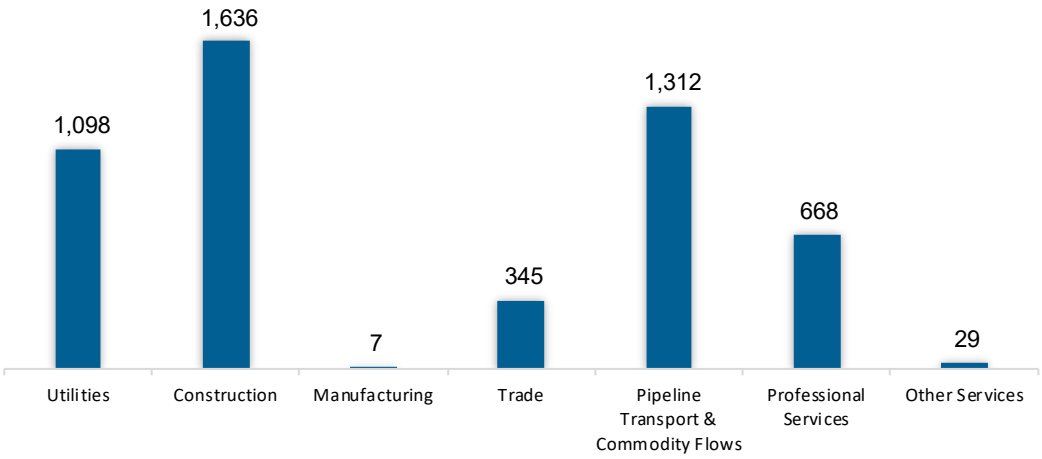
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 5,096 workers in Hawaii, 0.4% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 320 jobs and increased 6.7% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Hawaii, accounting for 32.1% of the sector's jobs statewide.

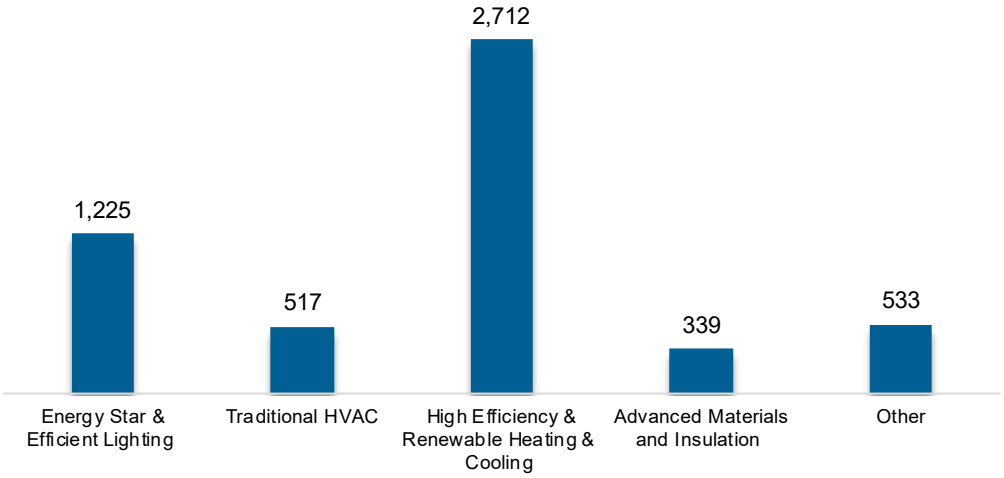
Figure HI-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

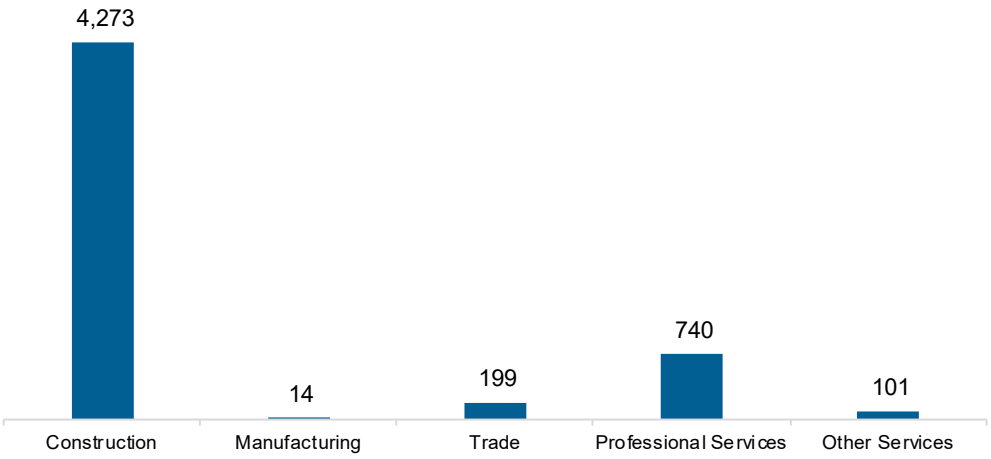
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 5,326 workers in Hawaii, 0.2% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 205 jobs and increased 4% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

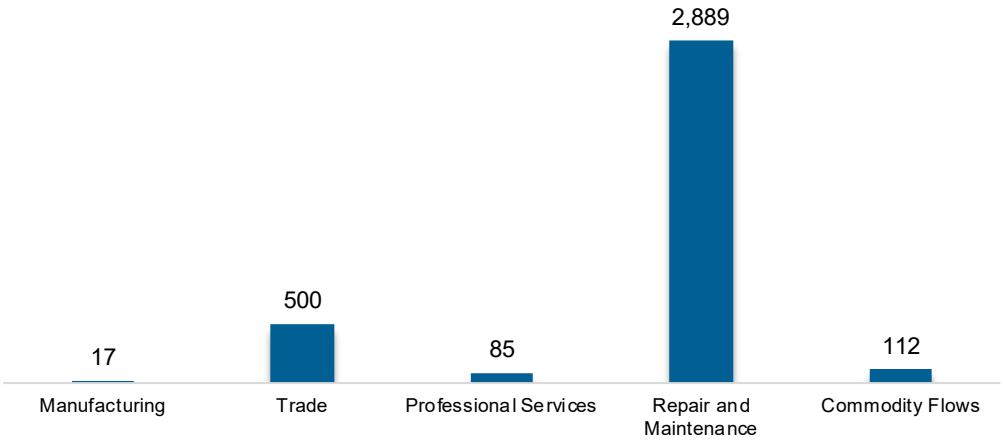
Figure HI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 3,603 workers in Hawaii, 0.1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 48 jobs and increased 1.3% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure HI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table HI-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	1.1	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.6	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.9	1.7
Fuels	1.5	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.6	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Hawaii reported 63.7% overall hiring difficulty.

Table HI-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	30.3	33.4	5.2	31.1	63.7

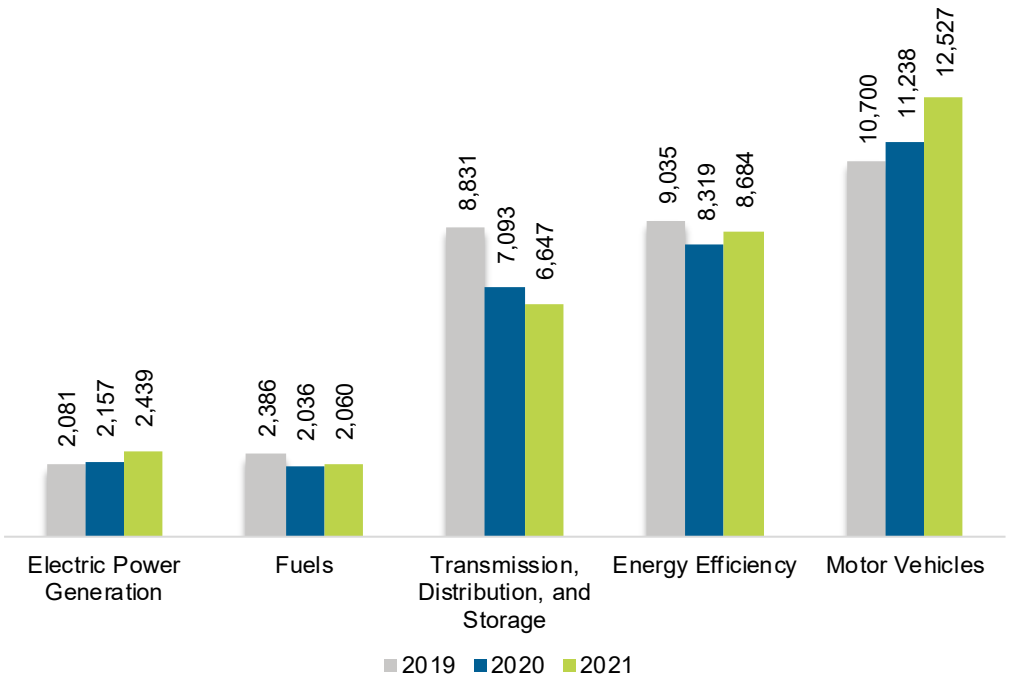
Idaho

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Idaho had 32,356 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.4% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 2,439 are in electric power generation; 2,060 in fuels; 6,647 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 8,684 in energy efficiency; and 12,527 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased 1,513 jobs, or 4.9%. The energy sector in Idaho represents 4.1% of total state employment.

Figure ID-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

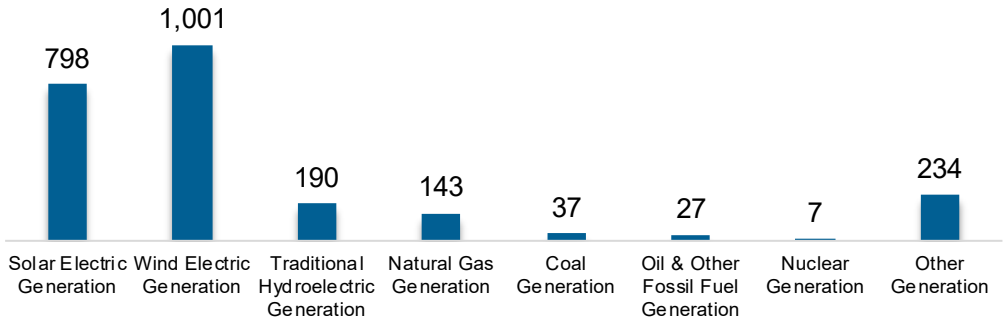


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

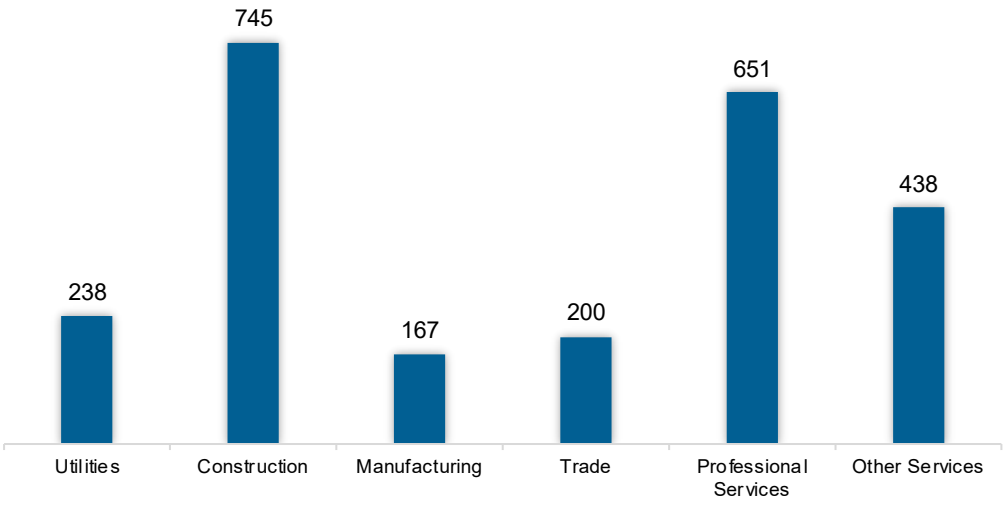
The electric power generation sector employed 2,439 workers in Idaho, 0.3% of the national electricity total, and added 282 jobs over the past year (13.1%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 30.5% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 26.7%.

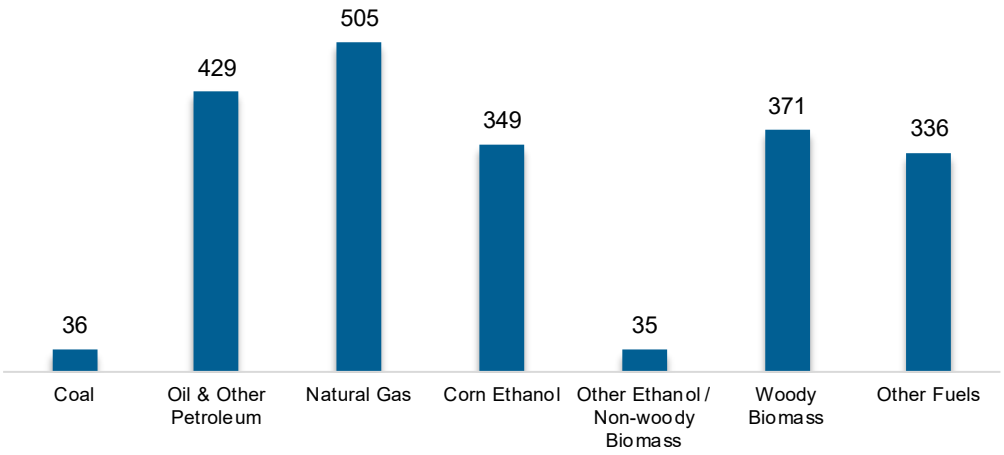
Figure ID-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

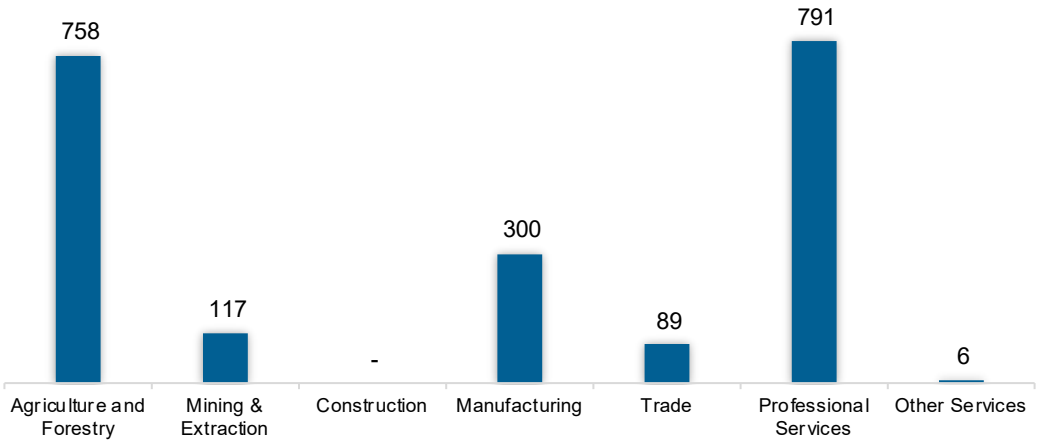
The fuel sector employed 2,060 workers in Idaho, 0.2% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 24 jobs and increased 1.2% in the past year.

Figure ID-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 38.4% of fuel jobs in Idaho.

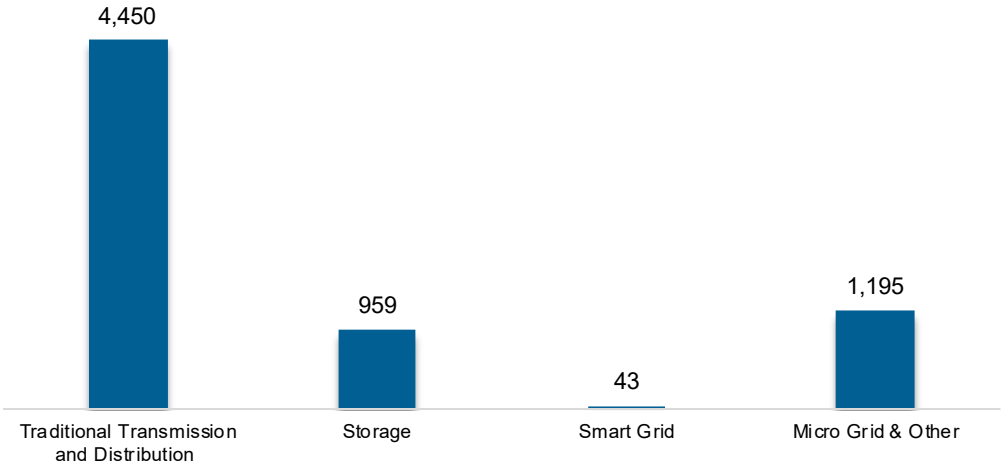
Figure ID-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

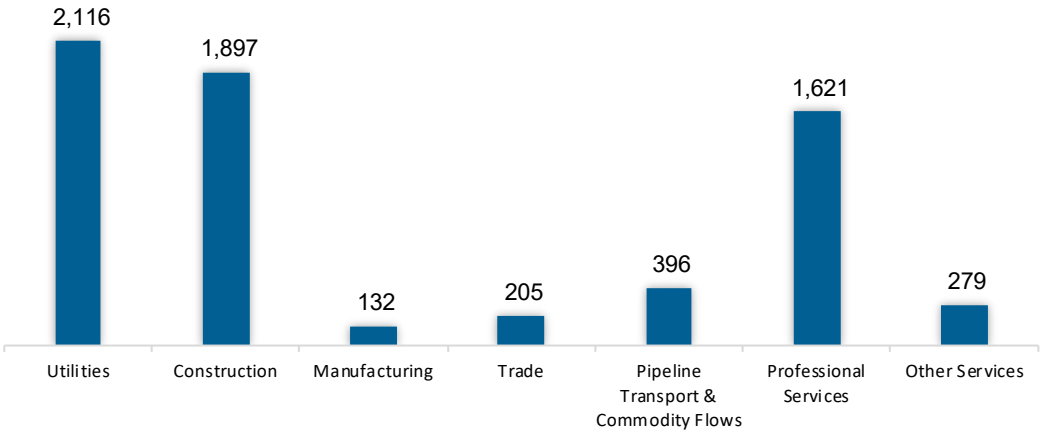
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 6,647 workers in Idaho, 0.2% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 447 jobs and decreased 6.3% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Idaho, accounting for 31.8% of the sector's jobs statewide.

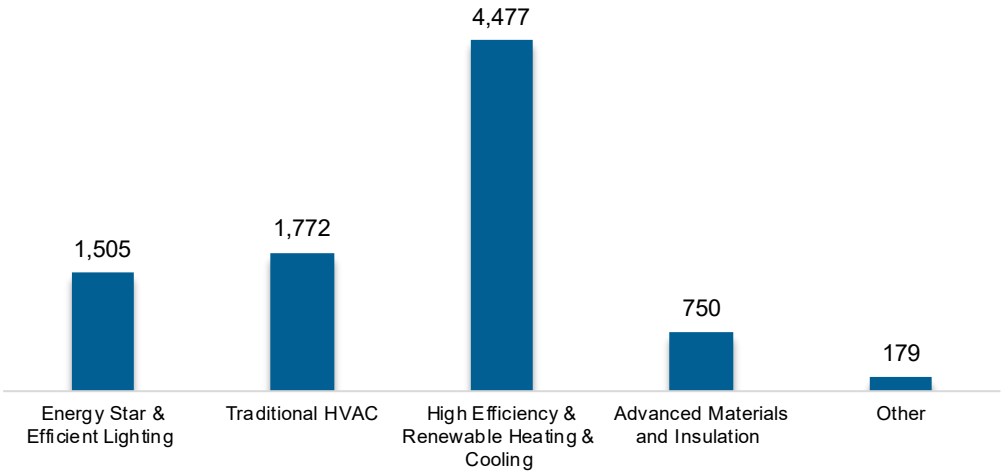
Figure ID-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

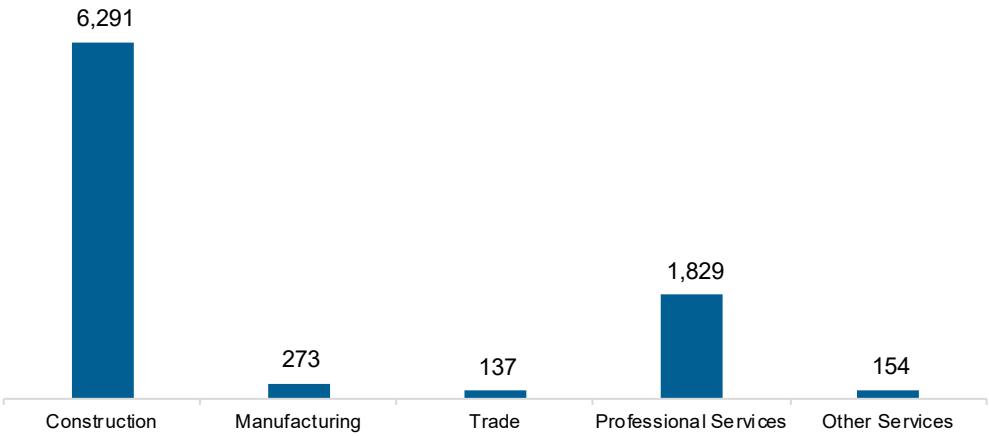
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 8,684 workers in Idaho, 0.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 365 jobs and increased 4.4% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

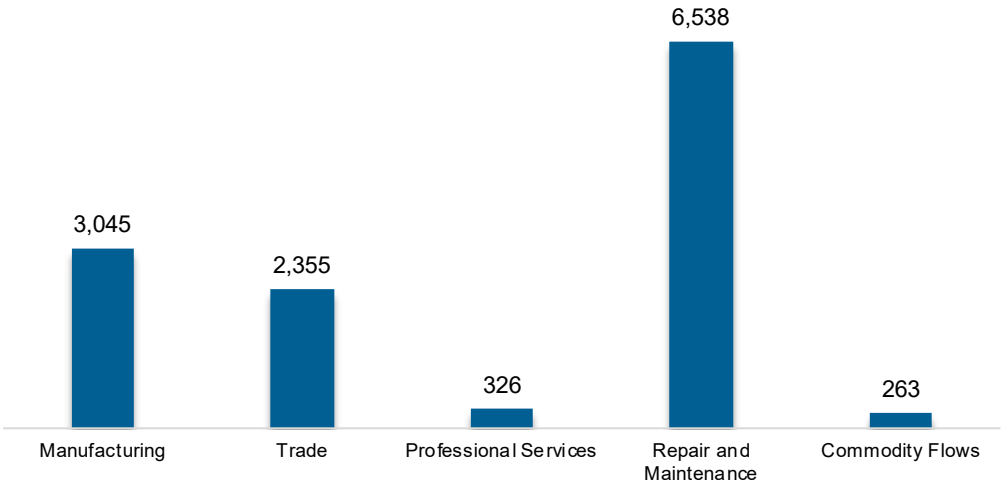
Figure ID-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 12,527 workers in Idaho, 0.5% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,288 jobs and increased 11.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure ID-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table ID-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	-0.4	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	-0.9	1.1
Energy Efficiency	-0.6	1.7
Fuels	0.0	3.0
Motor Vehicles	0.1	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Idaho reported 50.9% overall hiring difficulty.

Table ID-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	25.3	25.7	10.8	38.3	50.9

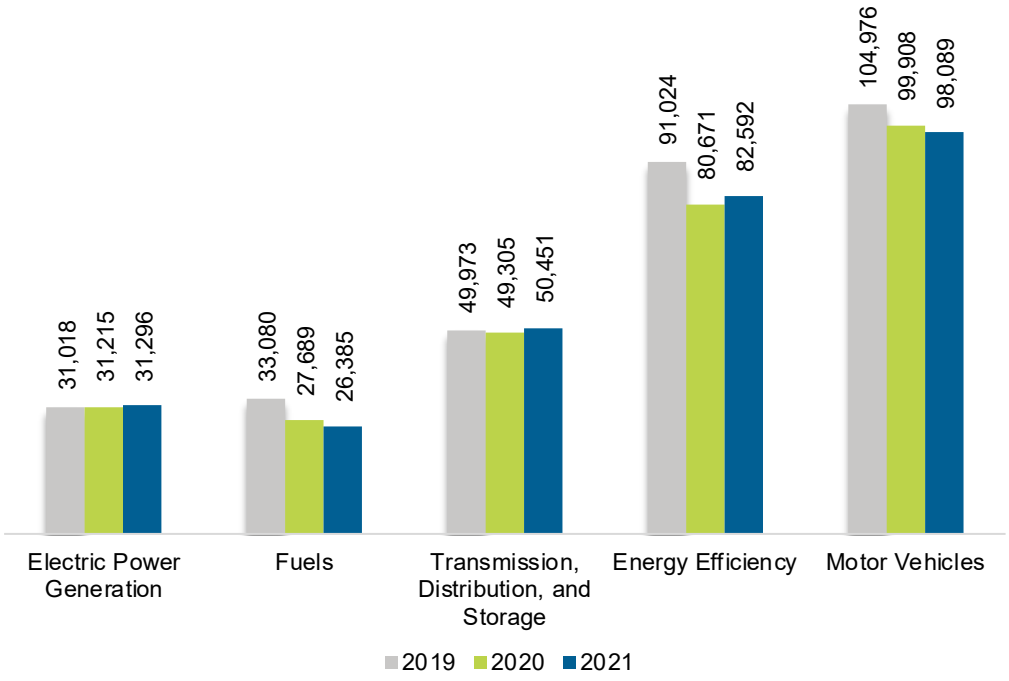
Illinois

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Illinois had 288,814 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 3.7% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 31,296 are in electric power generation; 26,385 in fuels; 50,451 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 82,592 in energy efficiency; and 98,089 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased 26 jobs, effectively 0%. The energy sector in Illinois represents 5.1% of total state employment.

Figure IL-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

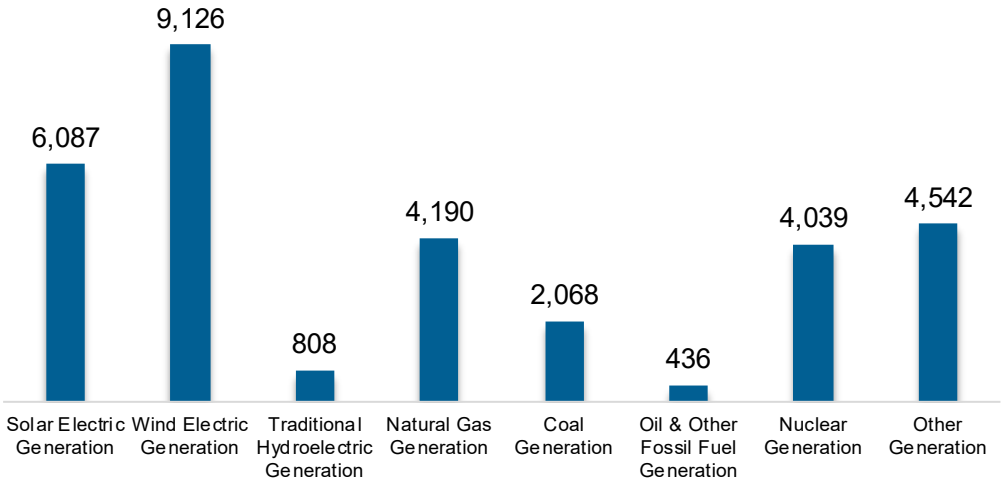


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

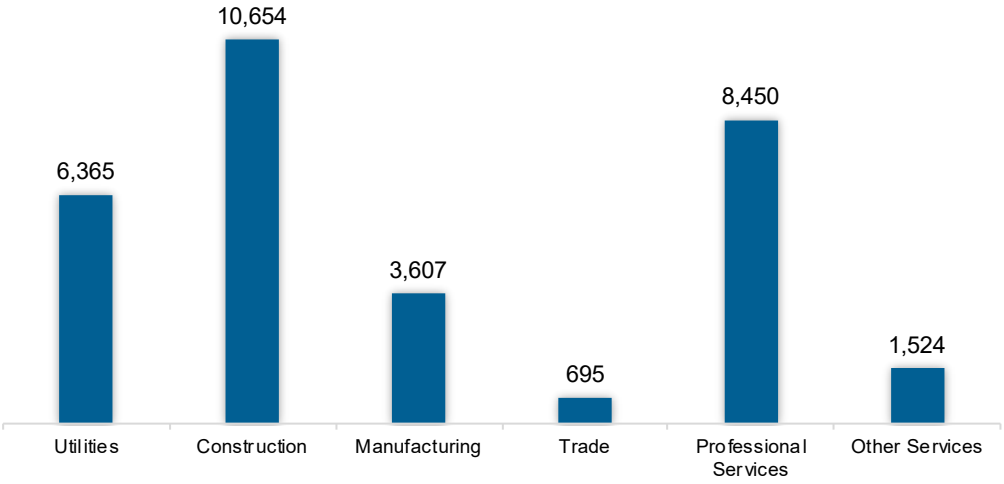
The electric power generation sector employed 31,296 workers in Illinois, 3.6% of the national electricity total, and added 81 jobs over the past year (0.3%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 34% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 27%.

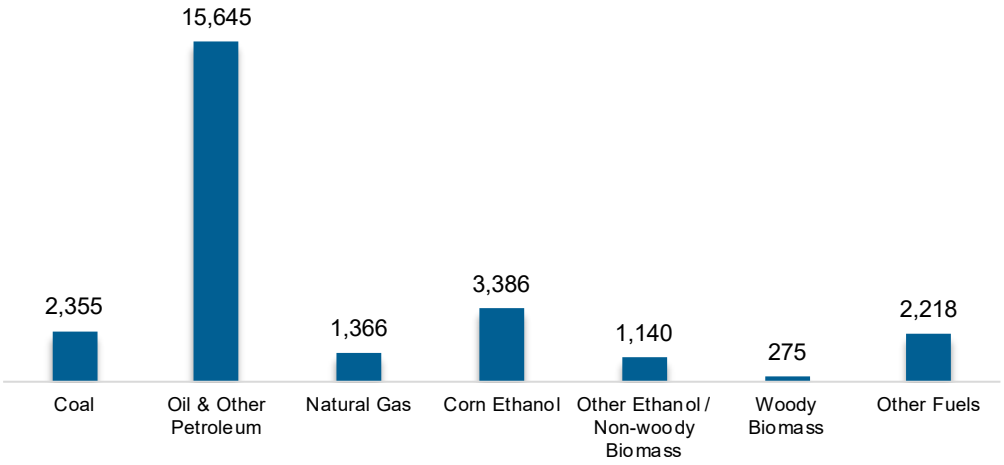
Figure IL-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

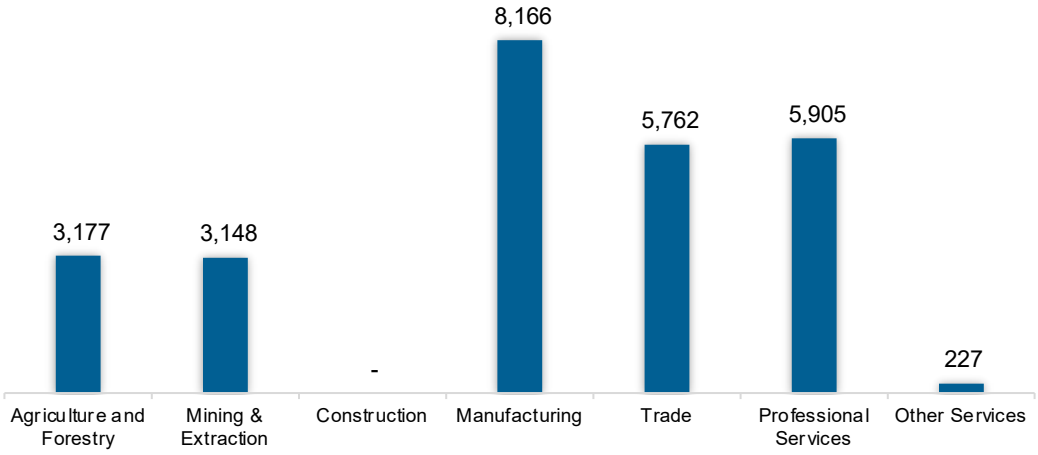
The fuel sector employed 26,385 workers in Illinois, 2.9% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 1,303 jobs and decreased 4.7% in the past year.

Figure IL-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 30.9% of fuels jobs in Illinois.

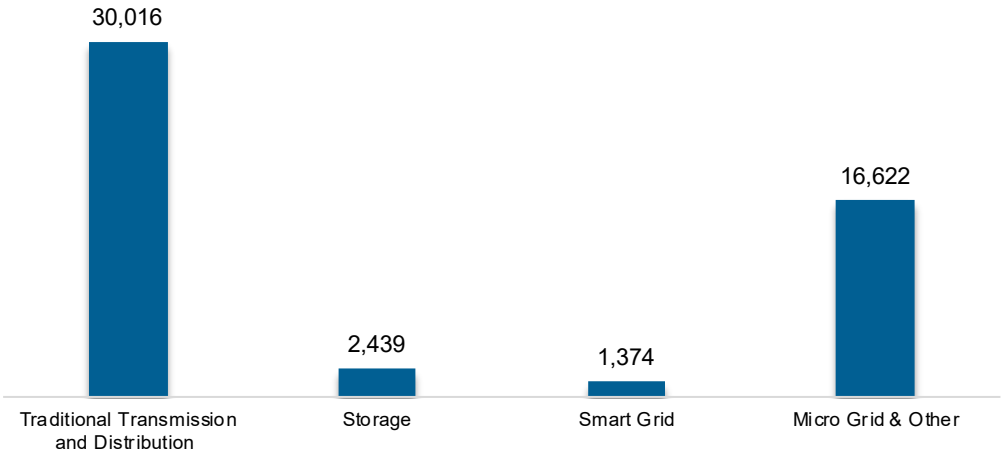
Figure IL-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

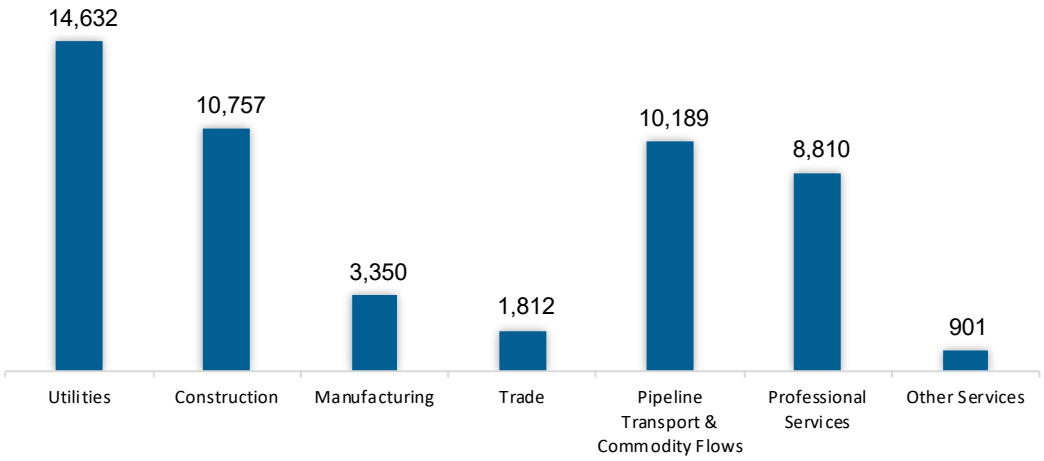
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 50,451 workers in Illinois, 2.9% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 1,146 jobs and increased 2.3% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Illinois, accounting for 29% of the sector's jobs statewide.

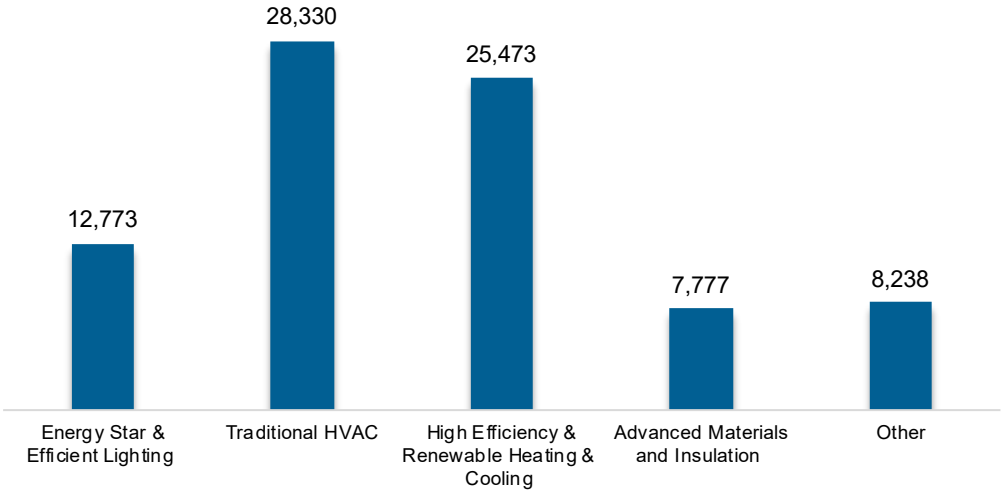
Figure IL-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

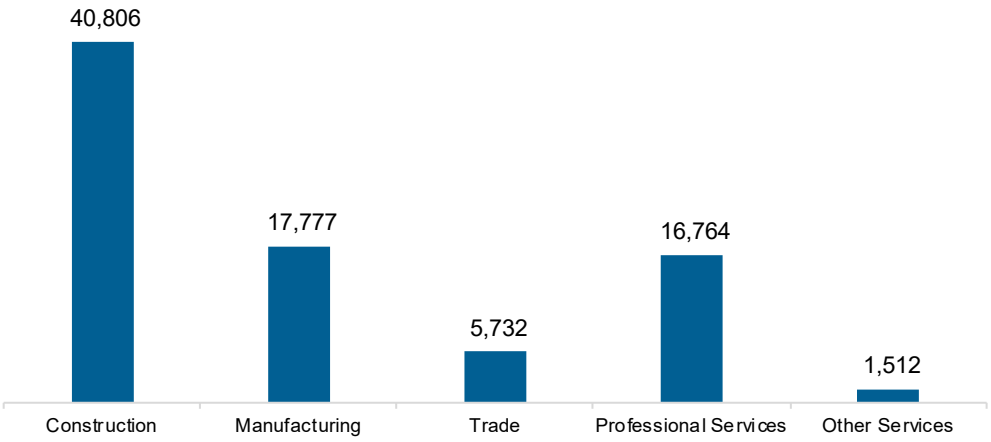
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 82,592 workers in Illinois, 3.8% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,921 jobs and increased 2.4% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

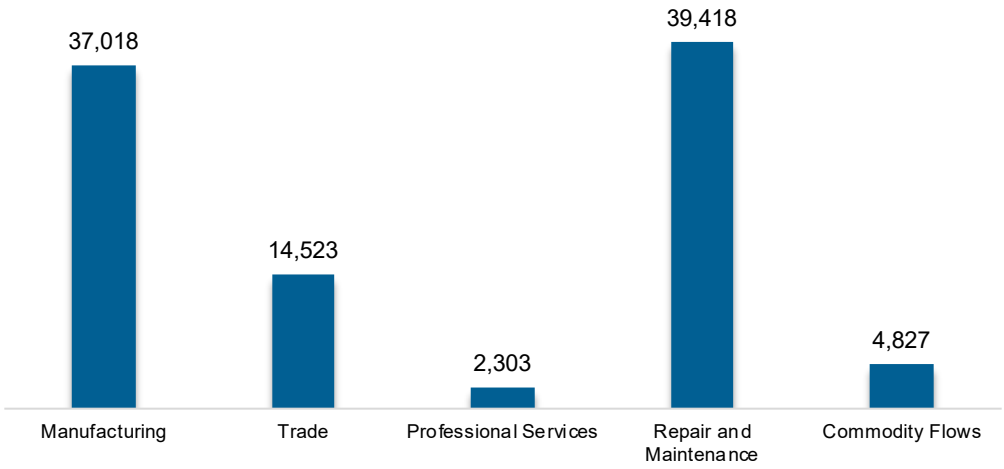
Figure IL-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 98,089 workers in Illinois, 3.8% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 1,819 jobs and decreased 1.8% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure IL-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table IL-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	2.5	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.0	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.3	1.7
Fuels	2.9	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.0	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Illinois reported 51.5% overall hiring difficulty.

Table IL-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	24.1	27.3	8.8	39.7	51.5

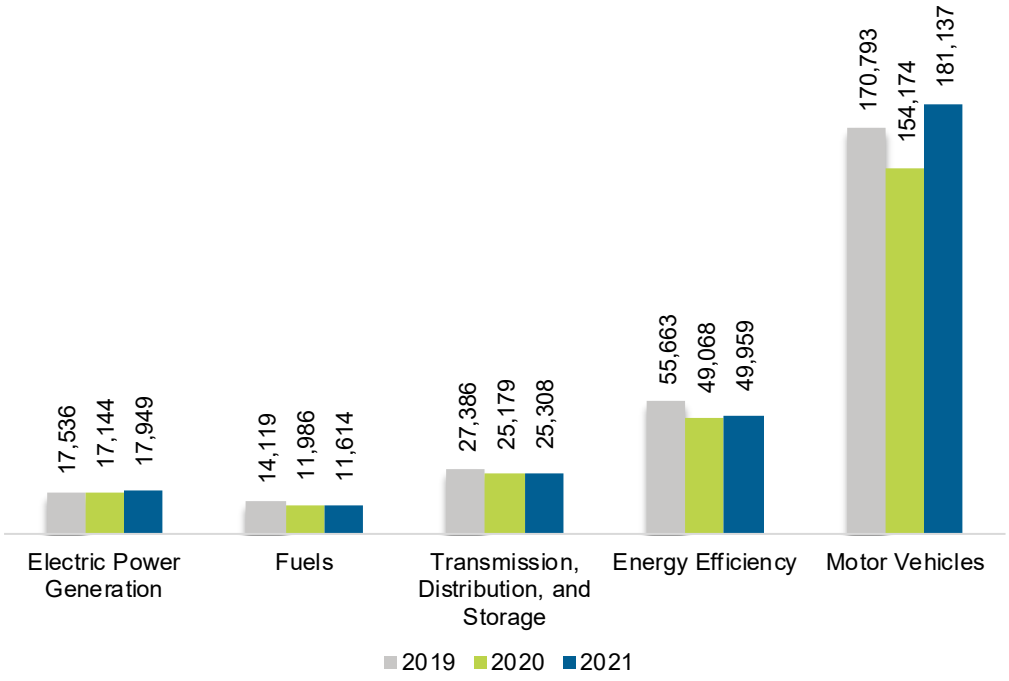
Indiana

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Indiana had 285,967 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 3.7% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 17,949 are in electric power generation; 11,614 in fuels; 25,308 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 49,959 in energy efficiency; and 181,137 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased 28,415 jobs, or 11%. The energy sector in Indiana represents 9.5% of total state employment.

Figure IN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

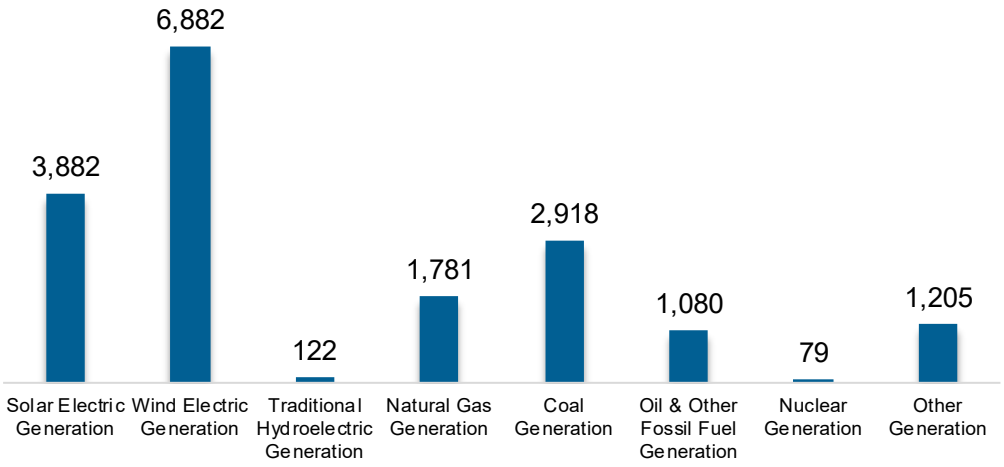


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

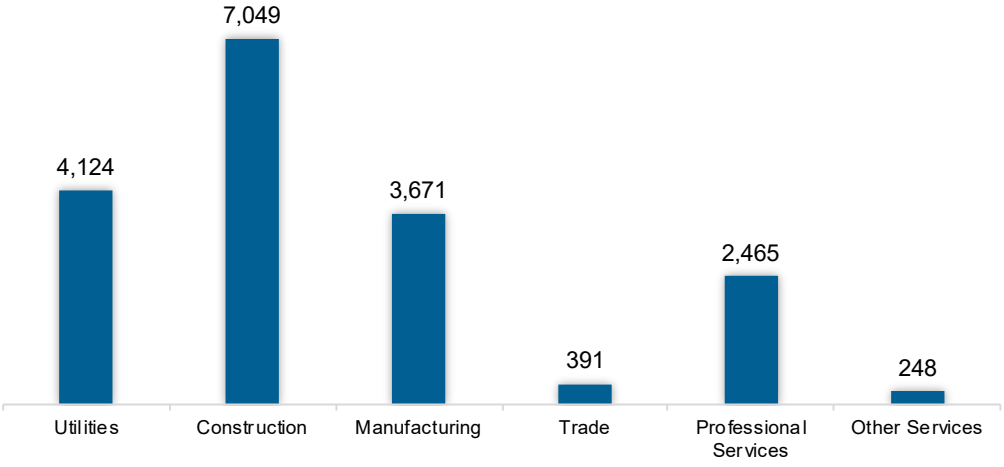
The electric power generation sector employed 17,949 workers in Indiana, 2.1% of the national electricity total, and added 804 jobs over the past year (4.7%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 39.3% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 23%.

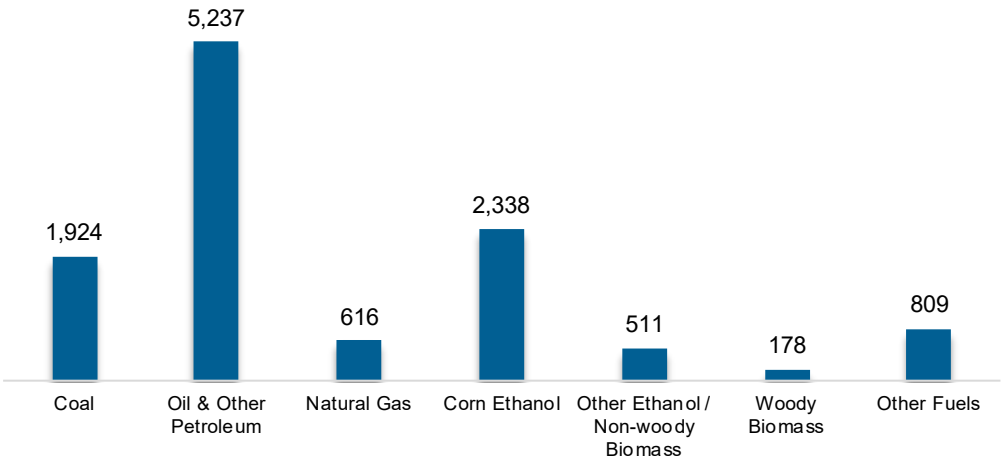
Figure IN-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

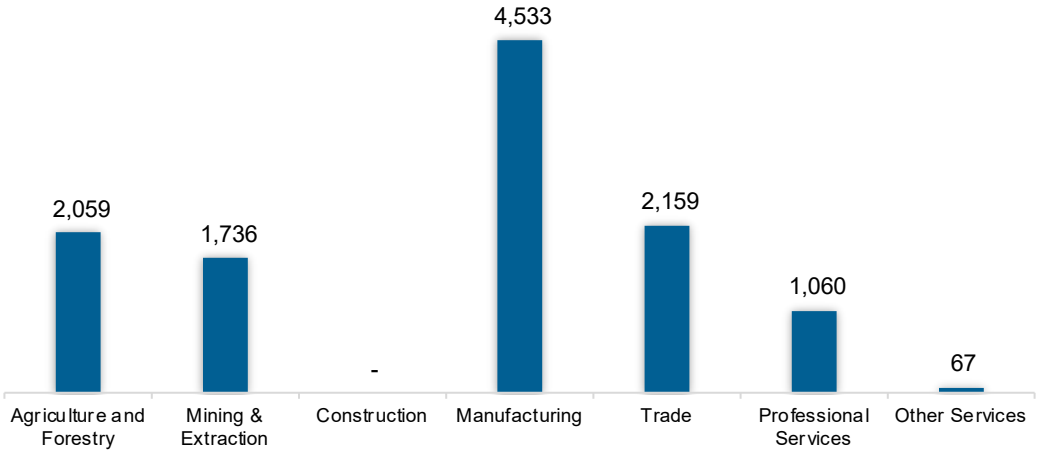
The fuel sector employed 11,614 workers in Indiana, 1.3% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 372 jobs and decreased 3.1% in the past year.

Figure IN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 39.0% of fuel jobs in Indiana.

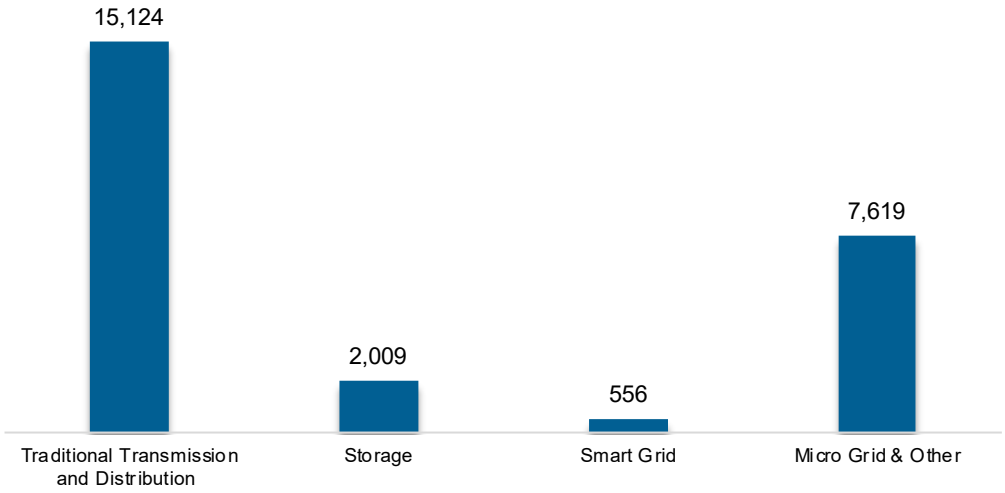
Figure IN-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

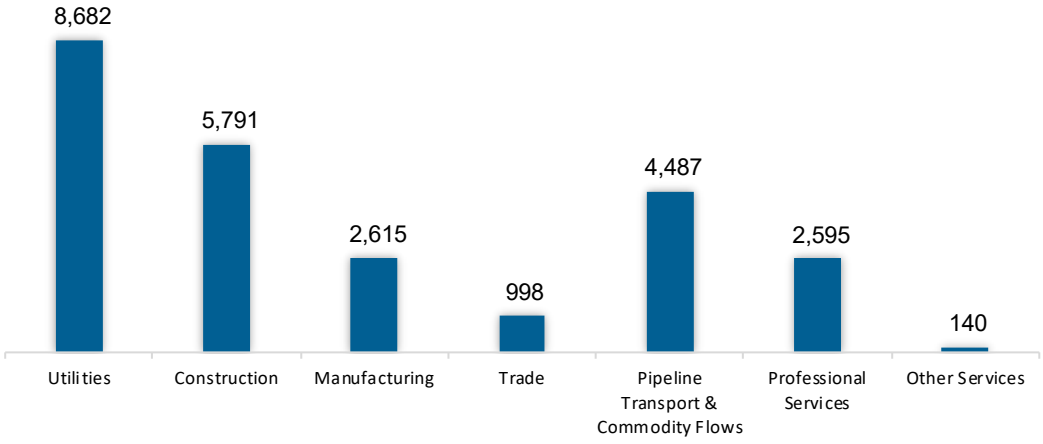
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 25,308 workers in Indiana, 1.3% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 129 jobs and increased 0.5% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Indiana, accounting for 34.3% of the sector's jobs statewide.

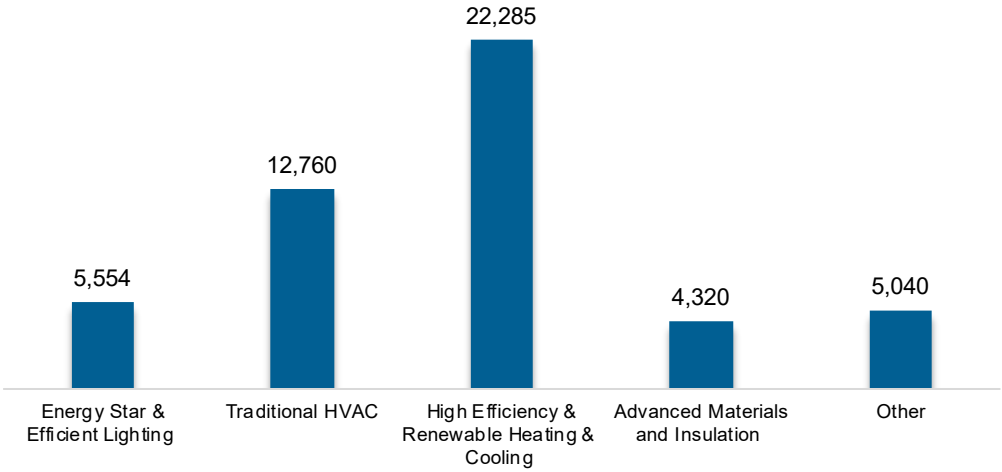
Figure IN-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

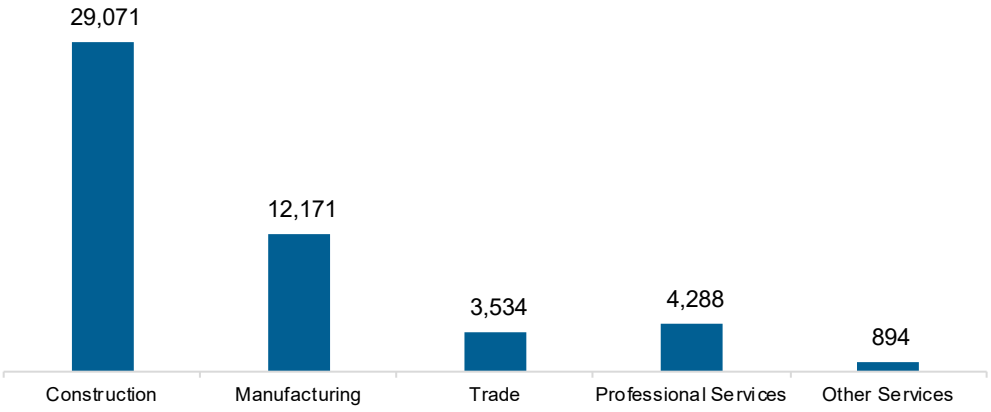
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 49,959 workers in Indiana, 2.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 891 jobs and increased 1.8% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

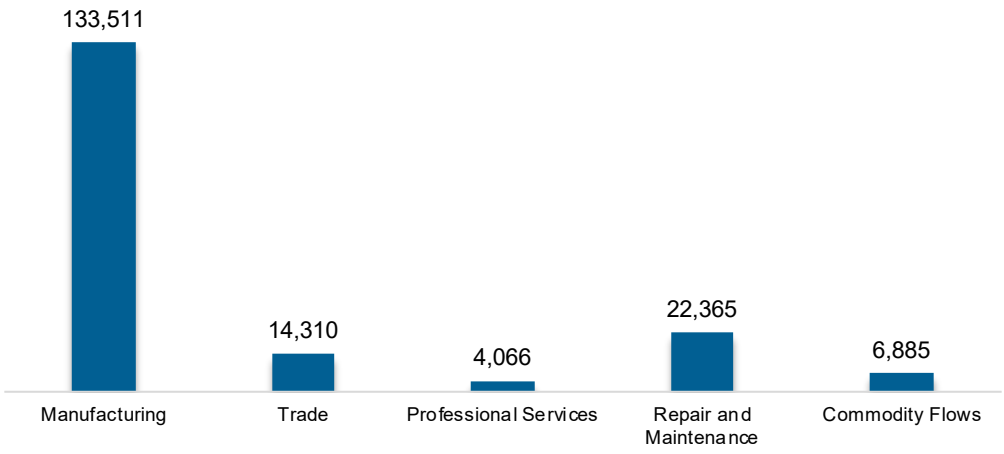
Figure IN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 181,137 workers in Indiana, 7.1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 26,963 jobs and increased 17.5% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure IN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table IN-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	2.7	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.1	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.4	1.7
Fuels	3.1	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.2	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Indiana reported 58.9% overall hiring difficulty.

Table IN-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	29.6	29.3	7.5	33.6	58.9

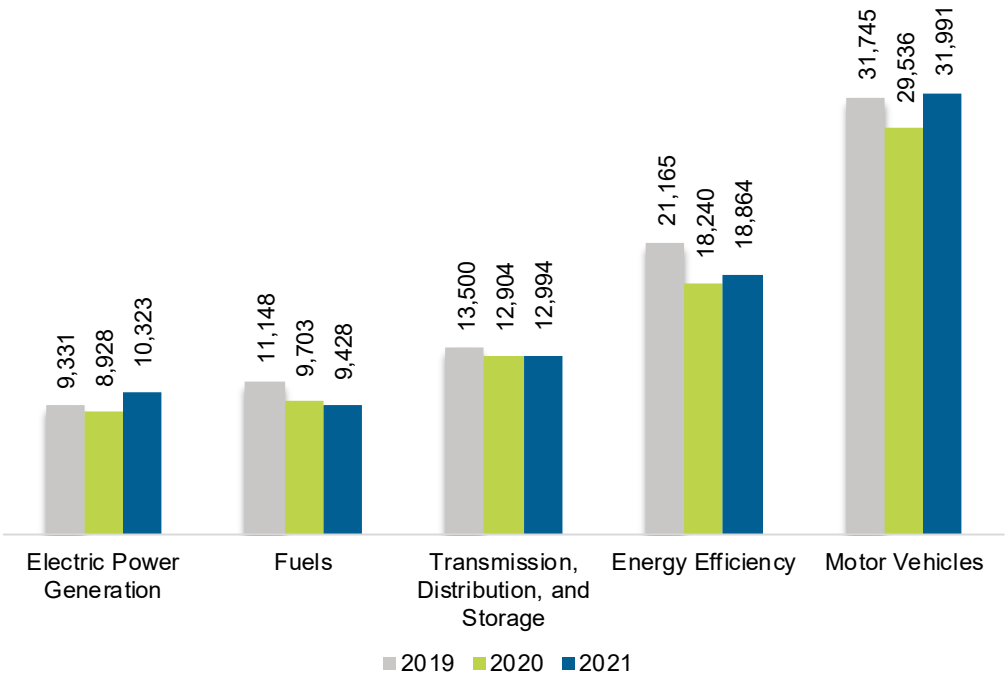
Iowa

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Iowa had 83,599 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.1% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 10,323 are in electric power generation; 9,428 in fuels; 12,994 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 18,864 in energy efficiency; and 31,991 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 4,287 jobs, or 5.4%. The energy sector in Iowa represents 5.6% of total state employment

Figure IA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

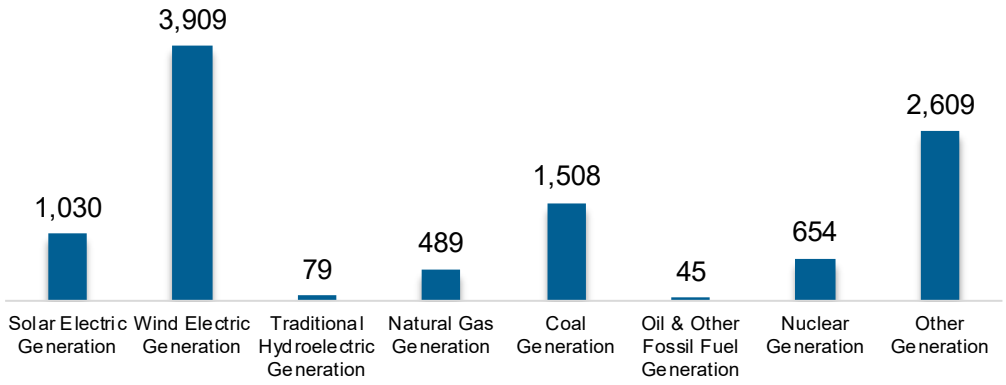


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

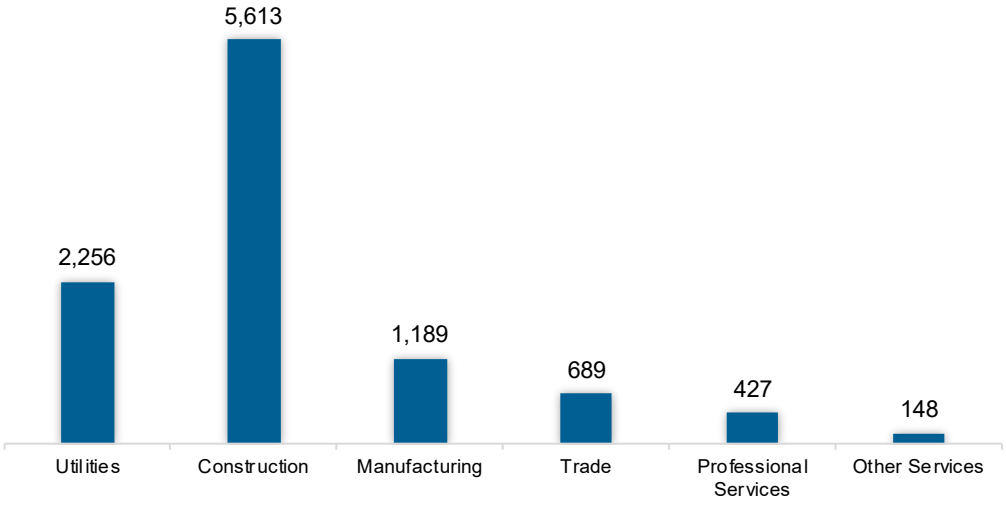
The electric power generation sector employed 10,323 workers in Iowa, 1.2% of the national electricity total, and added 1,394 jobs over the past year (15.6%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 54.4% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 21.9%.

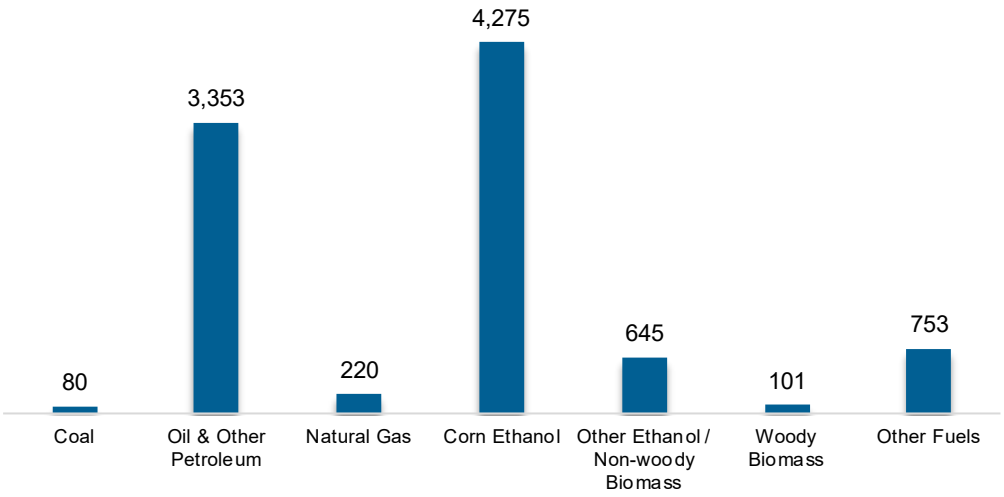
Figure IA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

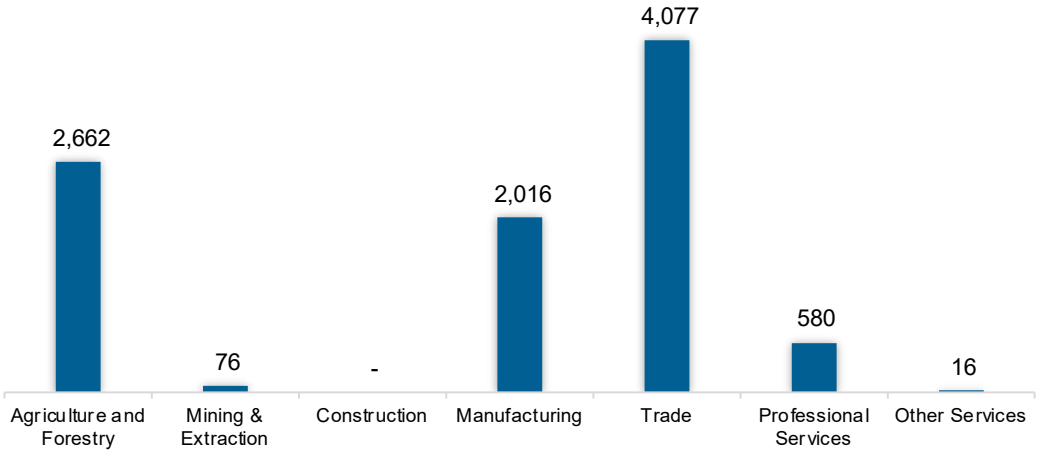
The fuel sector employed 9,428 workers in Iowa, 1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 275 jobs and decreased 2.8% in the past year.

Figure IA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 43.2% of fuels jobs in Iowa.

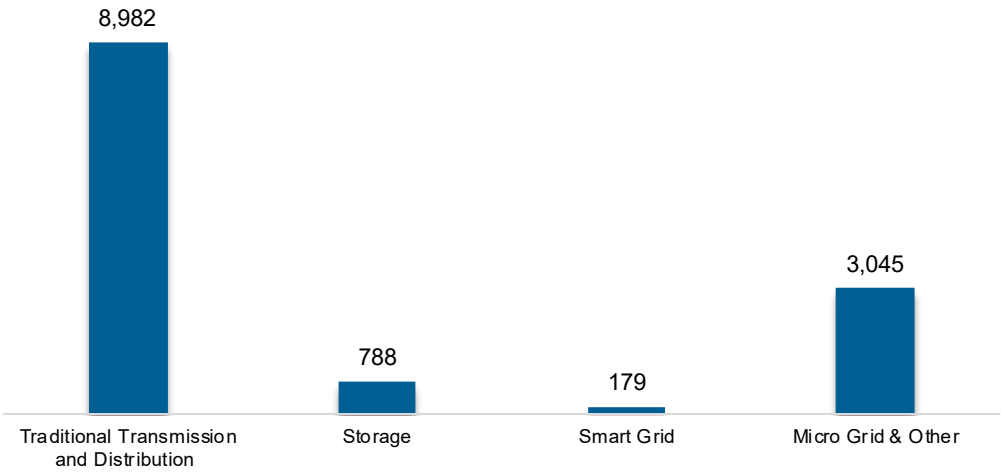
Figure IA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

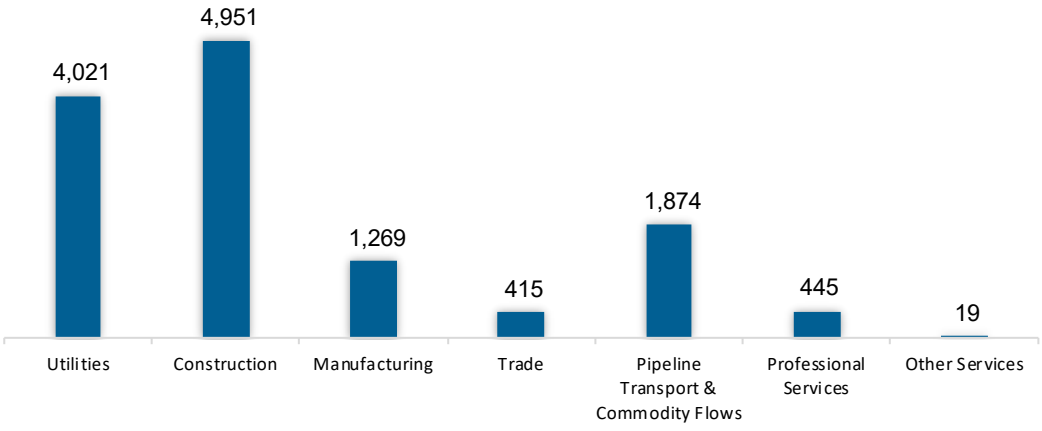
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 12,994 workers in Iowa, 1% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 90 jobs and increased 0.7% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Iowa, accounting for 38.1% of the sector's jobs statewide.

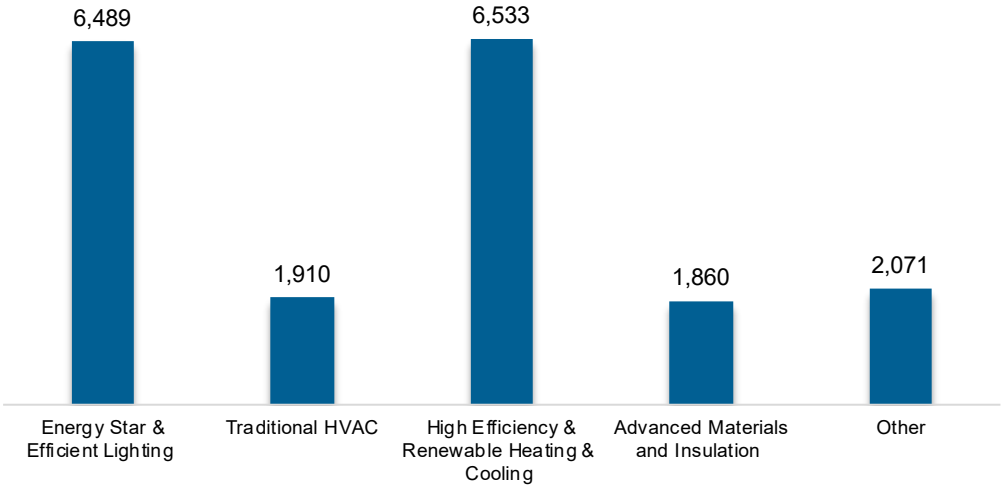
Figure IA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

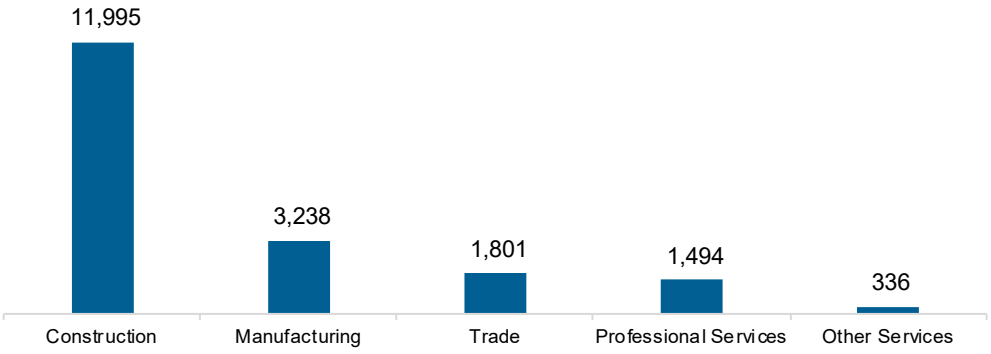
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 18,864 workers in Iowa, 0.9% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 624 jobs and increased 3.4% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

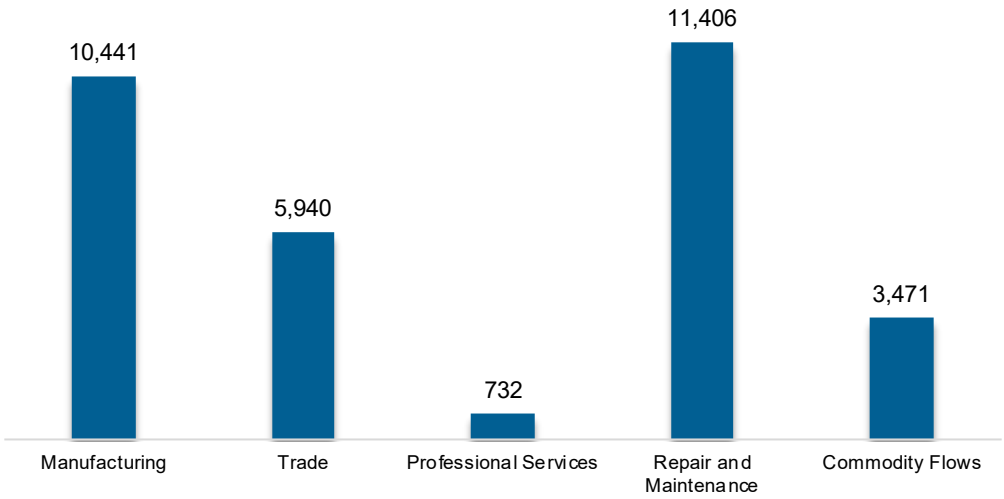
Figure IA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 31,991 workers in Iowa, 1.3% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 2,454 jobs and increased 8.3% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure IA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table IA-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	1.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.7	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.0	1.7
Fuels	1.6	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.7	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Iowa reported 52.0% overall hiring difficulty.

Table IA-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.6	28.4	10.2	37.7	52.0

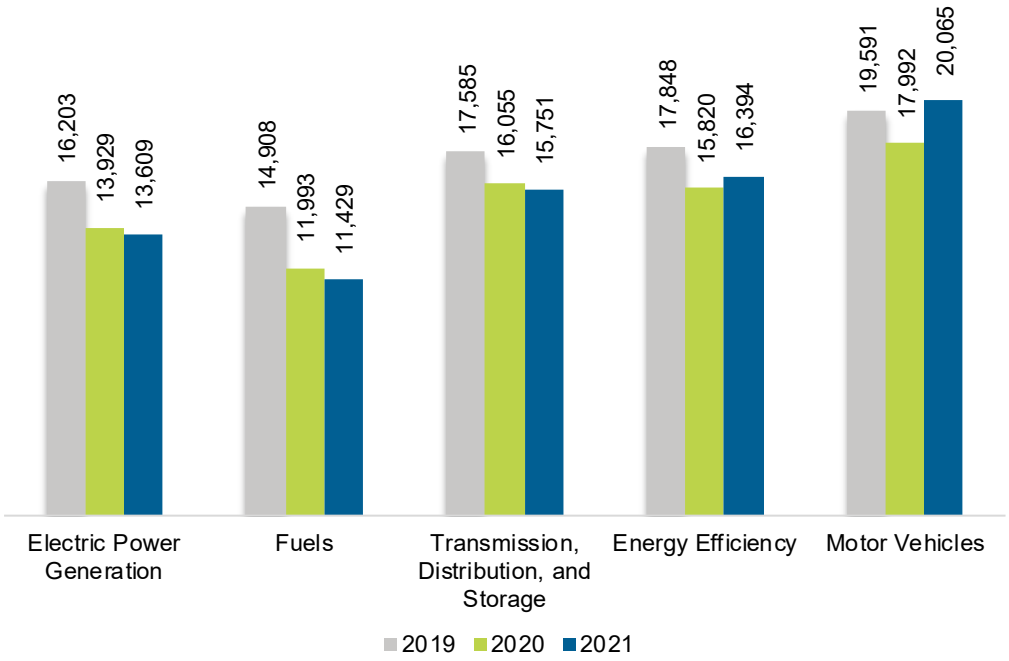
Kansas

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Kansas had 77,247 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 13,609 are in electric power generation; 11,429 in fuels; 15,751 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 16,394 in energy efficiency; and 20,065 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 1,459 jobs, or 1.9%. The energy sector in Kansas represents 5.7% of total state employment.

Figure KS-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

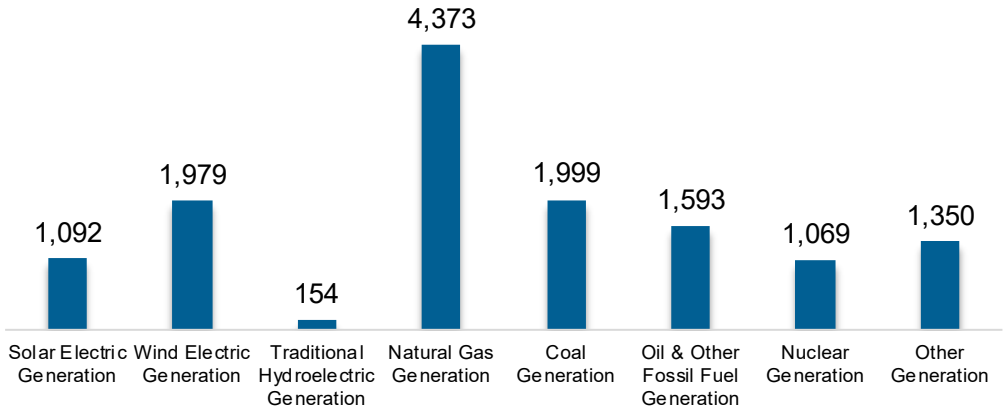


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

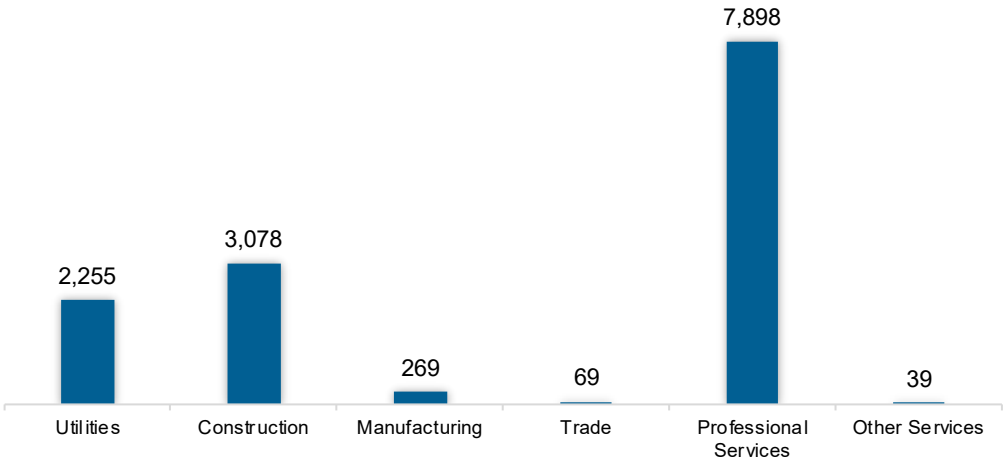
The electric power generation sector employed 13,609 workers in Kansas, 1.6% of the national electricity total, and lost 320 jobs over the past year (-2.3%).

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



Professional and business services work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 58% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 22.6%.

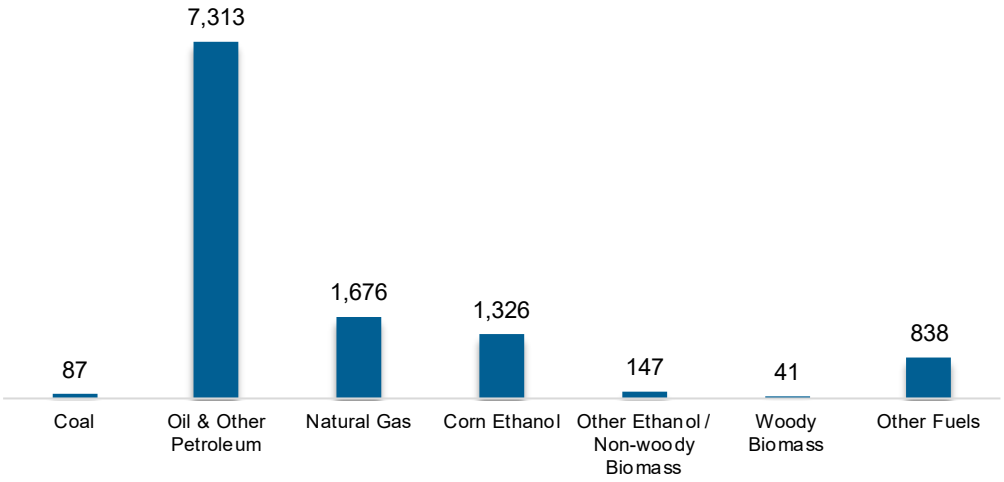
Figure KS-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

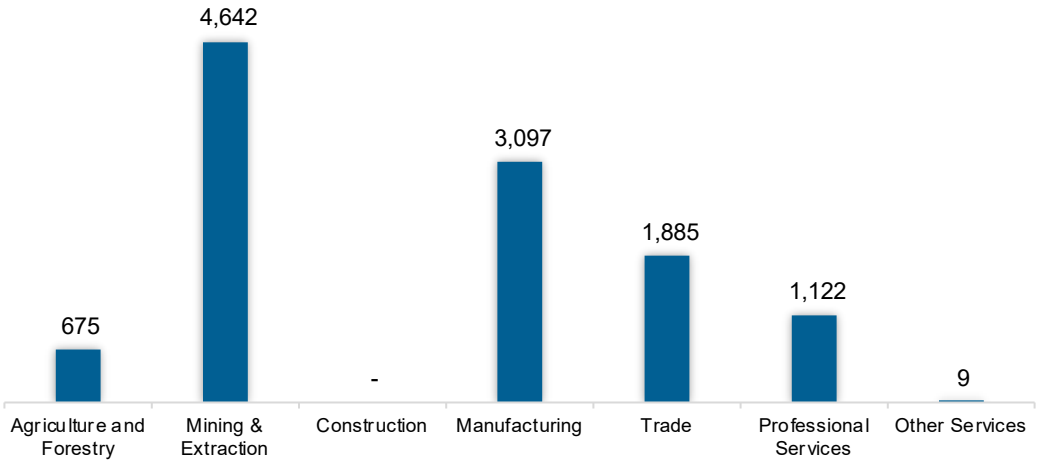
The fuel sector employed 11,429 workers in Kansas, 1.3% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 564 jobs and decreased 4.7% in the past year.

Figure KS-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 40.6% of fuel jobs in Kansas.

