



Energy Employment by State: 2021

[ENERGY.GOV/USEER](https://energy.gov/user)

United States Energy
& Employment Report

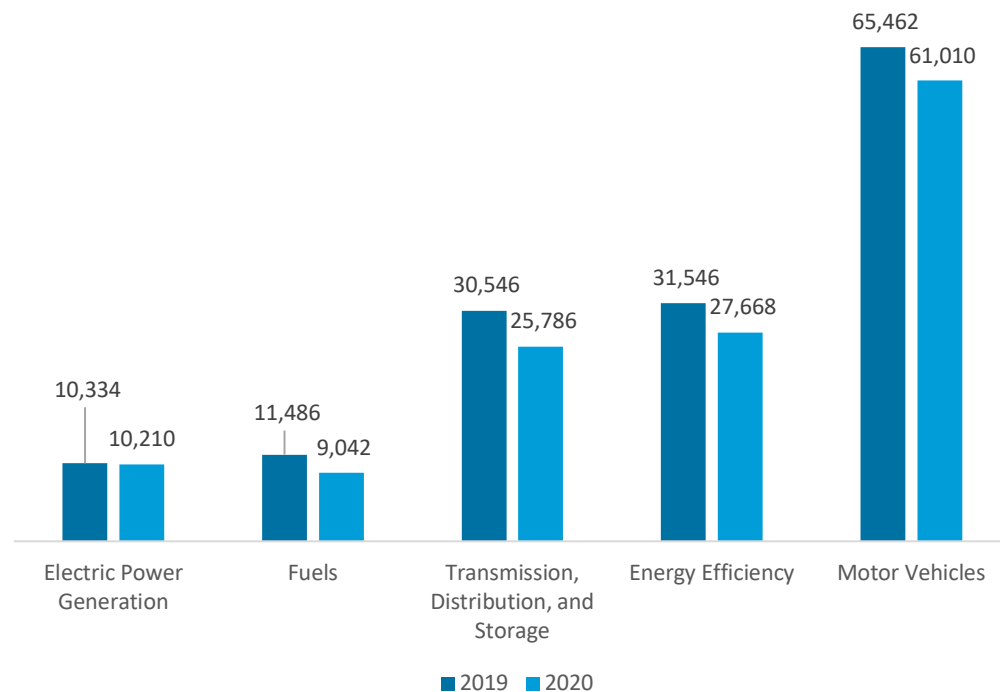
Alabama

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Alabama has an average concentration of energy employment, with 45,037 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 10,210 are in Electric Power Generation, 9,042 are in Fuels, and 25,786 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Alabama is 2.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Alabama has an additional 27,668 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 61,010 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.6 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Alabama is \$23.49, which is 23 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure AL-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



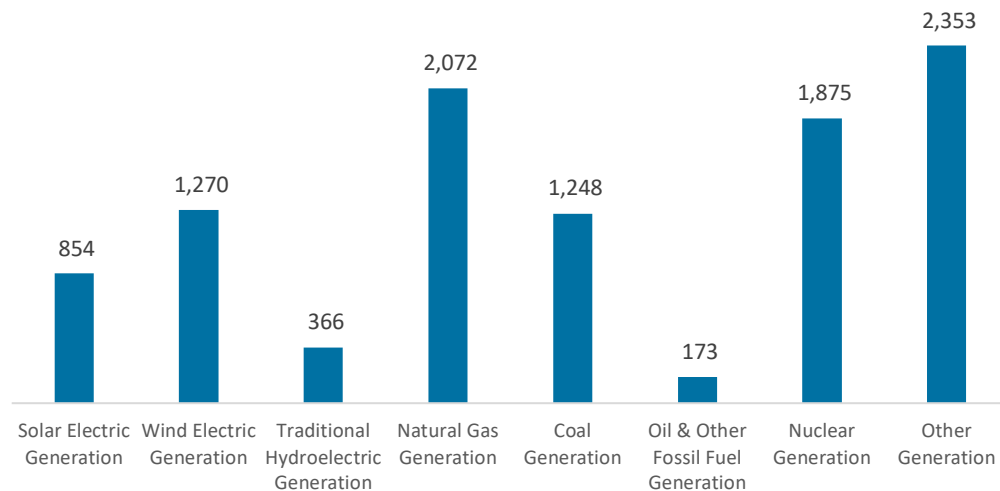
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 14.0 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 7,329 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 3,877 jobs (-12.3 percent) and motor vehicles lost 4,451 jobs (-6.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

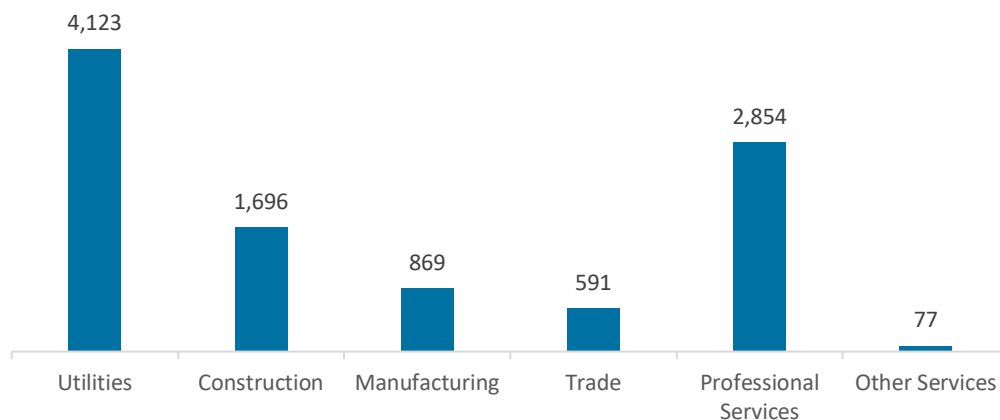
Electric Power Generation employs 10,210 workers in Alabama, 1.2 percent of the national total and losing 124 jobs over the past year (-1.2 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,493 jobs (down 6.4 percent, followed by wind at 1,270 jobs (down 1.0 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 40.4 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 28.0 percent.

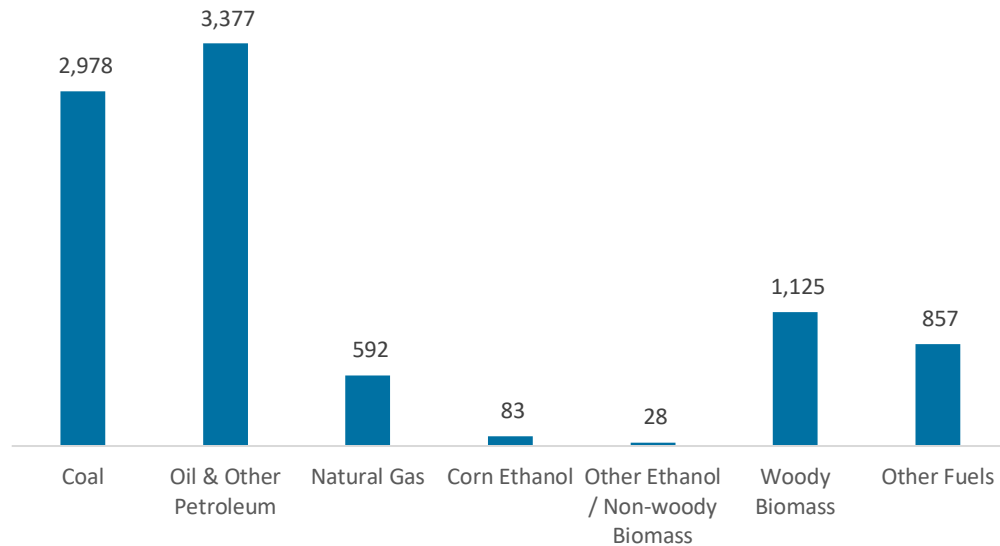
Figure AL-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

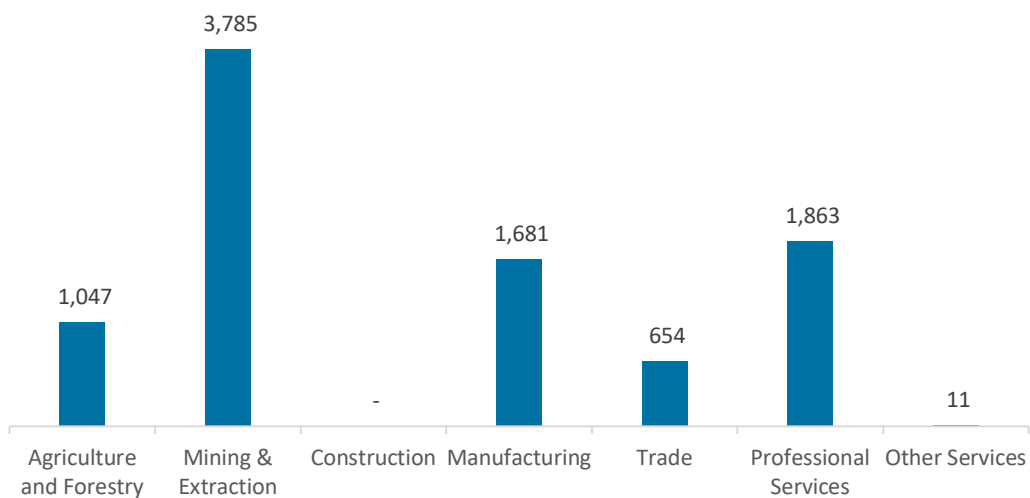
Fuels employs 9,042 workers in Alabama, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 21.3 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure AL-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 41.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Alabama.

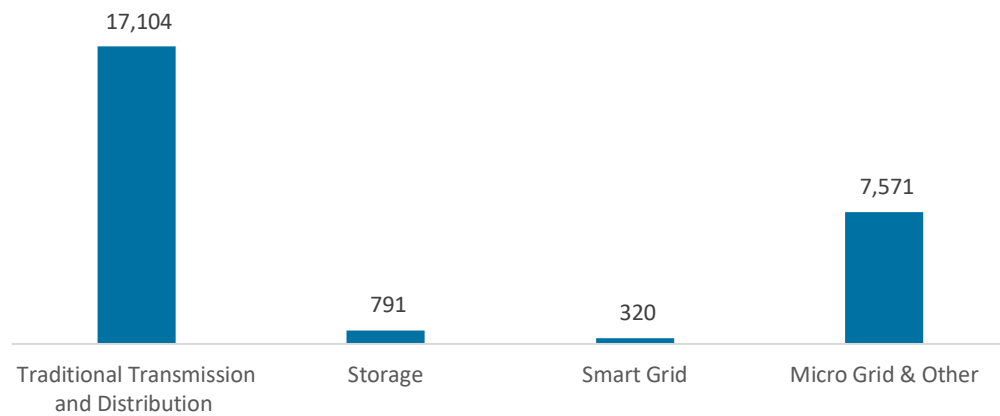
Figure AL-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

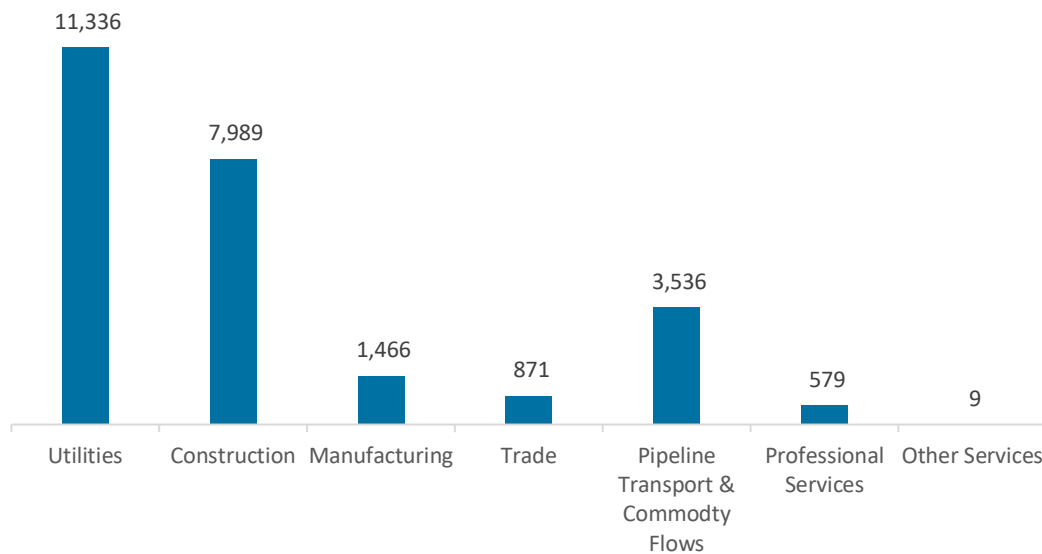
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 25,786 workers in Alabama, 2.0 percent of the national total, down 15.6 percent or 4,760 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Alabama, with 44.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

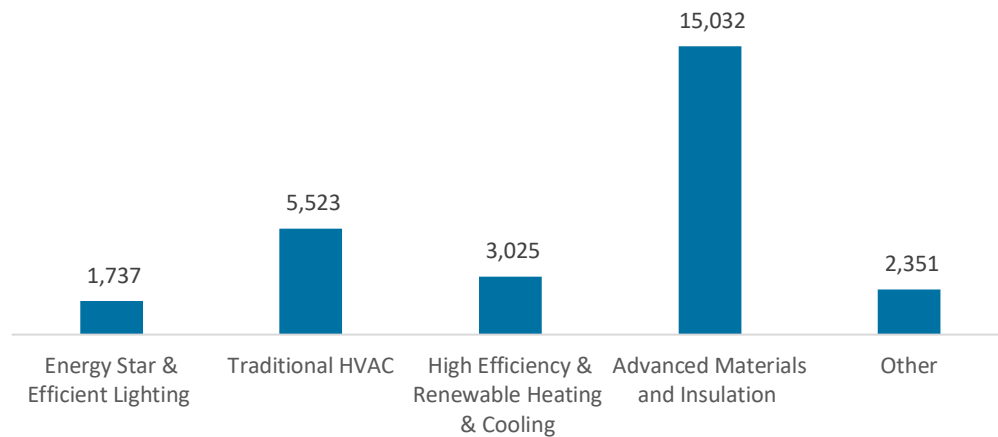
Figure AL-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

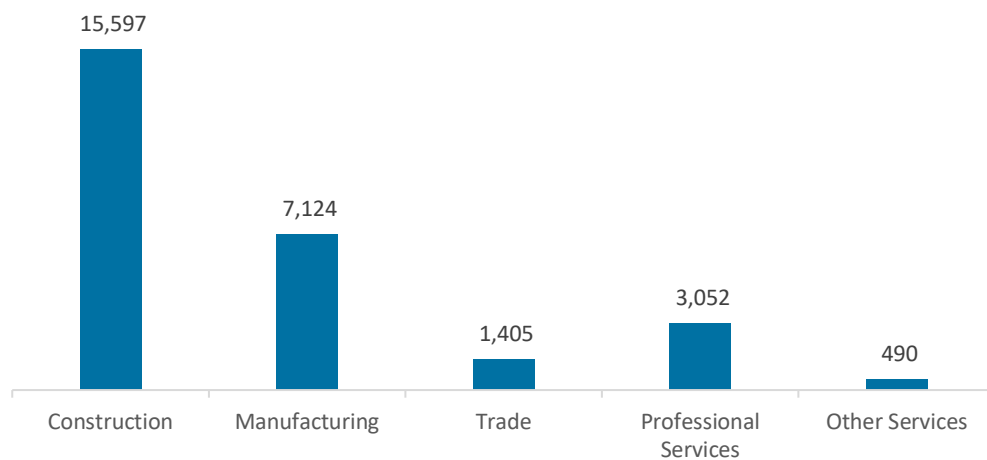
The 27,668 Energy Efficiency jobs in Alabama represent 1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 3,877 jobs (-12.3 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

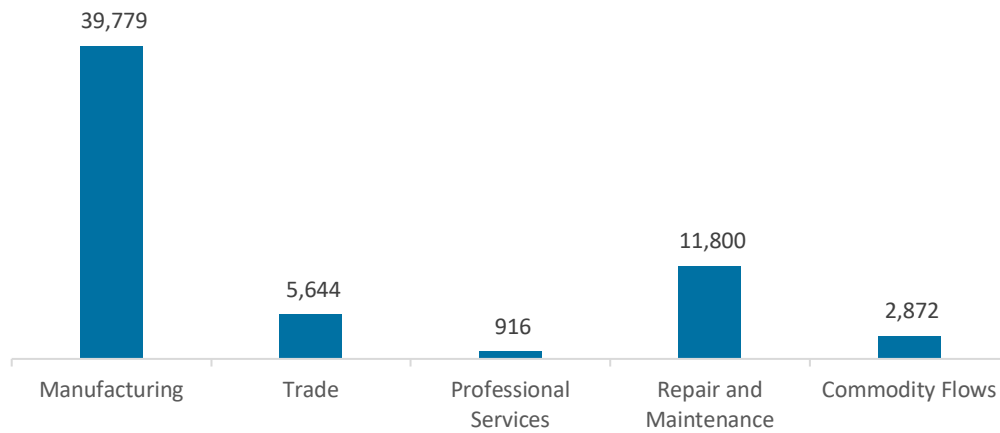
Figure AL-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 61,010 jobs in Alabama, down 4,451 jobs over the past year (-6.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure AL-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Alabama are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (5.4 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,208 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.4 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,528 jobs (2.5 percent) 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	8.2	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.5	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.4	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.5	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Alabama reported 84.6 overall hiring difficulty.

Table AL-2
Hiring Difficulty.

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did not hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	43.4	41.1	3.5	12.0	84.6

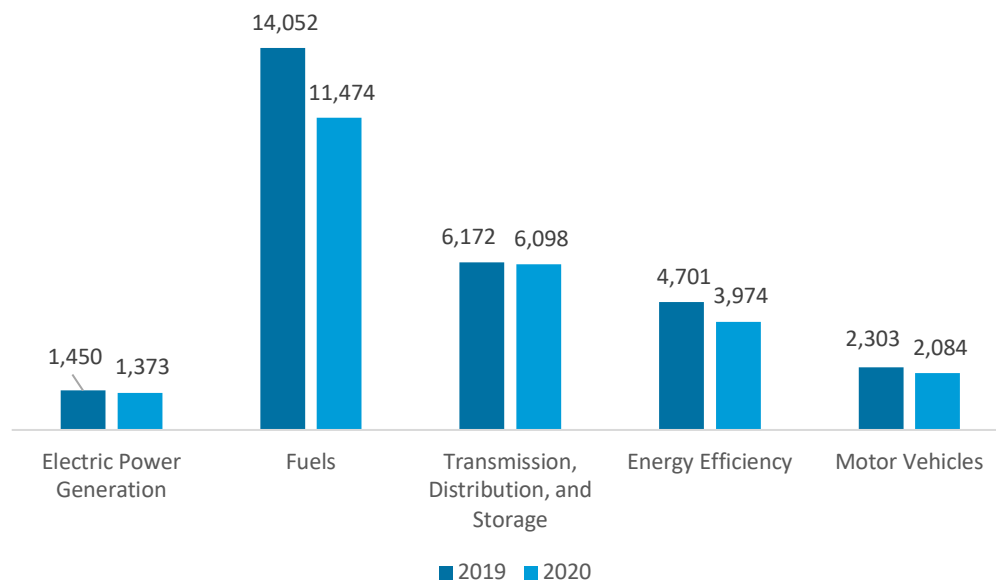
Alaska

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Alaska has a high concentration of energy employment, with 18,945 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 1,373 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,474 are in Fuels, and 6,098 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Alaska is 8.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Alaska has an additional 3,974 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 2,084 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Alaska is \$28.87, which is 51 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure AK-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



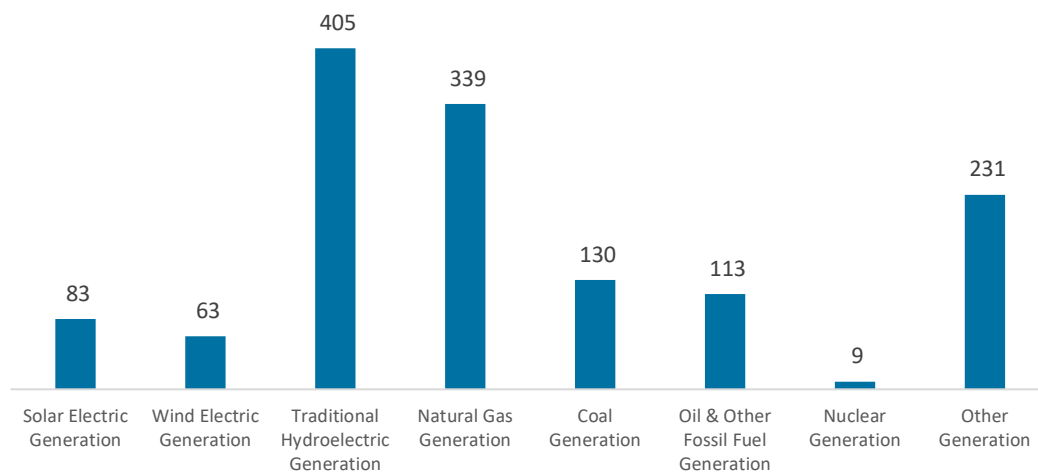
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 12.6 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 2,729 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 727 jobs (-15.5 percent) and motor vehicles lost 219 jobs (-9.5 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

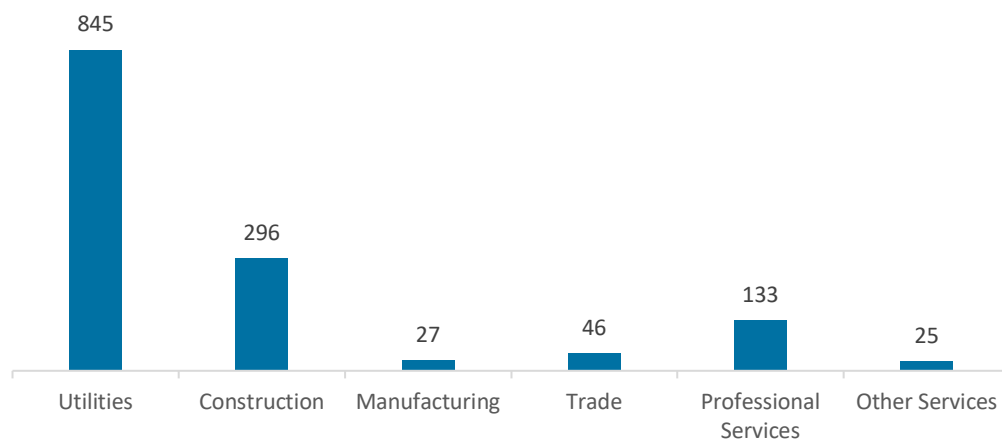
Electric Power Generation employs 1,373 workers in Alaska, 0.2 percent of the national total and losing 77 jobs over the past year (-5.3 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 582 jobs (down 8.4 percent, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 405 jobs (down 7.8 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 61.6 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 21.5 percent.

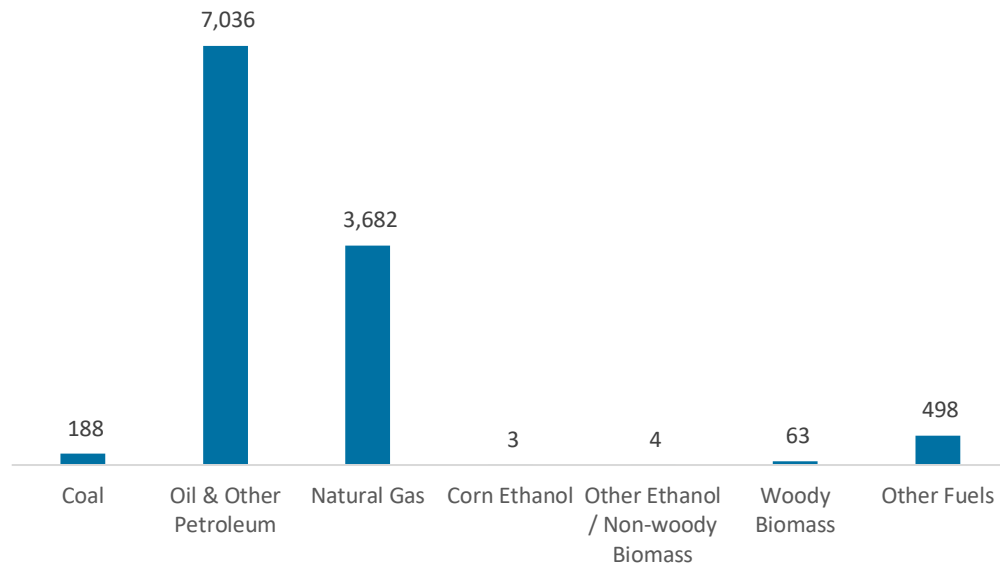
Figure AK-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

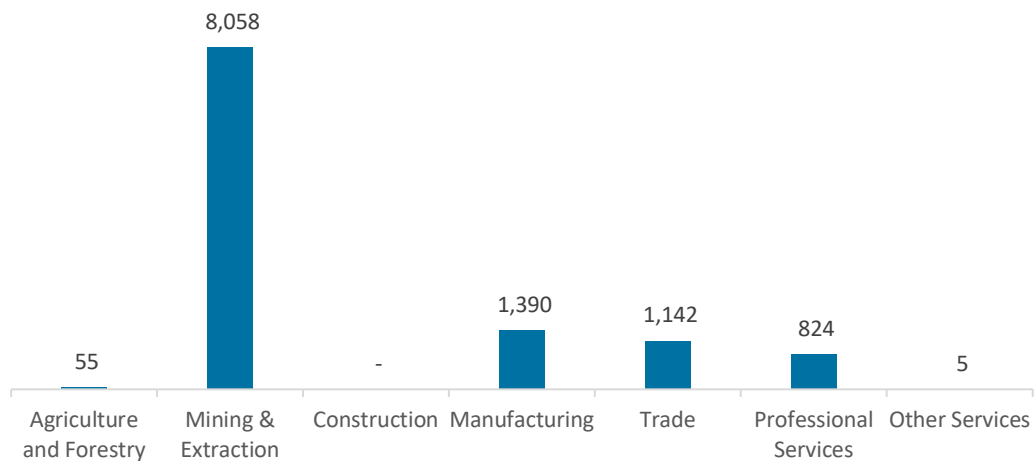
Fuels employs 11,474 workers in Alaska, 1.2 percent of the national total, down 18.3 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure AK-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 70.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Alaska.