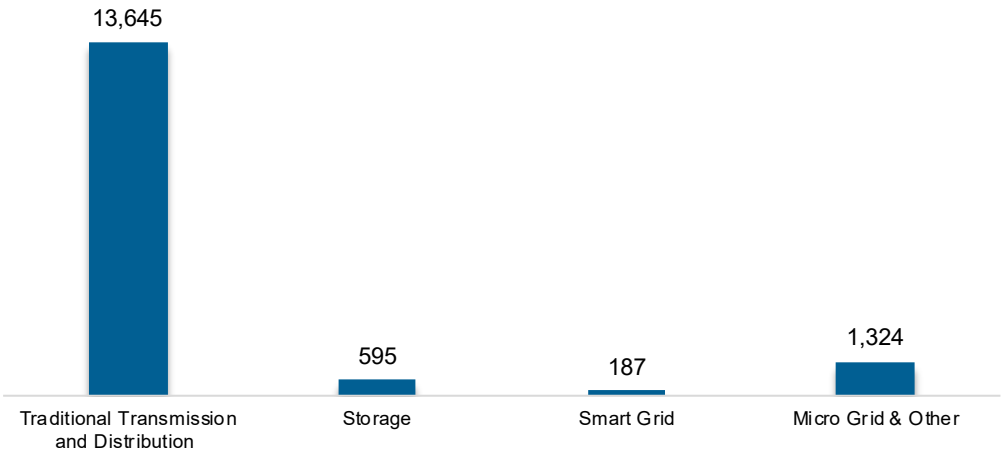
Figure KS-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

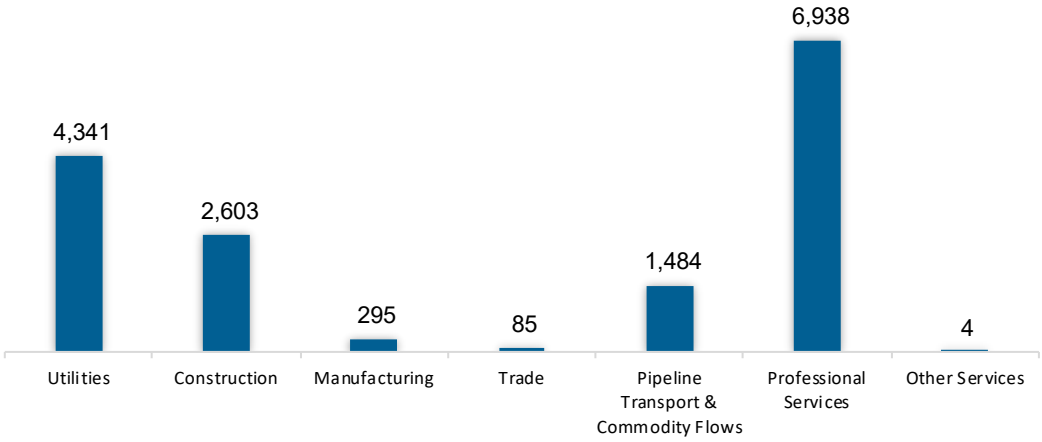
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 15,751 workers in Kansas, 1.3% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 305 jobs and decreased 1.9% in the past year.

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



Professional and business services work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Kansas, accounting for 44% of the sector's jobs statewide.

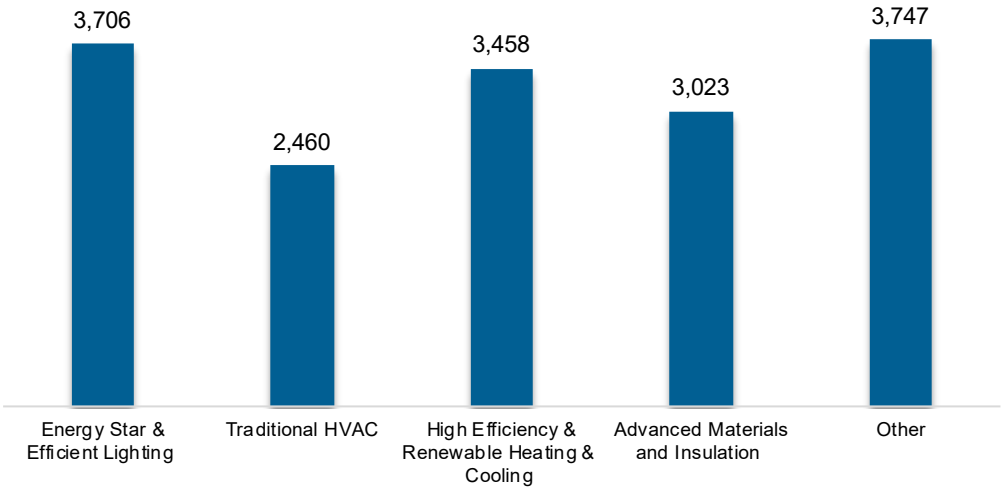
Figure KS-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

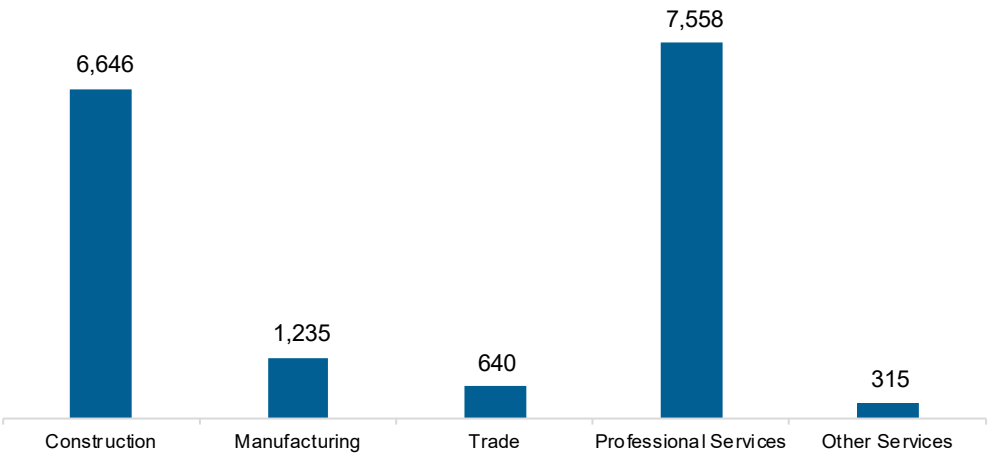
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 16,394 workers in Kansas, 0.8% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 574 jobs and increased 3.6% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the professional and business services industry.

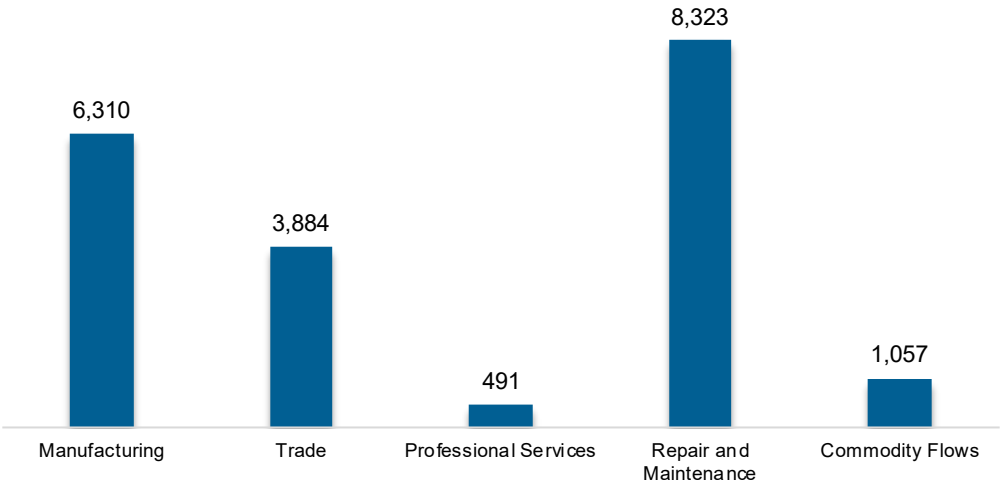
Figure KS-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 20,065 workers in Kansas, 0.8% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 2,073 jobs and increased 11.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure KS-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table KS-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	2.5	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.0	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.3	1.7
Fuels	2.9	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.0	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Kansas reported 51.6% overall hiring difficulty.

Table KS-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	25.3	26.3	9.4	39.0	51.6

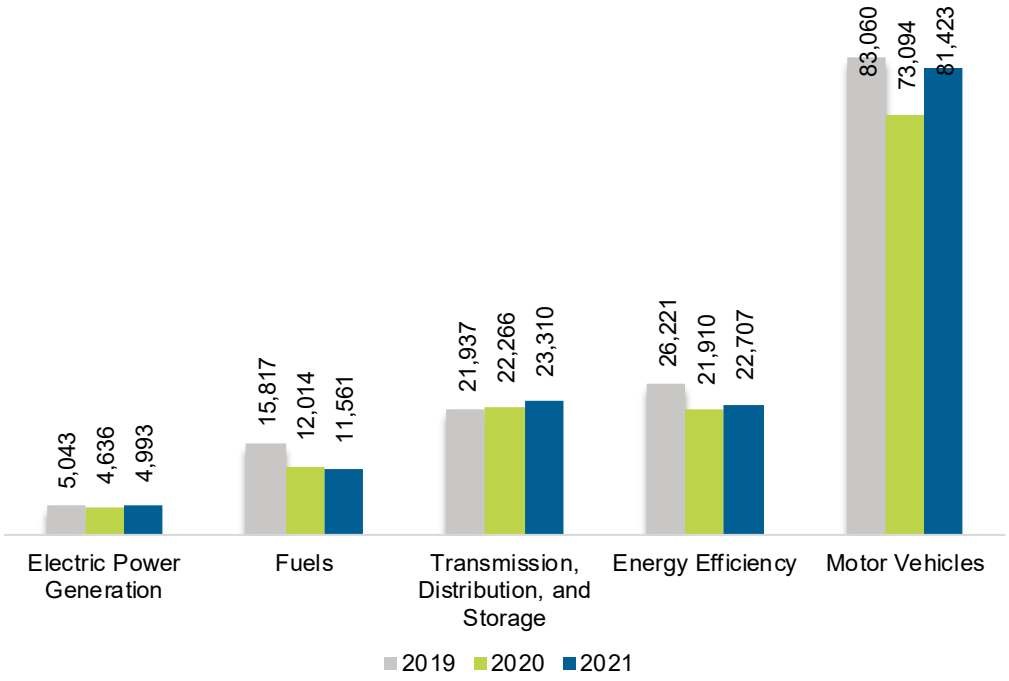
Kentucky

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Kentucky had 143,994 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.8% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 4,993 are in electric power generation; 11,561 in fuels; 23,310 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 22,707 in energy efficiency; and 81,423 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 10,074 jobs, or 7.5%. The energy sector in Kentucky represents 7.8% of total state employment.

Figure KY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

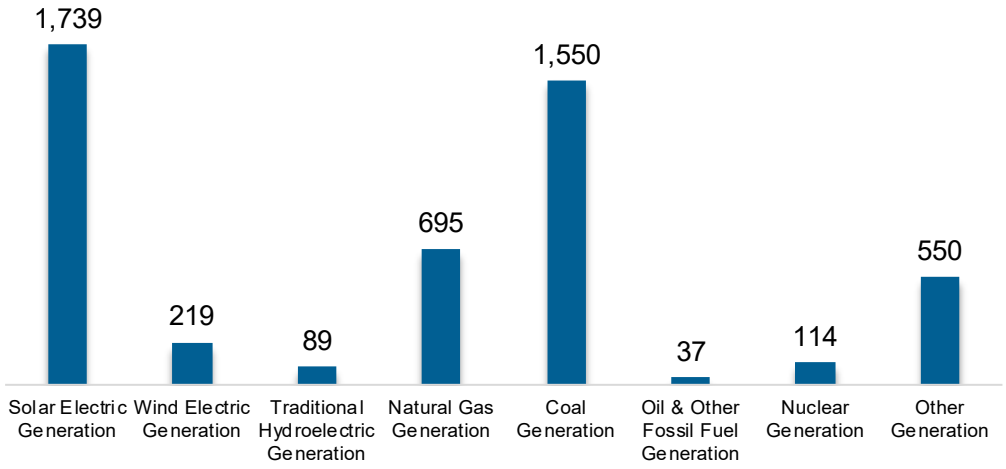


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

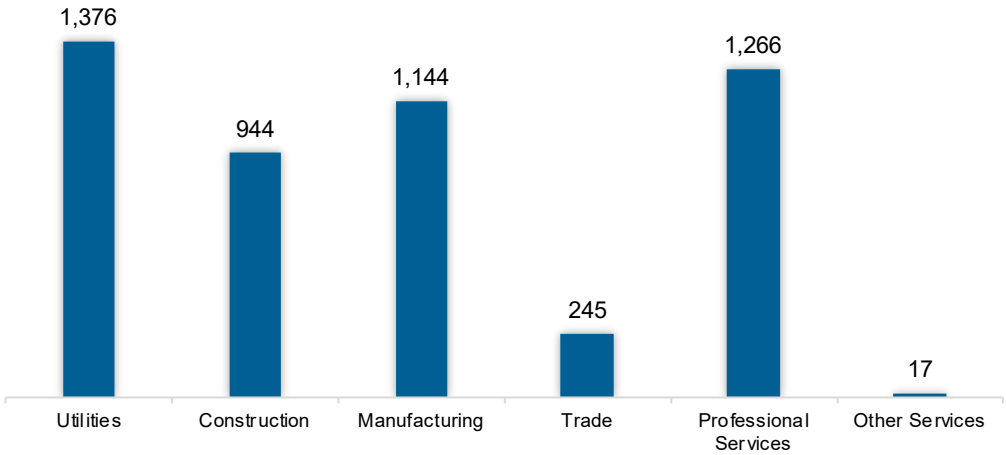
The electric power generation sector employed 4,993 workers in Kentucky, 0.6% of the national electricity total, and added 357 jobs over the past year (7.7%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 27.6% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 25.4%.

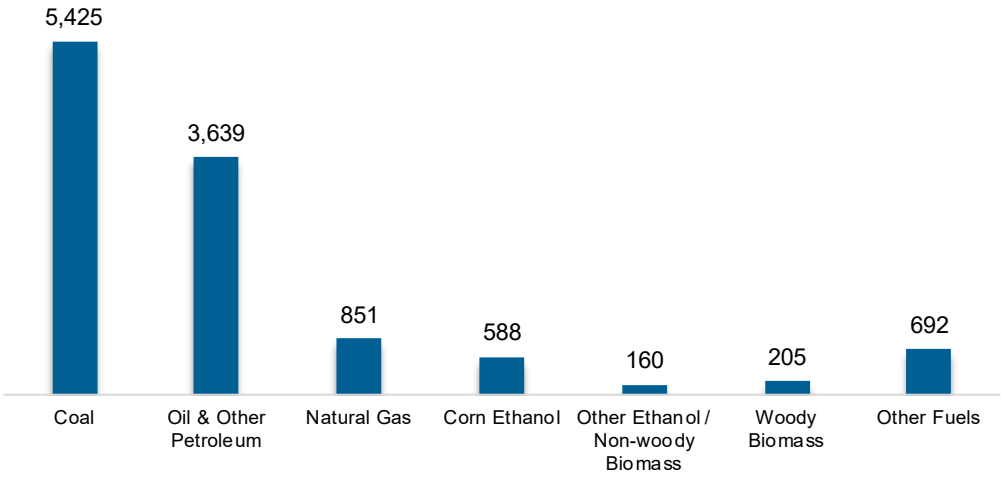
Figure KY-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

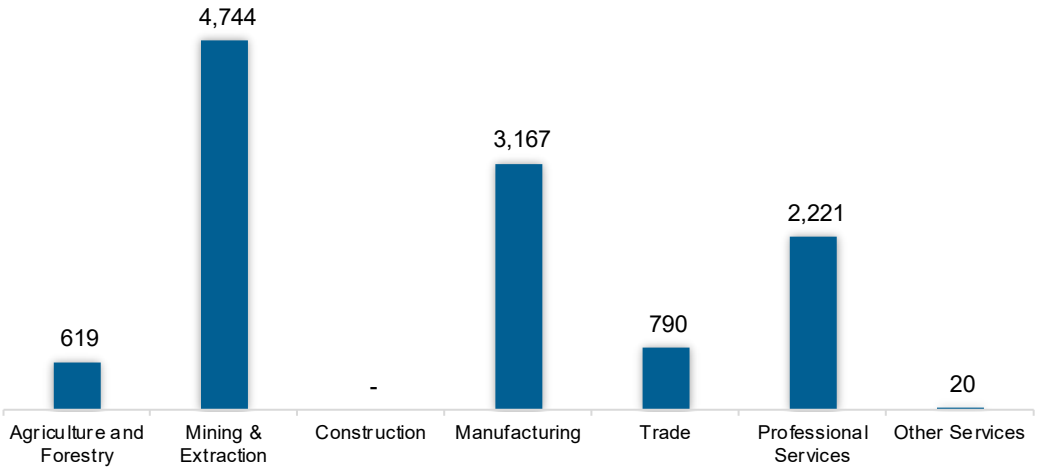
The fuel sector employed 11,561 workers in Kentucky, 1.3% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 453 jobs and decreased 3.8% in the past year.

Figure KY-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 41% of fuel jobs in Kentucky.

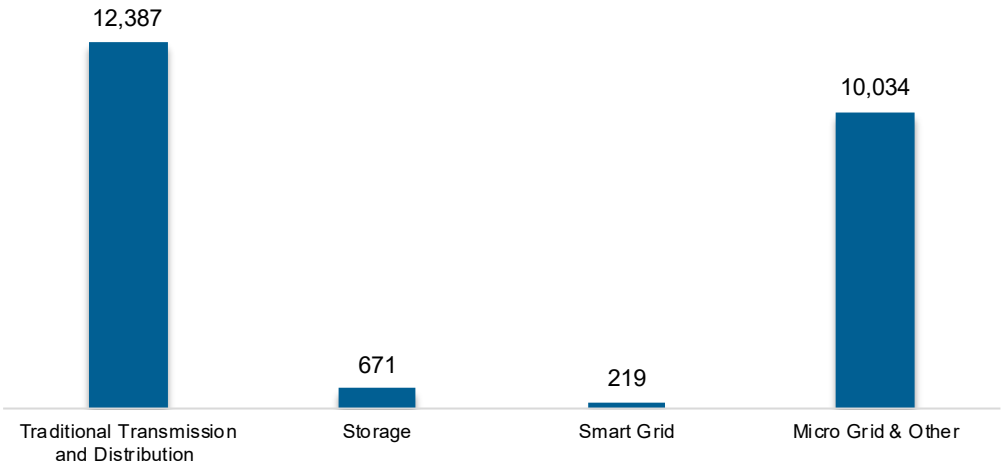
Figure KY-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

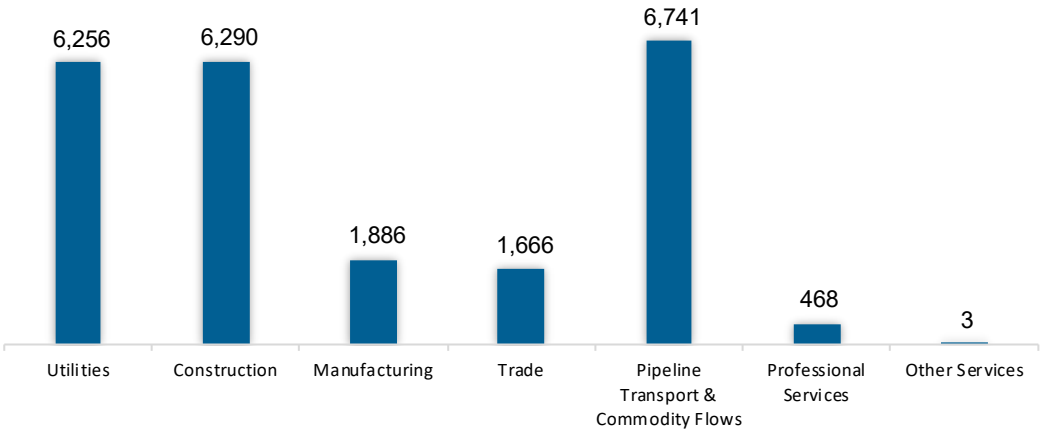
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 23,310 workers in Kentucky, 1.3% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 1,045 jobs and increased 4.7% in the past year.

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



Pipeline transport and commodity flows work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Kentucky, accounting for 28.9% of the sector's jobs statewide.

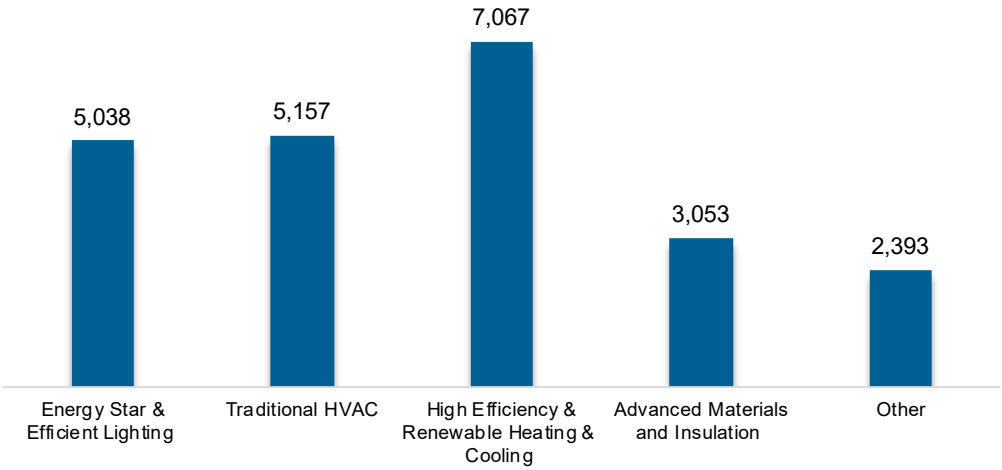
Figure KY-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

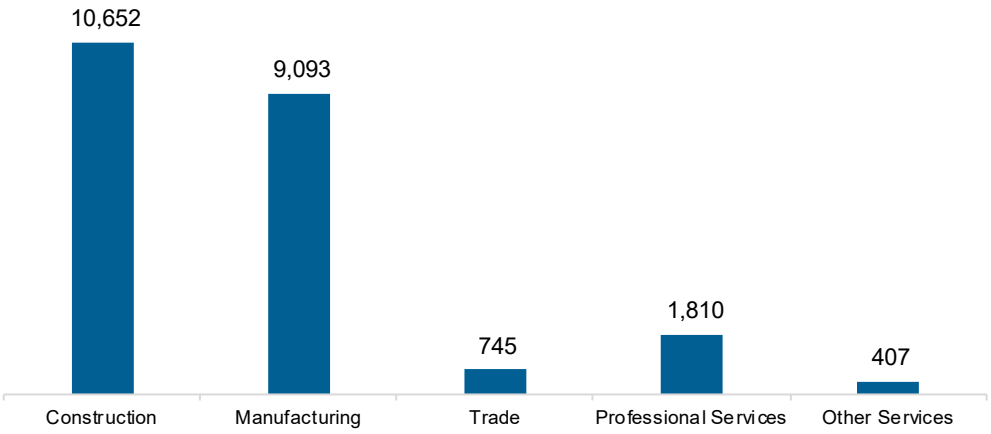
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 22,707 workers in Kentucky, 1% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 797 jobs and increased 3.6% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

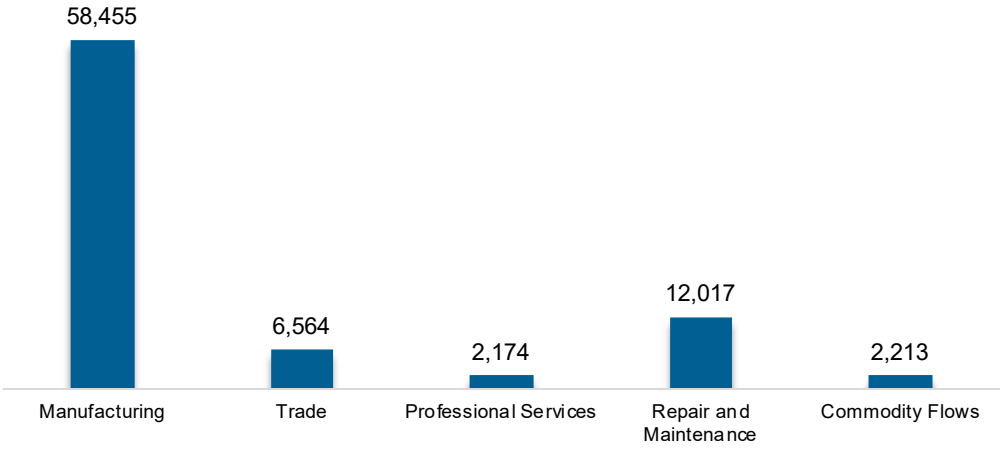
Figure KY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 81,423 workers in Kentucky, 3.2% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 8,329 jobs and increased 11.4% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure KY-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table KY-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	0.6	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.0	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.3	1.7
Fuels	1.0	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.1	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Kentucky reported 57.9% overall hiring difficulty.

Table KY-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	21.1	36.8	9.4	32.7	57.9

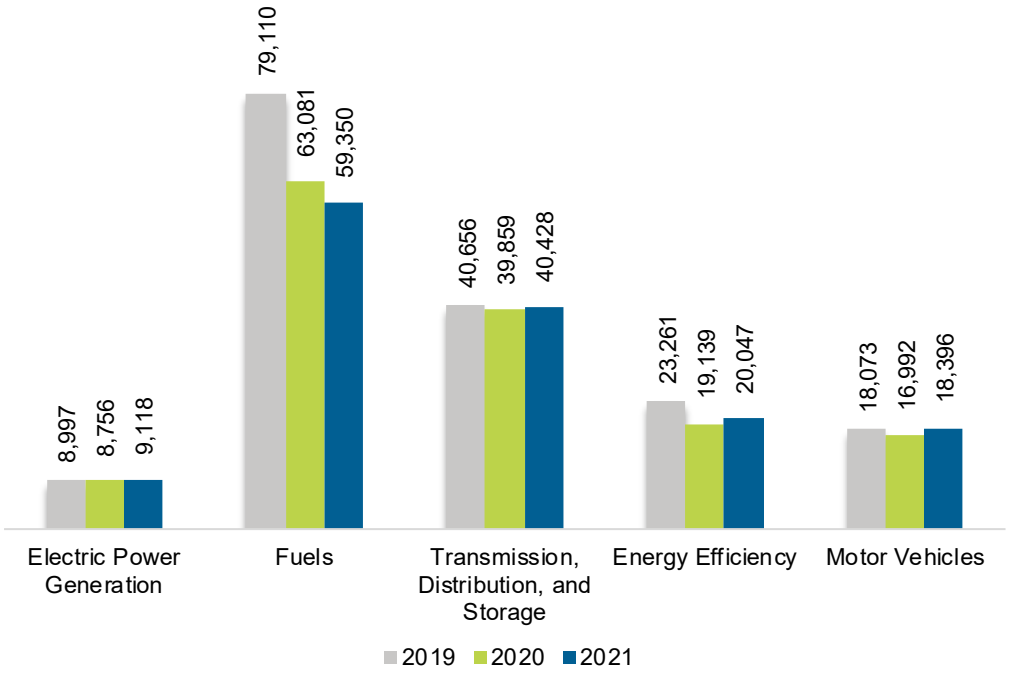
Louisiana

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Louisiana had 147,338 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.9% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 9,118 are in electric power generation; 59,350 in fuels; 40,428 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 20,047 in energy efficiency; and 18,396 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state decreased by 490 jobs, or 0.3%. The energy sector in Louisiana represents 8.1% of total state employment

Figure LA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

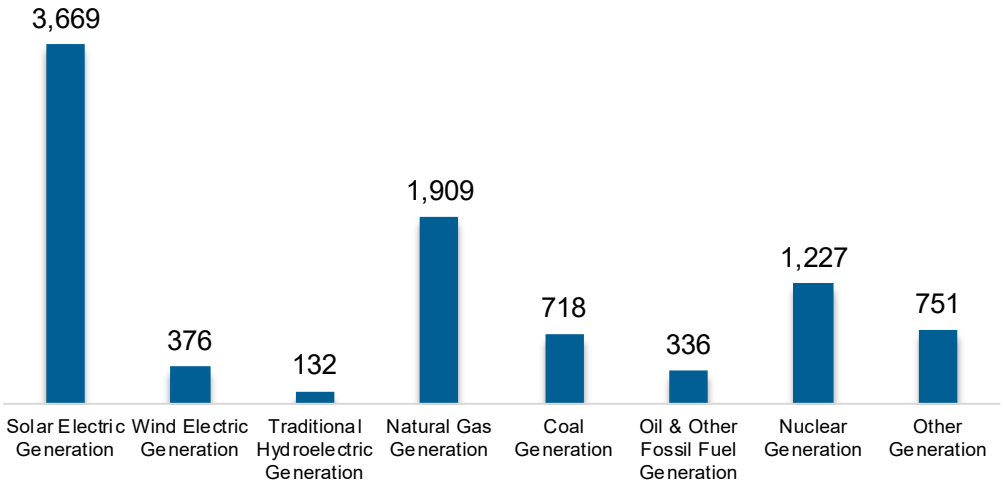


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

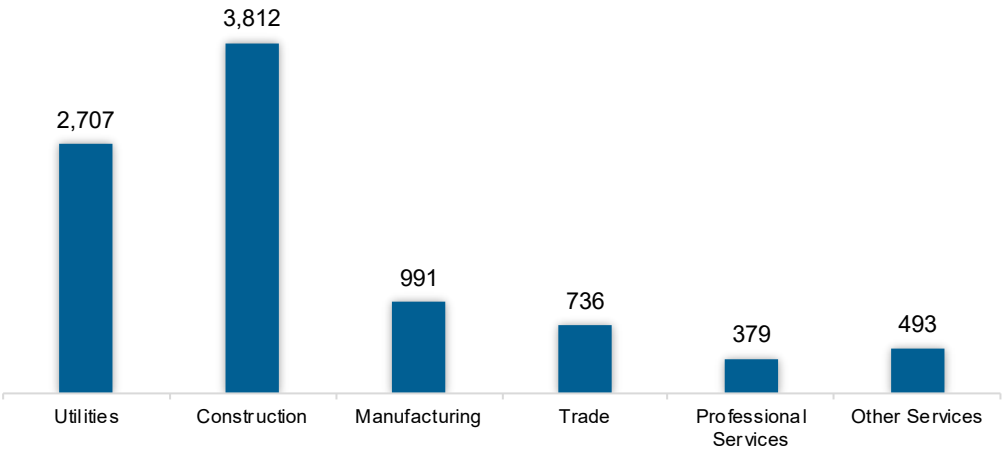
The electric power generation sector employed 9,118 workers in Louisiana, 1.1% of the national electricity total, and added 361 jobs over the past year (4.1%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 41.8% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 29.7%.

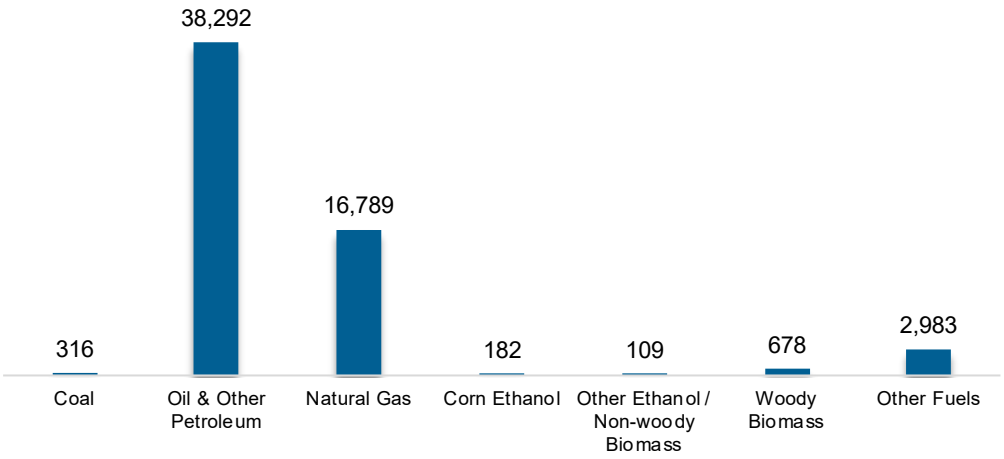
Figure LA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

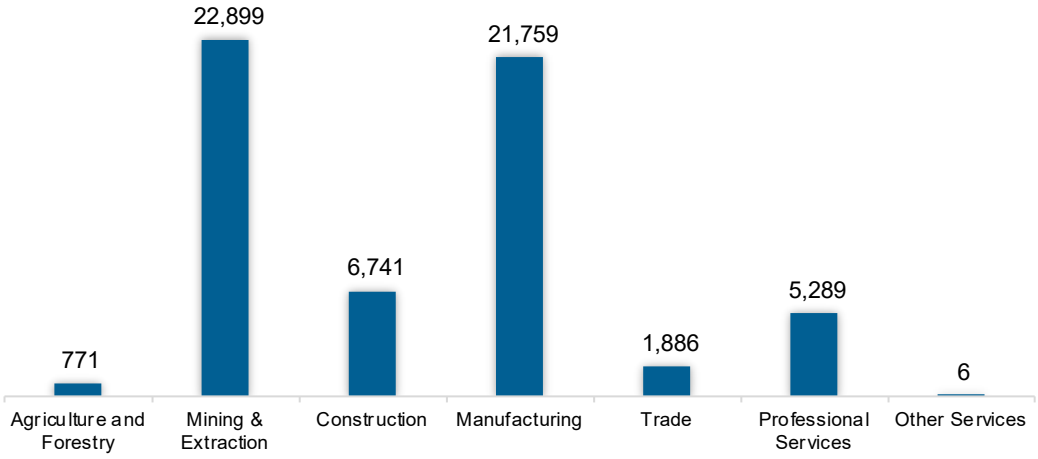
The fuel sector employed 59,350 workers in Louisiana, 6.5% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 3,731 jobs and decreased 5.9% in the past year.

Figure LA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 38.6% of fuel jobs in Louisiana.

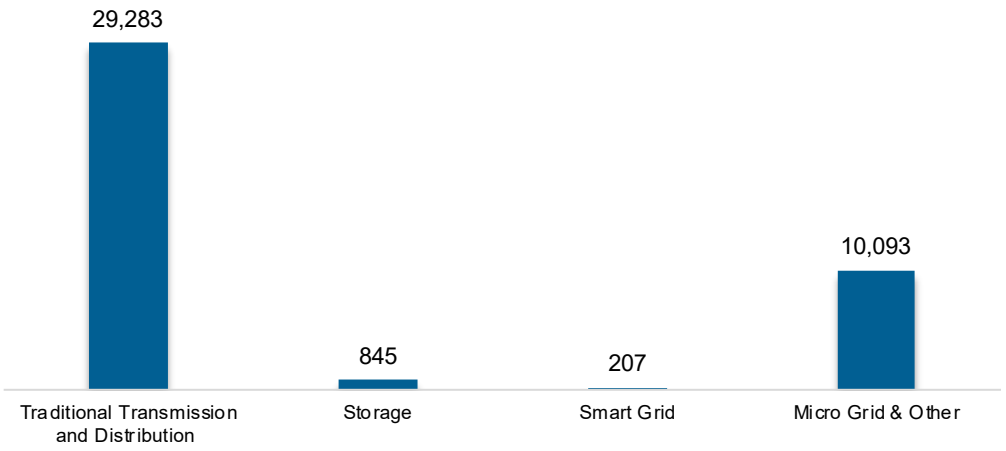
Figure LA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

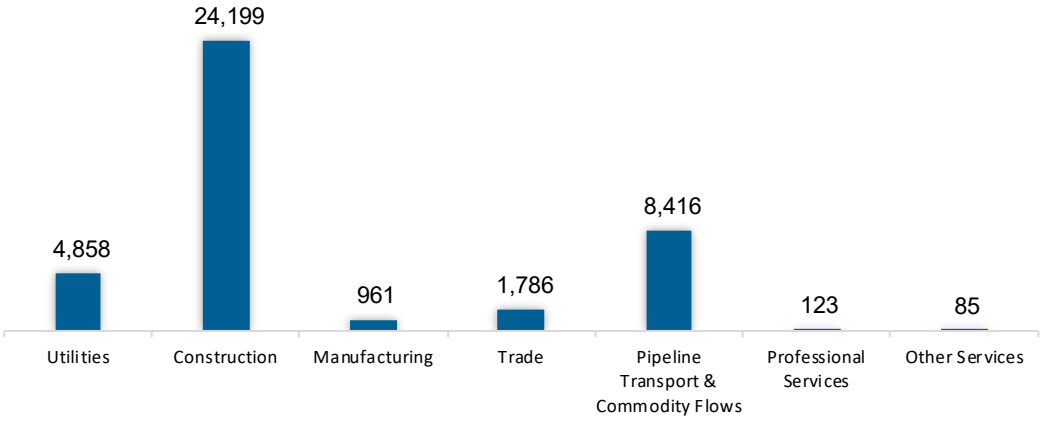
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 40,428 workers in Louisiana, 6.5% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 569 jobs and increased 1.4% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Louisiana, accounting for 59.9% of the sector's jobs statewide.

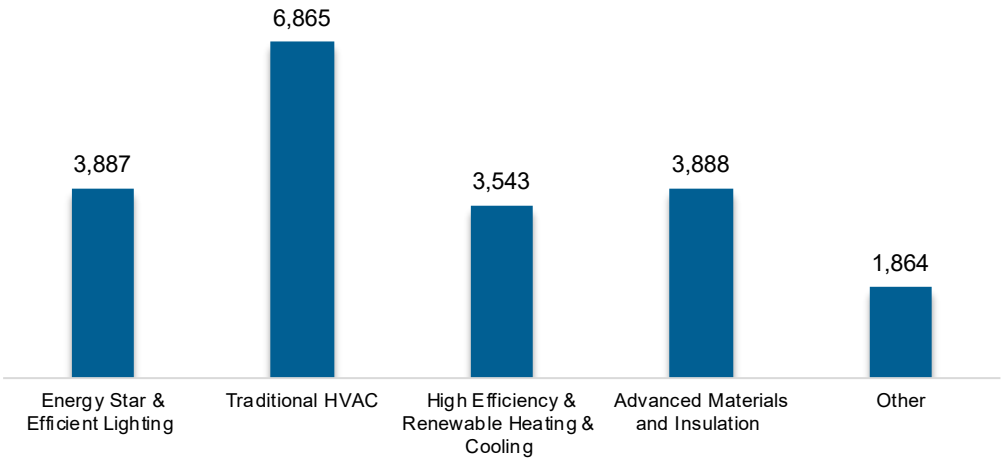
Figure LA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

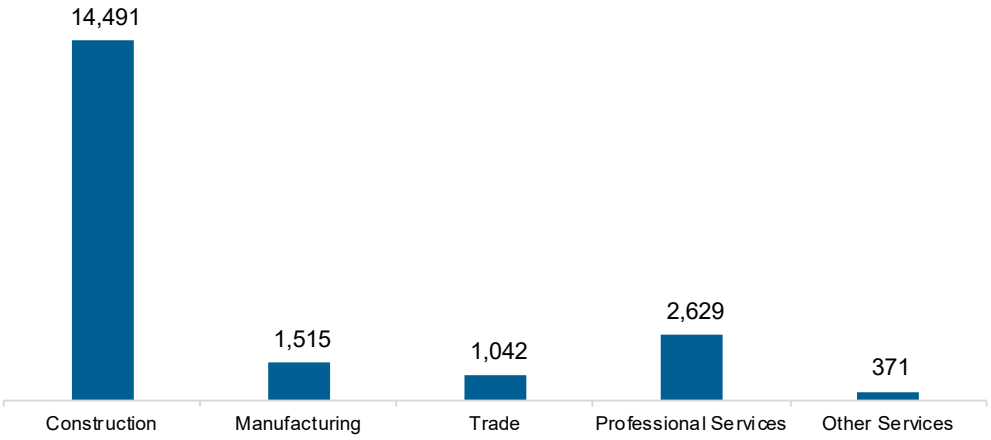
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 20,047 workers in Louisiana, 0.9% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 908 jobs and increased 4.7% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

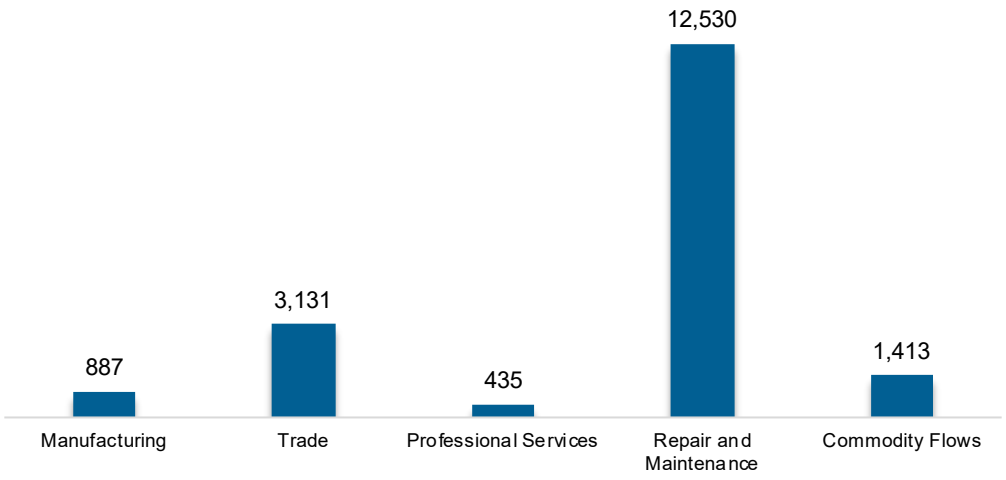
Figure LA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 18,396 workers in Louisiana, 0.7% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,403 jobs and increased 8.3% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure LA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table LA-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	1.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.7	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.0	1.7
Fuels	1.6	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.7	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Louisiana reported 55.6% overall hiring difficulty.

Table LA-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	28.0	27.5	7.1	37.4	55.6

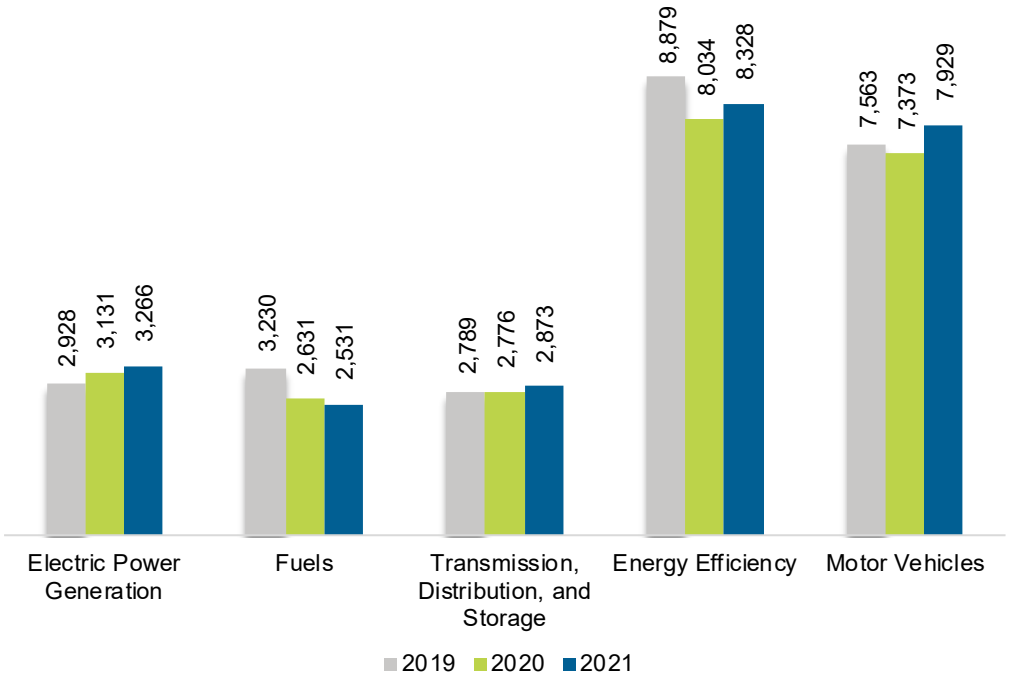
Maine

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Maine had 24,927 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 3,266 are in electric power generation; 2,531 in fuels; 2,873 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 8,328 in energy efficiency; and 7,929 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 983 jobs, or 4.1%. The energy sector in Maine represents 4.1% of total state employment

Figure ME-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

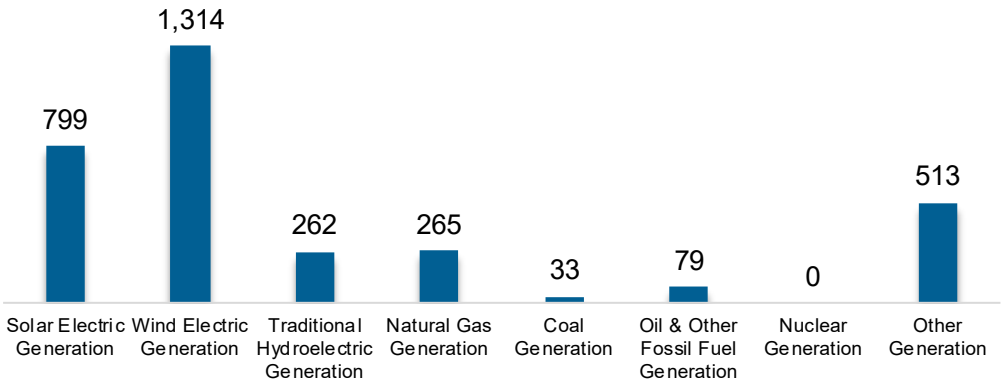


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

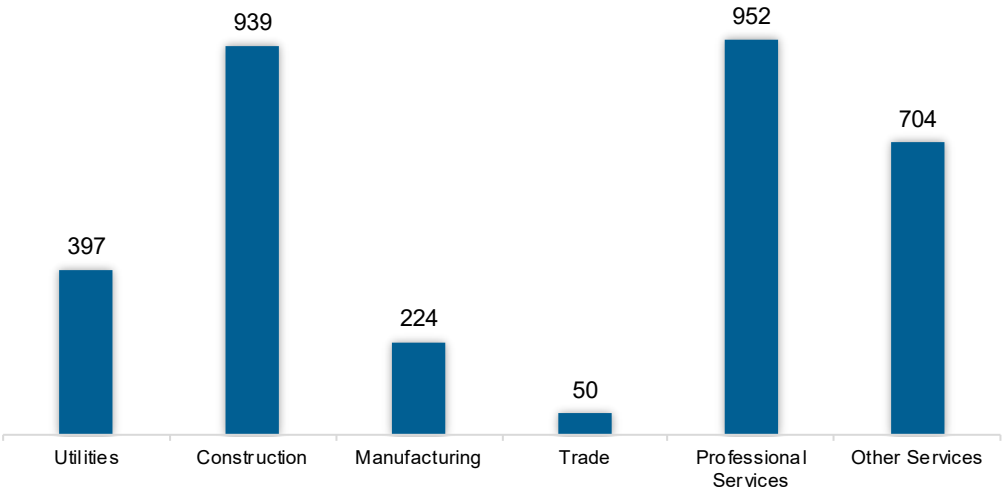
The electric power generation sector employed 3,266 workers in Maine, 0.4% of the national electricity total, and added 135 jobs over the past year (4.3%).

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



Professional and business services work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 29.2% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 28.7%.

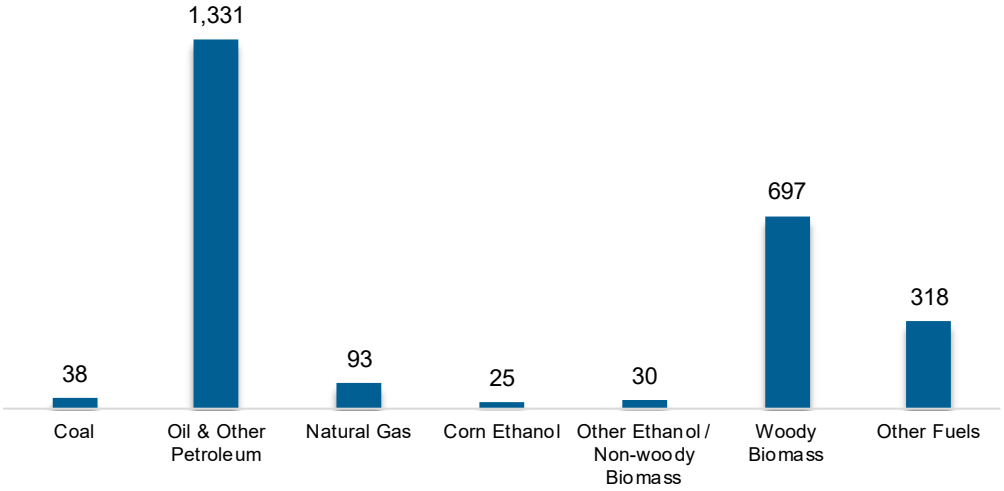
Figure ME-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

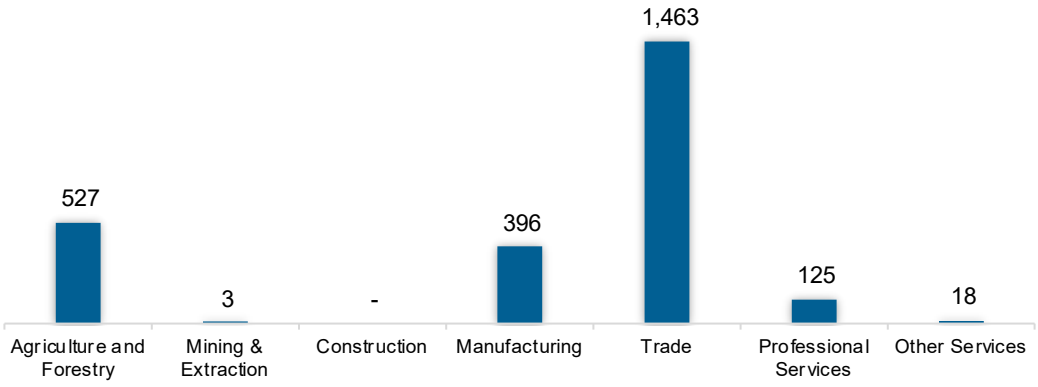
The fuel sector employed 2,531 workers in Maine, 0.3% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 100 jobs and decreased 3.8% in the past year

Figure ME-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 57.8% of fuel jobs in Maine.

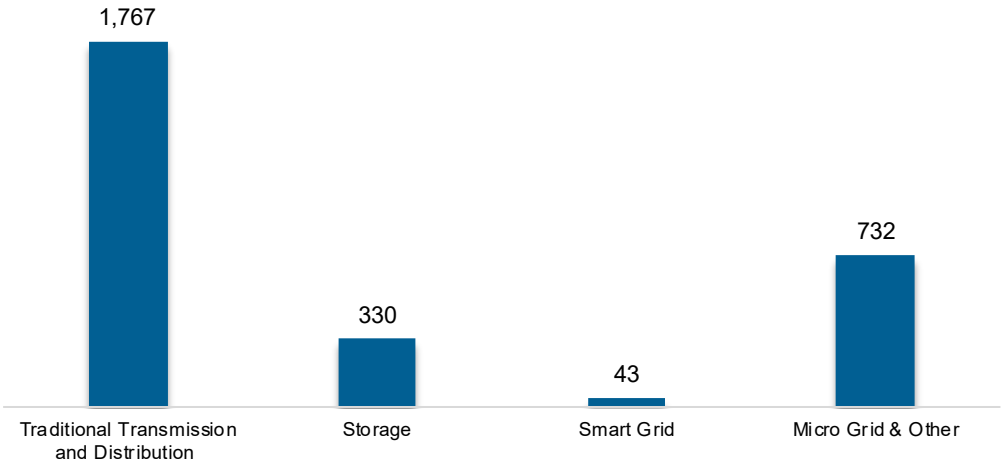
Figure ME-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

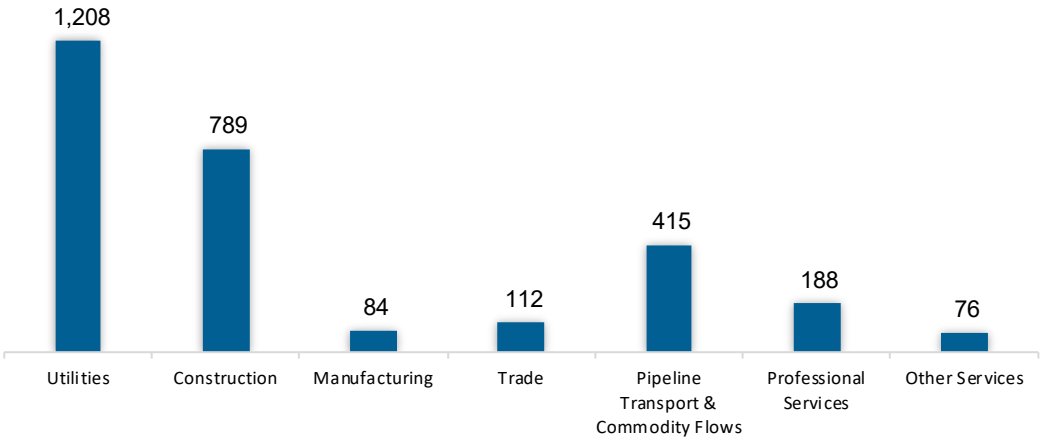
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 2,873 workers in Maine, 0.3% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 97 jobs and increased 3.5% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Maine, accounting for 42.1% of the sector's jobs statewide.

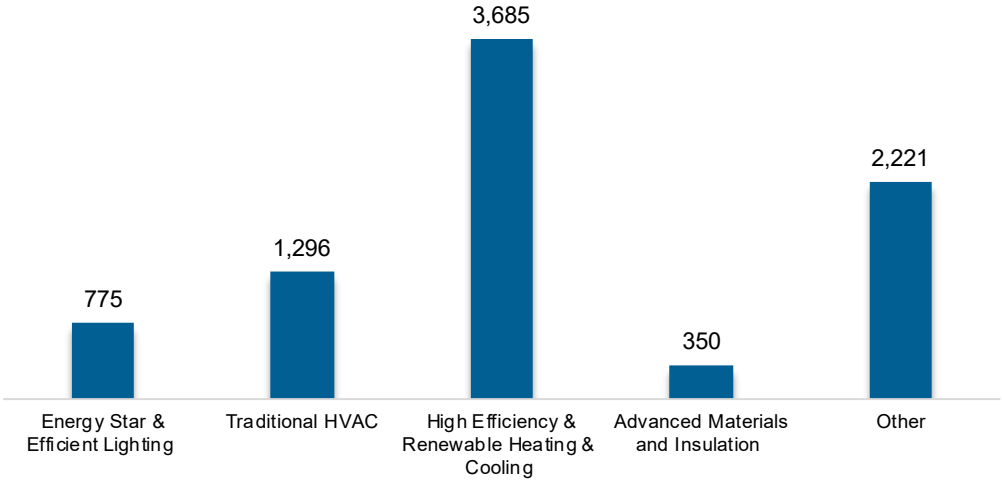
Figure ME-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

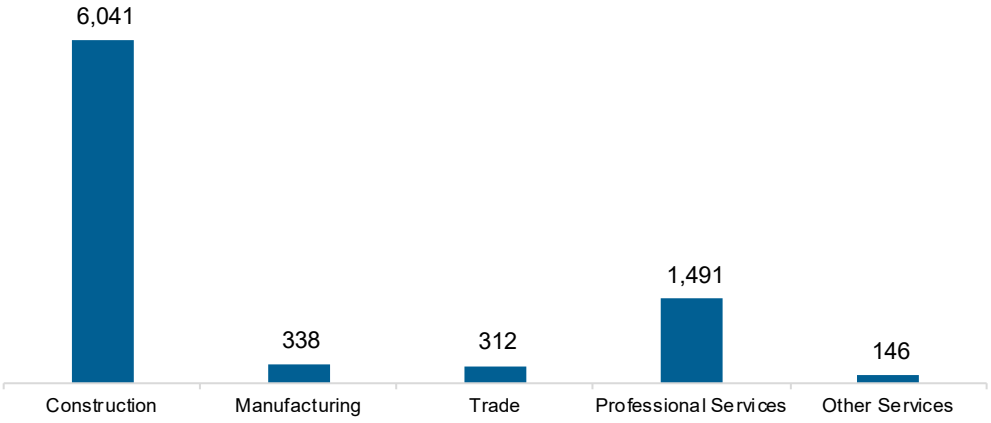
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 8,328 workers in Maine, 0.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 295 jobs and increased 3.7% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

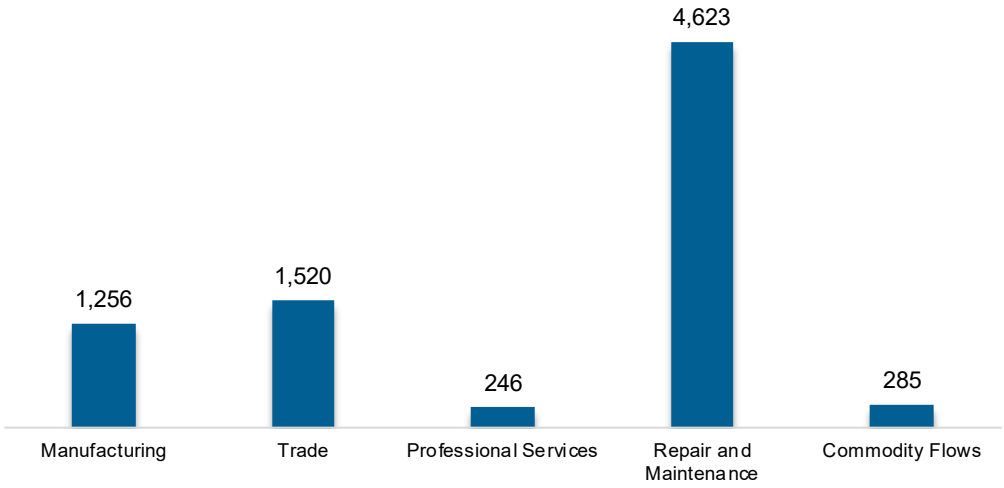
Figure ME-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 7,929 workers in Maine, 0.3% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 556 jobs and increased 7.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure ME-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table ME-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	1.4	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.9	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.2	1.7
Fuels	1.8	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.9	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Maine reported 57.0% overall hiring difficulty.

Table ME-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	30.3	26.8	5.2	37.7	57.0

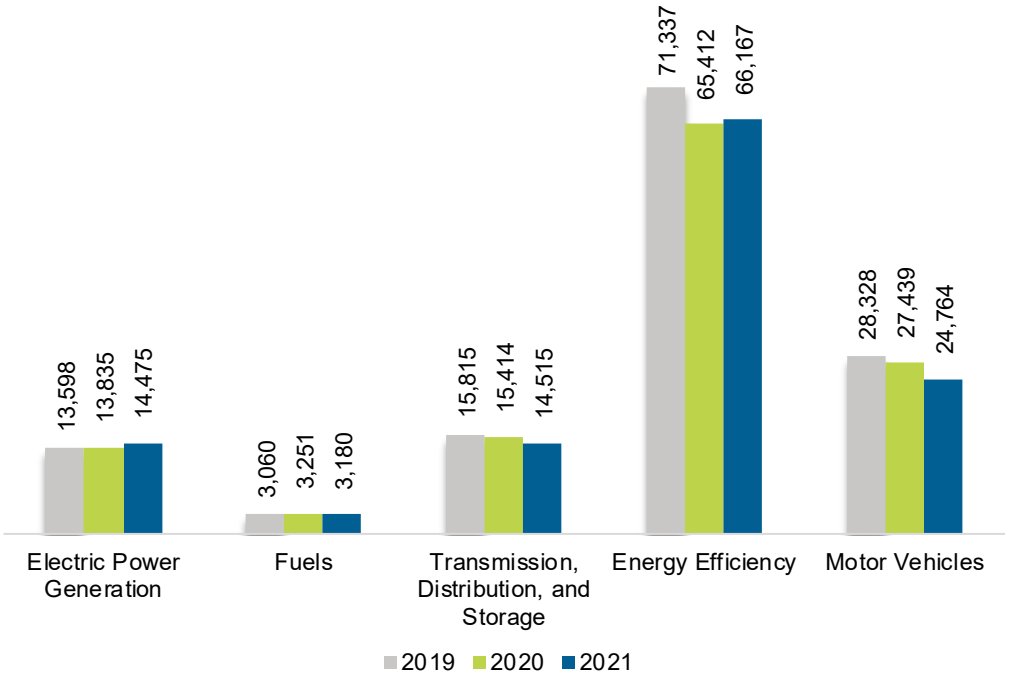
Maryland

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

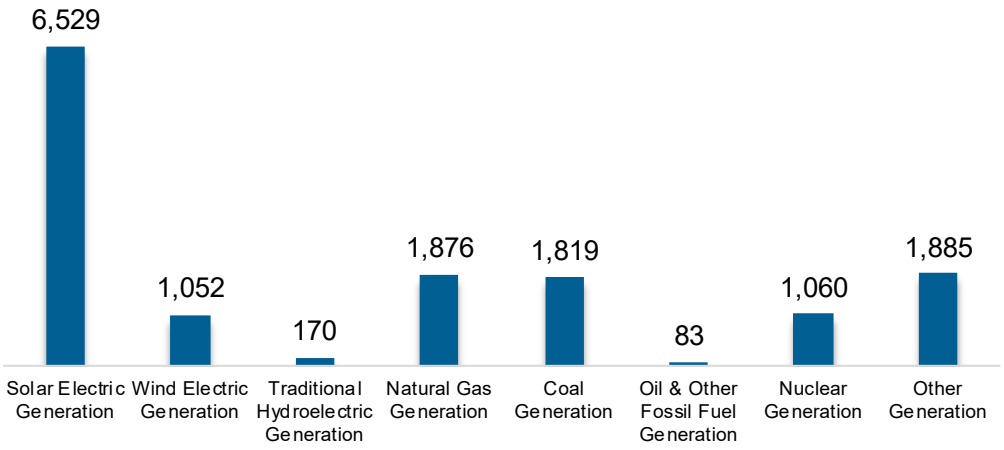


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

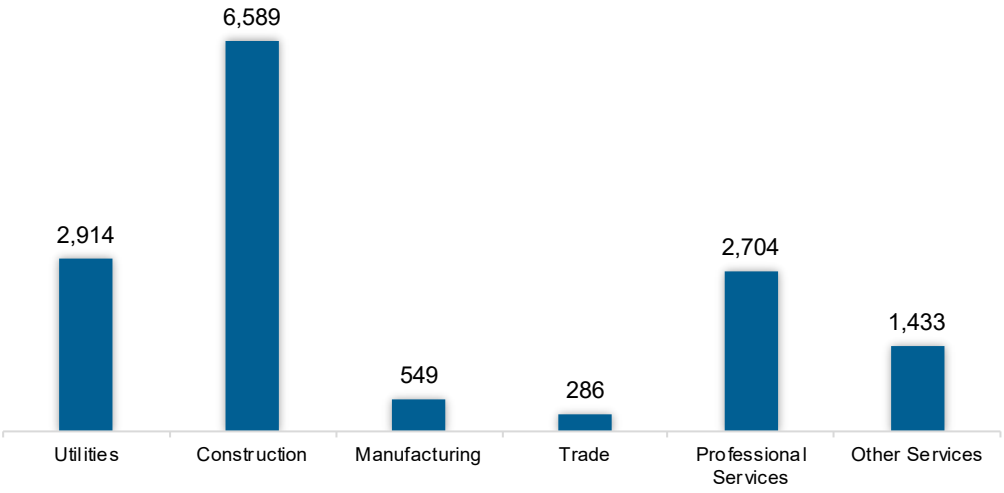
The electric power generation sector employed 14,475 workers in Maryland, 1.7% of the national electricity total, and added 640 jobs over the past year (4.6%).

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%.

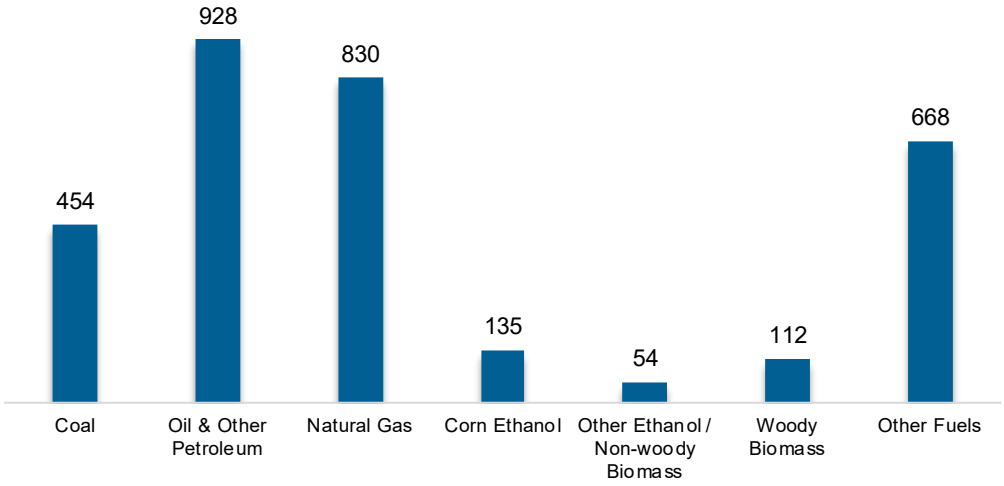
Figure MD-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

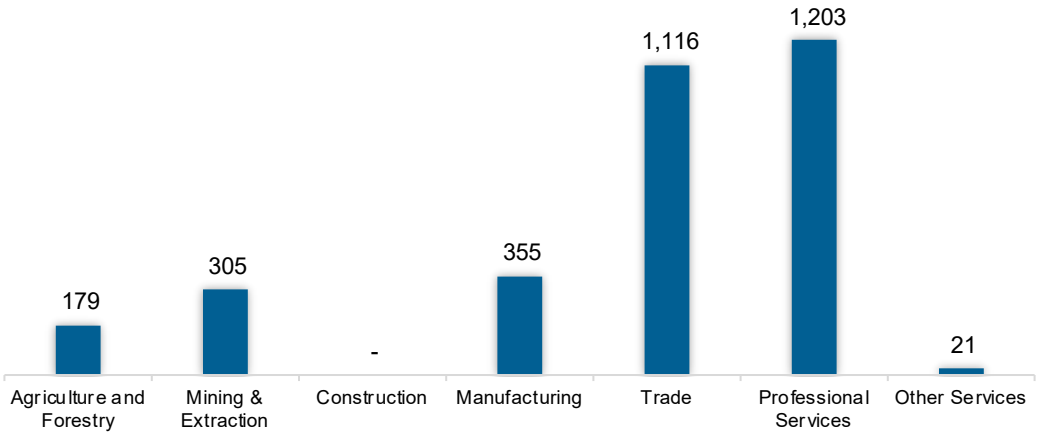
The fuel sector employed 3,180 workers in Maryland, 0.4% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 72 jobs and decreased 2.2% in the past year.

Figure MD-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



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

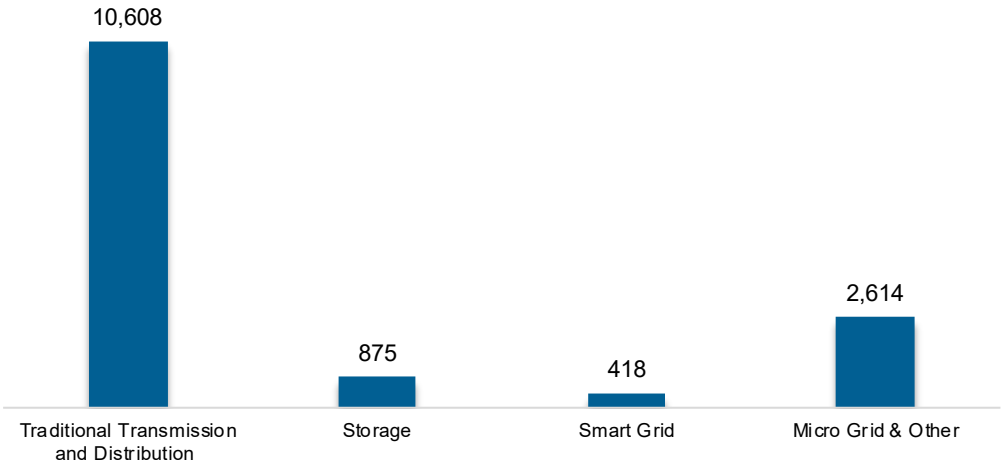
Figure MD-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

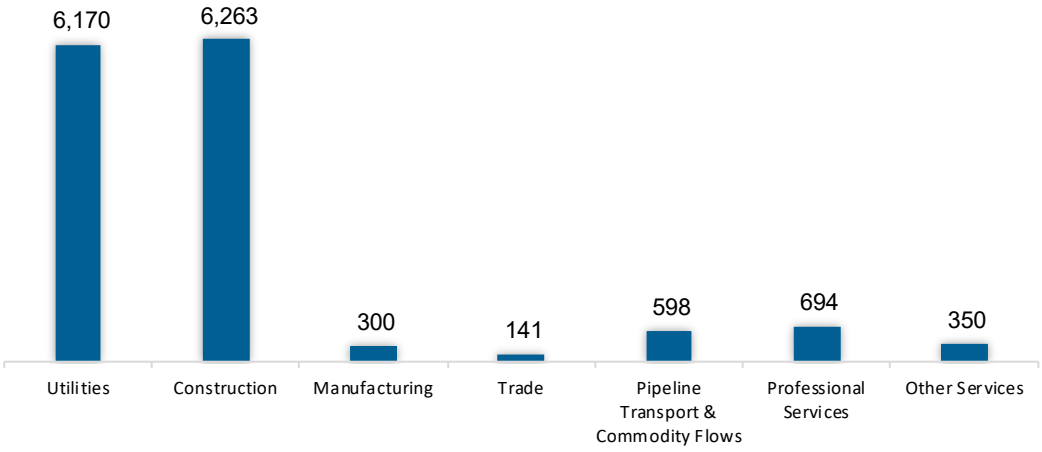
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 14,515 workers in Maryland, 0.4% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 898 jobs and decreased 5.8% in the past year.

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.

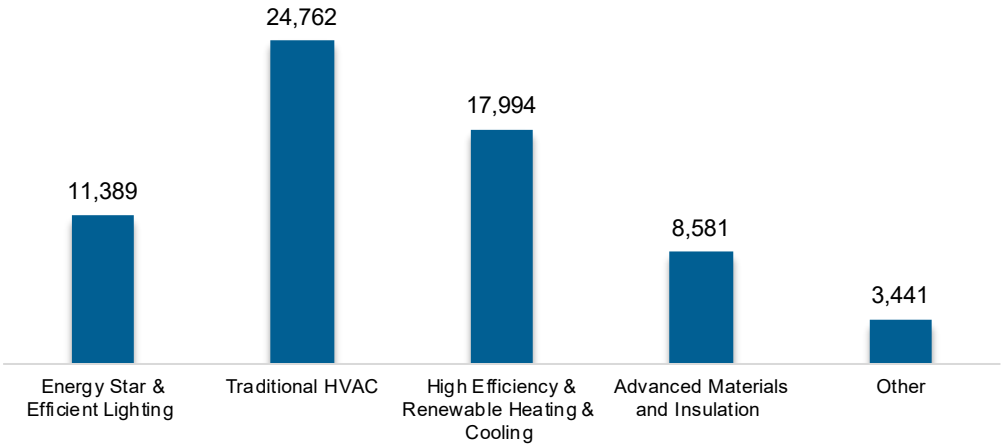
Figure MD-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

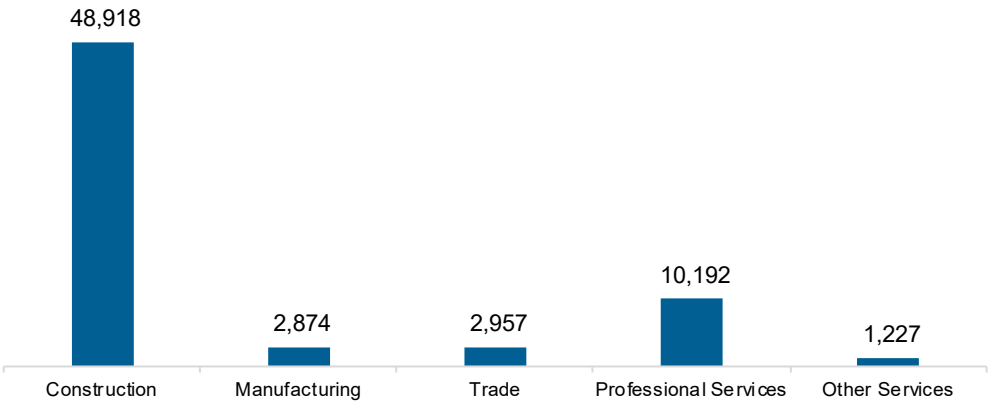
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 66,167 workers in Maryland, 3.1% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 755 jobs and increased 1.2% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

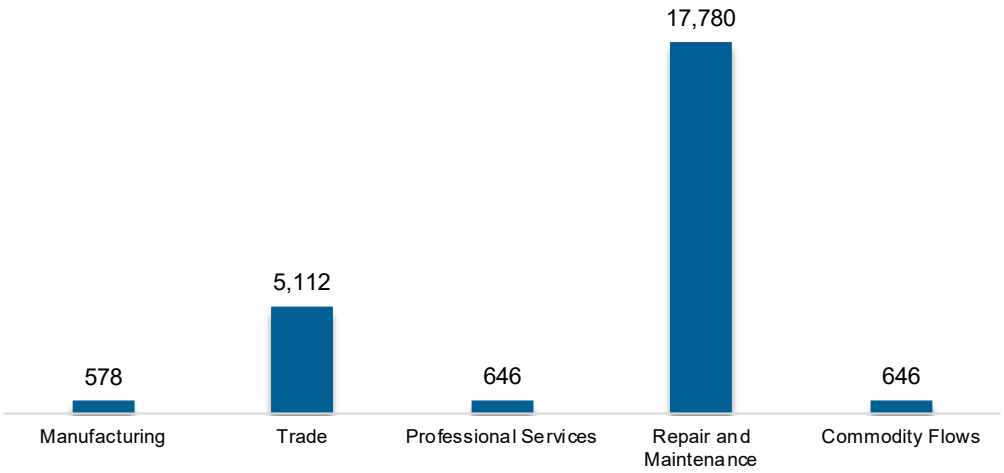
Figure MD-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



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

Technology	State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	2.8	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.2	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.5	1.7
Fuels	3.2	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.3	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Maryland reported 51.7% overall hiring difficulty.

Table MD-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	26.3	25.4	9.2	39.1	51.7

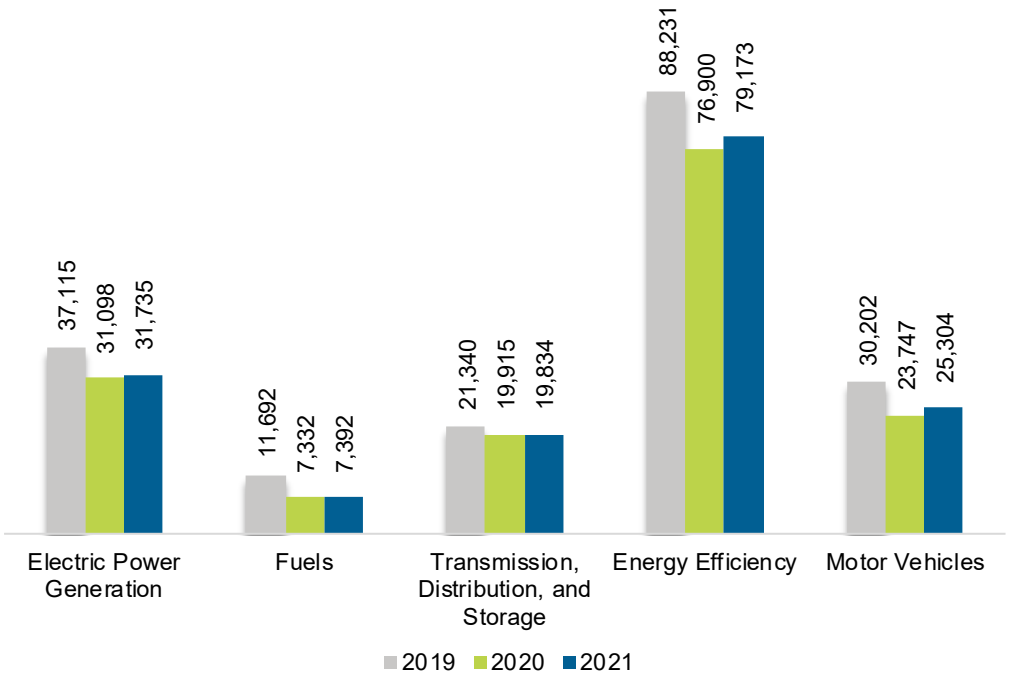
Massachusetts

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Massachusetts had 163,437 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 2.1% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 31,735 are in electric power generation; 7,392 in fuels; 19,834 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 79,173 in energy efficiency; and 25,304 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 4,446 jobs, or 2.8%. The energy sector in Massachusetts represents 4.7% of total state employment.

Figure MA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

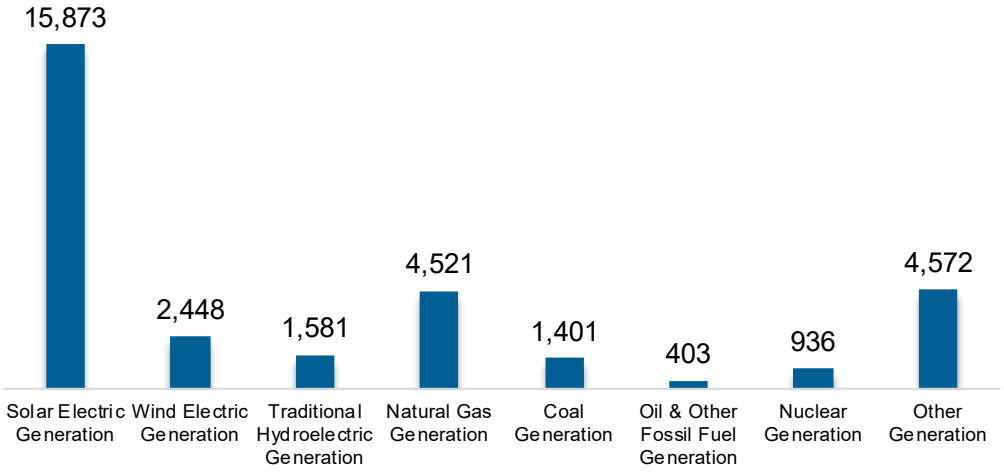


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

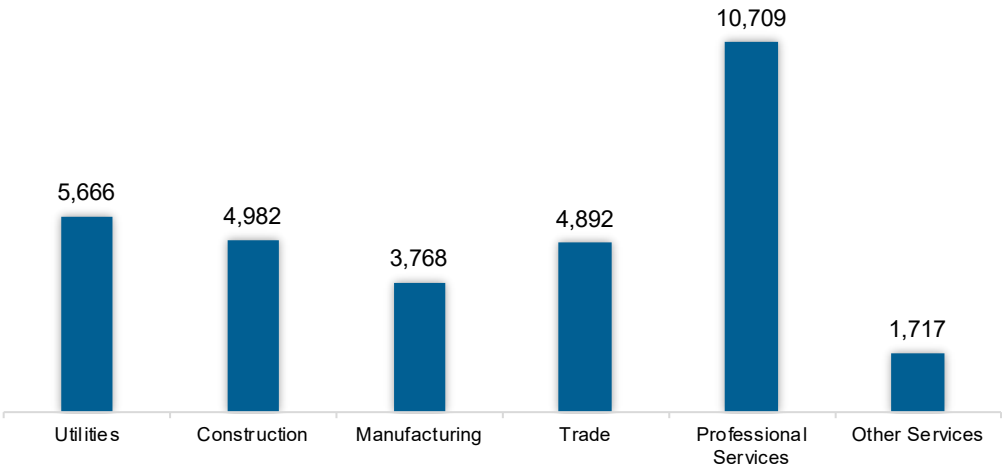
The electric power generation sector employed 31,735 workers in Massachusetts, 3.7% of the national electricity total, and added 637 jobs over the past year (2%).

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



Professional and business services work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 33.7% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 17.9%.

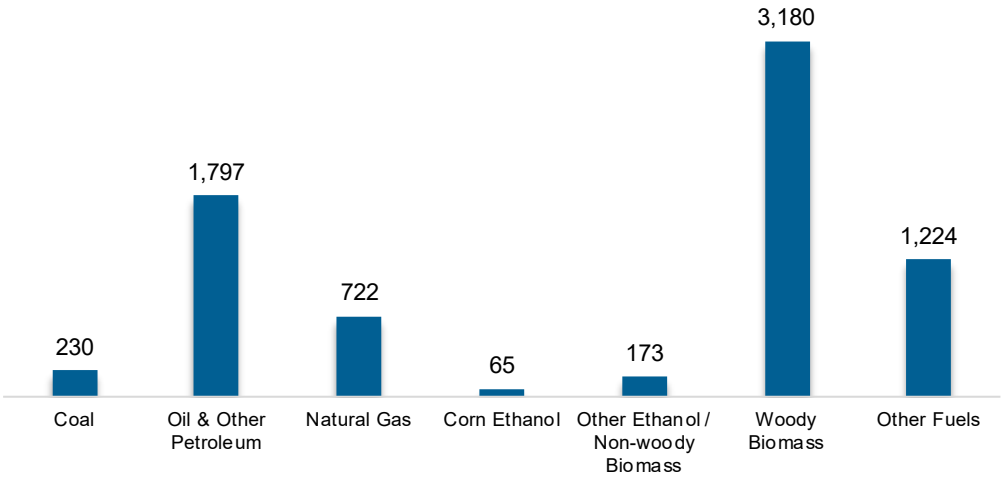
Figure MA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

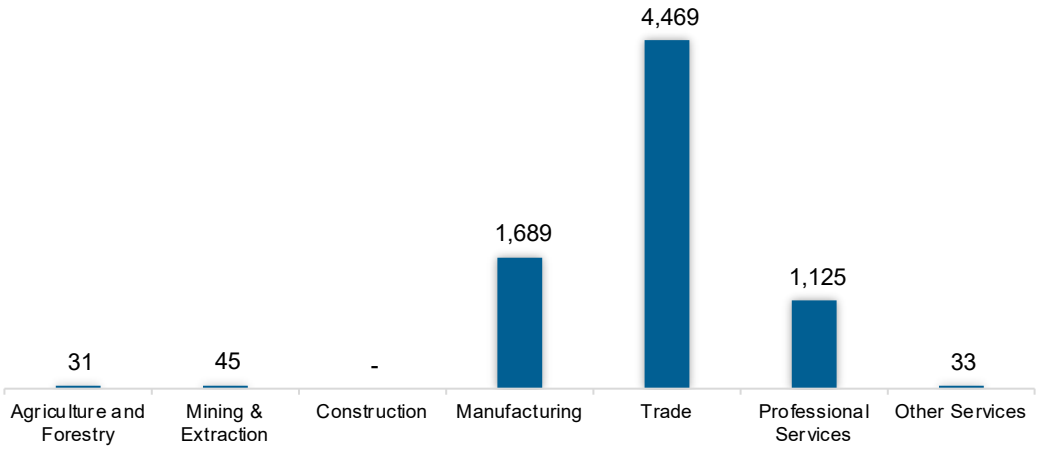
The fuel sector employed 7,392 workers in Massachusetts, 0.8% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 60 jobs and increased 0.8% in the past year.

Figure MA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 60.5% of fuels jobs in Massachusetts.

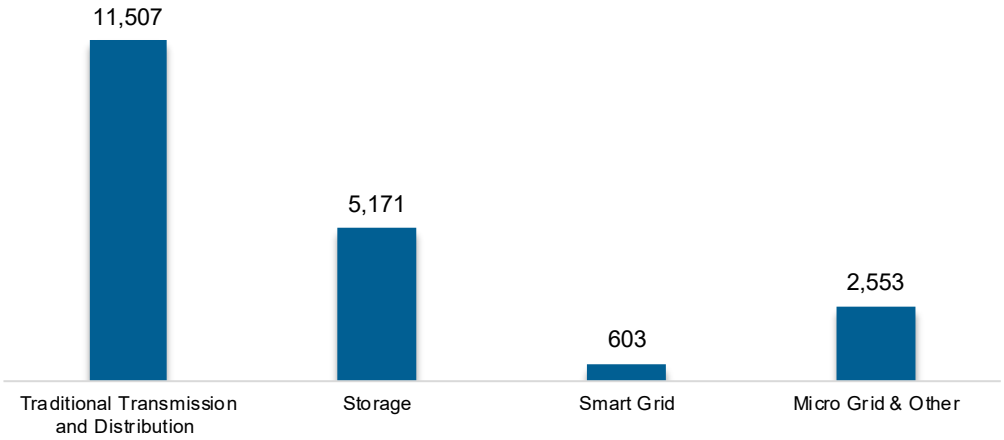
Figure MA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

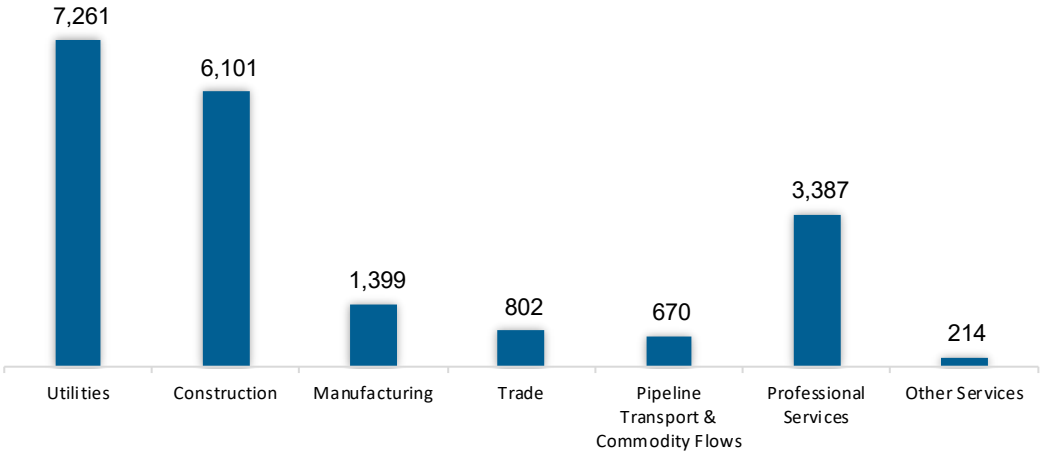
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 19,834 workers in Massachusetts, 0.8% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 81 jobs and decreased 0.4% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Massachusetts, accounting for 36.6% of the sector's jobs statewide.

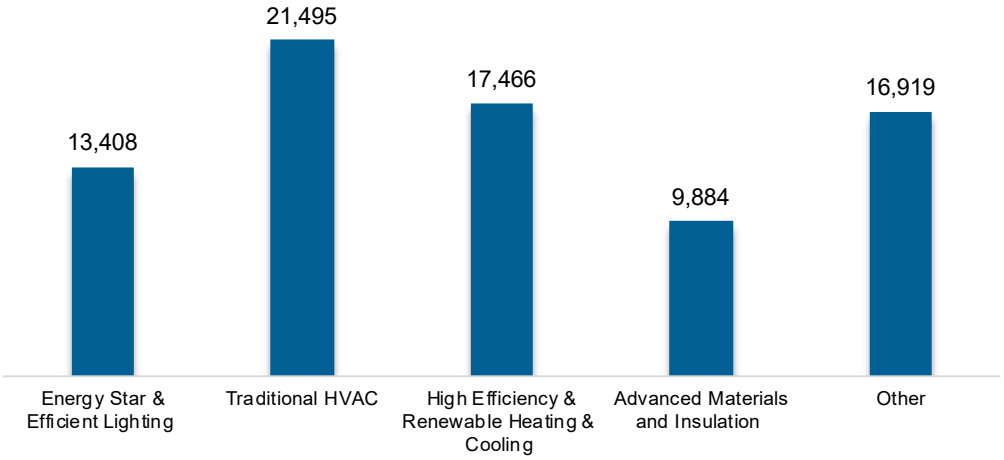
Figure MA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

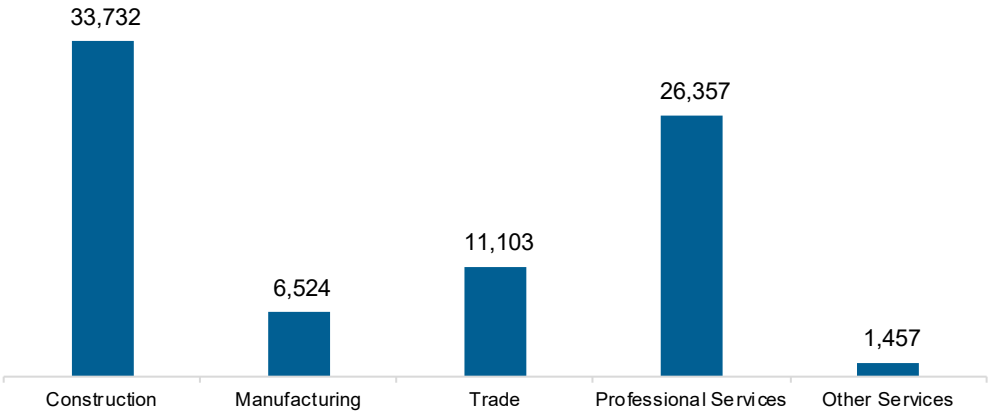
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 79,173 workers in Massachusetts, 3.7% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 2,273 jobs and increased 3% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

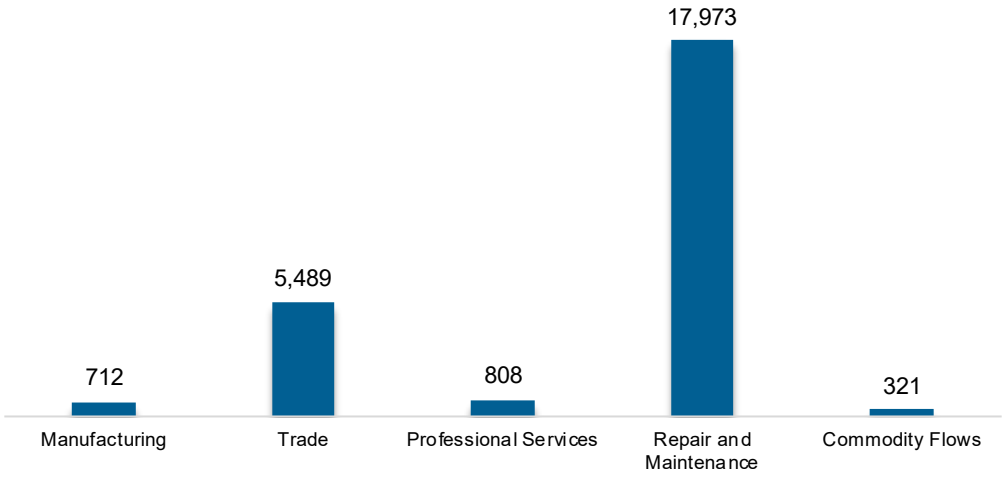
Figure MA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 25,304 workers in Massachusetts, 1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,557 jobs and increased 6.6% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure MA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table MA-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	1.3	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.7	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.0	1.7
Fuels	1.7	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.8	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Massachusetts reported 55.2% overall hiring difficulty.

Table MA-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	26.7	28.5	7.4	37.4	55.2

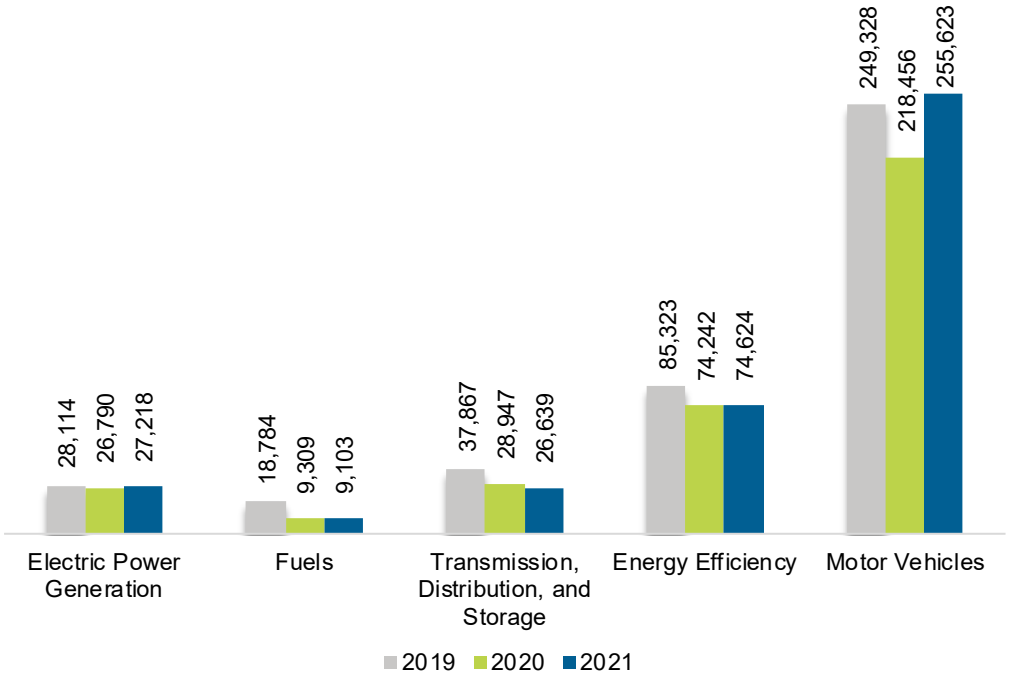
Michigan

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Michigan had 393,207 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 5% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 27,218 are in electric power generation; 9,103 in fuels; 26,639 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 74,624 in energy efficiency; and 255,623 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 35,463 jobs, or 9.9%. The energy sector in Michigan represents 9.5% of total state employment

Figure MI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

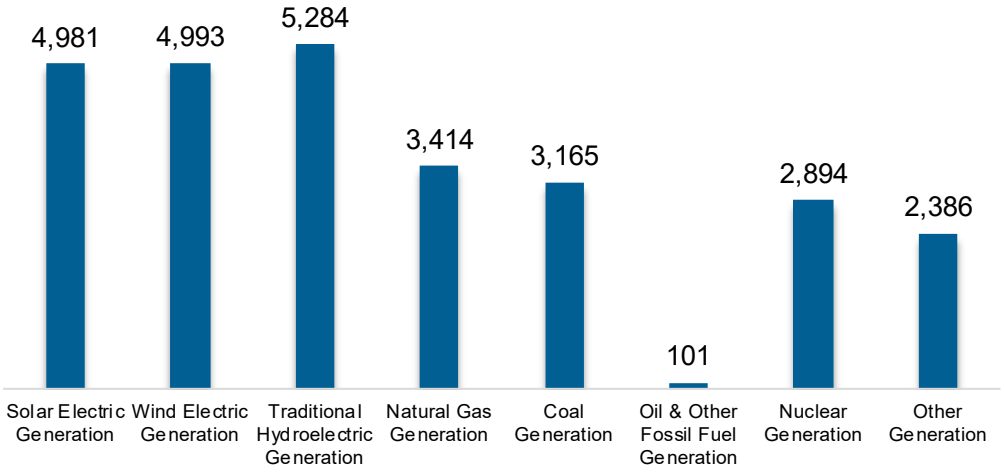


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

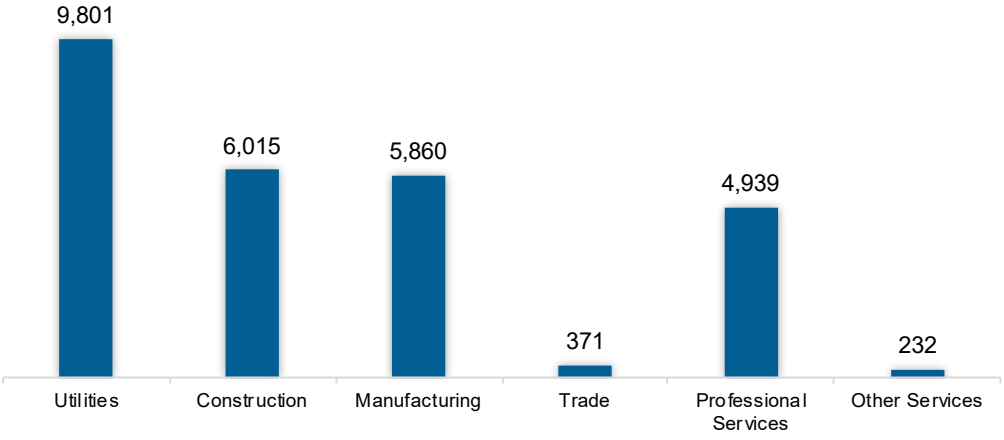
The electric power generation sector employed 27,218 workers in Michigan, 3.2% of the national electricity total, and added 428 jobs over the past year (1.6%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 36% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 22.1%.

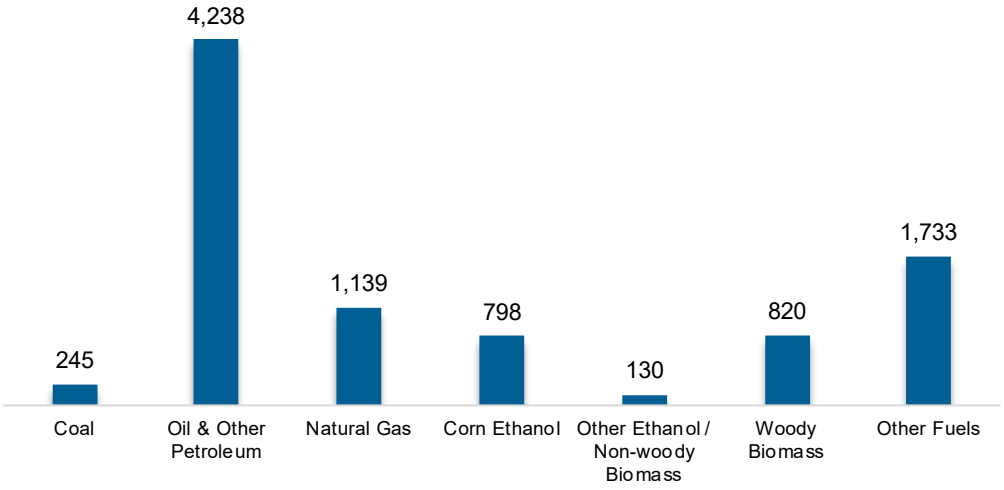
Figure MI-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

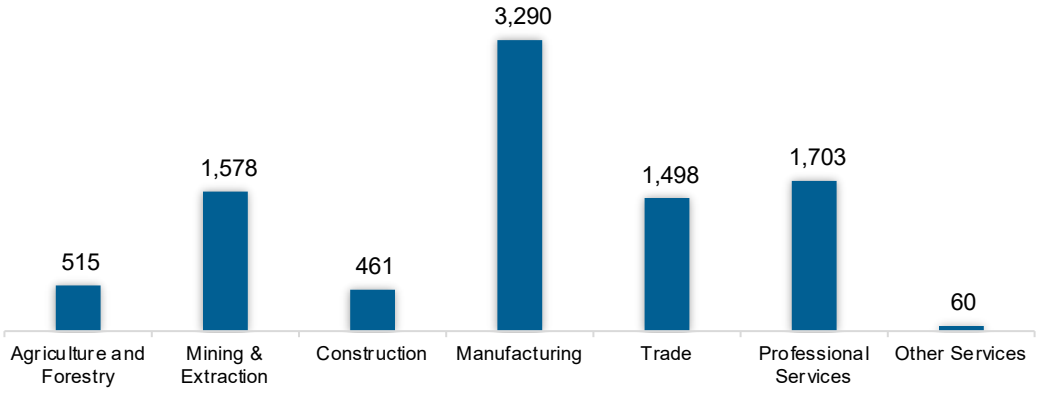
The fuel sector employed 9,103 workers in Michigan, 1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 206 jobs and decreased 2.2% in the past year.

Figure MI-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 36.1% of fuel jobs in Michigan.

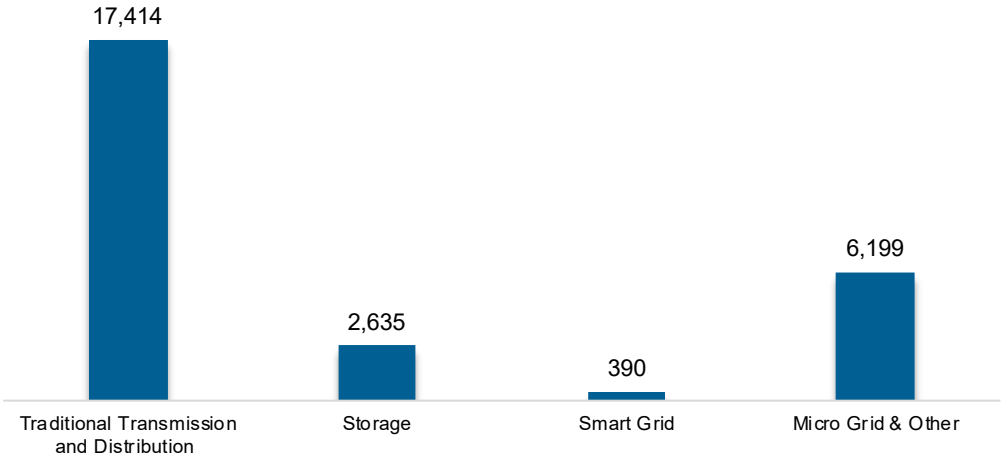
Figure MI-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

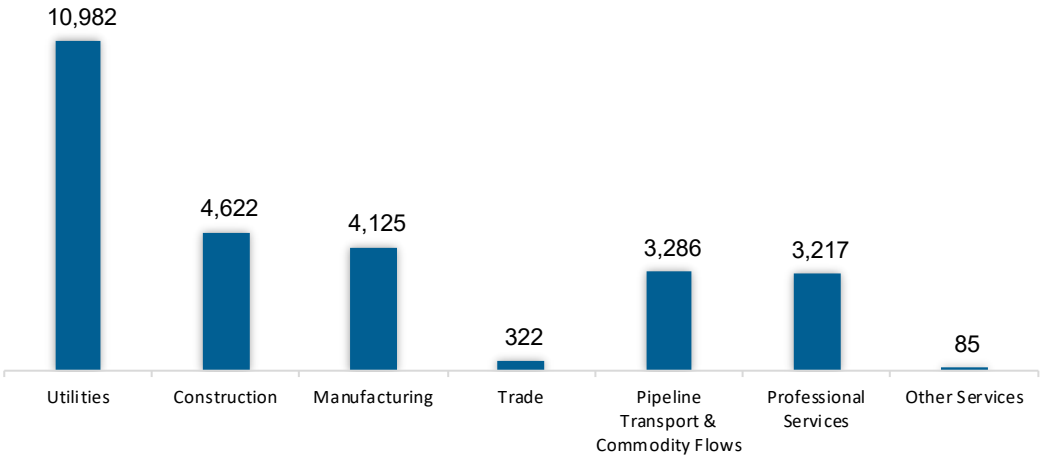
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 26,639 workers in Michigan, 1% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 2,308 jobs and decreased 8% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Michigan, accounting for 41.2% of the sector's jobs statewide.

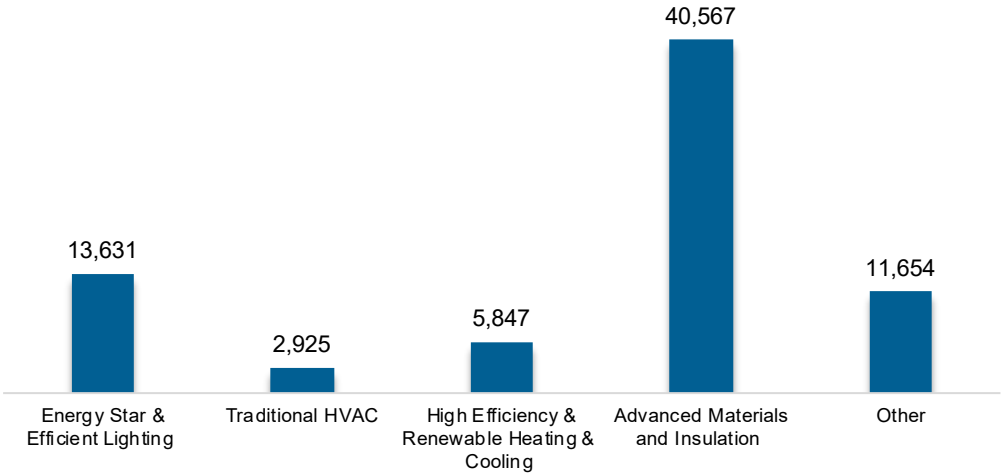
Figure MI-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

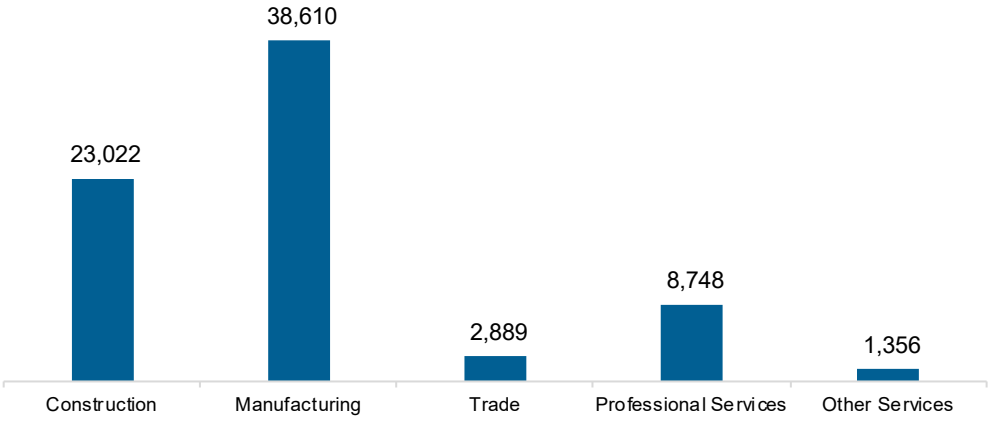
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 74,624 workers in Michigan, 3.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 382 jobs and increased 0.5% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the manufacturing industry.

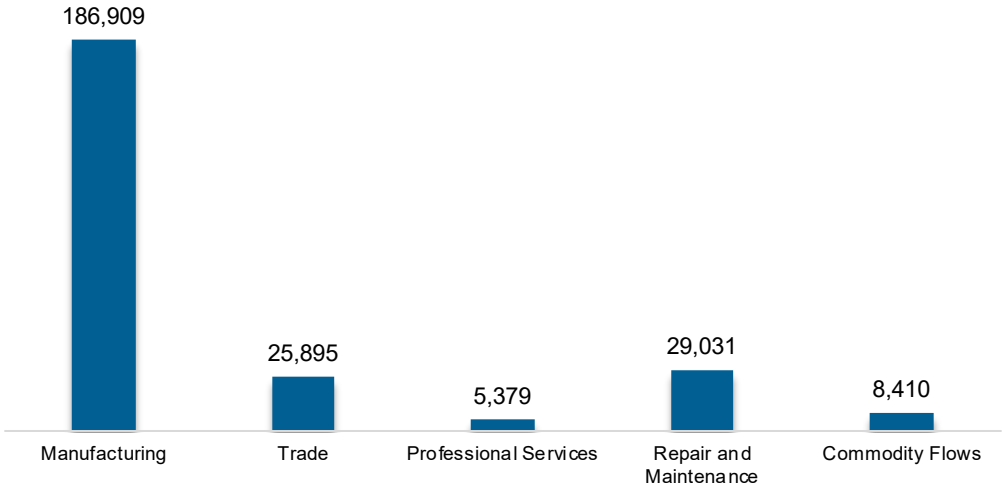
Figure MI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 255,623 workers in Michigan, 10% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 37,168 jobs and increased 17% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure MI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table MI-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	0.3	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	-0.2	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.1	1.7
Fuels	0.7	3.0
Motor Vehicles	0.8	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Michigan reported 54.3% overall hiring difficulty.

Table MI-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	29.6	24.7	5.2	40.5	54.3

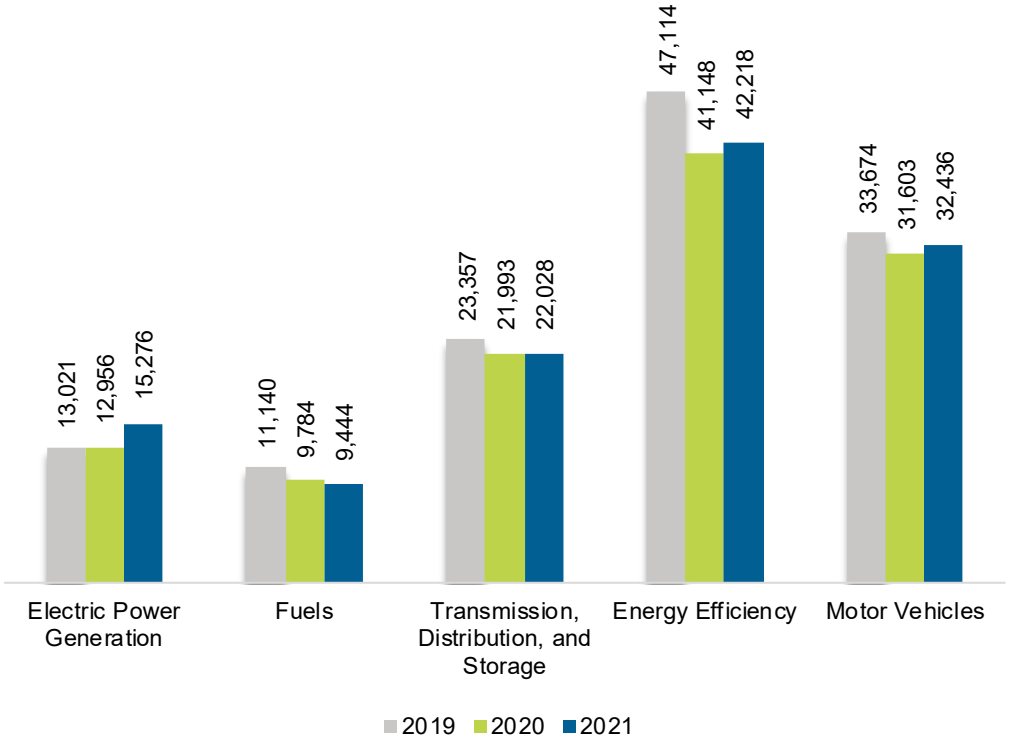
Minnesota

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Minnesota had 121,402 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.6% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 15,276 are in electric power generation; 9,444 in fuels; 22,028 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 42,218 in energy efficiency; and 32,436 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 3,918 jobs, or 3.3%. The energy sector in Minnesota represents 4.4% of total state employment

Figure MN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

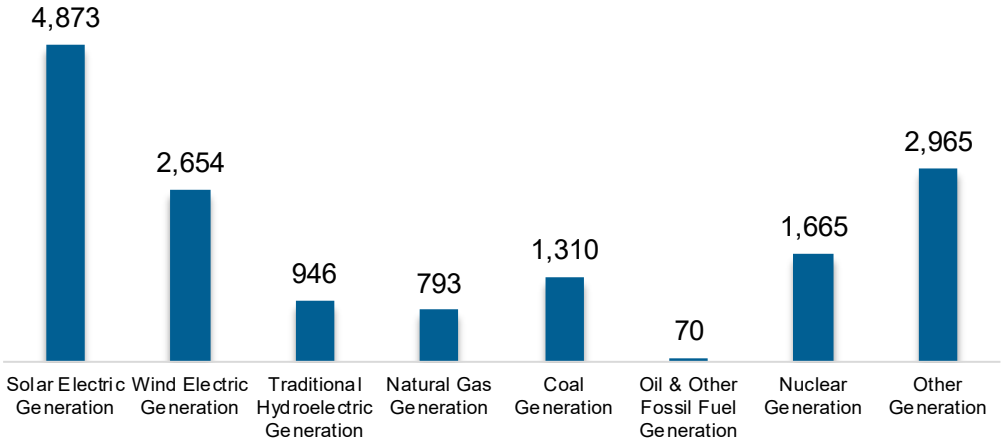


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

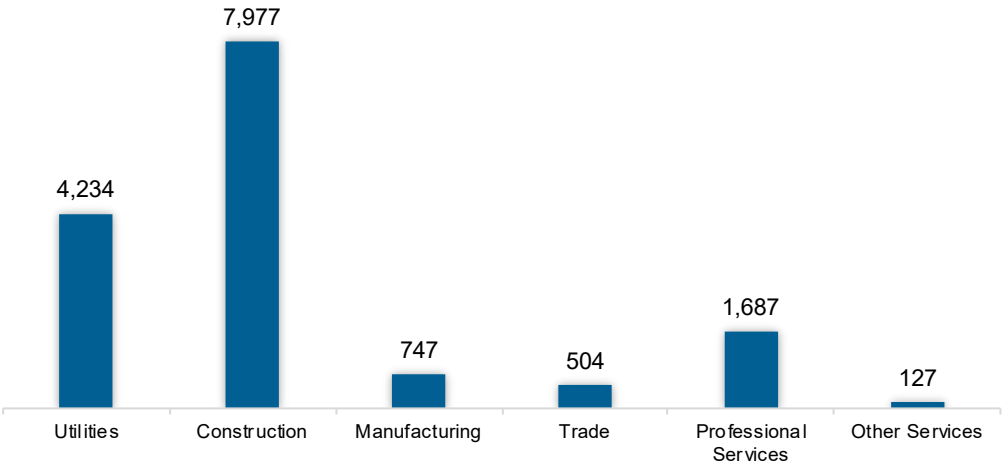
The electric power generation sector employed 15,276 workers in Minnesota, 1.8% of the national electricity total, and added 2,320 jobs over the past year (17.9%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 52.2% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 27.7%.

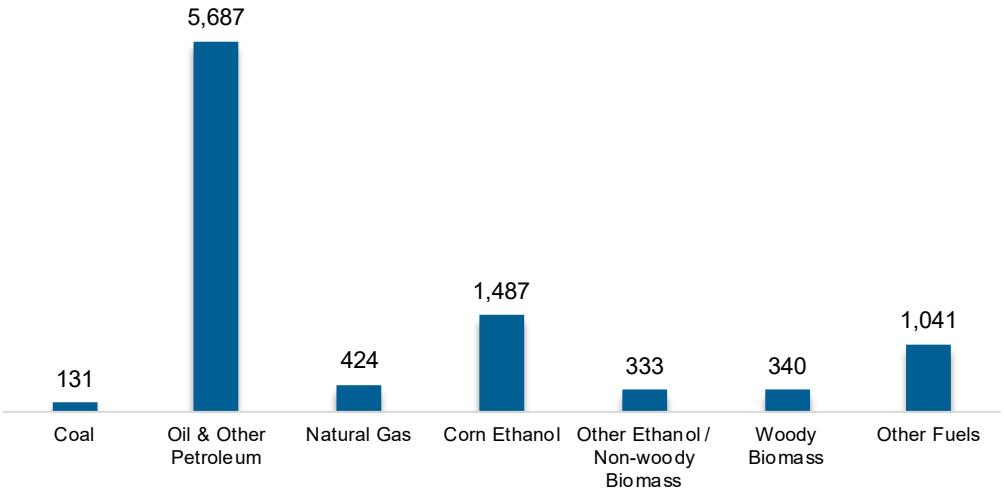
Figure MN-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

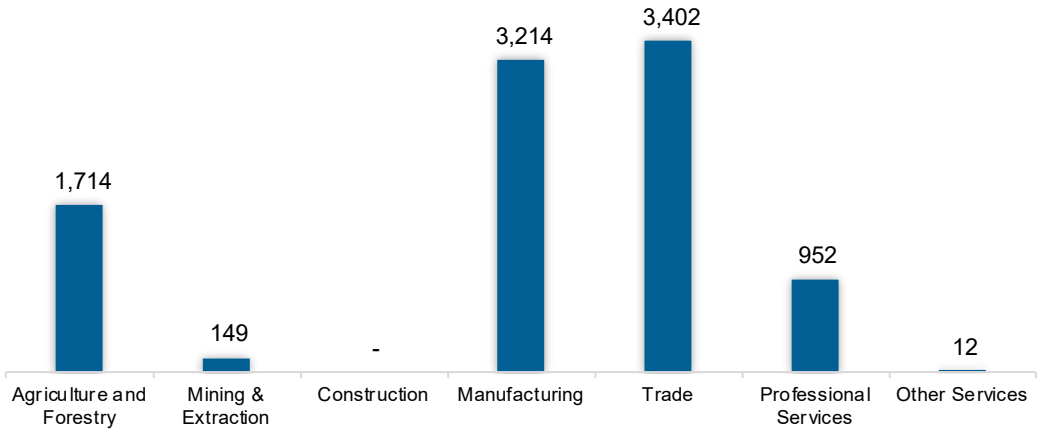
The fuel sector employed 9,444 workers in Minnesota, 1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 340 jobs and decreased 3.5% in the past year.

Figure MN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 36% of fuel jobs in Minnesota.

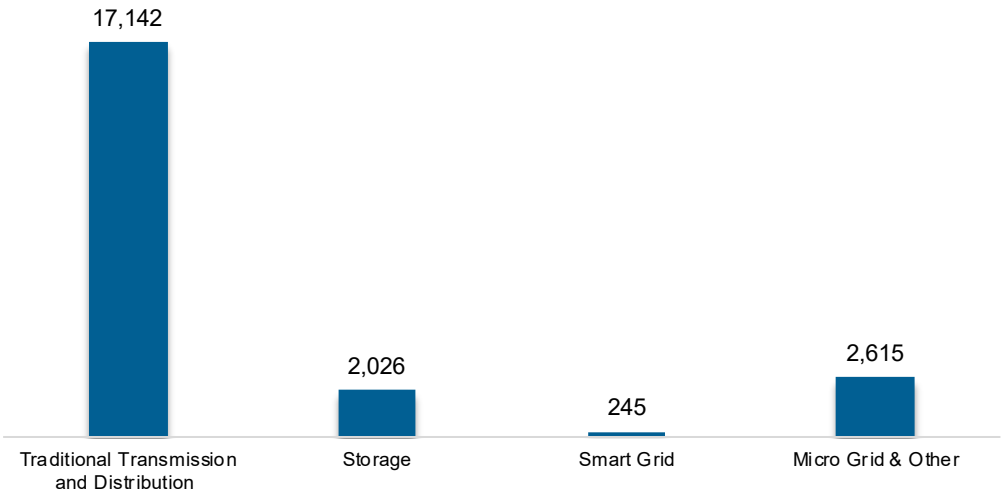
Figure MN-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

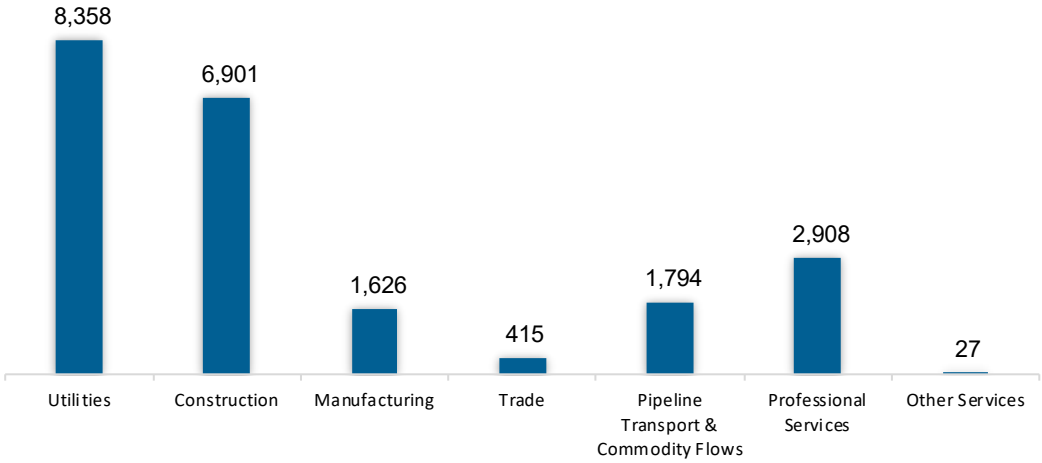
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 22,028 workers in Minnesota, 1% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 35 jobs and increased 0.2% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Minnesota, accounting for 37.9% of the sector's jobs statewide.

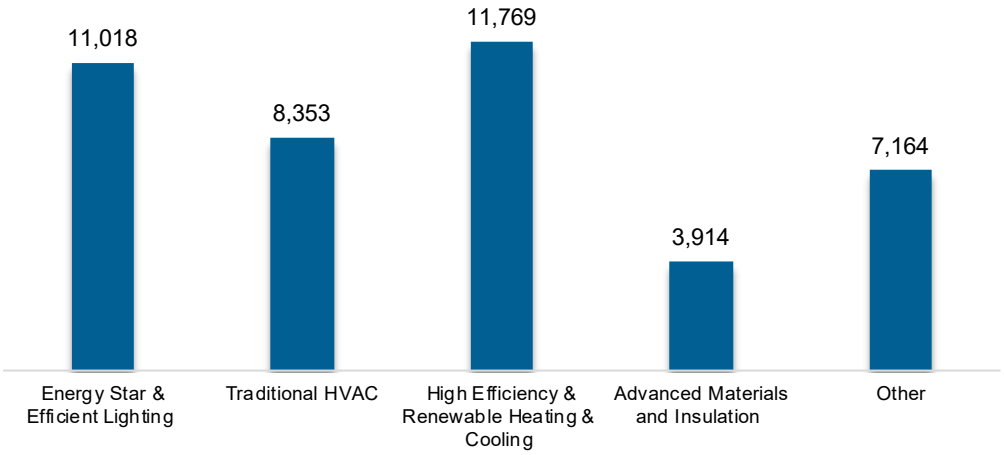
Figure MN-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

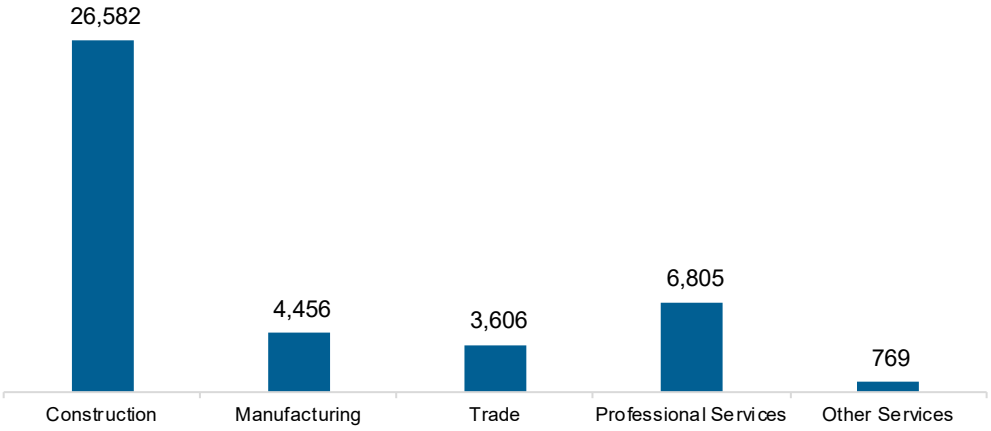
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 42,218 workers in Minnesota, 2% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,070 jobs and increased 2.6% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

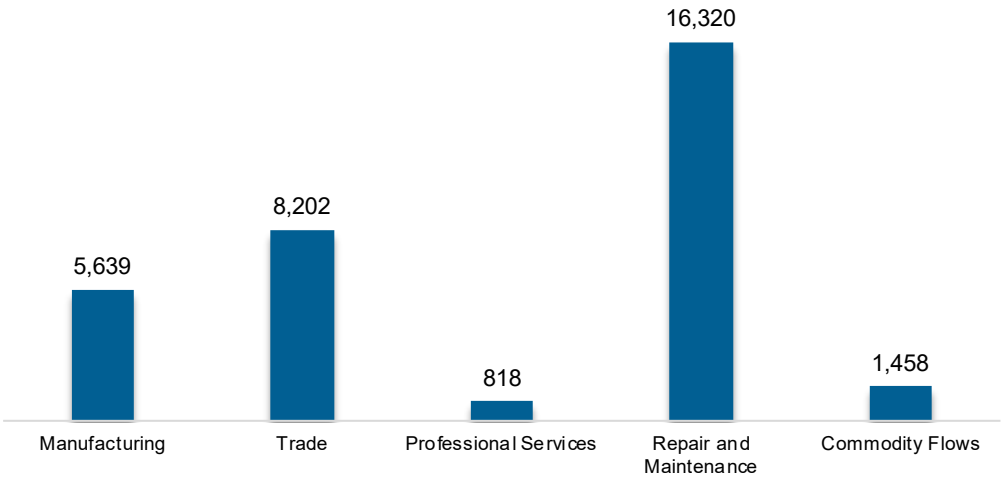
Figure MN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 32,436 workers in Minnesota, 1.3% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 833 jobs and increased 2.6% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure MN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Minnesota are less optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth 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	0.0	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	-0.6	1.1
Energy Efficiency	-0.3	1.7
Fuels	0.4	3.0
Motor Vehicles	0.5	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Minnesota reported 57.0% overall hiring difficulty.

Table MN-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	24.7	32.3	11.9	31.1	57.0

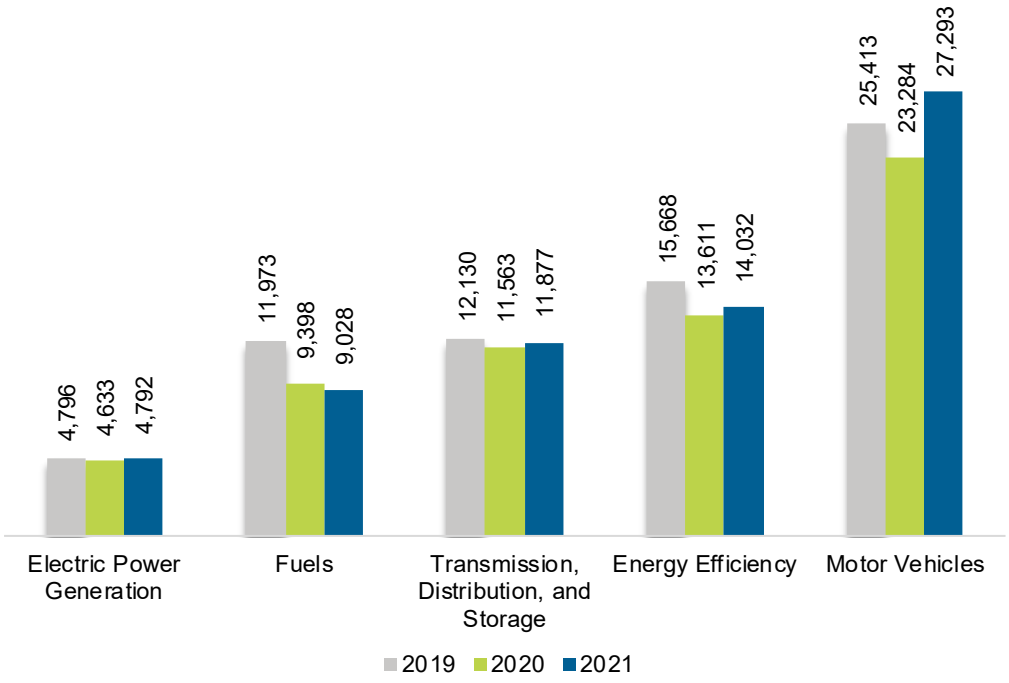
Mississippi

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Mississippi had 67,022 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.9% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 4,792 are in electric power generation; 9,028 in fuels; 11,877 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 14,032 in energy efficiency; and 27,293 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 4,533 jobs, or 7.3%. The energy sector in Mississippi represents 6% of total state employment

Figure MS-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

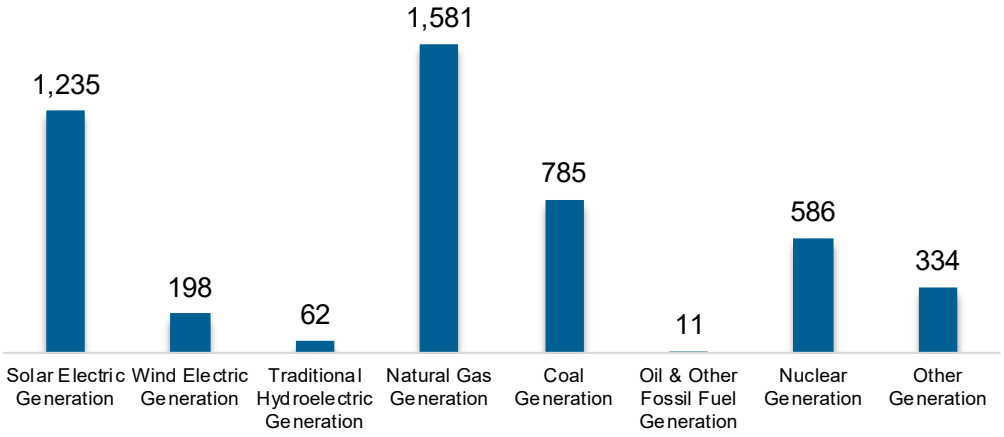


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

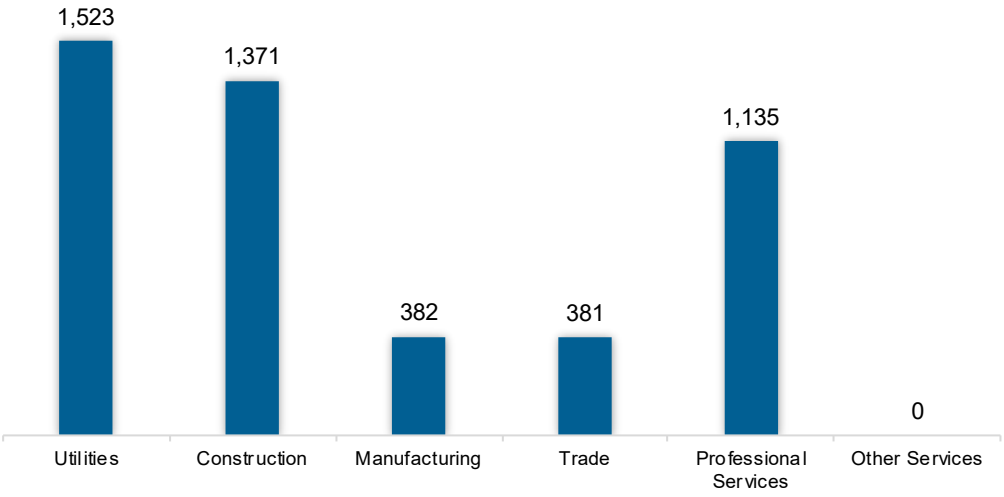
The electric power generation sector employed 4,792 workers in Mississippi, 0.6% of the national electricity total, and added 159 jobs over the past year (3.4%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 31.8% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 28.6%.

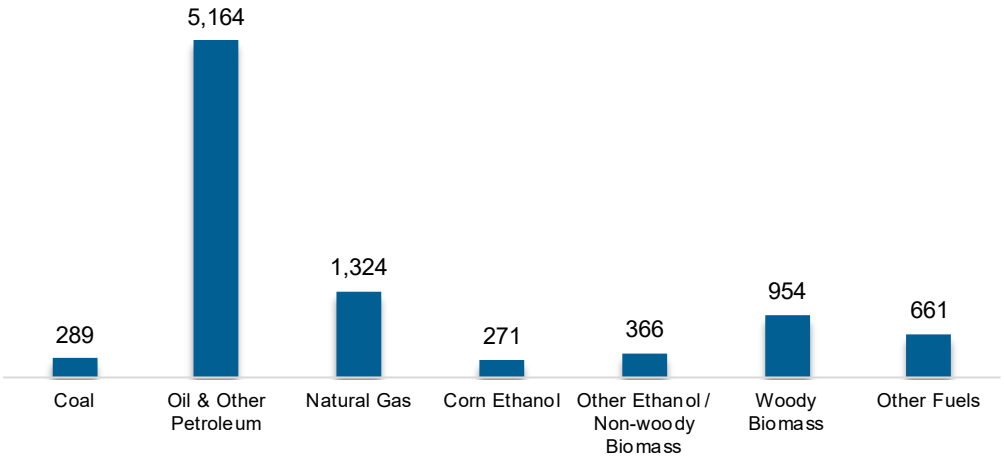
Figure MS-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

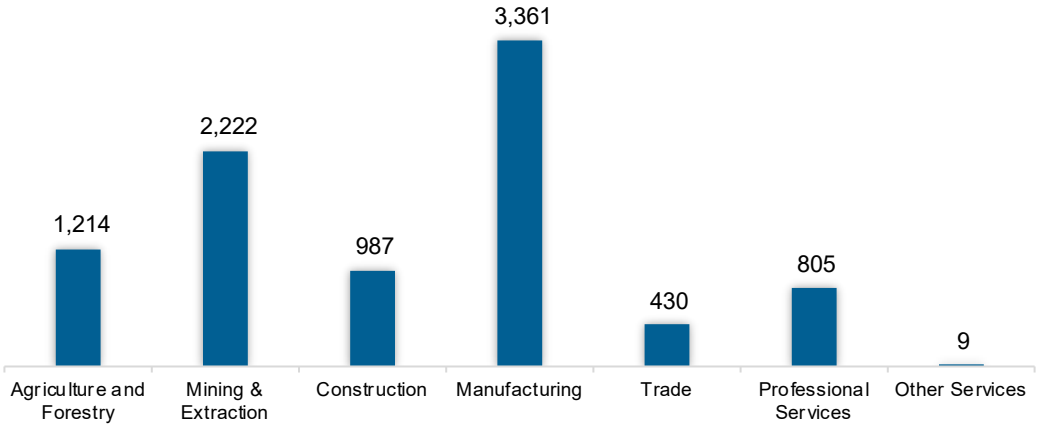
The fuel sector employed 9,028 workers in Mississippi, 1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 370 jobs and decreased 3.9% in the past year.

Figure MS-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 37.2% of fuel jobs in Mississippi.

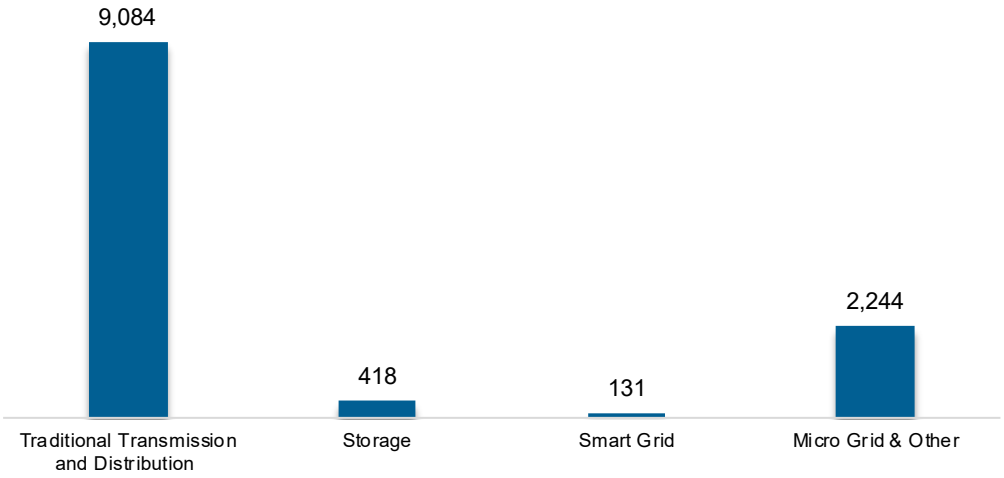
Figure MS-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

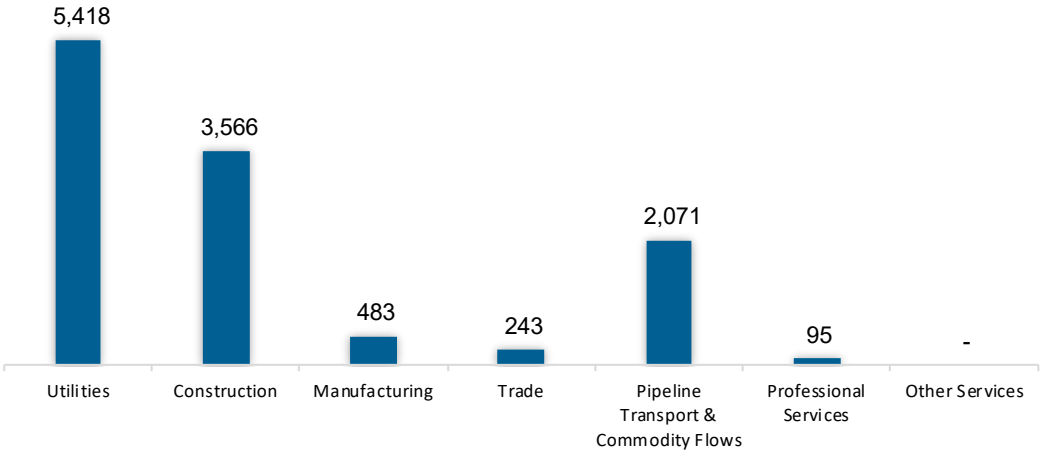
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 11,877 workers in Mississippi, 1% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 314 jobs and increased 2.7% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Mississippi, accounting for 45.6% of the sector's jobs statewide.

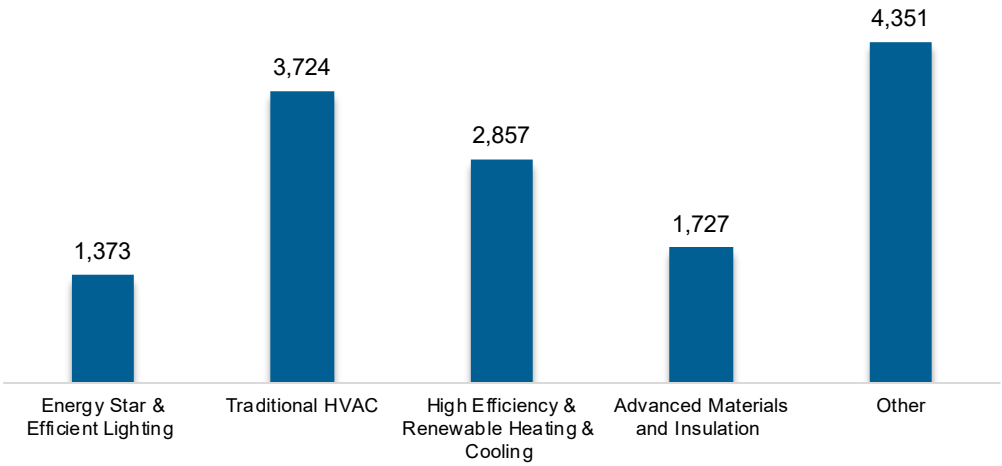
Figure MS-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

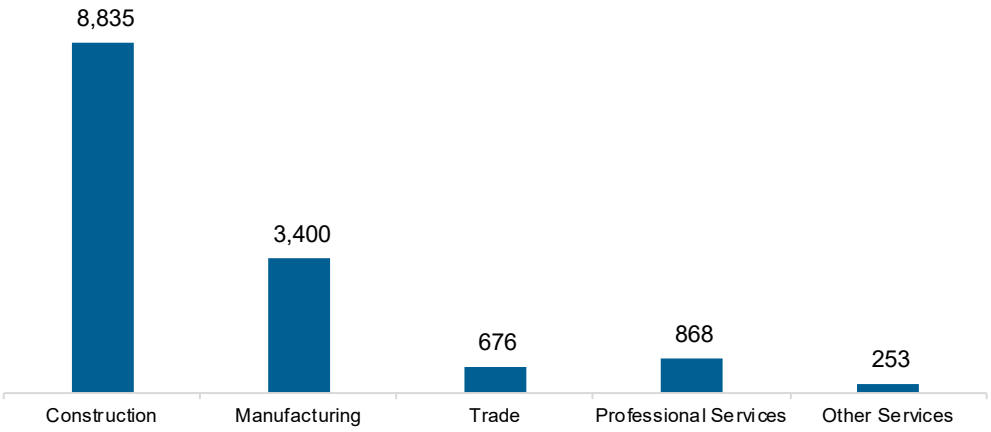
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 14,032 workers in Mississippi, 0.6% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 421 jobs and increased 3.1% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

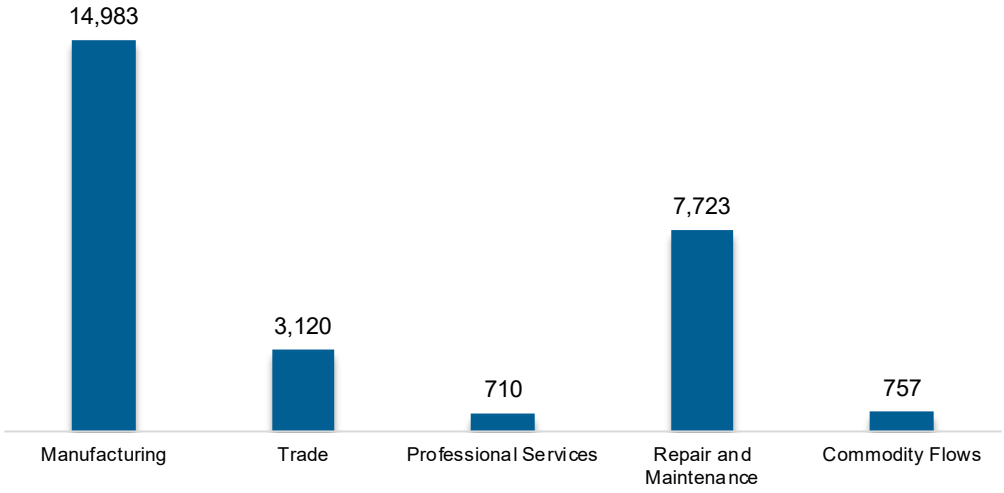
Figure MS-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 27,293 workers in Mississippi, 1.1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 4,009 jobs and increased 17.2% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure MS-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Mississippi are less optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth 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	1.1	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.6	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.9	1.7
Fuels	1.5	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.6	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Mississippi reported 57.0% overall hiring difficulty.

Table MS-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.6	33.4	5.2	37.7	57.0

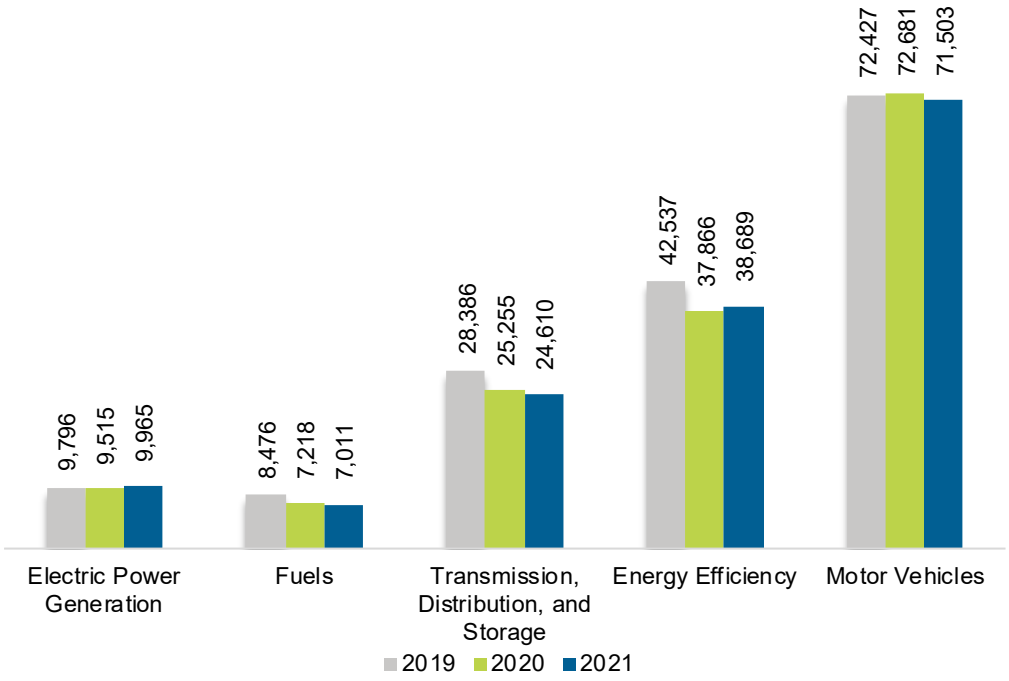
Missouri

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Missouri had 151,777 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.9% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 9,965 are in electric power generation; 7,011 in fuels; 24,610 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 38,689 in energy efficiency; and 71,503 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state decreased by 758 jobs, or 0.5%. The energy sector in Missouri represents 5.5% of total state employment

Figure MO-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

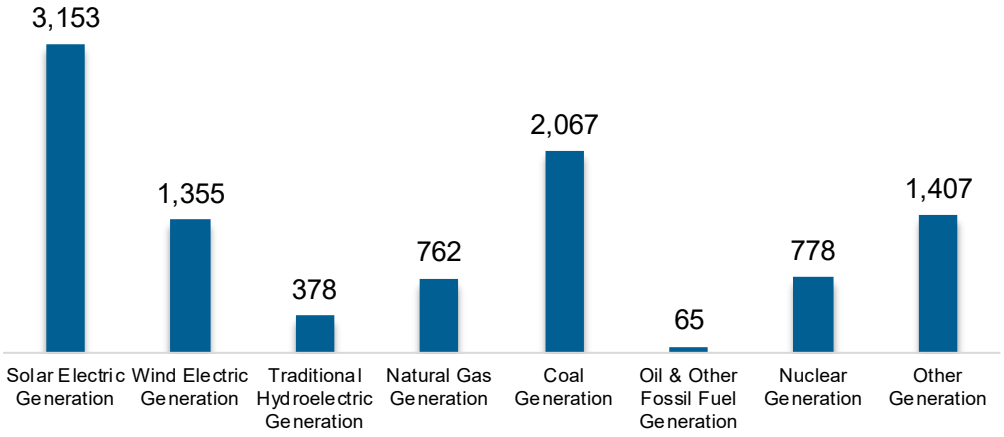


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

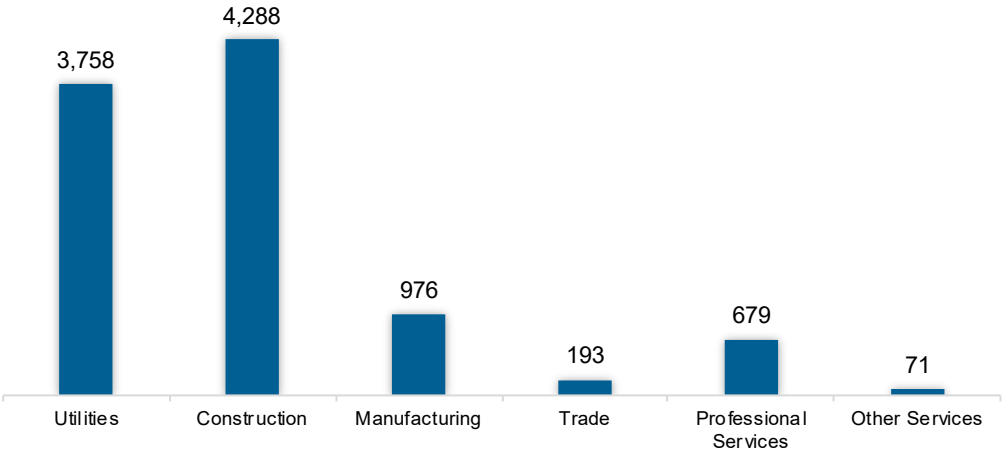
The electric power generation sector employed 9,965 workers in Missouri, 1.2% of the national electricity total, and added 449 jobs over the past year (4.7%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 43% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 37.7%.

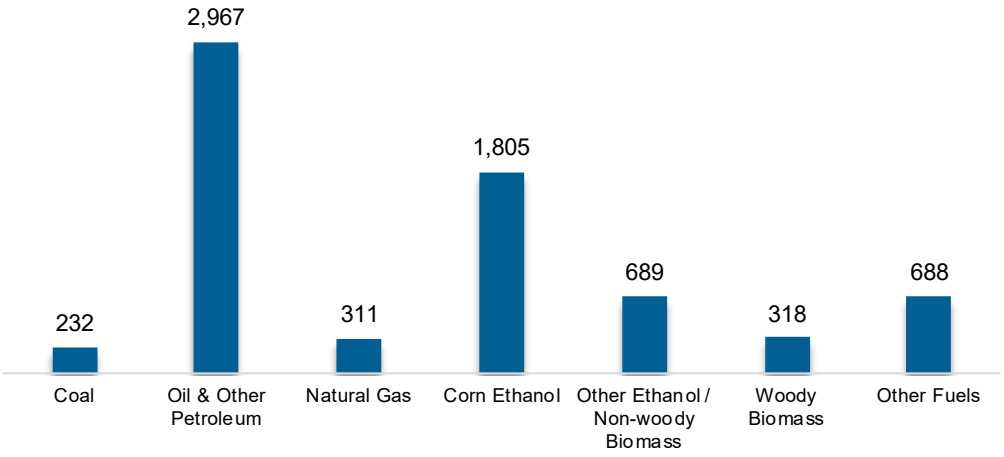
Figure MO-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

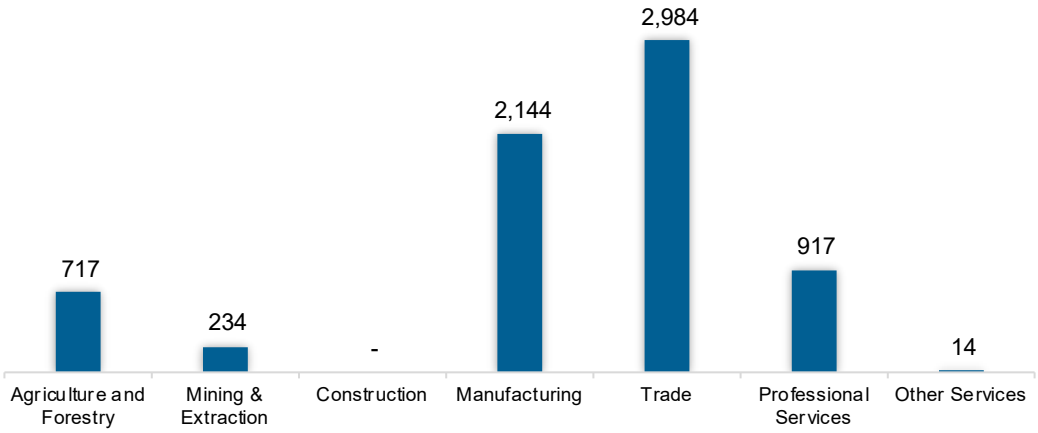
The fuel sector employed 7,011 workers in Missouri, 0.8% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 207 jobs and decreased 2.9% in the past year.

Figure MO-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 42.6% of fuel jobs in Missouri.

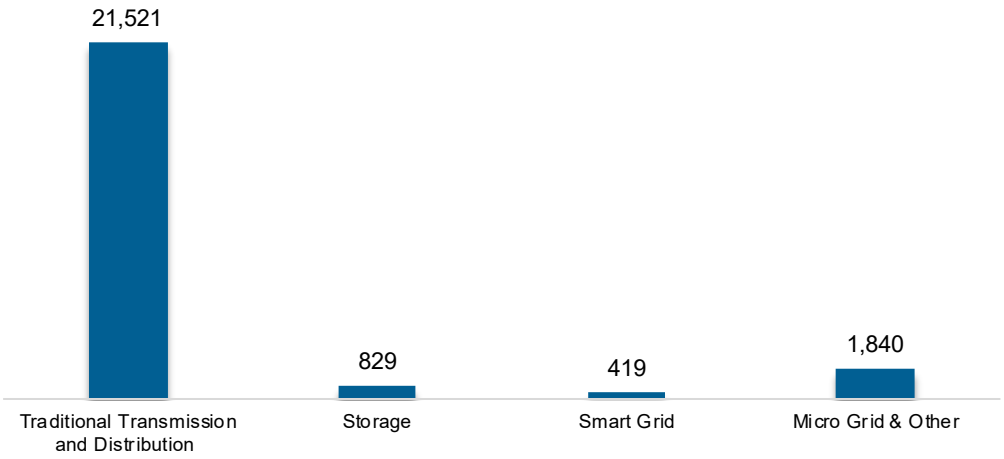
Figure MO-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

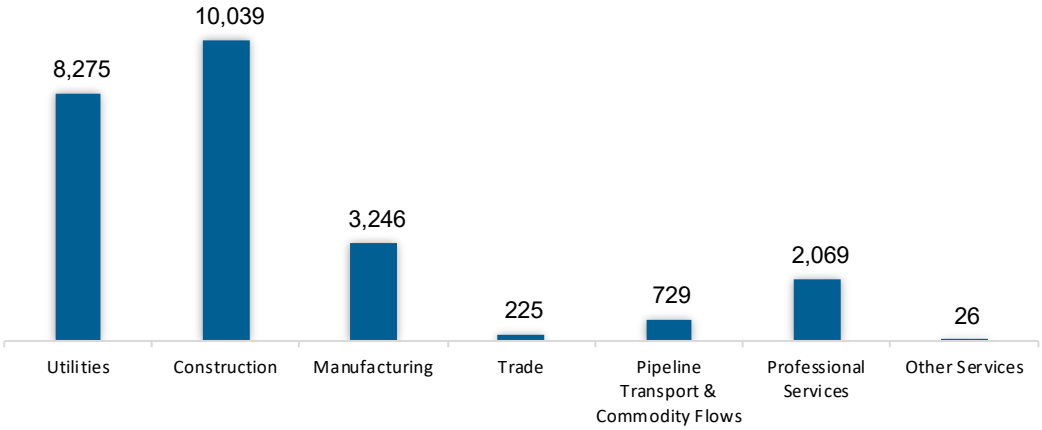
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 24,610 workers in Missouri, 0.8% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 645 jobs and decreased 2.6% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Missouri, accounting for 40.8% of the sector's jobs statewide.

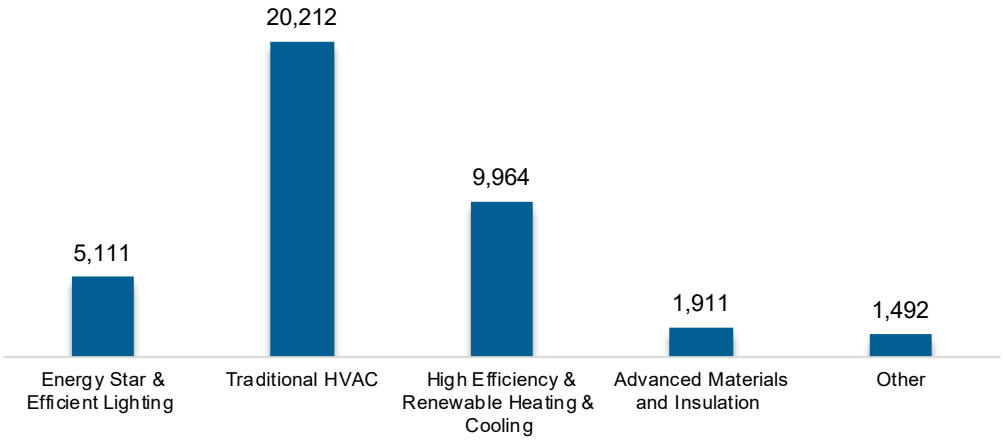
Figure MO-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

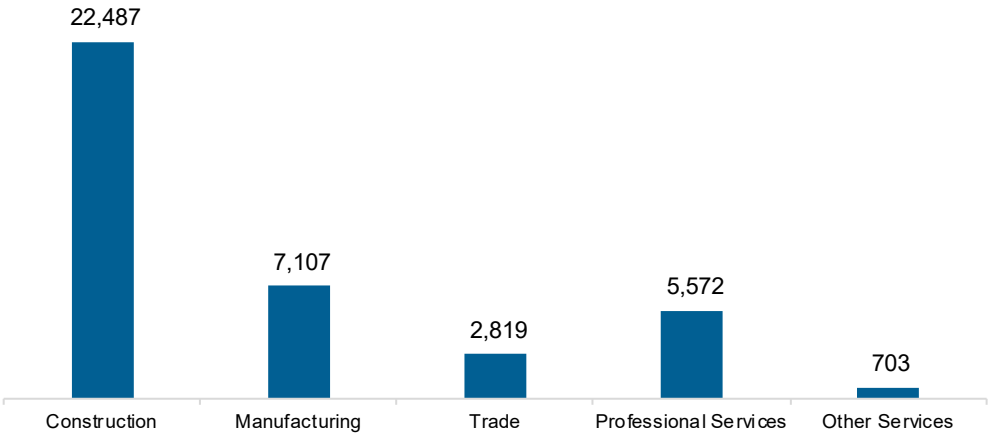
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 38,689 workers in Missouri, 1.8% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 823 jobs and increased 2.2% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

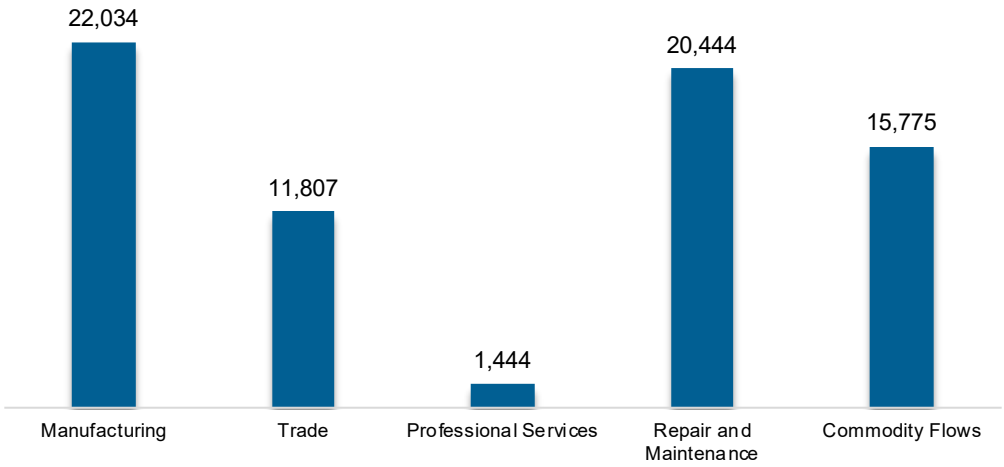
Figure MO-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 71,503 workers in Missouri, 2.8% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 1,178 jobs and decreased 1.6% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure MO-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table MO-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	2.4	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.8	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.1	1.7
Fuels	2.8	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.9	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Missouri reported 57.0% overall hiring difficulty.

Table MO-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.6	33.4	9.7	33.3	57.0

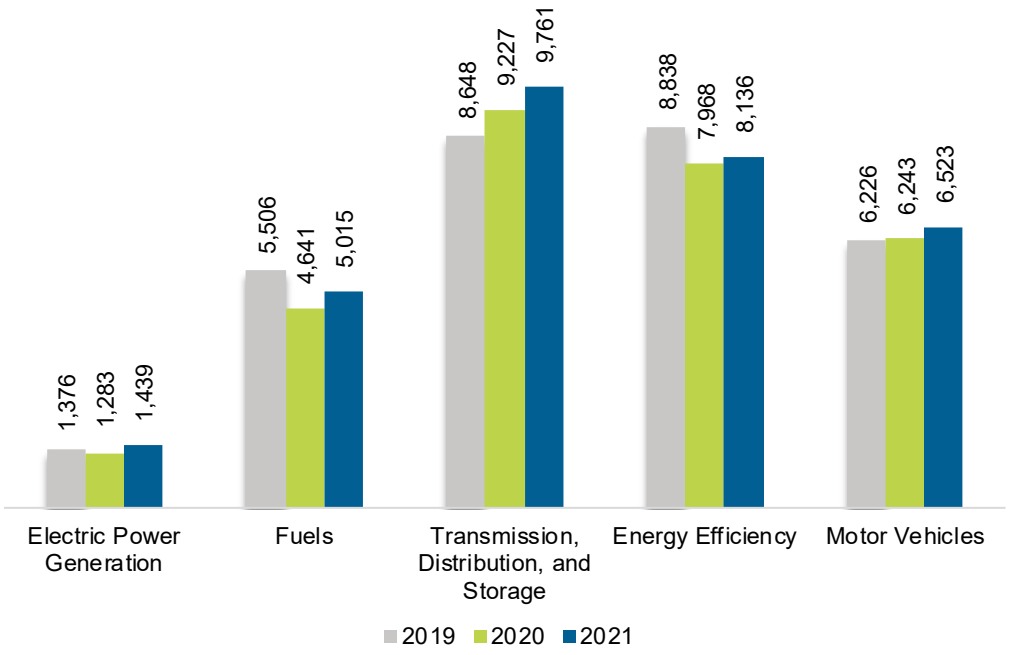
Montana

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Montana had 30,875 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.4% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 1,439 are in electric power generation; 5,015 in fuels; 9,761 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 8,136 in energy efficiency; and 6,523 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 1,513 jobs, or 5.2%. The energy sector in Montana represents 6.5% of total state employment

Figure MT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

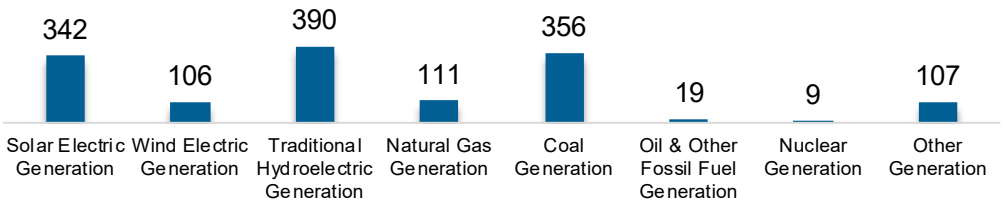


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

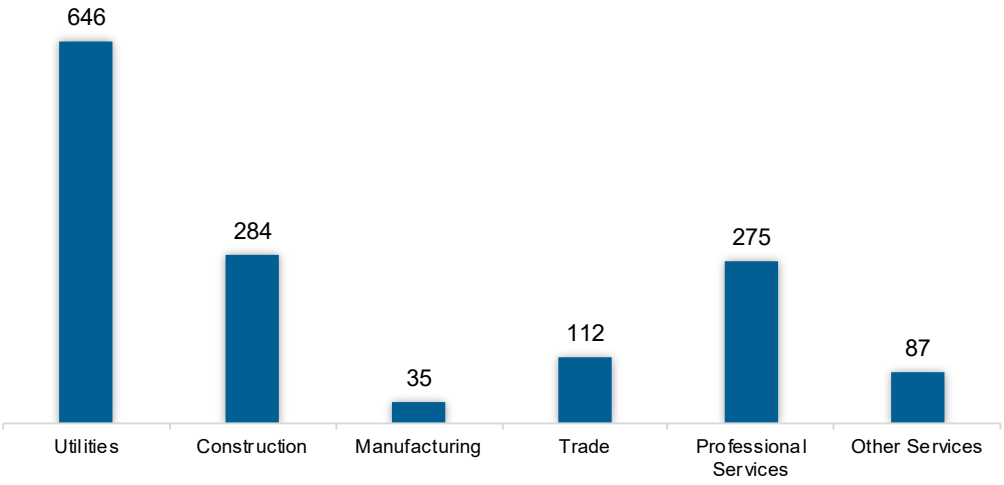
The electric power generation sector employed 1,439 workers in Montana, 0.2% of the national electricity total, and added 156 jobs over the past year (12.2%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 44.8% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 19.7%.

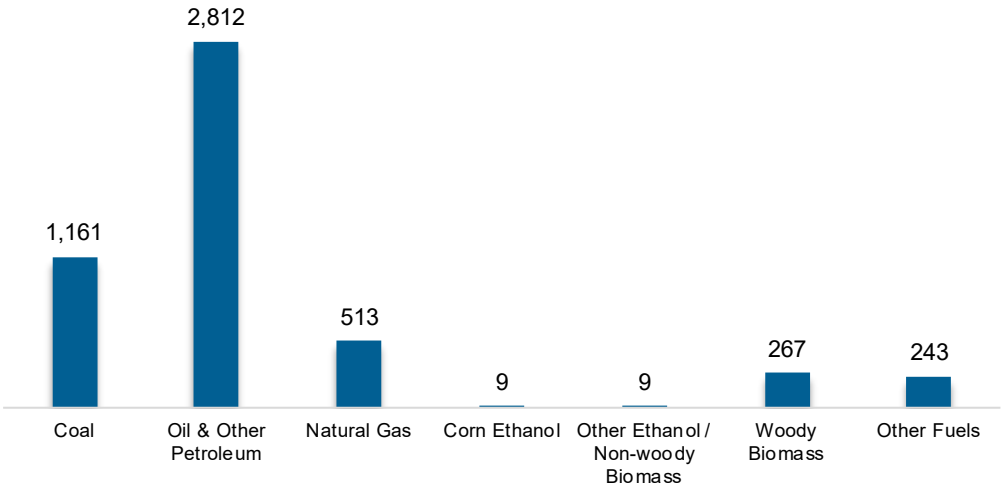
Figure MT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

The fuel sector employed 5,015 workers in Montana, 0.6% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 374 jobs and increased 8.1% in the past year.