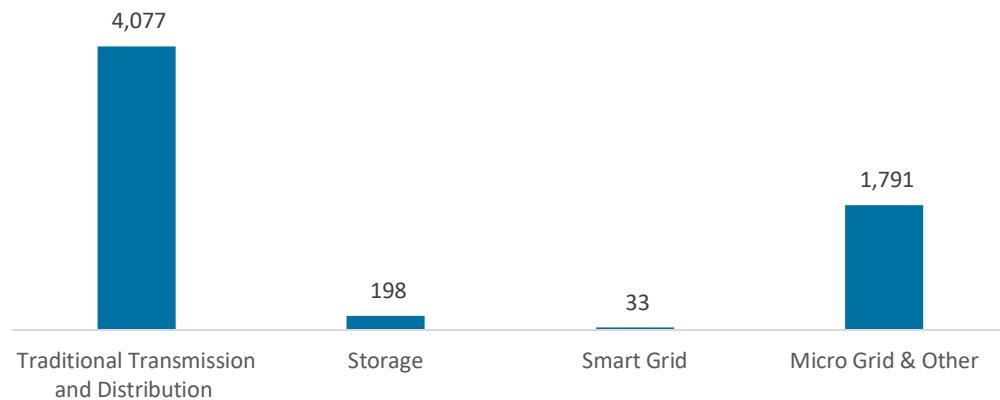
Figure AK-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

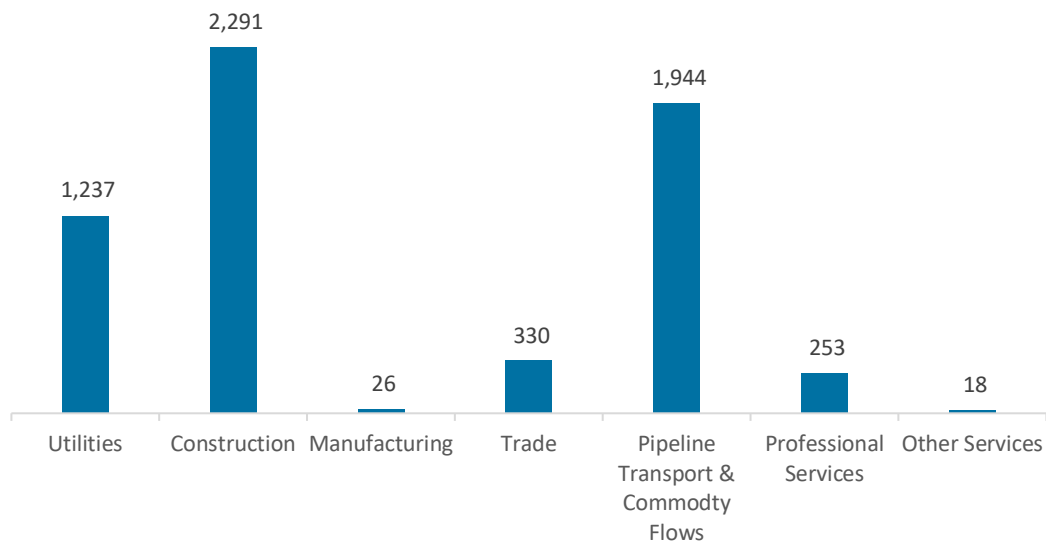
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 6,098 workers in Alaska, 0.5 percent of the national total, down 1.2 percent or 73 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Alaska, with 37.6 percent of such jobs statewide.

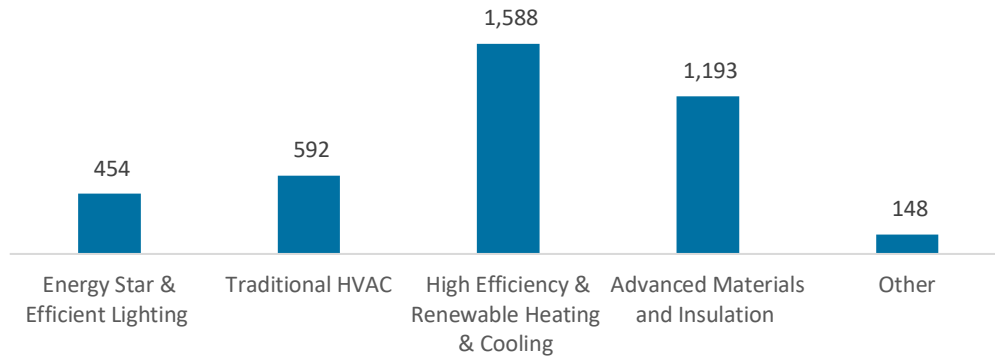
Figure AK-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

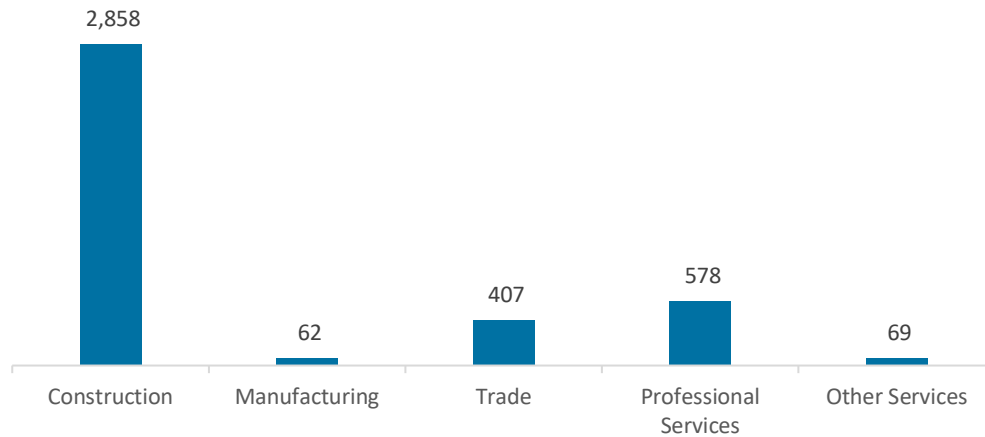
The 3,974 Energy Efficiency jobs in Alaska represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 727 jobs (-15.5 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

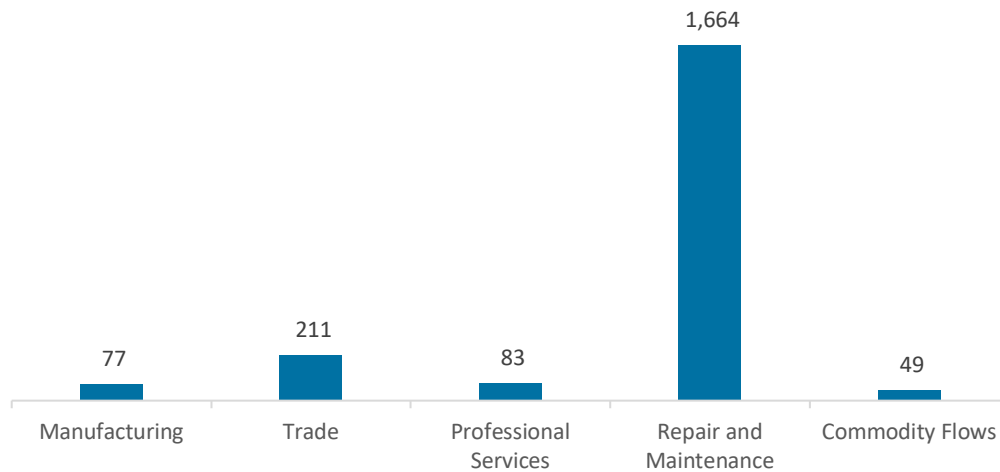
Figure AK-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 2,084 jobs in Alaska, down 219 jobs over the past year (-9.5 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure AK-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Alaska are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.0 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 229 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.8 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 38 jobs (1.8 percent) 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	13.7	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.9	4.2
Energy Efficiency	5.8	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	1.8	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Alaska reported 87.1 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	40.3	46.8	2.1	10.8	87.1

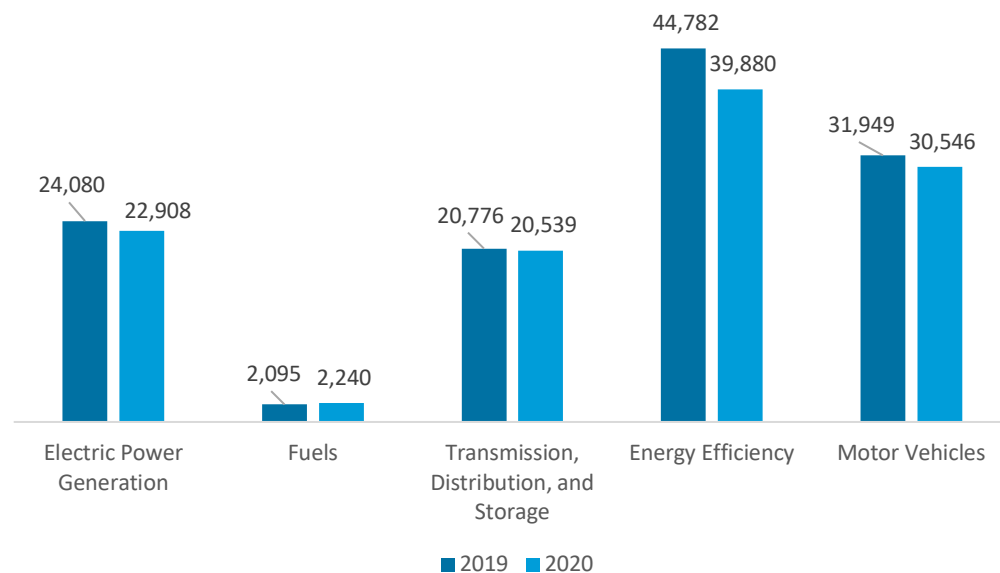
Arizona

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Arizona has a low concentration of energy employment, with 45,687 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 22,908 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,240 are in Fuels, and 20,539 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Arizona is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Arizona has an additional 39,880 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 30,546 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Arizona is \$24.14, which is 26 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure AZ-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



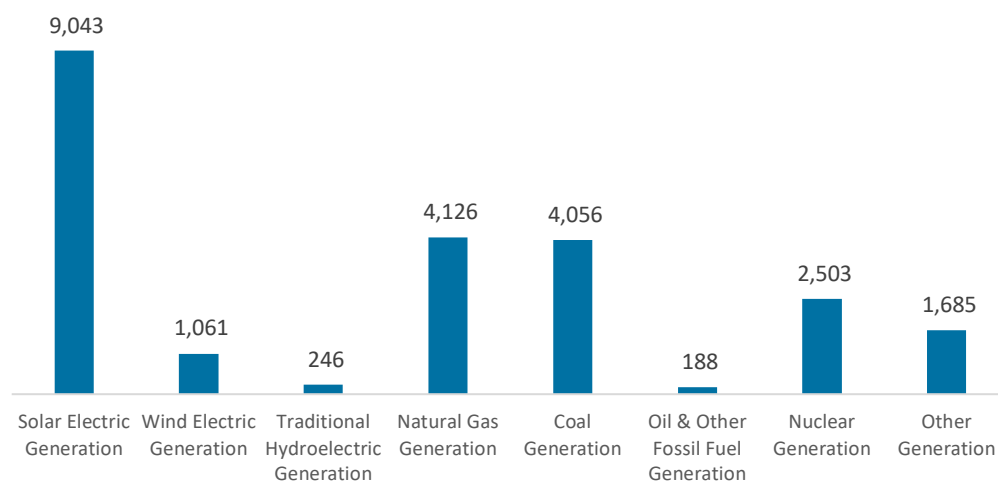
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 2.7 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 1,264 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 4,902 jobs (-10.9 percent) and motor vehicles lost 1,403 jobs (-4.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

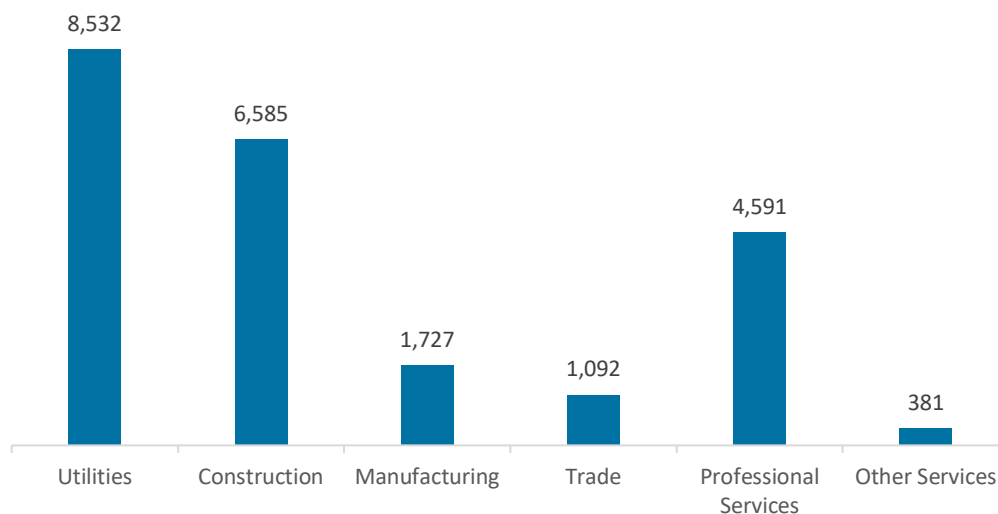
Electric Power Generation employs 22,908 workers in Arizona, 2.7 percent of the national total and losing 1,172 jobs over the past year (-4.9 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,043 jobs (down 7.5 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 8,370 jobs (down 10.3 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 37.2 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 28.7 percent.

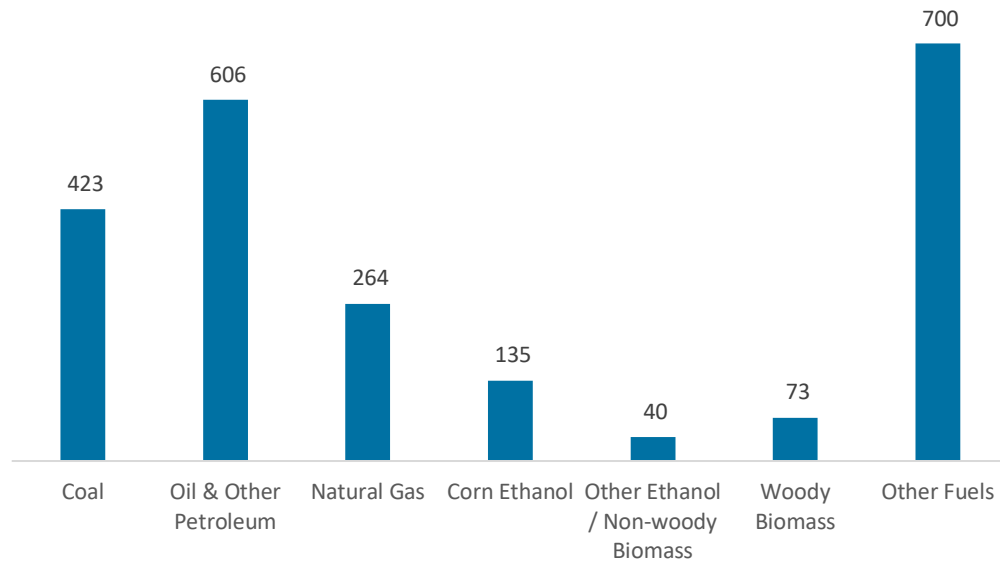
Figure AZ-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

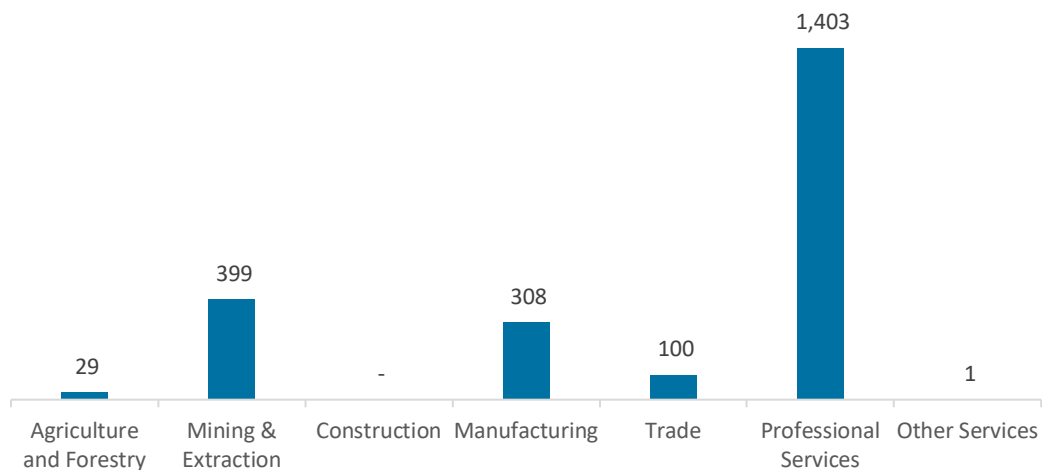
Fuels employs 2,240 workers in Arizona, 0.2 percent of the national total, up 6.9 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure AZ-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 62.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Arizona.

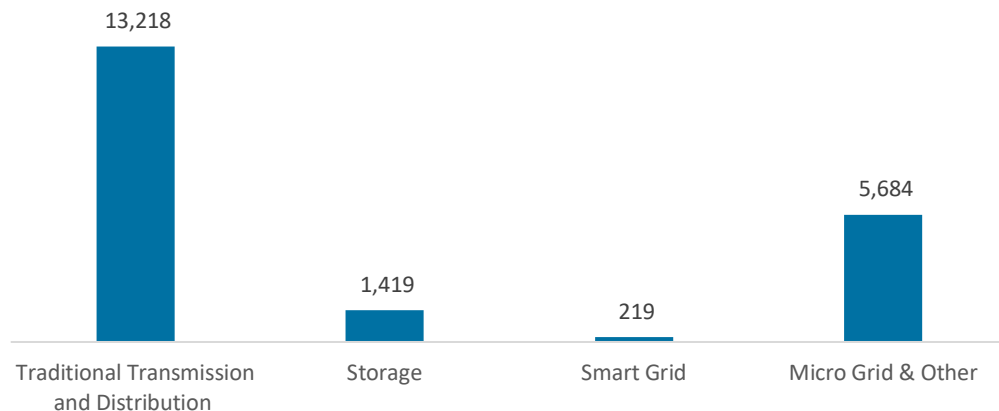
Figure AZ-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

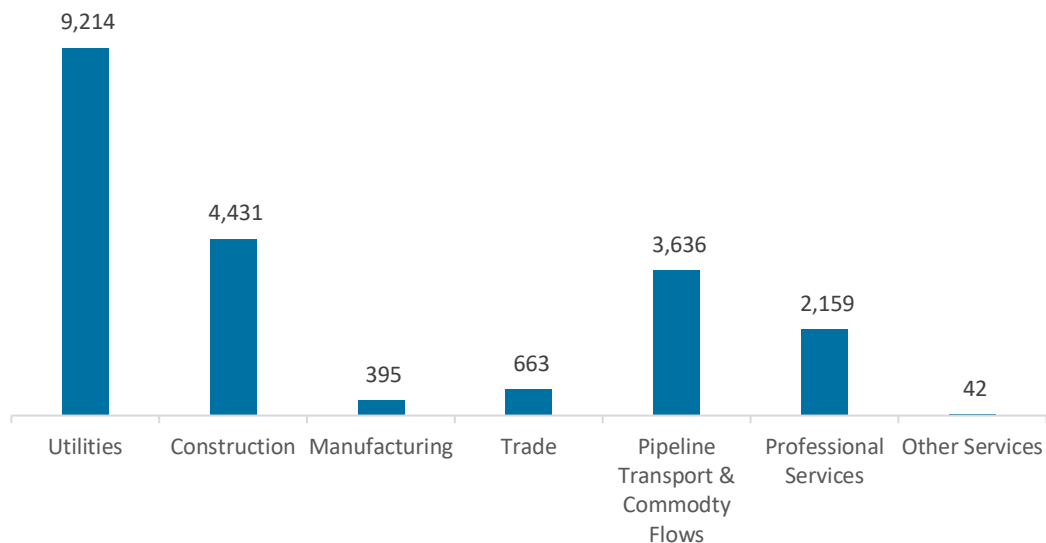
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 20,539 workers in Arizona, 1.6 percent of the national total, down 1.1 percent or 237 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Arizona, with 44.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

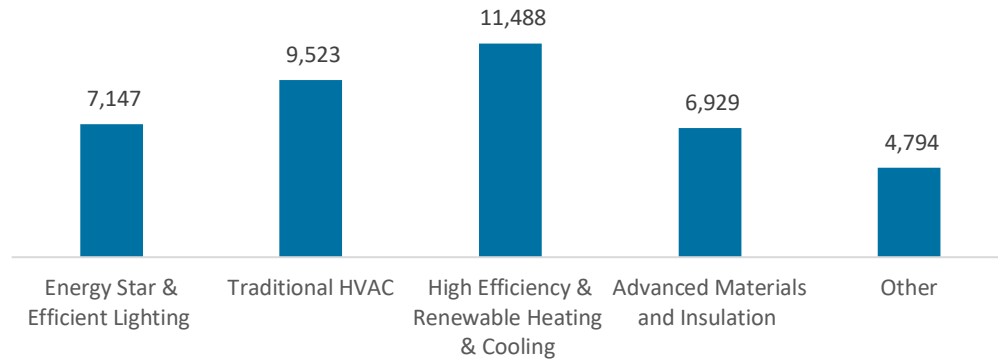
Figure AZ-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

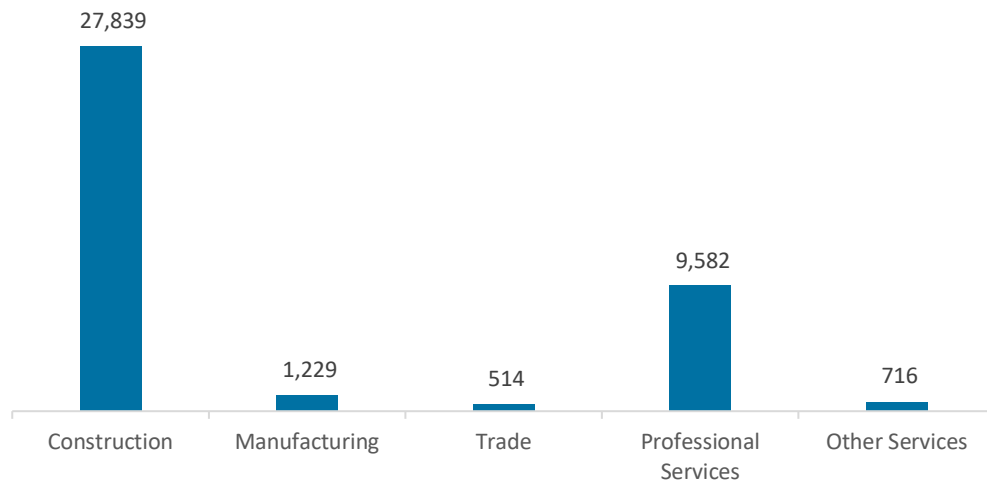
The 39,880 Energy Efficiency jobs in Arizona represent 1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 4,902 jobs (-10.9 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

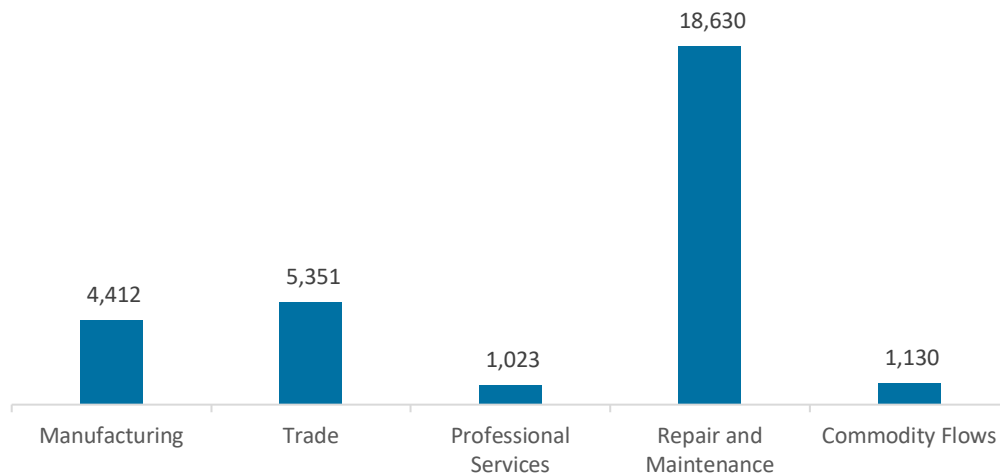
Figure AZ-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 30,546 jobs in Arizona, down 1,403 jobs over the past year (-4.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure AZ-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Arizona are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.2 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,674 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.2 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 584 jobs (1.9 percent) over the next year.