Figure MT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



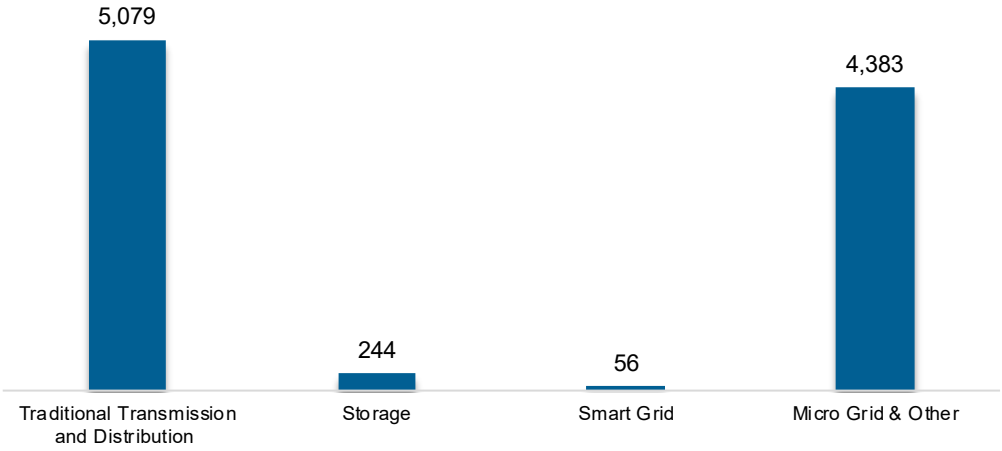
Manufacturing jobs represent 41.4% of fuel jobs in Montana.

Figure MT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution and Storage

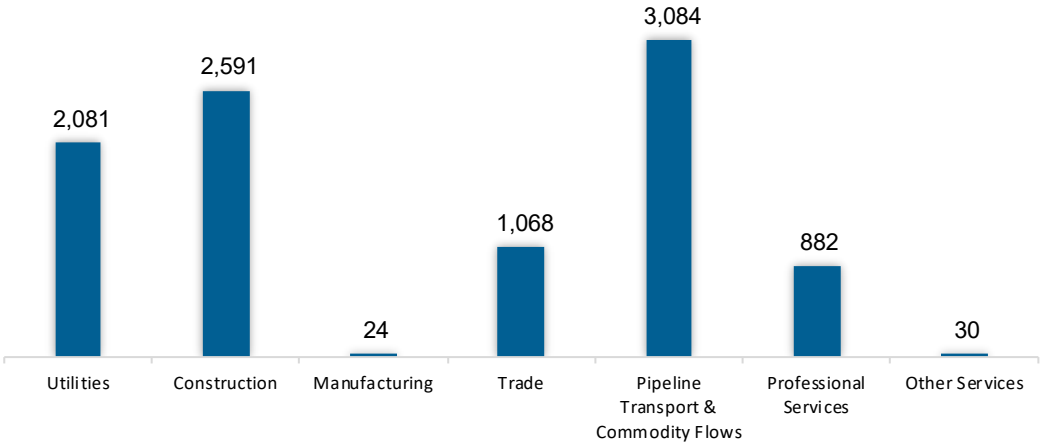
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 9,761 workers in Montana, 0.6% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 534 jobs and increased 5.8% in the past year.

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



Pipeline transport and commodity flows work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Montana, accounting for 31.6% of the sector's jobs statewide.

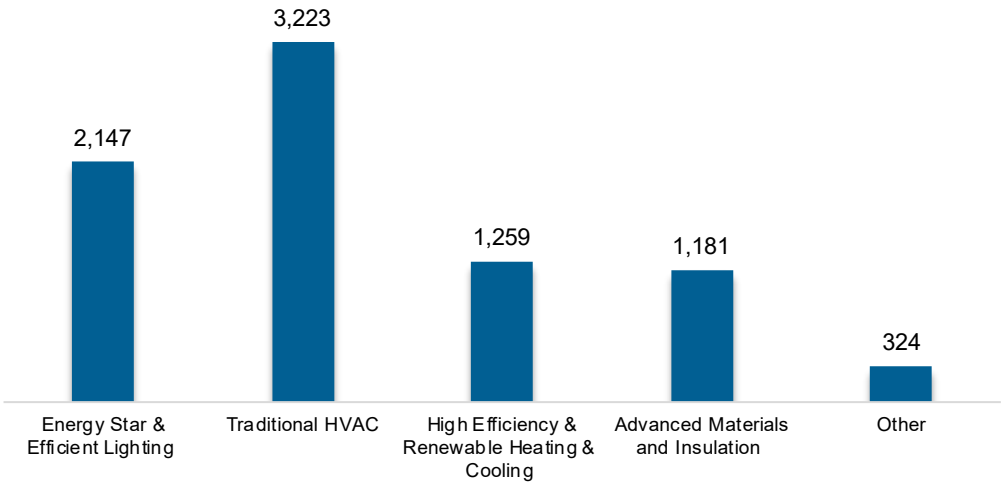
Figure MT-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

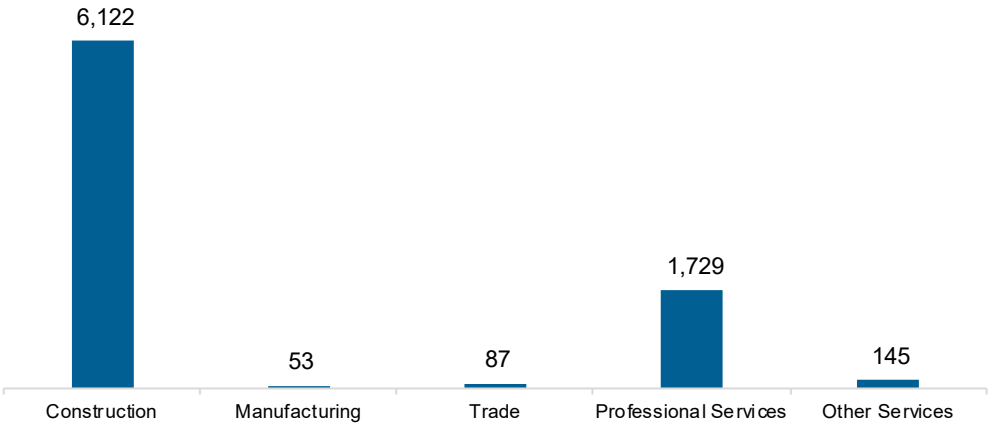
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 8,136 workers in Montana, 0.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 168 jobs and increased 2.1% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

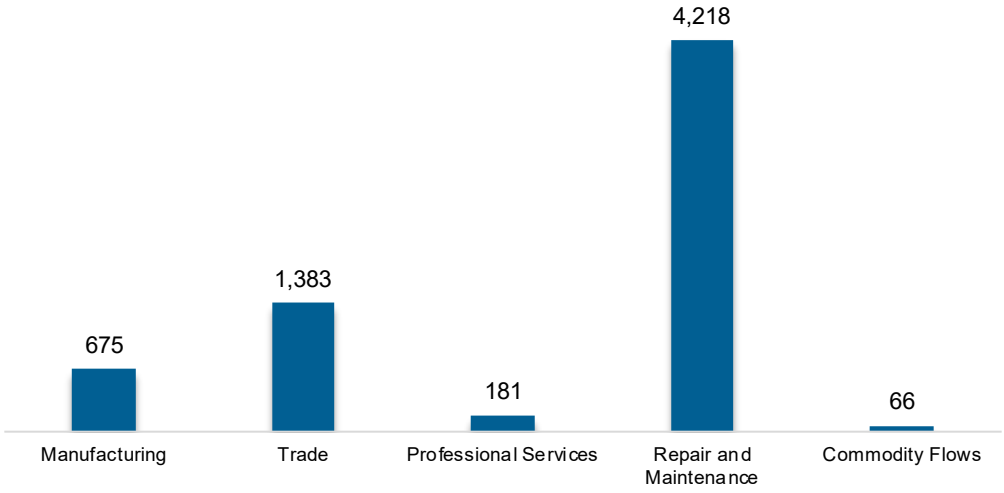
Figure MT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 6,523 workers in Montana, 0.3% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 280 jobs and increased 4.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure MT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table MT-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	0.6	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.1	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.4	1.7
Fuels	1.0	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.1	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Montana reported 48.1% overall hiring difficulty.

Table MT-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	22.5	25.7	8.0	43.8	48.1

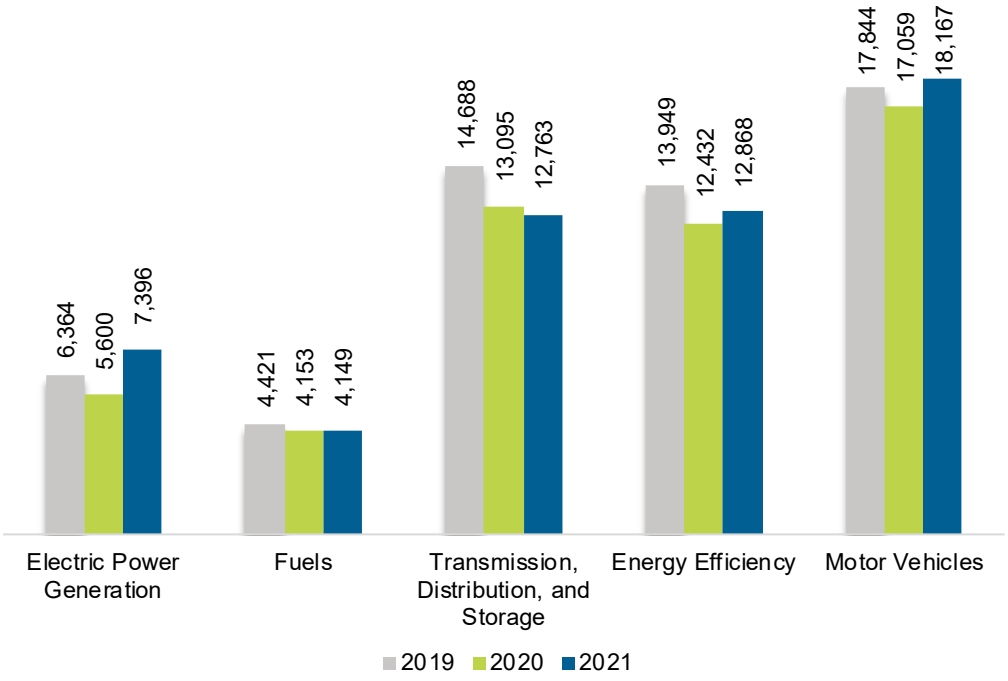
Nebraska

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Nebraska had 55,344 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.7% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 7,396 are in electric power generation; 4,149 in fuels; 12,763 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 12,868 in energy efficiency; and 18,167 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 3,005 jobs, or 5.7%. The energy sector in Nebraska represents 5.7% of total state employment

Figure NE-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

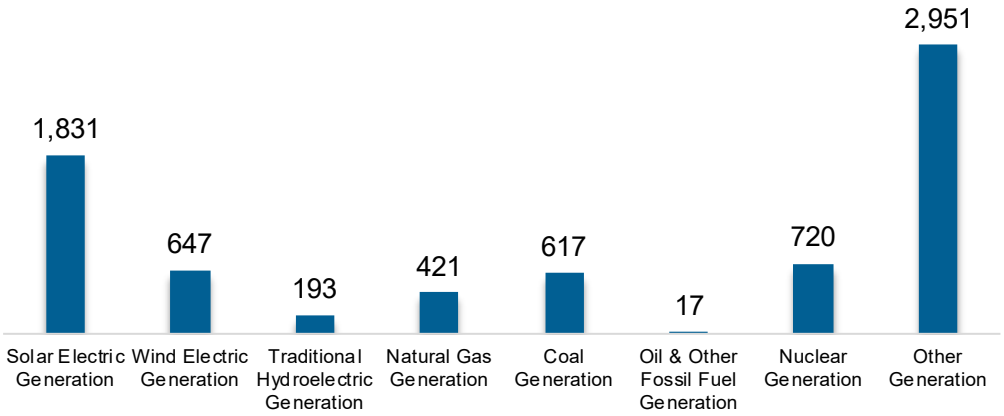


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

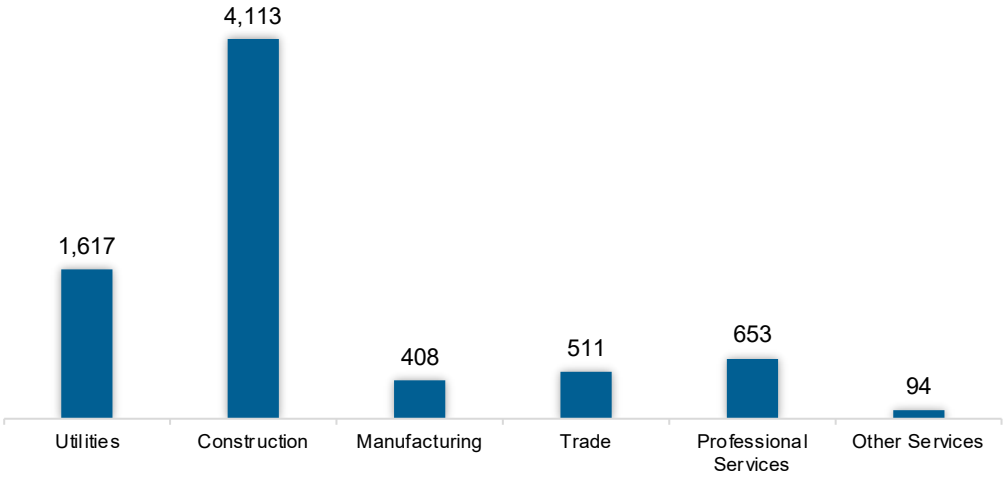
The electric power generation sector employed 7,396 workers in Nebraska, 0.9% of the national electricity total, and added 1,796 jobs over the past year (32.1%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 55.6% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 21.9%.

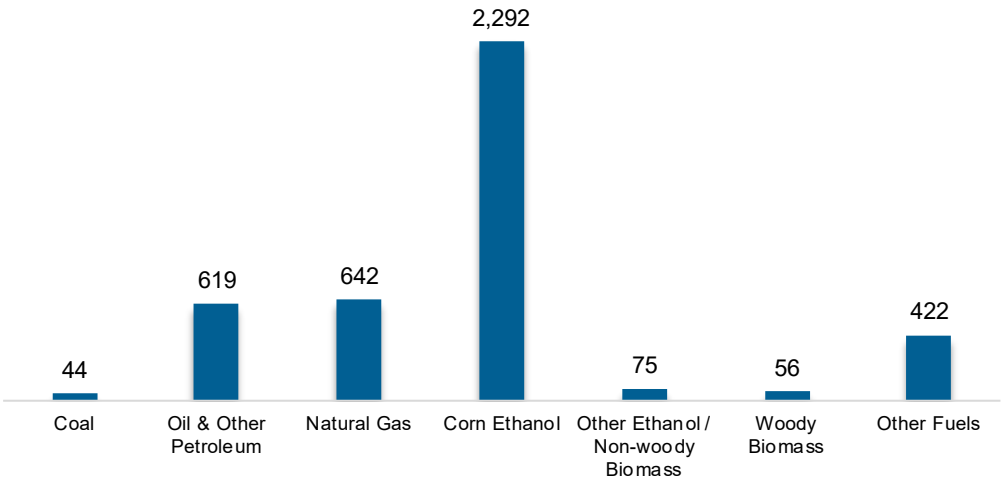
Figure NE-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

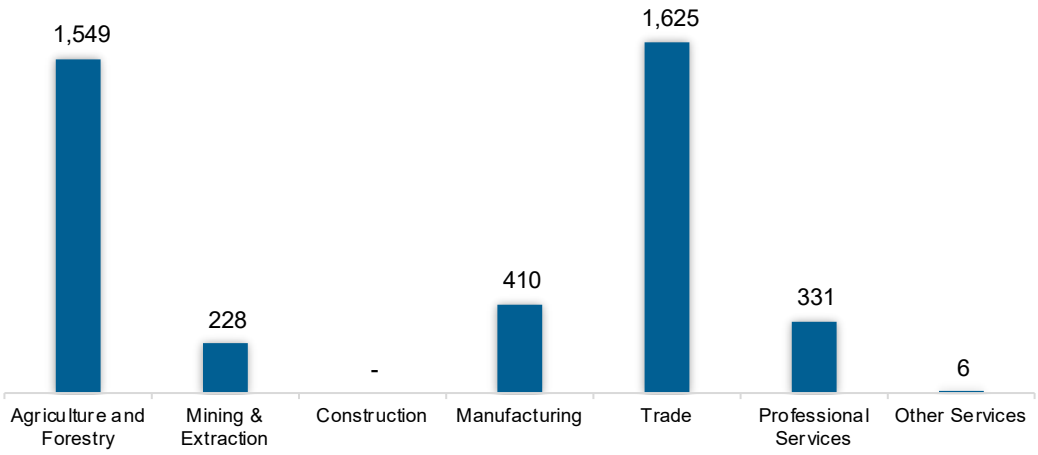
The fuel sector employed 4,149 workers in Nebraska, 0.5% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 4 jobs and decreased 0.1% in the past year.

Figure NE-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 39.2% of fuel jobs in Nebraska.

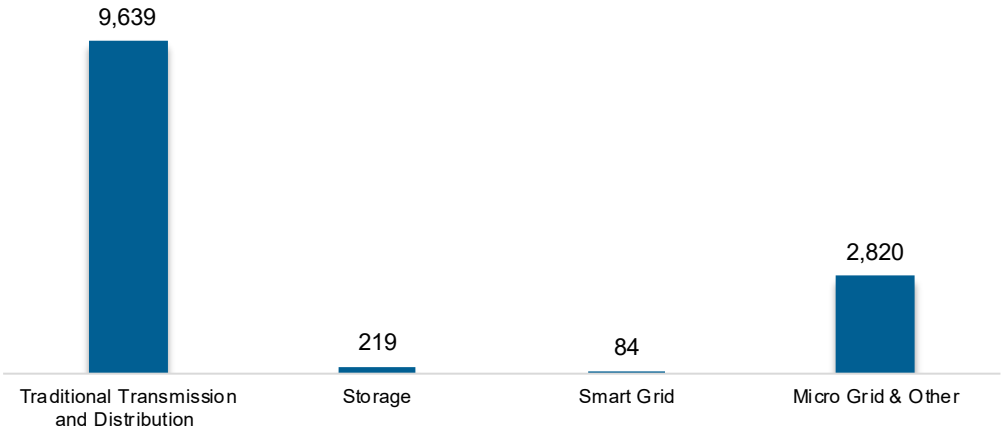
Figure NE-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

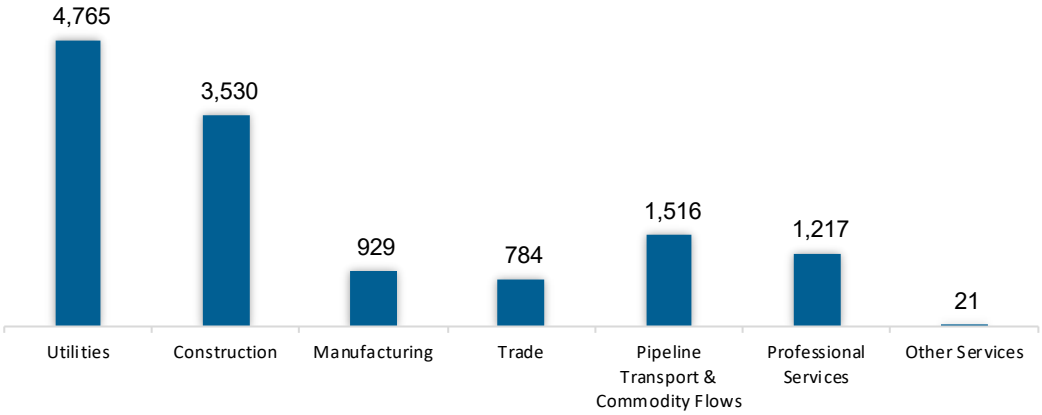
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 12,763 workers in Nebraska, 0.5% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 332 jobs and decreased 2.5% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Nebraska, accounting for 37.3% of the sector's jobs statewide.

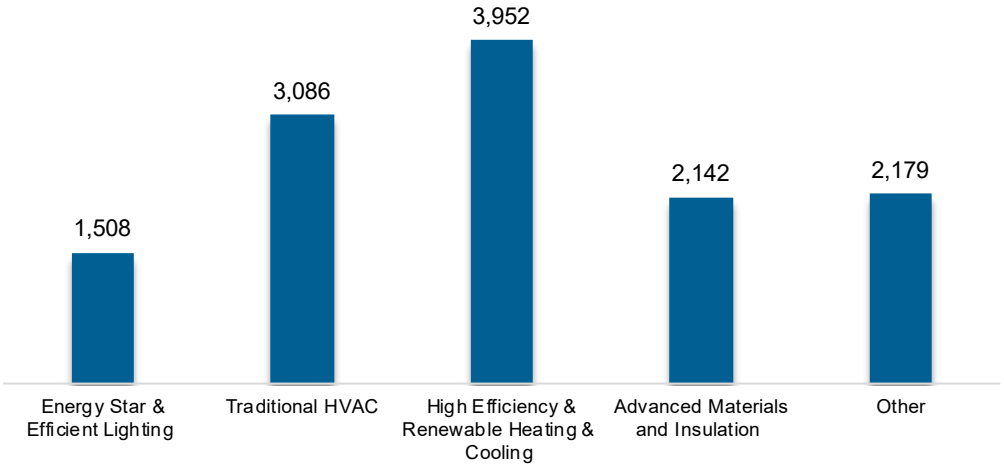
Figure NE-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

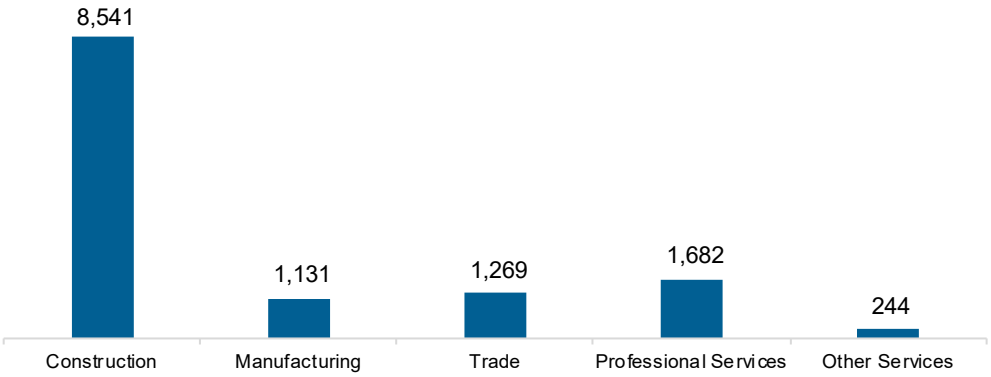
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 12,868 workers in Nebraska, 0.6% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 436 jobs and increased 3.5% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

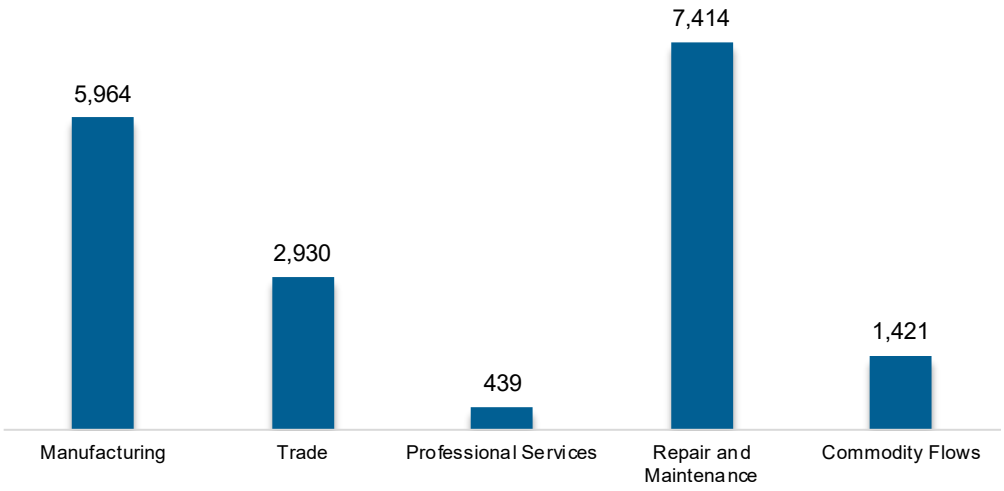
Figure NE-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 18,167 workers in Nebraska, 0.7% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,108 jobs and increased 6.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure NE-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table NE-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	1.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.7	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.0	1.7
Fuels	1.6	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.7	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Nebraska reported 52.4% overall hiring difficulty.

Table NE-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	19.5	32.9	7.8	39.8	52.4

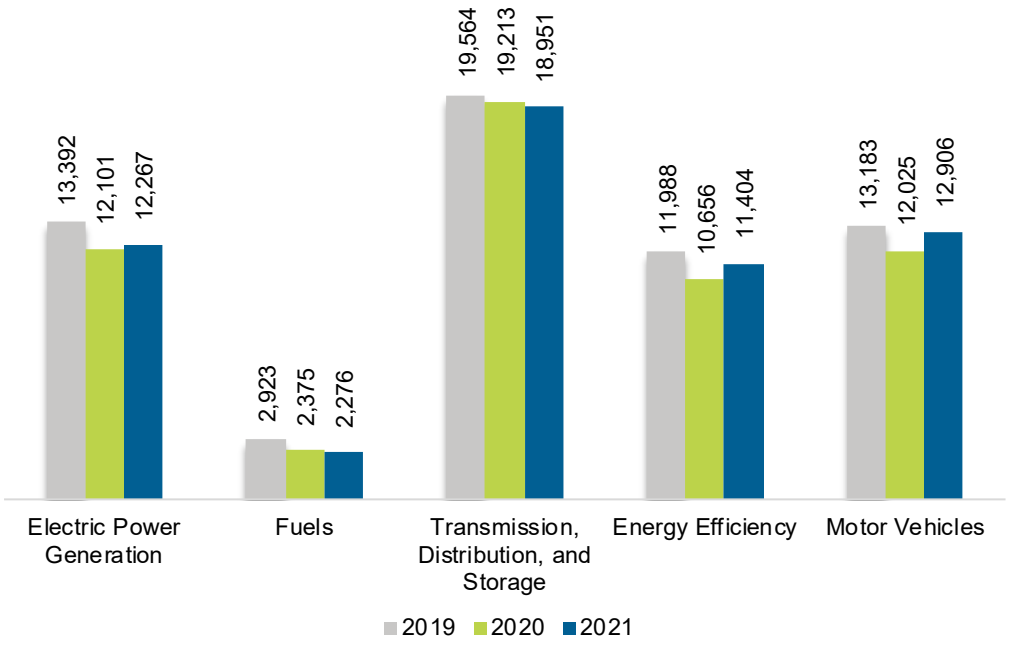
Nevada

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Nevada had 57,804 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.7% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 12,267 are in electric power generation; 2,276 in fuels; 18,951 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 11,404 in energy efficiency; and 12,906 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 1,435 jobs, or 2.5%. The energy sector in Nevada represents 4.3% of total state employment.

Figure NV-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

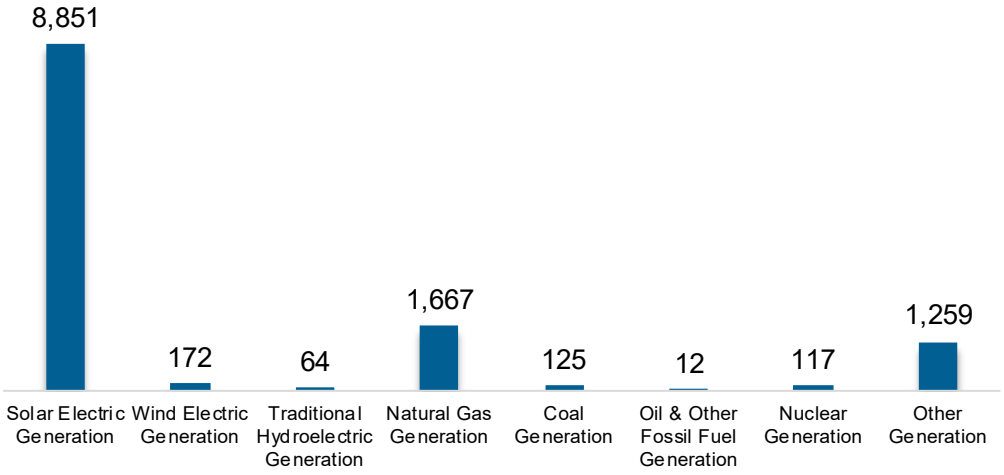


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

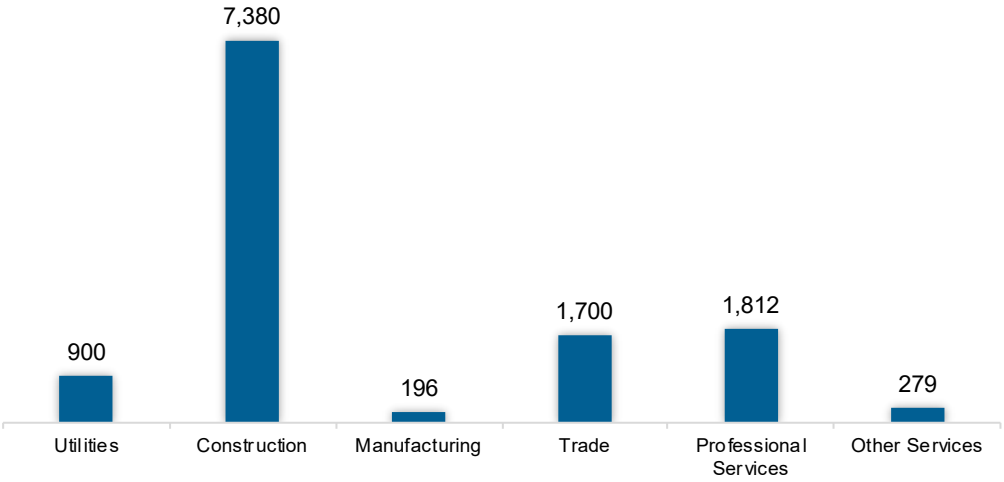
The electric power generation sector employed 12,267 workers in Nevada, 1.4% of the national electricity total, and added 166 jobs over the past year (1.4%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 60.2% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 14.8 %.

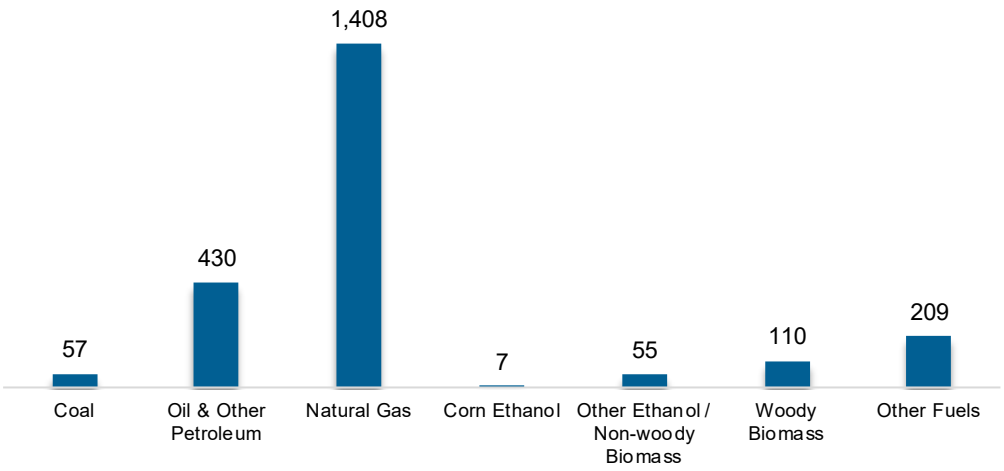
Figure NV-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

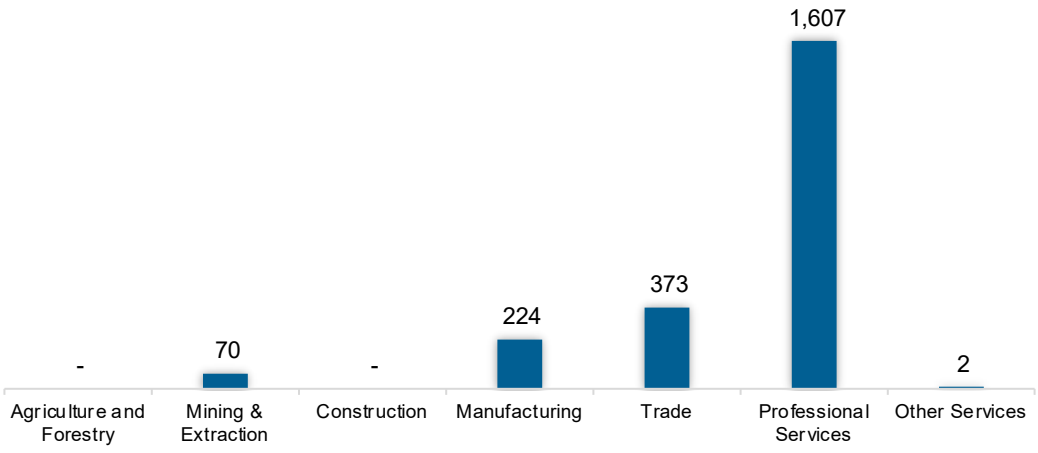
The fuel sector employed 2,276 workers in Nevada, 0.3% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 99 jobs and decreased 4.2% in the past year.

Figure NV-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 70.6% of fuel jobs in Nevada.

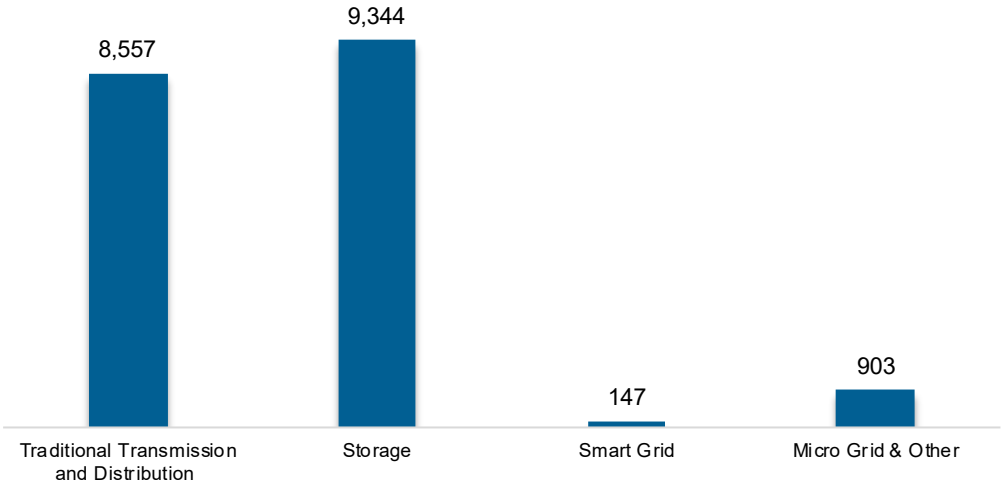
Figure NV-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

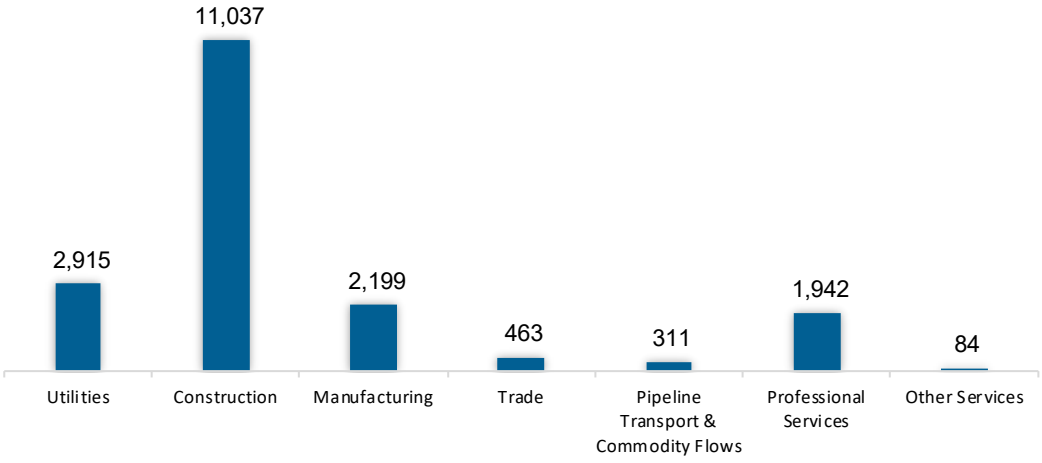
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 18,951 workers in Nevada, 0.3% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 262 jobs and decreased 1.4% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Nevada, accounting for 58.2% of the sector's jobs statewide.

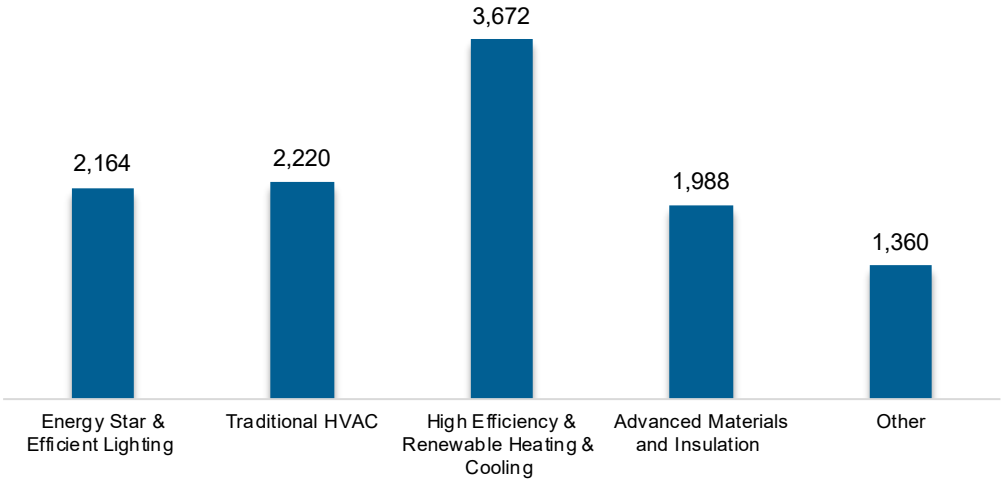
Figure NV-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

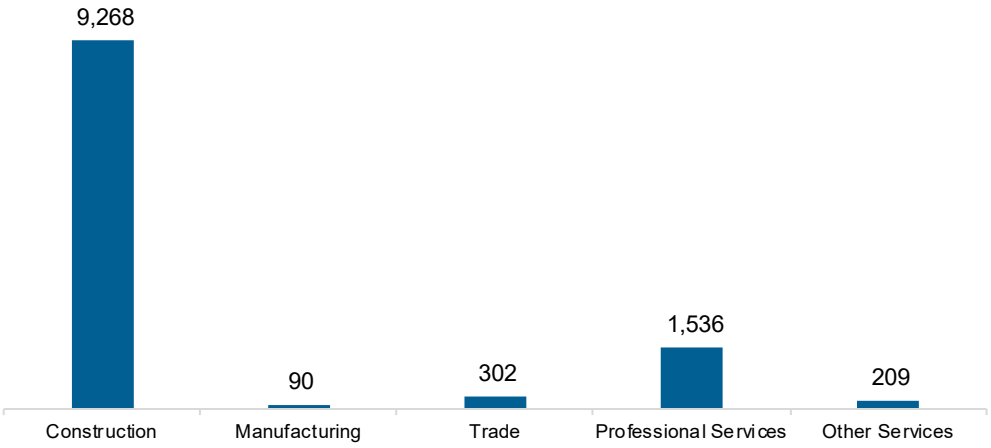
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 11,404 workers in Nevada, 0.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 749 jobs and increased 7% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

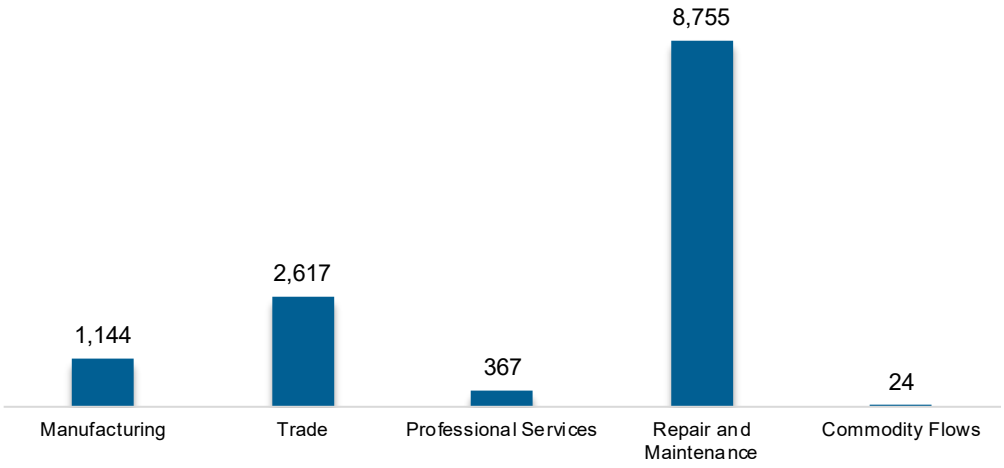
Figure NV-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 12,906 workers in Nevada, 0.5% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 882 jobs and increased 7.3% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure NV-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table NV-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	1.1	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.6	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.9	1.7
Fuels	1.5	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.6	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Nevada reported 57.9% overall hiring difficulty.

Table NV-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	29.4	28.4	9.4	32.7	57.9

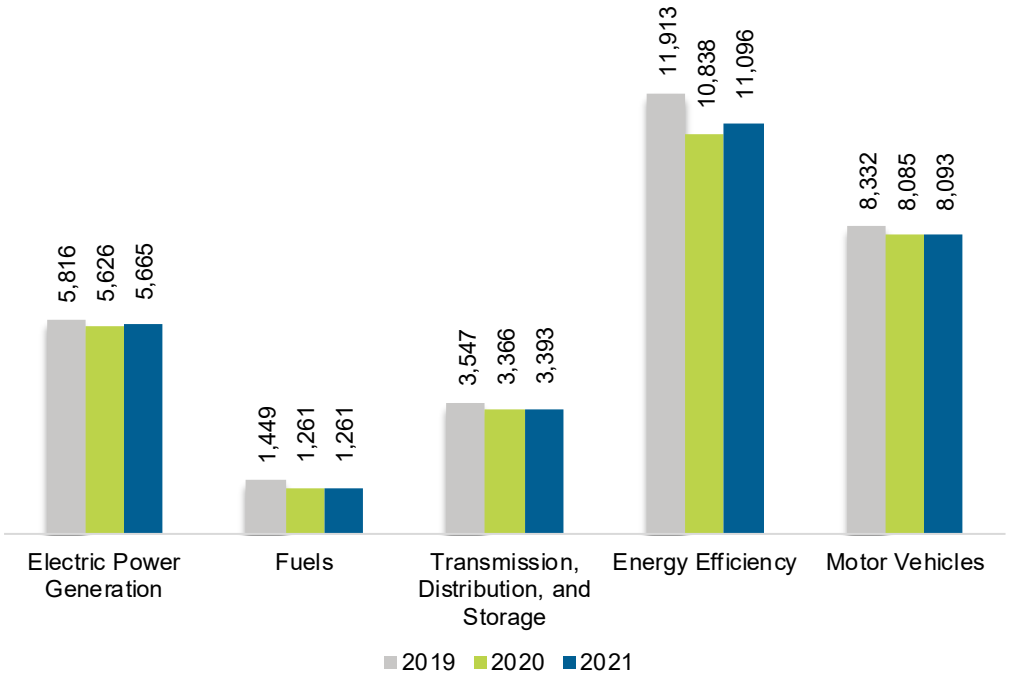
New Hampshire

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

New Hampshire had 29,508 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.4% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 5,665 are in electric power generation; 1,261 in fuels; 3,393 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 11,096 in energy efficiency; and 8,093 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 332 jobs, or 1.1%. The energy sector in New Hampshire represents 4.5% of total state employment

Figure NH-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

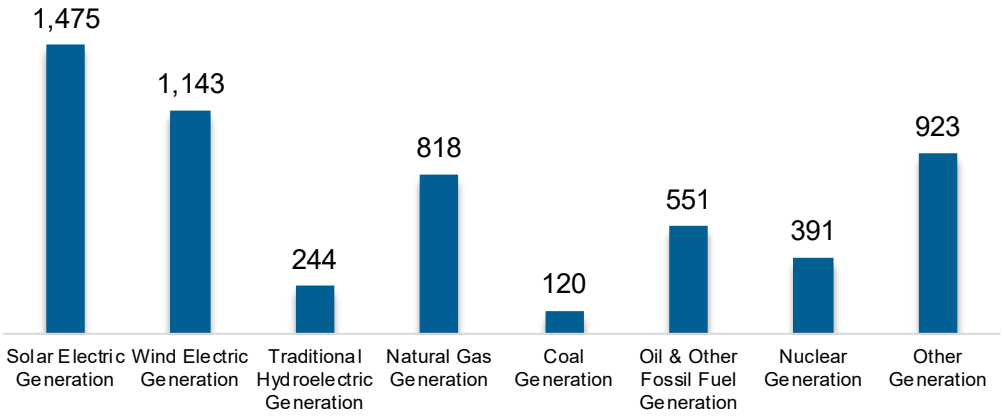


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

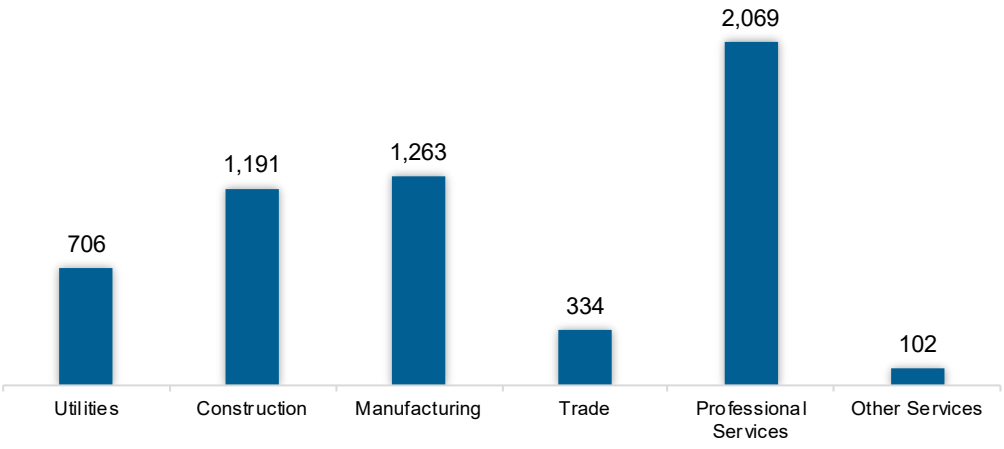
The electric power generation sector employed 5,665 workers in New Hampshire, 0.7% of the national electricity total, and added 39 jobs over the past year (0.7%).

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



Professional and business services work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 36.5% of jobs. Manufacturing is second largest with 22.3%.

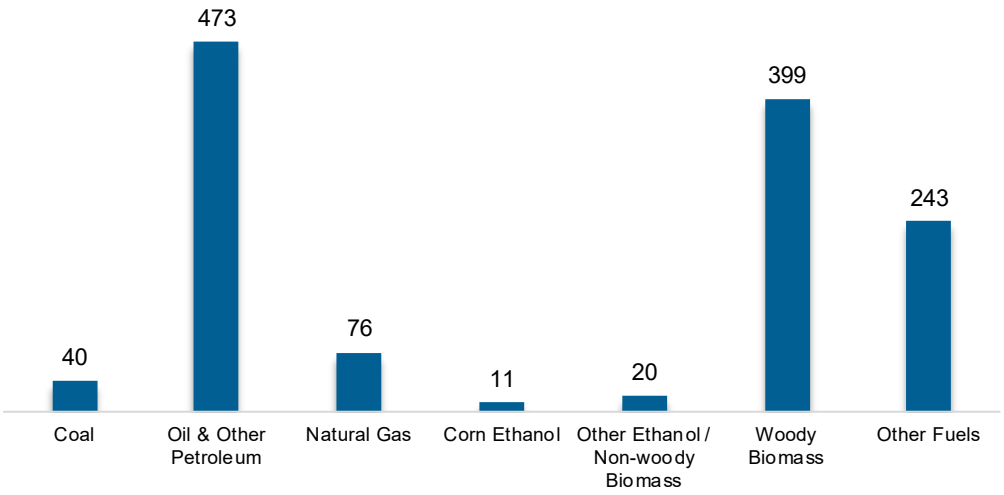
Figure NH-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

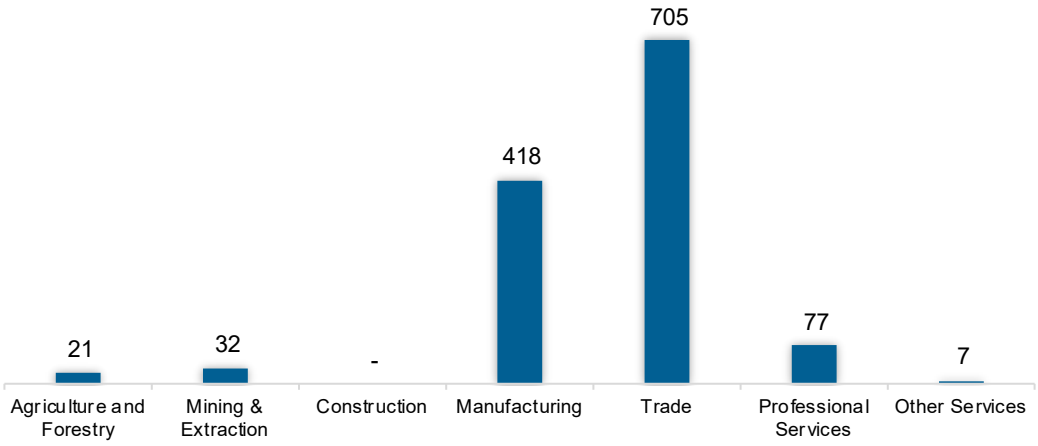
The fuel sector employed 1,261 workers in New Hampshire, 0.1% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained no jobs in the past year.

Figure NH-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 55.9% of fuel jobs in New Hampshire.

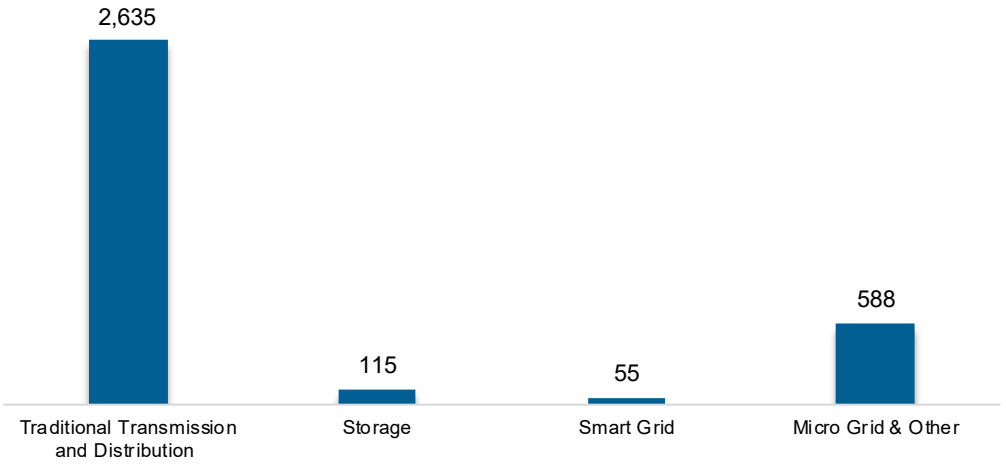
Figure NH-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

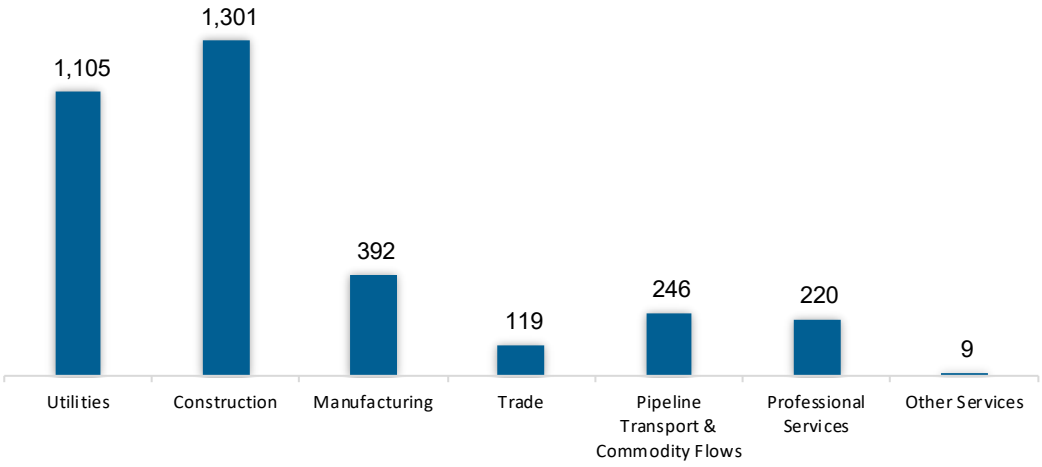
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 3,393 workers in New Hampshire, 0.1% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 27 jobs and increased 0.8% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in New Hampshire, accounting for 38.3% of the sector's jobs statewide.

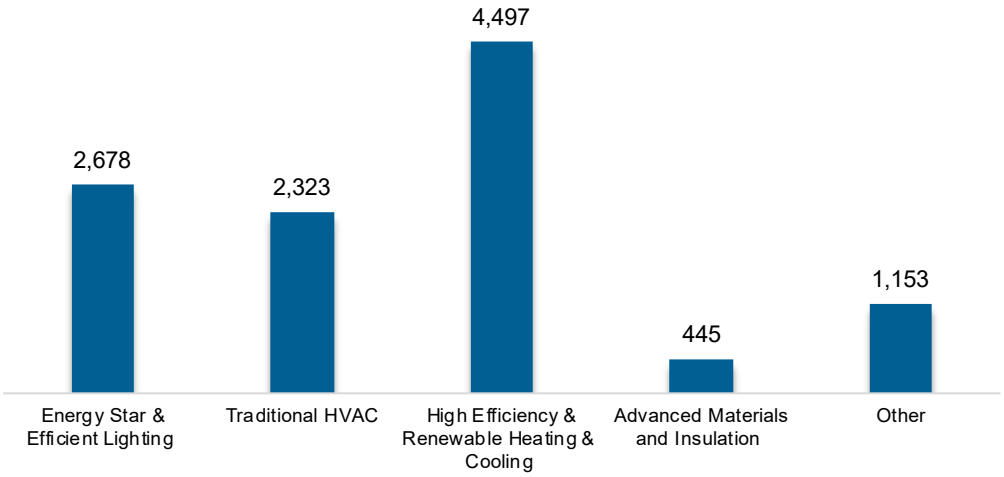
Figure NH-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

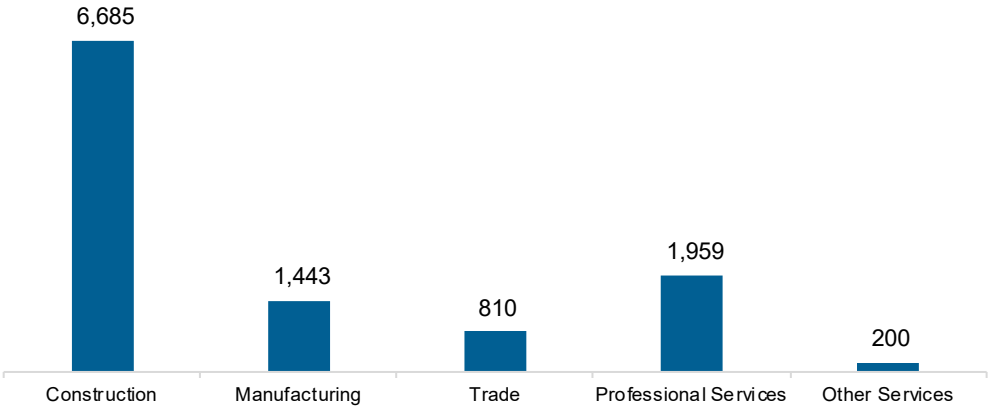
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 11,096 workers in New Hampshire, 0.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 258 jobs and increased 2.4% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

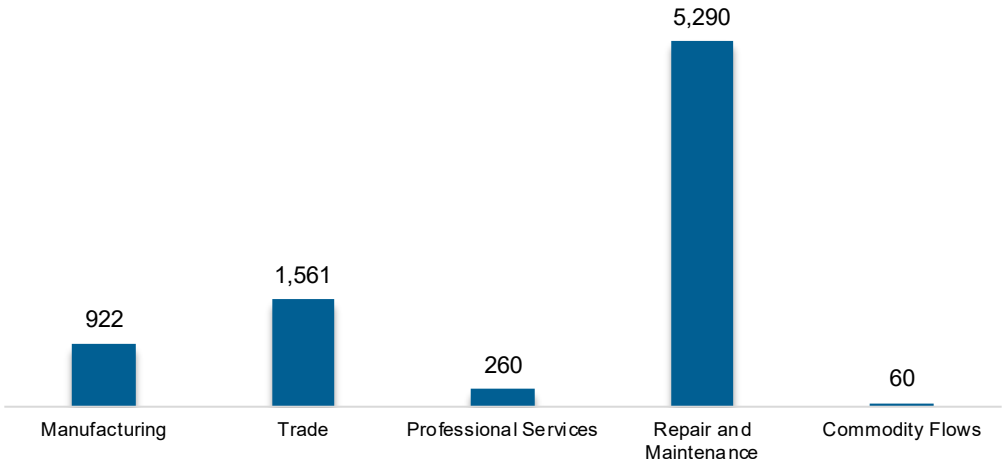
Figure NH-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 8,093 workers in New Hampshire, 0.3% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added eight jobs and increased 0.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure NH-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table NH-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	1.4	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.9	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.2	1.7
Fuels	1.8	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.9	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in New Hampshire reported 64.3% overall hiring difficulty.

Table NH-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	35.1	29.2	5.2	30.5	64.3

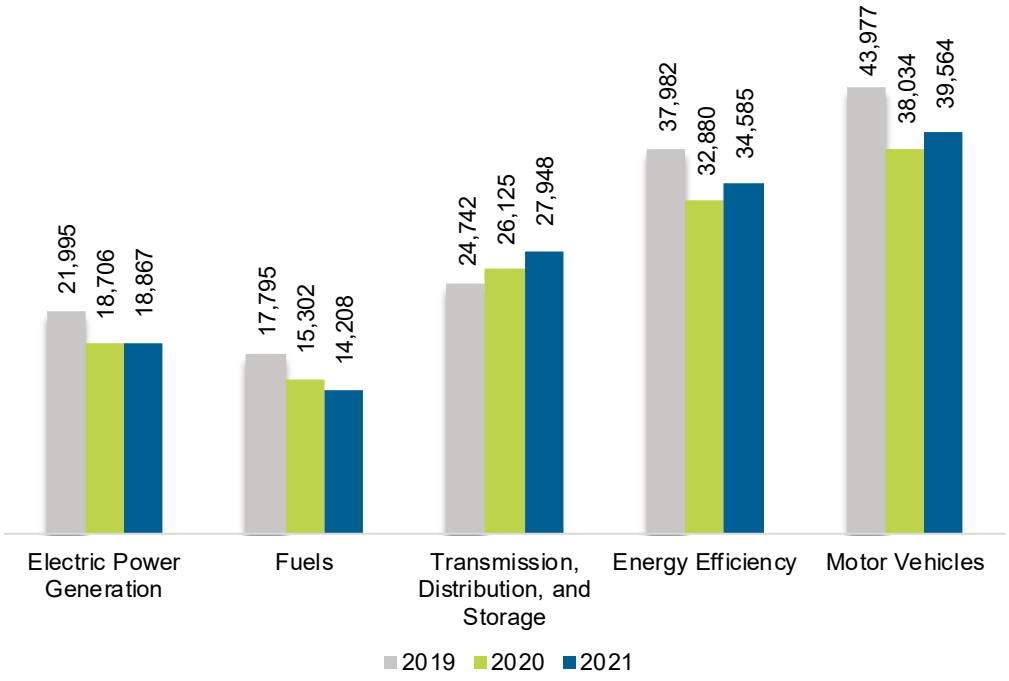
New Jersey

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

New Jersey had 135,172 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.7% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 18,867 are in electric power generation; 14,208 in fuels; 27,948 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 34,585 in energy efficiency; and 39,564 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 4,125 jobs, or 3.1%. The energy sector in New Jersey represents 3.4% of total state employment.

Figure NJ-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

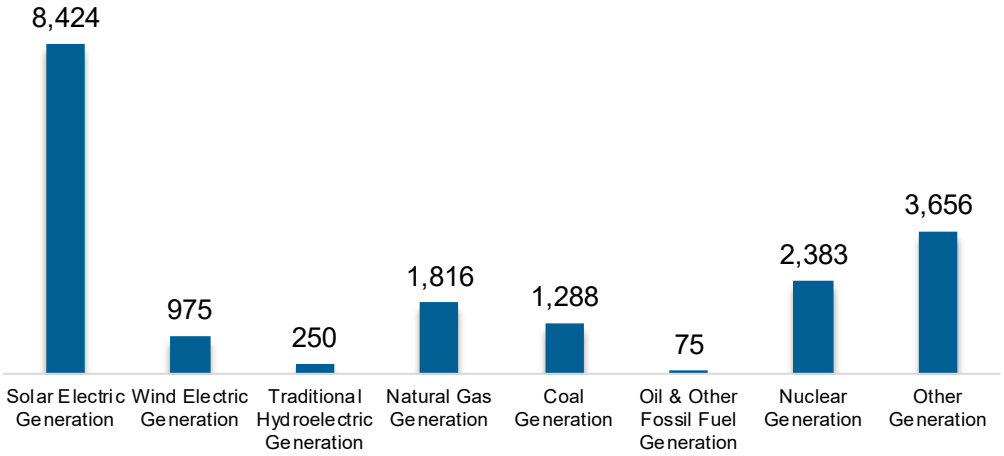


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

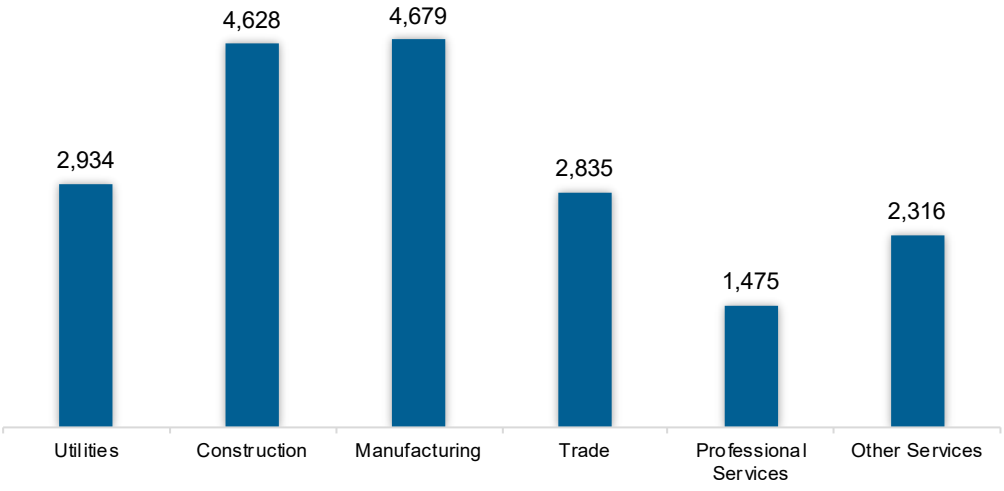
The electric power generation sector employed 18,867 workers in New Jersey, 2.2% of the national electricity total, and added 161 jobs over the past year (0.9%).

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



Manufacturing work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 24.8% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 24.5%.

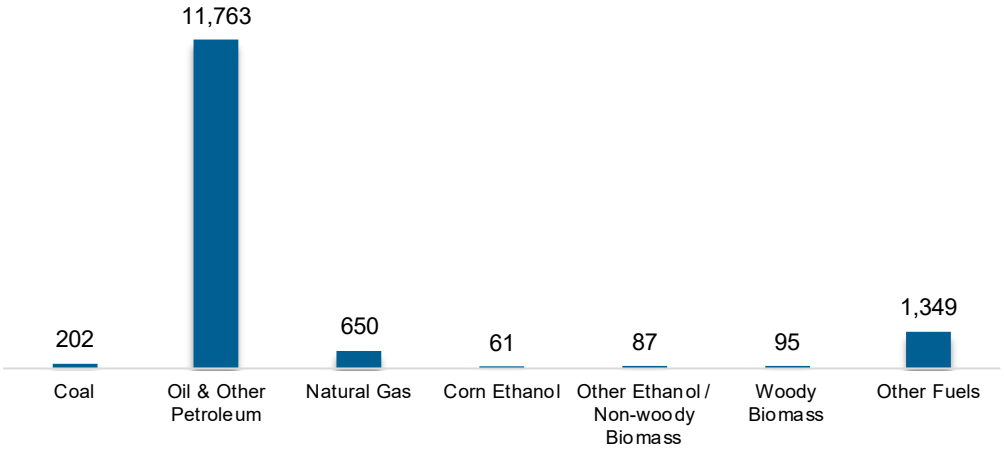
Figure NJ-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

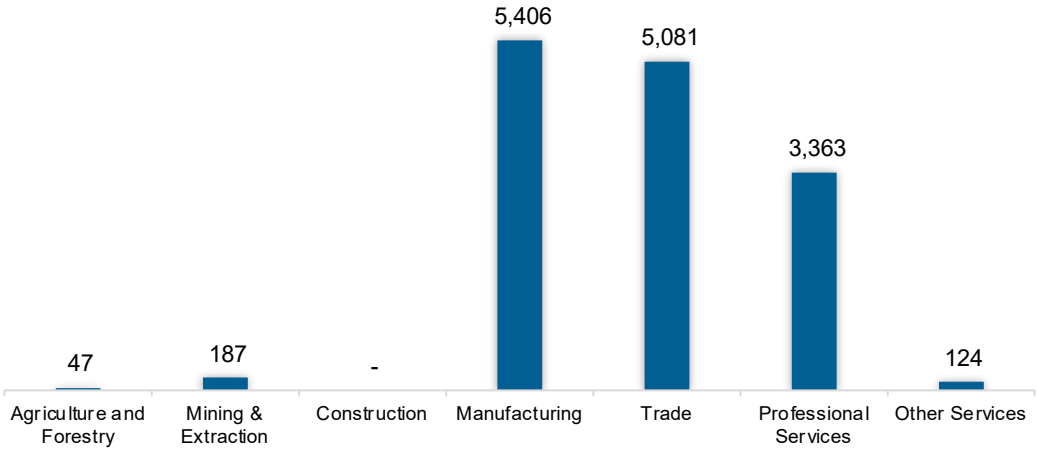
The fuel sector employed 14,208 workers in New Jersey, 1.6% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 1,095 jobs and decreased 7.2% in the past year.

Figure NJ-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 38.1% of fuel jobs in New Jersey.

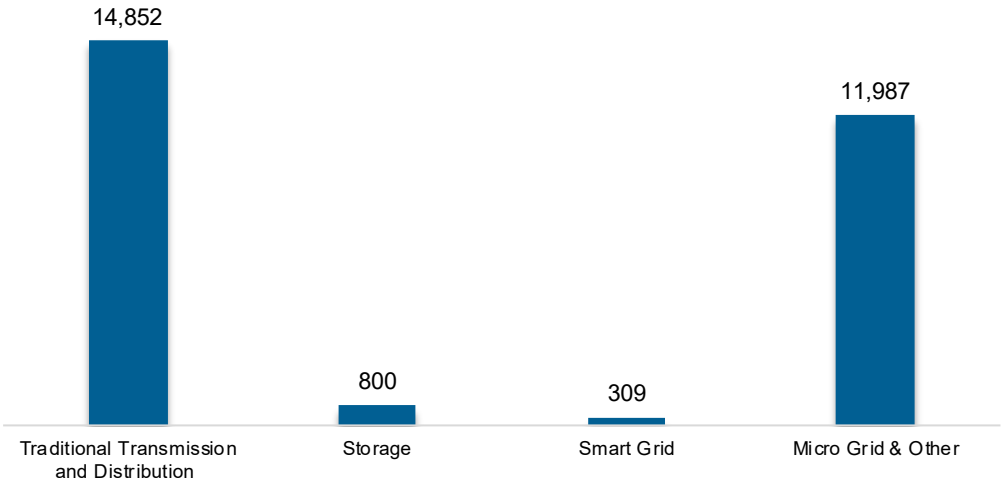
Figure NJ-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

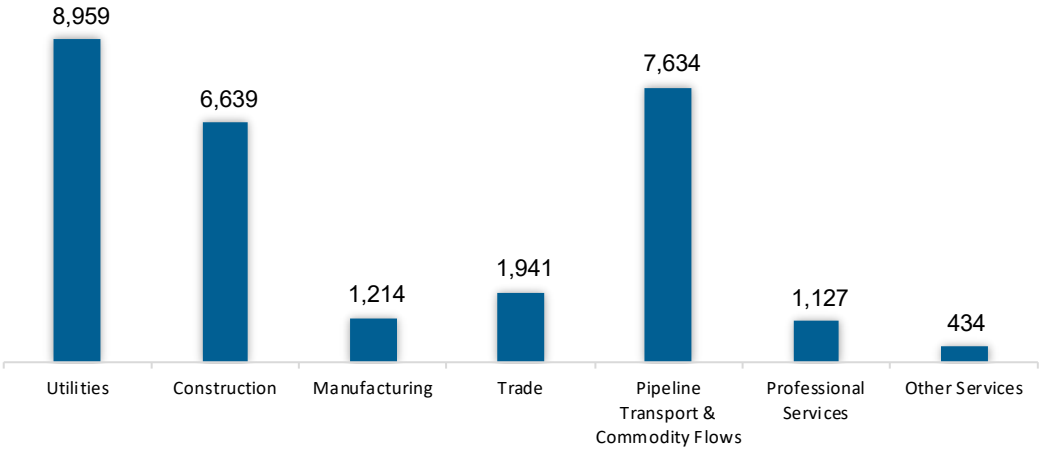
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 27,948 workers in New Jersey, 1.6% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 1,823 jobs and increased 7% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in New Jersey, accounting for 32.1% of the sector's jobs statewide.

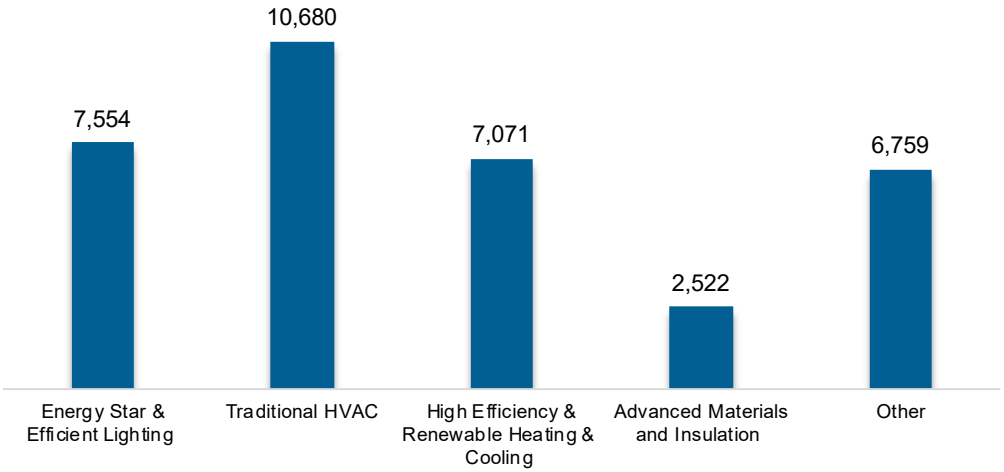
Figure NJ-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

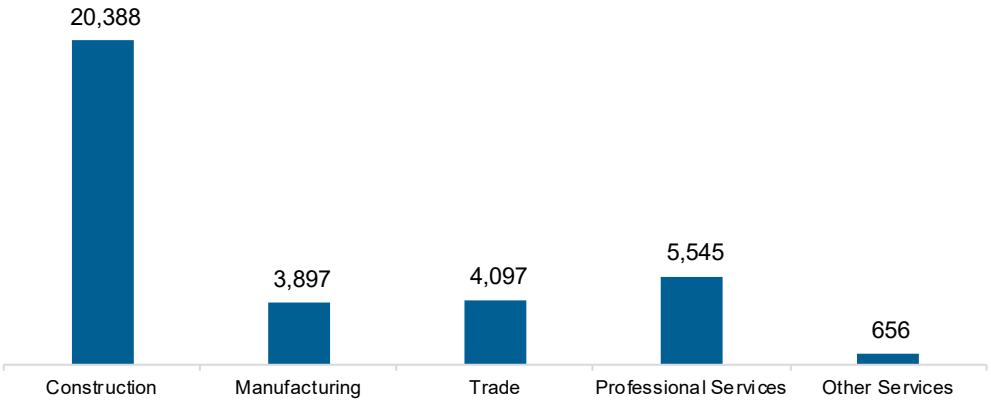
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 34,585 workers in New Jersey, 1.6% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,705 jobs and increased 5.2% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

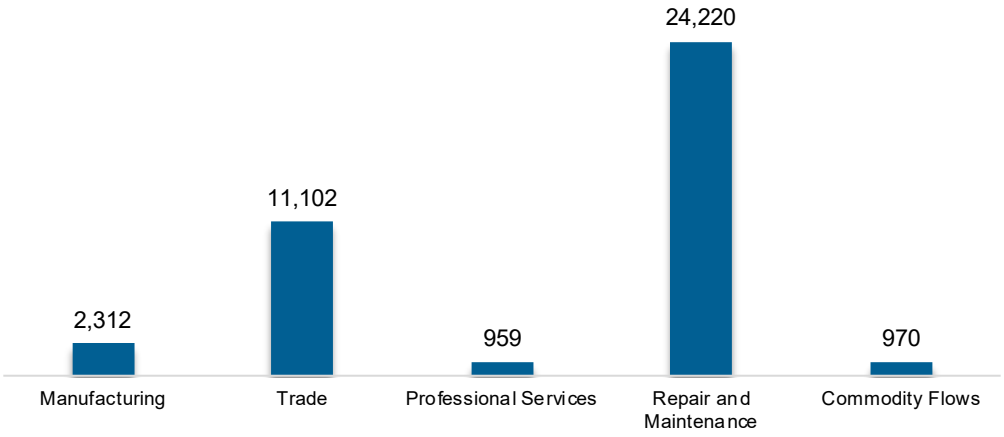
Figure NJ-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 39,564 workers in New Jersey, 1.5% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,530 jobs and increased 4% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure NJ-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table NJ-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	2.8	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.3	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.6	1.7
Fuels	3.2	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.3	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in New Jersey reported 57.3% overall hiring difficulty.

Table NJ-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	24.2	33.1	5.2	37.4	57.3

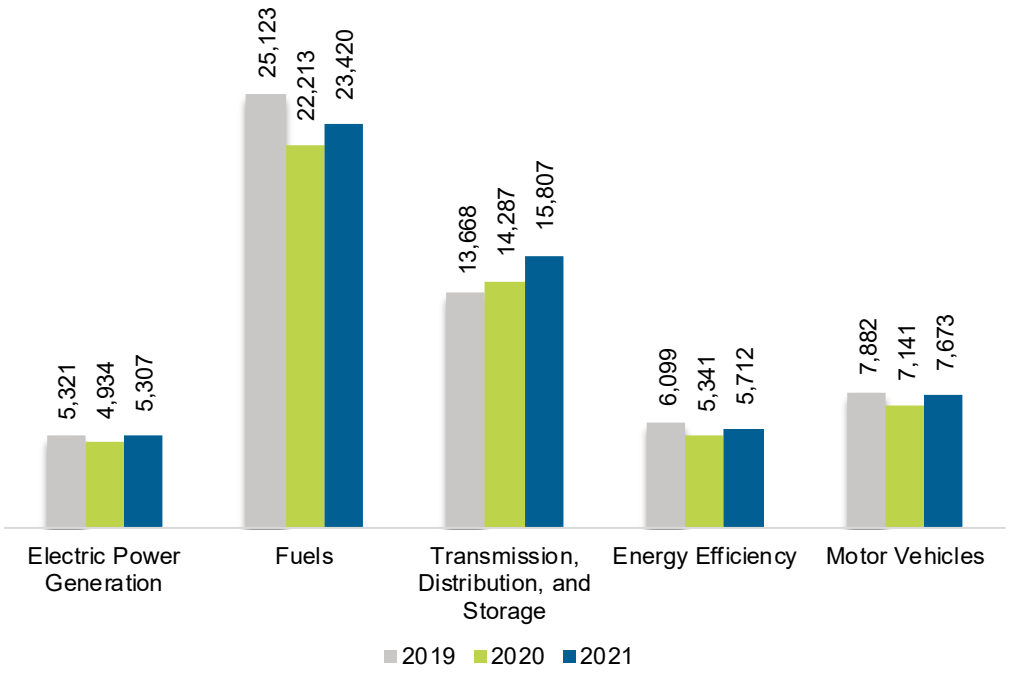
New Mexico

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

New Mexico had 57,920 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.7% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 5,307 are in electric power generation; 23,420 in fuels; 15,807 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 5,712 in energy efficiency; and 7,673 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 4,003 jobs, or 7.4%. The energy sector in New Mexico represents 7.3% of total state employment.

Figure NM-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

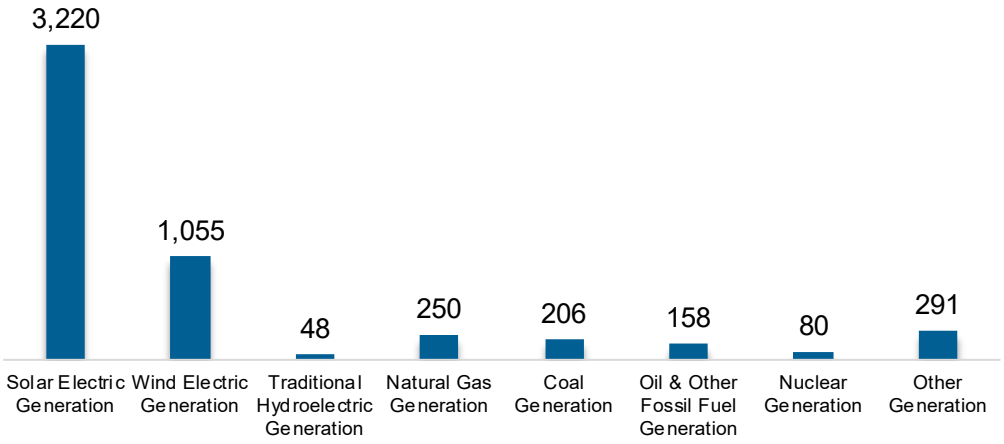


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

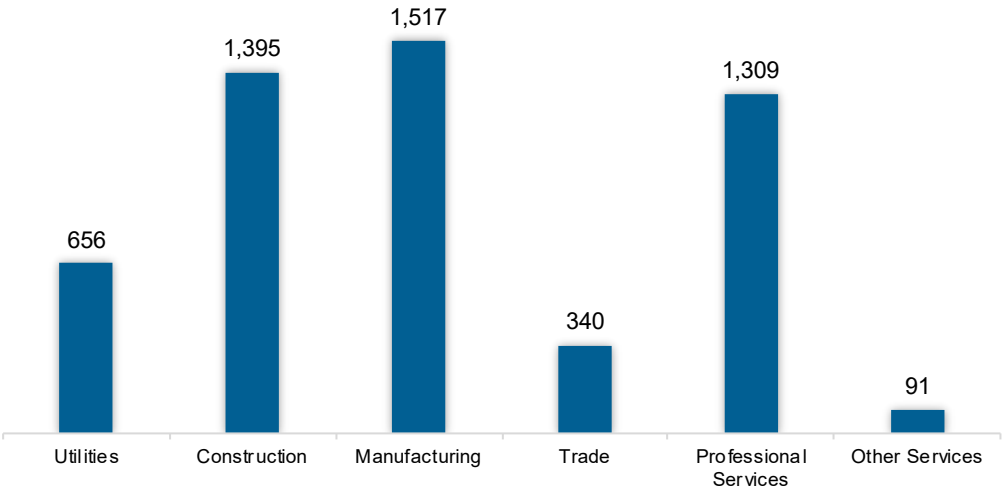
The electric power generation sector employed 5,307 workers in New Mexico, 0.6% of the national electricity total, and added 373 jobs over the past year (7.6%).

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



Manufacturing work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 28.6% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 26.3%.