Table AZ-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	11.4	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.2	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.2	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	1.9	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Arizona reported 77.0 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	45.3	31.7	9.2	13.7	77.0

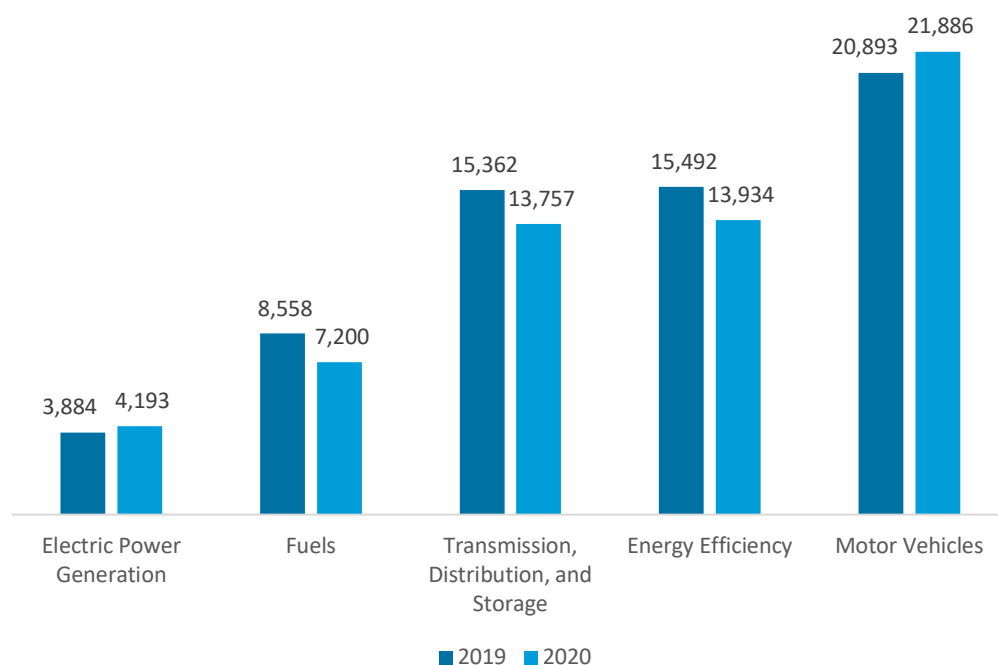
Arkansas

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Arkansas has an average concentration of energy employment, with 25,149 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 4,193 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,200 are in Fuels, and 13,757 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Arkansas is 2.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Arkansas has an additional 13,934 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 21,886 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Arkansas is \$21.03, which is 10 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure AR-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



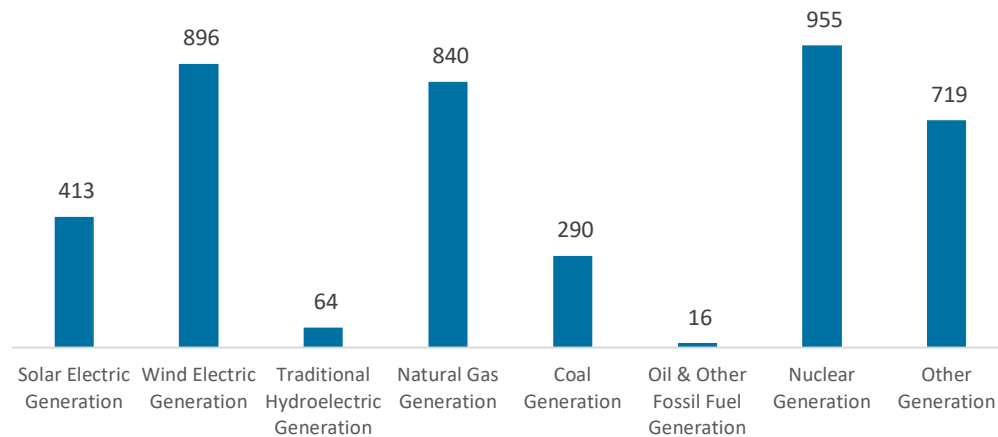
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 9.6 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 2,656 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 1,558 jobs (-10.1 percent) and motor vehicles added 994 jobs (4.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

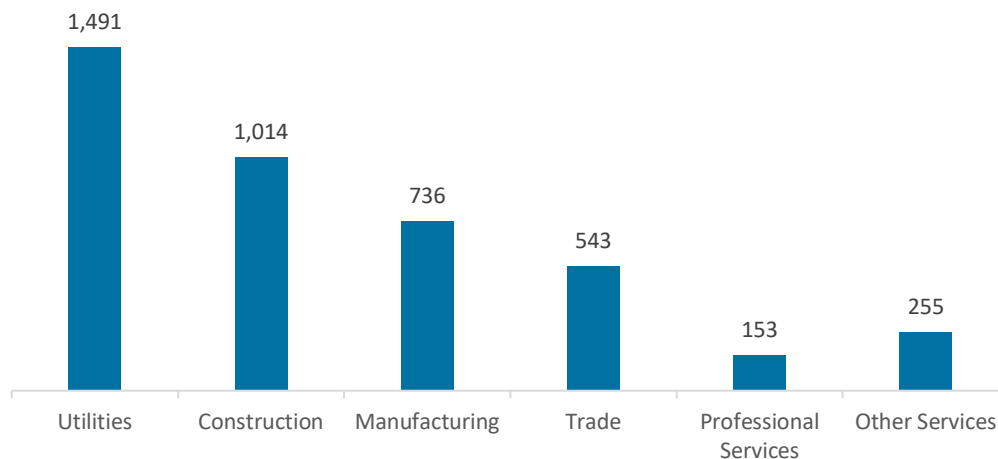
Electric Power Generation employs 4,193 workers in Arkansas, 0.5 percent of the national total and adding 308 jobs over the past year (7.9 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,146 jobs (up 13.8 percent, followed by wind at 896 jobs (up 0.9 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 35.6 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 24.2 percent.

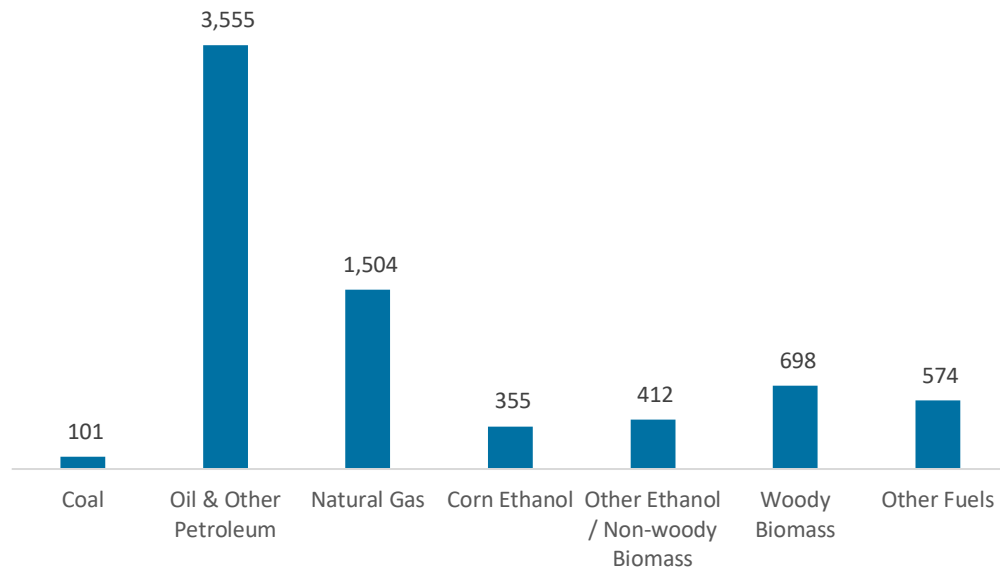
Figure AR-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

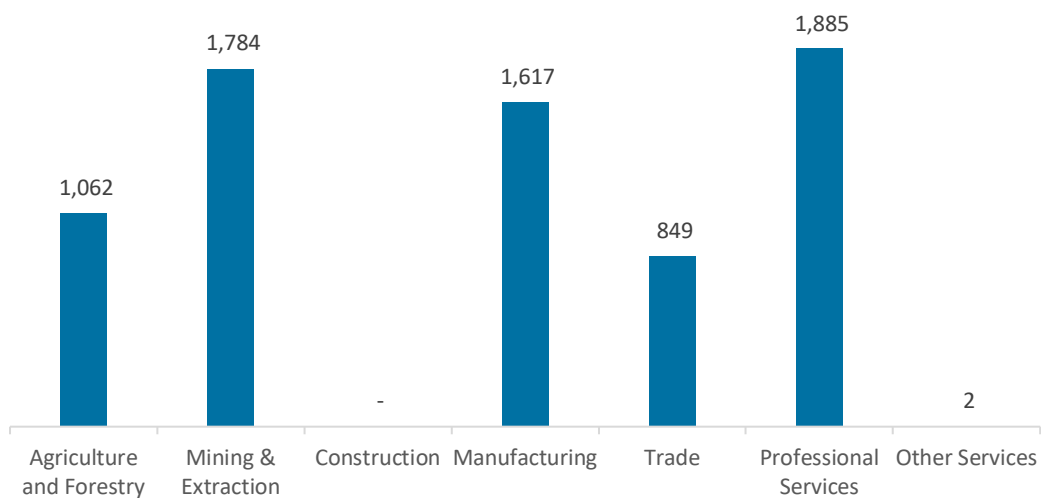
Fuels employs 7,200 workers in Arkansas, 0.8 percent of the national total, down 15.9 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure AR-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 26.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Arkansas.

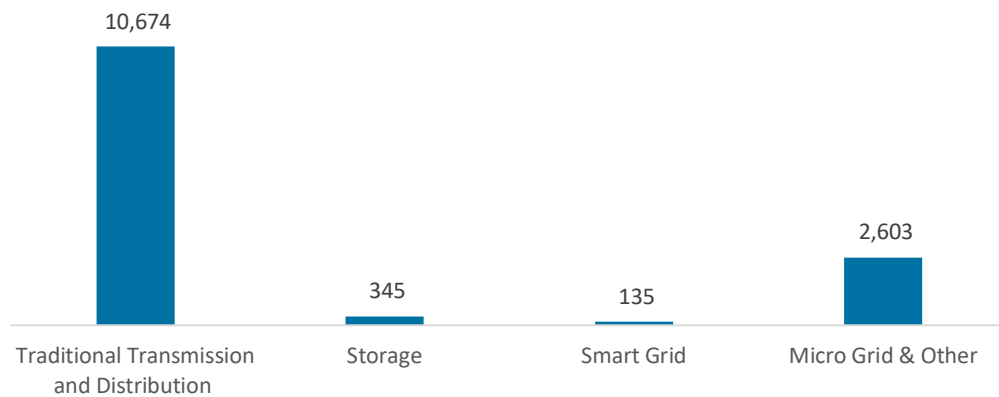
Figure AR-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

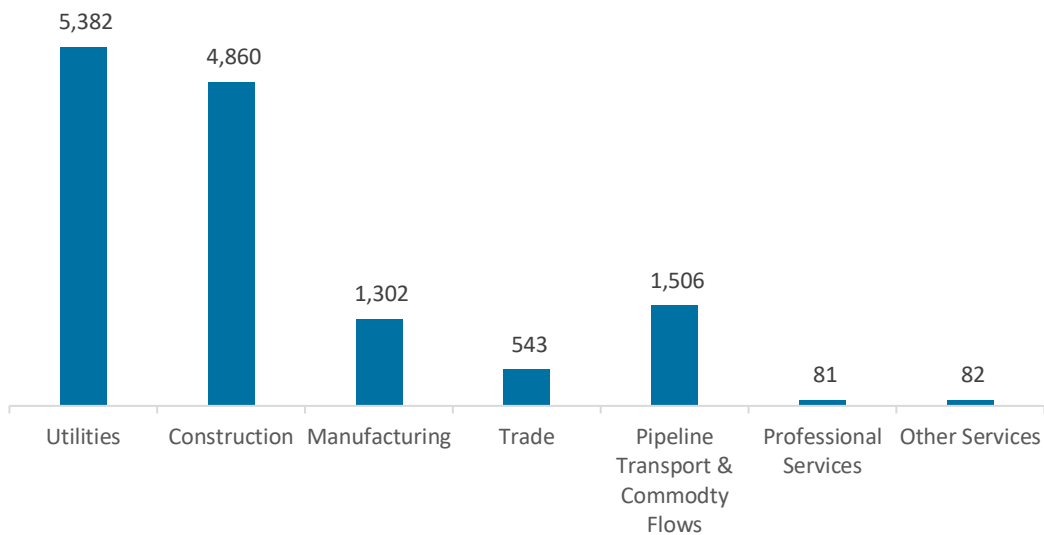
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 13,757 workers in Arkansas, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 10.5 percent or 1,606 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Arkansas, with 39.1 percent of such jobs statewide.

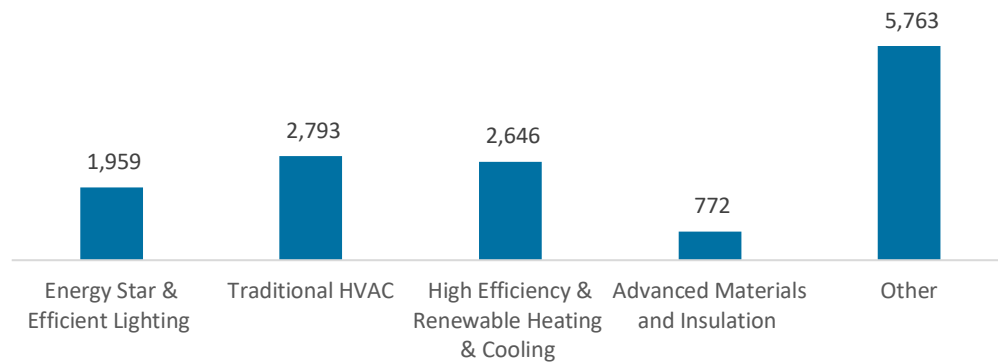
Figure AR-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

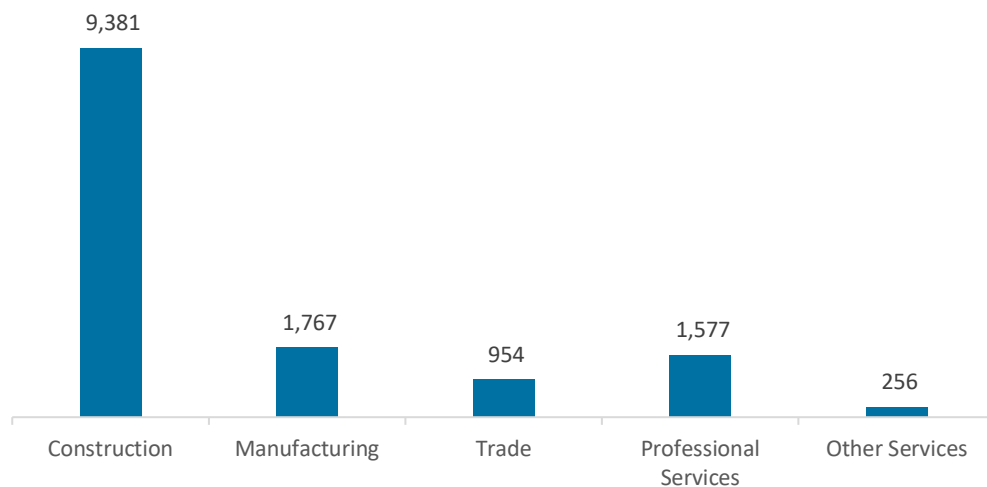
The 13,934 Energy Efficiency jobs in Arkansas represent 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 1,558 jobs (-10.1 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

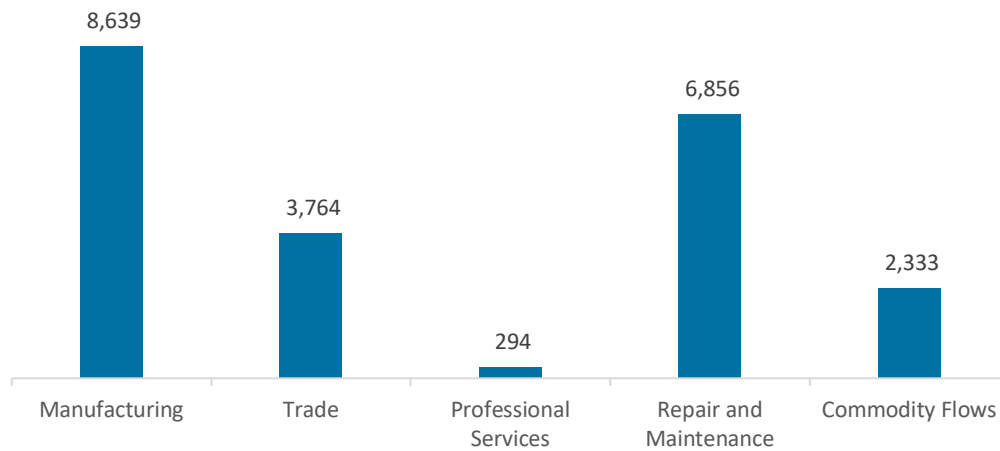
Figure AR-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 21,886 jobs in Arkansas, up 994 jobs over the past year (4.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure AR-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Arkansas are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.9 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 555 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.0 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,504 jobs (6.9 percent) 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	8.2	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.3	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.0	10.1
Fuels	8.9	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.9	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Arkansas reported 84.5 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	39.1	45.4	1.5	14.0	84.5

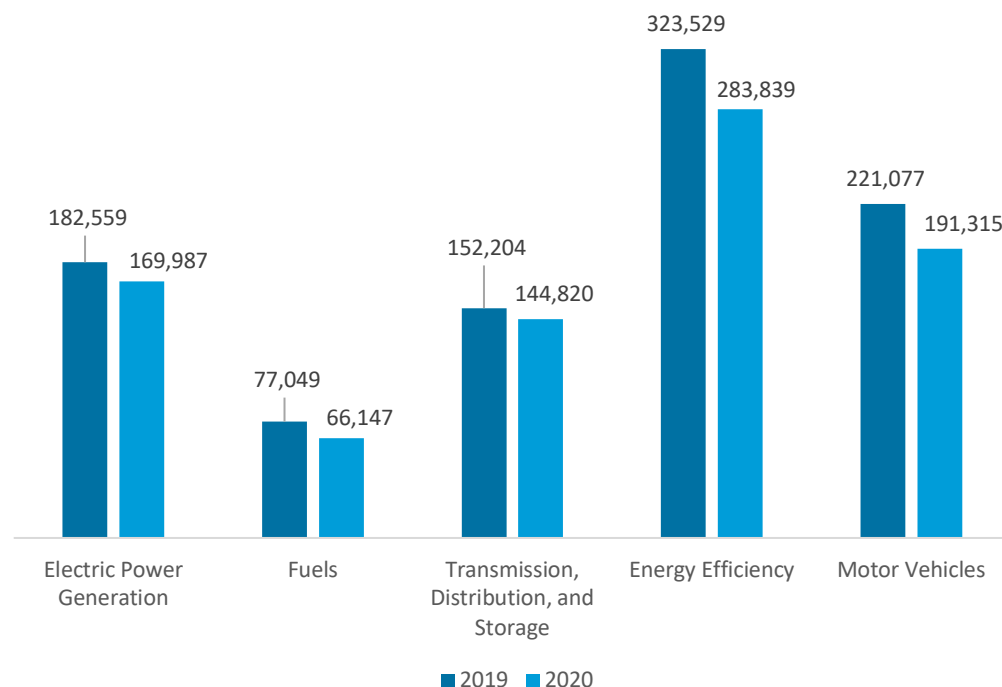
California

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

California has an average concentration of energy employment, with 380,955 Energy workers statewide (representing 12.3 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 169,987 are in Electric Power Generation, 66,147 are in Fuels, and 144,820 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in California is 2.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). California has an additional 283,839 jobs in Energy Efficiency (13.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 191,315 jobs in Motor Vehicles (8.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in California is \$28.91, which is 51 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure CA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



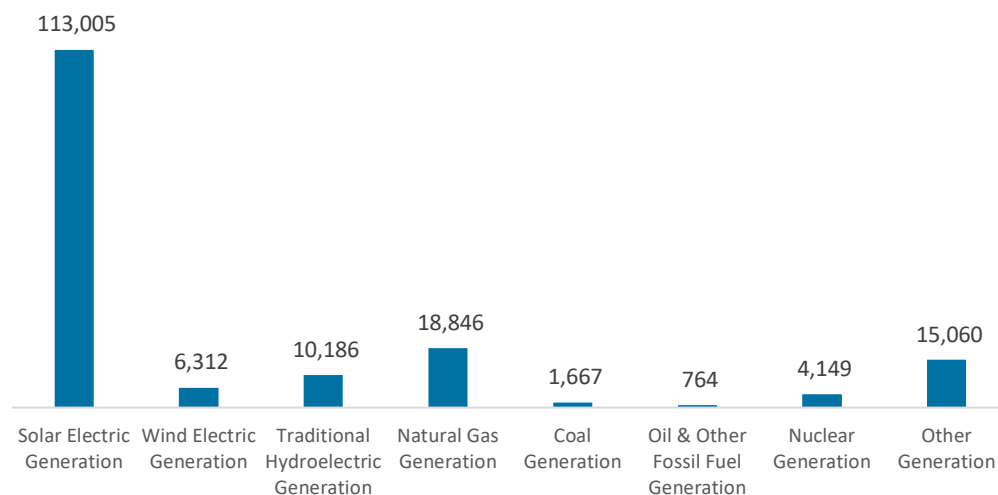
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 7.5 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 30,856 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 39,690 jobs (-12.3 percent) and motor vehicles lost 29,761 jobs (-13.5 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

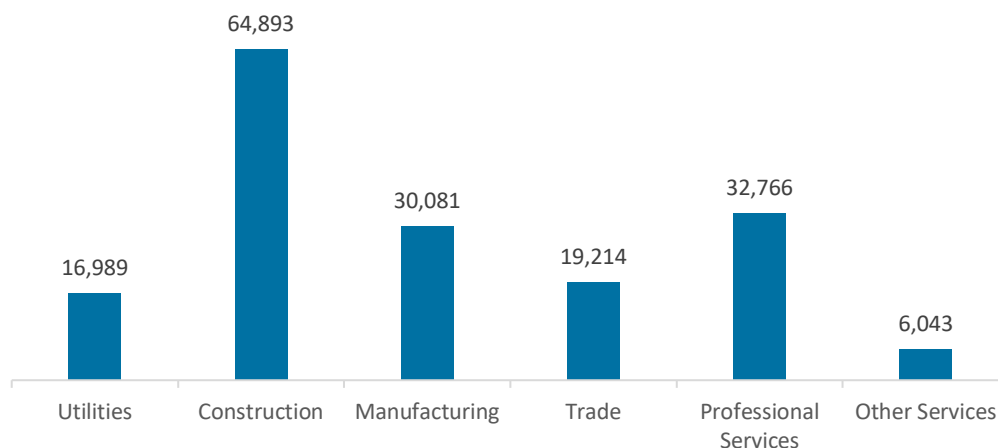
Electric Power Generation employs 169,987 workers in California, 20.4 percent of the national total and losing 12,572 jobs over the past year (-6.9 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 113,005 jobs (down 9.5 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 21,277 jobs (down 7.0 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 38.2 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 19.3 percent.

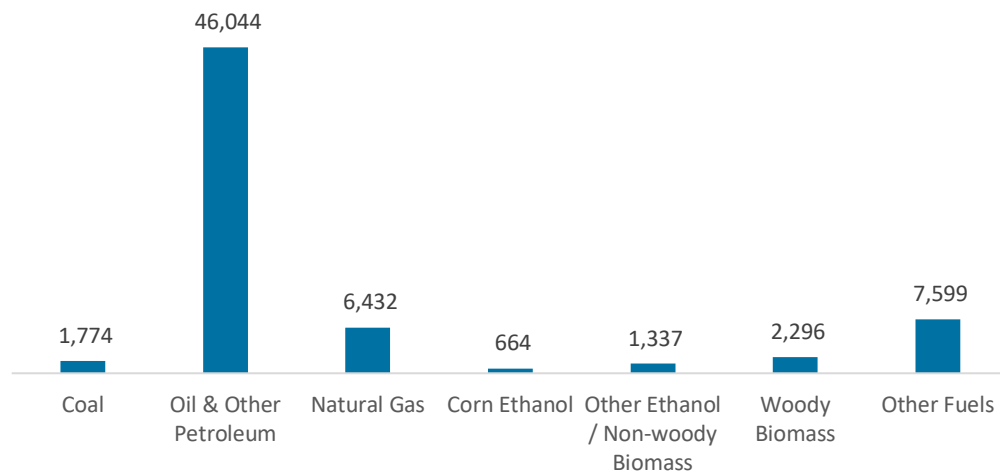
Figure CA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

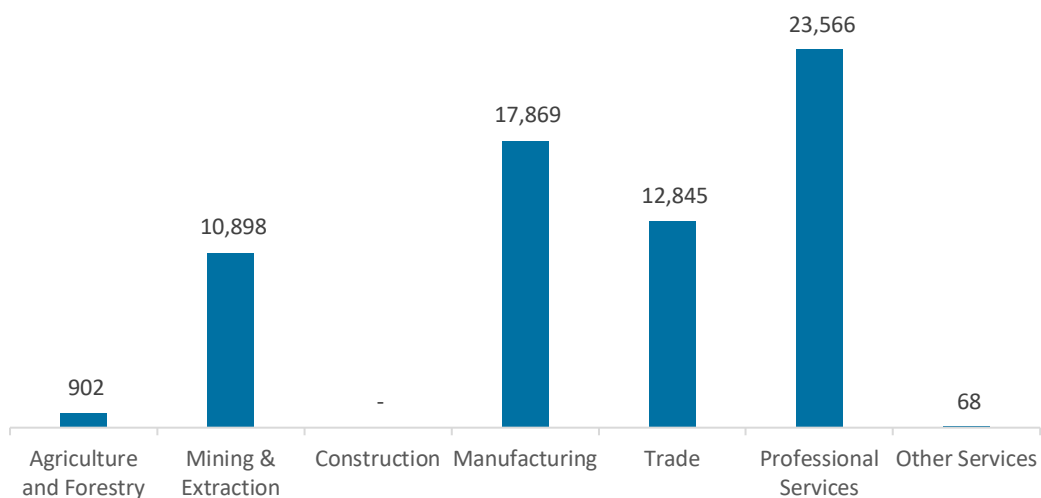
Fuels employs 66,147 workers in California, 7.1 percent of the national total, down 14.1 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure CA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 35.6 percent of Fuels jobs in California.

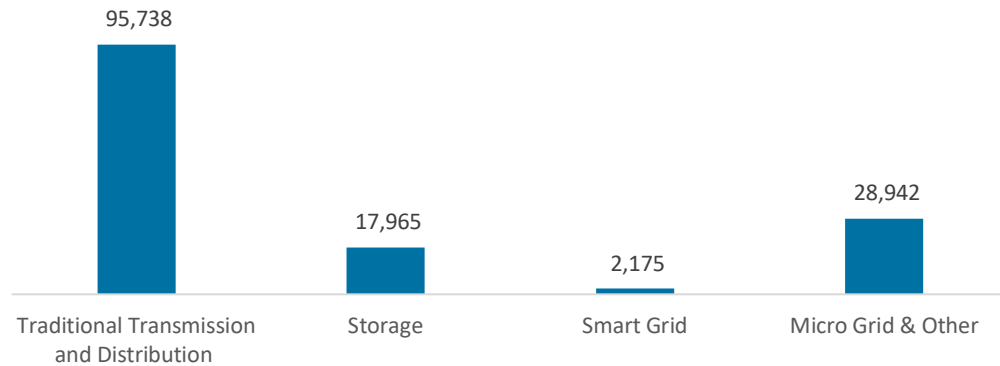
Figure CA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

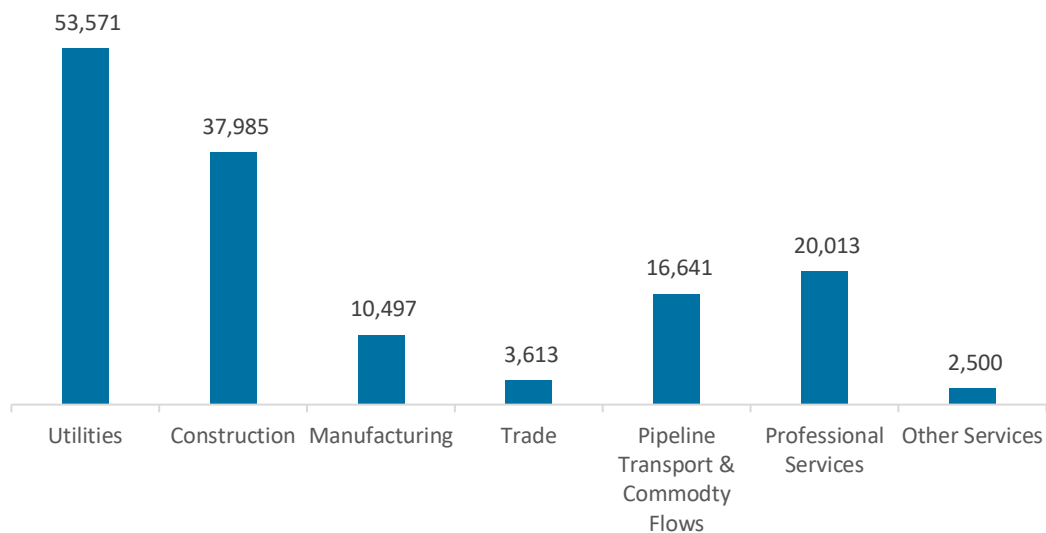
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 144,820 workers in California, 11.0 percent of the national total, down 4.9 percent or 7,383 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in California, with 37.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

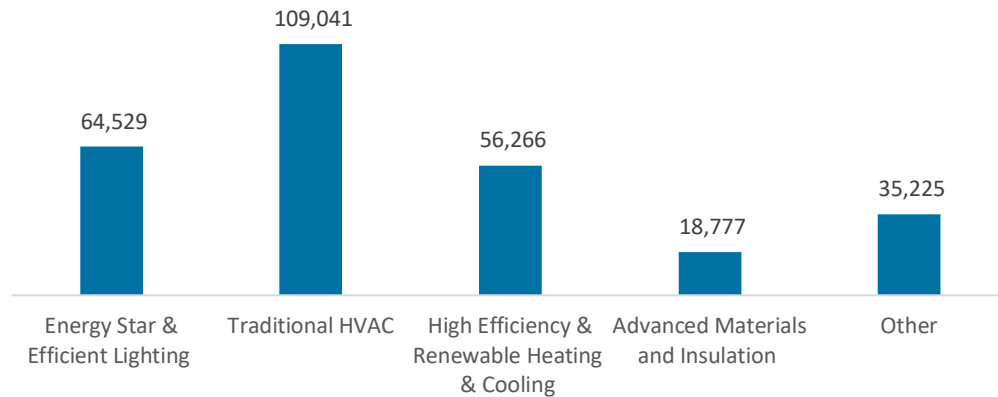
Figure CA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

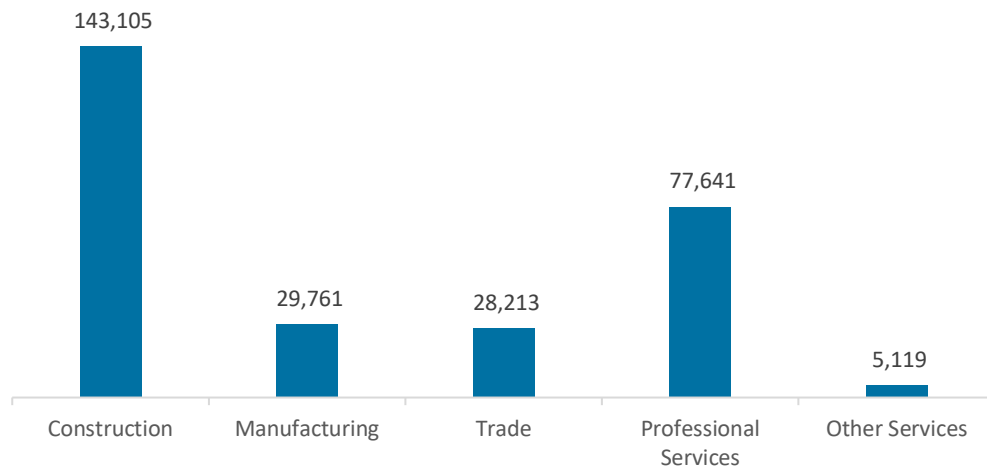
The 283,839 Energy Efficiency jobs in California represent 13.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 39,690 jobs (-12.3 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

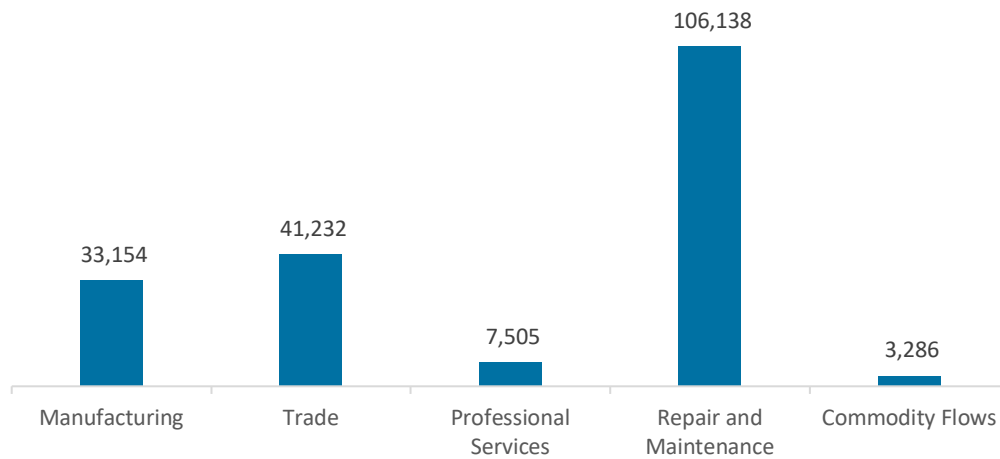
Figure CA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 191,315 jobs in California, down 29,761 jobs over the past year (-13.5 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure CA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in California are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.7 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 15,124 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.3 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 4,507 jobs (2.4 percent) 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	10.2	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.8	4.2
Energy Efficiency	5.3	10.1
Fuels	5.5	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.4	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in California reported 85.0 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	43.2	41.9	3.8	11.1	85.0

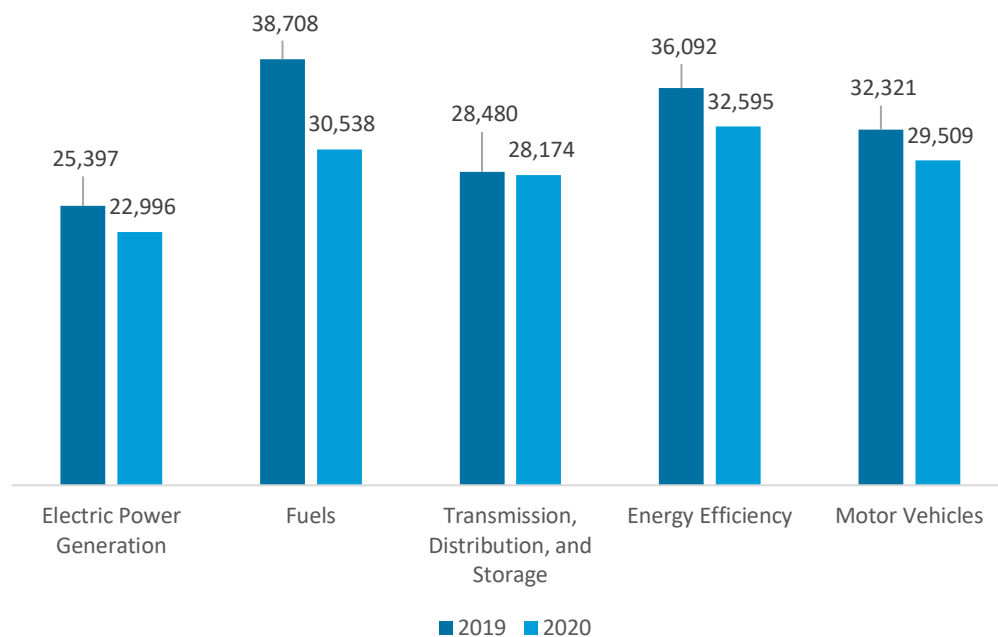
Colorado

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Colorado has a high concentration of energy employment, with 81,709 Energy workers statewide (representing 2.6 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 22,996 are in Electric Power Generation, 30,538 are in Fuels, and 28,174 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Colorado is 3.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Colorado has an additional 32,595 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 29,509 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Colorado is \$27.51, which is 44 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure CO-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



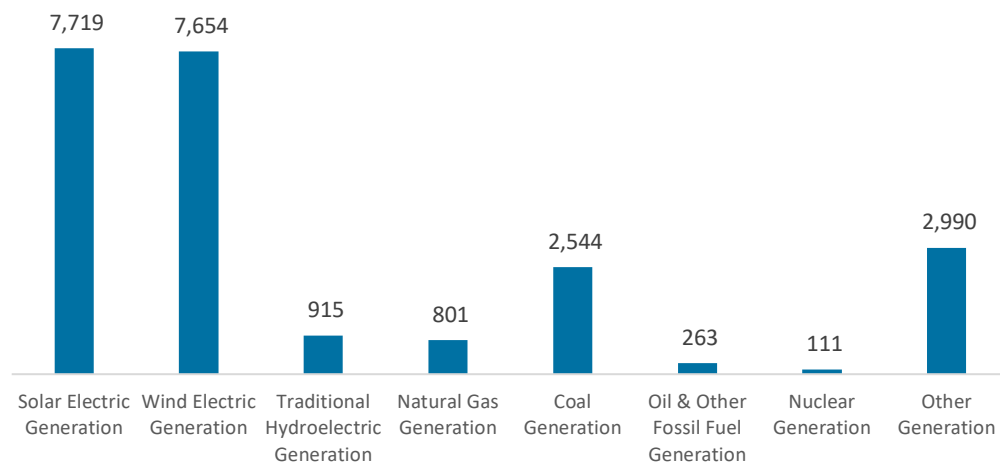
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 11.7 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 10,876 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 3,497 jobs (-9.7 percent) and motor vehicles lost 2,811 jobs (-8.7 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

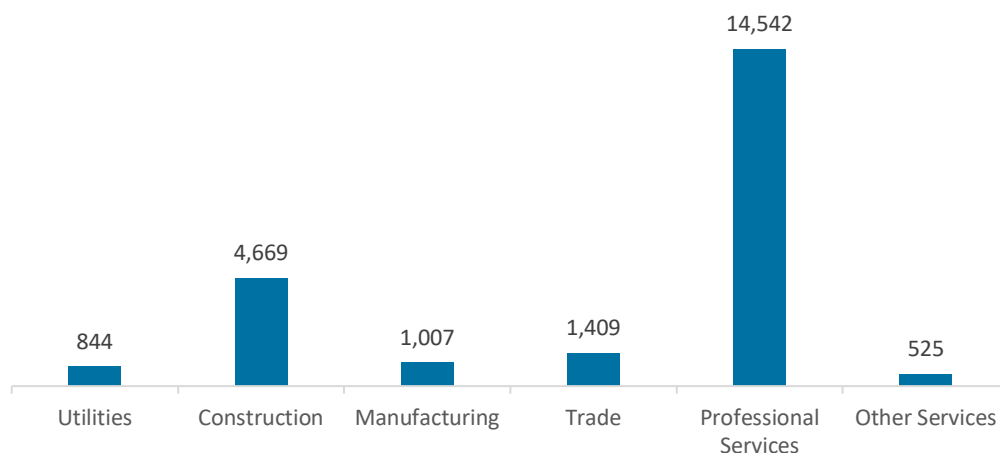
Electric Power Generation employs 22,996 workers in Colorado, 2.8 percent of the national total and losing 2,401 jobs over the past year (-9.5 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 7,719 jobs (down 7.6 percent, followed by wind at 7,654 jobs (up 1.9 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 63.2 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 20.3 percent.

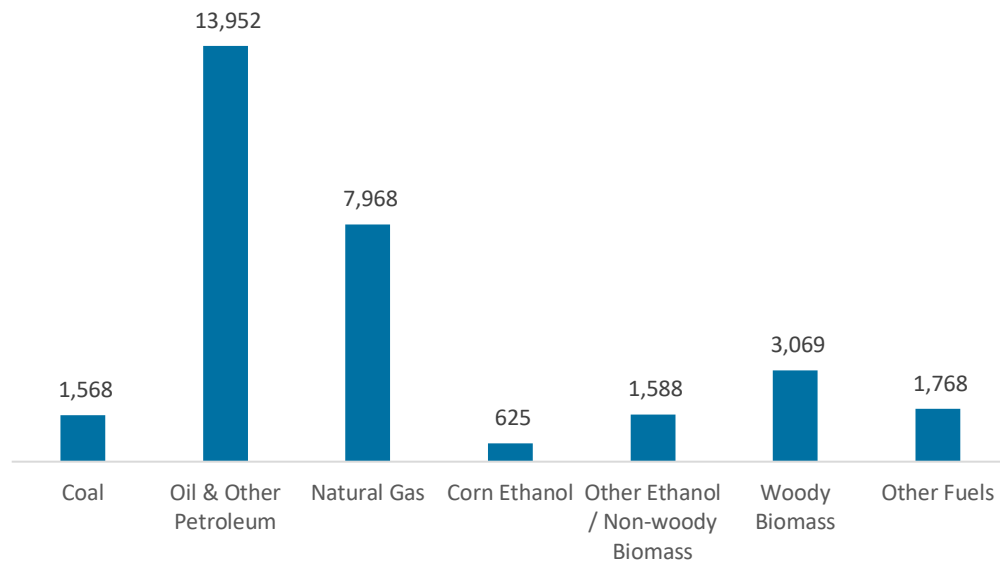
Figure CO-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

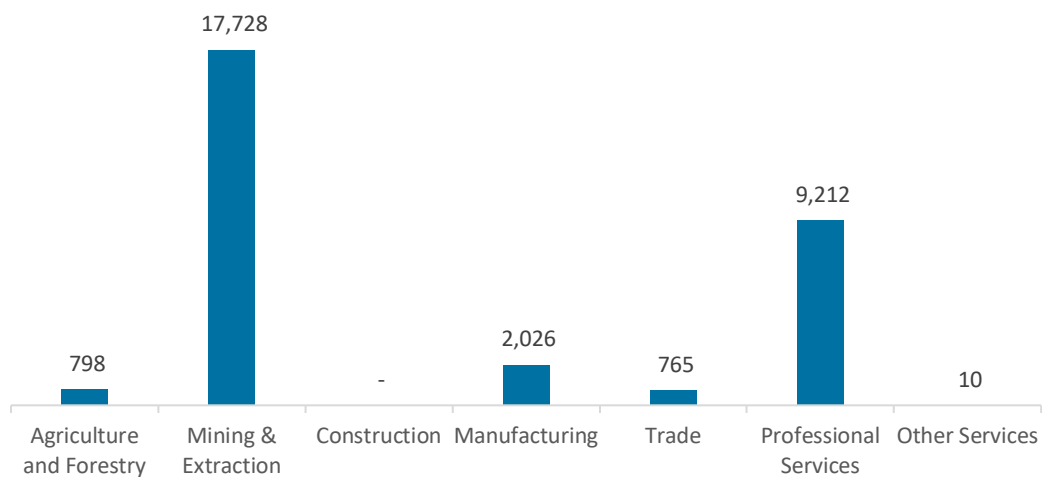
Fuels employs 30,538 workers in Colorado, 3.3 percent of the national total, down 21.1 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure CO-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 58.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Colorado.

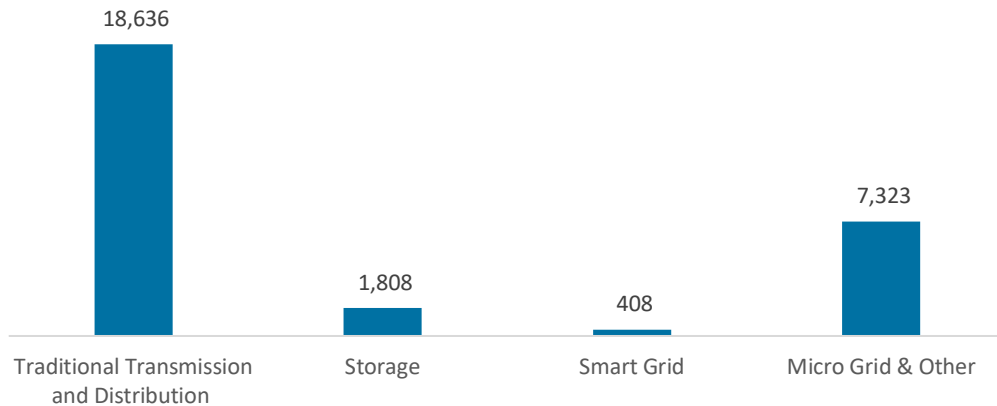
Figure CO-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

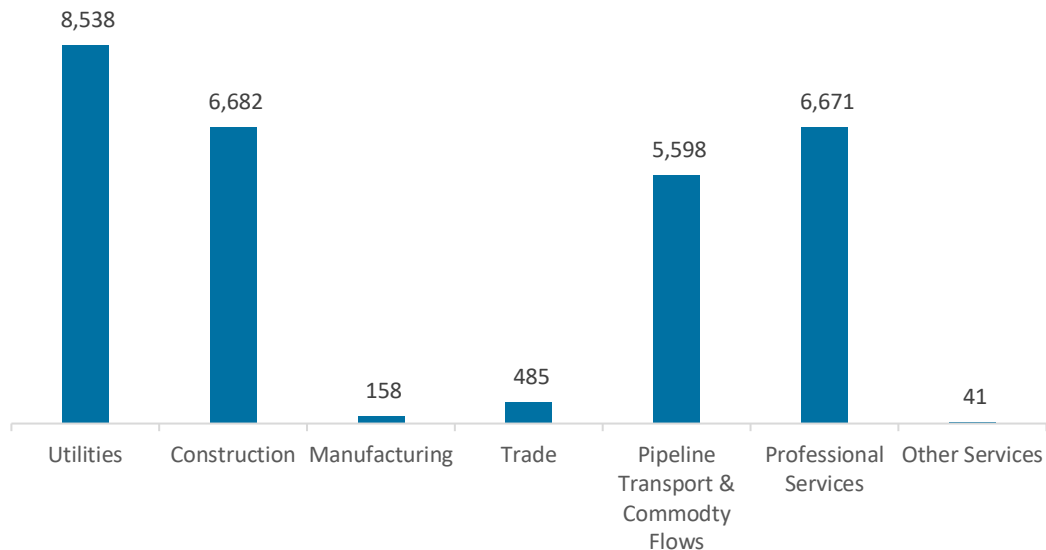
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 28,174 workers in Colorado, 2.1 percent of the national total, down 1.1 percent or 306 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Colorado, with 30.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

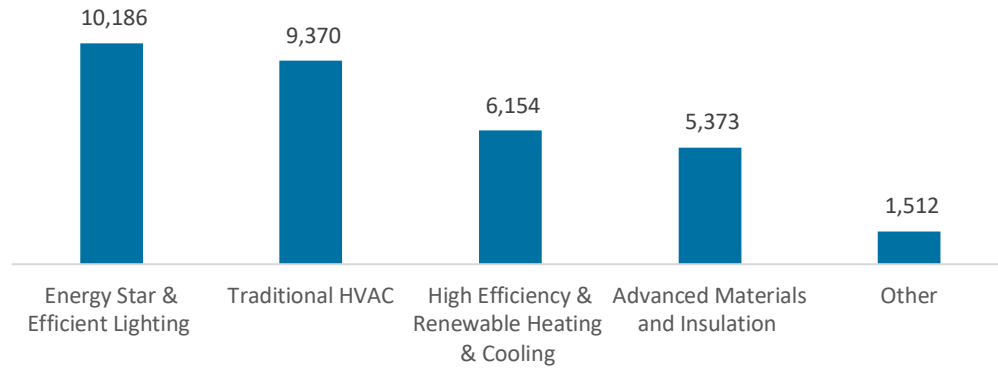
Figure CO-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

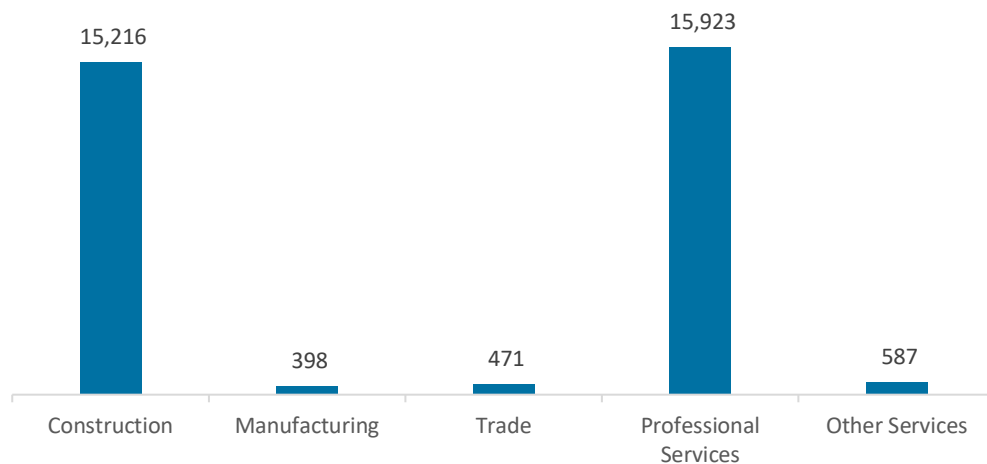
The 32,595 Energy Efficiency jobs in Colorado represent 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 3,497 jobs (-9.7 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