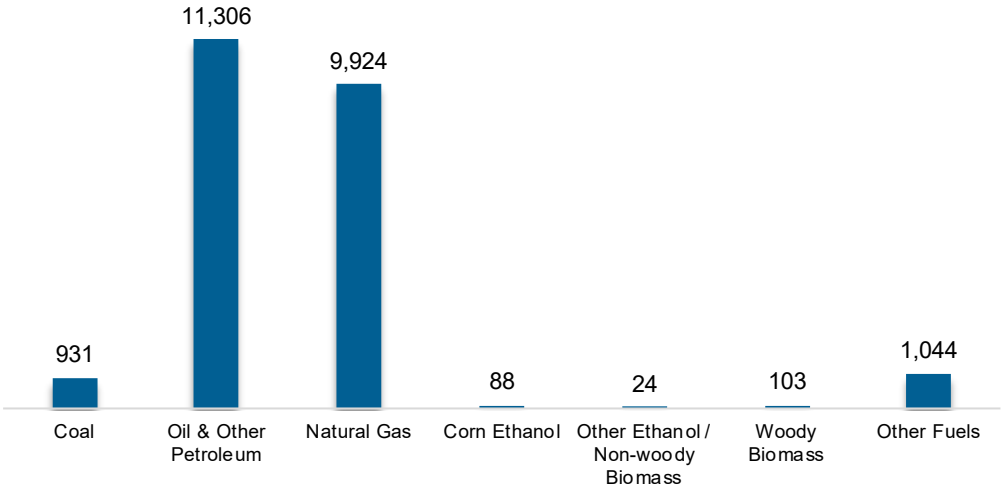
Figure NM-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

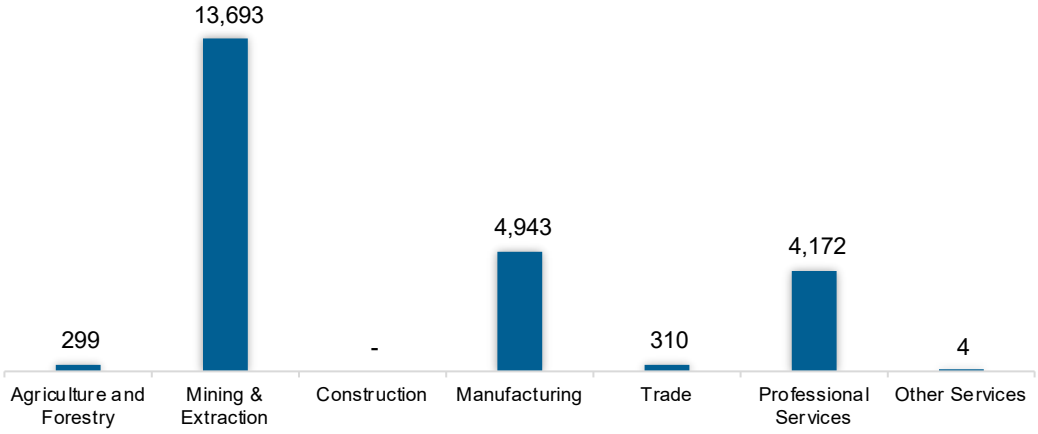
The fuel sector employed 23,420 workers in New Mexico, 2.6% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 1,208 jobs and increased 5.4% in the past year.

Figure NM-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 58.5% of fuel jobs in New Mexico.

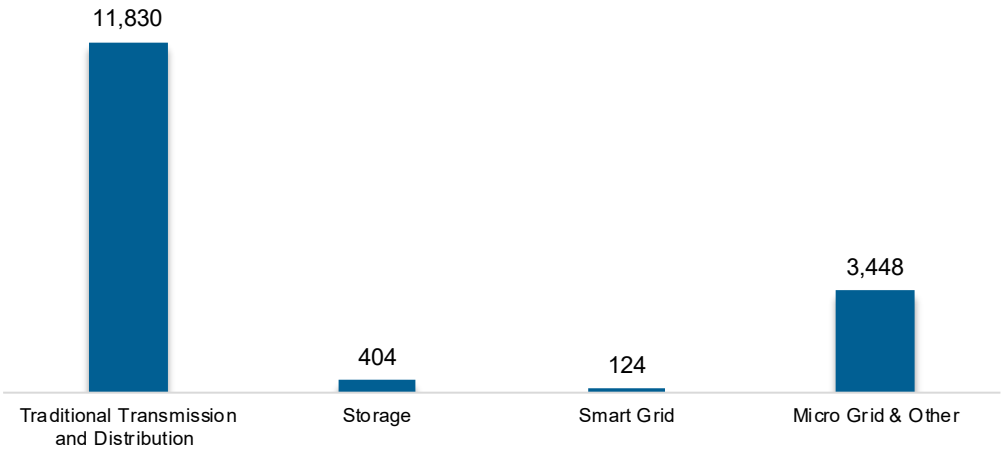
Figure NM-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

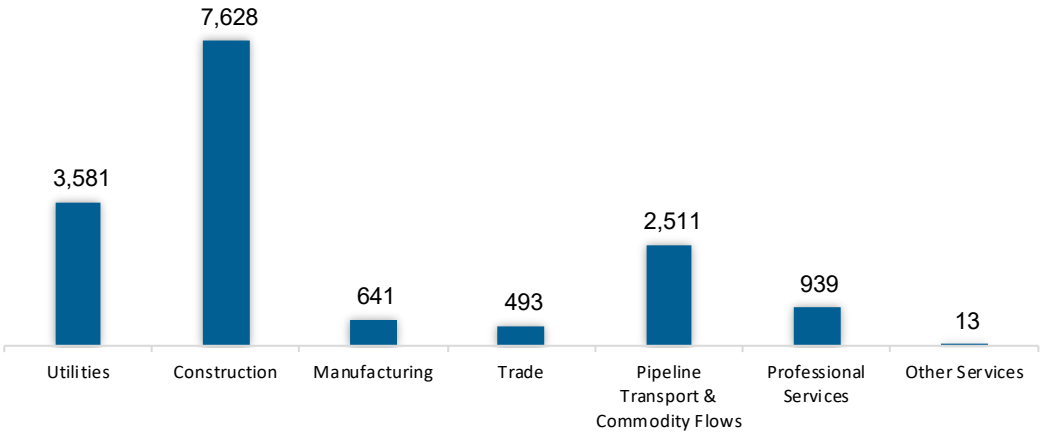
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 15,807 workers in New Mexico, 2.6% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 1,519 jobs and increased 10.6% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in New Mexico, accounting for 48.3% of the sector's jobs statewide.

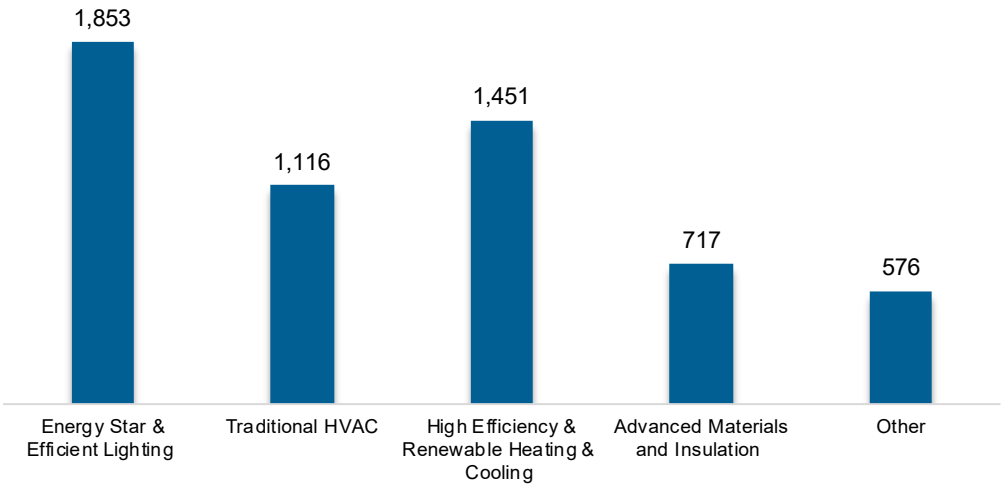
Figure NM-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

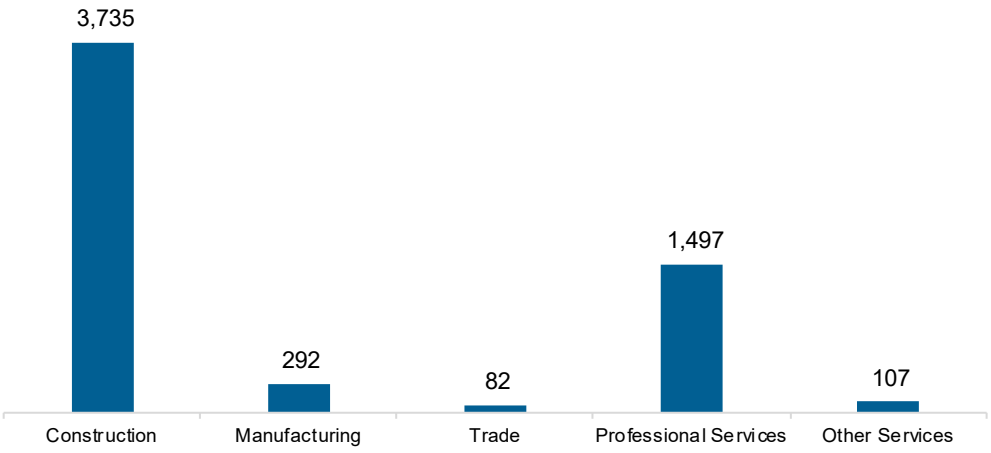
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 5,712 workers in New Mexico, 0.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 372 jobs and increased 7% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

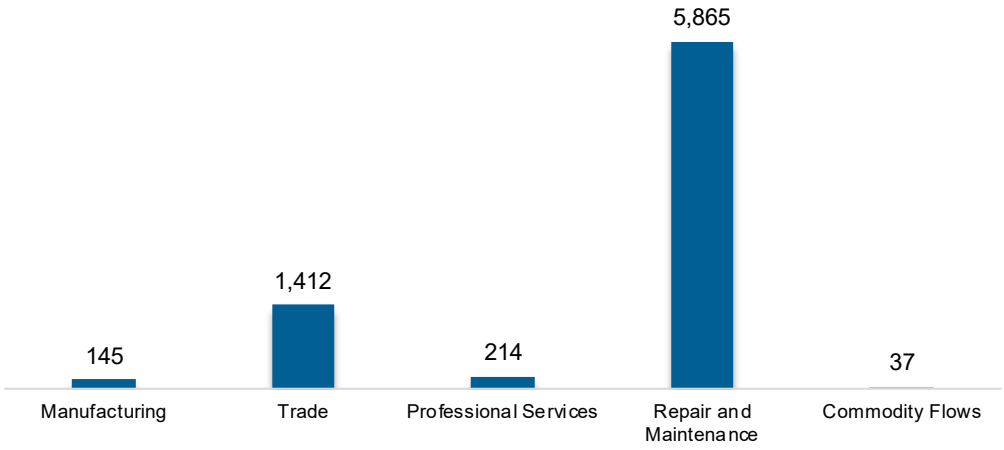
Figure NM-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 7,673 workers in New Mexico, 0.3% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 532 jobs and increased 7.4% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure NM-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table NM-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	0.6	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.0	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.3	1.7
Fuels	1.0	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.1	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in New Mexico reported 67.6% overall hiring difficulty.

Table NM-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	39.2	28.4	5.2	27.2	67.6

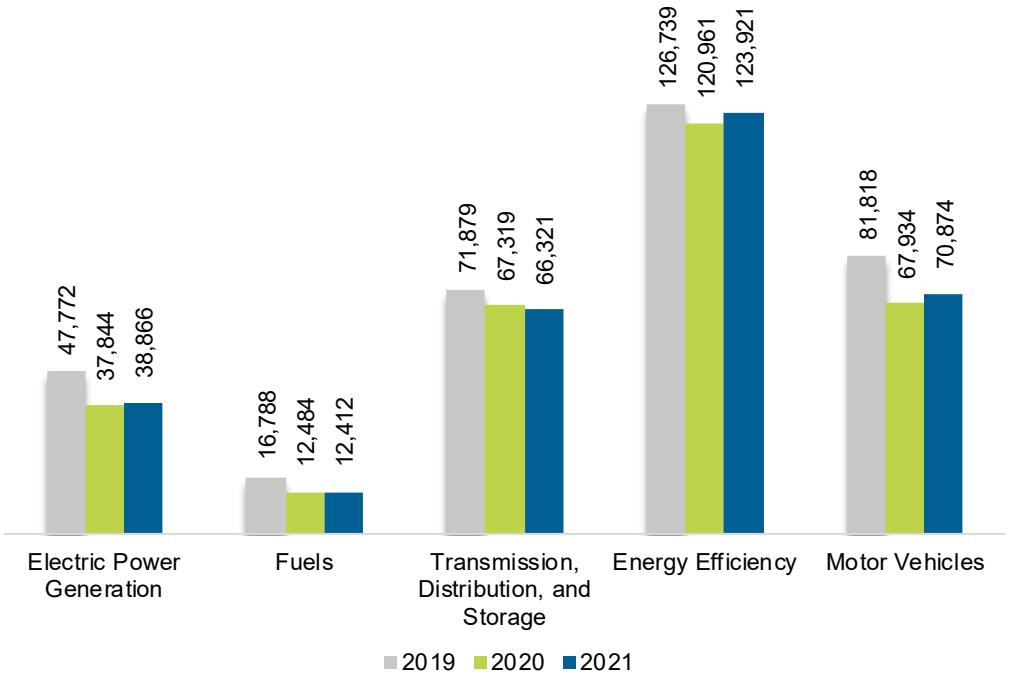
New York

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

New York had 312,394 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 4% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 38,866 are in electric power generation; 12,412 in fuels; 66,321 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 123,921 in energy efficiency; and 70,874 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 5,852 jobs, or 1.9%. The energy sector in New York represents 3.5% of total state employment.

Figure NY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

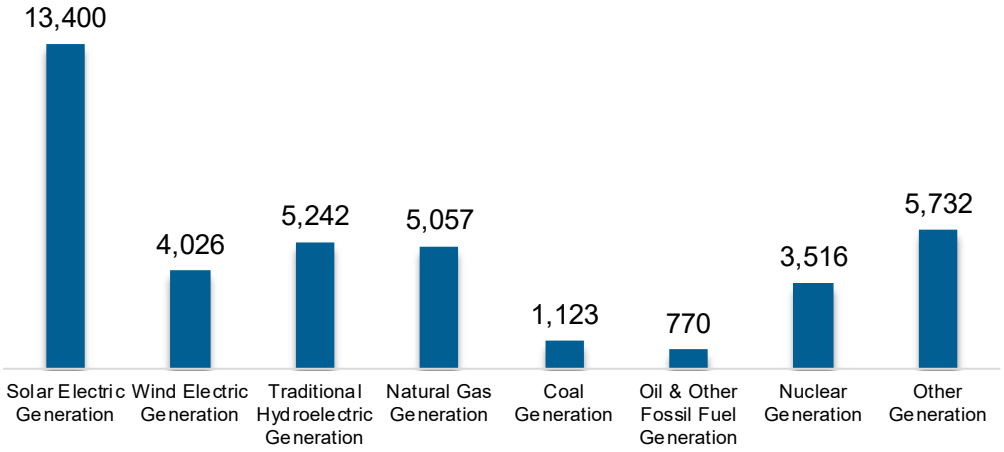


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

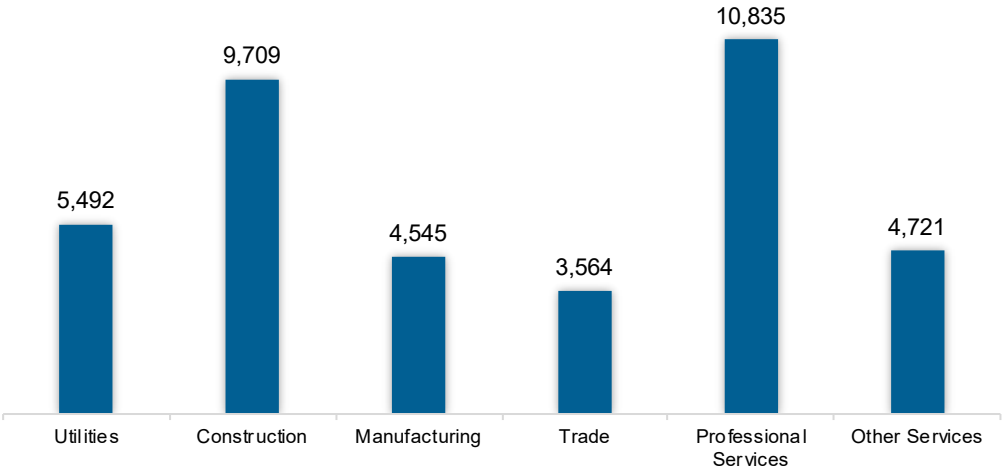
The electric power generation sector employed 38,866 workers in New York, 4.5% of the national electricity total, and added 1,022 jobs over the past year (2.7%).

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



Professional and business services work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 27.9% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 25%.

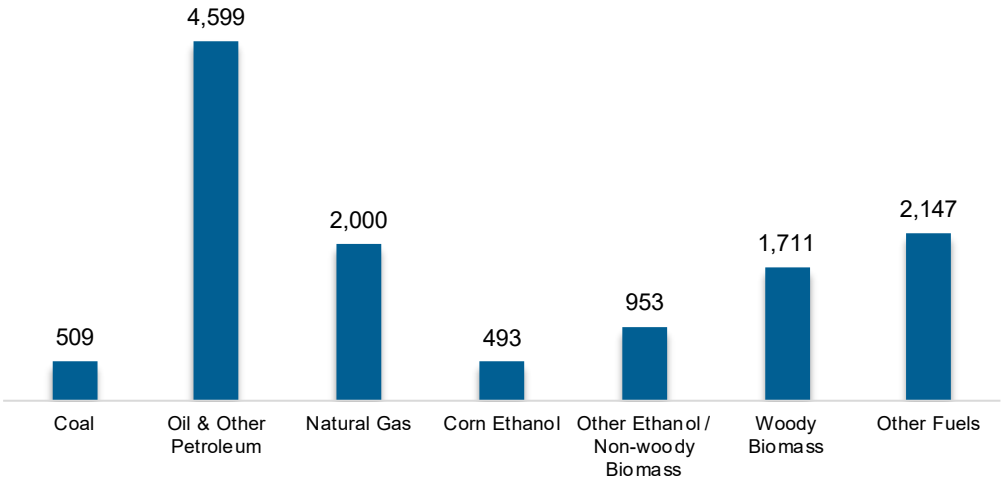
Figure NY-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

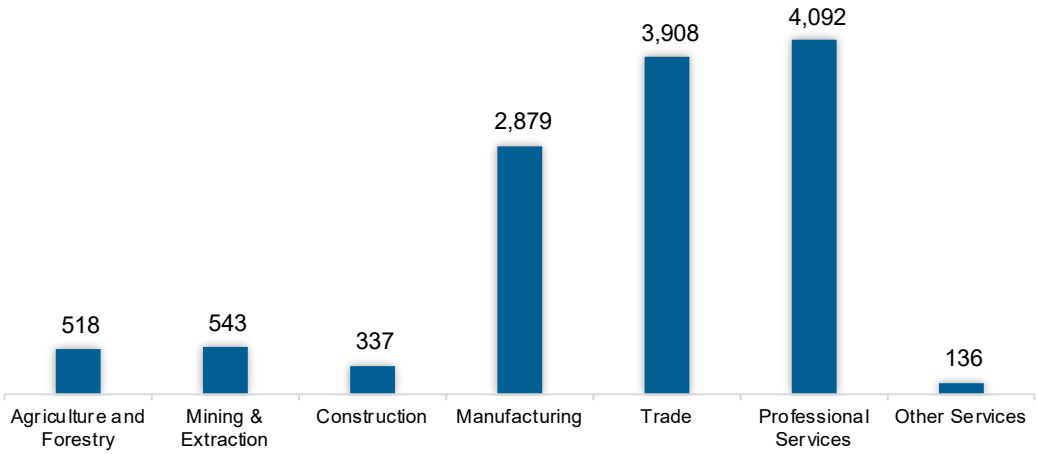
The fuel sector employed 12,412 workers in New York, 1.4% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 72 jobs and decreased 0.6% in the past year.

Figure NY-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 33.0% of fuel jobs in New York.

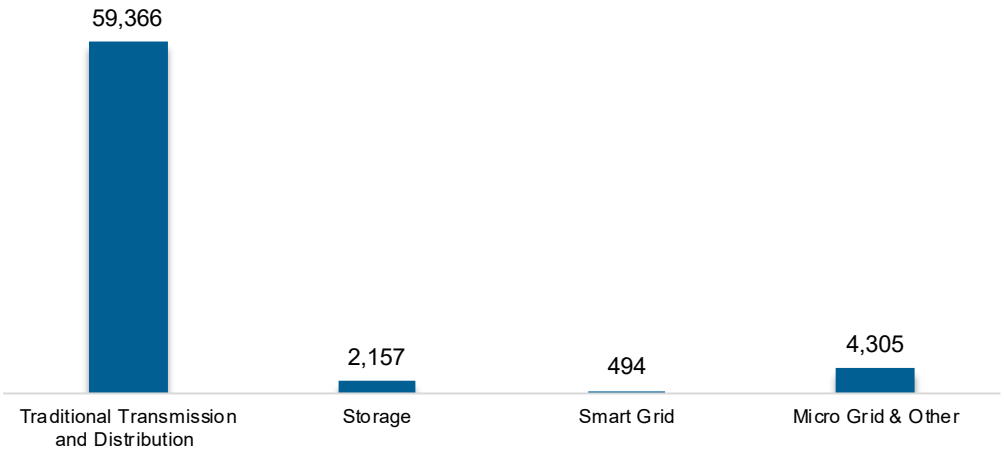
Figure NY-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

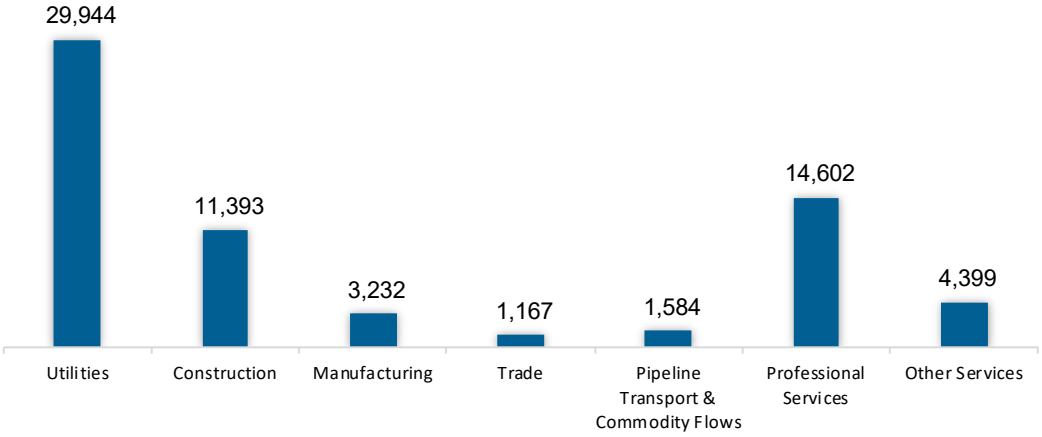
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 66,321 workers in New York, 4.9% of the national total, down 1.5% or 998 jobs since the 2021 report.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in New York, accounting for 45.2% of the sector's jobs statewide.

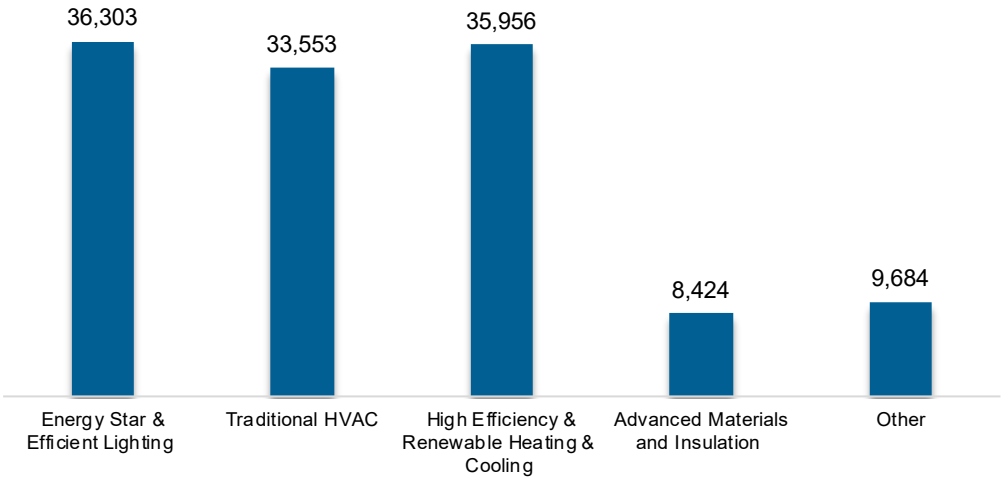
Figure NY-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

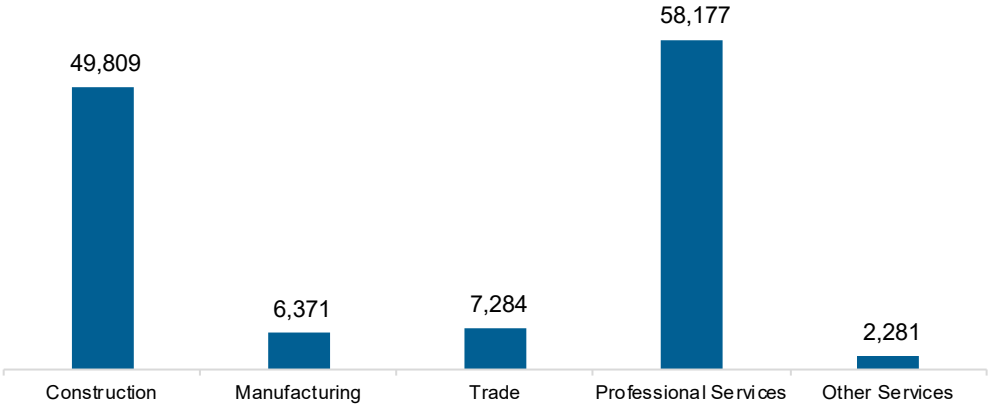
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 123,921 workers in New York, 5.7% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 2,960 jobs and increased 2.4% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the professional and business services industry.

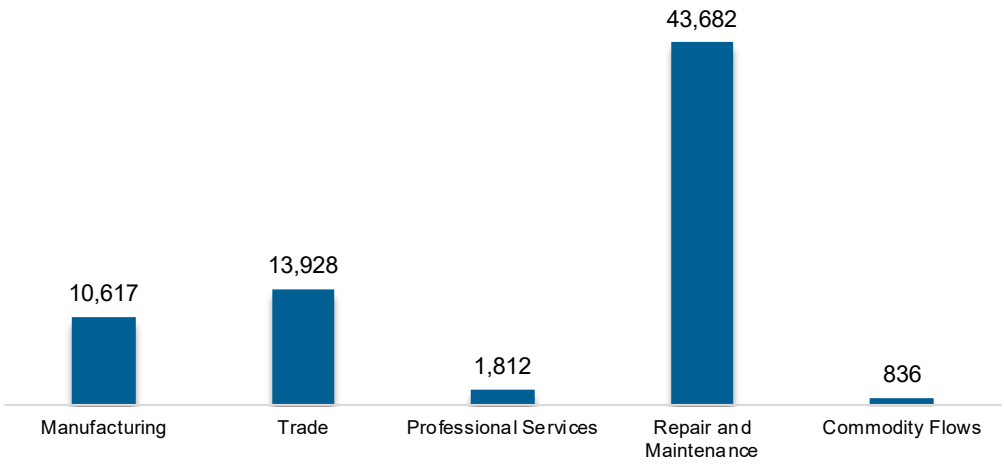
Figure NY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 70,874 workers in New York, 2.8% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 2,941 jobs and increased 4.3% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure NY-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table NY-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	1.5	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.9	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.2	1.7
Fuels	1.9	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.0	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in New York reported 52.7% overall hiring difficulty.

Table NY-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.2	29.5	7.8	39.5	52.7

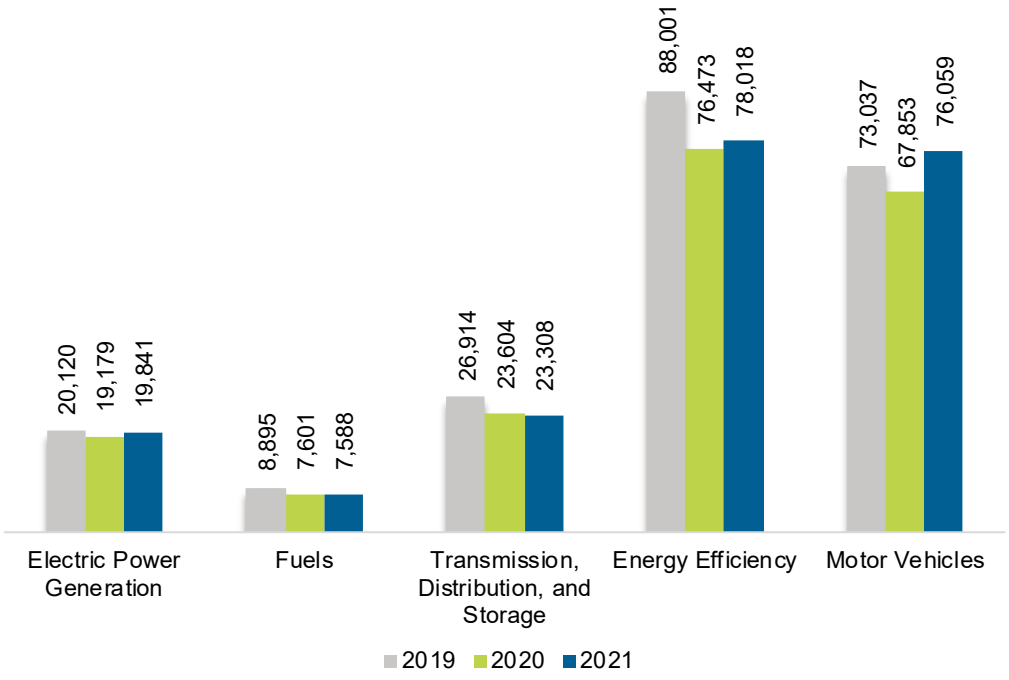
North Carolina

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

North Carolina had 204,813 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 2.6% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 19,841 are in electric power generation; 7,588 in fuels; 23,308 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 78,018 in energy efficiency; and 76,059 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 10,104 jobs, or 5.2%. The energy sector in North Carolina represents 4.5% of total state employment.

Figure NC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

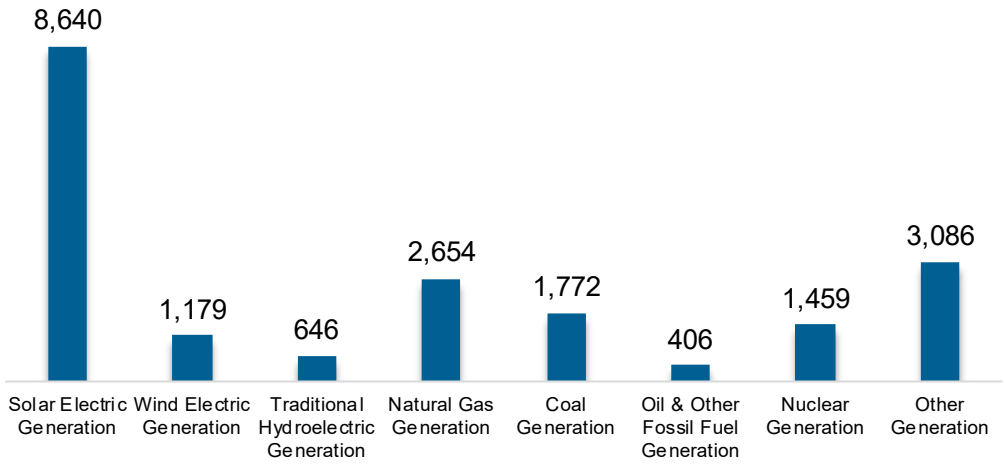


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

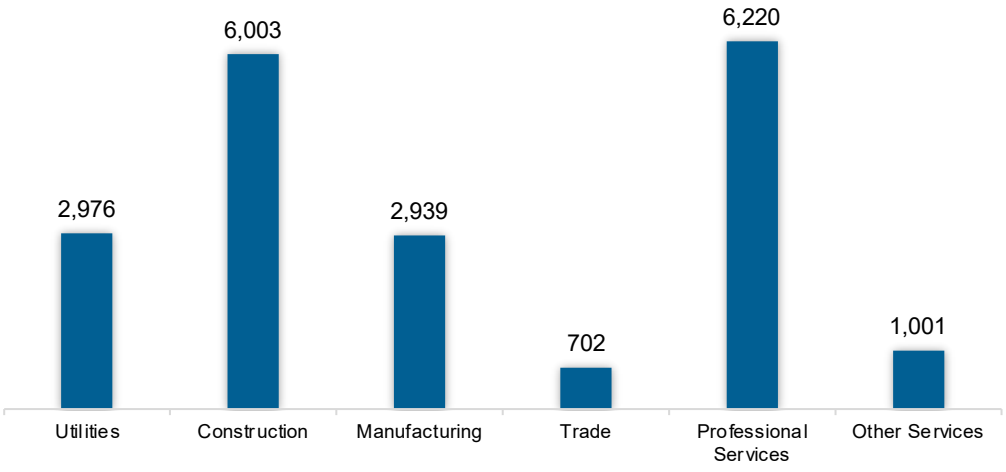
The electric power generation sector employed 19,841 workers in North Carolina, 2.3% of the national electricity total, and added 662 jobs over the past year (3.5%).

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



Professional and business services work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 31.3% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 30.3%.

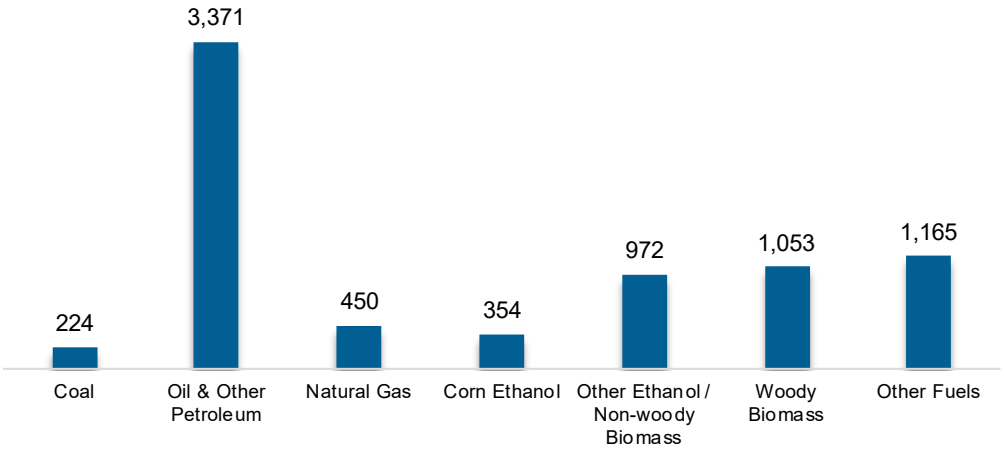
Figure NC-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

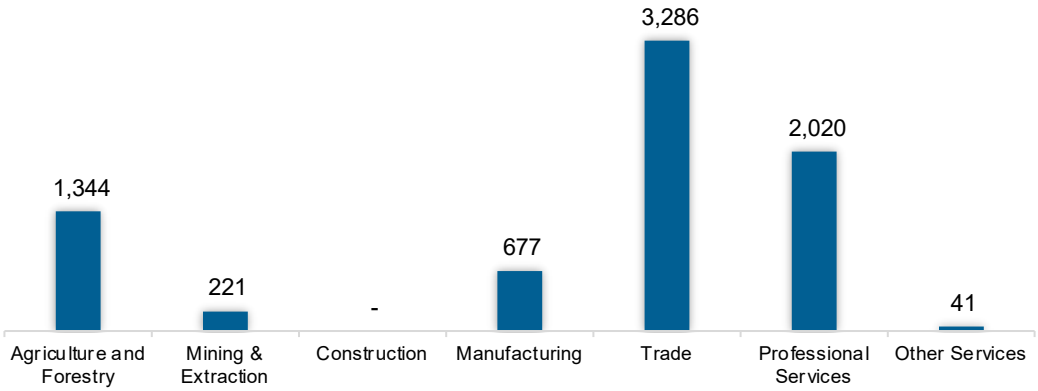
The fuel sector employed 7,588 workers in North Carolina, 0.8% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 13 jobs and decreased 0.2% in the past year.

Figure NC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 43.3% of fuel jobs in North Carolina.

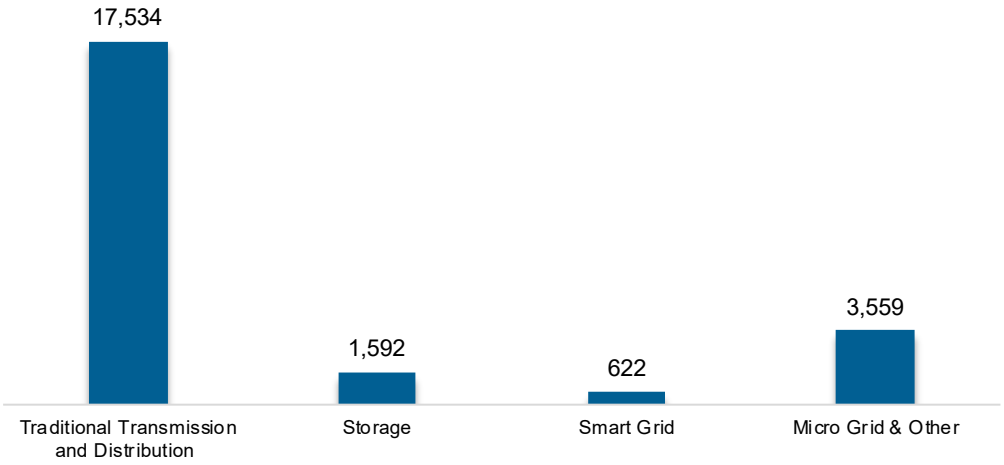
Figure NC-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

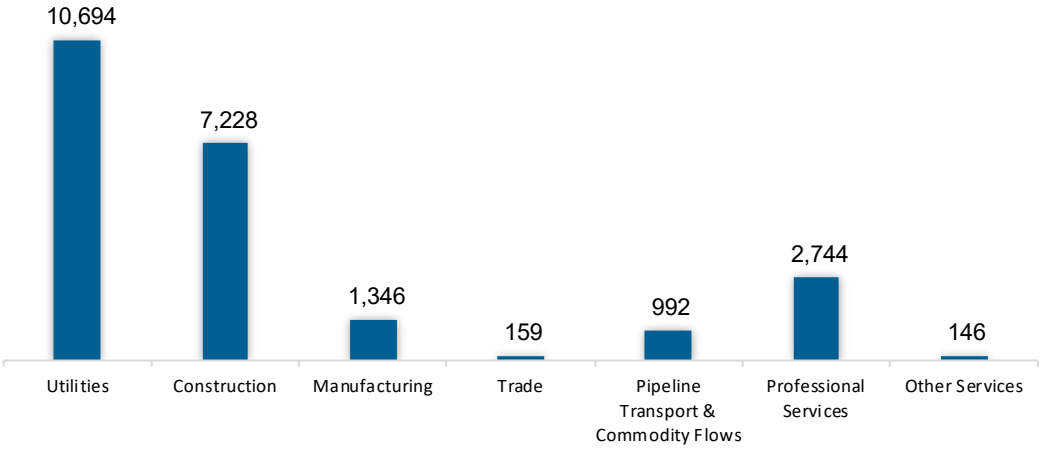
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 23,308 workers in North Carolina, 0.8% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 297 jobs and decreased 1.3% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in North Carolina, accounting for 45.9% of the sector's jobs statewide.

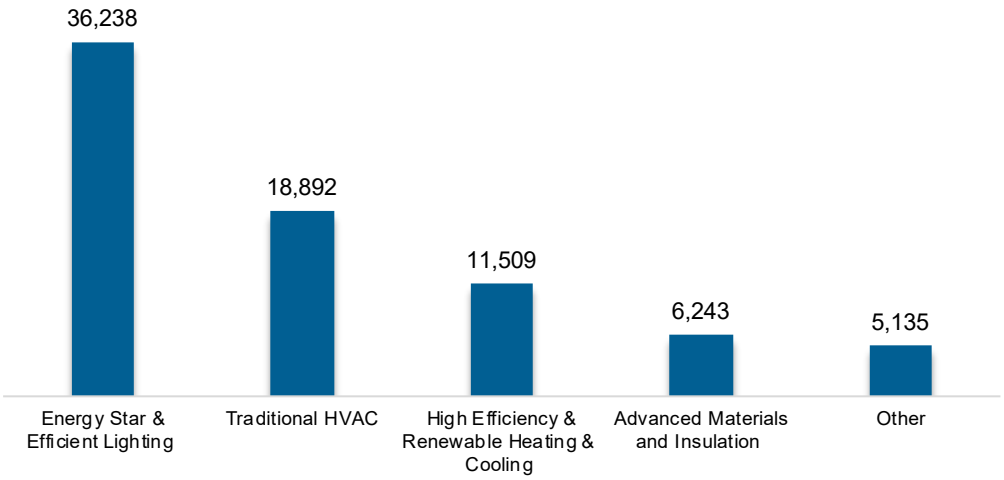
Figure NC-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

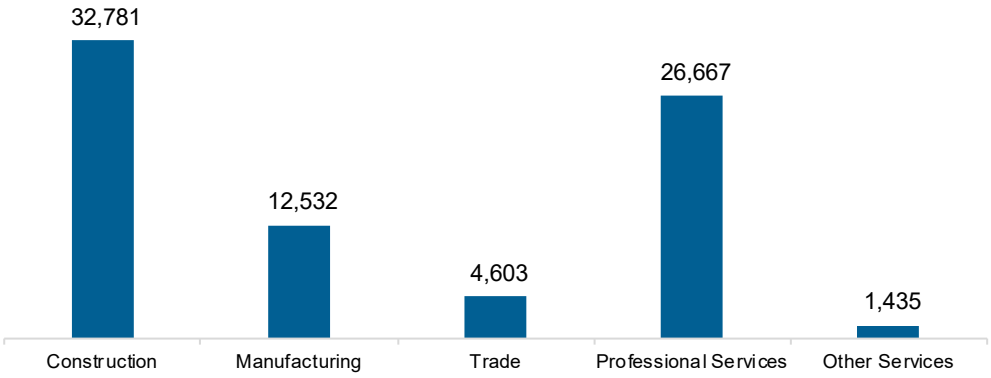
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 78,018 workers in North Carolina, 3.6% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,545 jobs and increased 2% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

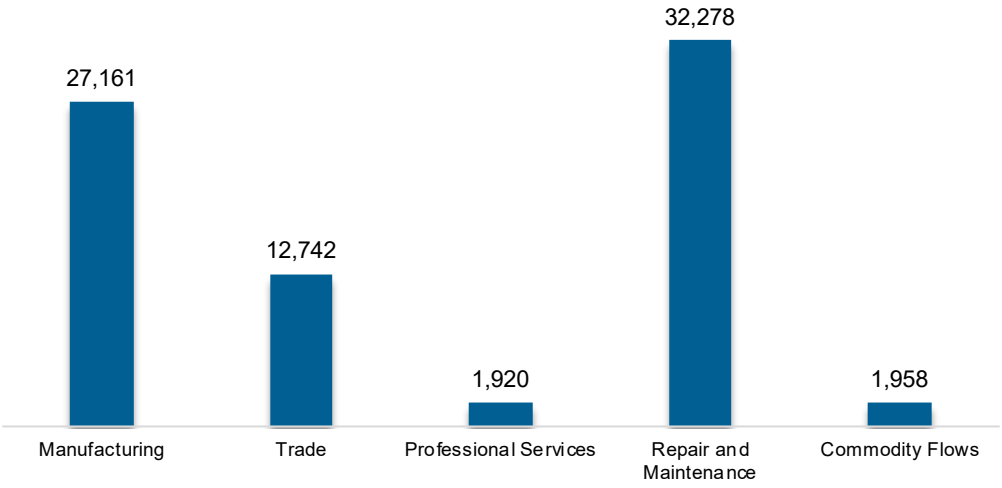
Figure NC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 76,059 workers in North Carolina, 3% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 8,206 jobs and increased 12.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure NC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table NC-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	1.5	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.9	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.2	1.7
Fuels	1.9	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.0	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in North Carolina reported 58.7% overall hiring difficulty.

Table NC-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	27.0	31.7	7.6	33.7	58.7

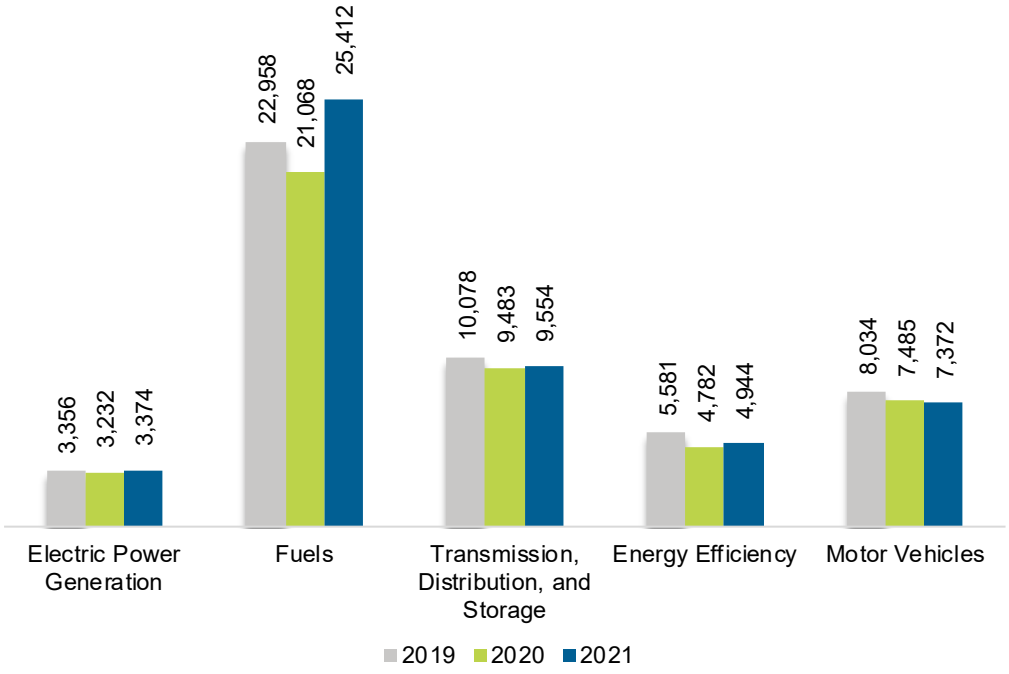
North Dakota

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

North Dakota had 50,657 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.6% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 3,374 are in electric power generation; 25,412 in fuels; 9,554 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 4,944 in energy efficiency; and 7,372 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 4,607 jobs, or 10%. The energy sector in North Dakota represents 12.6% of total state employment.

Figure ND-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

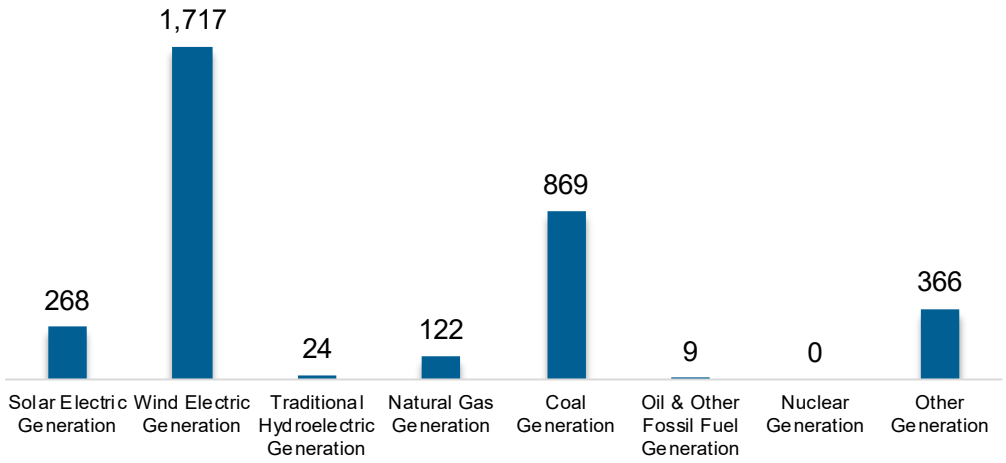


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

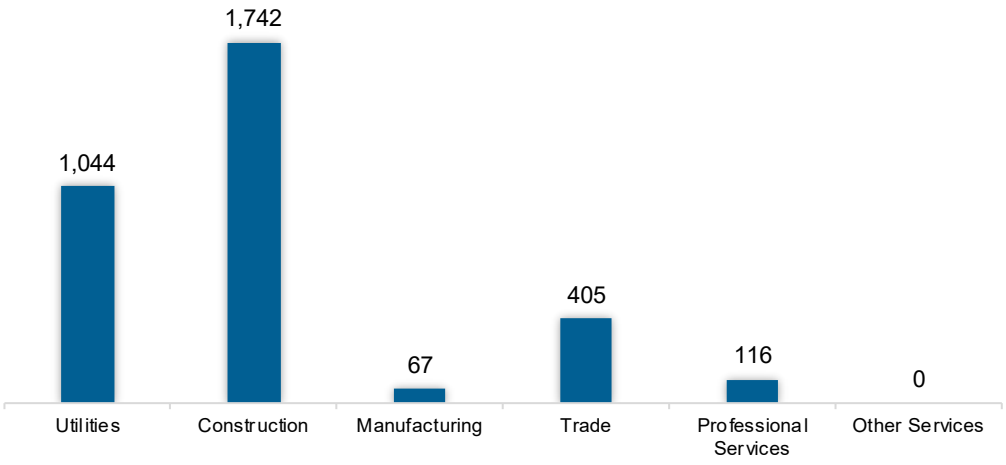
The electric power generation sector employed 3,374 workers in North Dakota, 0.4% of the national electricity total, and added 143 jobs over the past year (4.4%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 51.6% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 31%.

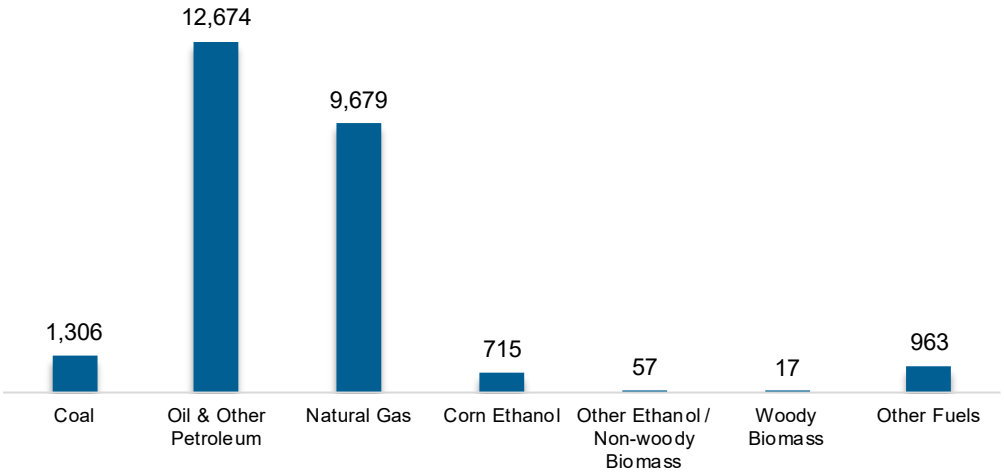
Figure ND-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

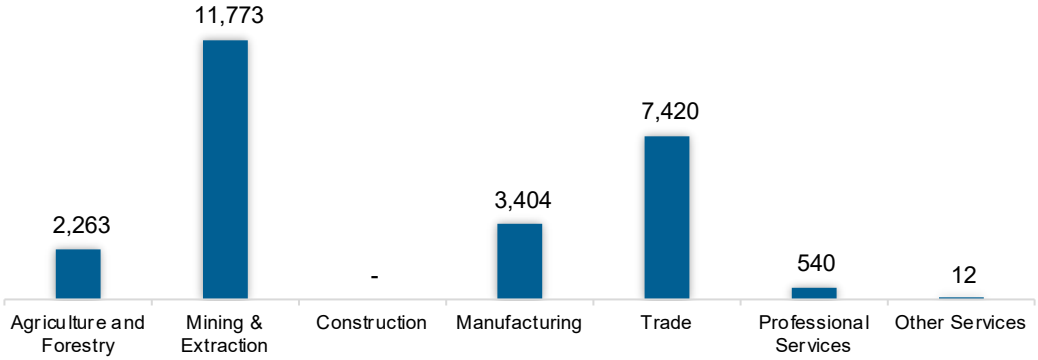
The fuel sector employed 25,412 workers in North Dakota, 2.8% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 4,344 jobs and increased 20.6% in the past year.

Figure ND-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 46.3% of fuel jobs in North Dakota.

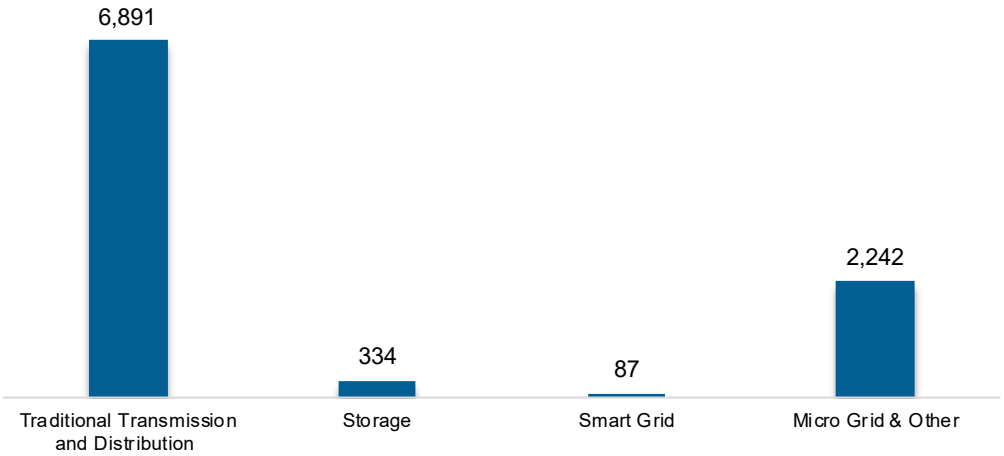
Figure ND-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

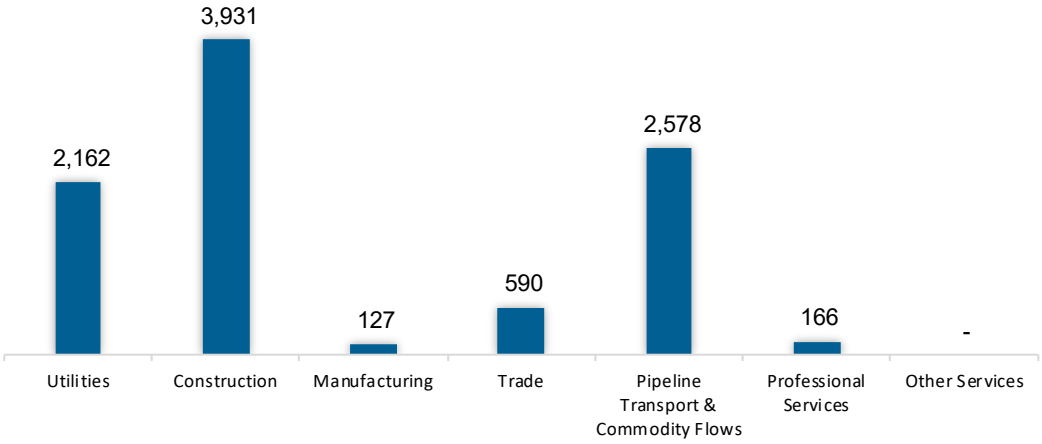
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 9,554 workers in North Dakota, 2.8% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 71 jobs and increased 0.7% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in North Dakota, accounting for 41.1% of the sector's jobs statewide.

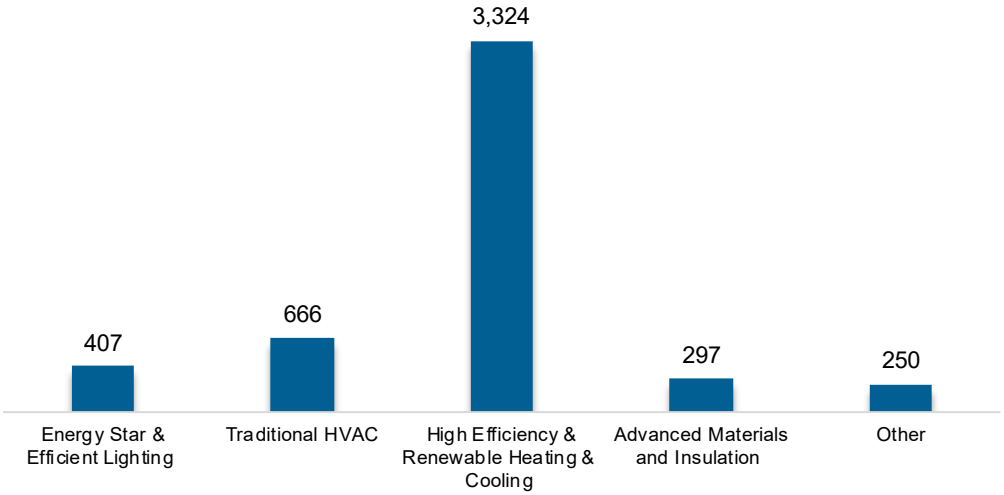
Figure ND-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

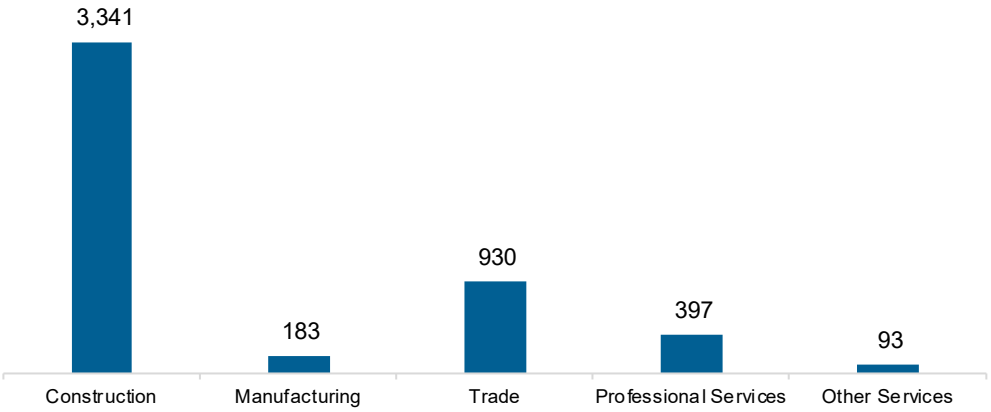
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 4,944 workers in North Dakota, 0.2% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 162 jobs and increased 3.4% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

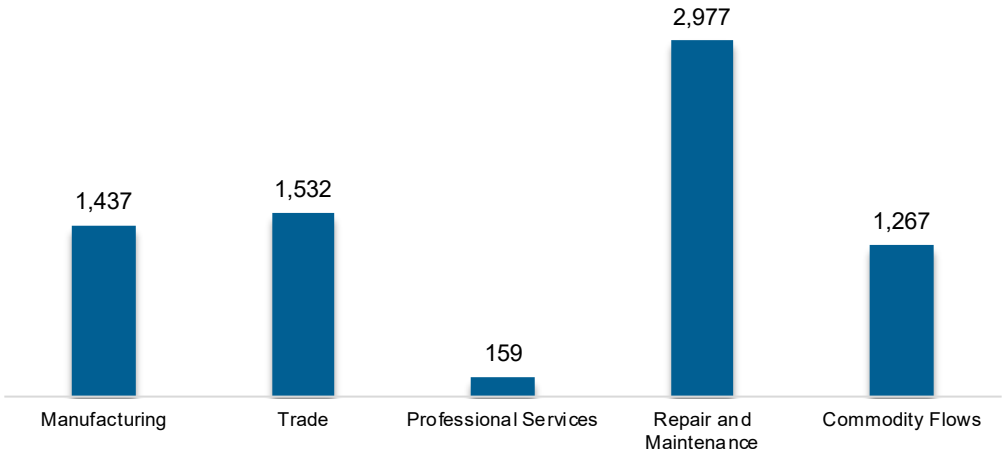
Figure ND-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 7,372 workers in North Dakota, 0.3% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 112 jobs and decreased 1.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure ND-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table ND-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	1.1	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.6	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.9	1.7
Fuels	1.5	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.6	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in North Dakota reported 53.7% overall hiring difficulty.

Table ND-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	16.9	36.8	5.2	41.1	53.7

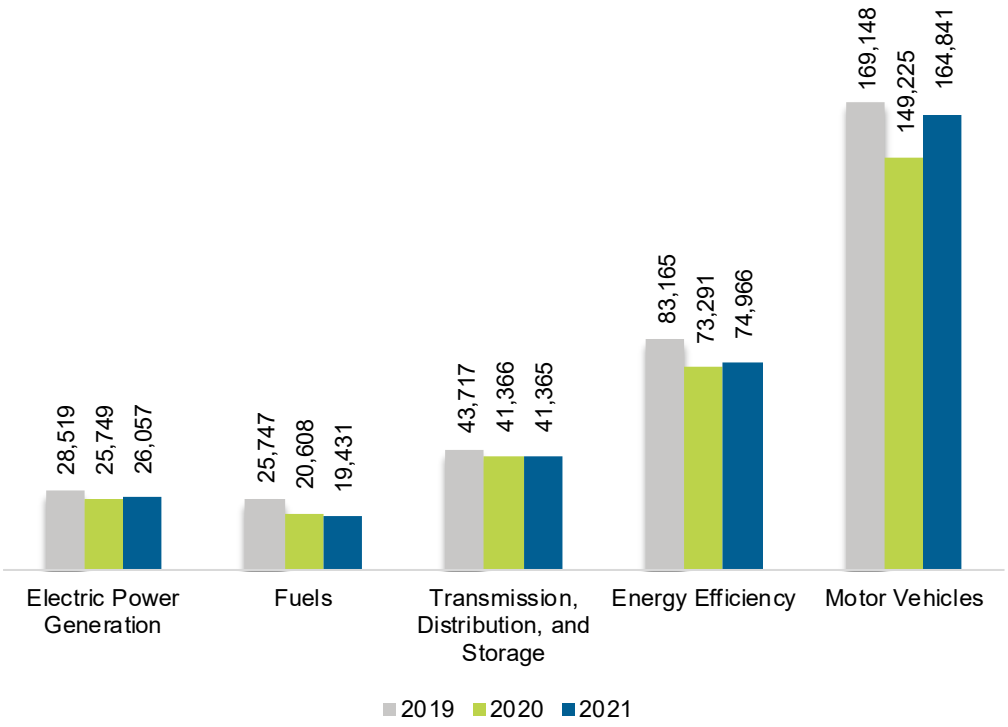
Ohio

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Ohio had 326,660 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 4.2% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 26,057 are in electric power generation; 19,431 in fuels; 41,365 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 74,966 in energy efficiency; and 164,841 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 16,421 jobs, or 5.3%. The energy sector in Ohio represents 6.2% of total state employment.

Figure OH-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

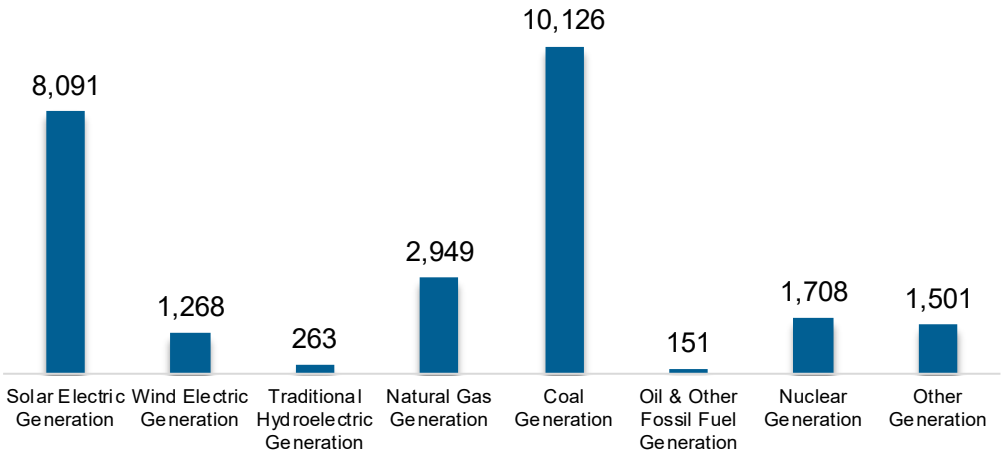


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

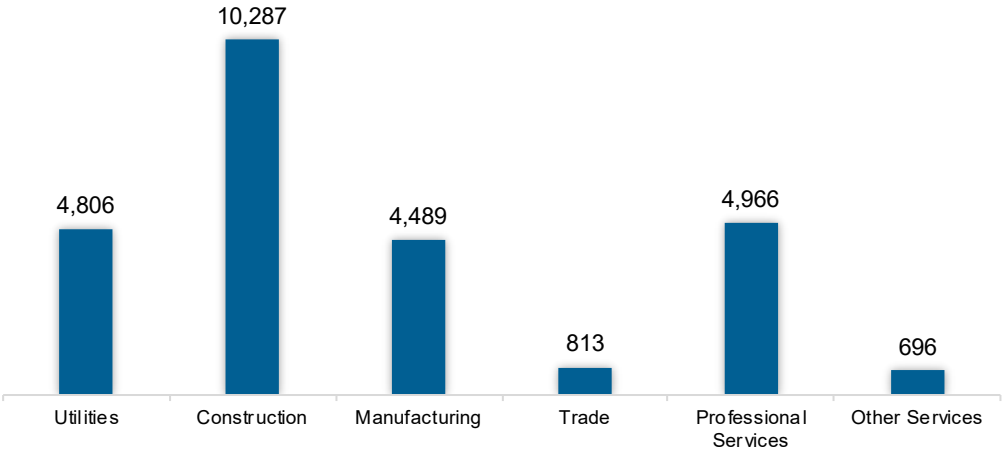
The electric power generation sector employed 26,057 workers in Ohio, 3% of the national electricity total, and added 307 jobs over the past year (1.2%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 39.5% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 19.1%.

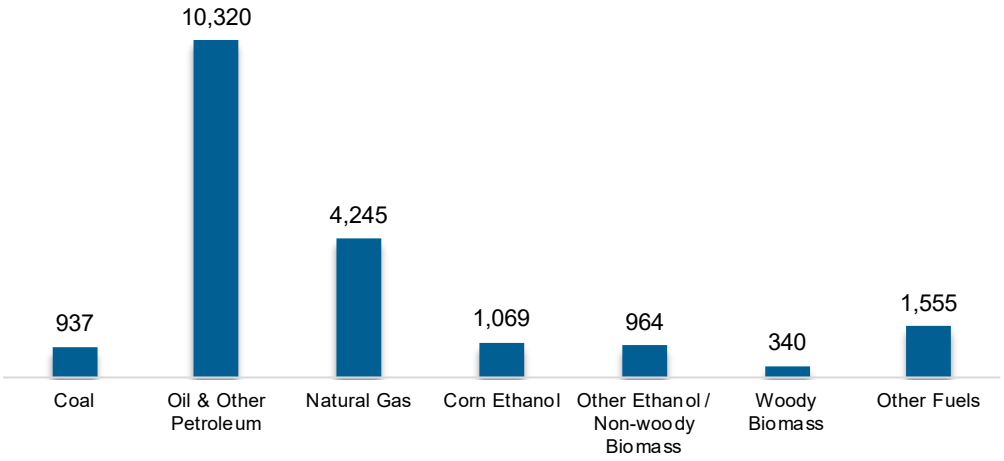
Figure OH-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

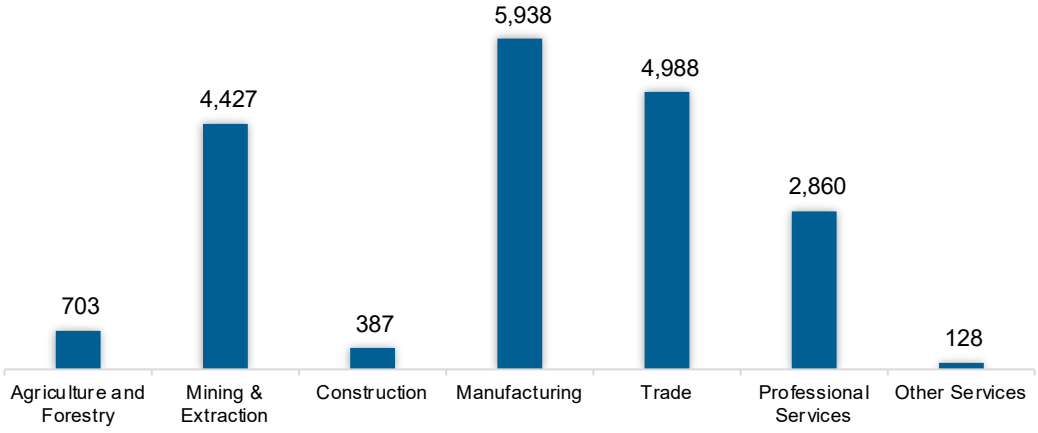
The fuel sector employed 19,431 workers in Ohio, 2.1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 1,177 jobs and decreased 5.7% in the past year.

Figure OH-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 30.6% of fuel jobs in Ohio.

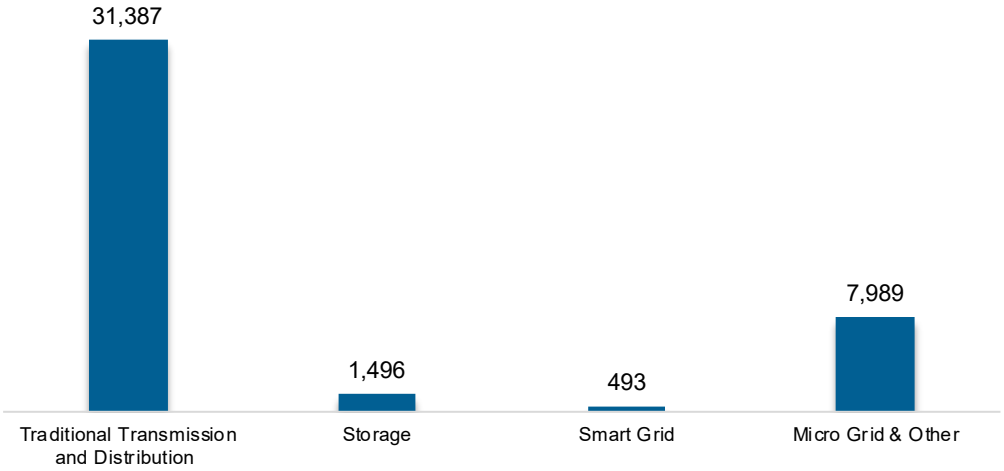
Figure OH-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

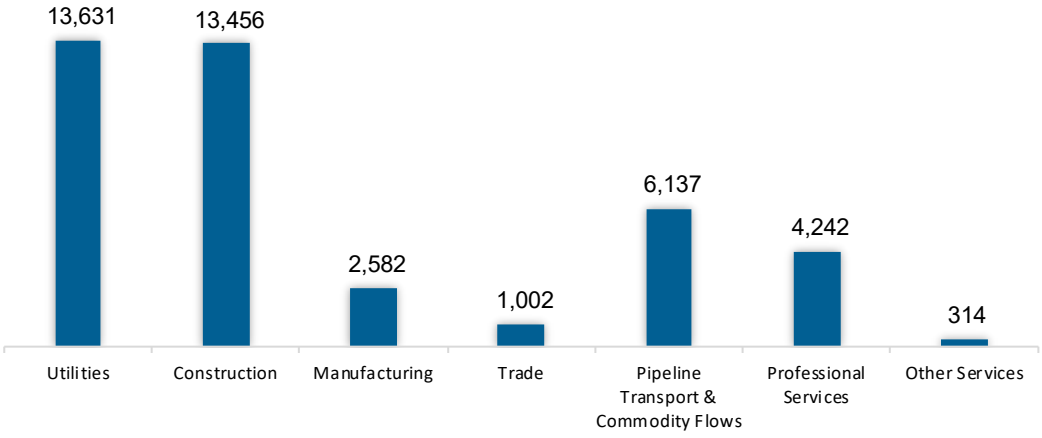
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 41,365 workers in Ohio, 2.1% of the national TDS total. The sector lost one job, effectively decreasing 0% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the largest percentage of TDS jobs in Ohio, with 33.0% of such jobs statewide.

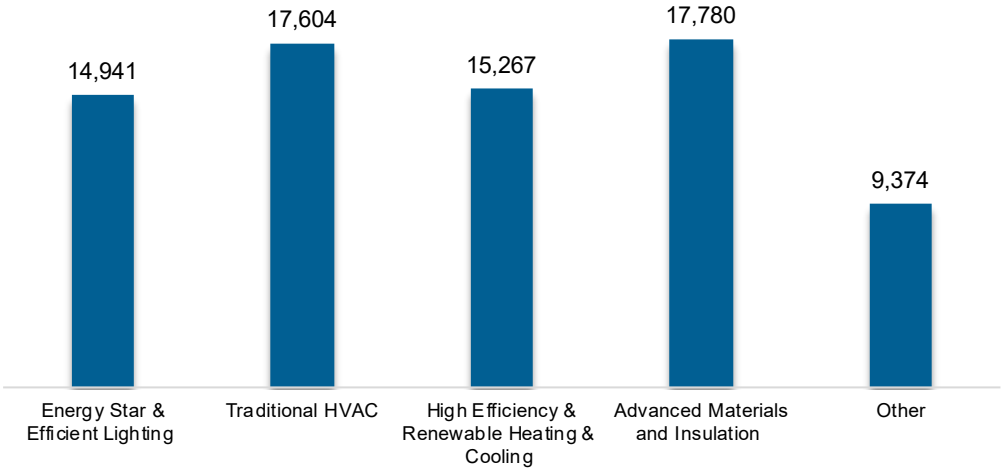
Figure OH-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

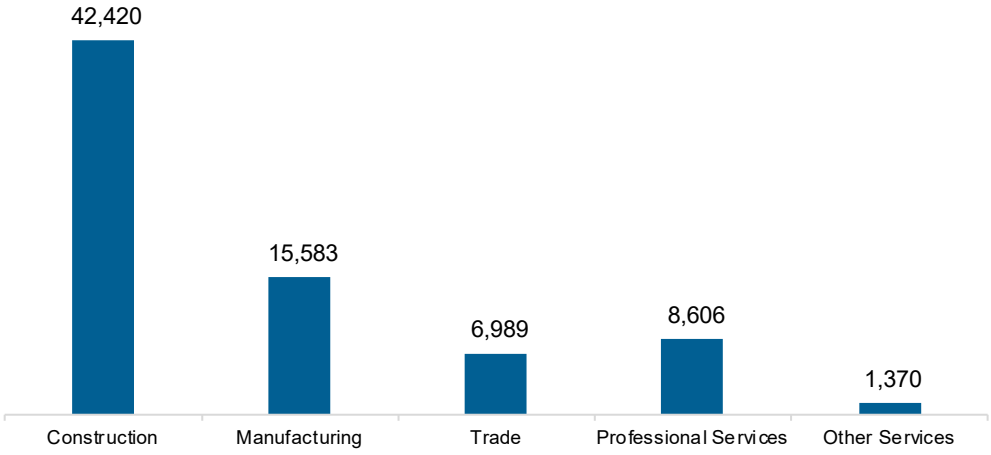
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 74,966 workers in Ohio, 3.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,676 jobs and increased 2.3% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

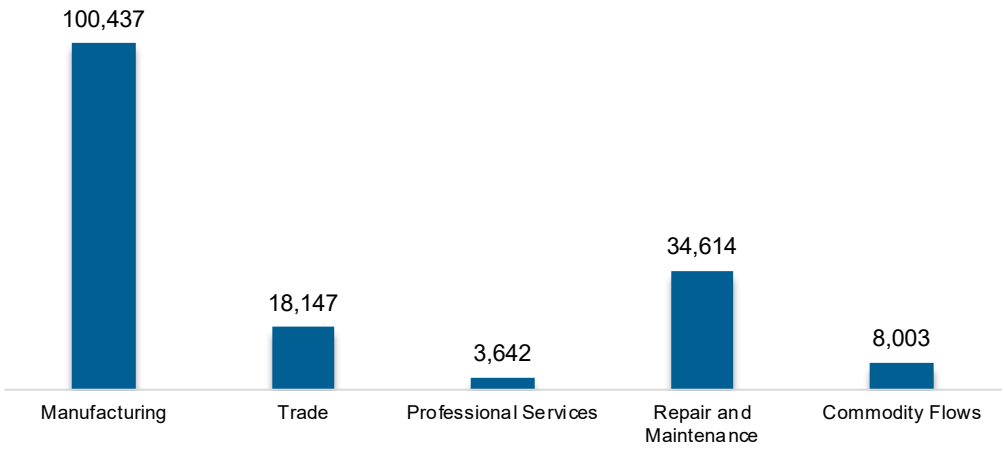
Figure OH-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 164,841 workers in Ohio, 6.5% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 15,616 jobs and increased 10.5% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure OH-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table OH-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	1.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.6	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.9	1.7
Fuels	1.6	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.7	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Ohio reported 51.6% overall hiring difficulty.

Table OH-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	22.1	29.5	8.7	39.8	51.6

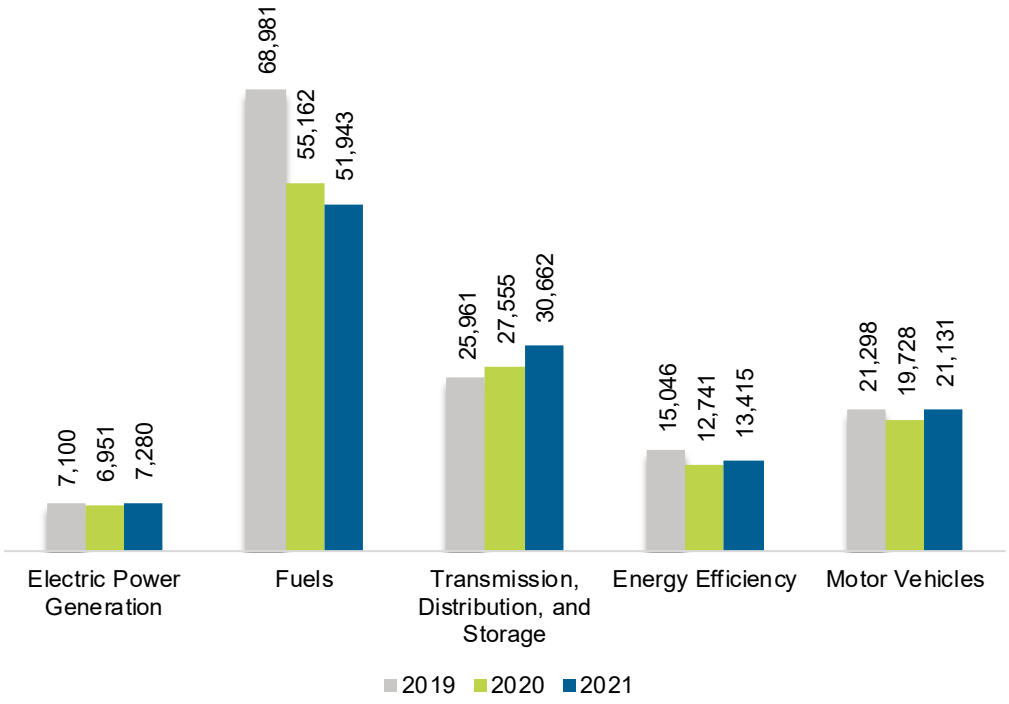
Oklahoma

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Oklahoma had 124,431 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.6% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 7,280 are in electric power generation; 51,943 in fuels; 30,662 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 13,415 in energy efficiency; and 21,131 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 2,293 jobs, or 1.9%. The energy sector in Oklahoma represents 7.9% of total state employment.

Figure OK-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

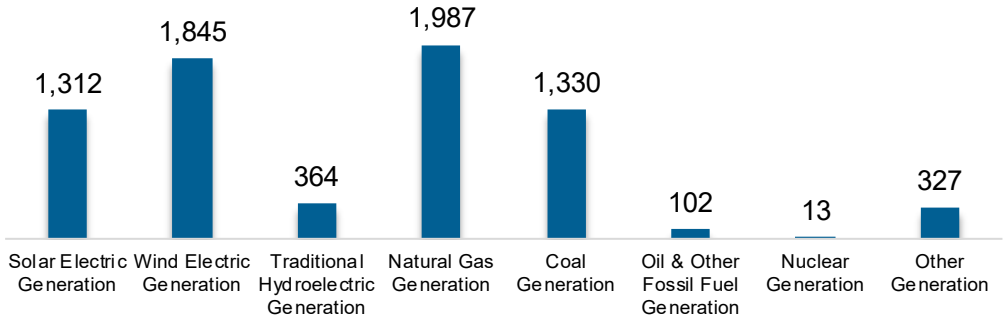


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

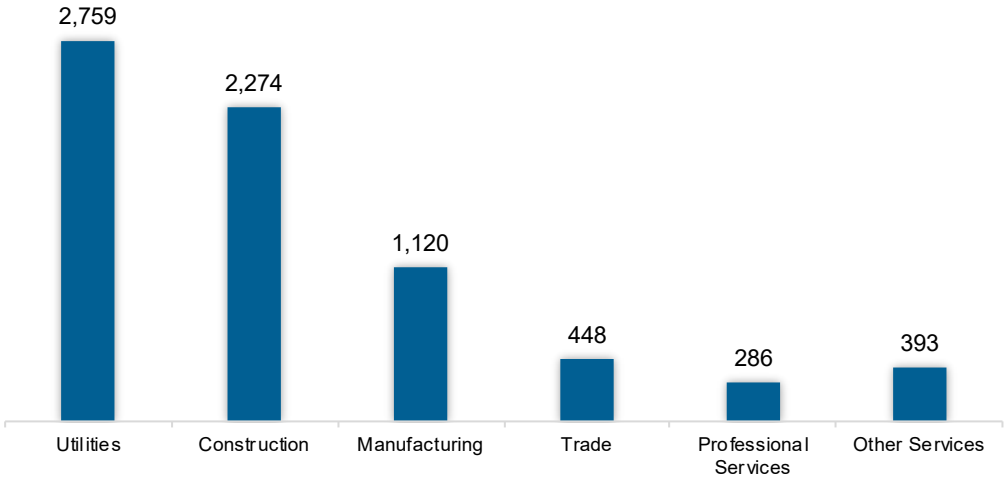
The electric power generation sector employed 7,280 workers in Oklahoma, 0.8% of the national electricity total, and added 328 jobs over the past year (4.7%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 37.9% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 31.2%.