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

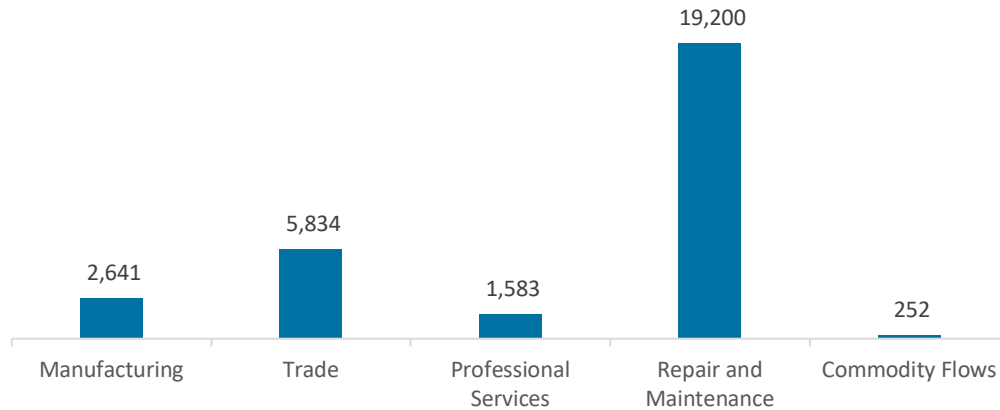
Figure CO-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 29,509 jobs in Colorado, down 2,811 jobs over the past year (-8.7 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure CO-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Colorado are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (5.7 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,286 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.9 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 3,260 jobs (11.0 percent) 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	3.0	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.0	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.9	10.1
Fuels	7.4	5.5
Motor Vehicles	11.0	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Colorado reported 85.3 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	39.7	45.6	1.5	13.2	85.3

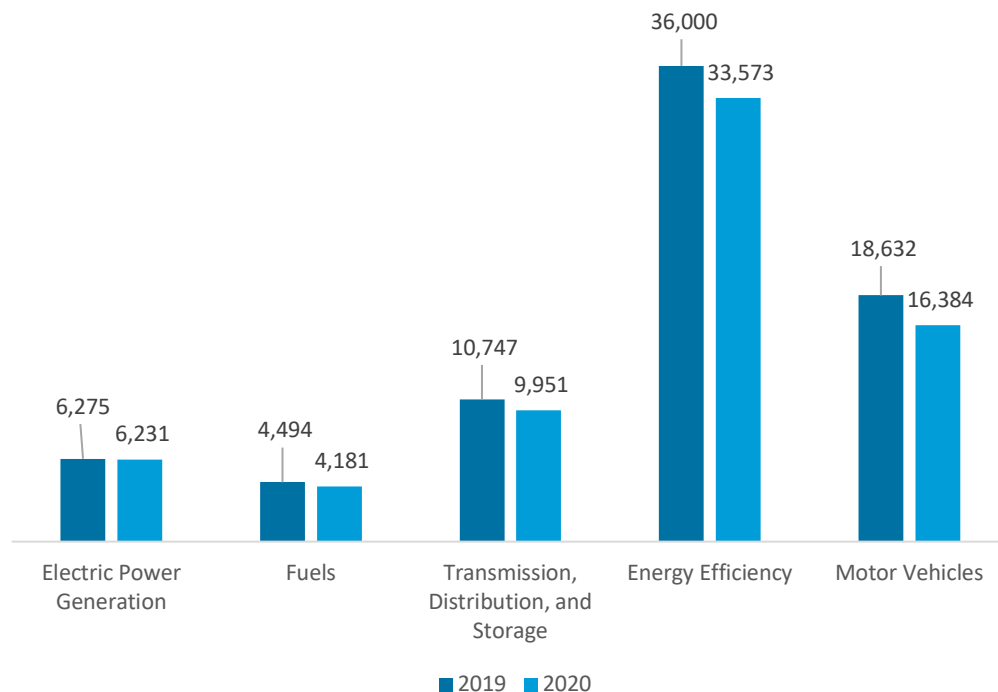
Connecticut

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Connecticut has a low concentration of energy employment, with 20,363 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 6,231 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,181 are in Fuels, and 9,951 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Connecticut is 1.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Connecticut has an additional 33,573 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 16,384 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Connecticut is \$29.36, which is 53 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure CT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



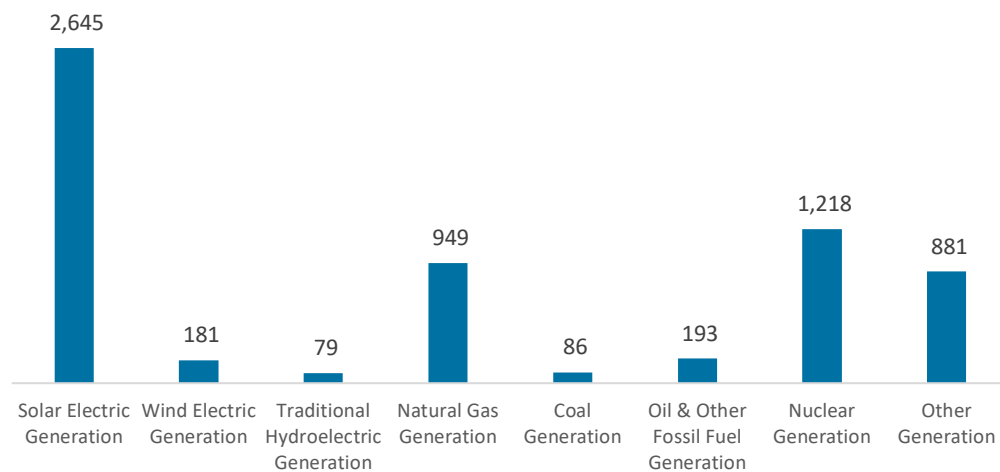
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 5.4 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 1,153 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 2,427 jobs (-6.7 percent) and motor vehicles lost 2,248 jobs (-12.1 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

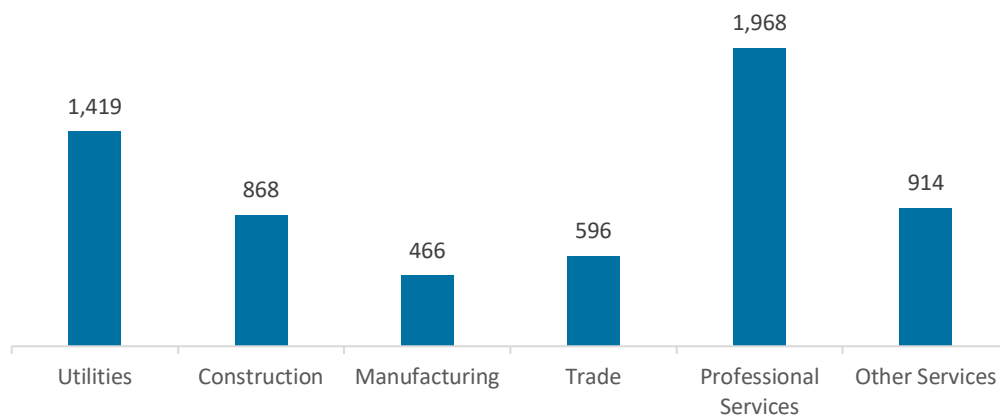
Electric Power Generation employs 6,231 workers in Connecticut, 0.7 percent of the national total and losing 44 jobs over the past year (-0.7 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,645 jobs (down 6.8 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,228 jobs (down 3.6 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 31.6 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 22.8 percent.

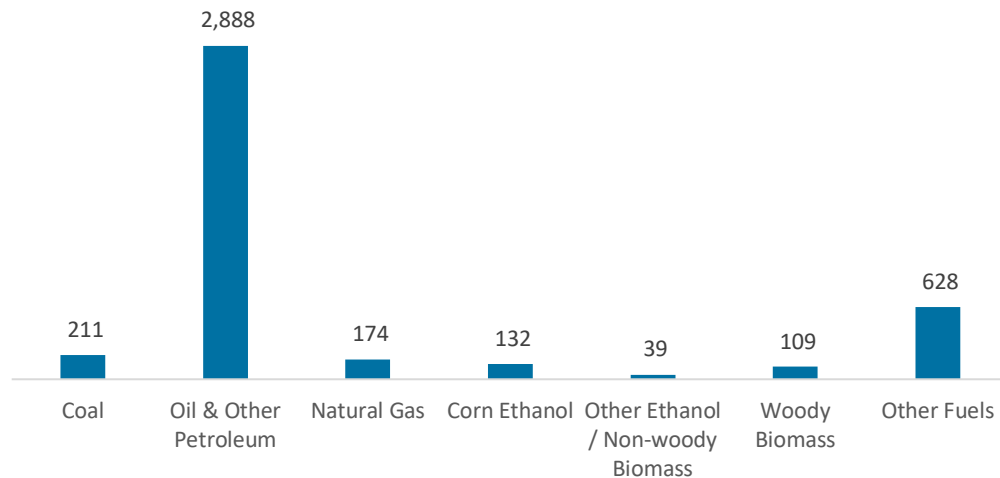
Figure CT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

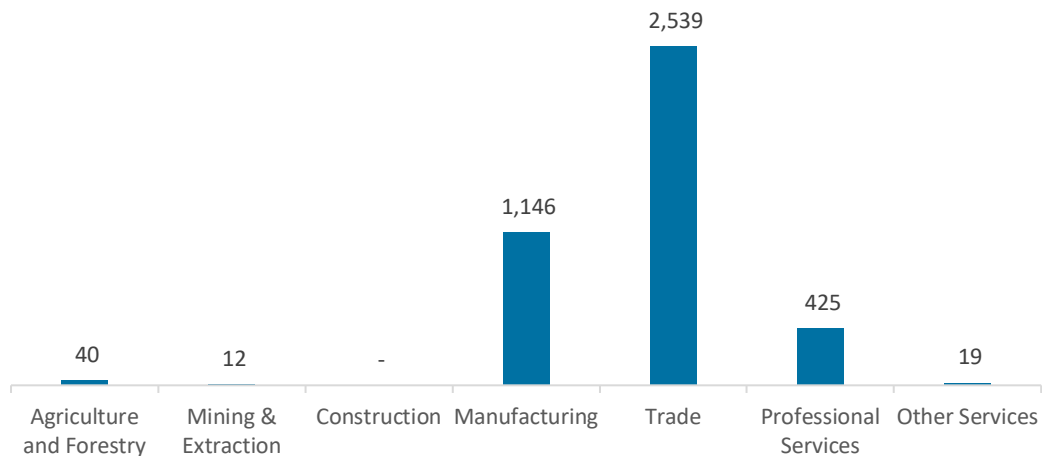
Fuels employs 4,181 workers in Connecticut, 0.4 percent of the national total, down 7.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure CT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 60.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Connecticut.

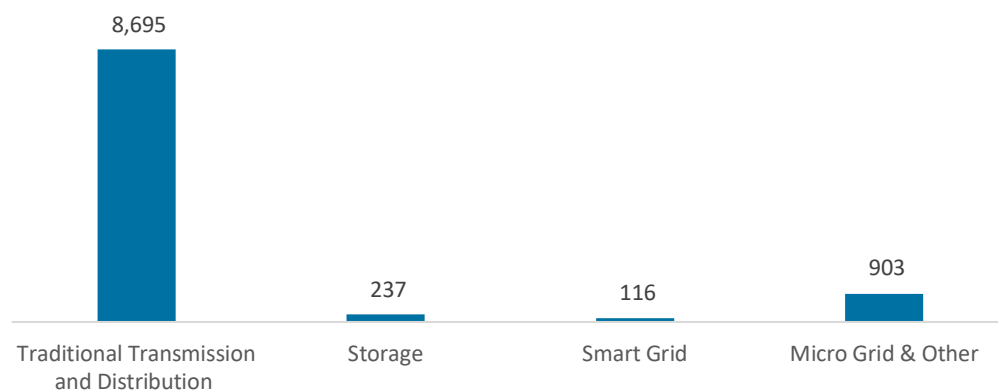
Figure CT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

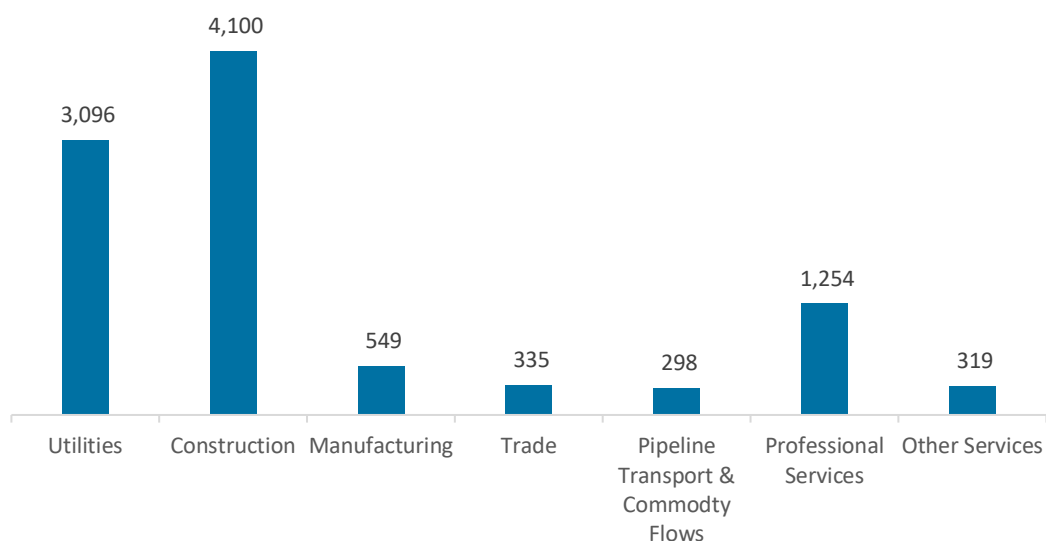
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 9,951 workers in Connecticut, 0.8 percent of the national total, down 7.4 percent or 796 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Connecticut, with 41.2 percent of such jobs statewide.

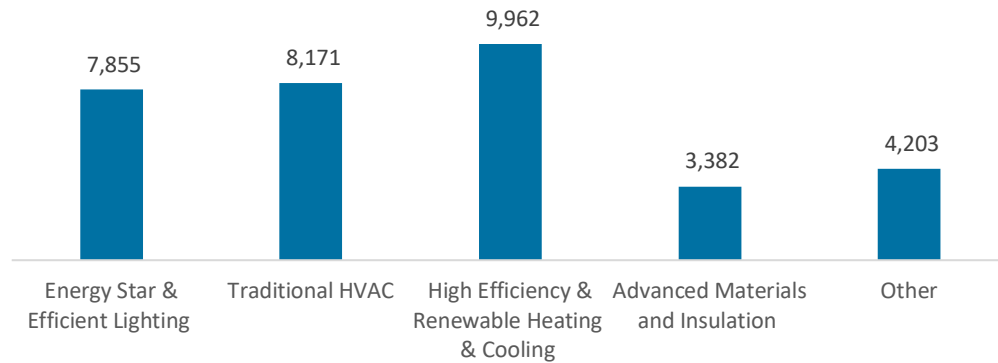
Figure CT-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

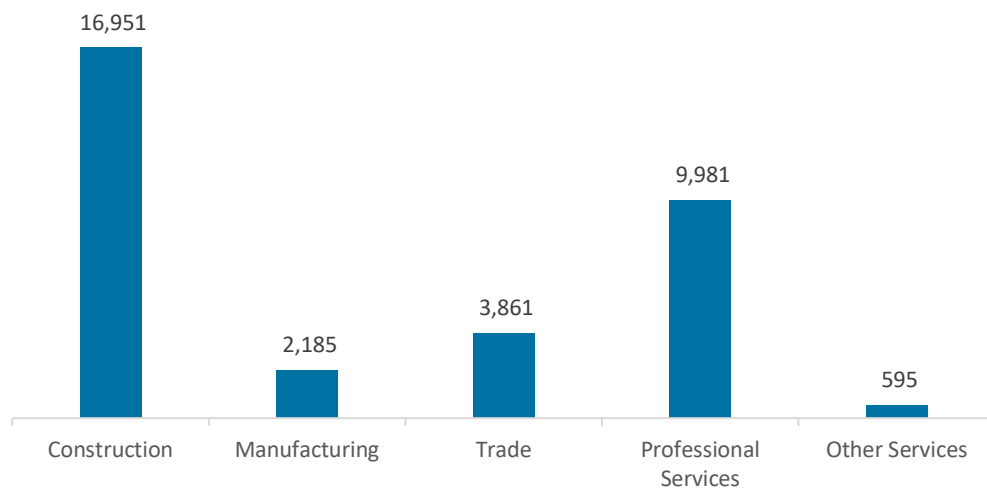
The 33,573 Energy Efficiency jobs in Connecticut represent 1.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 2,427 jobs (-6.7 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

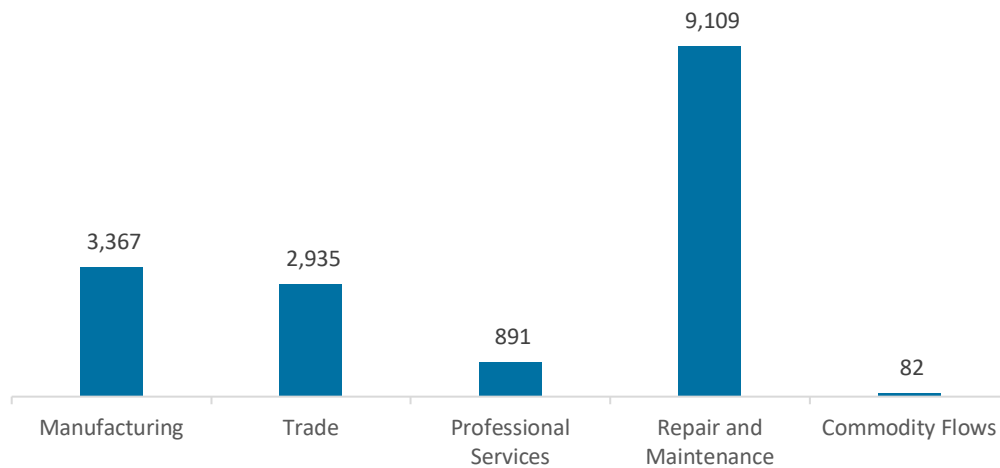
Figure CT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 16,384 jobs in Connecticut, down 2,248 jobs over the past year (-12.1 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure CT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Connecticut are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.7 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,972 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.9 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 422 jobs (2.6 percent) 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	8.6	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	7.8	4.2
Energy Efficiency	5.9	10.1
Fuels	6.3	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.6	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Connecticut reported 72.9 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	38.3	34.6	5.8	21.3	72.9

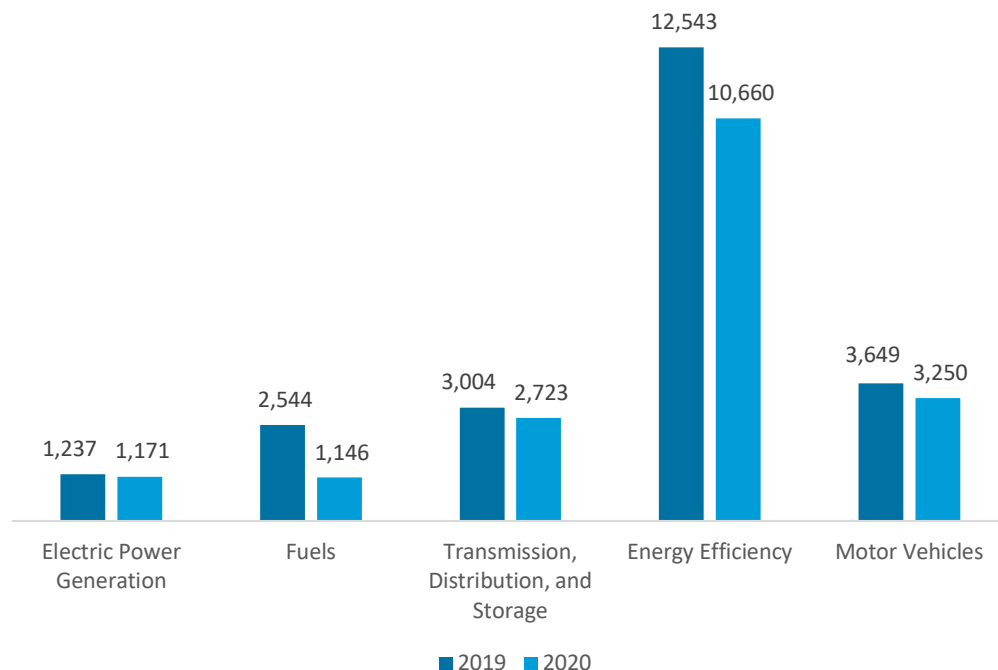
Delaware

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Delaware has a low concentration of energy employment, with 5,040 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 1,171 are in Electric Power Generation, 1,146 are in Fuels, and 2,723 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Delaware is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Delaware has an additional 10,660 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,250 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Delaware is \$26.90, which is 41 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure DE-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



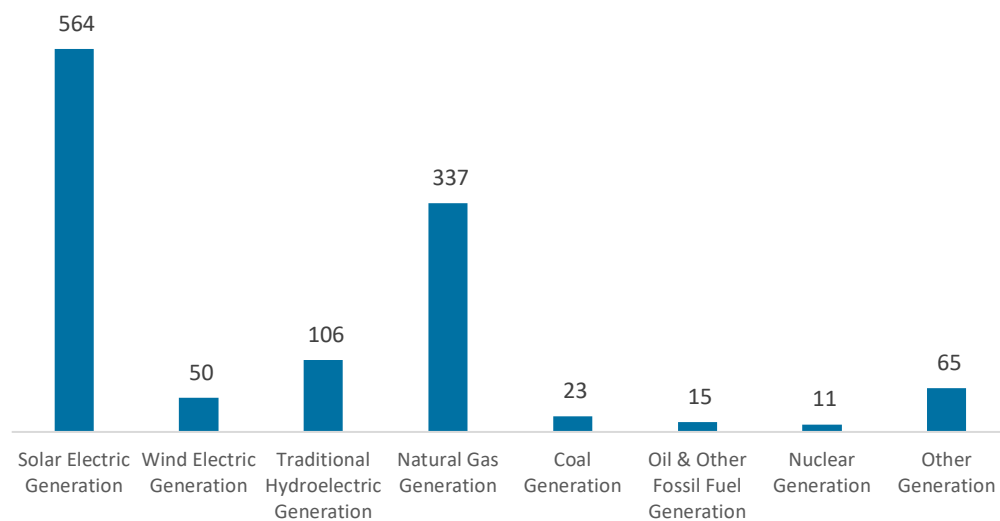
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 25.7 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 1,746 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 1,883 jobs (-15.0 percent) and motor vehicles lost 399 jobs (-10.9 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

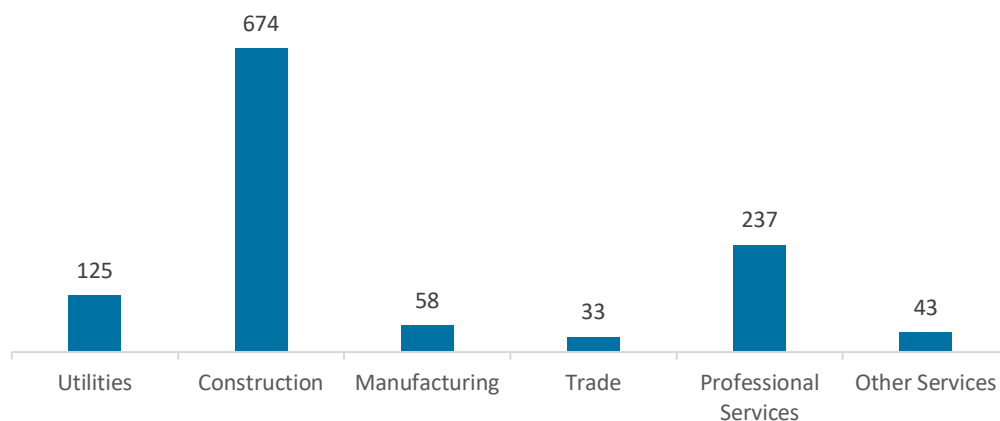
Electric Power Generation employs 1,171 workers in Delaware, 0.1 percent of the national total and losing 67 jobs over the past year (-5.4 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 564 jobs (down 9.9 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 375 jobs (down 0.8 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 57.5 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 20.3 percent.

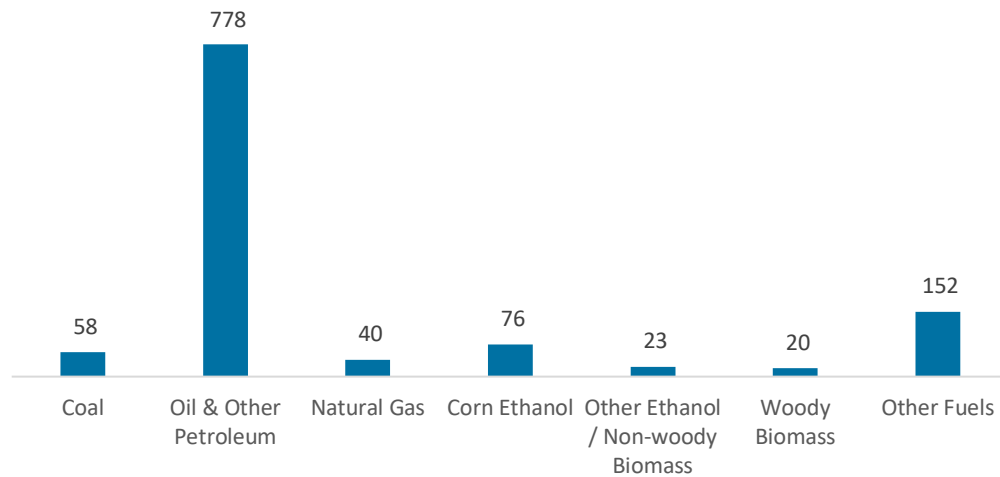
Figure DE-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

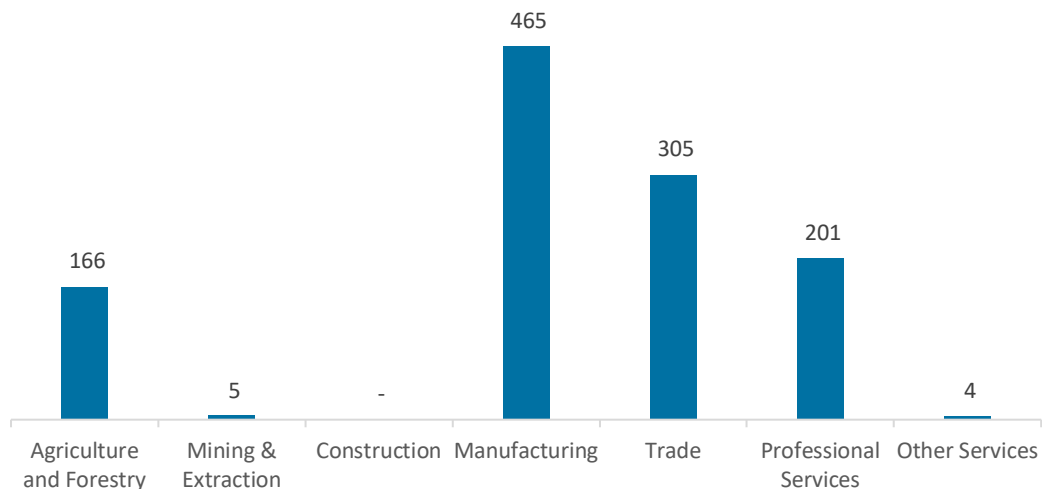
Fuels employs 1,146 workers in Delaware, 0.1 percent of the national total, down 54.9 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure DE-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 40.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Delaware.

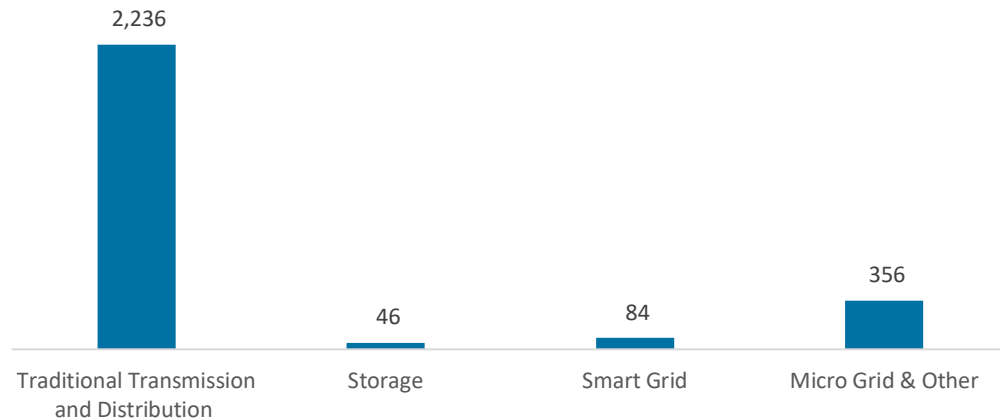
Figure DE-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

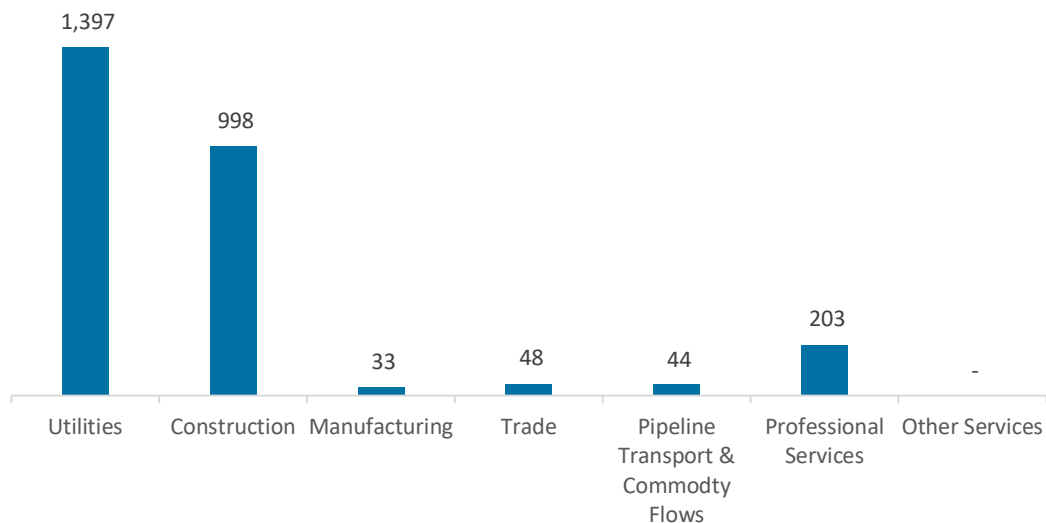
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,723 workers in Delaware, 0.2 percent of the national total, down 9.4 percent or 281 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Delaware, with 51.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

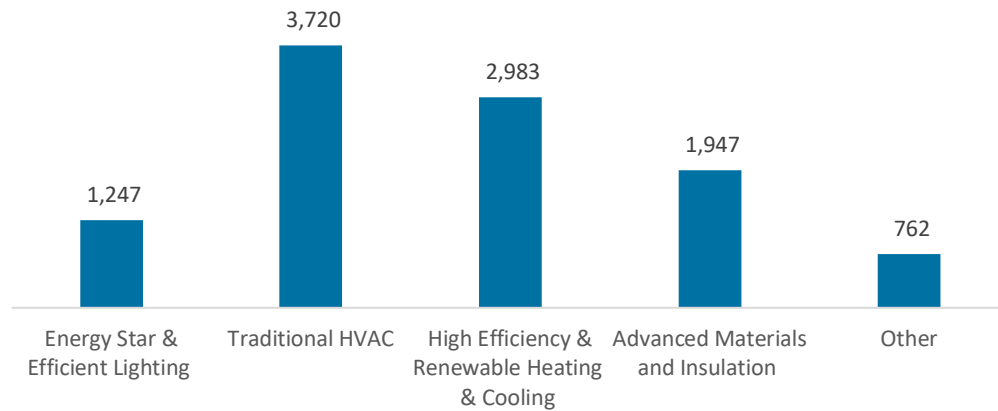
Figure DE-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

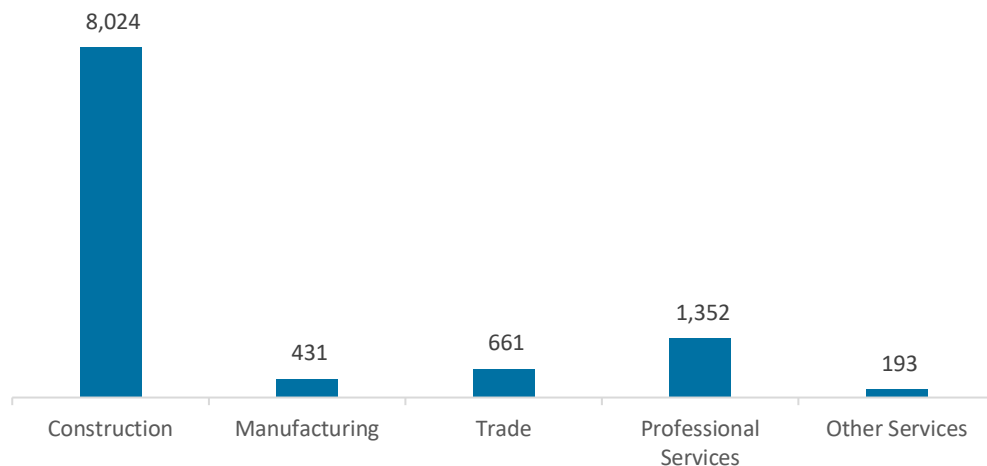
The 10,660 Energy Efficiency jobs in Delaware represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 1,883 jobs (-15.0 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

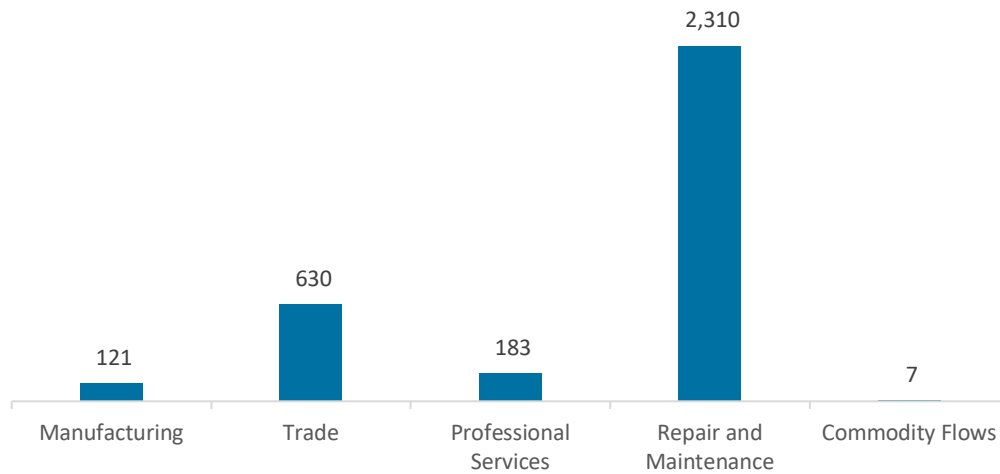
Figure DE-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,250 jobs in Delaware, down 399 jobs over the past year (-10.9 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure DE-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Delaware are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (5.8 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 328 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.1 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 194 jobs (6.0 percent) 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	5.6	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.3	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.1	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.0	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Delaware reported 75.4 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	39.5	35.9	2.2	22.4	75.4

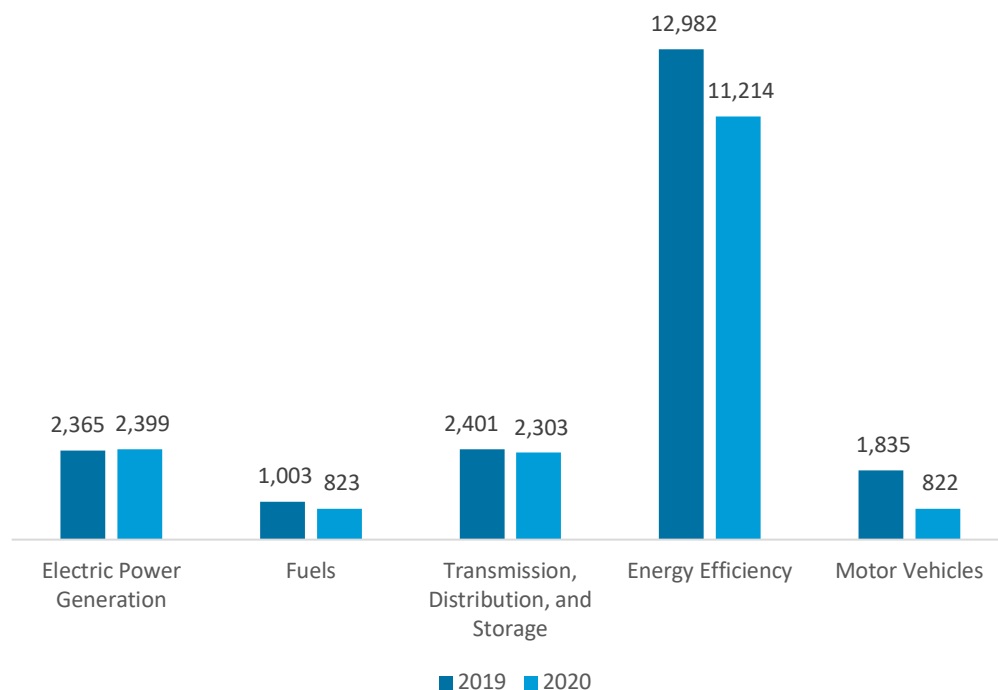
District of Columbia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

District of Columbia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 5,526 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 2,399 are in Electric Power Generation, 823 are in Fuels, and 2,303 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in District of Columbia is 1.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). District of Columbia has an additional 11,214 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 822 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in the District of Columbia is \$32.90, which is 72 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure DC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



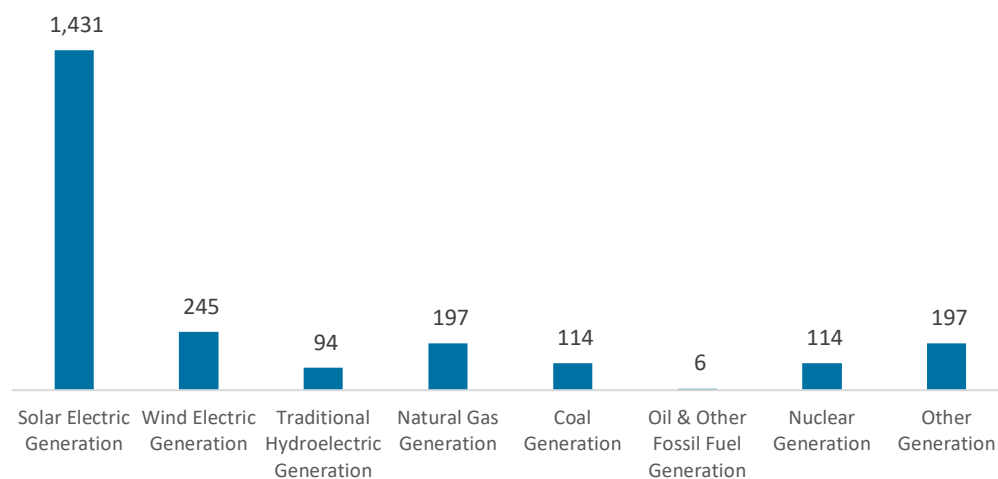
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 4.2 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 243 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 1,769 jobs (-13.6 percent) and motor vehicles lost 1,013 jobs (-55.2 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

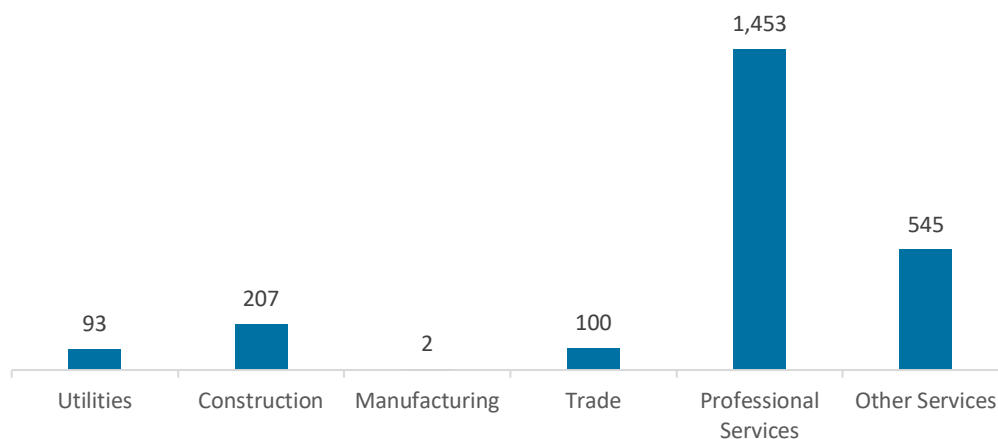
Electric Power Generation employs 2,399 workers in District of Columbia, 0.3 percent of the national total and adding 34 jobs over the past year (1.5 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,431 jobs (down 0.4 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 317 jobs (down 2.3 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 60.6 percent of jobs. Other services next with 22.7 percent.

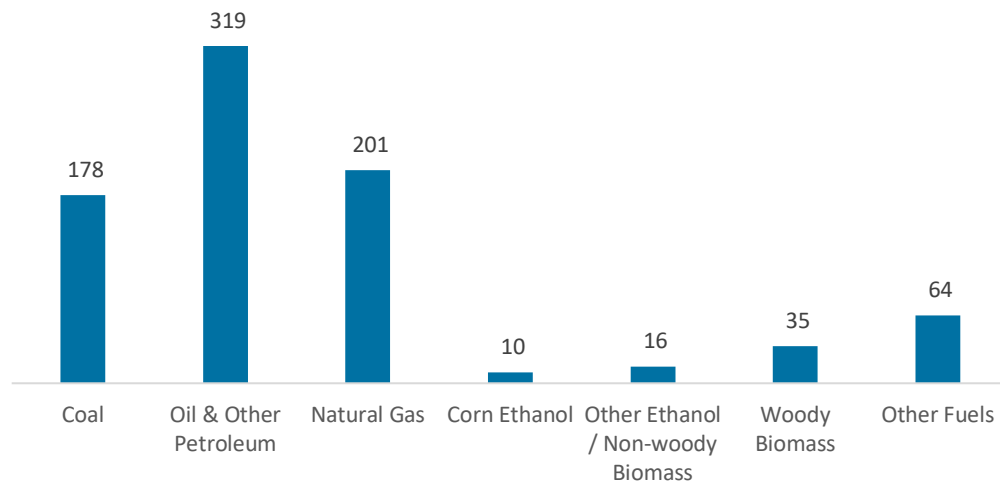
Figure DC-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

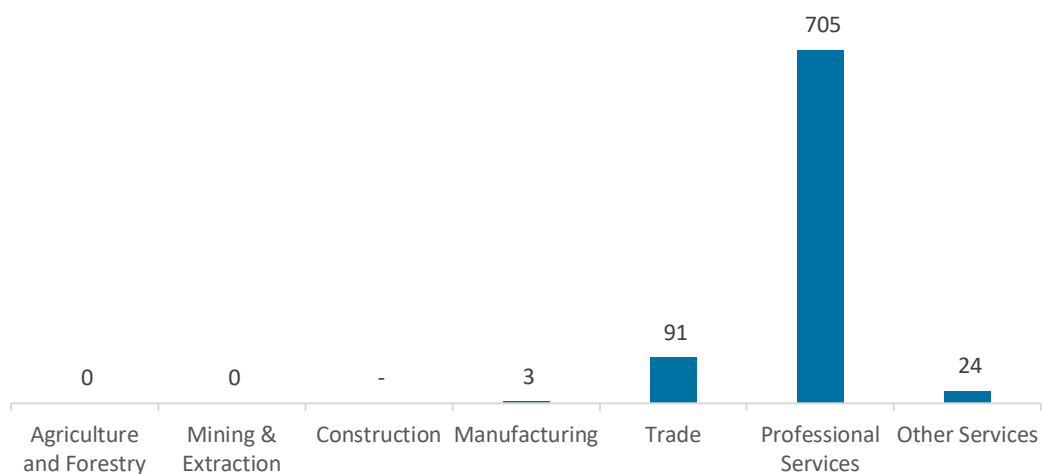
Fuels employs 823 workers in District of Columbia, 0.1 percent of the national total, down 17.9 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure DC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 85.6 percent of Fuels jobs in District of Columbia.

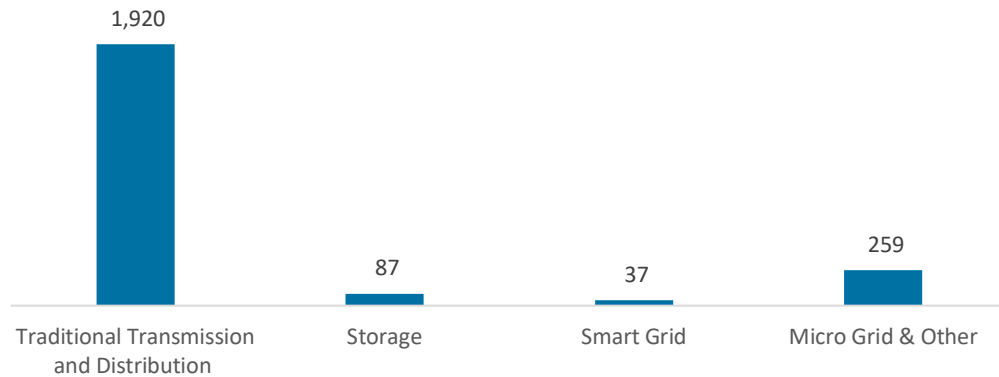
Figure DC-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

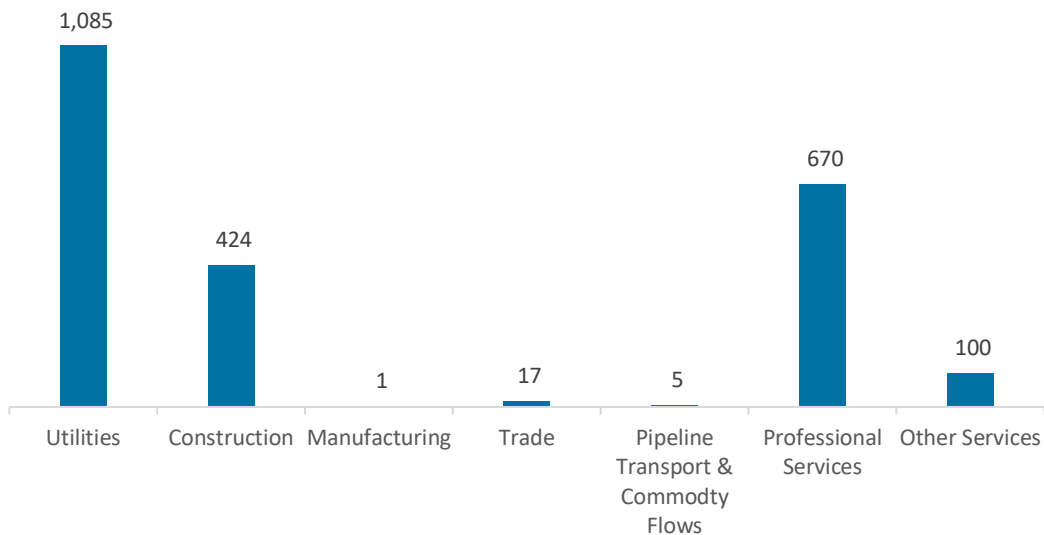
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,303 workers in District of Columbia, 0.2 percent of the national total, down 4.1 percent or 98 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in District of Columbia, with 47.1 percent of such jobs statewide.

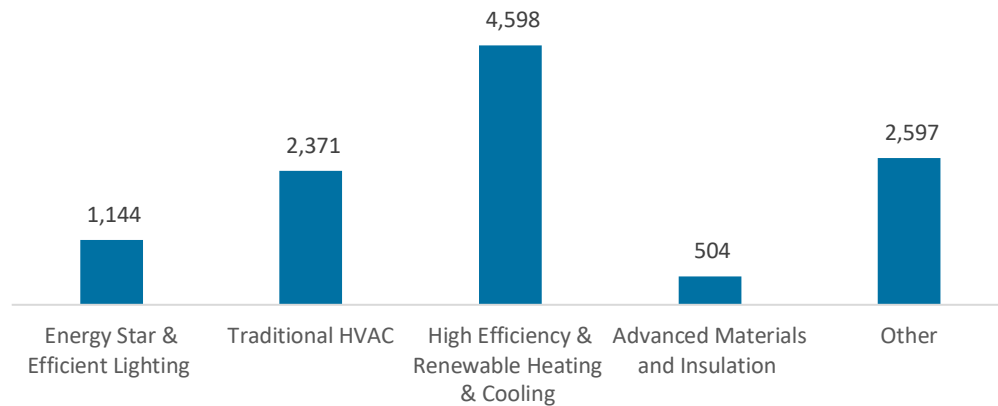
Figure DC-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

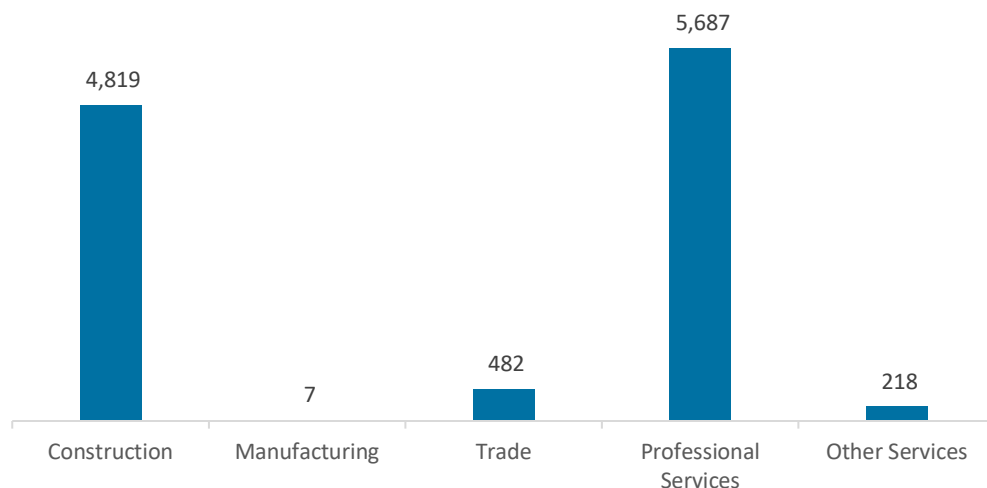
The 11,214 Energy Efficiency jobs in District of Columbia represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 1,769 jobs (-13.6 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by other energy efficiency products and services.