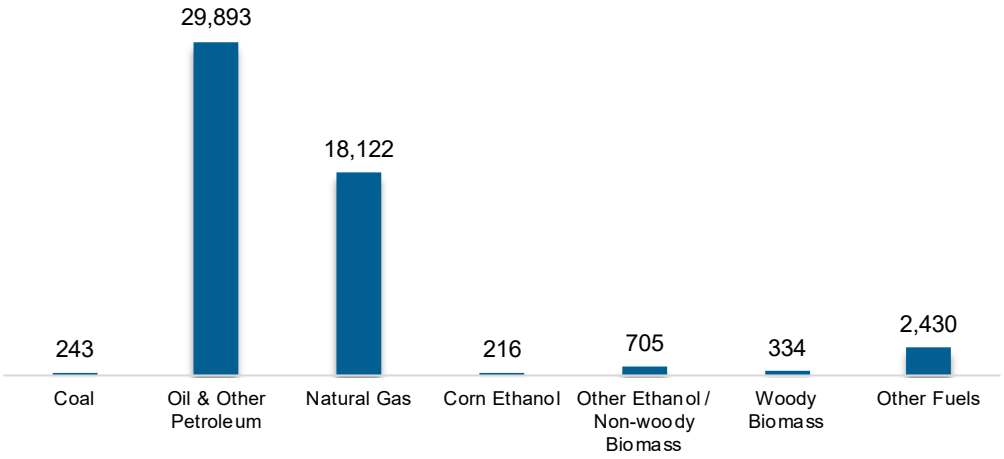
Figure OK-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

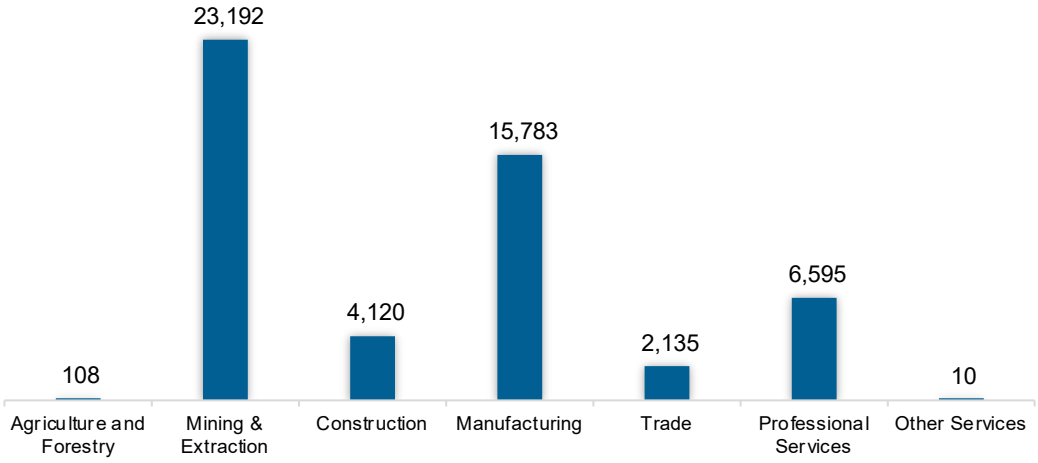
The fuel sector employed 51,943 workers in Oklahoma, 5.7% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 3,219 jobs and decreased 5.8% in the past year.

Figure OK-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 44.6% of fuel jobs in Oklahoma.

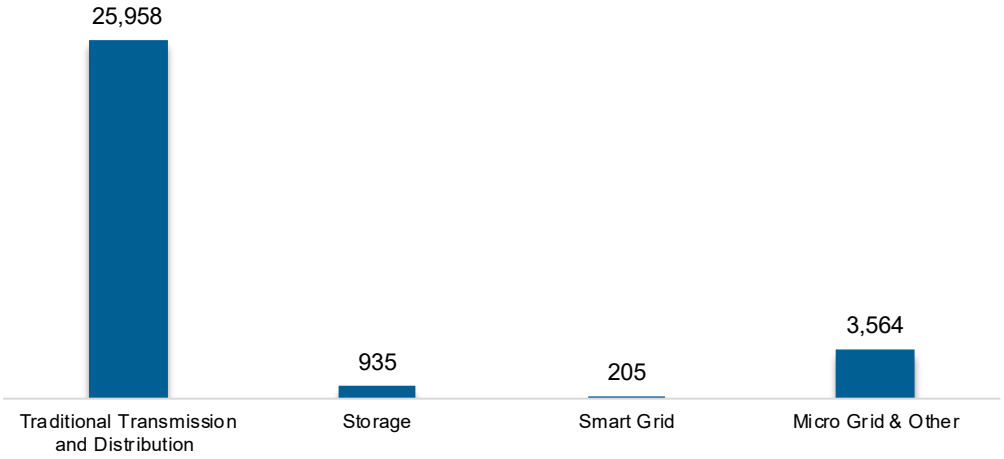
Figure OK-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

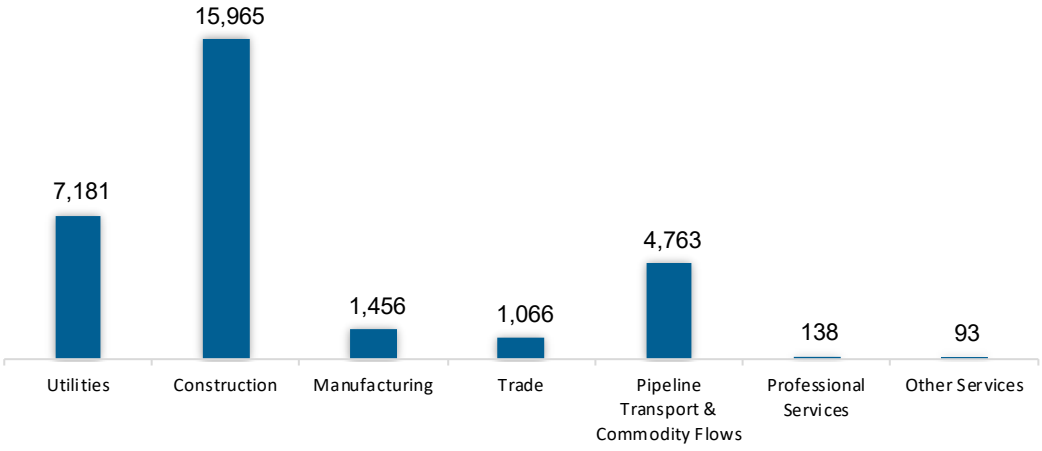
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 30,662 workers in Oklahoma, 5.7% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 3,107 jobs and increased 11.3% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Oklahoma, accounting for 52.1% of the sector's jobs statewide.

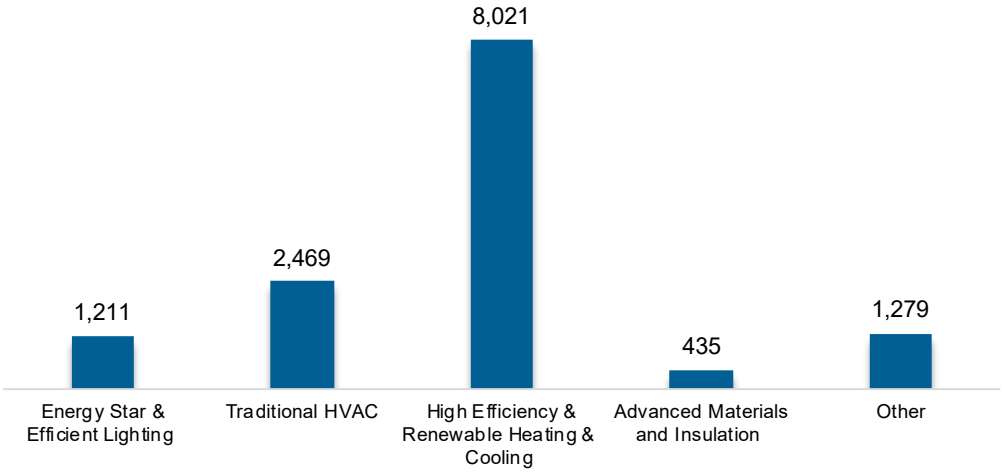
Figure OK-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

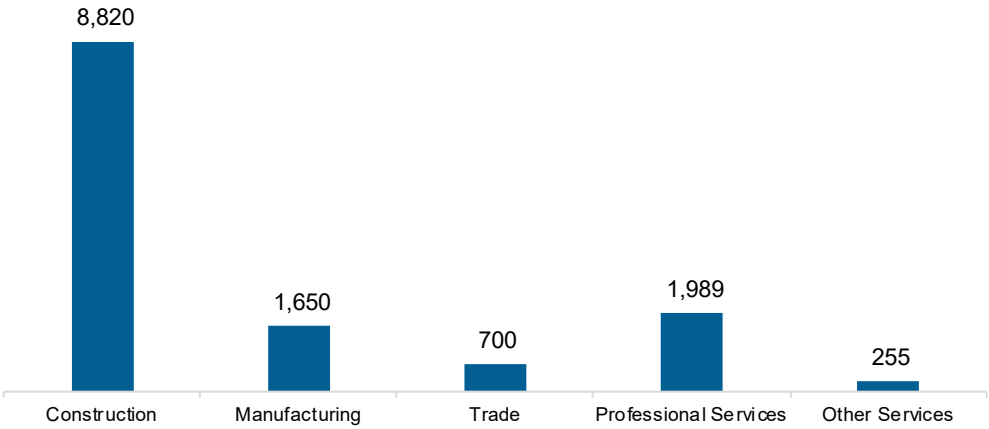
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 13,415 workers in Oklahoma, 0.6% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 674 jobs and increased 5.3% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

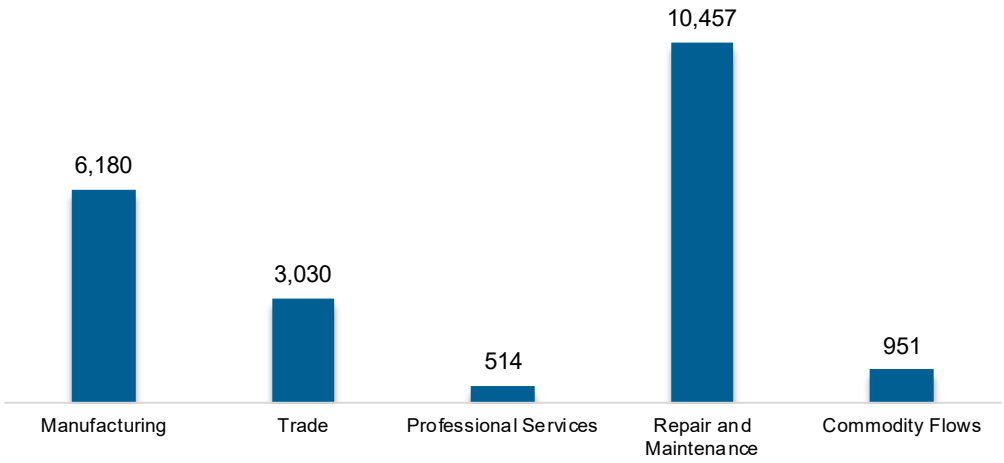
Figure OK-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 21,131 workers in Oklahoma, 0.8% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,403 jobs and increased 7.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure OK-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table OK-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	4.6	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.0	1.1
Energy Efficiency	4.3	1.7
Fuels	5.0	3.0
Motor Vehicles	5.1	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Oklahoma reported 60.8% overall hiring difficulty.

Table OK-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	24.1	36.8	7.6	31.5	60.8

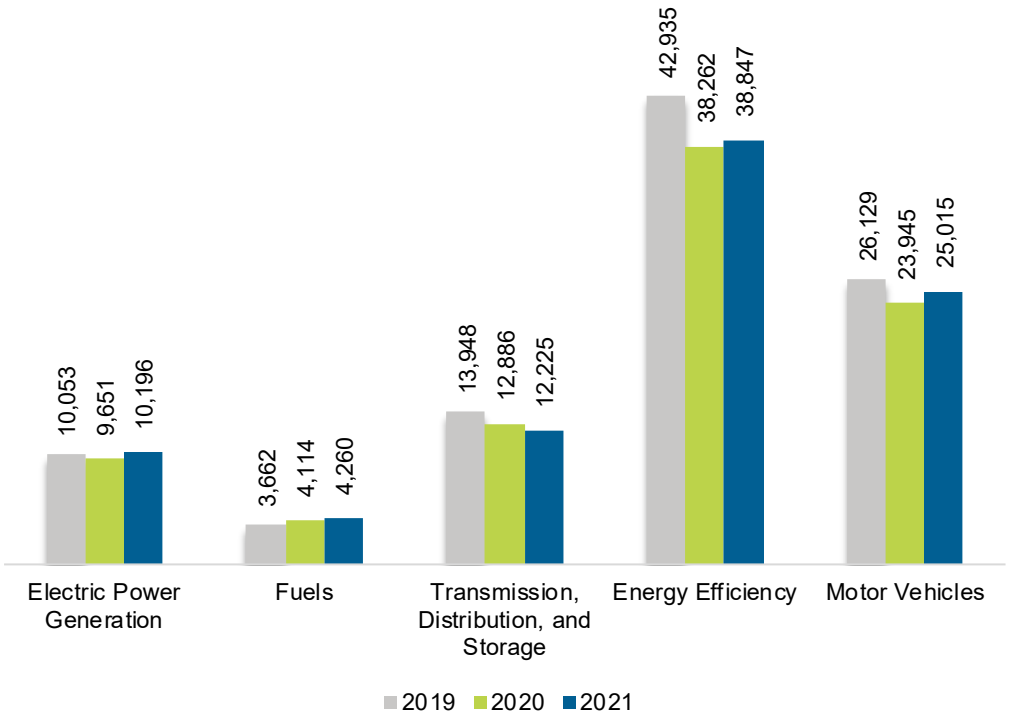
Oregon

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

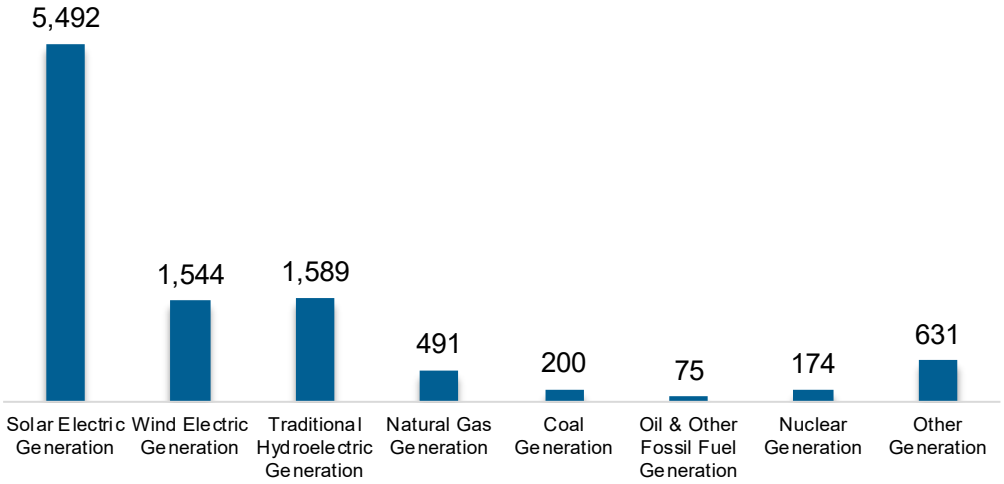


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

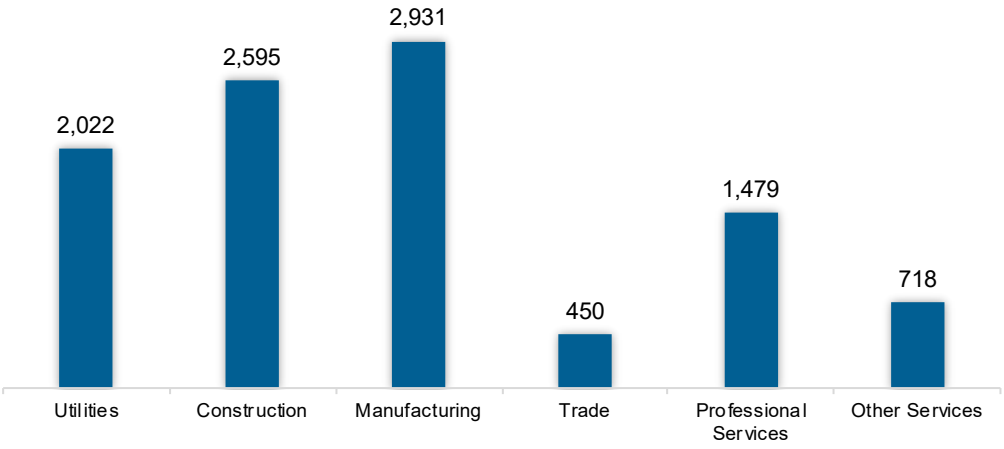
The electric power generation sector employed 10,196 workers in Oregon, 1.2% of the national electricity total, and added 545 jobs over the past year (5.6%).

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%.

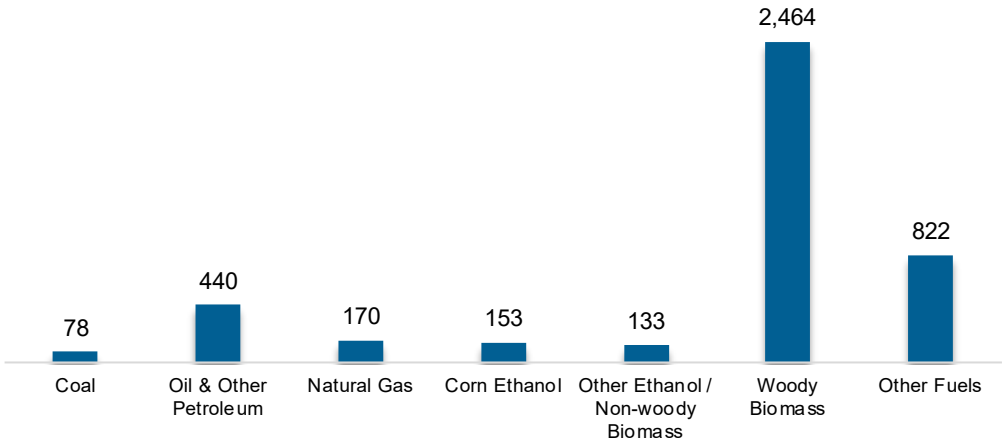
Figure OR-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

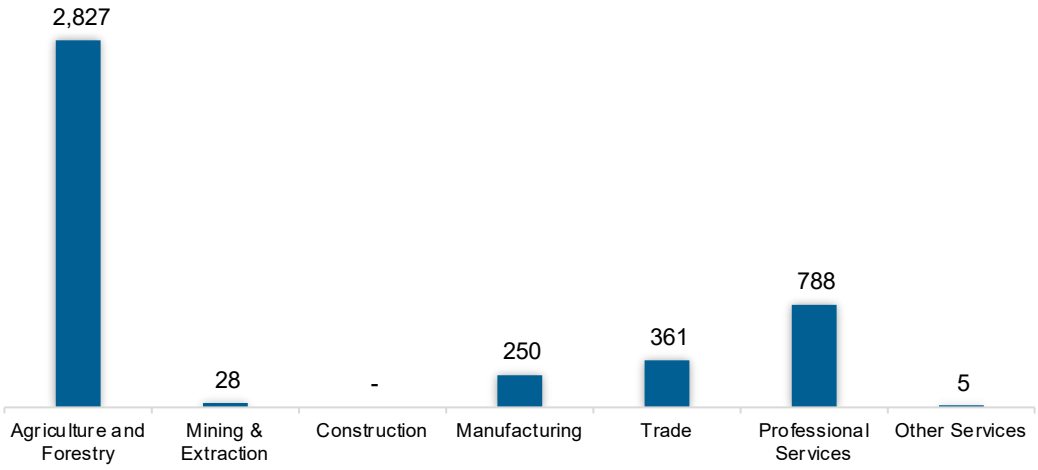
The fuel sector employed 4,260 workers in Oregon, 0.5% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 146 jobs and increased 3.5% in the past year.

Figure OR-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Agriculture jobs represent 66.4% of fuel jobs in Oregon.

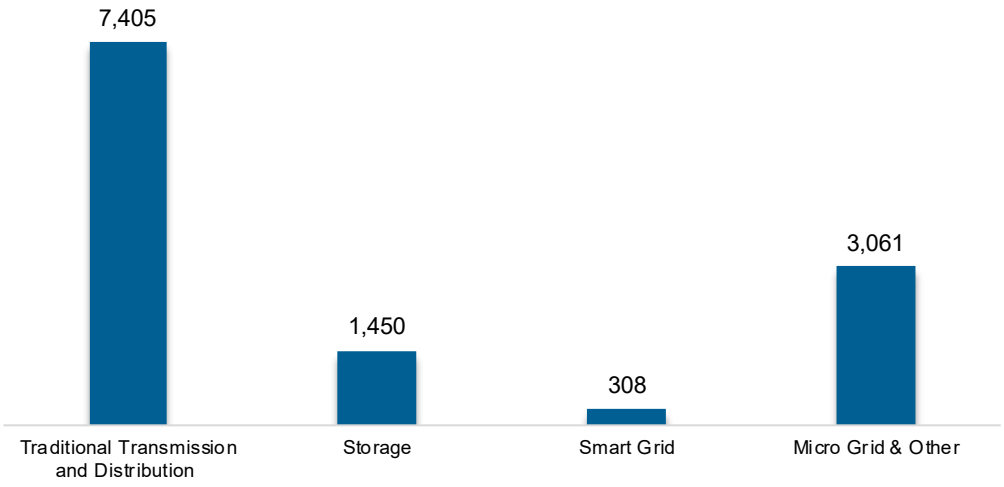
Figure OR-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

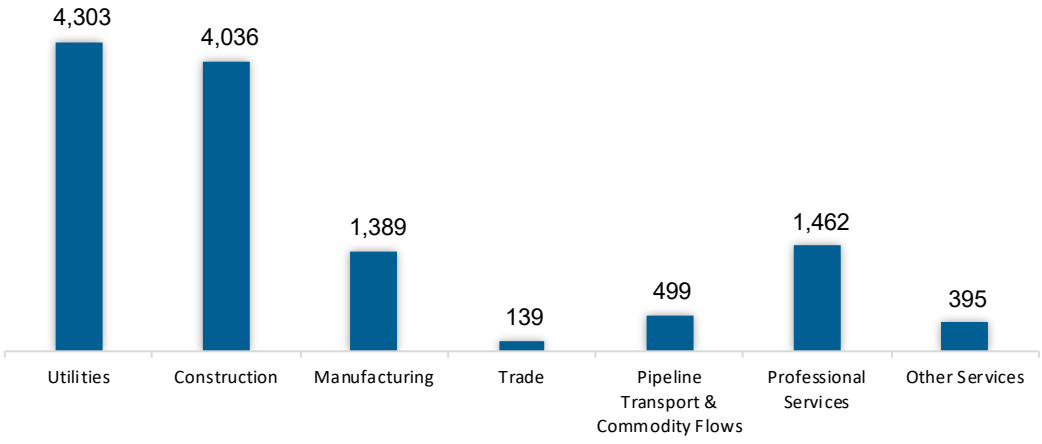
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 12,225 workers in Oregon, 0.5% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 661 jobs and decreased 5.1% in the past year.

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.

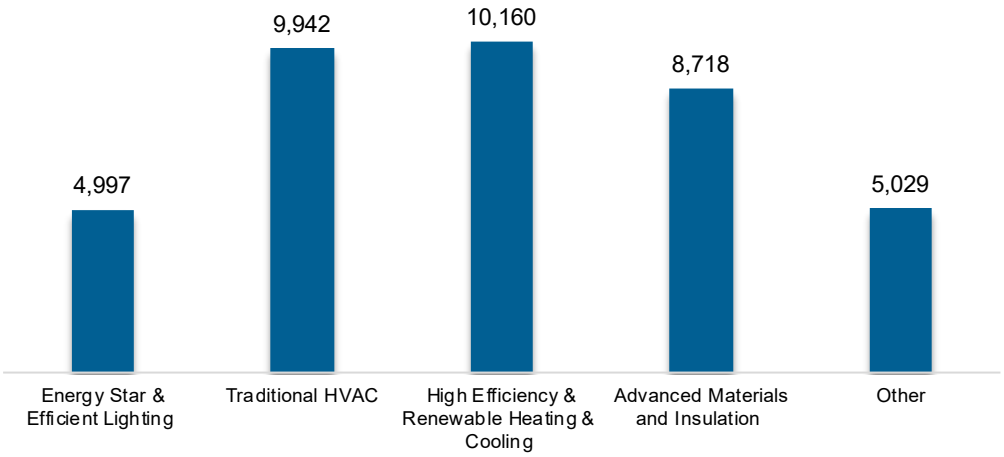
Figure OR-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

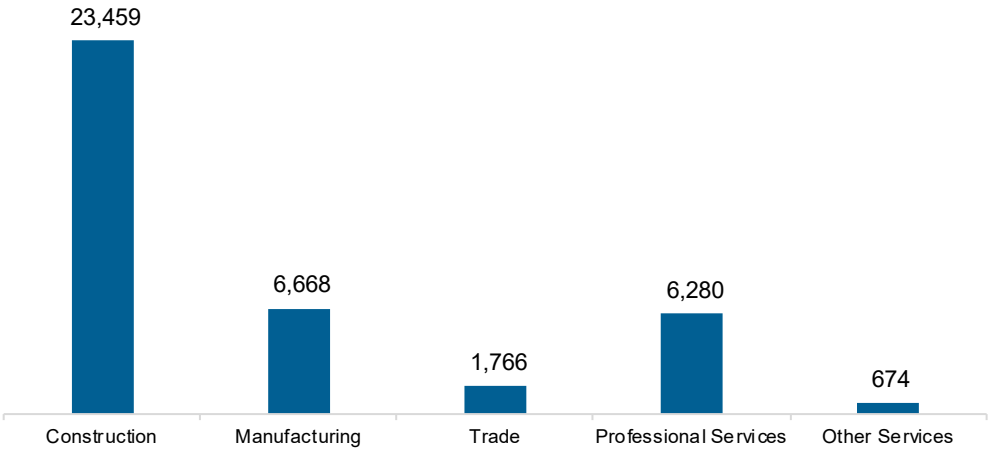
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 38,847 workers in Oregon, 1.8% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 585 jobs and increased 1.5% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

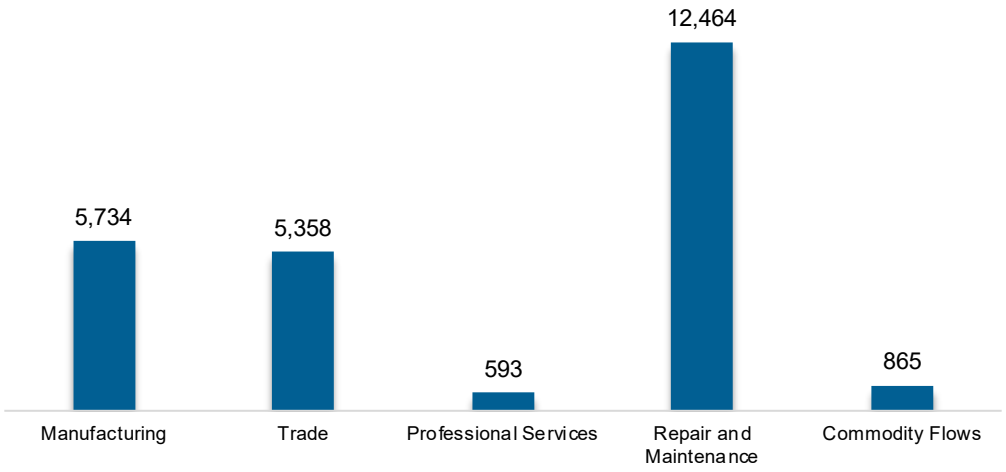
Figure OR-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



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



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

Technology	State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	3.0	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.4	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.7	1.7
Fuels	3.4	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.5	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Oregon reported 63.1% overall hiring difficulty.

Table OR-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	22.7	40.4	5.2	31.6	63.1

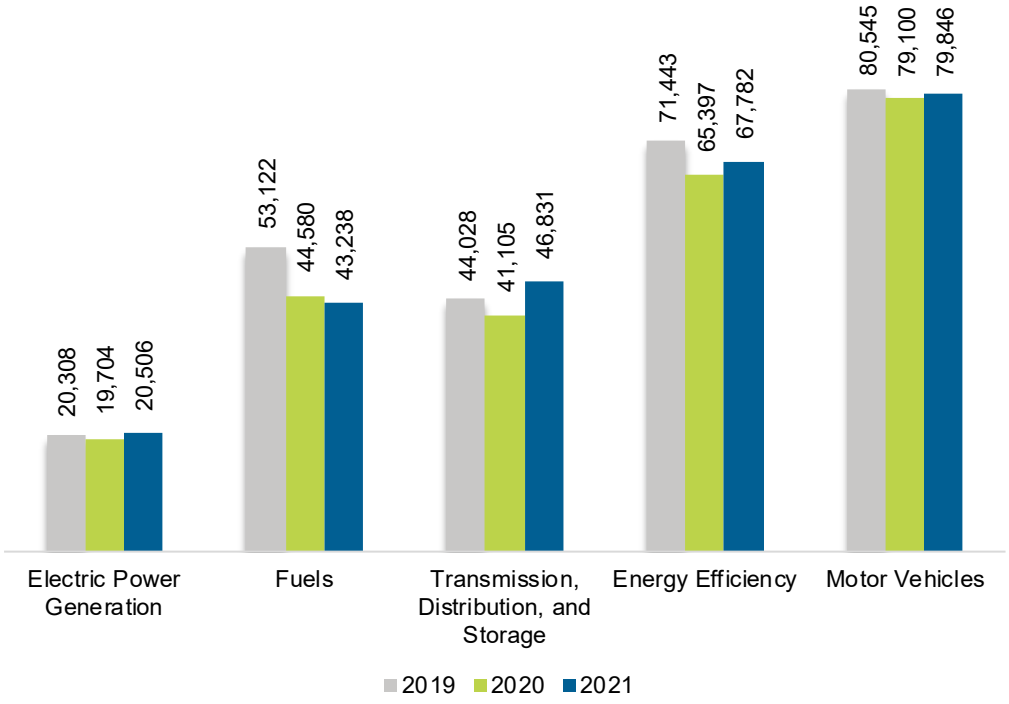
Pennsylvania

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Pennsylvania had 258,202 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 3.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 20,506 are in electric power generation; 43,238 in fuels; 46,831 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 67,782 in energy efficiency; and 79,846 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 8,316 jobs, or 3.3%. The energy sector in Pennsylvania represents 4.6% of total state employment.

Figure PA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

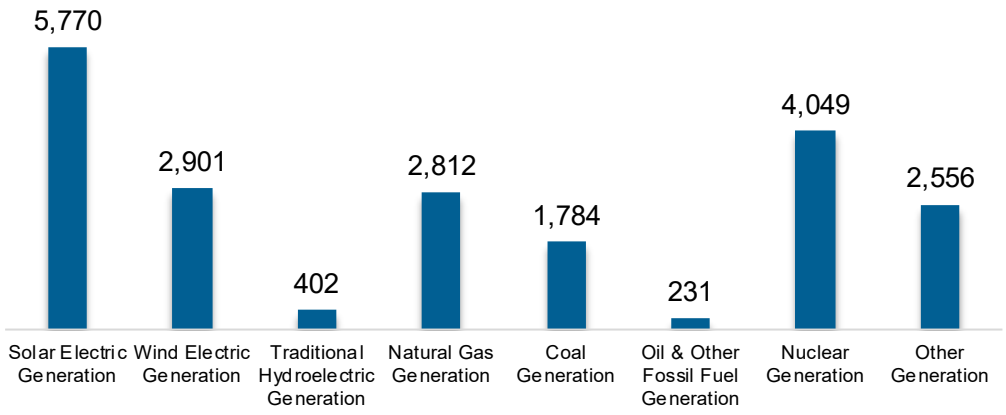


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

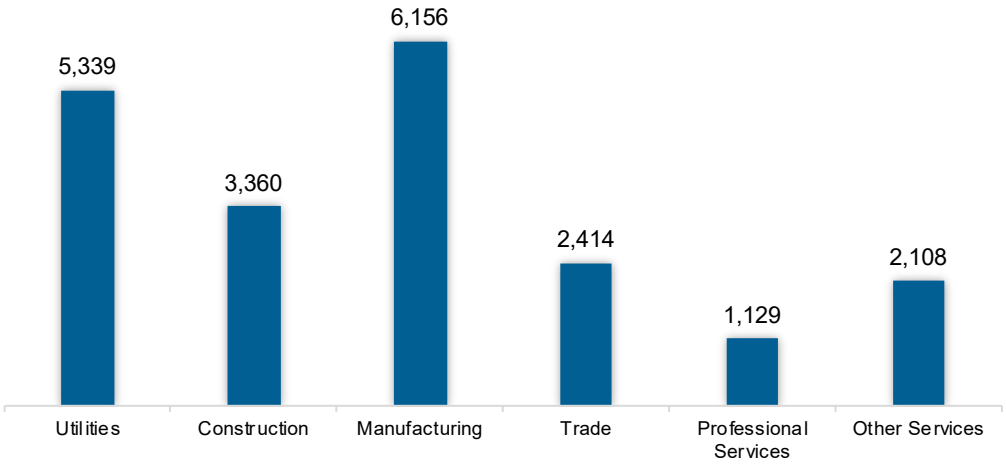
The electric power generation sector employed 20,506 workers in Pennsylvania, 2.4% of the national electricity total, and added 802 jobs over the past year (4.1%).

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



Manufacturing work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 30% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 26%.

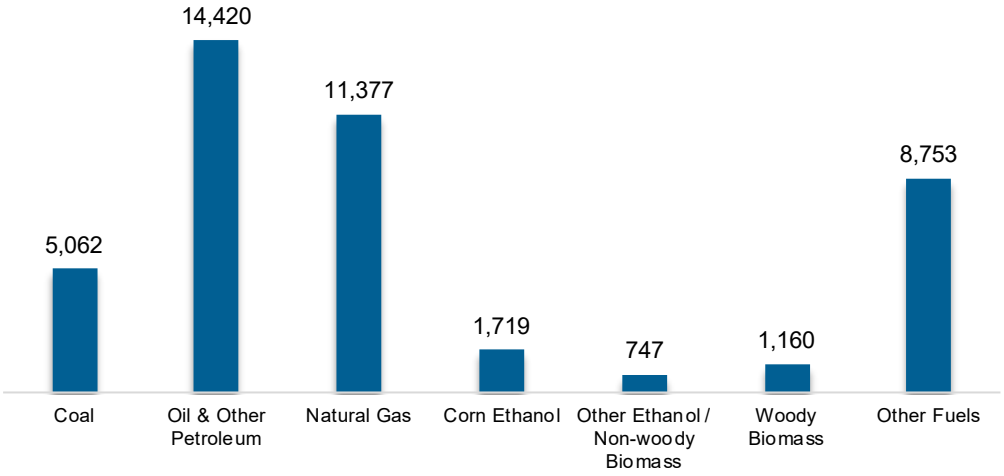
Figure PA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

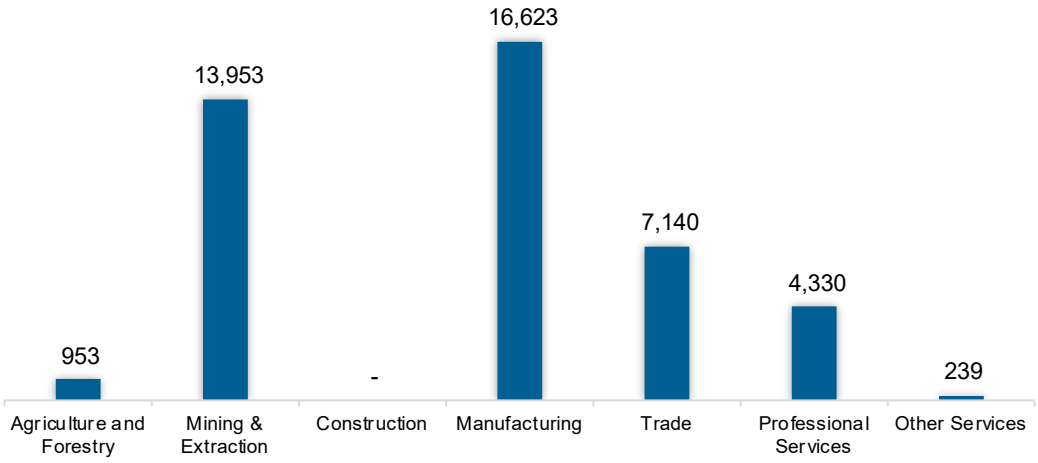
The fuel sector employed 43,238 workers in Pennsylvania, 4.8% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 1,342 jobs and decreased 3% in the past year.

Figure PA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 38.4% of fuel jobs in Pennsylvania.

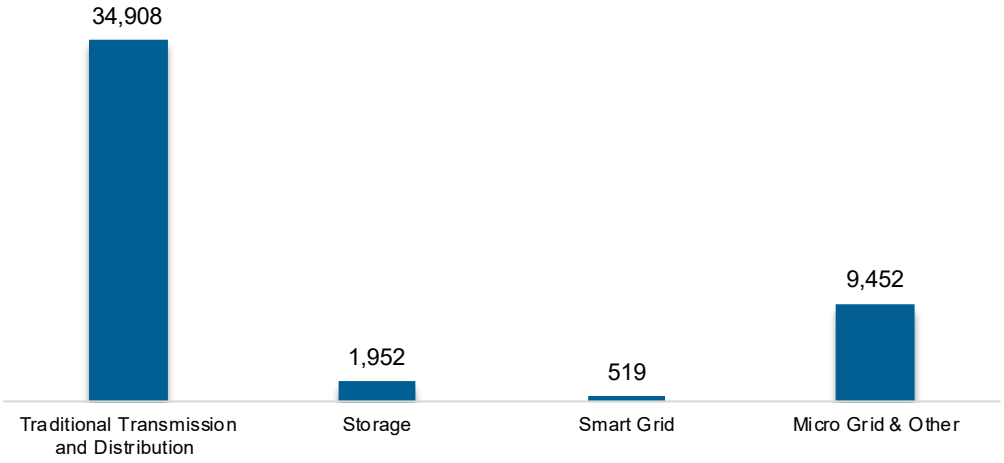
Figure PA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

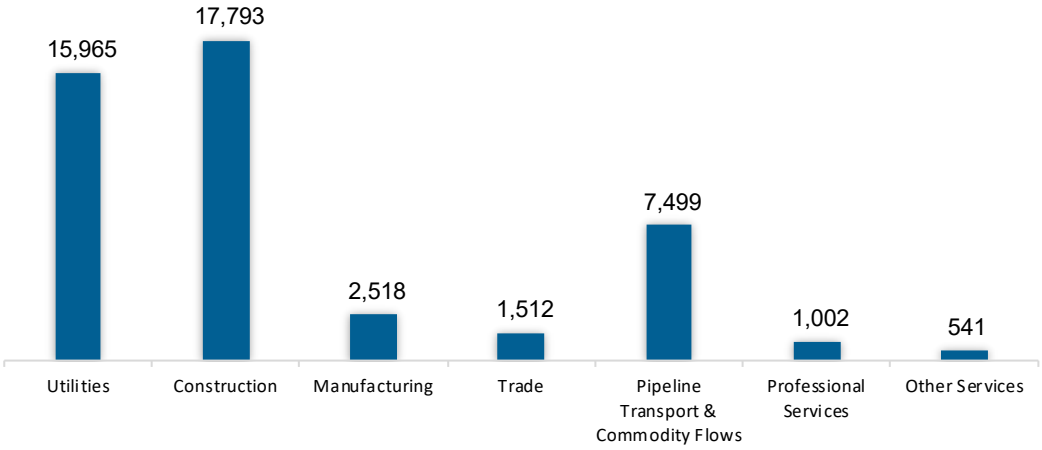
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 46,831 workers in Pennsylvania, 4.8% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 5,726 jobs and increased 13.9% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Pennsylvania, accounting for 38% of the sector's jobs statewide.

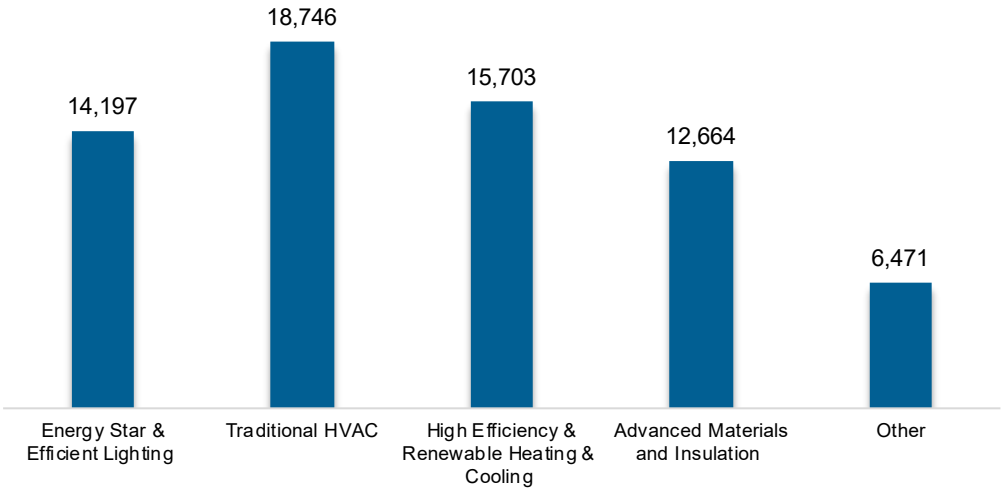
Figure PA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

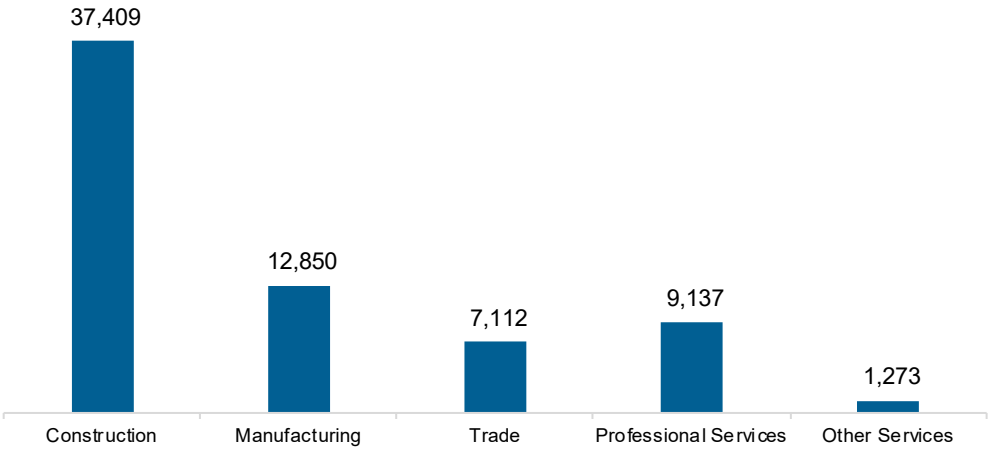
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 67,782 workers in Pennsylvania, 3.1% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 2,385 jobs and increased 3.6% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

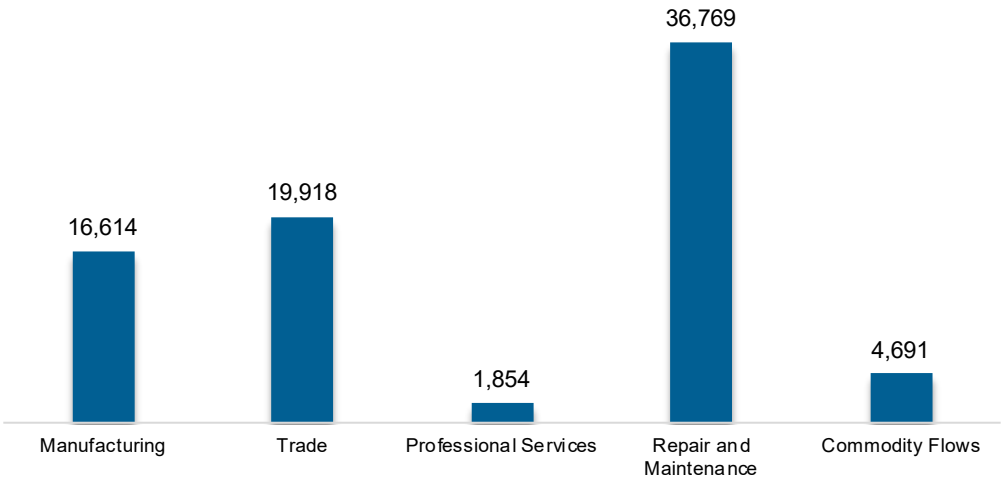
Figure PA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 79,846 workers in Pennsylvania, 3.1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 746 jobs and increased 0.9% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure PA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table PA-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	5.5	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.9	1.1
Energy Efficiency	5.2	1.7
Fuels	5.9	3.0
Motor Vehicles	6.0	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Pennsylvania reported 56.1% overall hiring difficulty.

Table PA-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	27.1	28.9	6.6	37.3	56.1

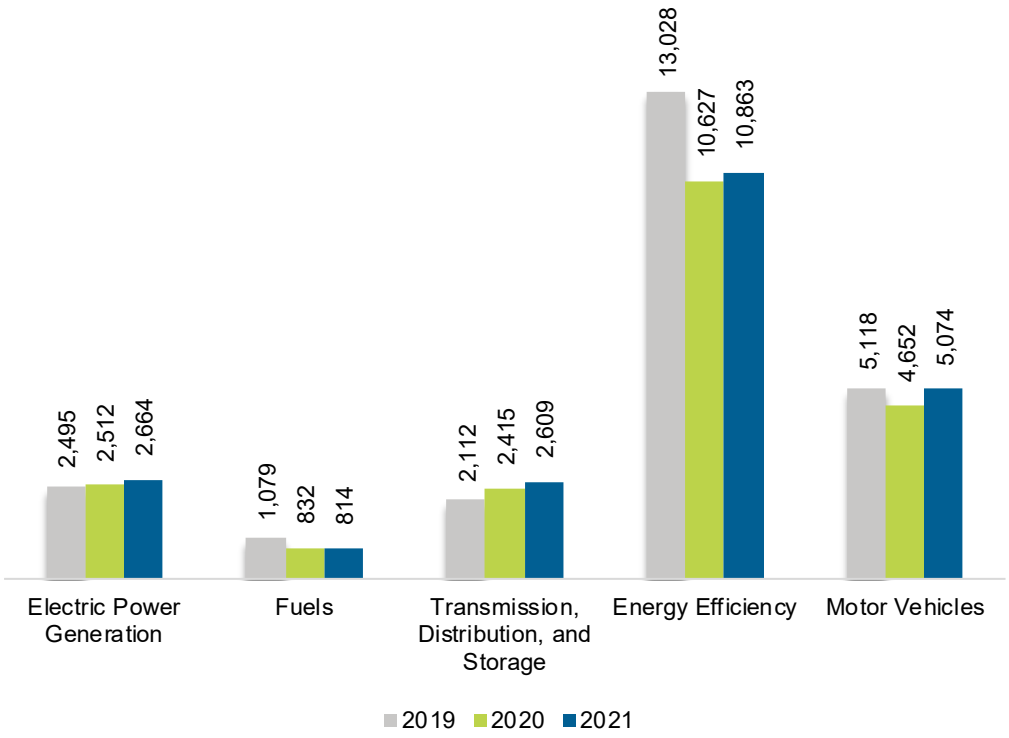
Rhode Island

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Rhode Island had 22,024 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 2,664 are in electric power generation; 814 in fuels; 2,609 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 10,863 in energy efficiency; and 5,074 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 979 jobs, or 4.7%. The energy sector in Rhode Island represents 4.7% of total state employment.

Figure RI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

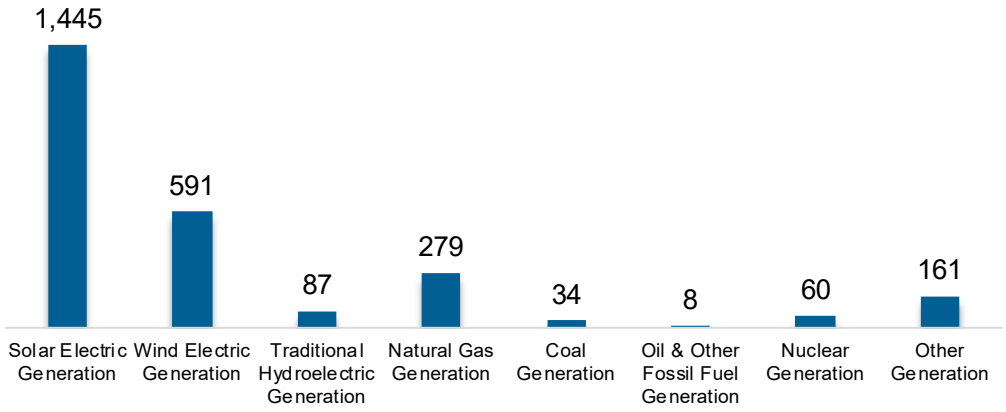


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

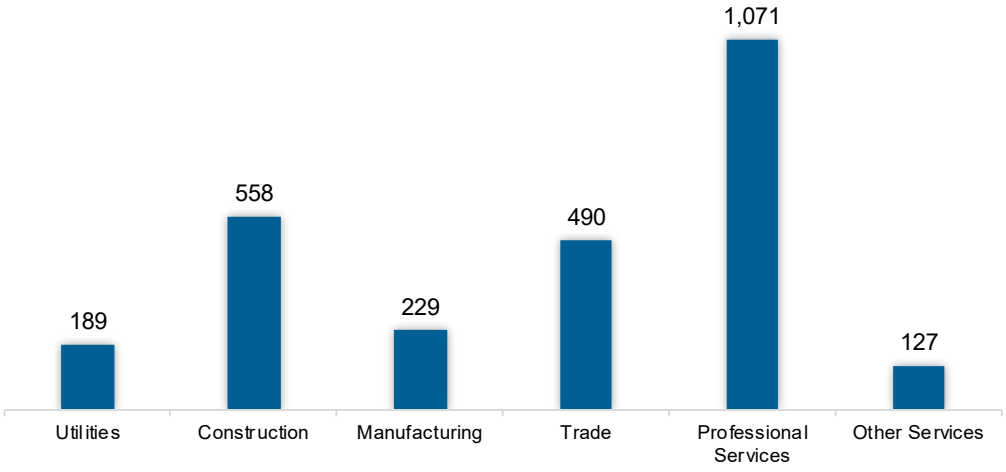
The electric power generation sector employed 2,664 workers in Rhode Island, 0.3% of the national electricity total, and added 152 jobs over the past year (6.1%).

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



Professional and business services work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 40.2% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 20.9%.

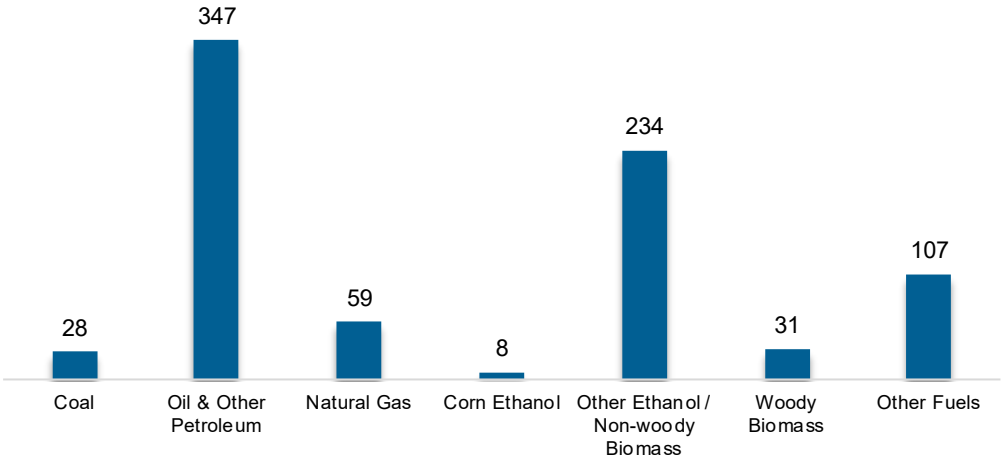
Figure RI-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

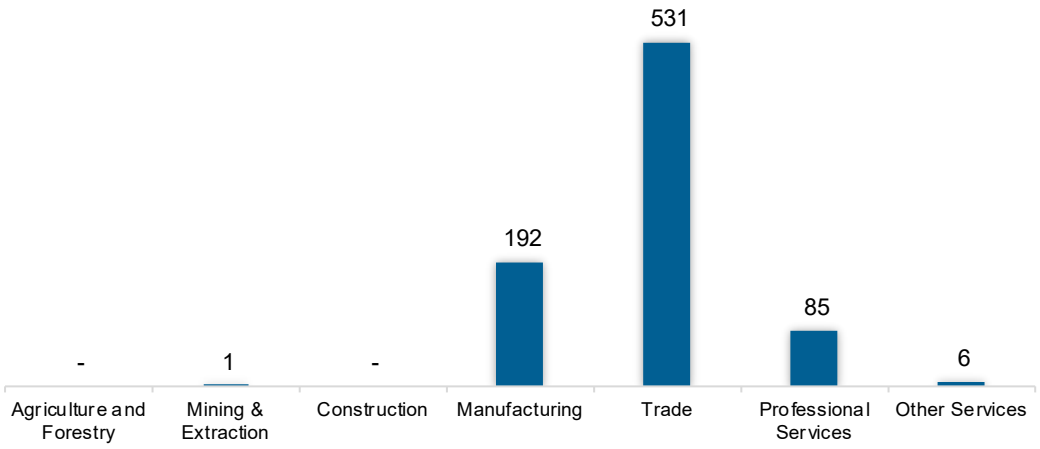
The fuel sector employed 814 workers in Rhode Island, 0.1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 18 jobs and decreased 2.1% in the past year.

Figure RI-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 65.2% of fuel jobs in Rhode Island.

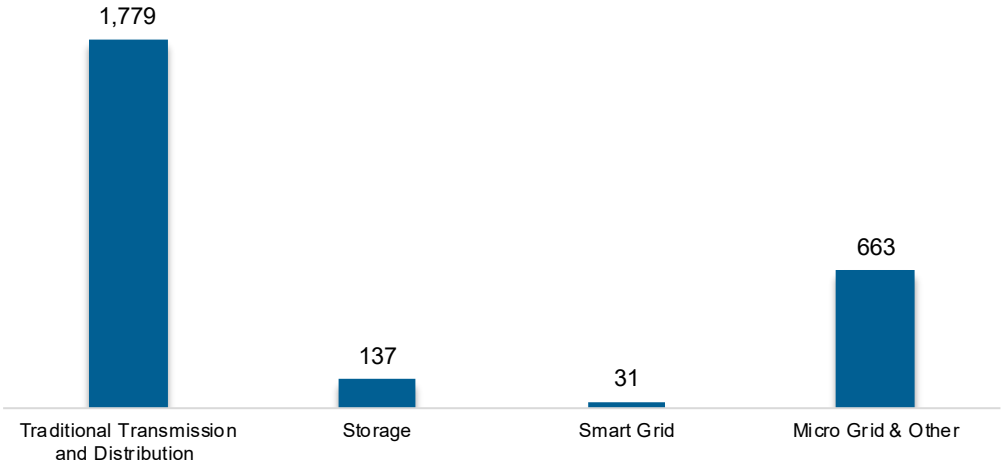
Figure RI-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

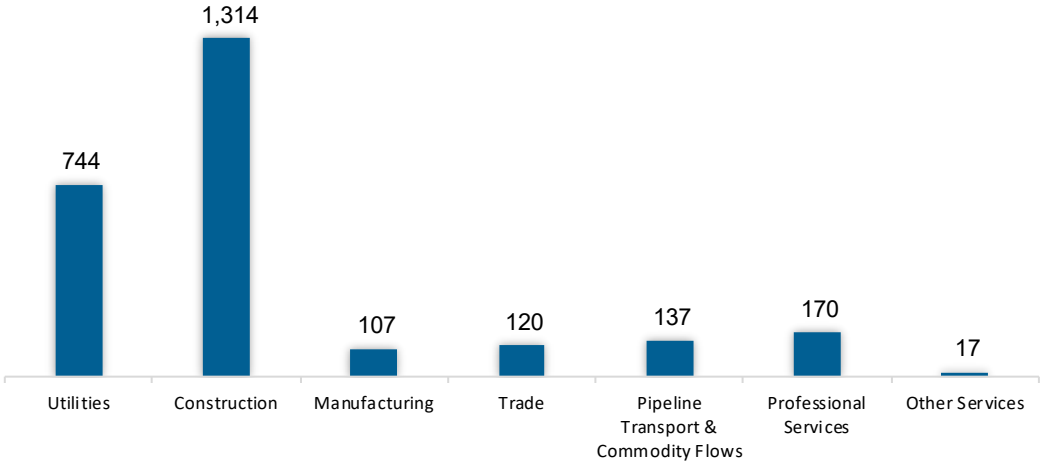
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 2,609 workers in Rhode Island, 0.1% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 194 jobs and increased 8% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Rhode Island, accounting for 50.4% of the sector's jobs statewide.

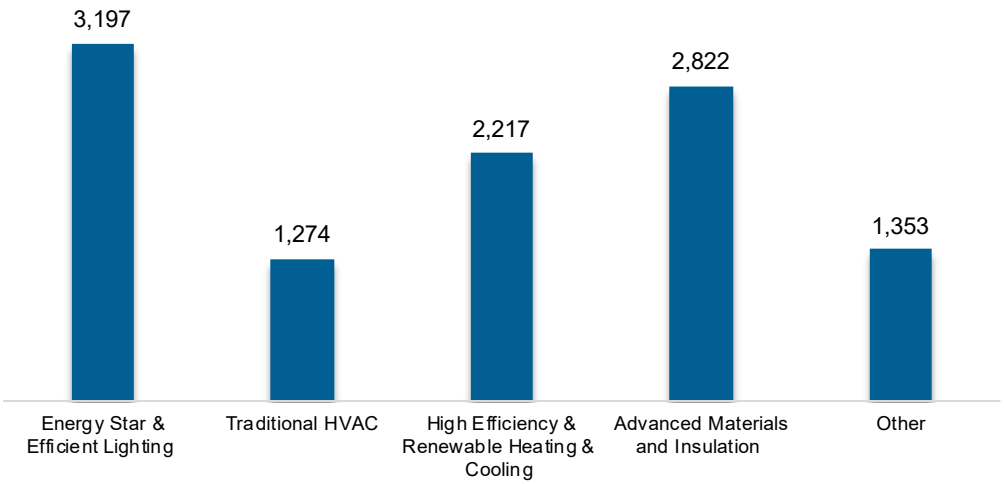
Figure RI-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

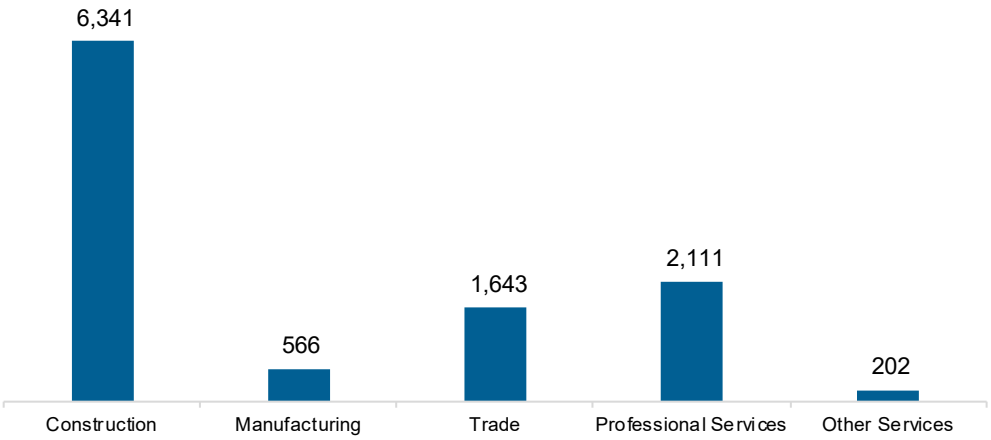
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 10,863 workers in Rhode Island, 0.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 236 jobs and increased 2.2% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

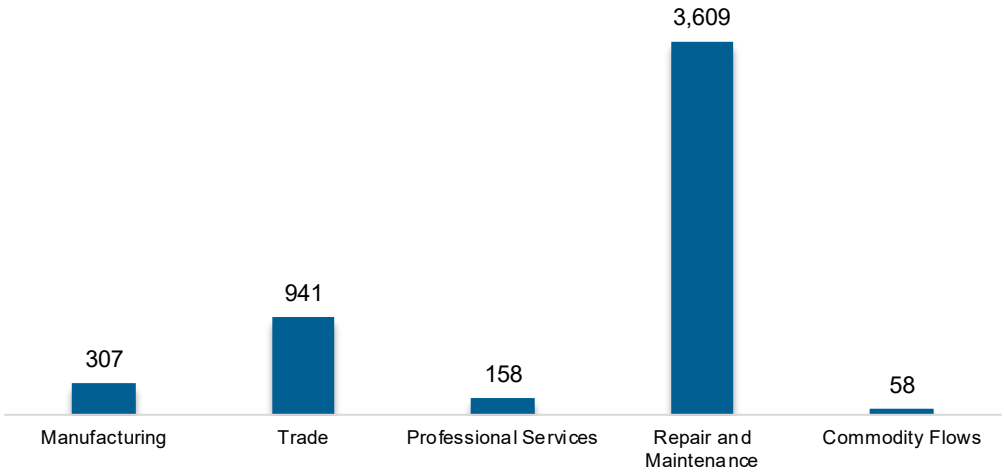
Figure RI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 5,074 workers in Rhode Island, 0.2% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 422 jobs and increased 9.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure RI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table RI-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	1.7	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.2	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.5	1.7
Fuels	2.1	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.2	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Rhode Island reported 70.4% overall hiring difficulty.

Table RI-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	25.3	45.1	5.2	24.4	70.4

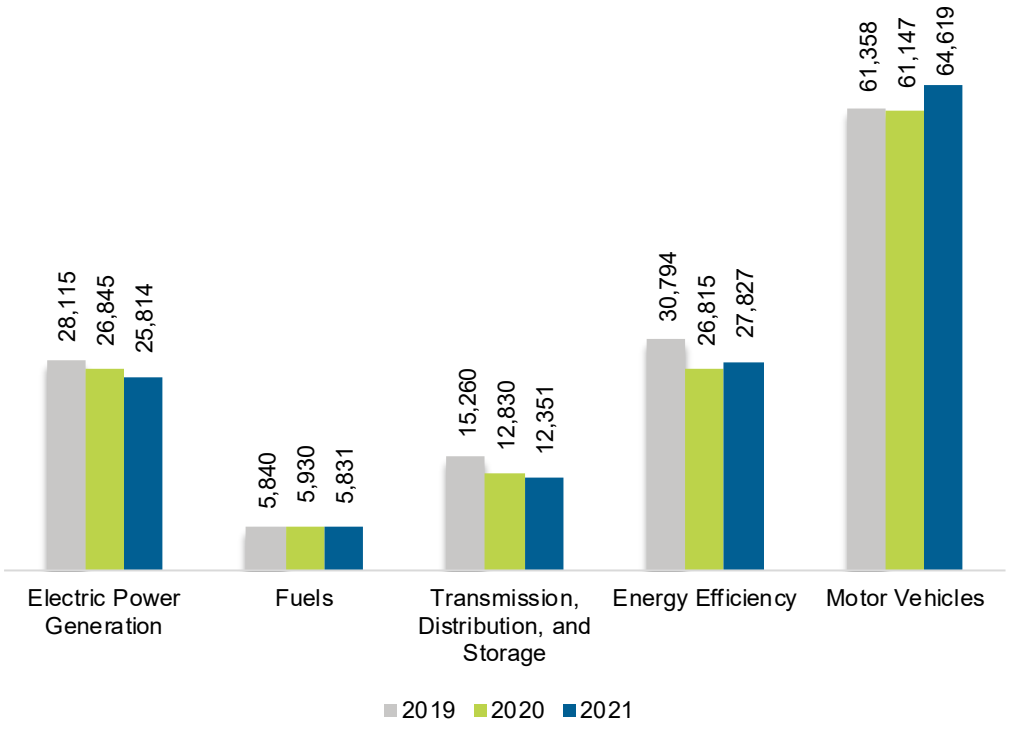
South Carolina

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

South Carolina had 136,442 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.7% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 25,814 are in electric power generation; 5,831 in fuels; 12,351 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 27,827 in energy efficiency; and 64,619 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 2,875 jobs, or 2.2%. The energy sector in South Carolina represents 6.5% of total state employment.

Figure SC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

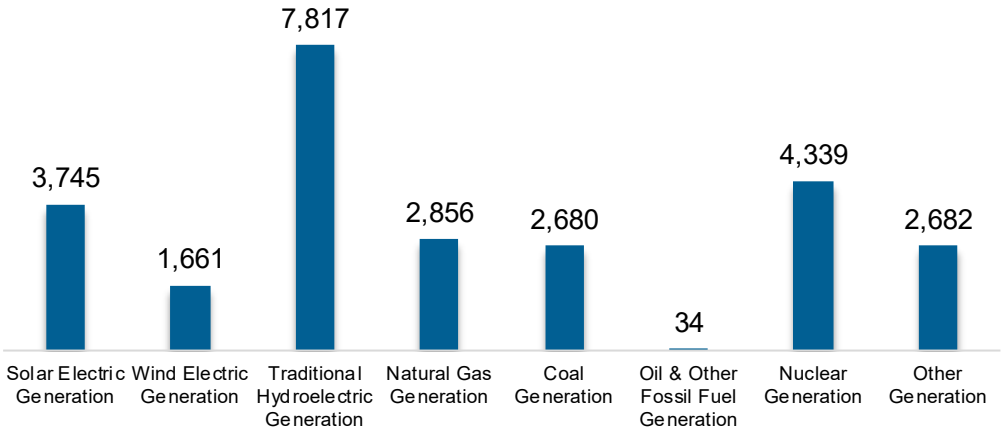


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

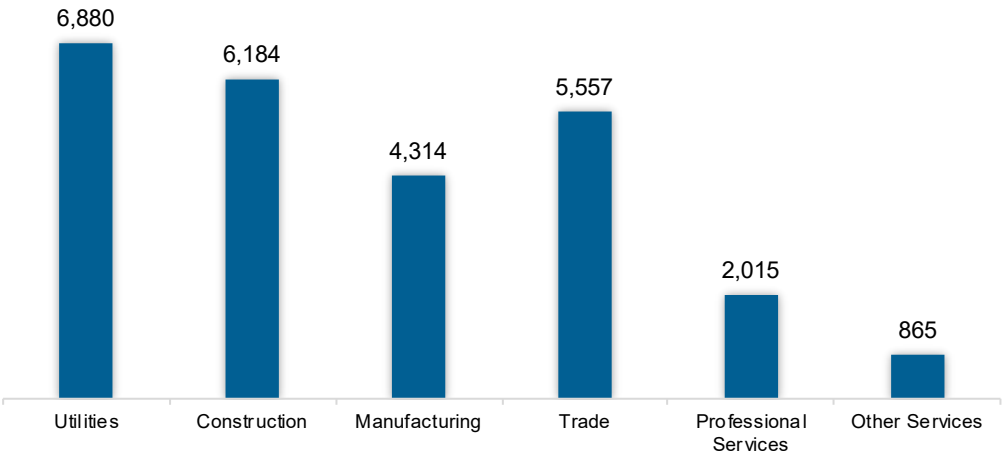
The electric power generation sector employed 25,814 workers in South Carolina, 3% of the national electricity total, and lost 1,031 jobs over the past year (-3.8%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 26.6% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 24%.

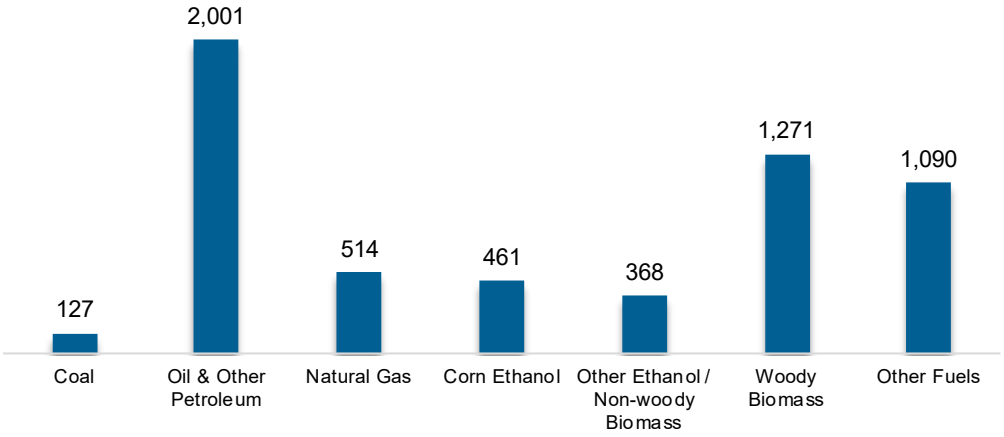
Figure SC-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

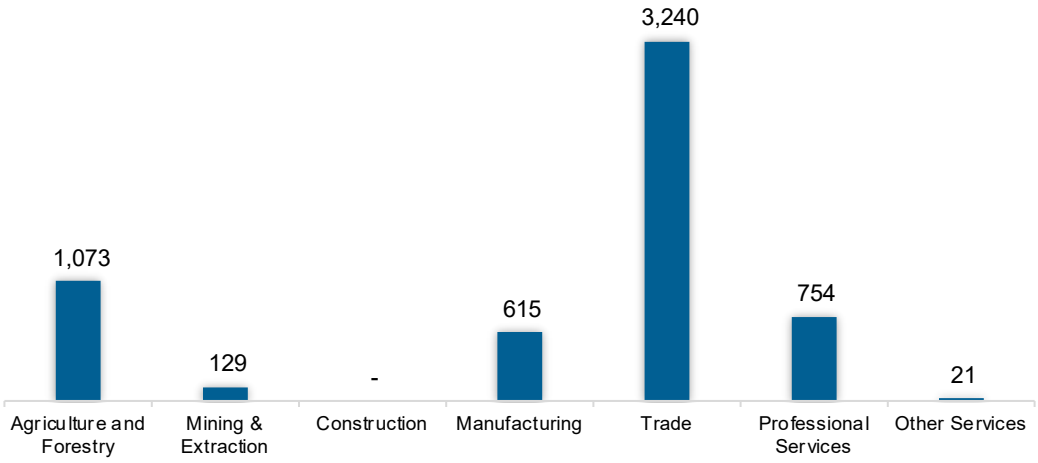
The fuel sector employed 5,831 workers in South Carolina, 0.6% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 99 jobs and decreased 1.7% in the past year.

Figure SC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 55.6% of fuel jobs in South Carolina.

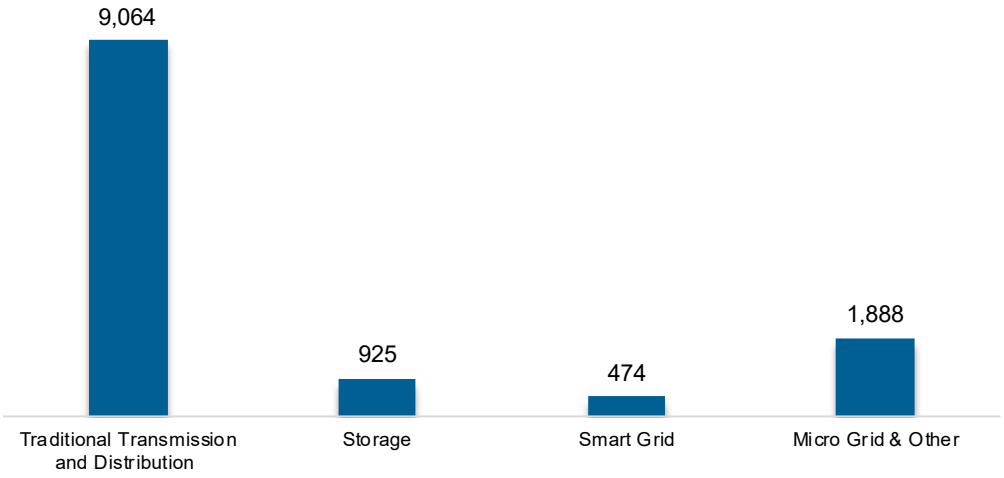
Figure SC-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

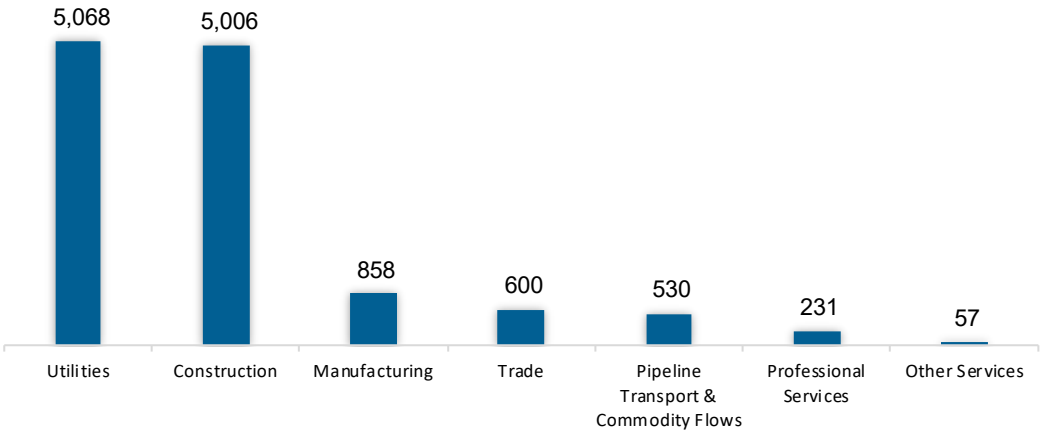
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 12,351 workers in South Carolina, 0.6% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 479 jobs and decreased 3.7% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the largest percentage of TDS jobs in South Carolina, with 41% of such jobs statewide.

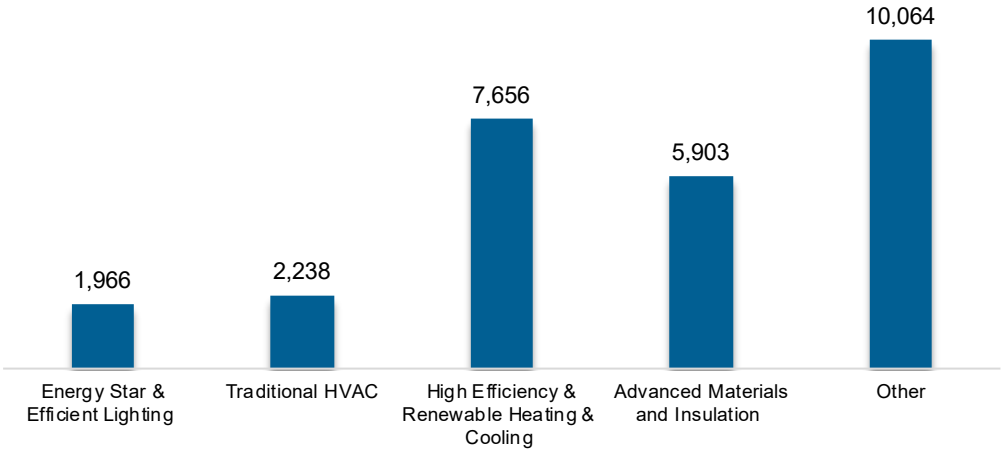
Figure SC-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

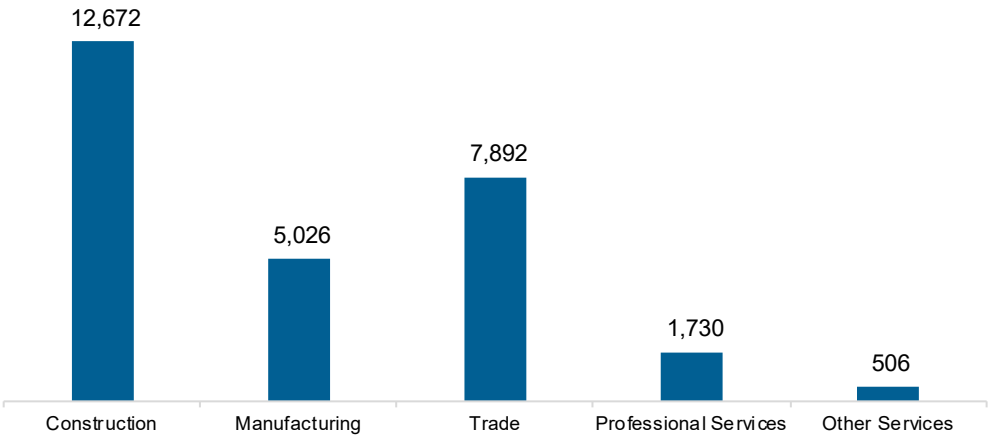
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 27,827 workers in South Carolina, 1.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,013 jobs and increased 3.8% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

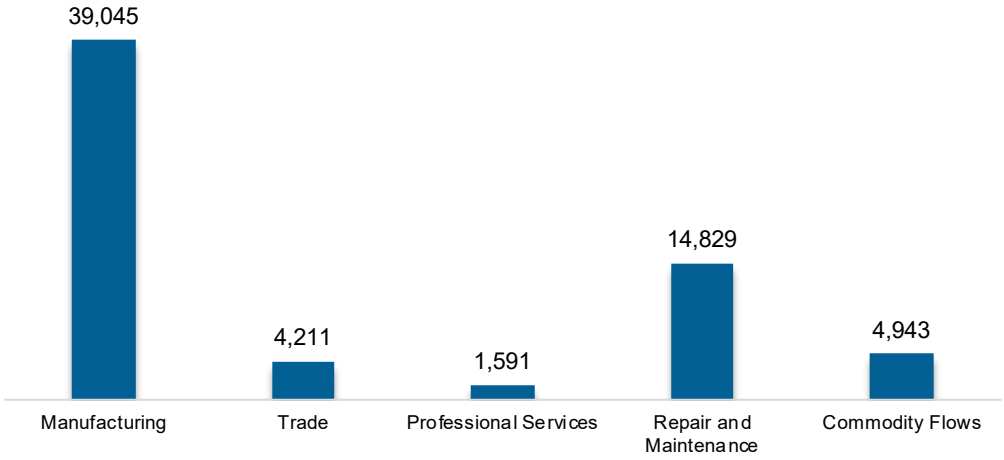
Figure SC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 64,619 workers in South Carolina, 2.5% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 3,471 jobs and increased 5.7% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure SC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table SC-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	0.8	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.2	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.5	1.7
Fuels	1.2	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.3	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in South Carolina reported 49.5% overall hiring difficulty.

Table SC-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	25.3	24.3	5.2	45.2	49.5

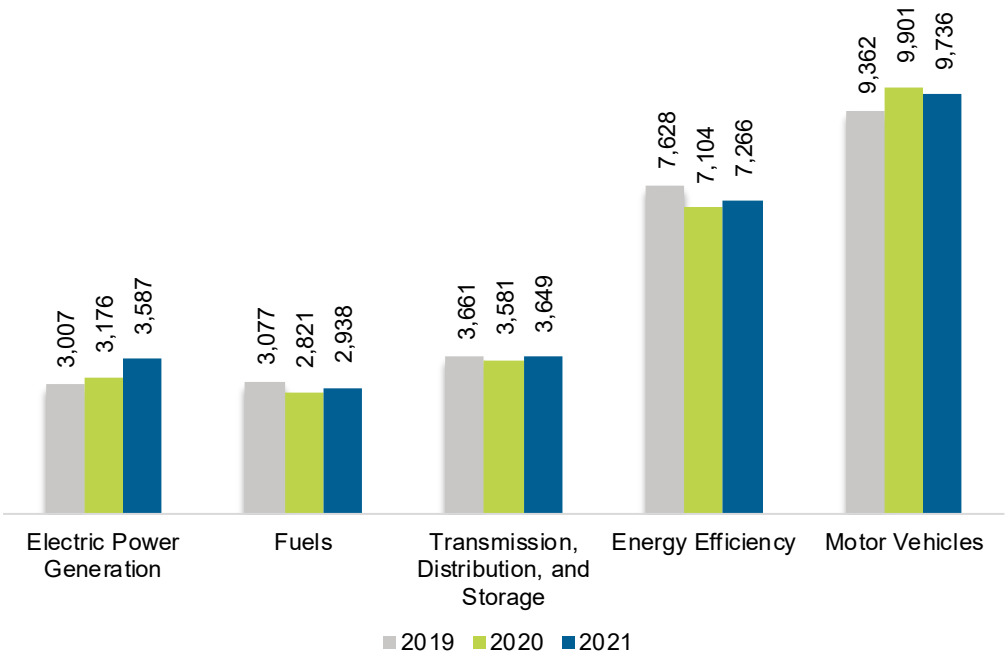
South Dakota

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

South Dakota had 27,176 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 3,587 are in electric power generation; 2,938 in fuels; 3,649 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 7,266 in energy efficiency; and 9,736 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 594 jobs, or 2.2%. The energy sector in South Dakota represents 6.3% of total state employment.