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



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

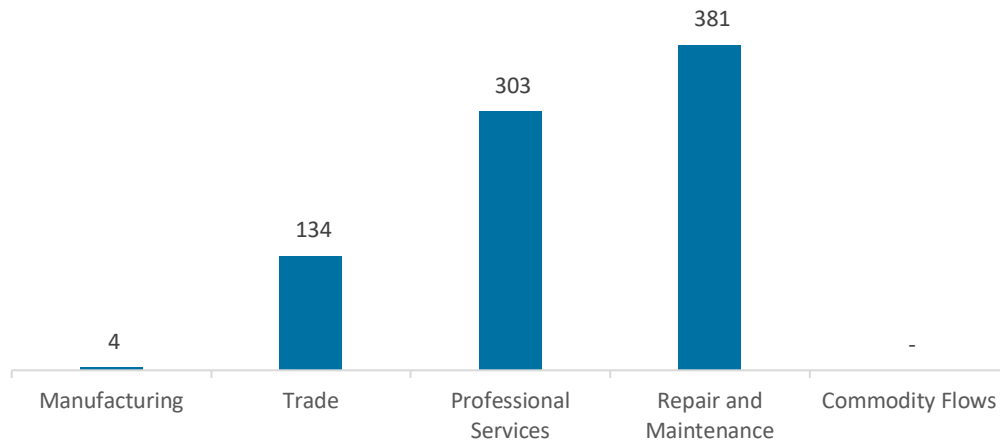
Figure DC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 822 jobs in District of Columbia, down 1,013 jobs over the past year (-55.2 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure DC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in District of Columbia are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.5 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 360 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.2 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 47 jobs (5.7 percent) 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	5.9	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	7.4	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.2	10.1
Fuels	5.0	5.5
Motor Vehicles	5.7	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in District of Columbia reported 87.9 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	47.8	40.1	2.2	9.9	87.9

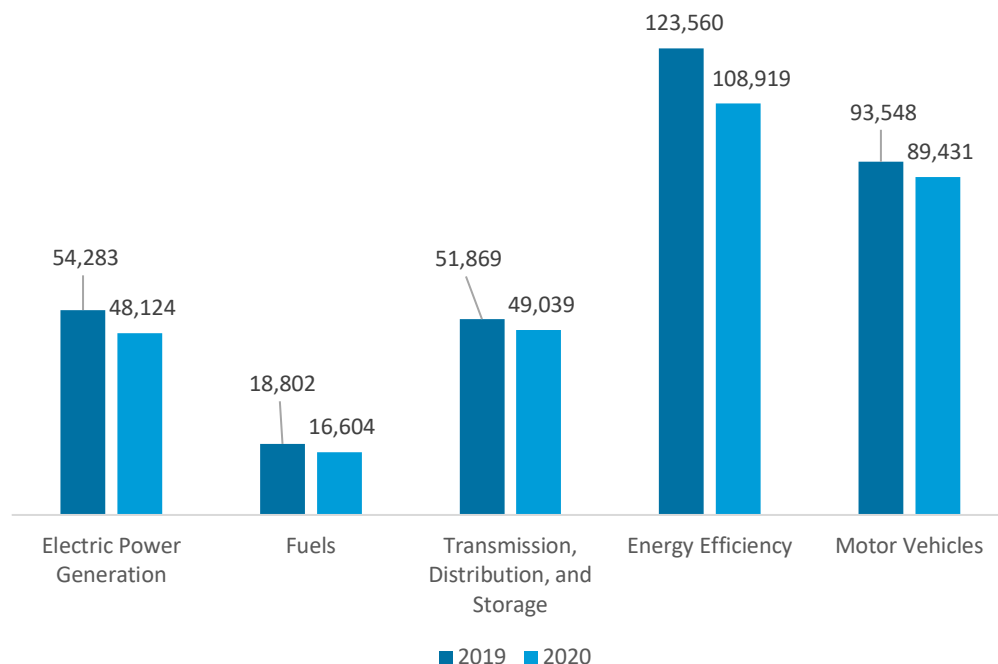
Florida

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Florida has a low concentration of energy employment, with 113,766 Energy workers statewide (representing 3.7 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 48,124 are in Electric Power Generation, 16,604 are in Fuels, and 49,039 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Florida is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Florida has an additional 108,919 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 89,431 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Florida is \$22.70, which is 19 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure FL-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



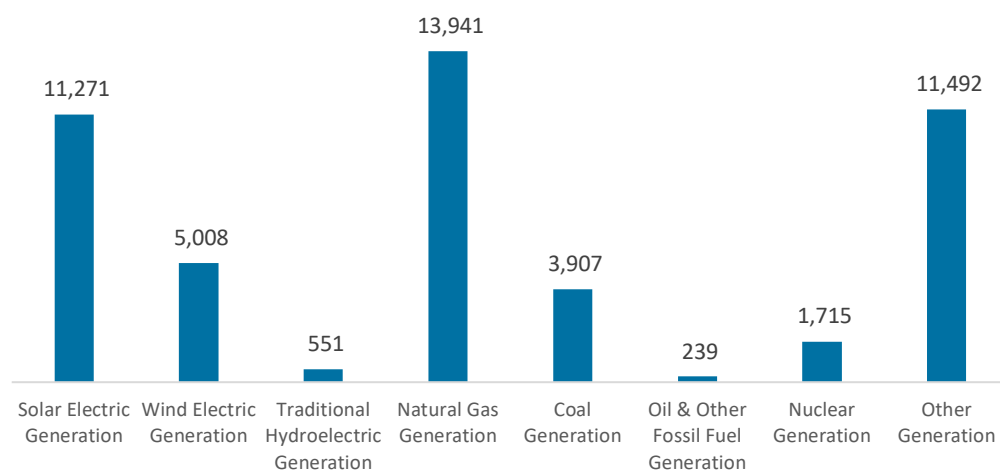
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 9.0 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 11,188 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 14,641 jobs (-11.8 percent) and motor vehicles lost 4,117 jobs (-4.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

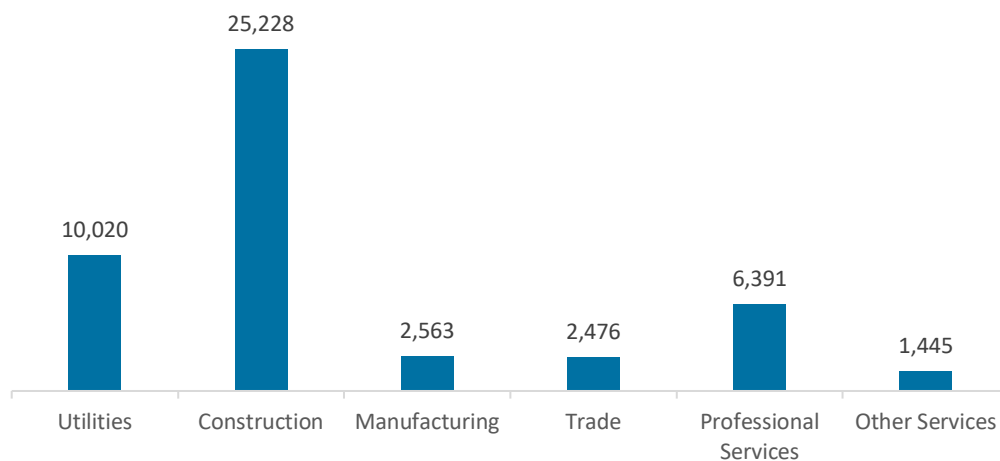
Electric Power Generation employs 48,124 workers in Florida, 5.8 percent of the national total and losing 6,160 jobs over the past year (-11.3 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 18,087 jobs (down 7.1 percent, followed by solar at 11,271 jobs (down 8.5 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 52.4 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 20.8 percent.

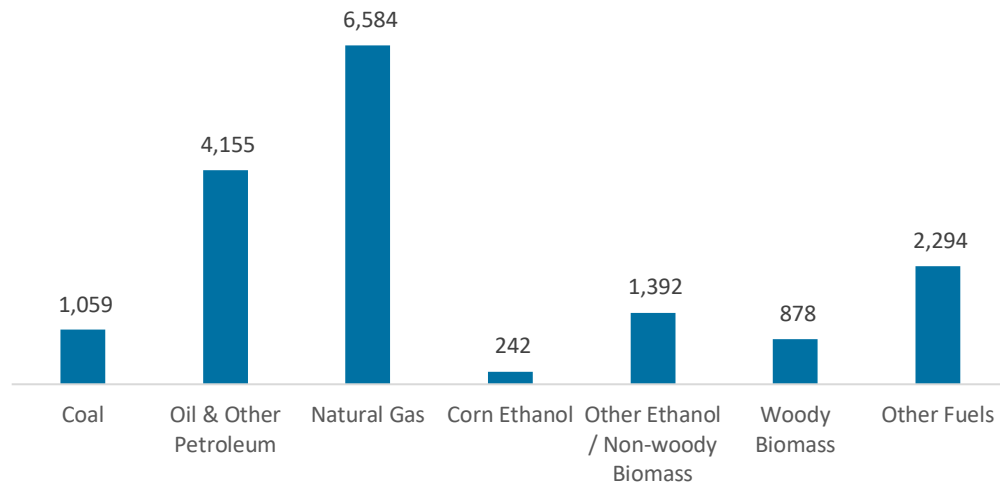
Figure FL-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

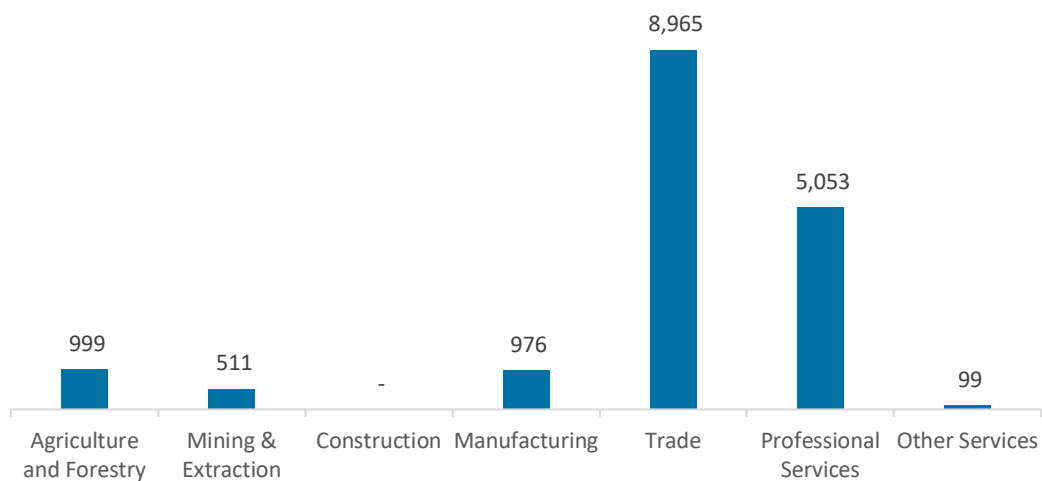
Fuels employs 16,604 workers in Florida, 1.8 percent of the national total, down 11.7 percent over the past year. Natural gas makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure FL-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 54.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Florida.

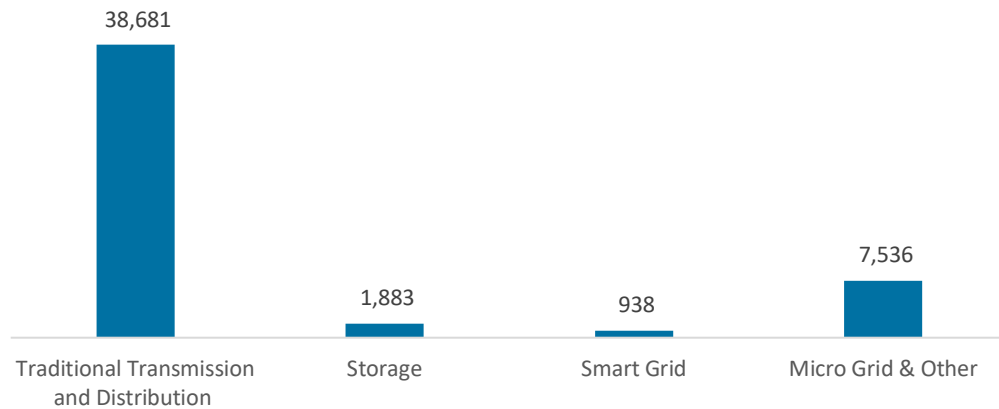
Figure FL-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

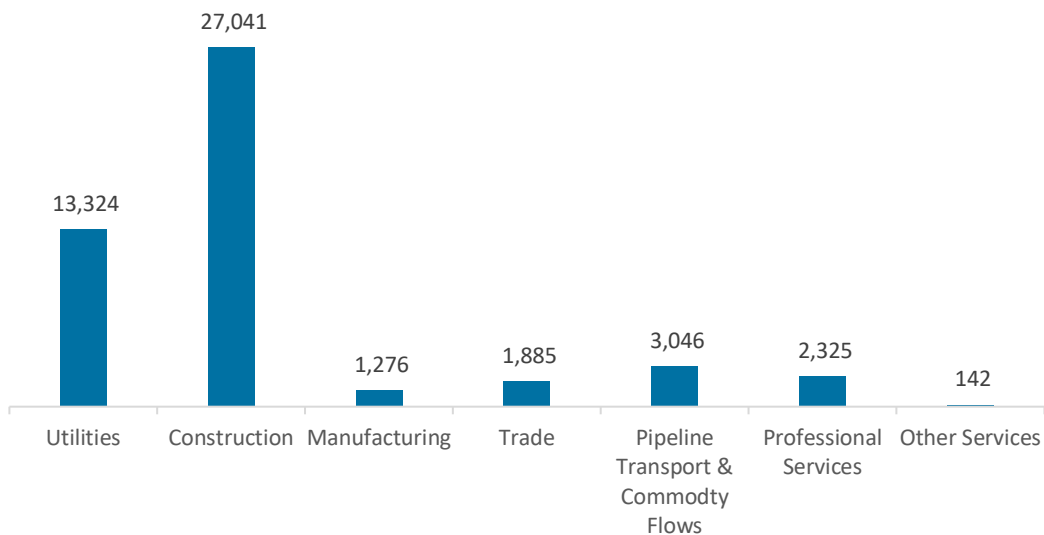
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 49,039 workers in Florida, 3.7 percent of the national total, down 5.5 percent or 2,831 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Florida, with 55.1 percent of such jobs statewide.

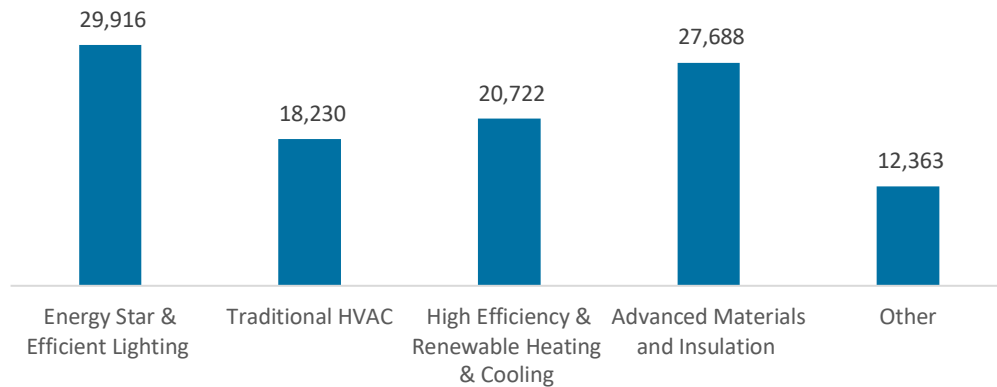
Figure FL-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

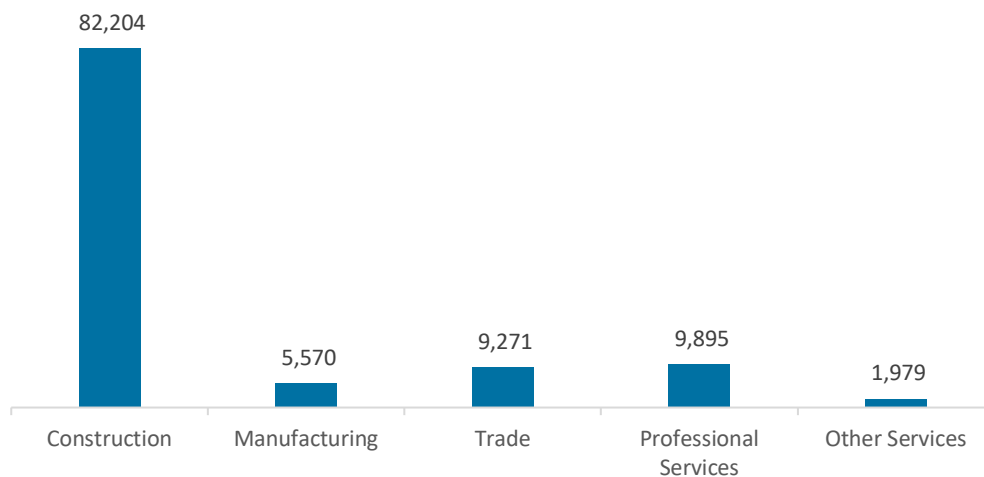
The 108,919 Energy Efficiency jobs in Florida represent 5.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 14,641 jobs (-11.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

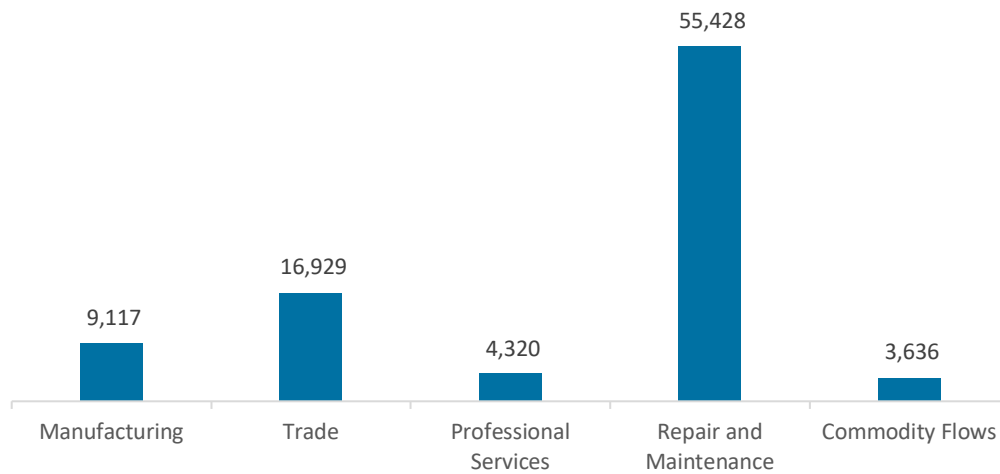
Figure FL-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 89,431 jobs in Florida, down 4,117 jobs over the past year (-4.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure FL-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Florida are less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (5.1 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 3,544 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.3 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 7,424 jobs (8.3 percent) 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	4.7	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.5	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.3	10.1
Fuels	5.0	5.5
Motor Vehicles	8.3	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Florida reported 87.9 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	48.8	39.0	2.2	9.9	87.9

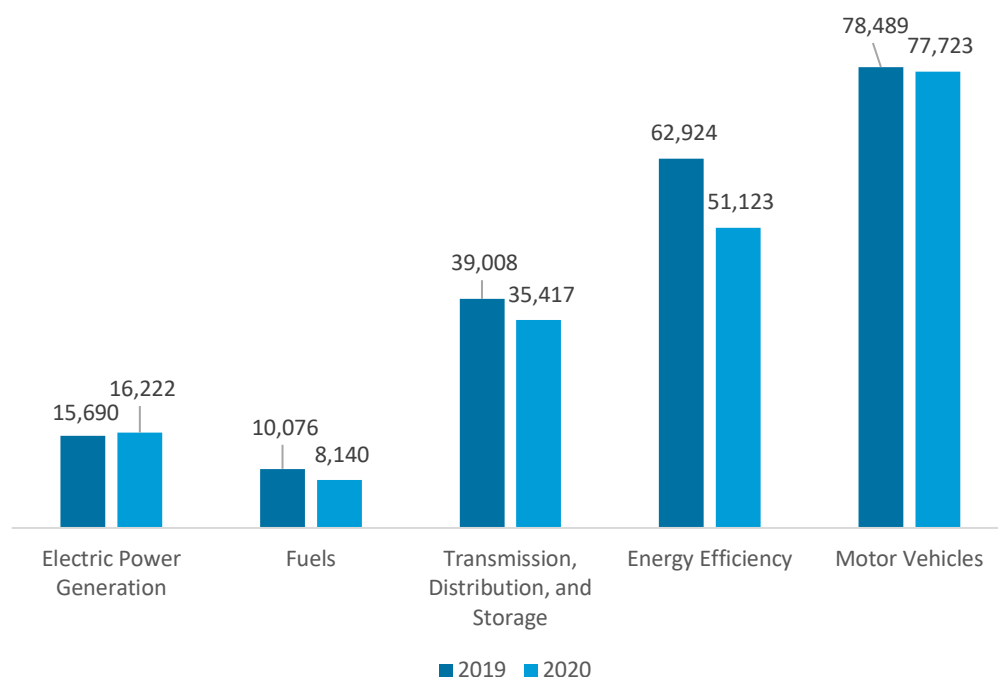
Georgia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Georgia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 59,779 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 16,222 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,140 are in Fuels, and 35,417 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Georgia is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Georgia has an additional 51,123 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 77,723 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Georgia is \$23.68, which is 24 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure GA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



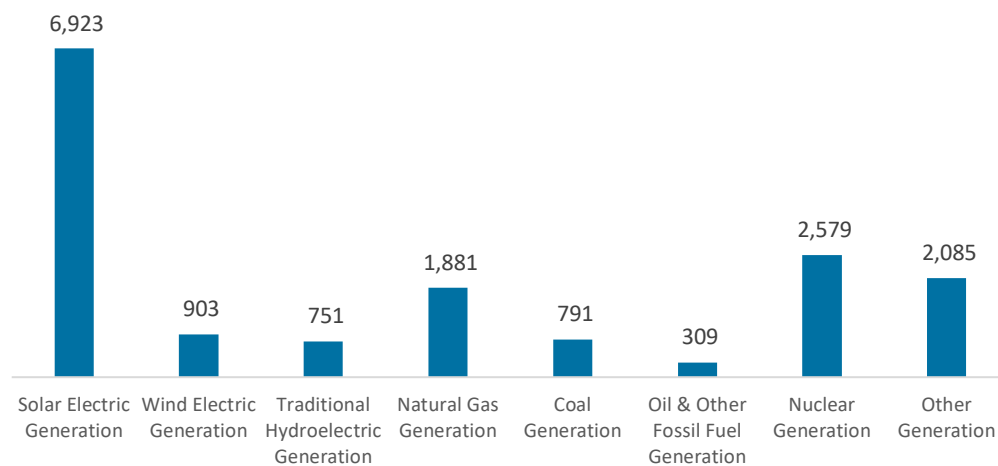
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 7.7 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 4,996 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 11,801 jobs (-18.8 percent) and motor vehicles lost 766 jobs (-1.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

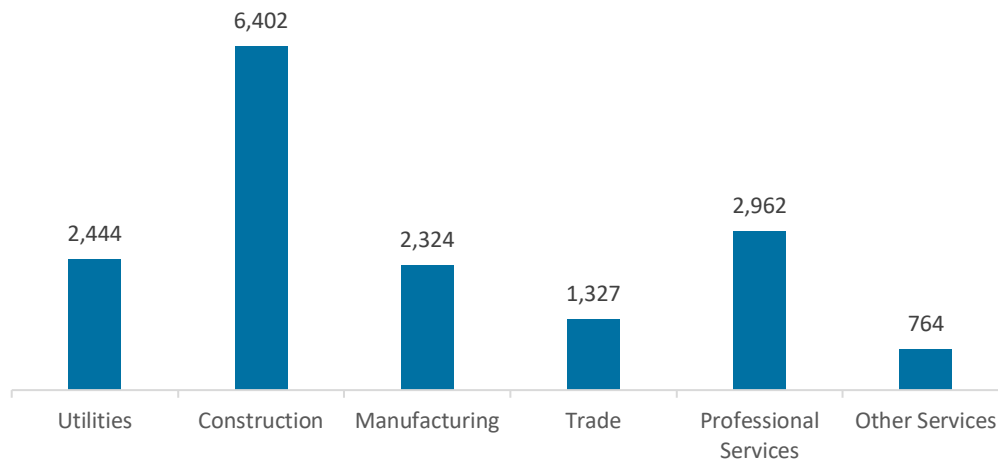
Electric Power Generation employs 16,222 workers in Georgia, 1.9 percent of the national total and adding 532 jobs over the past year (3.4 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,923 jobs (up 5.4 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,981 jobs (down 2.7 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.5 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 18.3 percent.