Figure SD-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

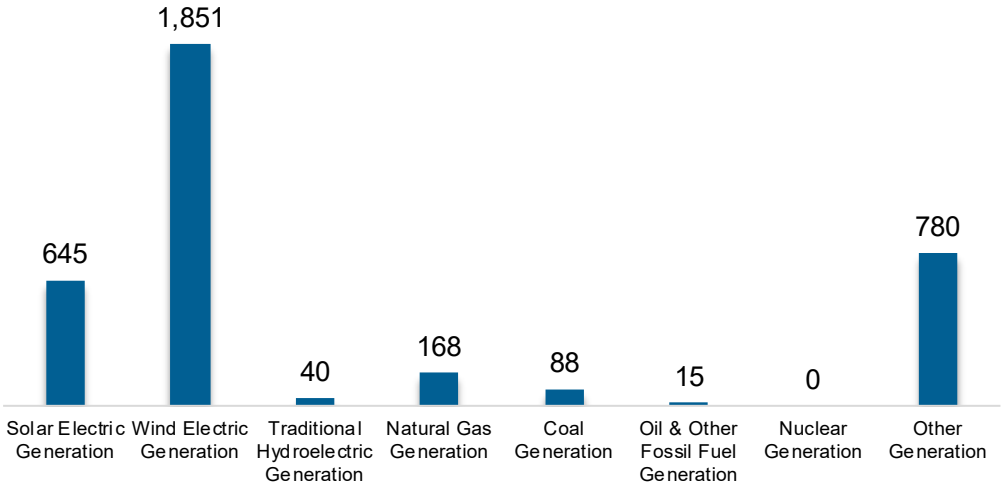


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

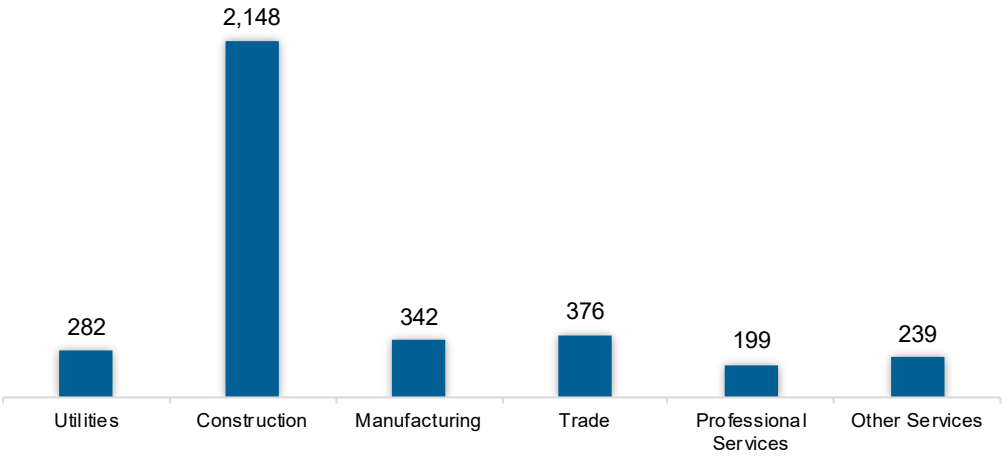
The electric power generation sector employed 3,587 workers in South Dakota, 0.4% of the national electricity total, and added 412 jobs over the past year (13%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 59.9% of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 10.5%.

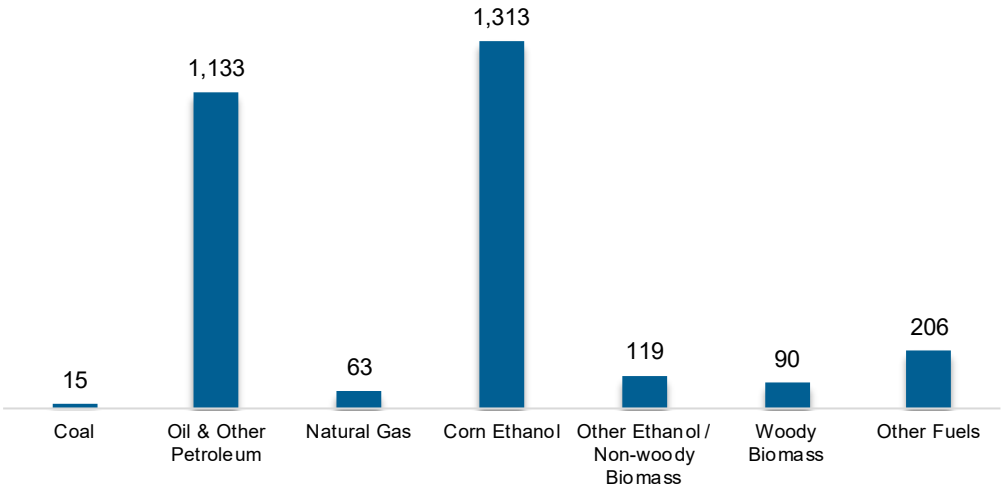
Figure SD-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

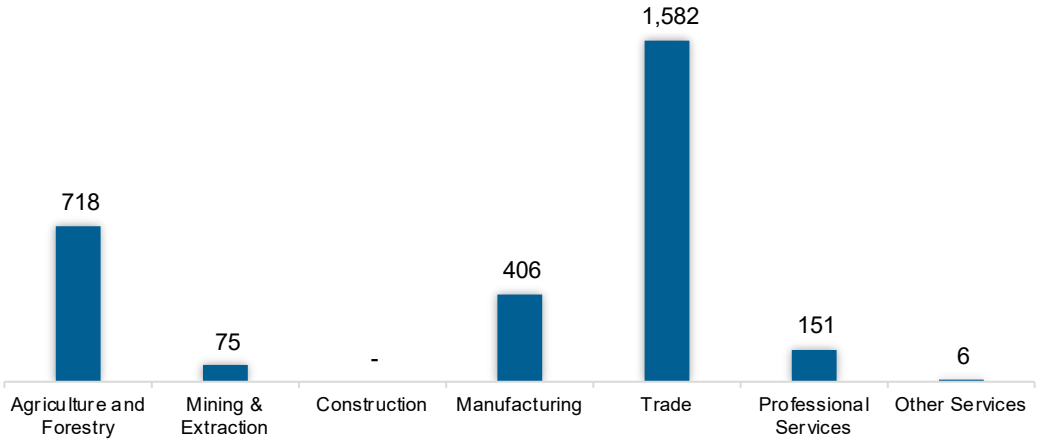
The fuel sector employed 2,938 workers in South Dakota, 0.3% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 117 jobs and increased 4.2% in the past year.

Figure SD-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 53.8% of fuel jobs in South Dakota.

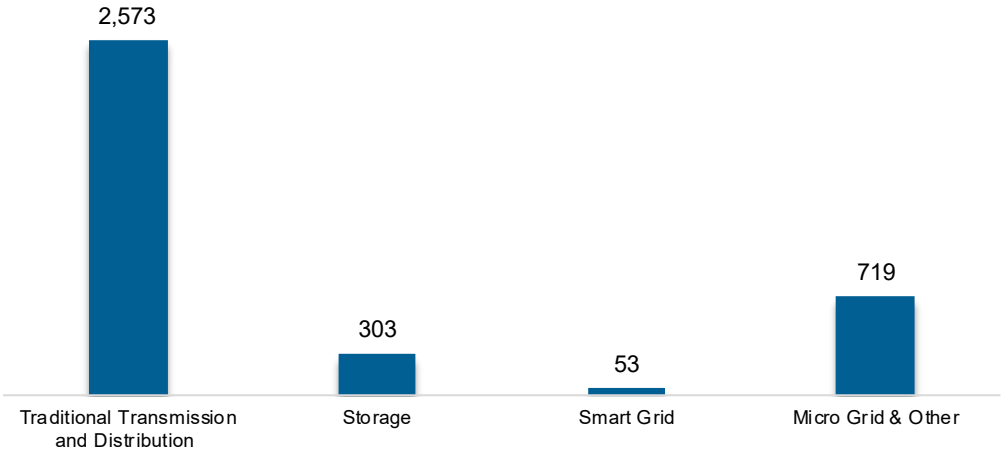
Figure SD-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

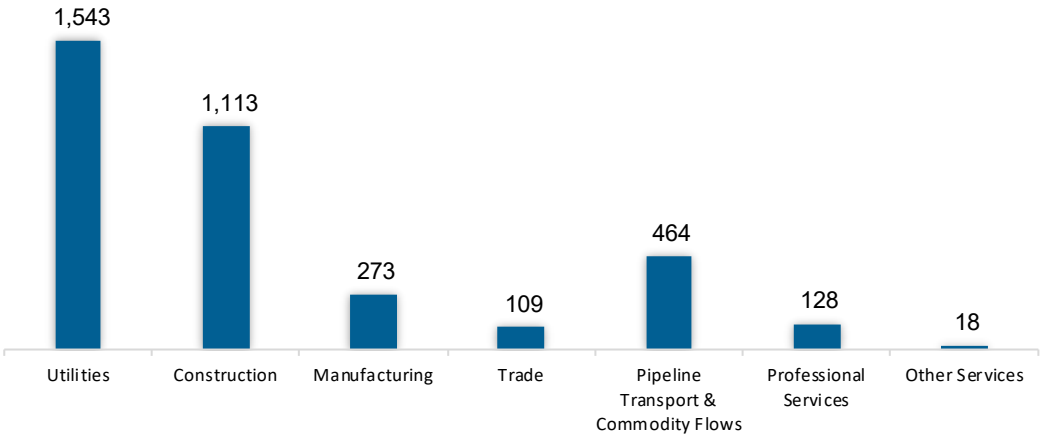
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 3,649 workers in South Dakota, 0.3% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 68 jobs and increased 1.9% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the largest percentage of TDS jobs in South Dakota, accounting for 42.3% of the sector's jobs statewide.

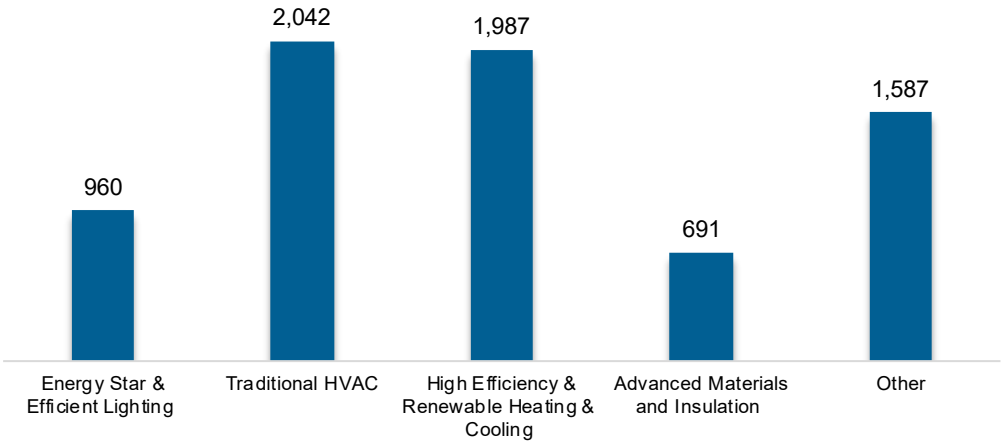
Figure SD-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

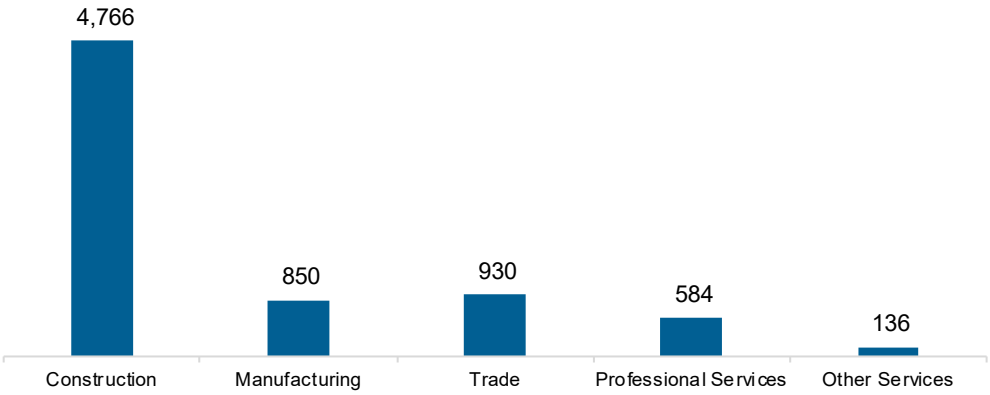
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 7,266 workers in South Dakota, 0.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 162 jobs and increased 2.3% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

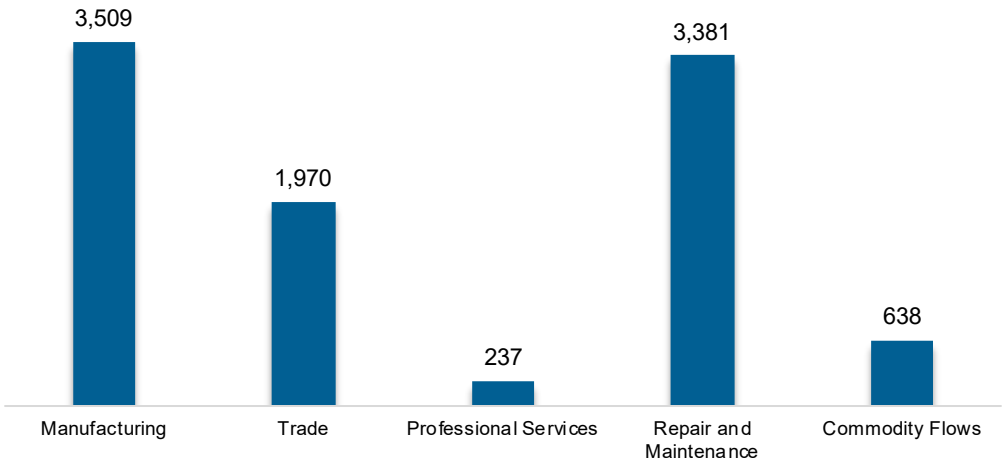
Figure SD-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 9,736 workers in South Dakota, 0.4% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 165 jobs and decreased 1.7% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure SD-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table SD-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	1.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.6	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.9	1.7
Fuels	1.6	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.7	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in South Dakota reported 43.7% overall hiring difficulty.

Table SD-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.6	20.1	11.9	44.4	43.7

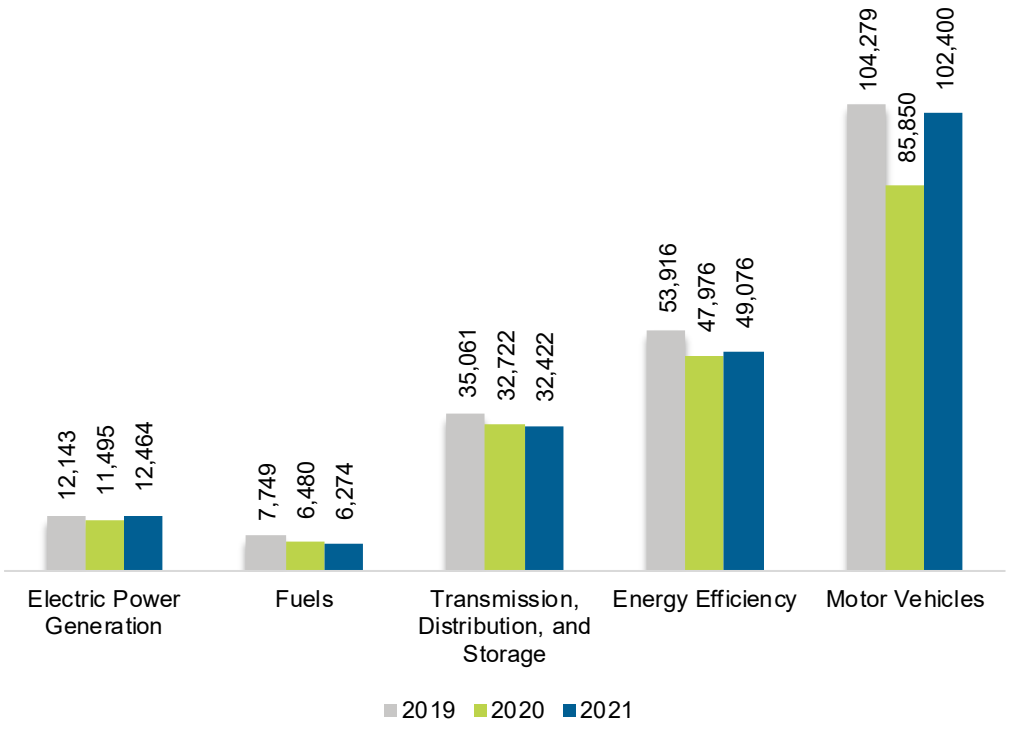
Tennessee

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Tennessee had 202,637 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 2.6% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 12,464 are in electric power generation; 6,274 in fuels; 32,422 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 49,076 in energy efficiency; and 102,400 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 18,114 jobs, or 9.8%. The energy sector in Tennessee represents 6.7% of total state employment.

Figure TN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

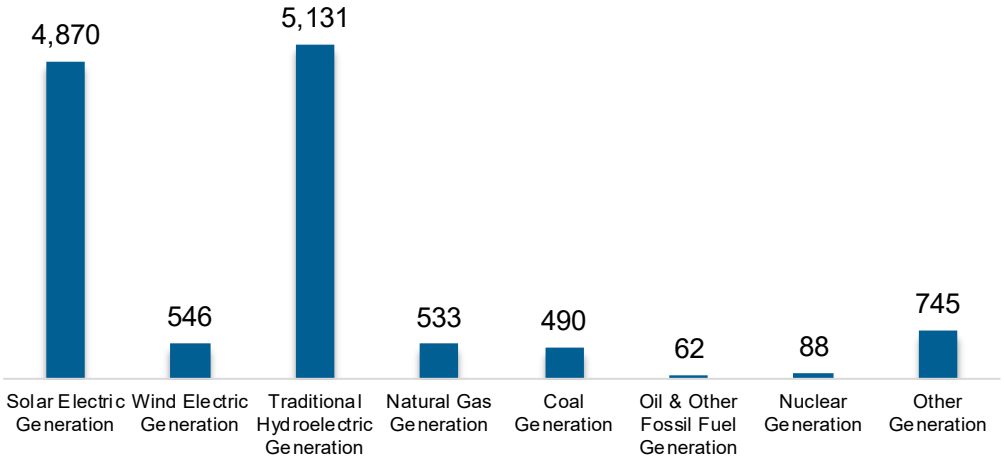


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

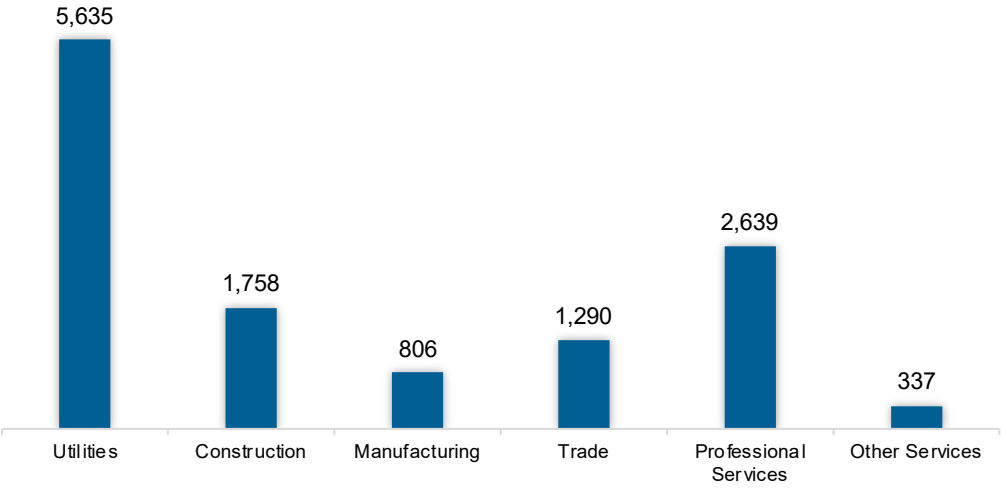
The electric power generation sector employed 12,464 workers in Tennessee, 1.5% of the national electricity total, and added 969 jobs over the past year (8.4%).[3]

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 45.2% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 21.2%.

Figure TN-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

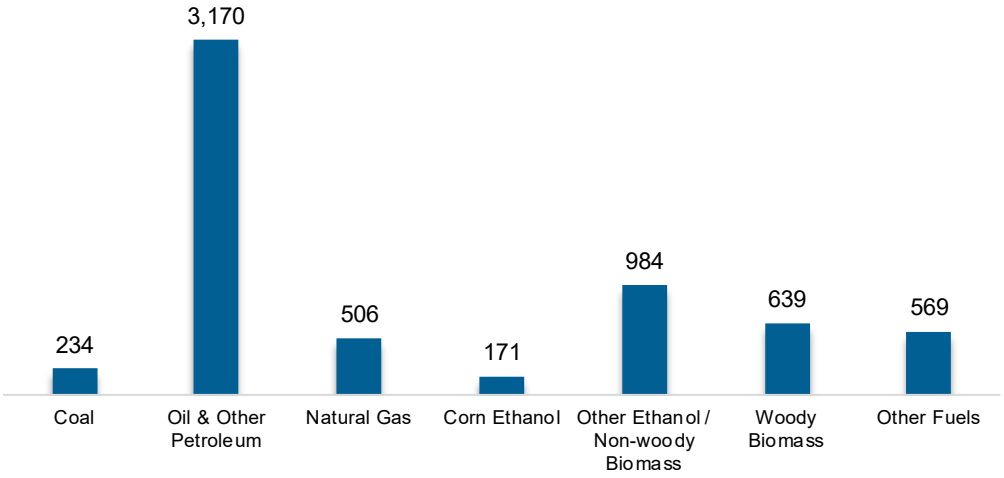


[3] Nuclear electric power generation job figures in Tennessee are preliminary, under review, and subject to change.

Fuels

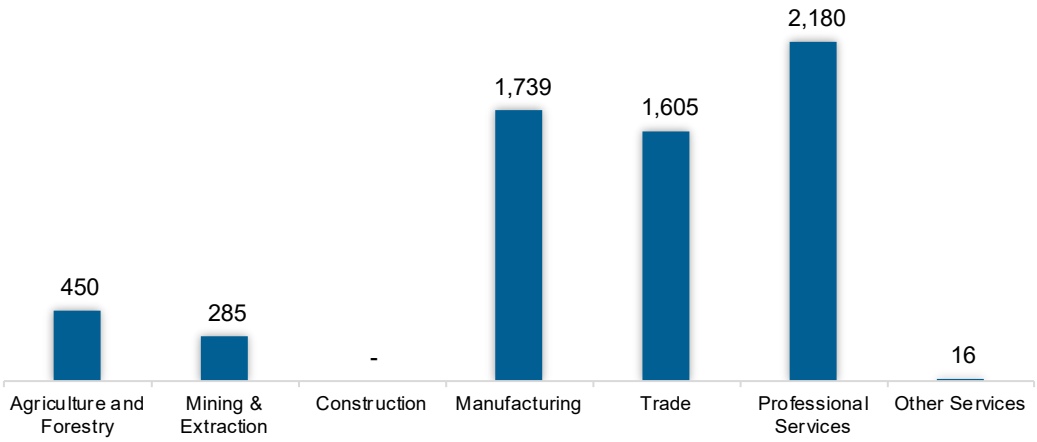
The fuel sector employed 6,274 workers in Tennessee, 0.7% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 206 jobs and decreased 3.2% in the past year.

Figure TN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 34.7% of fuel jobs in Tennessee.

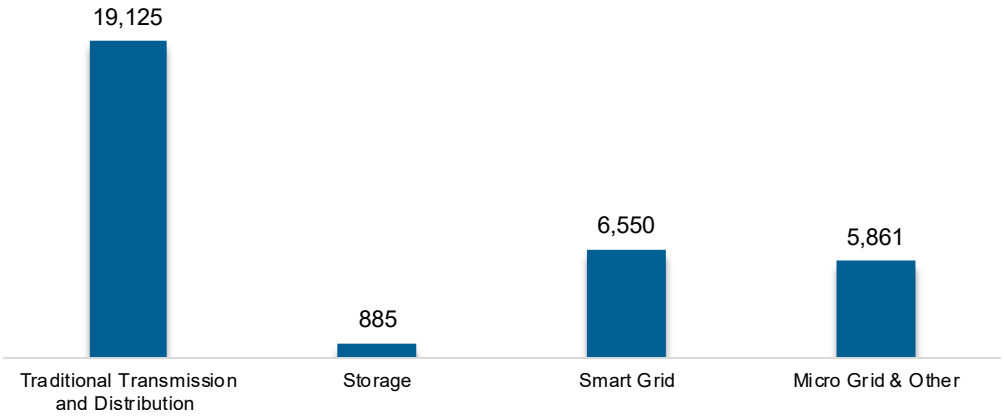
Figure TN-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

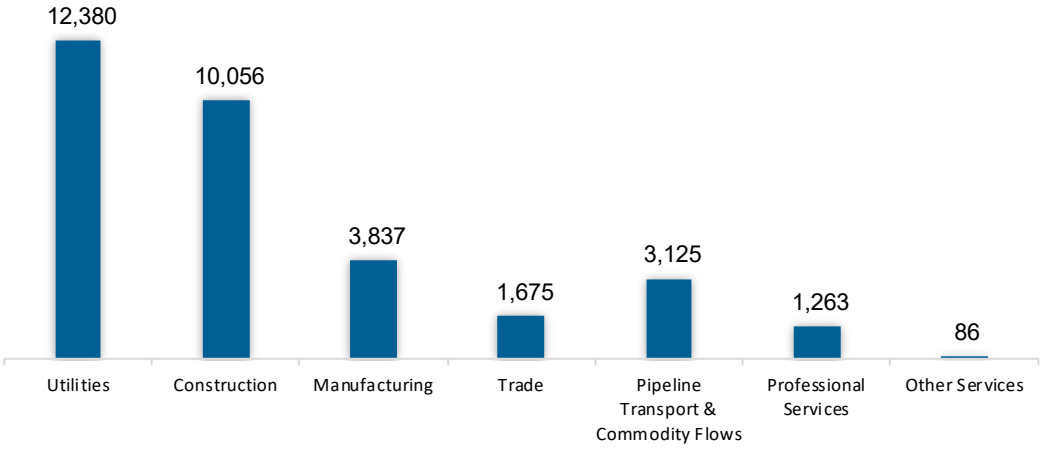
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 32,422 workers in Tennessee, 0.7% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 300 jobs and decreased 0.9% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Tennessee, accounting for 38.2% of the sector's jobs statewide.

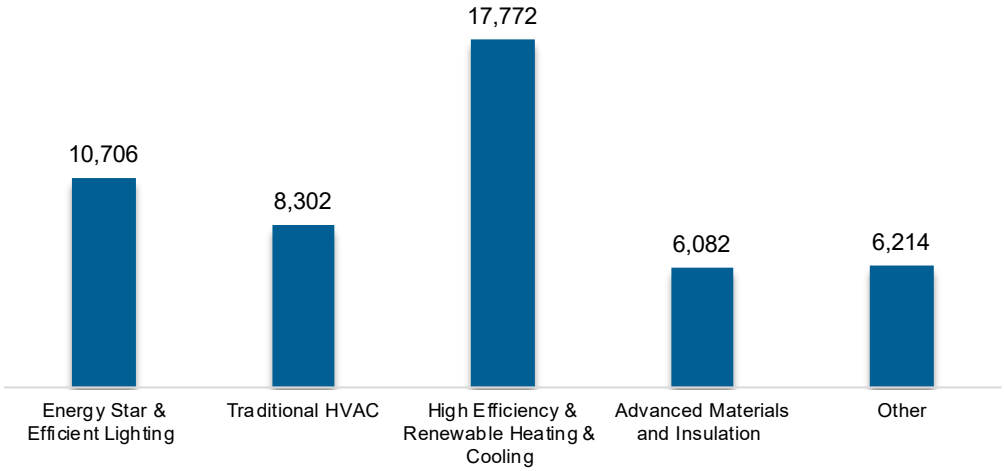
Figure TN-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

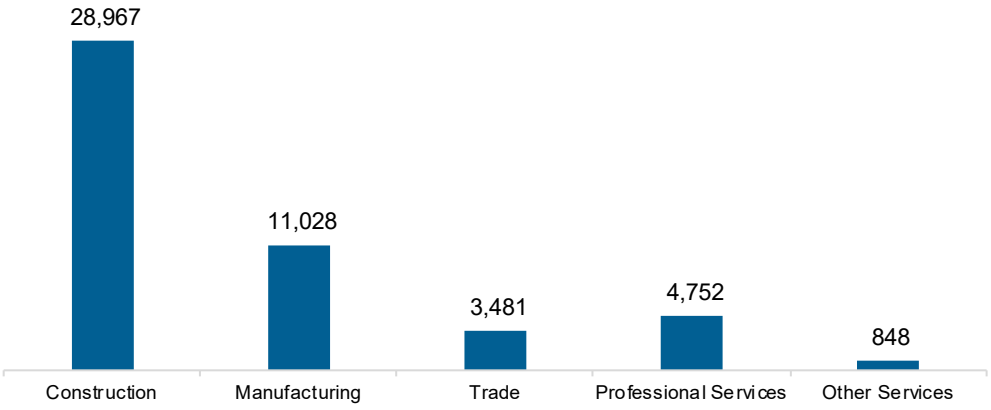
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 49,076 workers in Tennessee, 2.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,101 jobs and increased 2.3% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

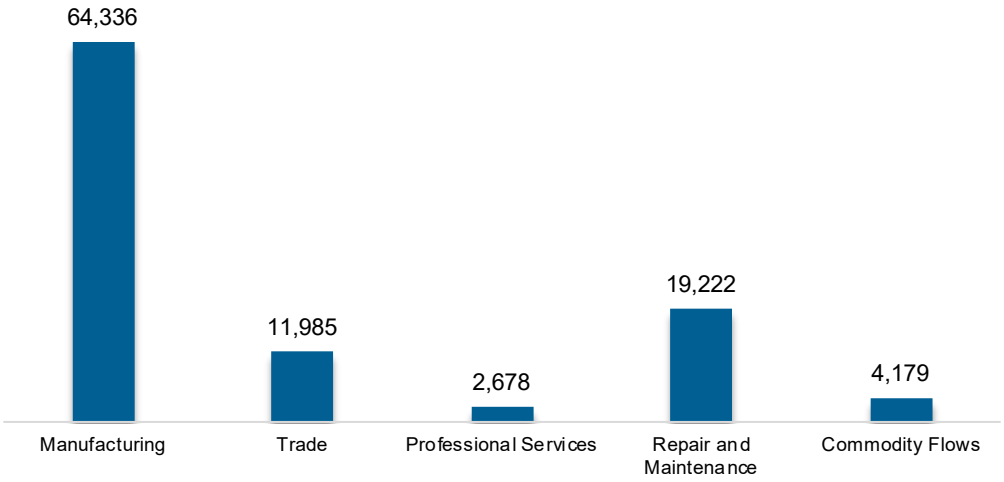
Figure TN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 102,400 workers in Tennessee, 4% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 16,550 jobs and increased 19.3% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure TN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table TN-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	1.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.6	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.9	1.7
Fuels	1.6	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.7	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Tennessee reported 50.0% overall hiring difficulty.

Table TN-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	20.6	29.4	10.8	39.2	50.0

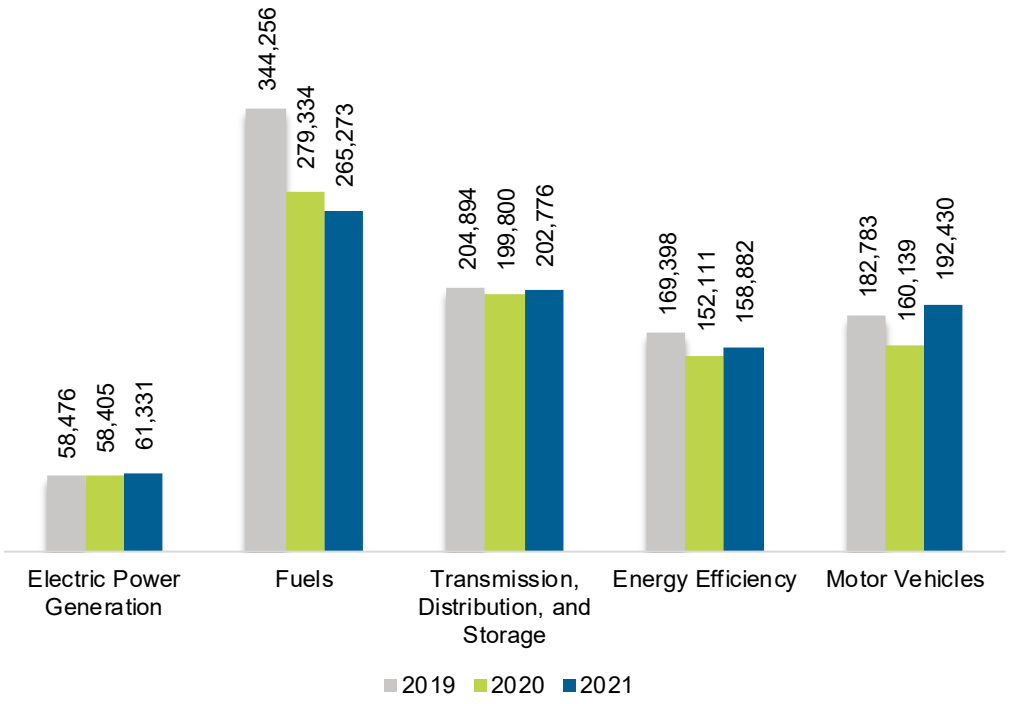
Texas

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Texas had 880,692 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 11.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 61,331 are in electric power generation; 265,273 in fuels; 202,776 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 158,882 in energy efficiency; and 192,430 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 30,903 jobs, or 3.6%. The energy sector in Texas represents 7% of total state employment.

Figure TX-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

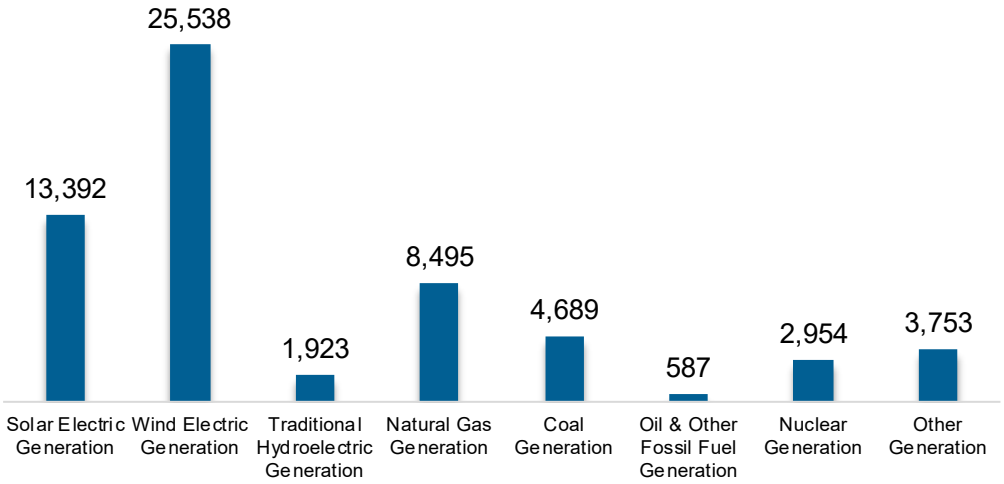


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

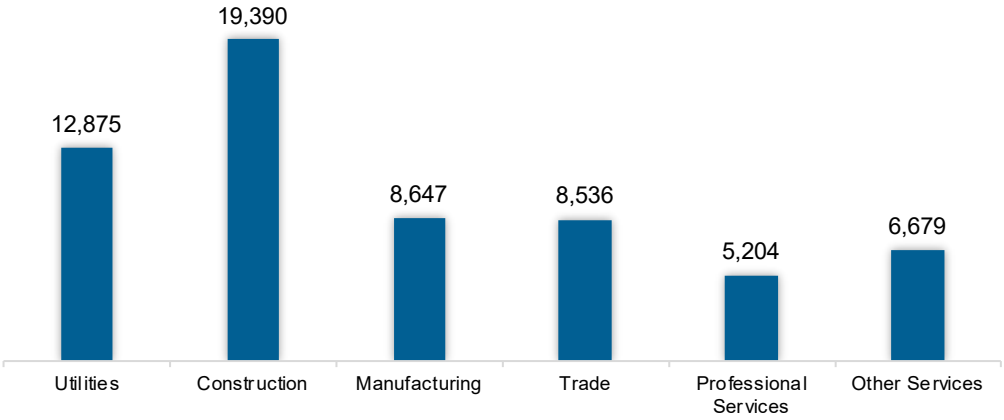
The electric power generation sector employed 61,331 workers in Texas, 7.2% of the national electricity total, and added 2,926 jobs over the past year (5%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 31.6% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 21%.

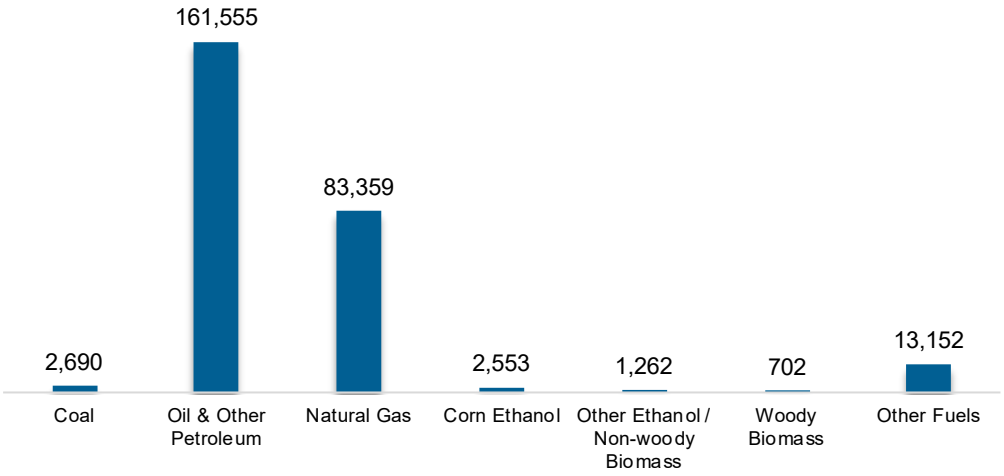
Figure TX-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

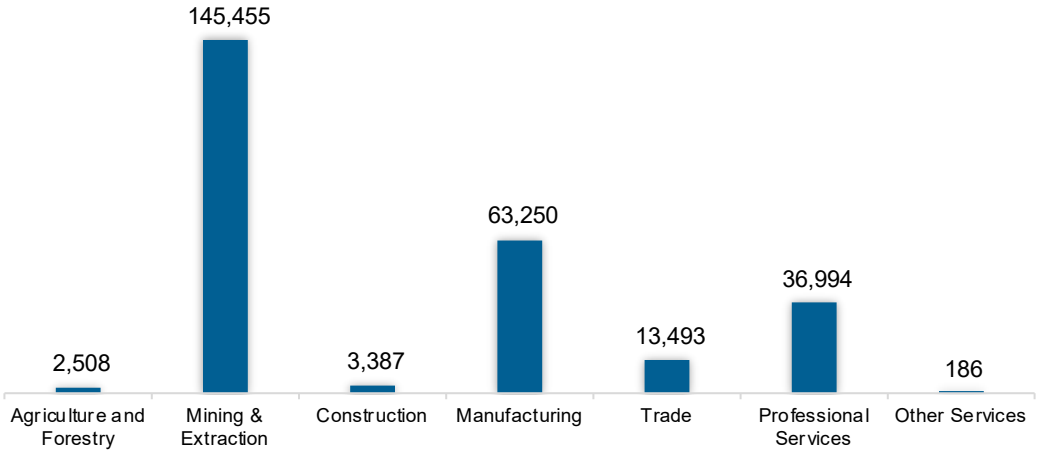
The fuel sector employed 265,273 workers in Texas, 29.2% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 14,061 jobs and decreased 5% in the past year.

Figure TX-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 54.8% of fuel jobs in Texas.

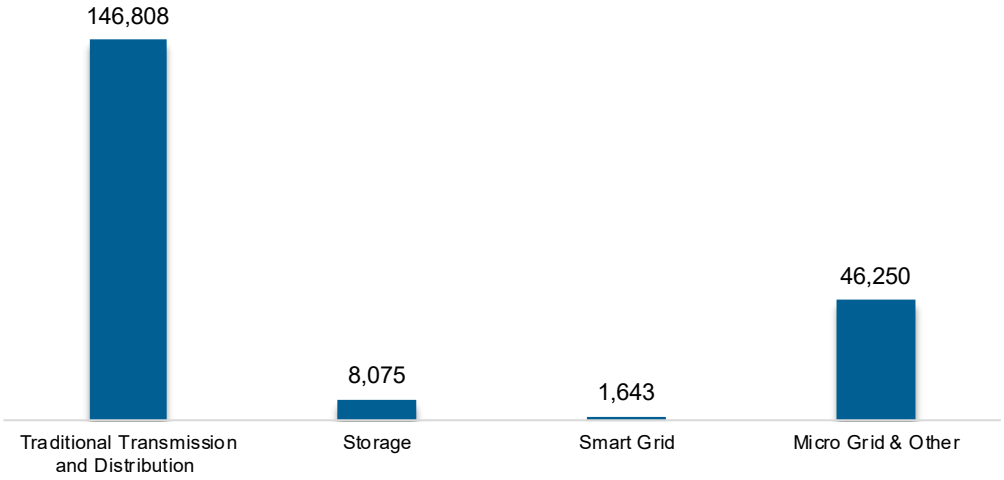
Figure TX-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

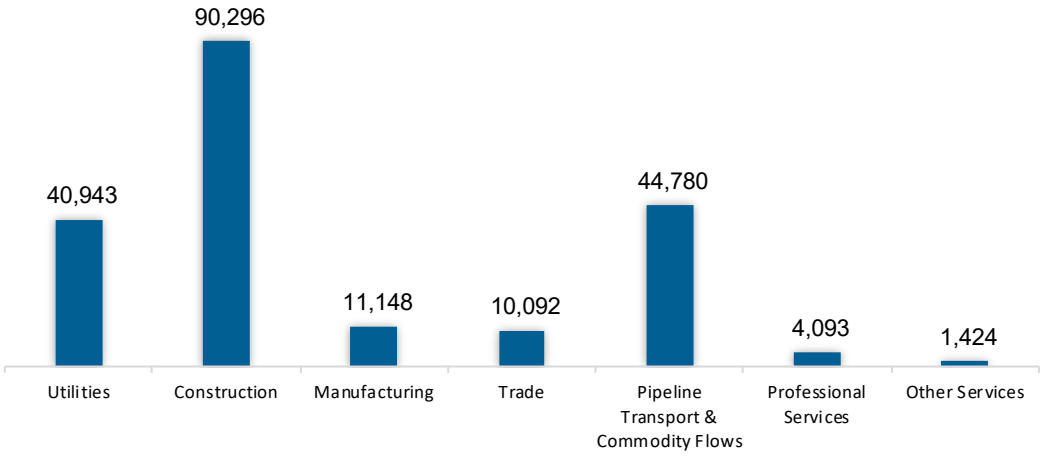
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 202,776 workers in Texas, 29.2% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 2,976 jobs and increased 1.5% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Texas, accounting for 44.5% of the sector's jobs statewide.

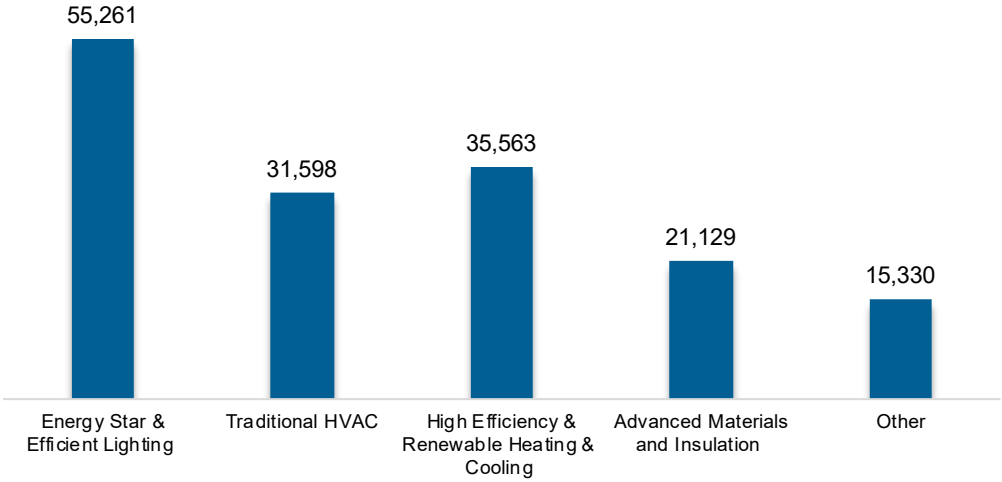
Figure TX-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

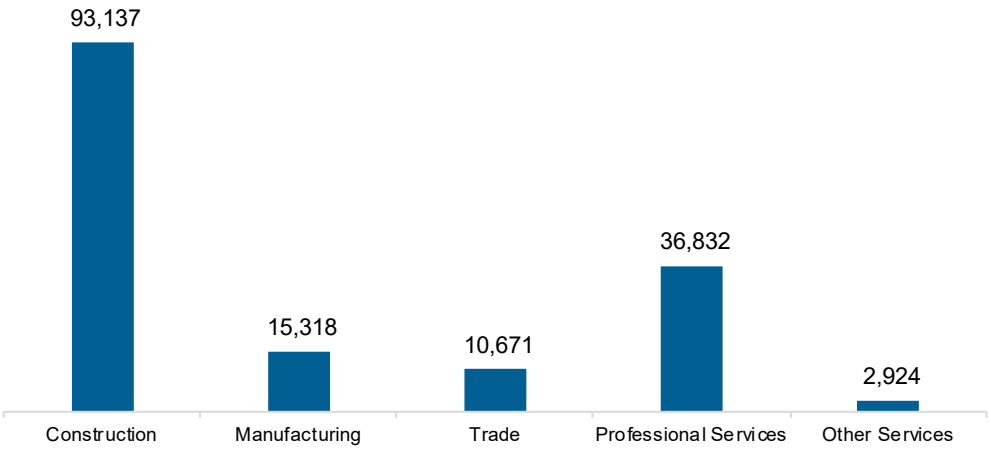
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 158,882 workers in Texas, 7.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 6,771 jobs and increased 4.5% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

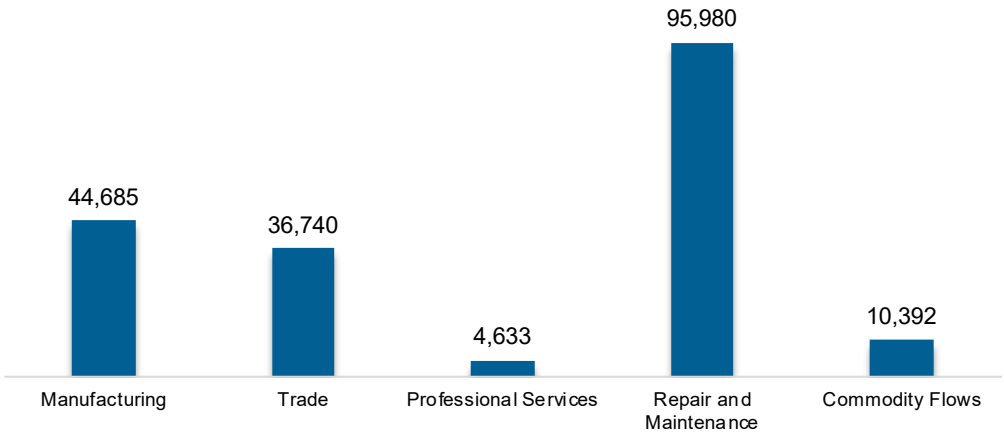
Figure TX-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 192,430 workers in Texas, 7.5% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 32,291 jobs and increased 20.2% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs

Figure TX-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table TX-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	1.5	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.0	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.3	1.7
Fuels	1.9	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.0	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Texas reported 56.1% overall hiring difficulty.

Table TX-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	22.7	33.4	9.5	34.4	56.1

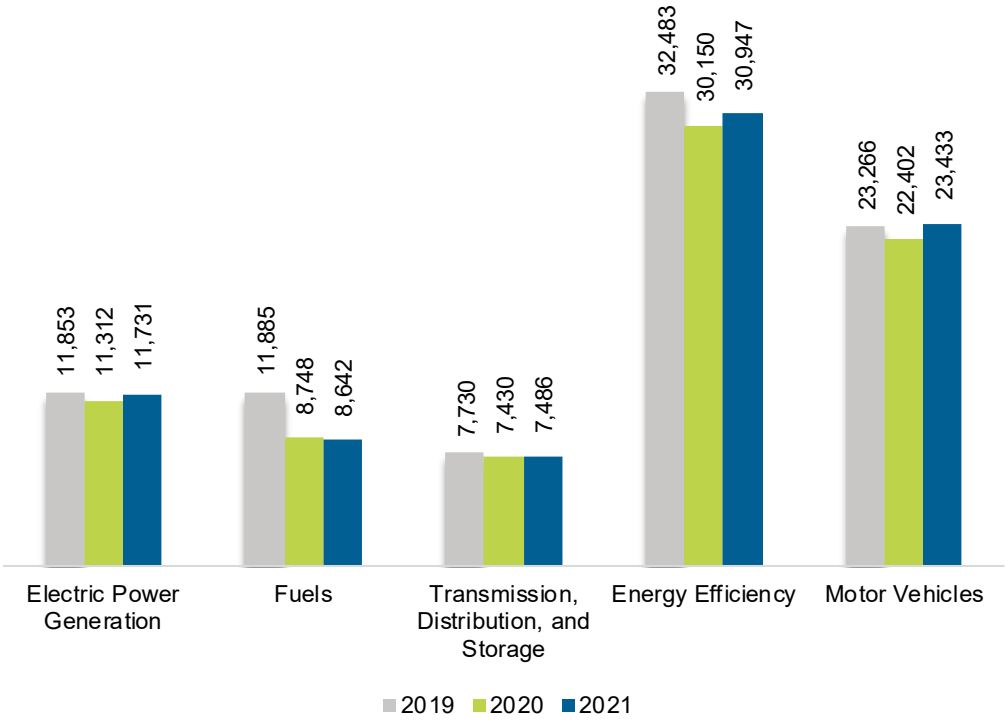
Utah

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Utah had 82,239 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.1% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 11,731 are in electric power generation; 8,642 in fuels; 7,486 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 30,947 in energy efficiency; and 23,433 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 2,196 jobs, or 2.7%. The energy sector in Utah represents 5.2% of total state employment.

Figure UT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

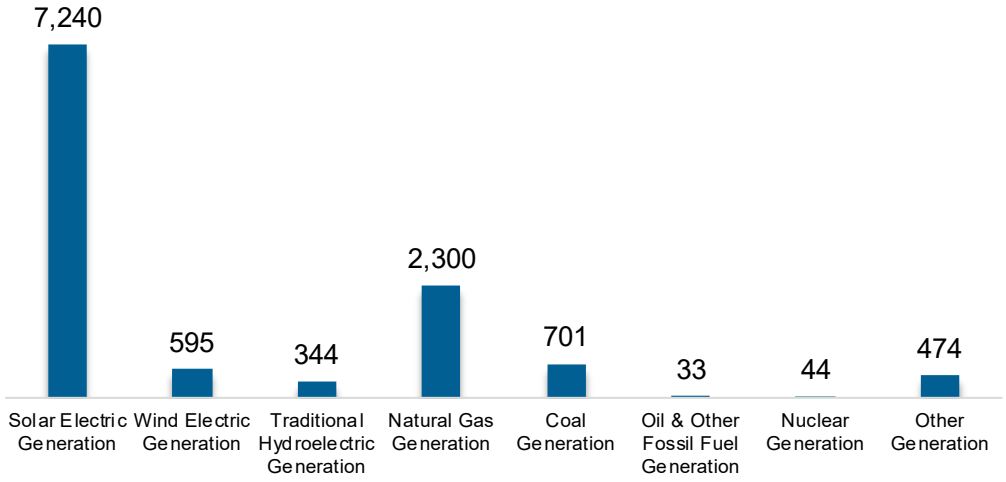


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

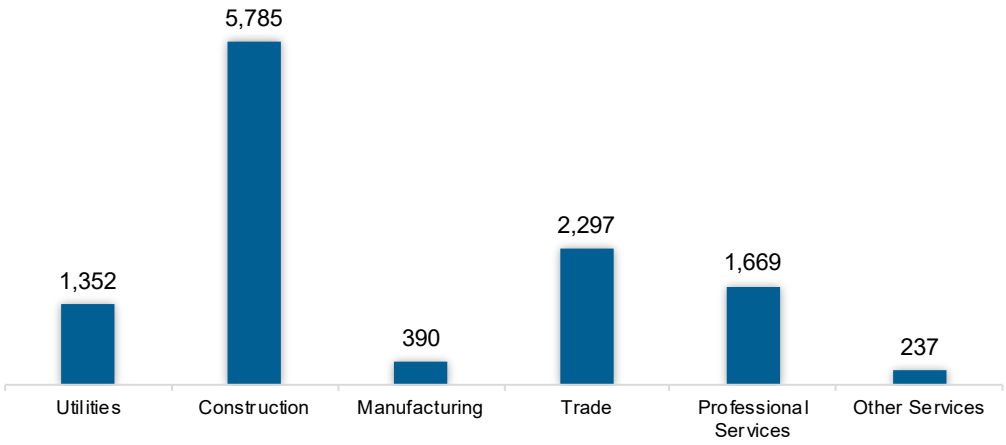
The electric power generation sector employed 11,731 workers in Utah, 1.4% of the national electricity total, and added 419 jobs over the past year (3.7%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 49.3% of jobs. Wholesale trade is second largest with 19.6%.

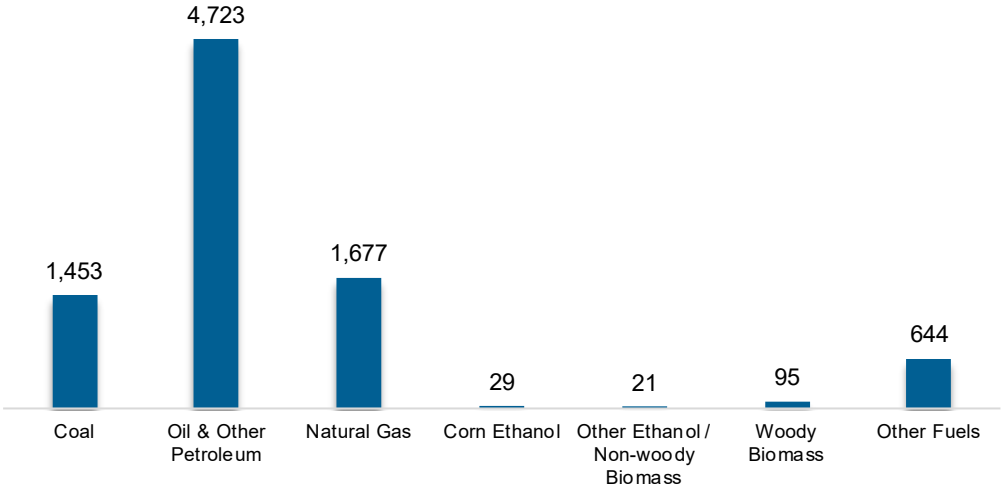
Figure UT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

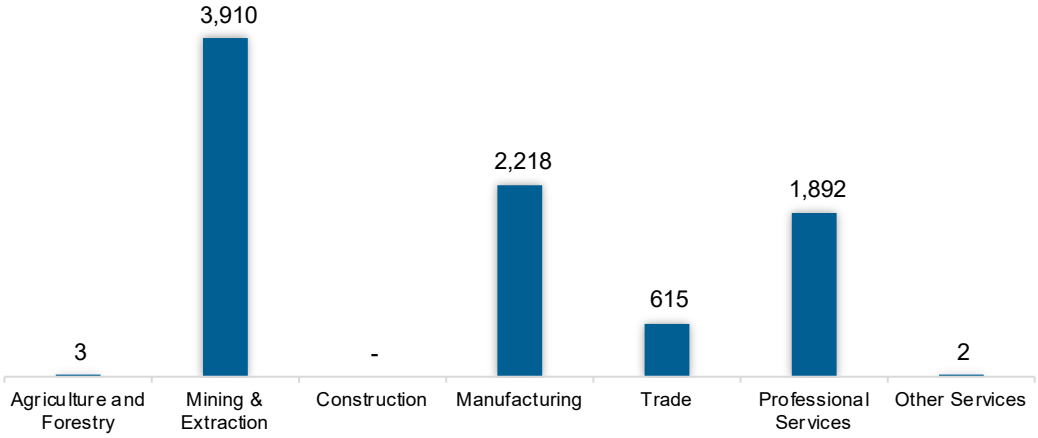
The fuel sector employed 8,642 workers in Utah, 1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 107 jobs and decreased 1.2% in the past year.

Figure UT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 45.2% of fuel jobs in Utah.

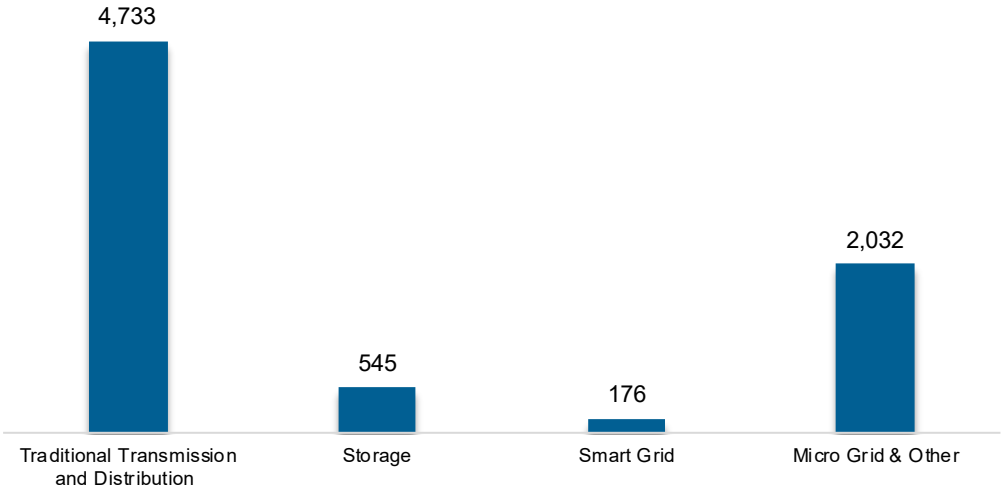
Figure UT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

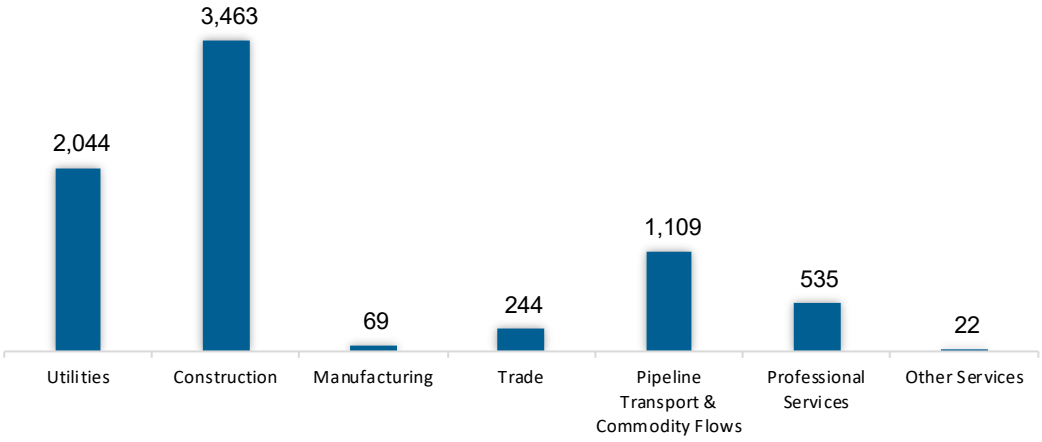
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 7,486 workers in Utah, 1% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 56 jobs and increased 0.8% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Utah, accounting for 46.3% of the sector's jobs statewide.

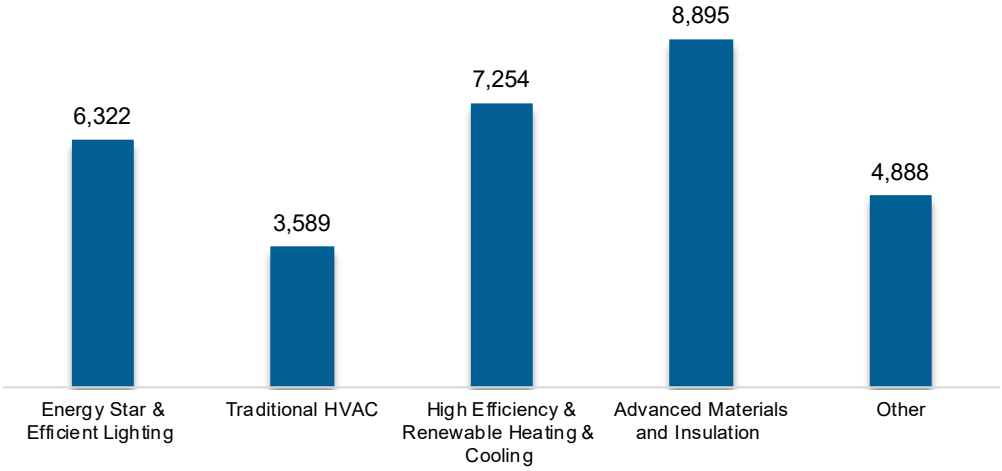
Figure UT-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

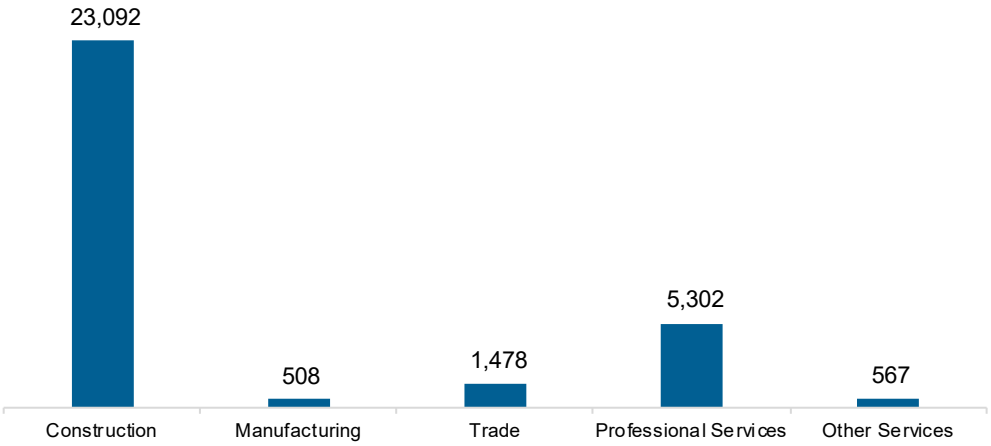
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 30,947 workers in Utah, 1.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 797 jobs and increased 2.6% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

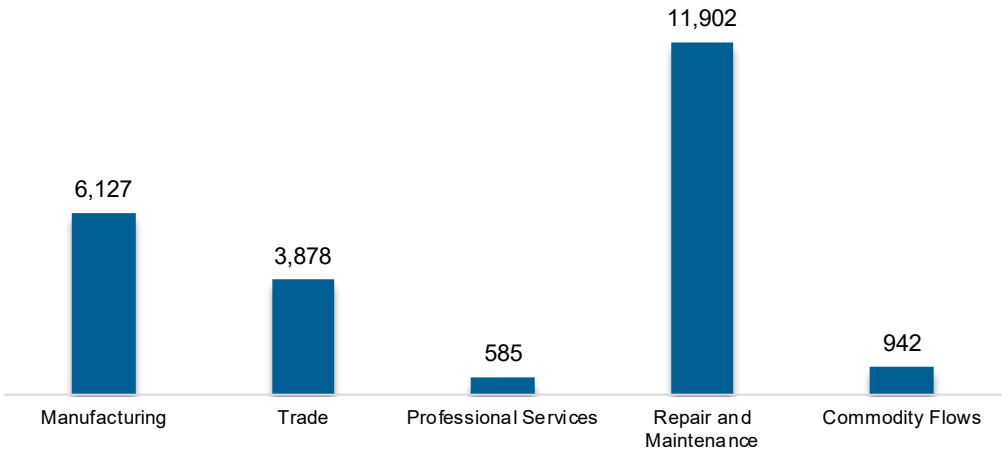
Figure UT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 23,433 workers in Utah, 0.9% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,032 jobs and increased 4.6% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure UT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table UT-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	0.3	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	-0.2	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.1	1.7
Fuels	0.7	3.0
Motor Vehicles	0.8	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Utah reported 57.0% overall hiring difficulty.

Table UT-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.6	33.4	8.6	34.4	57.0

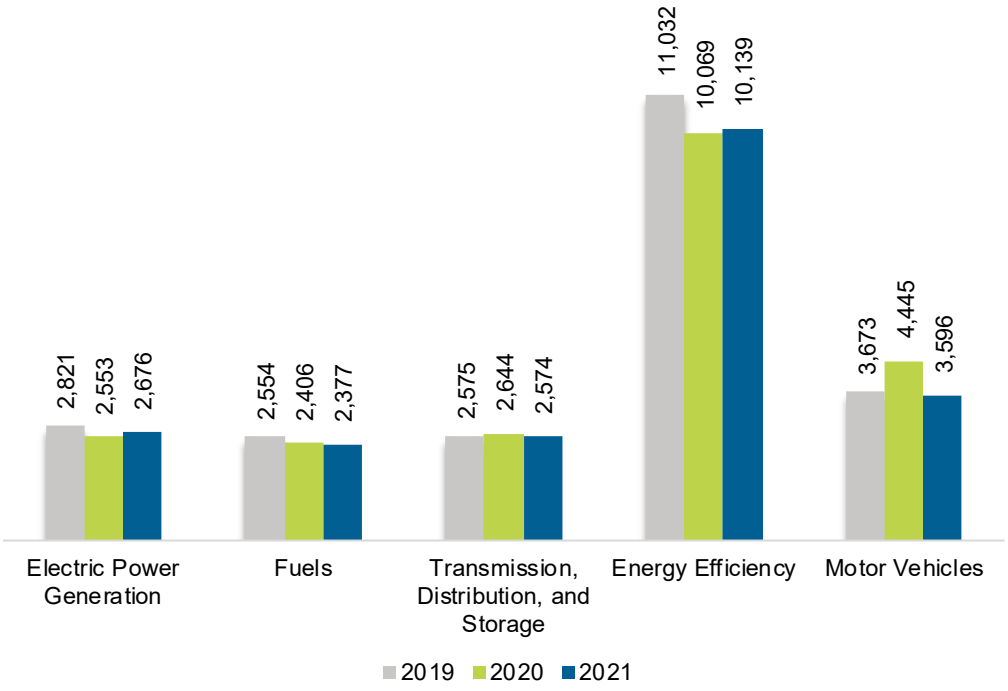
Vermont

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Vermont had 21,361 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 2,676 are in electric power generation; 2,377 in fuels; 2,574 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 10,139 in energy efficiency; and 3,596 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state decreased by 756 jobs, or 3.4%. The energy sector in Vermont represents 7.3% of total state employment.

Figure VT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

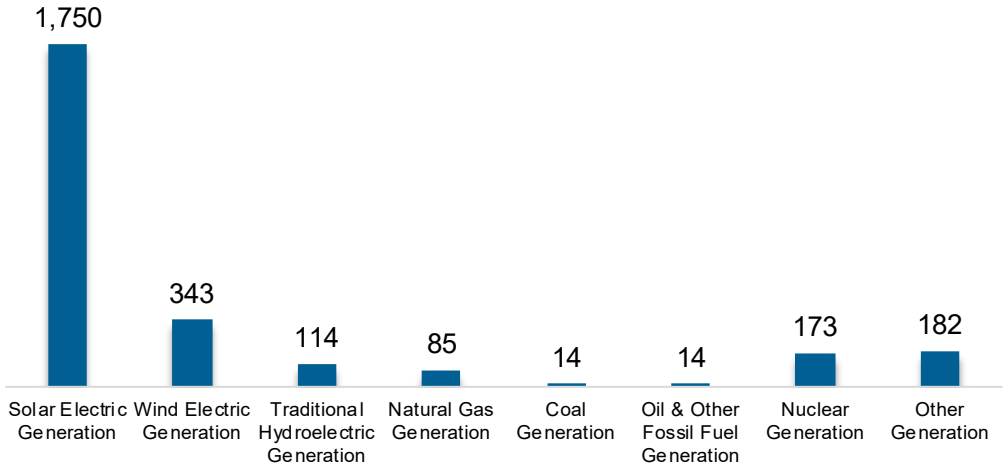


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

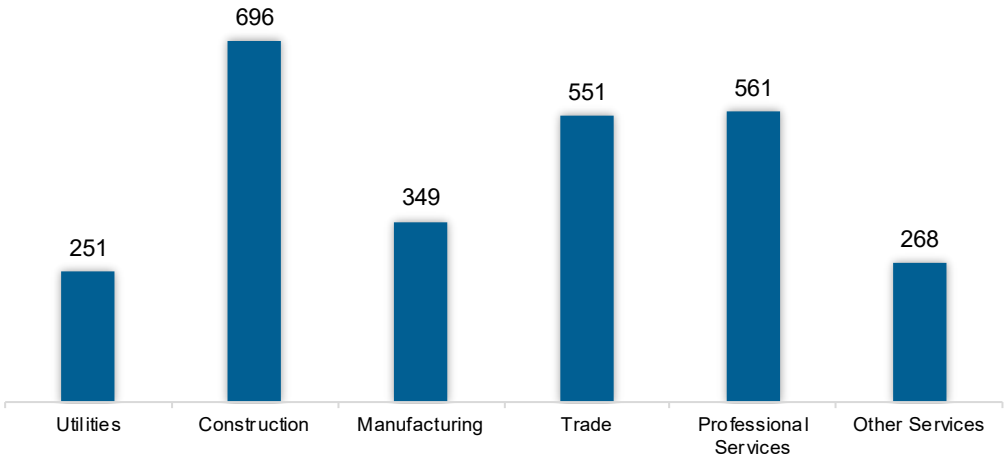
The electric power generation sector employed 2,676 workers in Vermont, 0.3% of the national electricity total, and added 123 jobs over the past year (4.8%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 26% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 20.9%.

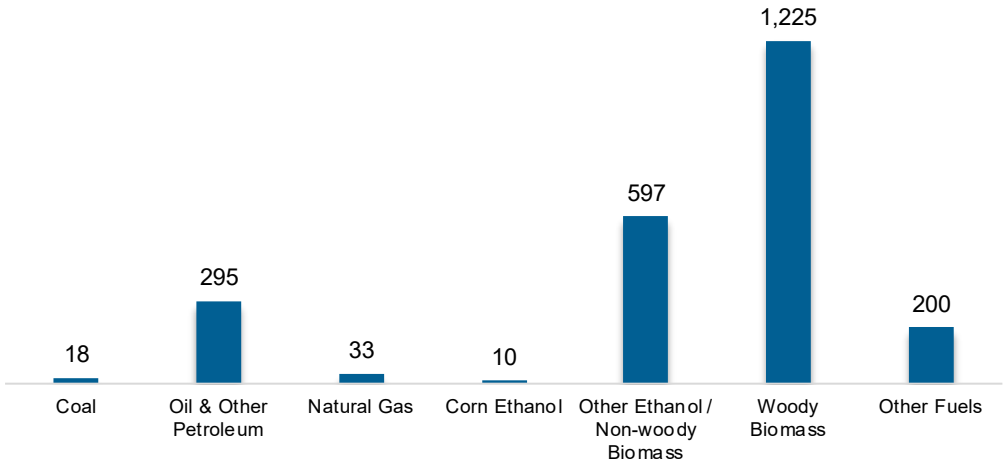
Figure VT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

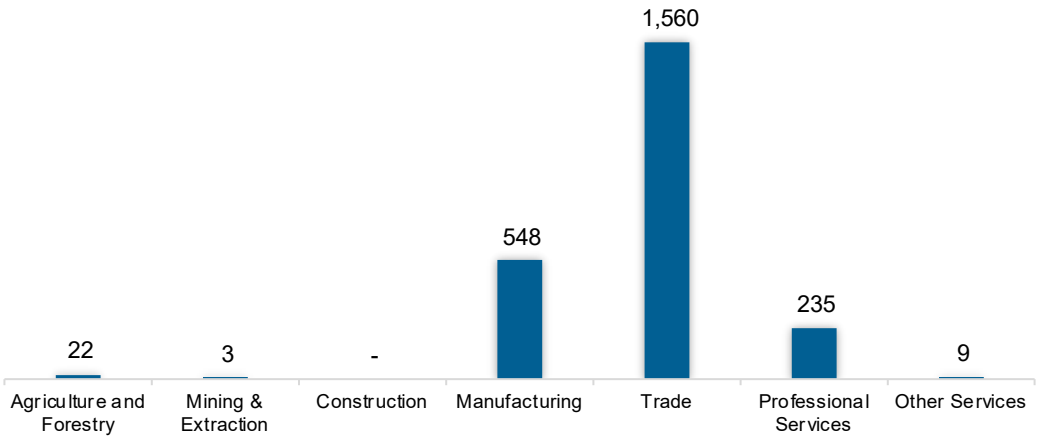
The fuel sector employed 2,377 workers in Vermont, 0.3% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 28 jobs and decreased 1.2% in the past year.

Figure VT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 65.6% of fuel jobs in Vermont.

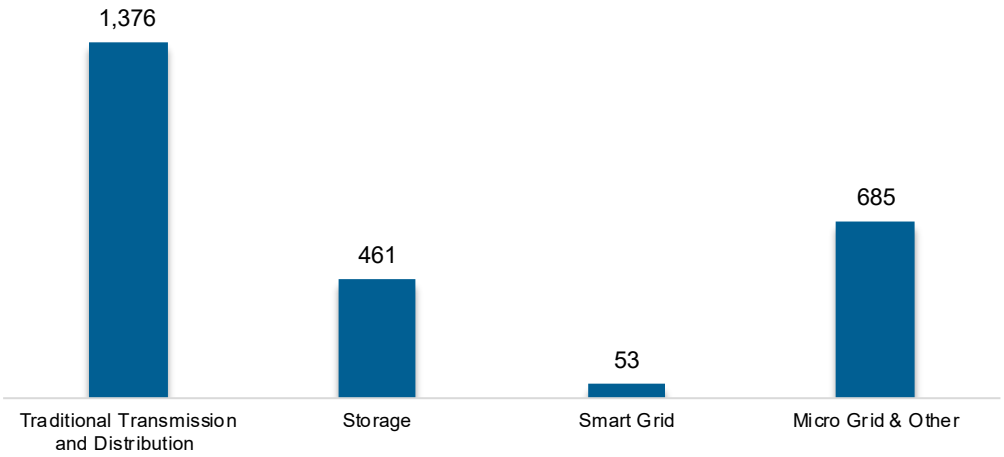
Figure VT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

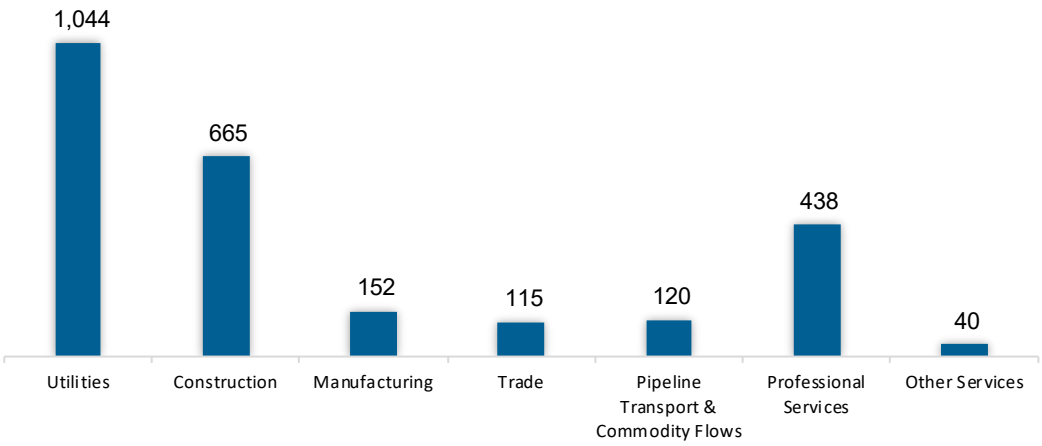
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 2,574 workers in Vermont, 0.3% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 71 jobs and decreased 2.7% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Vermont, accounting for 40.6% of the sector's jobs statewide.

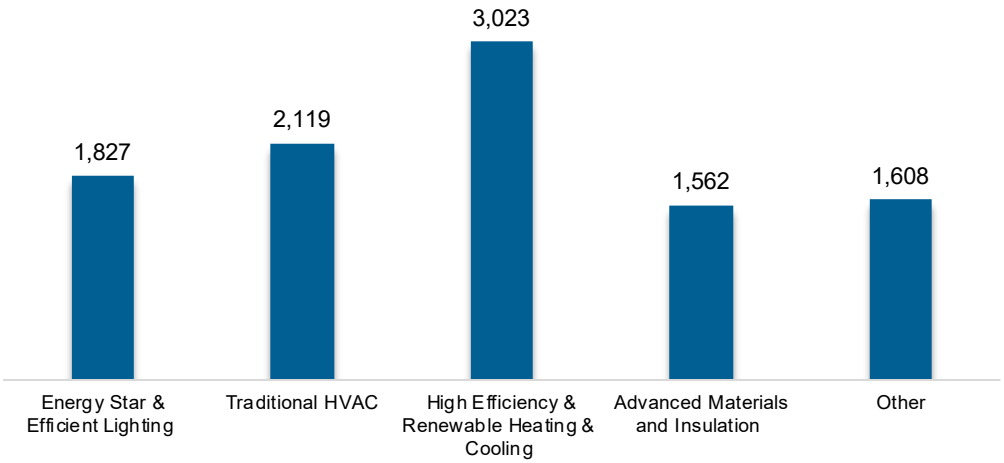
Figure VT-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

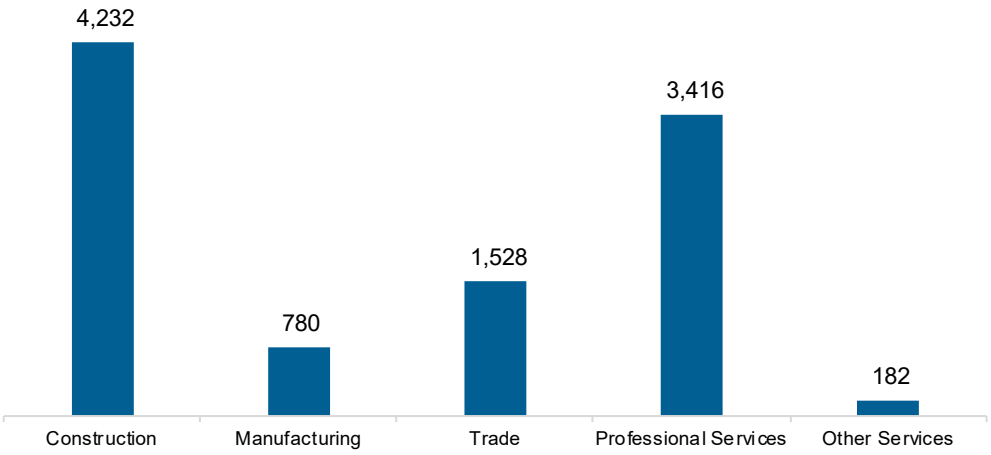
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 10,139 workers in Vermont, 0.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 70 jobs and increased 0.7% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

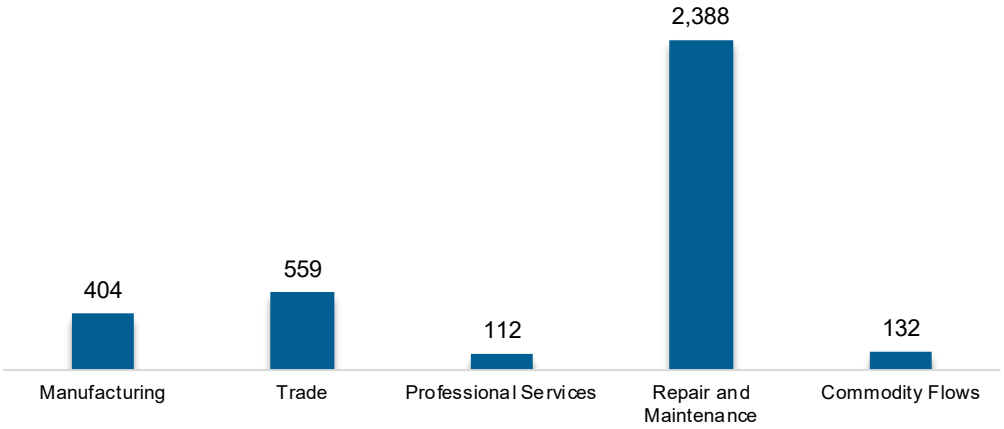
Figure VT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 3,596 workers in Vermont, 0.1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 850 jobs and decreased 19.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure VT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table VT-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	1.3	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.8	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.1	1.7
Fuels	1.7	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.8	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Vermont reported 54.4% overall hiring difficulty.

Table VT-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	27.6	26.8	5.2	40.4	54.4

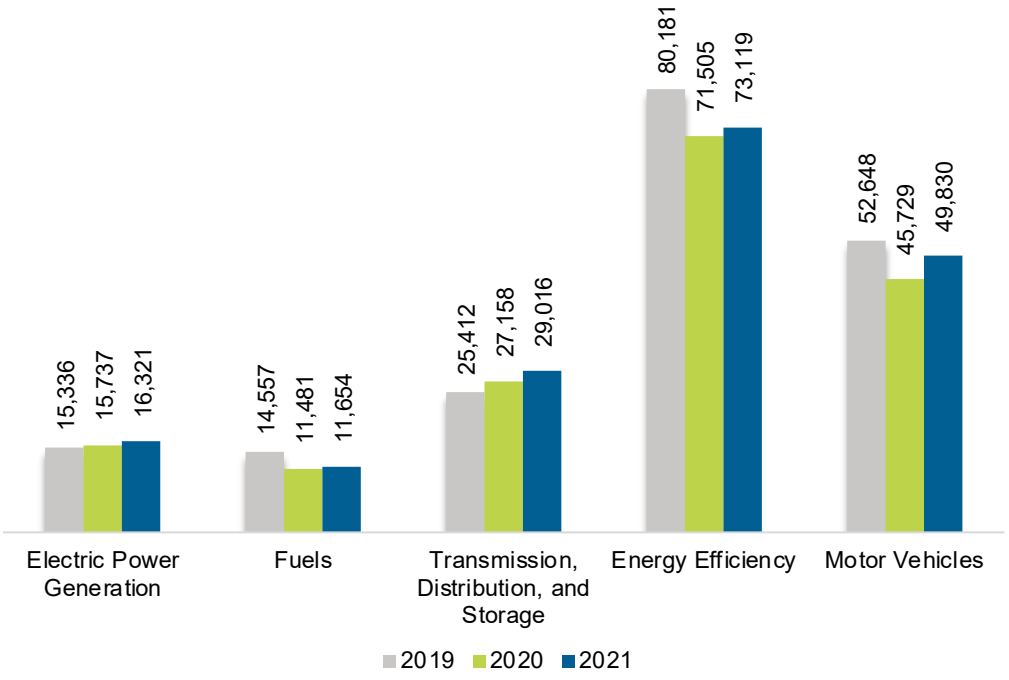
Virginia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Virginia had 179,940 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 2.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 16,321 are in electric power generation; 11,654 in fuels; 29,016 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 73,119 in energy efficiency; and 49,830 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 8,330 jobs, or 4.9%. The energy sector in Virginia represents 4.7% of total state employment.

Figure VA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

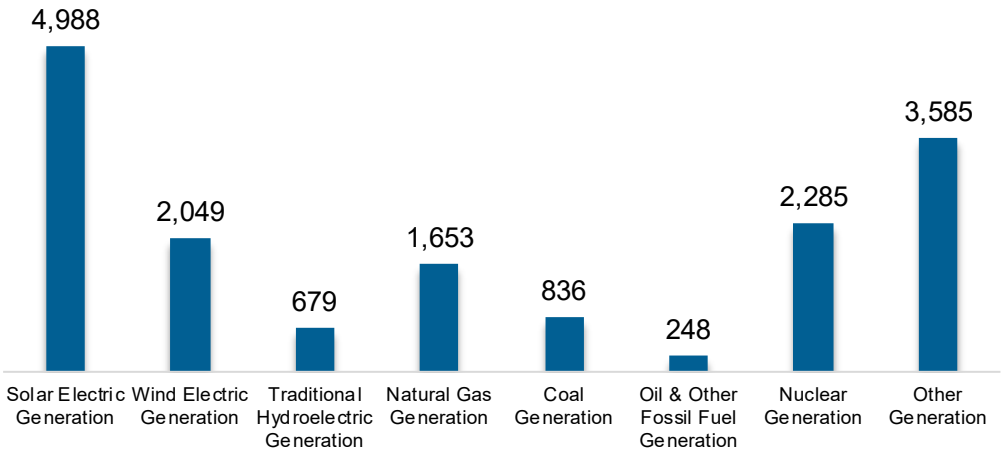


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

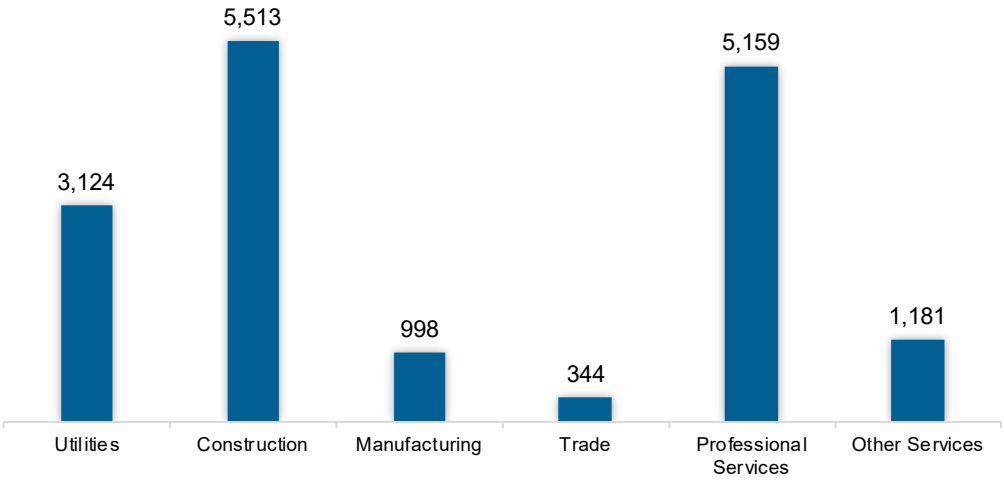
The electric power generation sector employed 16,321 workers in Virginia, 1.9% of the national electricity total, and added 584 jobs over the past year (3.7%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 33.8% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 31.6%.

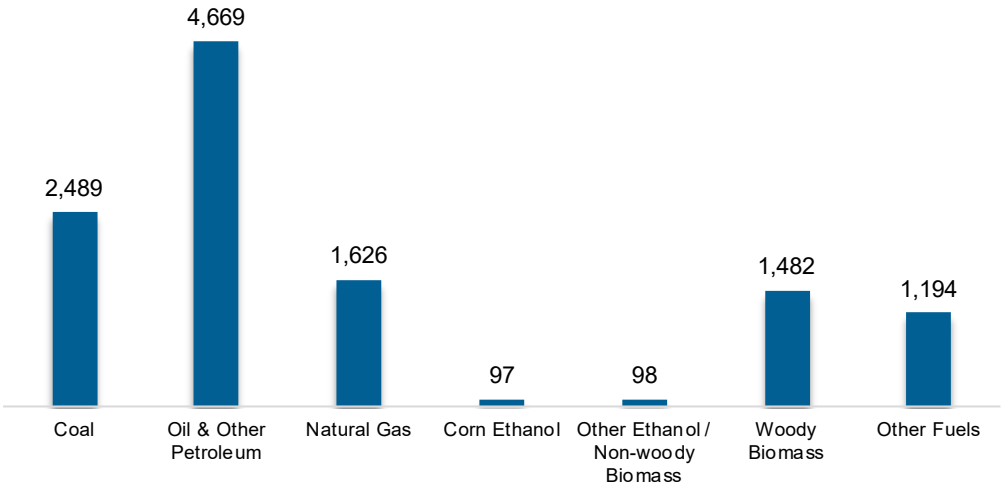
Figure VA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

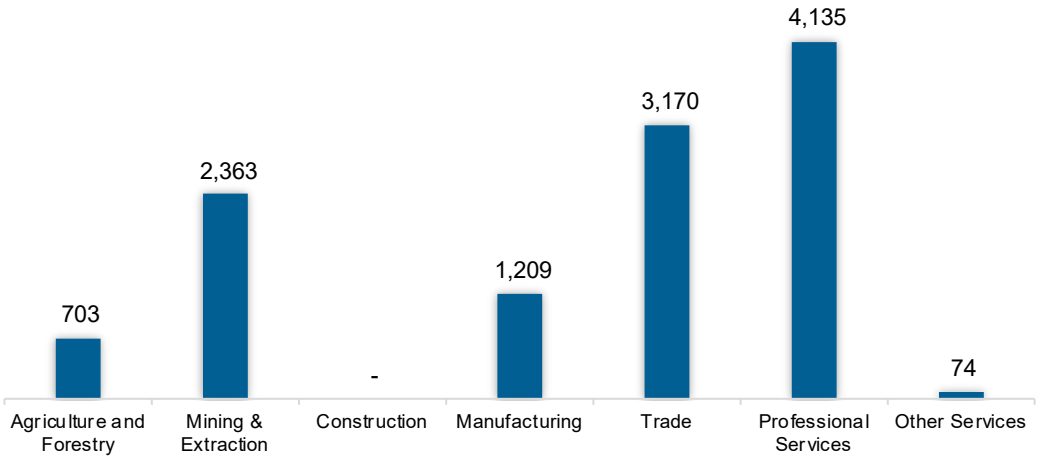
The fuel sector employed 11,654 workers in Virginia, 1.3% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 173 jobs and increased 1.5% in the past year.

Figure VA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 35.5% of fuel jobs in Virginia.

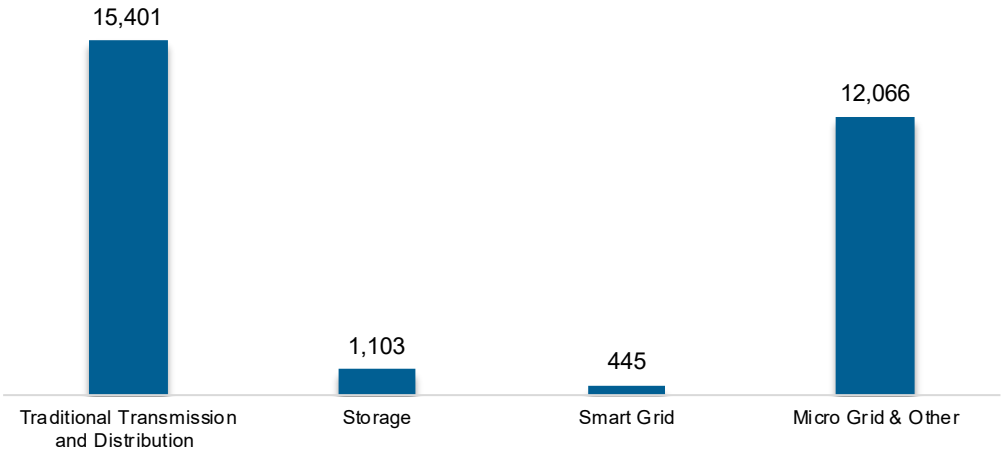
Figure VA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

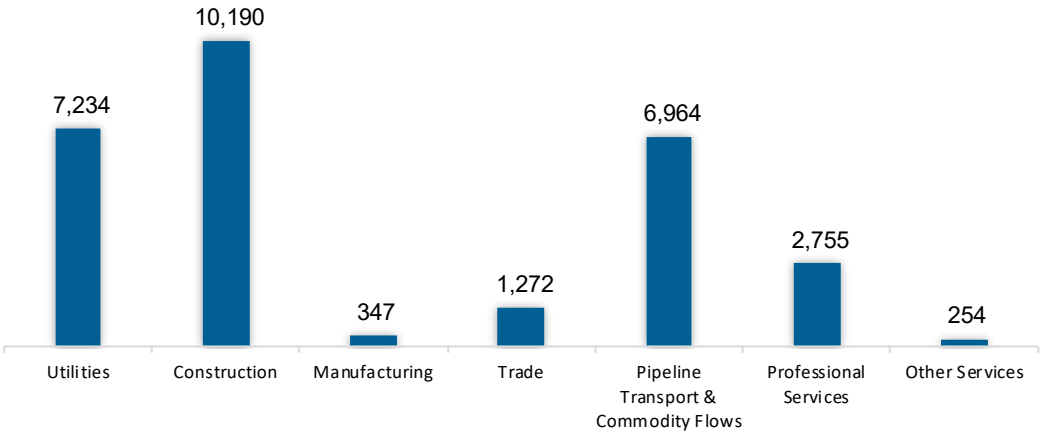
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 29,016 workers in Virginia, 1.3% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 1,858 jobs and increased 6.8% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Virginia, accounting for 35.1% of the sector's jobs statewide.

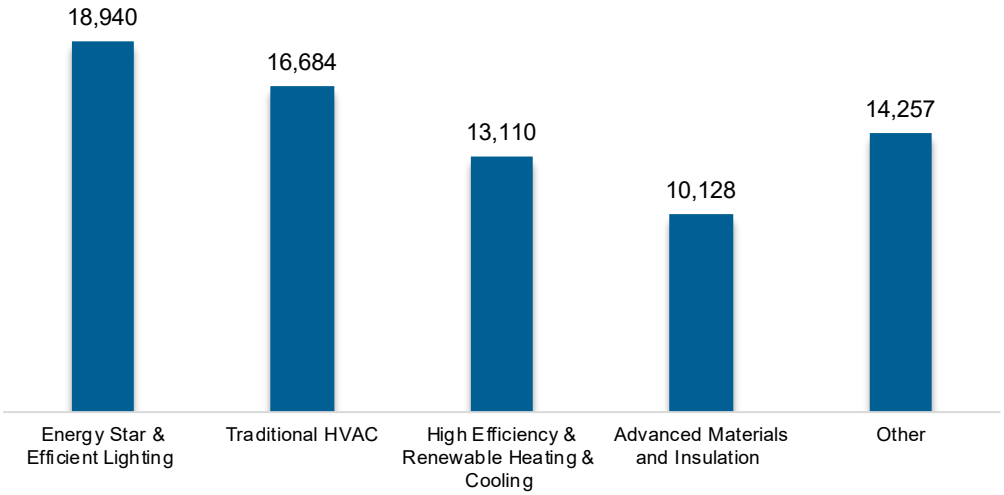
Figure VA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

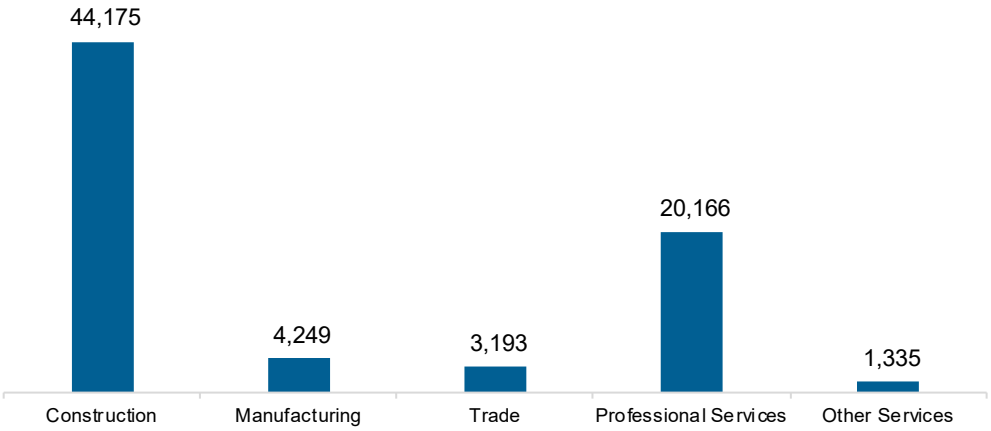
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 73,119 workers in Virginia, 3.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,614 jobs and increased 2.3% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

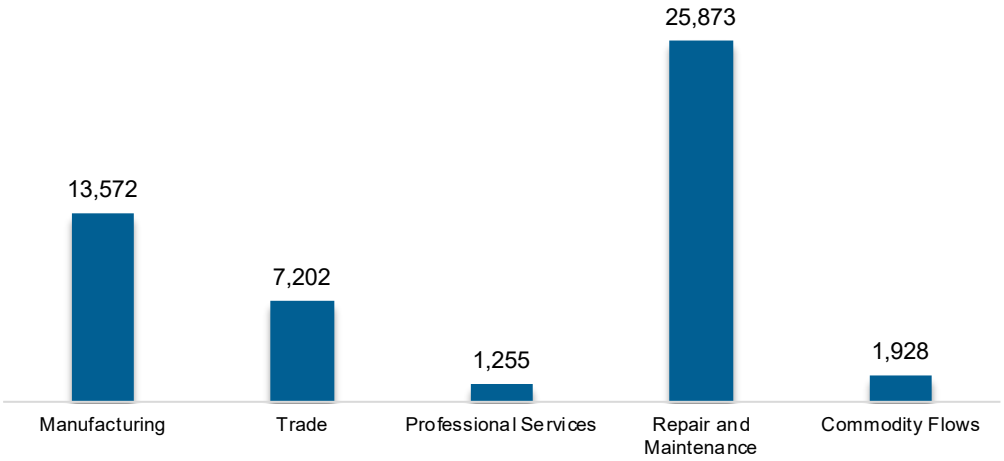
Figure VA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 49,830 workers in Virginia, 2% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 4,101 jobs and increased 9% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure VA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table VA-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	1.7	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.1	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.4	1.7
Fuels	2.1	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.2	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Virginia reported 57.7% overall hiring difficulty.

Table VA-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	26.1	31.6	7.5	34.7	57.7

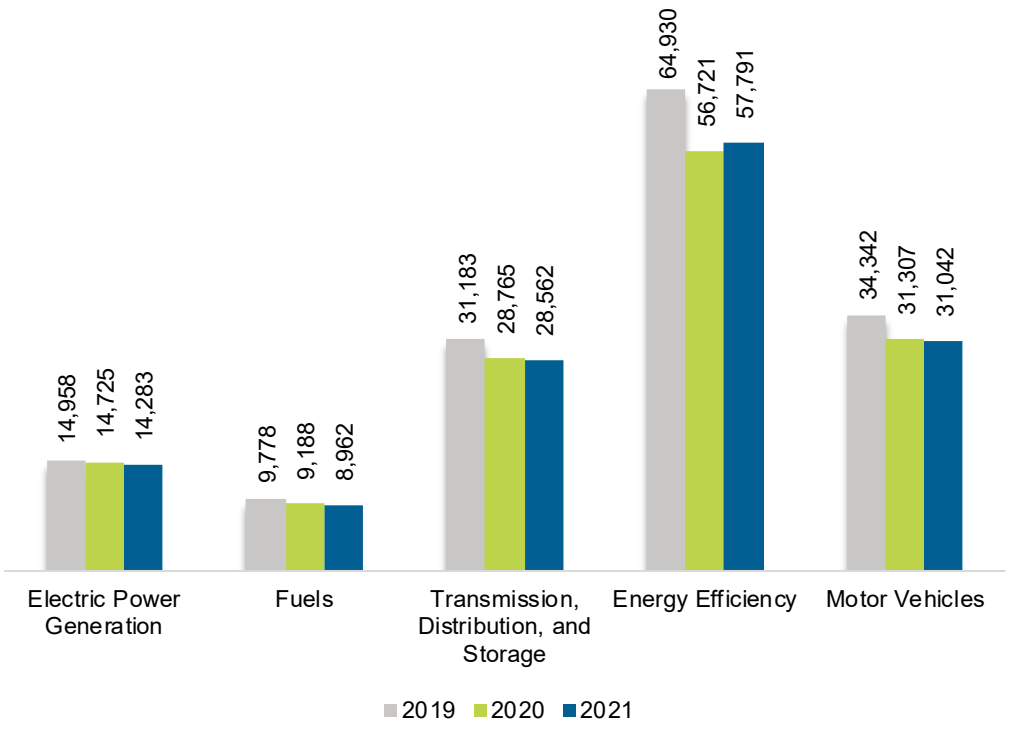
Washington

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Washington had 140,640 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.8% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 14,283 are in electric power generation; 8,962 in fuels; 28,562 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 57,791 in energy efficiency; and 31,042 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state decreased by 65 jobs, effectively 0%. The energy sector in Washington represents 4.2% of total state employment.

Figure WA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

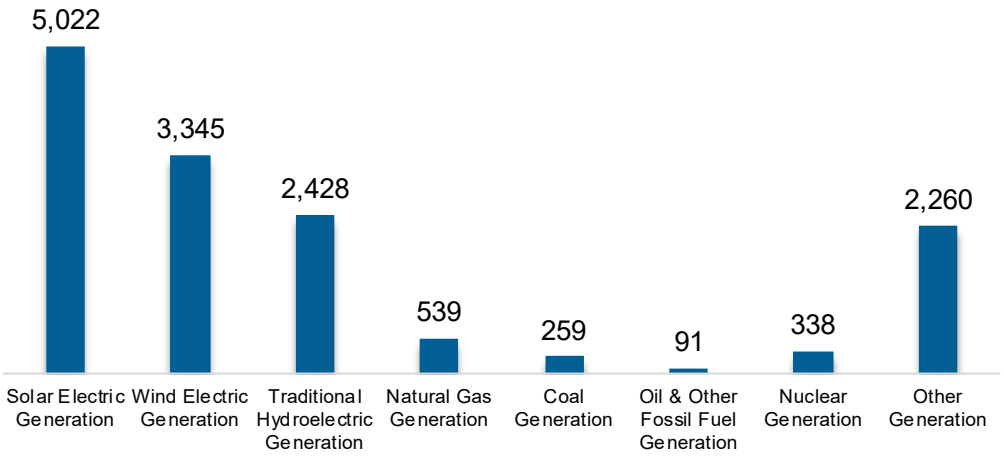


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

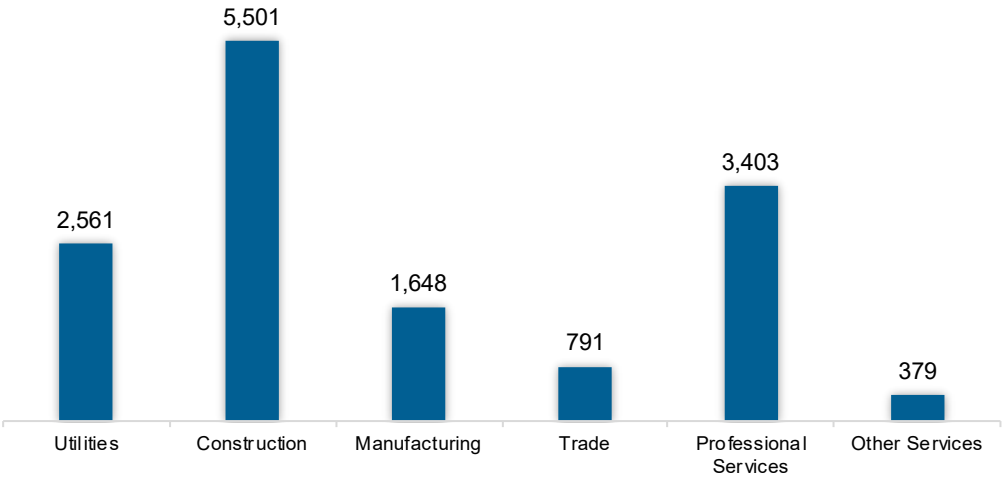
The electric power generation sector employed 14,283 workers in Washington, 1.7% of the national electricity total, and lost 442 jobs over the past year (-3%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 38.5% of jobs. Professional and business services is second largest with 23.8%.

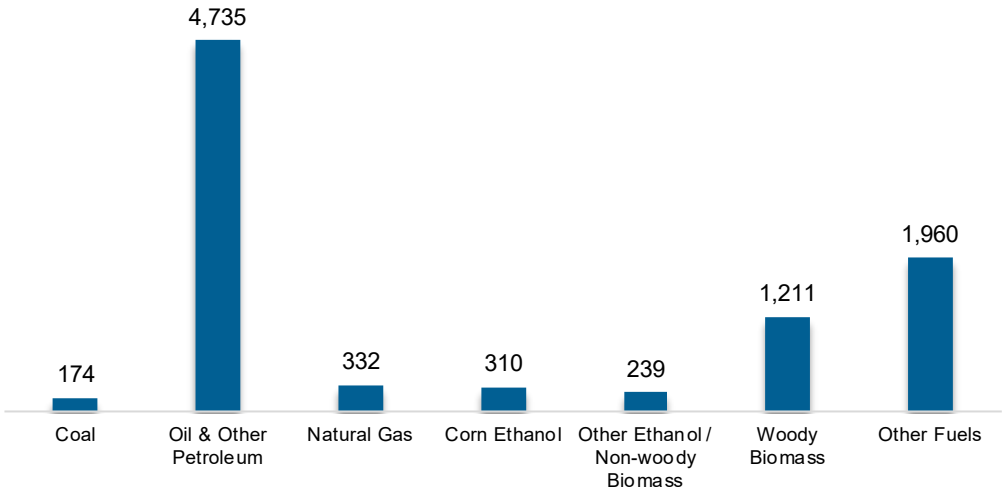
Figure WA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

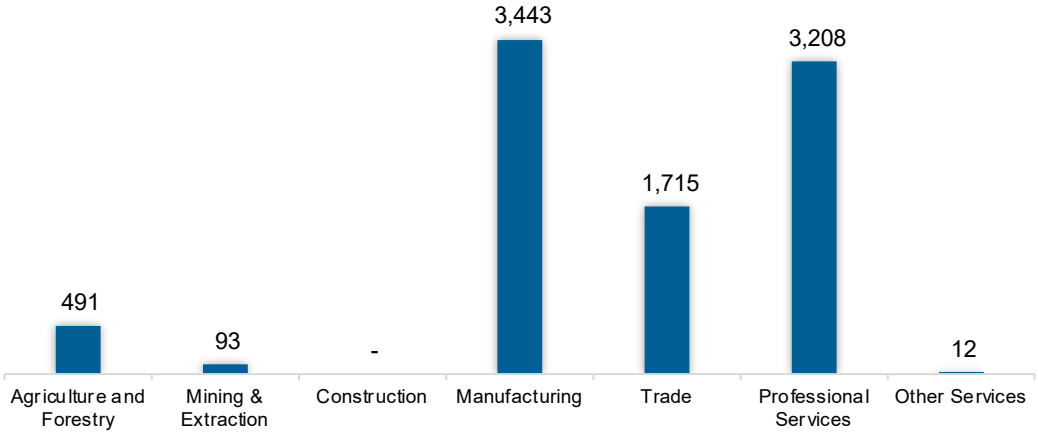
The fuel sector employed 8,962 workers in Washington, 1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 226 jobs and decreased 2.5% in the past year.

Figure WA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 38.4% of fuel jobs in Washington.

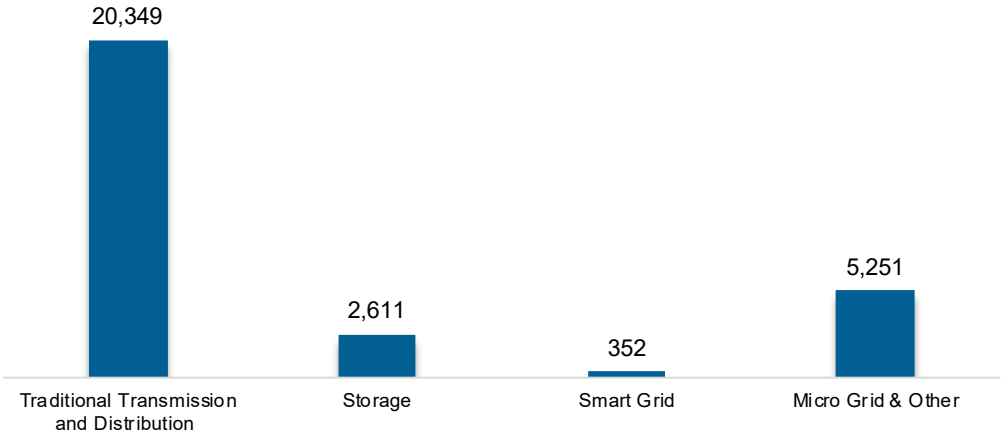
Figure WA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

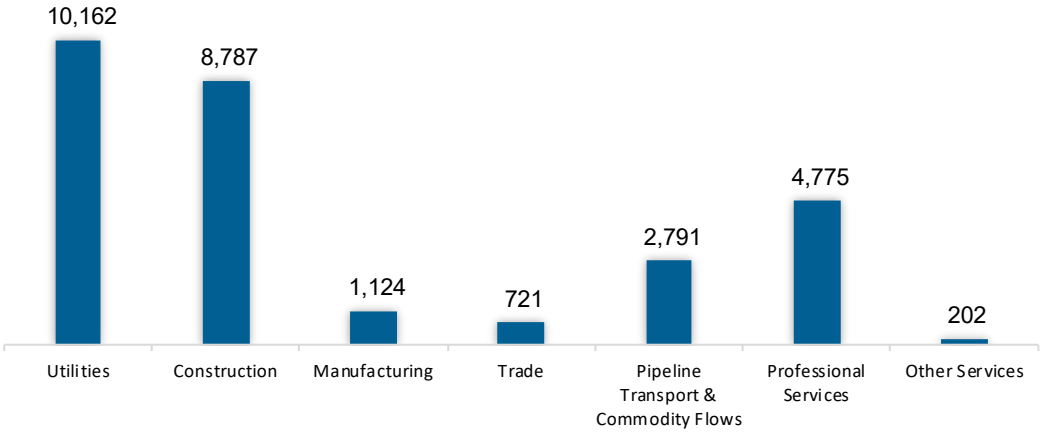
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 28,562 workers in Washington, 1% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 203 jobs and decreased 0.7% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Washington, accounting for 35.6% of the sector's jobs statewide.

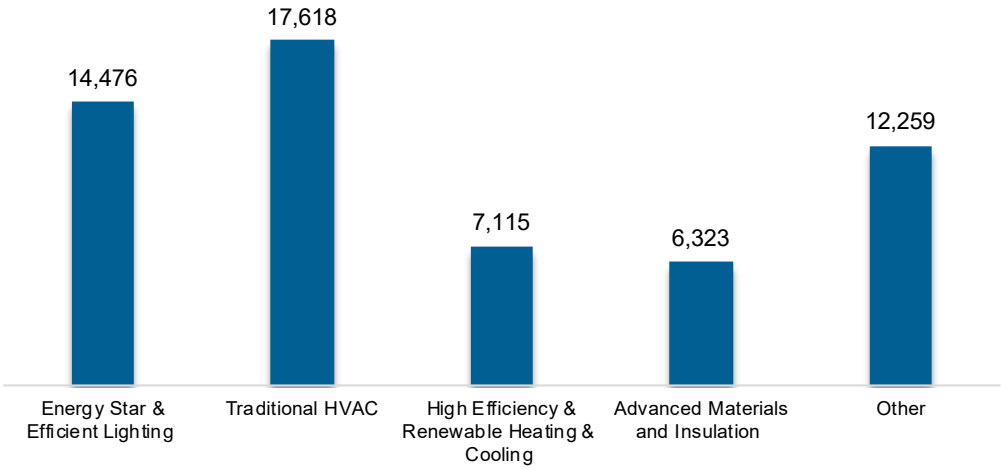
Figure WA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

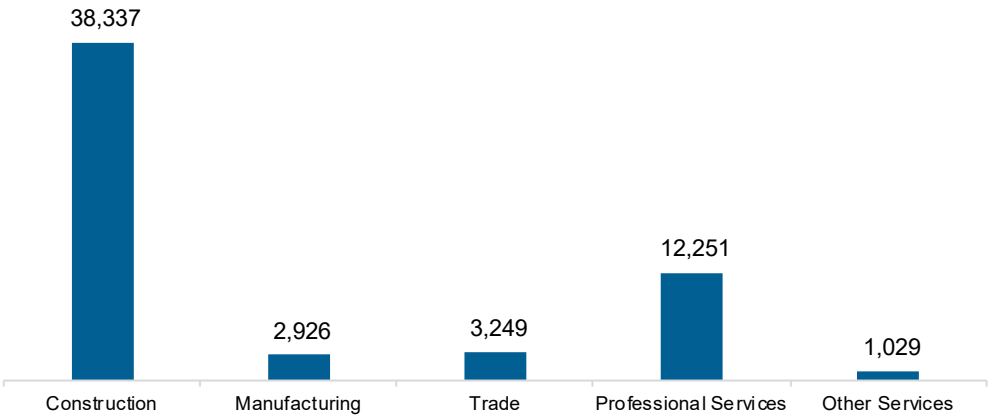
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 57,791 workers in Washington, 2.7% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 1,071 jobs and increased 1.9% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

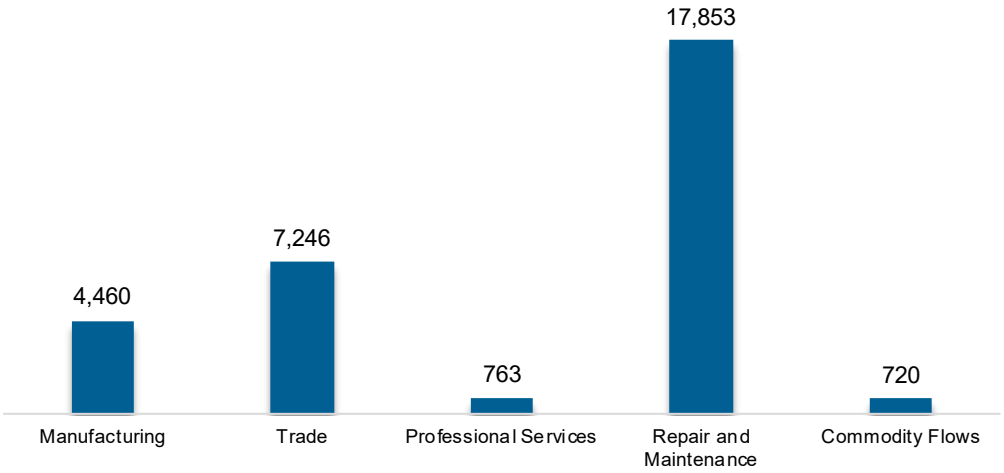
Figure WA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 31,042 workers in Washington, 1.2% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 264 jobs and decreased 0.8% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure WA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table WA-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	-0.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	-0.8	1.1
Energy Efficiency	-0.5	1.7
Fuels	0.2	3.0
Motor Vehicles	0.3	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Washington reported 56.0% overall hiring difficulty.

Table WA-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	26.8	29.2	9.0	35.0	56.0

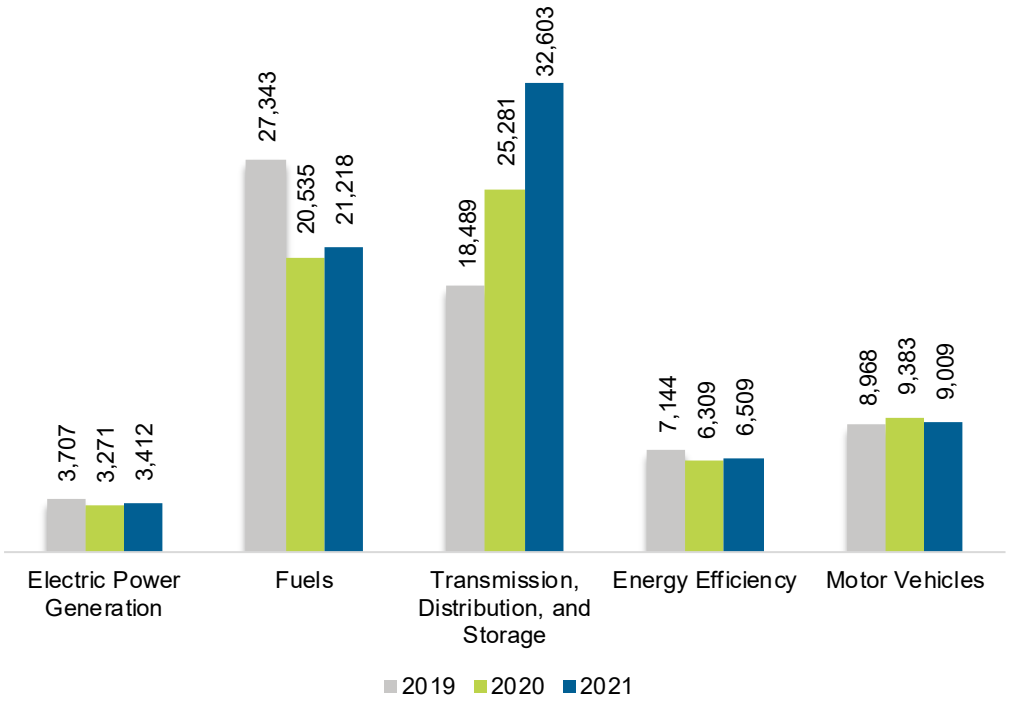
West Virginia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

West Virginia had 72,750 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.9% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 3,412 are in electric power generation; 21,218 in fuels; 32,603 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 6,509 in energy efficiency; and 9,009 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 7,970 jobs, or 12.3%. The energy sector in West Virginia represents 11.1% of total state employment.

Figure WV-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

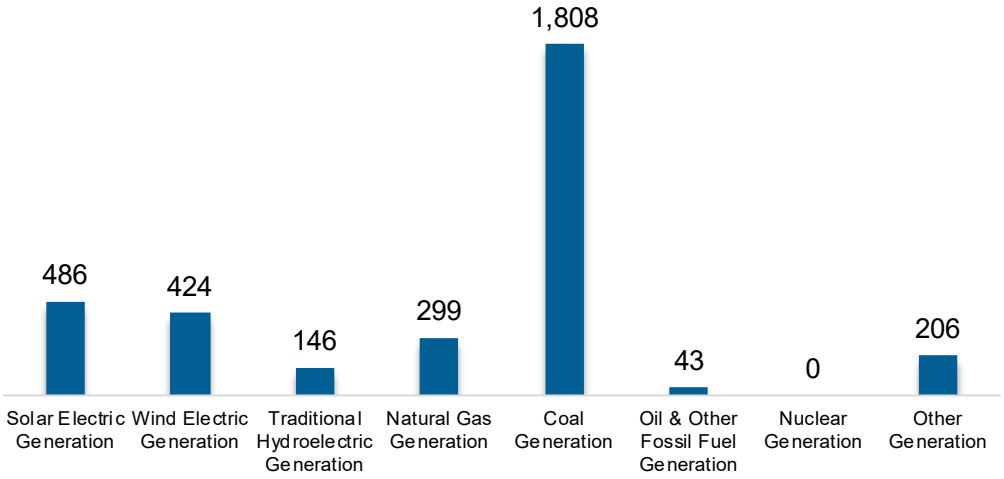


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

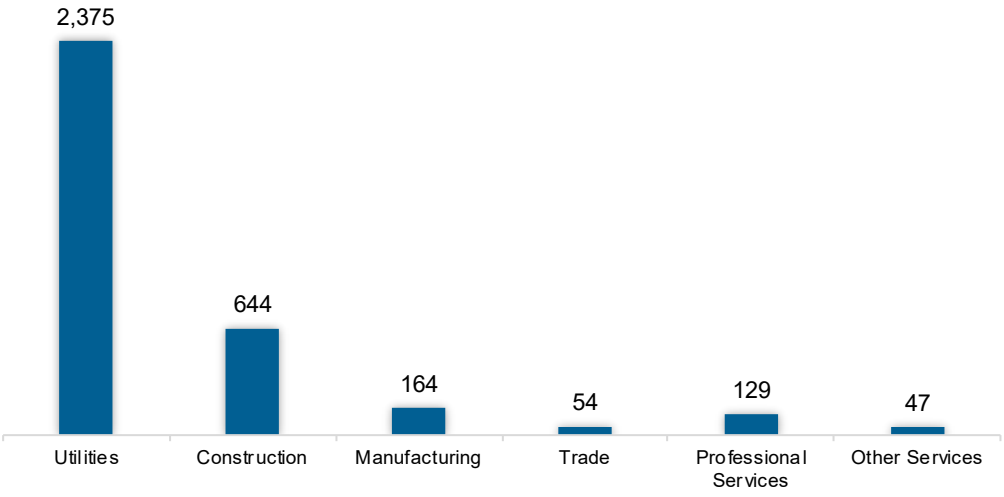
The electric power generation sector employed 3,412 workers in West Virginia, 0.4% of the national electricity total, and added 141 jobs over the past year (4.3%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 69.6% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 18.9%.

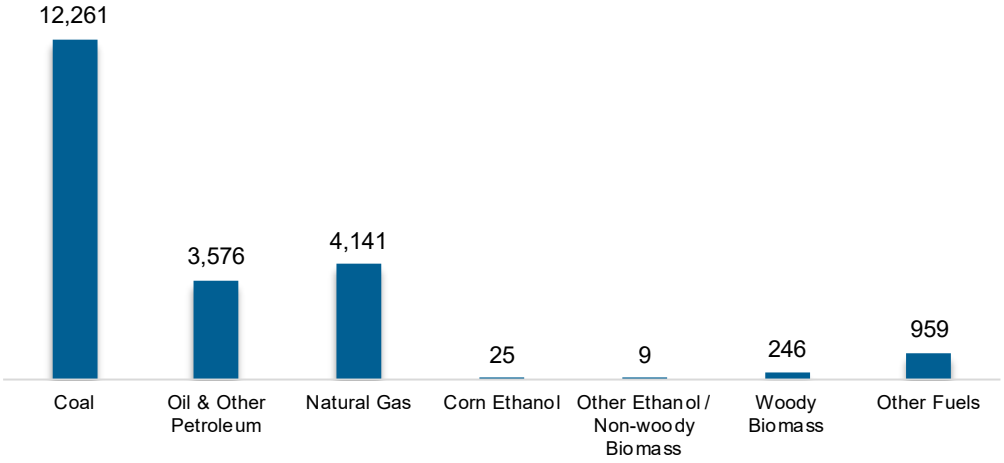
Figure WV-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

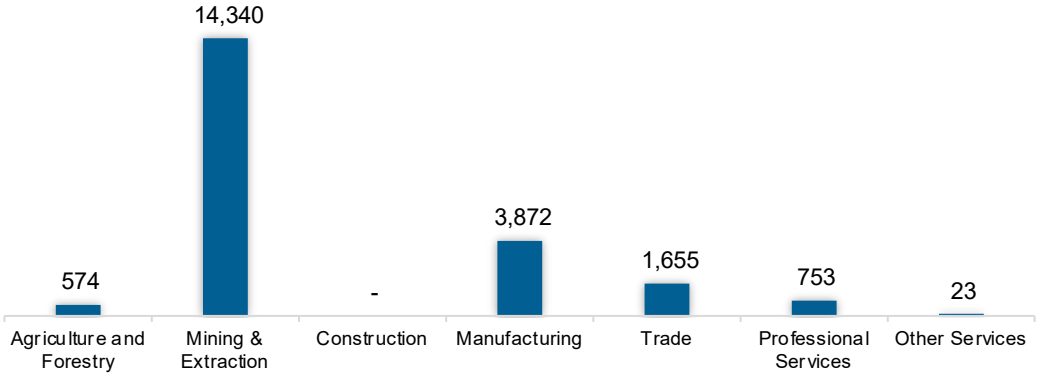
The fuel sector employed 21,218 workers in West Virginia, 2.3% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 682 jobs and increased 3.3% in the past year.

Figure WV-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 67.6% of fuel jobs in West Virginia.

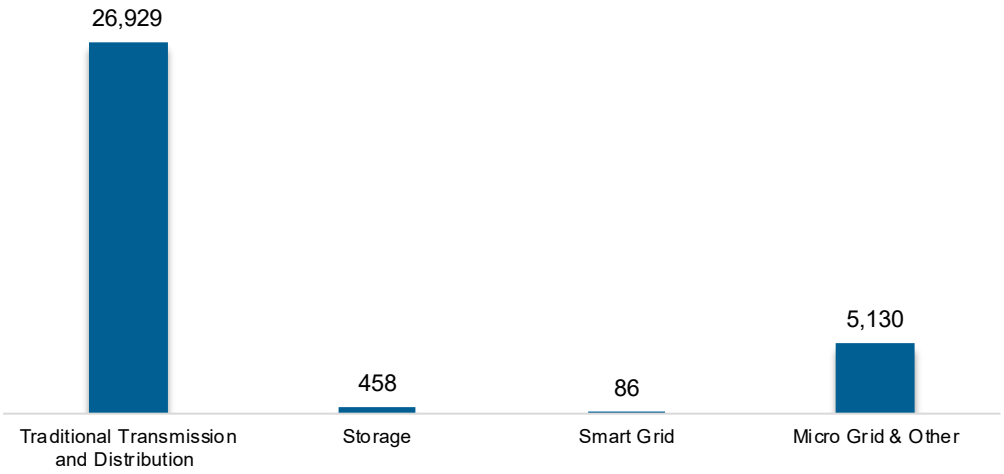
Figure WV-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

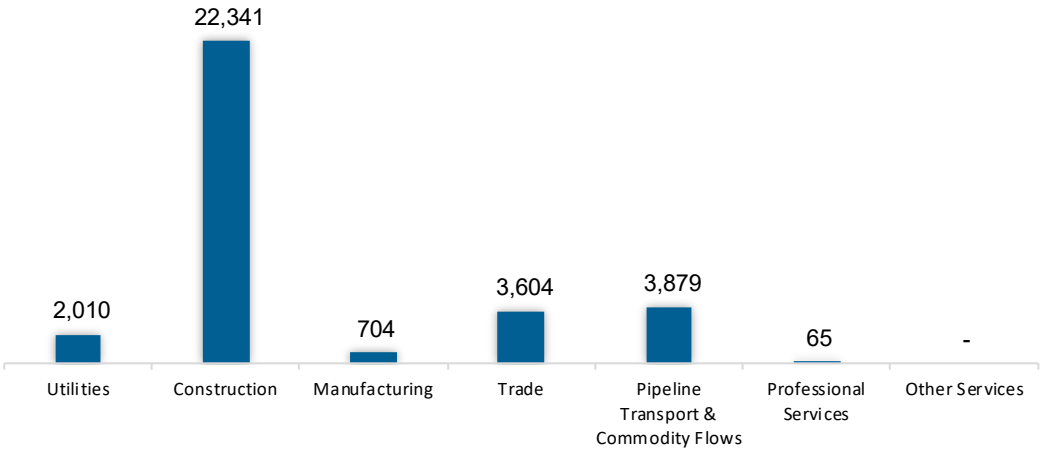
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 32,603 workers in West Virginia, 2.3% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 7,321 jobs and increased 29% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in West Virginia, accounting for 68.5% of the sector's jobs statewide.

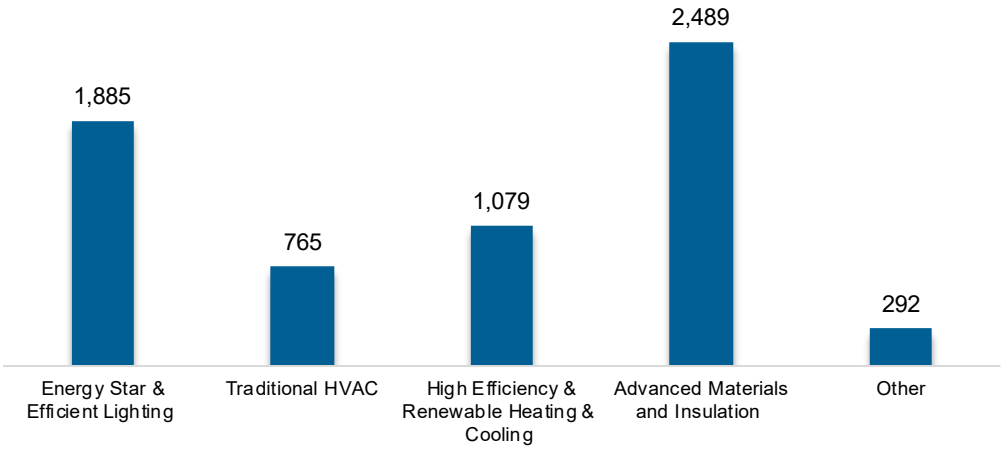
Figure WV-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

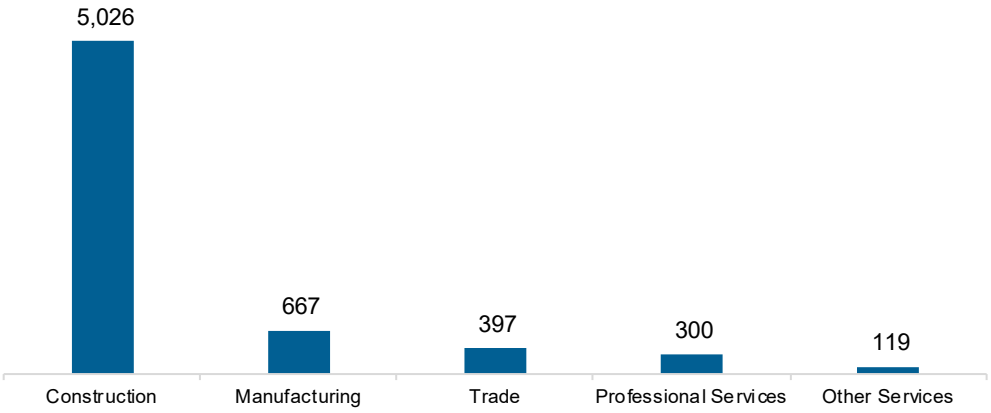
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 6,509 workers in West Virginia, 0.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 200 jobs and increased 3.2% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

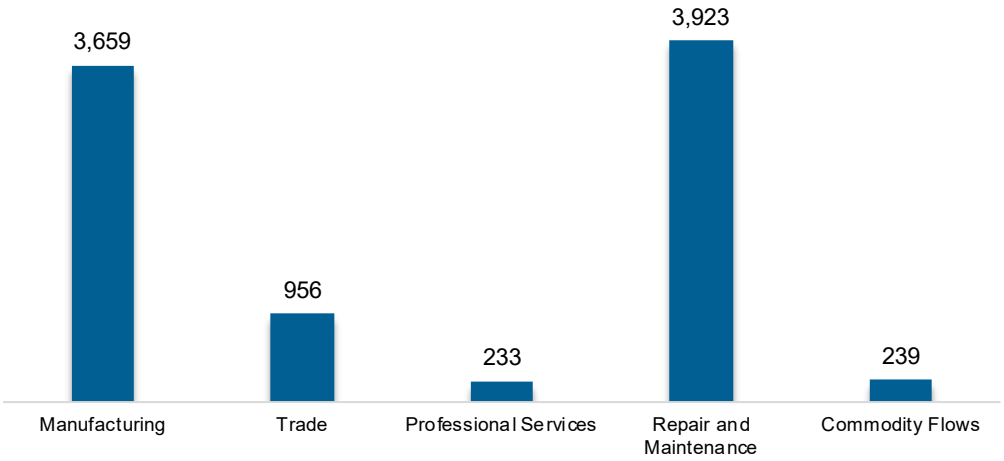
Figure WV-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 9,009 workers in West Virginia, 0.4% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 374 jobs and decreased 4% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure WV-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table WV-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	1.1	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.6	1.1
Energy Efficiency	0.9	1.7
Fuels	1.5	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.6	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in West Virginia reported 48.1% overall hiring difficulty.

Table WV-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	28.0	20.1	16.4	35.5	48.1

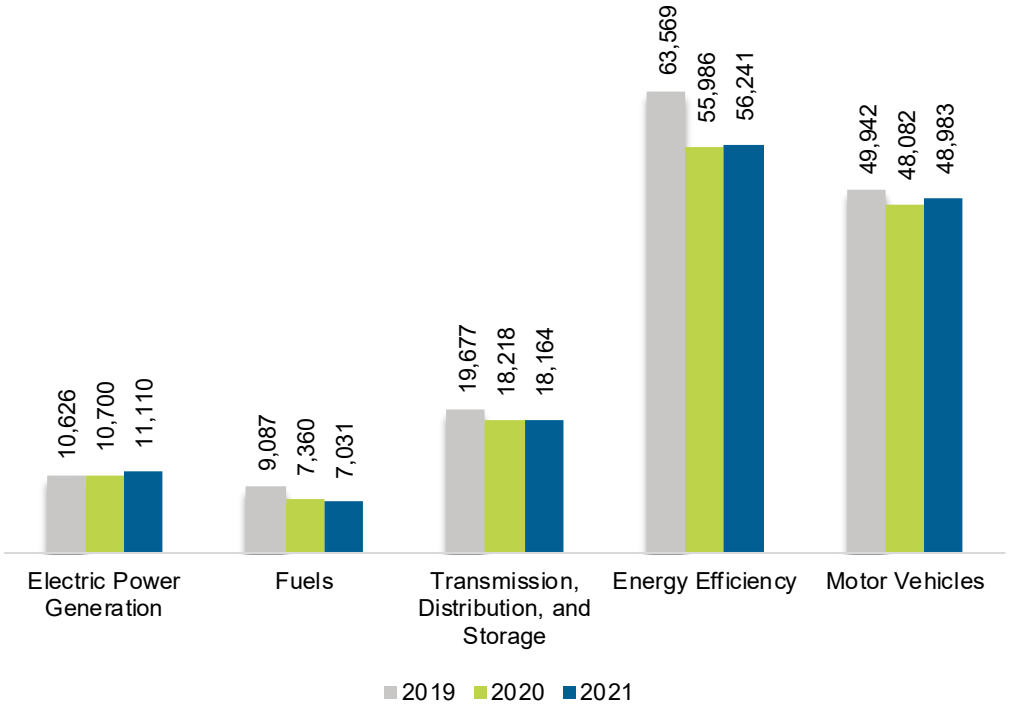
Wisconsin

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Wisconsin had 141,530 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.8% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 11,110 are in electric power generation; 7,031 in fuels; 18,164 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 56,241 in energy efficiency; and 48,983 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 1,183 jobs, or 0.8%. The energy sector in Wisconsin represents 5.1% of total state employment.

Figure WI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

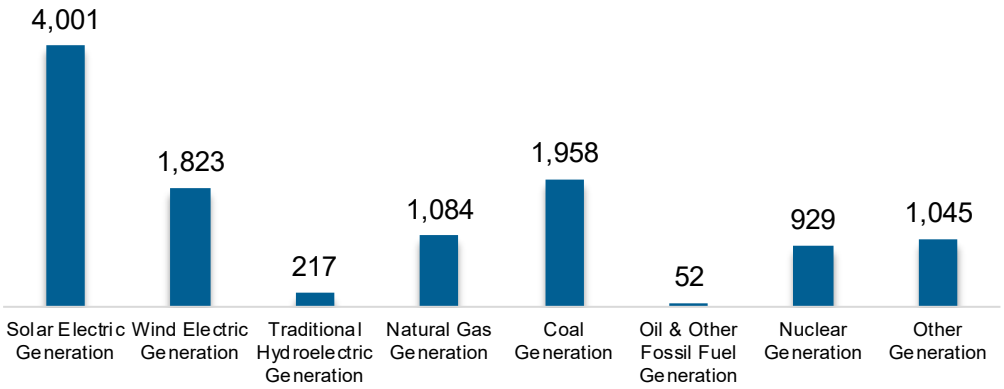


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

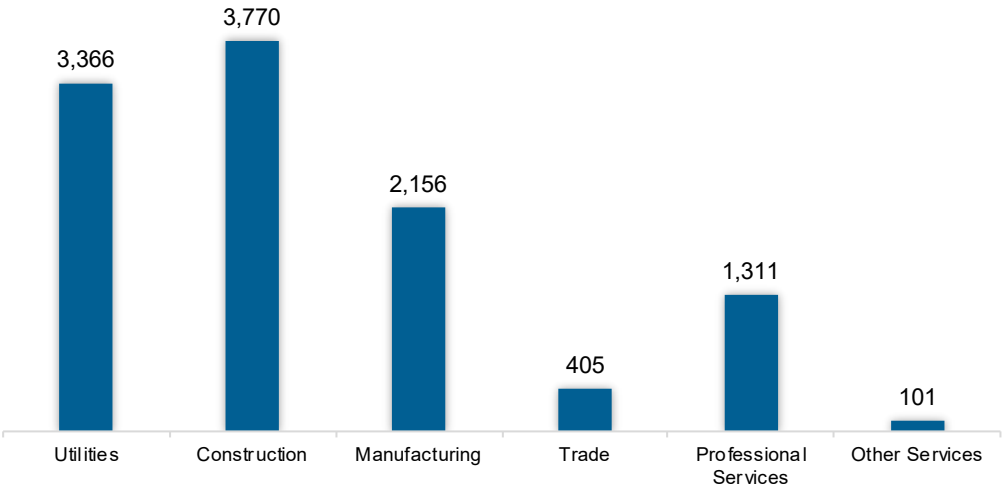
The electric power generation sector employed 11,110 workers in Wisconsin, 1.3% of the national electricity total, and added 410 jobs over the past year (3.8%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 33.9% of jobs. Utilities is second largest with 30.3%.

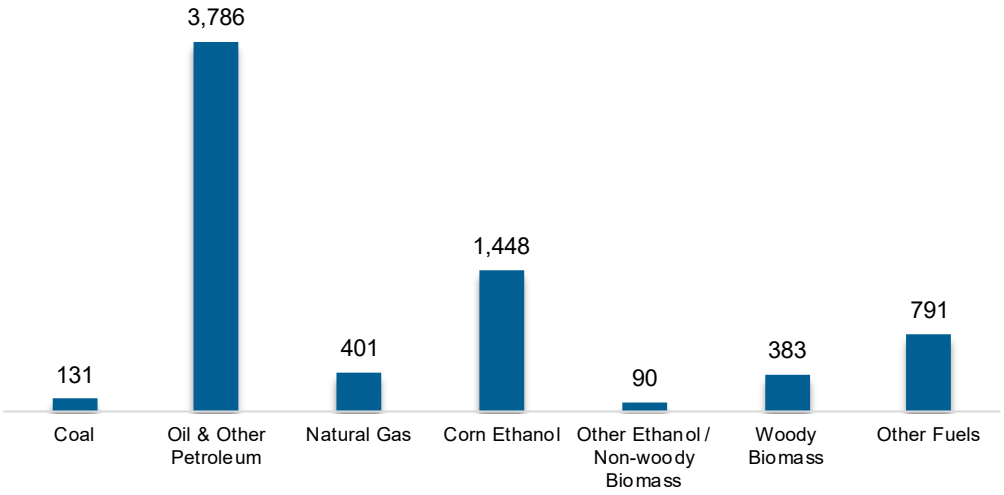
Figure WI-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

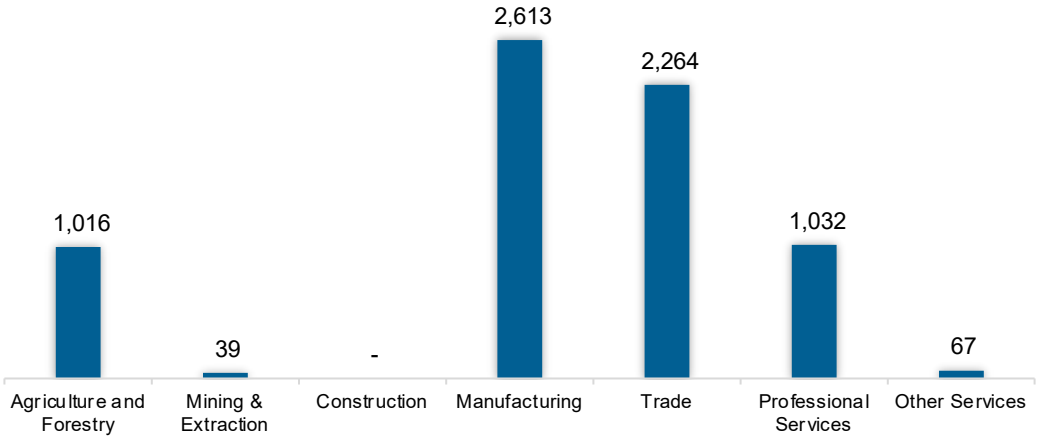
The fuel sector employed 7,031 workers in Wisconsin, 0.8% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 329 jobs and decreased 4.5% in the past year.

Figure WI-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 37.2% of fuel jobs in Wisconsin.

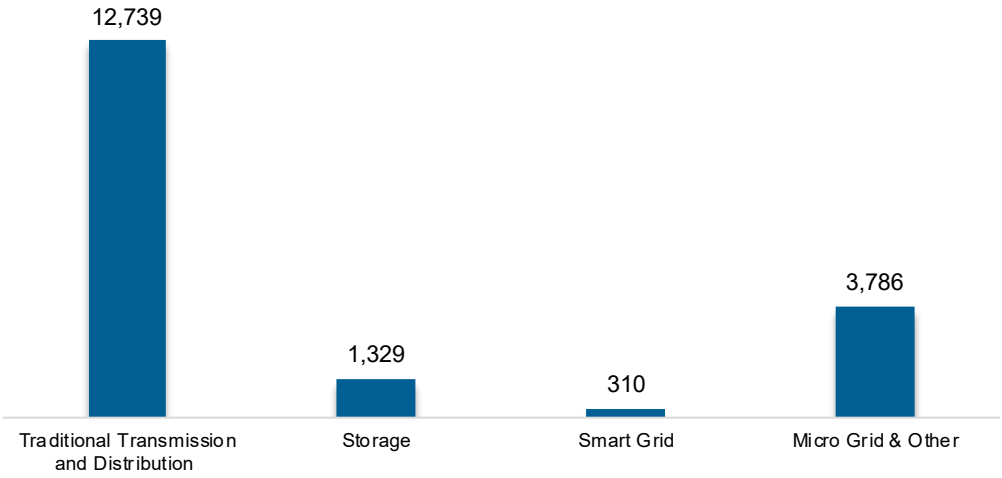
Figure WI-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

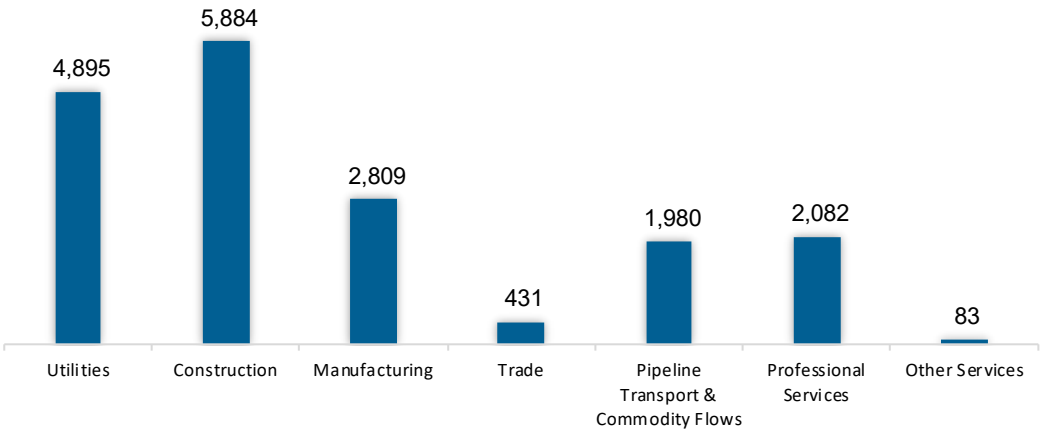
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 18,164 workers in Wisconsin, 0.8% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 54 jobs and decreased 0.3% in the past year.

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



Construction work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Wisconsin, accounting for 32.4% of the sector's jobs statewide.

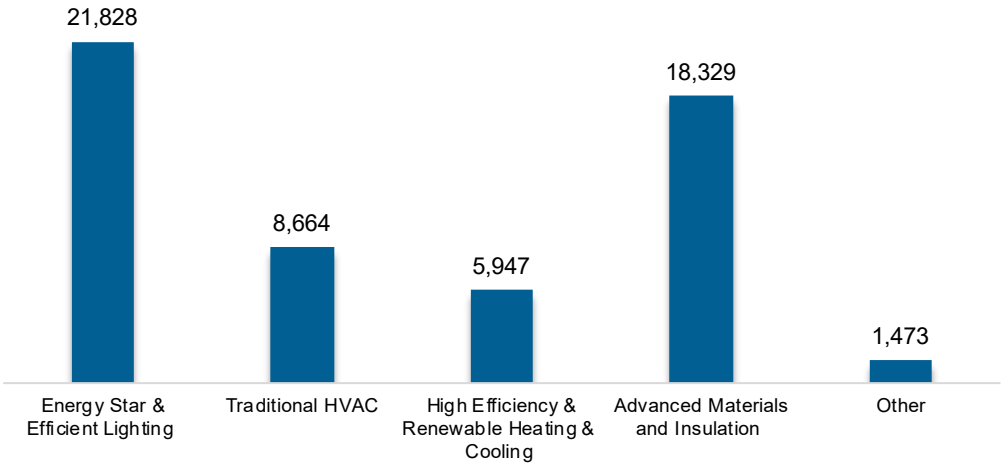
Figure WI-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

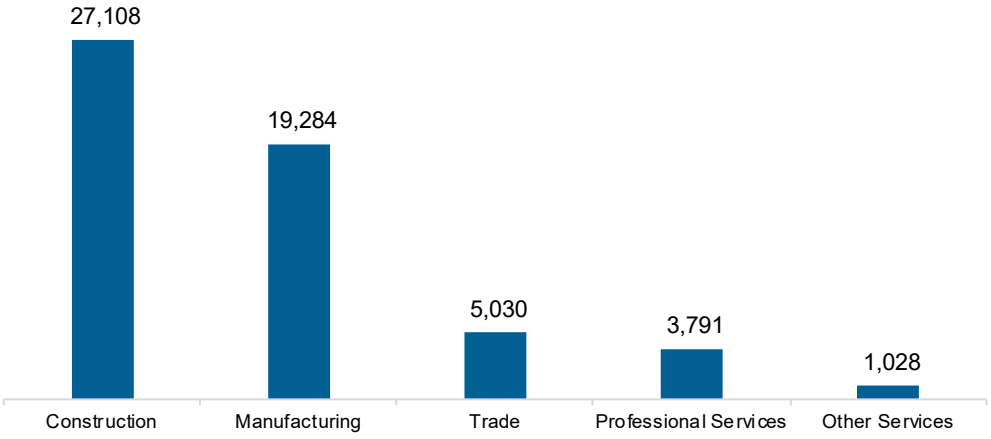
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 56,241 workers in Wisconsin, 2.6% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 255 jobs and increased 0.5% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

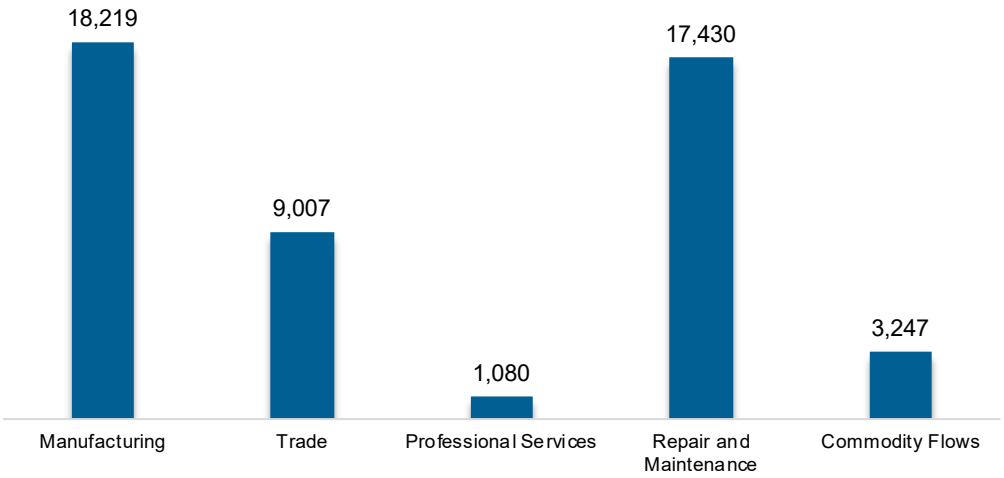
Figure WI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 48,983 workers in Wisconsin, 1.9% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 901 jobs and increased 1.9% in the past year. Manufacturing work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure WI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table WI-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	3.8	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.2	1.1
Energy Efficiency	3.5	1.7
Fuels	4.2	3.0
Motor Vehicles	4.3	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Wisconsin reported 49.3% overall hiring difficulty.

Table WI-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	22.2	27.1	8.7	41.9	49.3

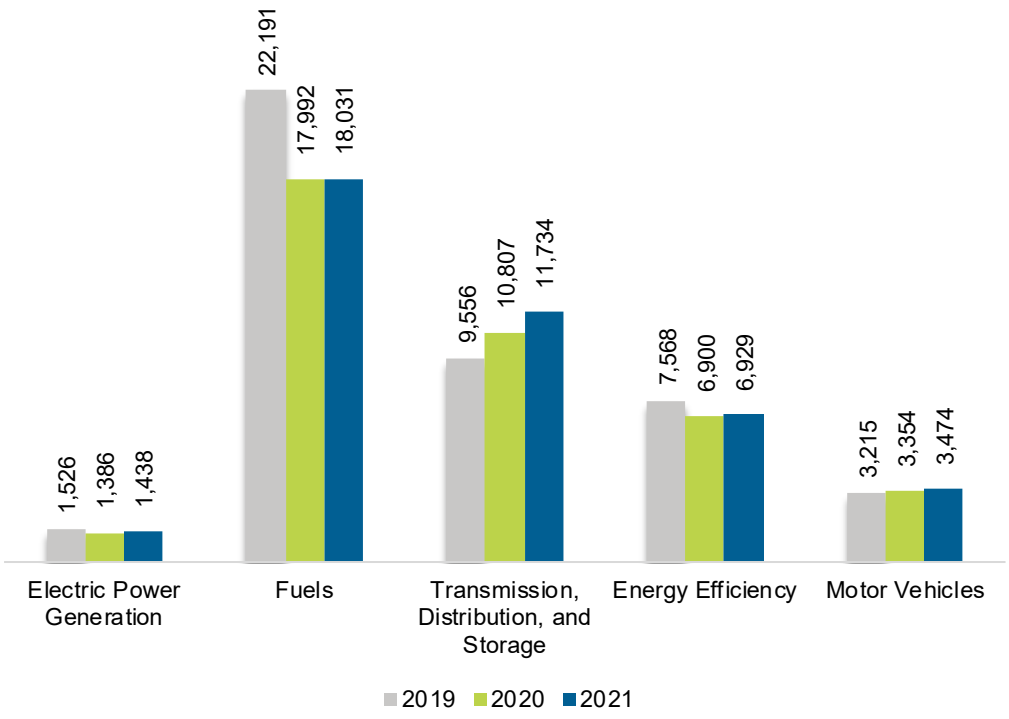
Wyoming

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Wyoming had 41,606 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.5% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 1,438 are in electric power generation; 18,031 in fuels; 11,734 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 6,929 in energy efficiency; and 3,474 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 1,168 jobs, or 2.9%. The energy sector in Wyoming represents 15.7% of total state employment.

Figure WY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

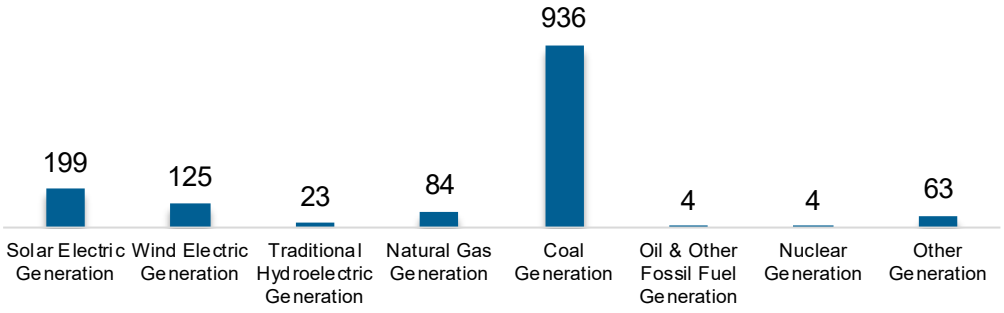


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

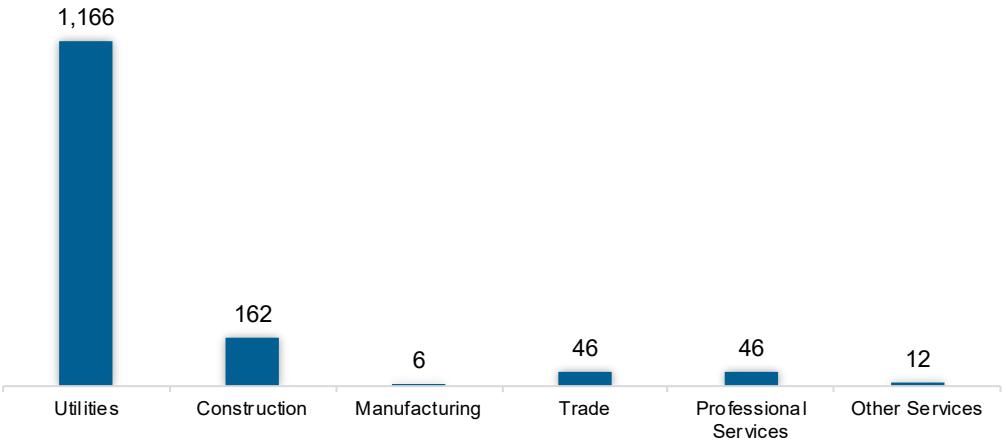
The electric power generation sector employed 1,438 workers in Wyoming, 0.2% of the national electricity total, and added 52 jobs over the past year (3.7%).

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



Utilities work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 81.1% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 11.2%.

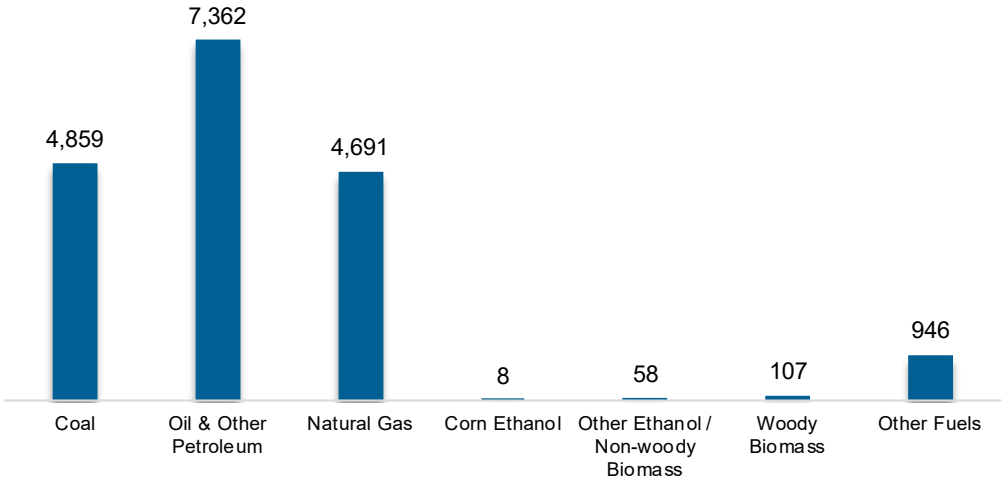
Figure WY-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

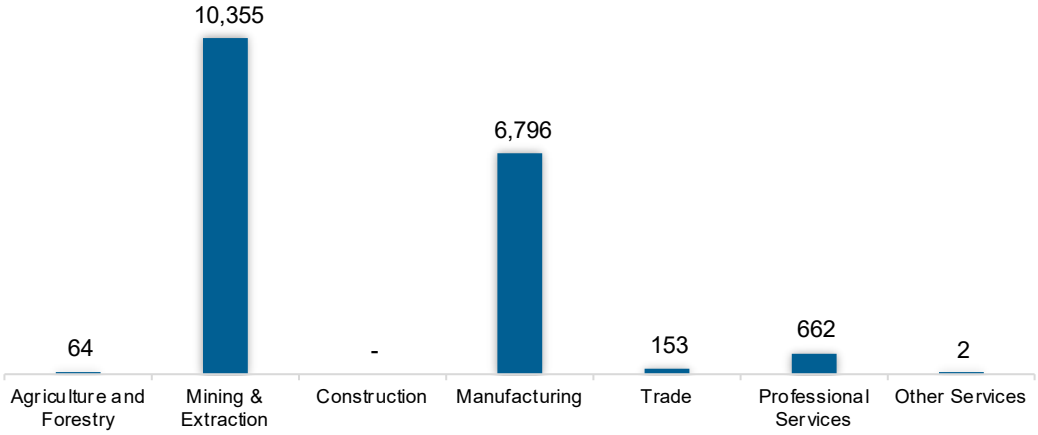
The fuel sector employed 18,031 workers in Wyoming, 2% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 40 jobs and increased 0.2% in the past year.

Figure WY-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 57.4% of fuel jobs in Wyoming.

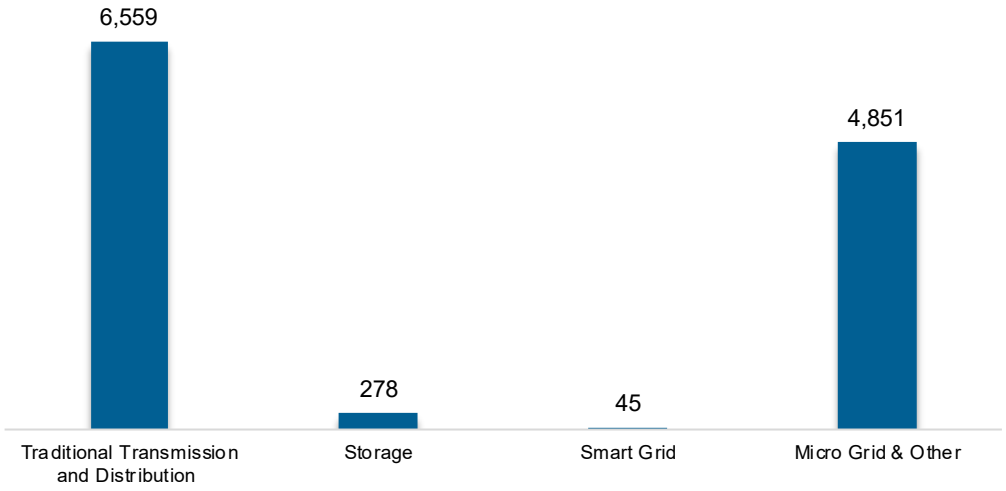
Figure WY-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

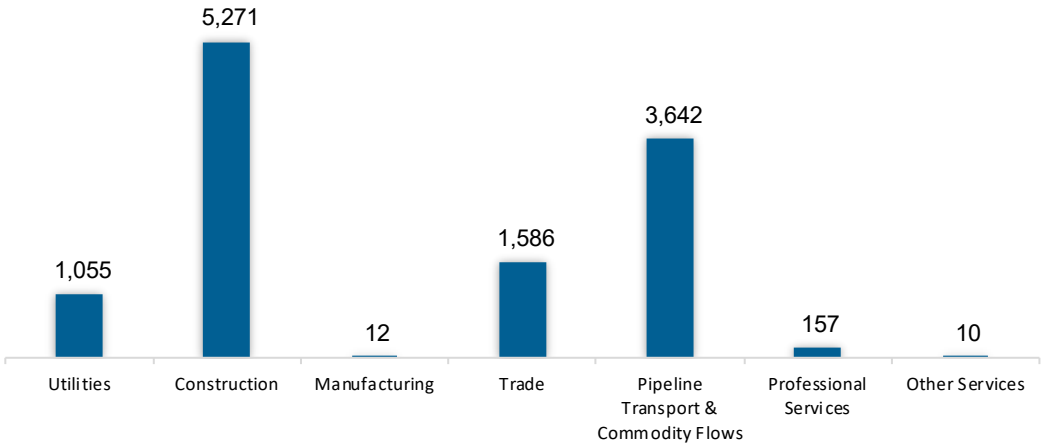
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 11,734 workers in Wyoming, 2% of the national TDS total. The sector gained 927 jobs and increased 8.6% in the past year.

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



Pipeline transport and commodity flows work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Wyoming, accounting for 31% of the sector's jobs statewide.

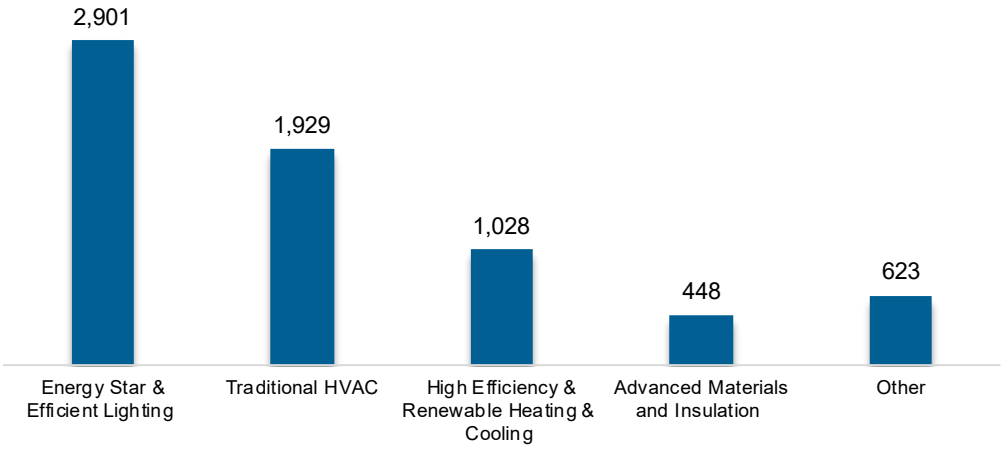
Figure WY-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

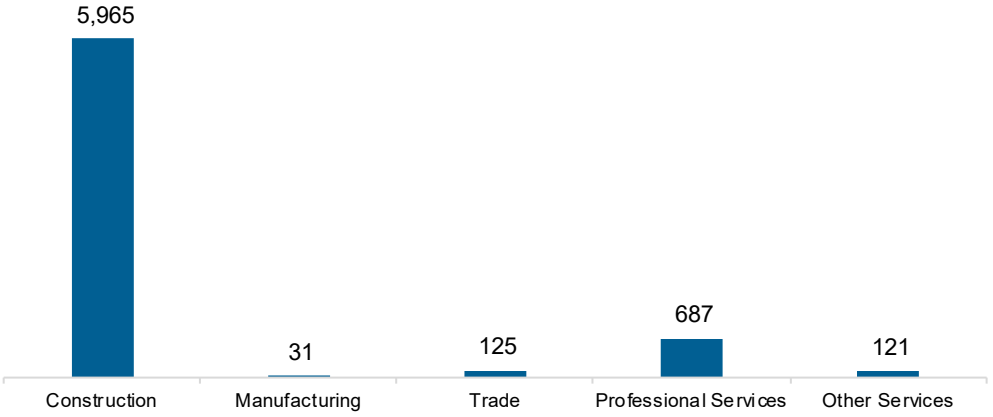
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 6,929 workers in Wyoming, 0.3% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 28 jobs and increased 0.4% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

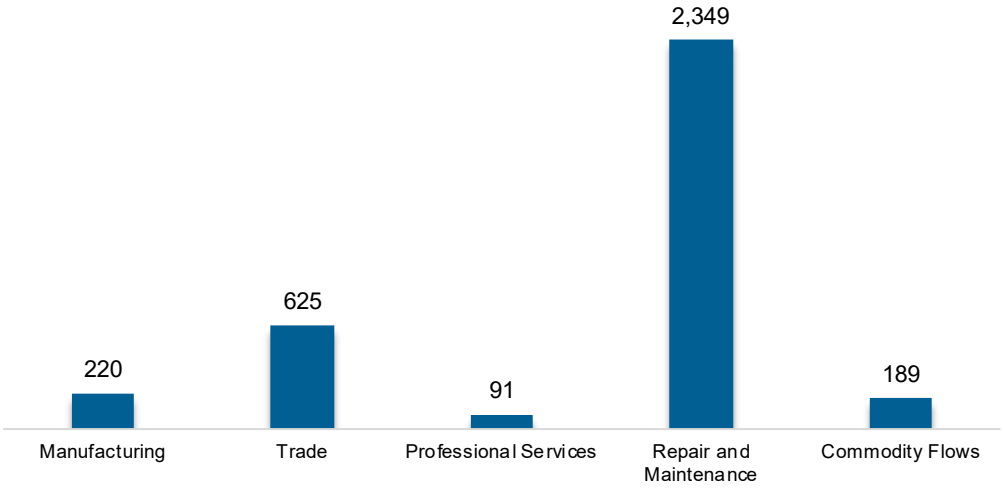
Figure WY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 3,474 workers in Wyoming, 0.1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 120 jobs and increased 3.6% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure WY-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

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

Table WY-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	0.1	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	-0.5	1.1
Energy Efficiency	-0.2	1.7
Fuels	0.5	3.0
Motor Vehicles	0.6	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Wyoming reported 55.2% overall hiring difficulty.

Table WY-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	29.1	26.2	5.2	39.5	55.2

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