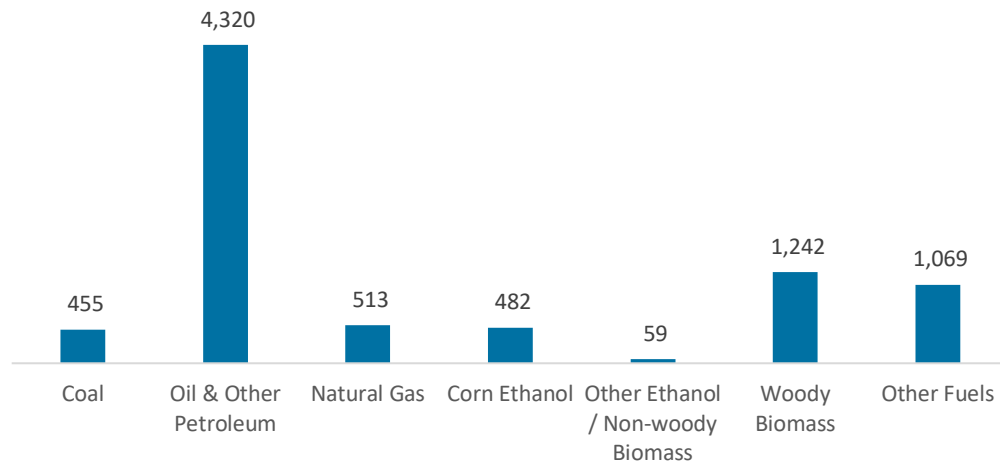
Figure GA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

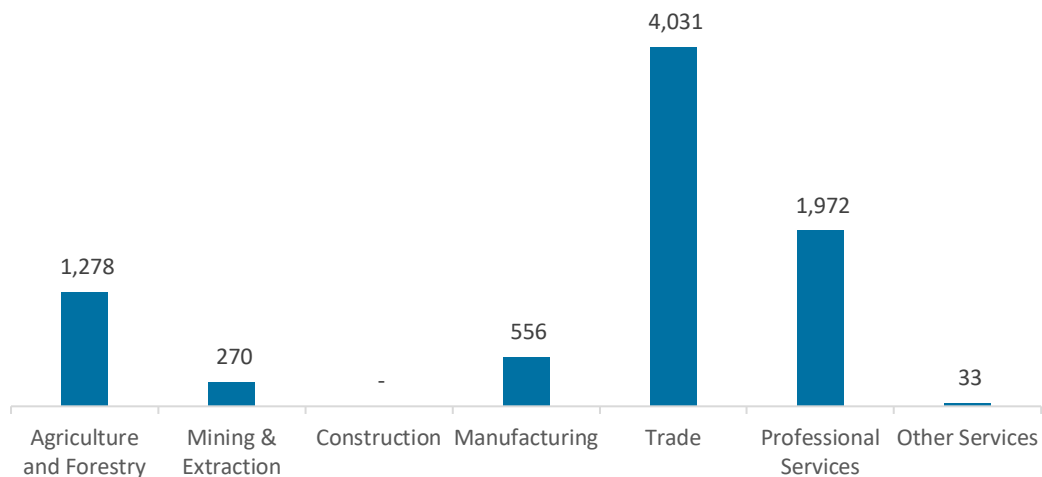
Fuels employs 8,140 workers in Georgia, 0.9 percent of the national total, down 19.2 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure GA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 49.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Georgia.

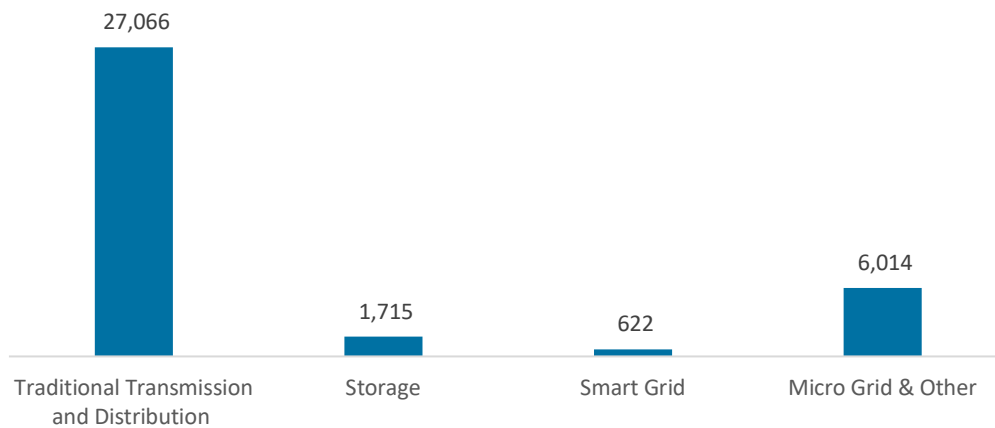
Figure GA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

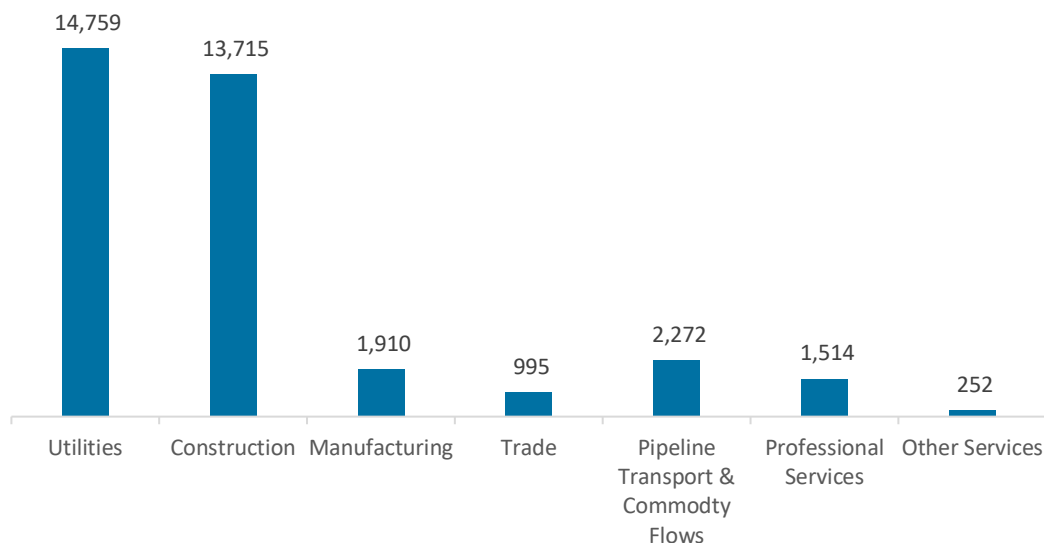
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 35,417 workers in Georgia, 2.7 percent of the national total, down 9.2 percent or 3,592 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Georgia, with 41.7 percent of such jobs statewide.

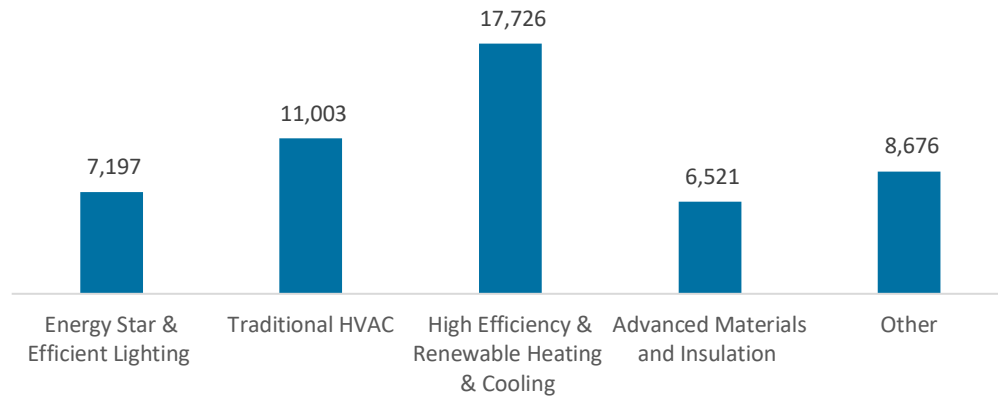
Figure GA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

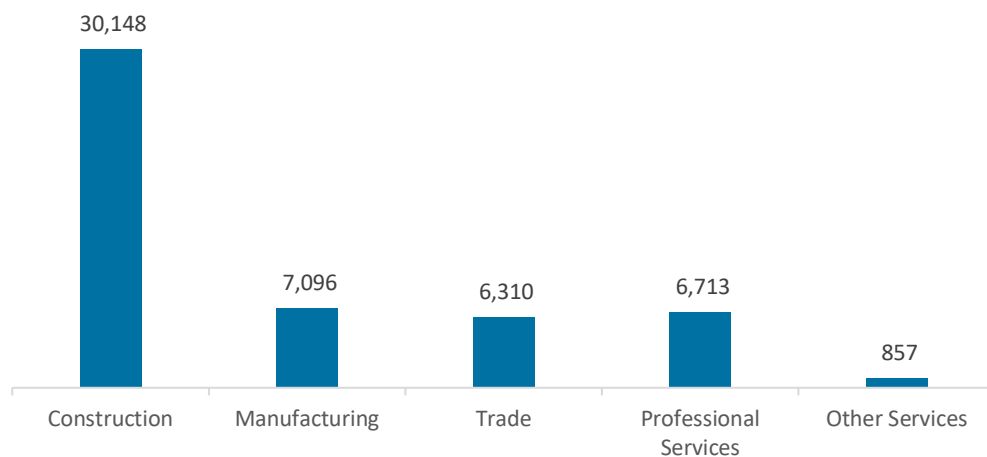
The 51,123 Energy Efficiency jobs in Georgia represent 2.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 11,801 jobs (-18.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

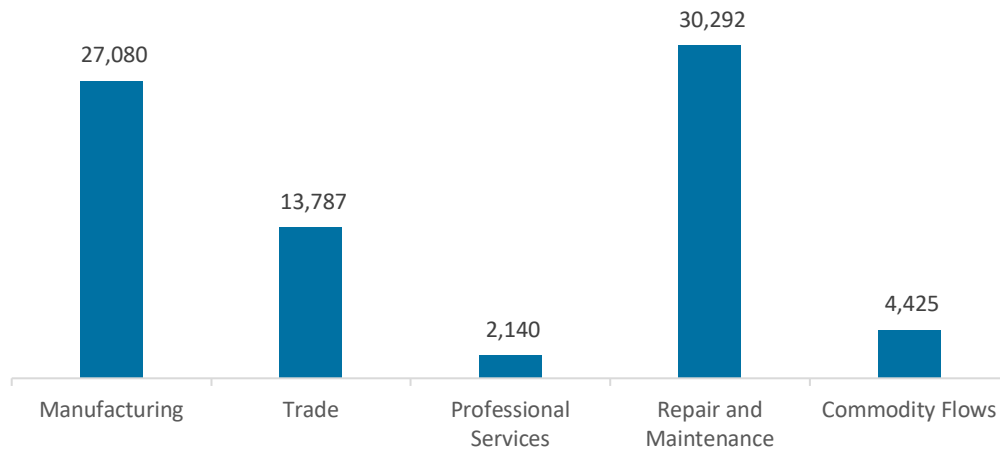
Figure GA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 77,723 jobs in Georgia, down 766 jobs over the past year (-1.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure GA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Georgia are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (9.6 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,642 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.2 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 4,873 jobs (6.3 percent) 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	4.8	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	12.9	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.2	10.1
Fuels	4.4	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.3	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Georgia reported 87.9 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	43.6	44.3	2.2	9.9	87.9

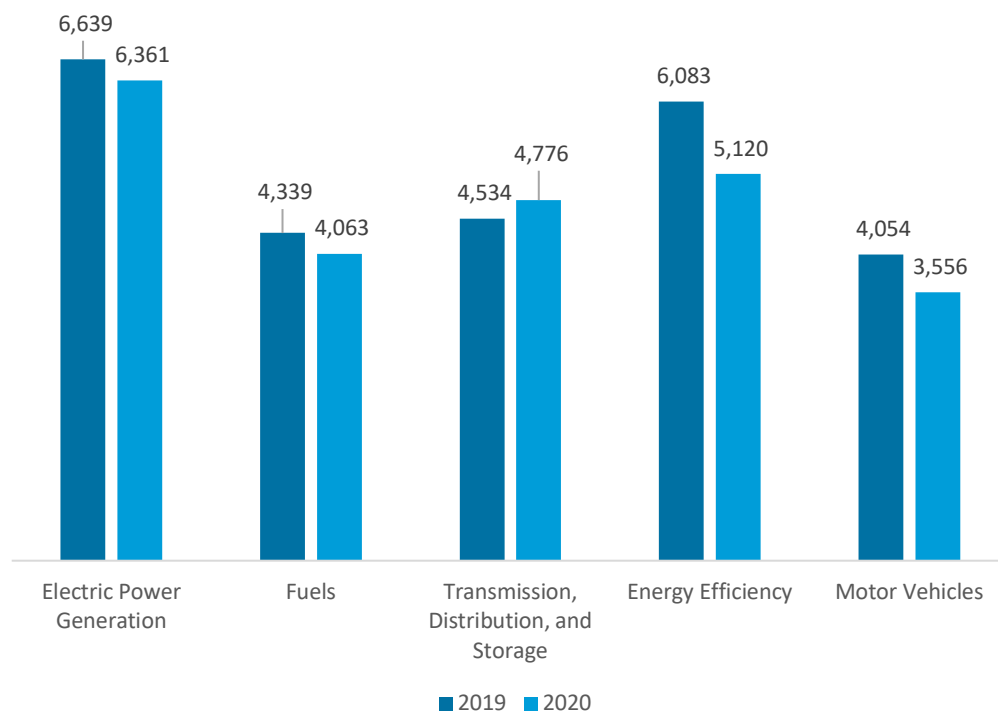
Hawaii

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Hawaii has a high concentration of energy employment, with 15,200 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 6,361 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,063 are in Fuels, and 4,776 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Hawaii is 3.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Hawaii has an additional 5,120 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,556 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Hawaii is \$27.74, which is 45 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure HI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



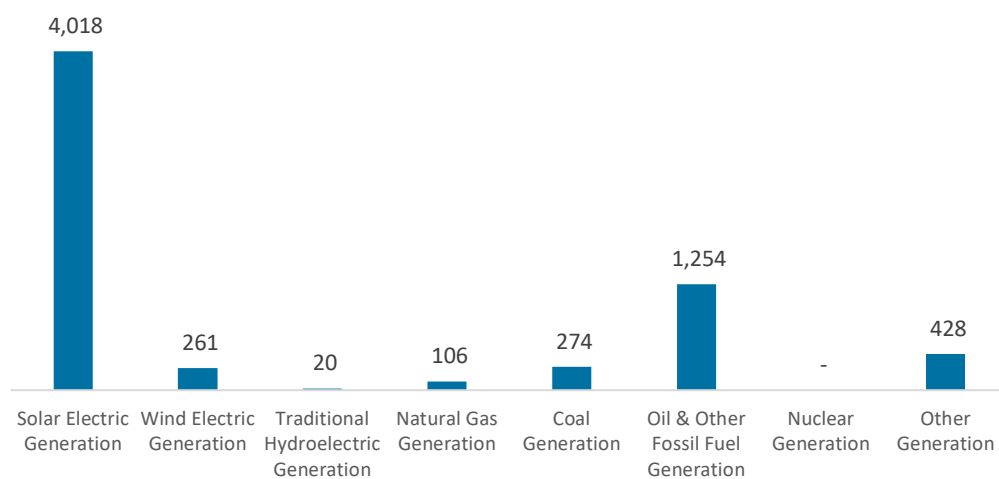
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 2.0 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 312 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 962 jobs (-15.8 percent) and motor vehicles lost 498 jobs (-12.3 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

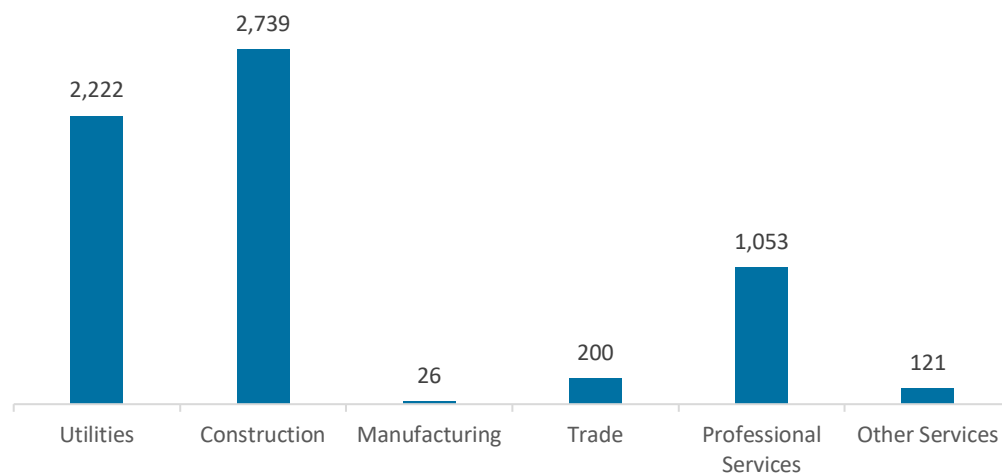
Electric Power Generation employs 6,361 workers in Hawaii, 0.8 percent of the national total and losing 279 jobs over the past year (-4.2 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,018 jobs (down 6.8 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,634 jobs (down 12.0 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 43.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 34.9 percent.

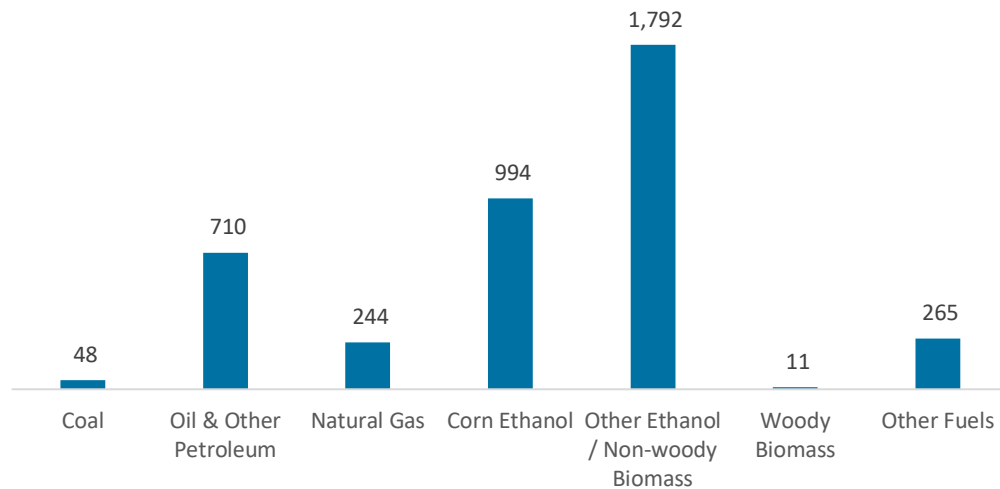
Figure HI-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

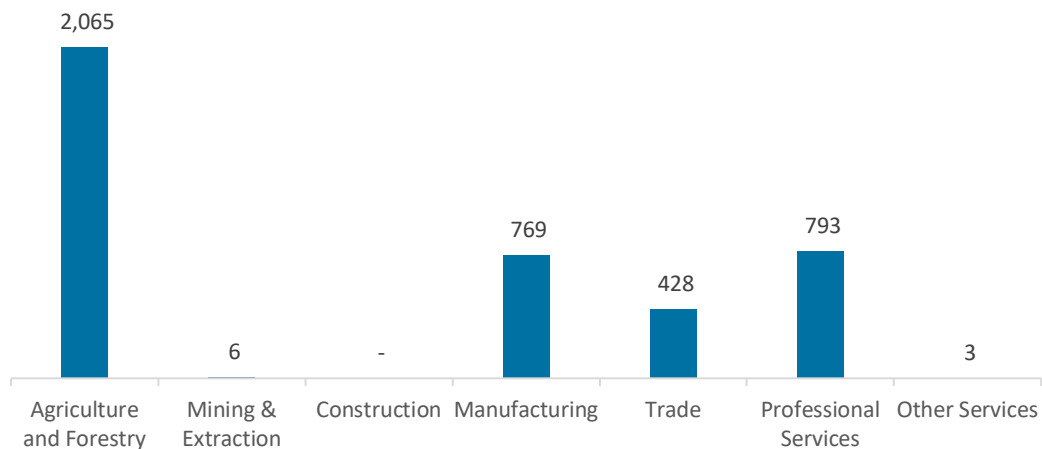
Fuels employs 4,063 workers in Hawaii, 0.4 percent of the national total, down 6.4 percent over the past year. Other ethanol/non-Woody biomass, including biodiesel makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure HI-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Agriculture jobs represent 50.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Hawaii.

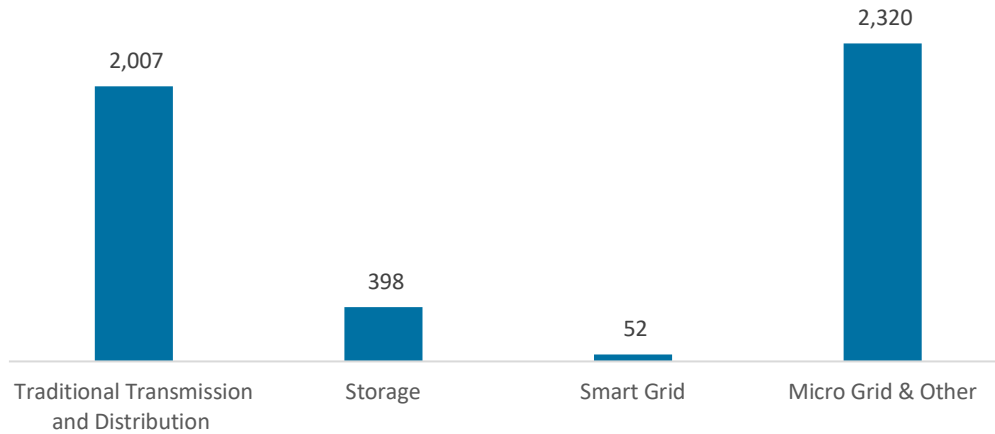
Figure HI-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

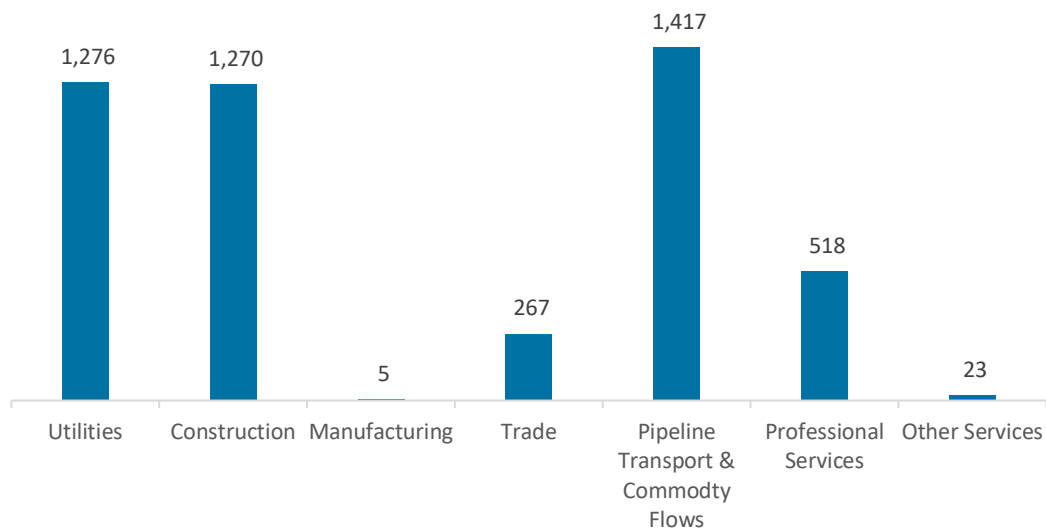
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 4,776 workers in Hawaii, 0.4 percent of the national total, up 5.3 percent or 242 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Pipeline transport and commodity flows are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Hawaii, with 29.7 percent of such jobs statewide.

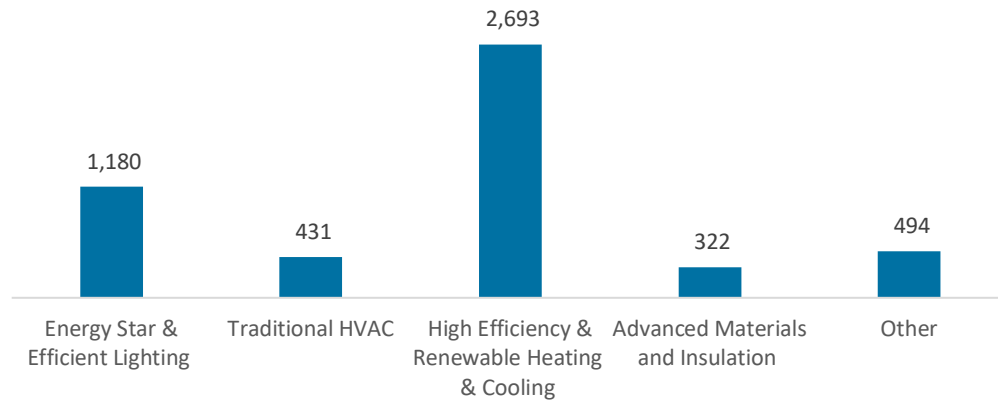
Figure HI-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

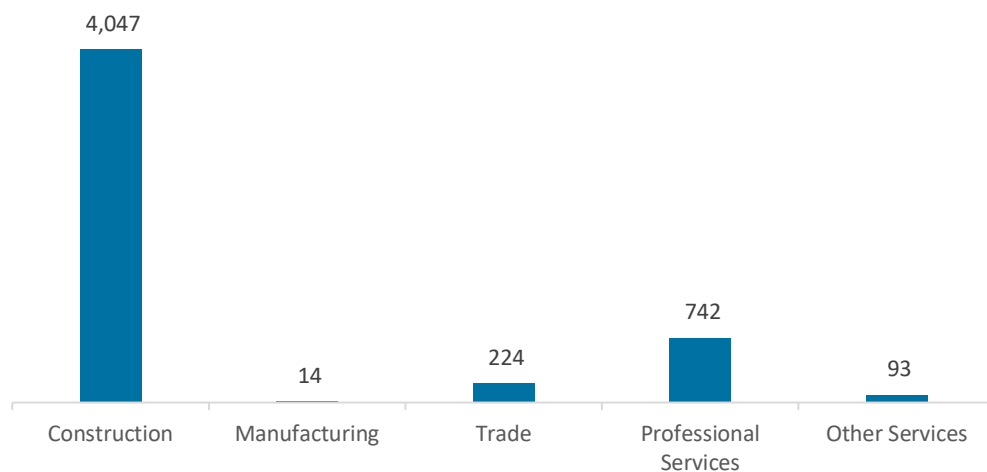
The 5,120 Energy Efficiency jobs in Hawaii represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 962 jobs (-15.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

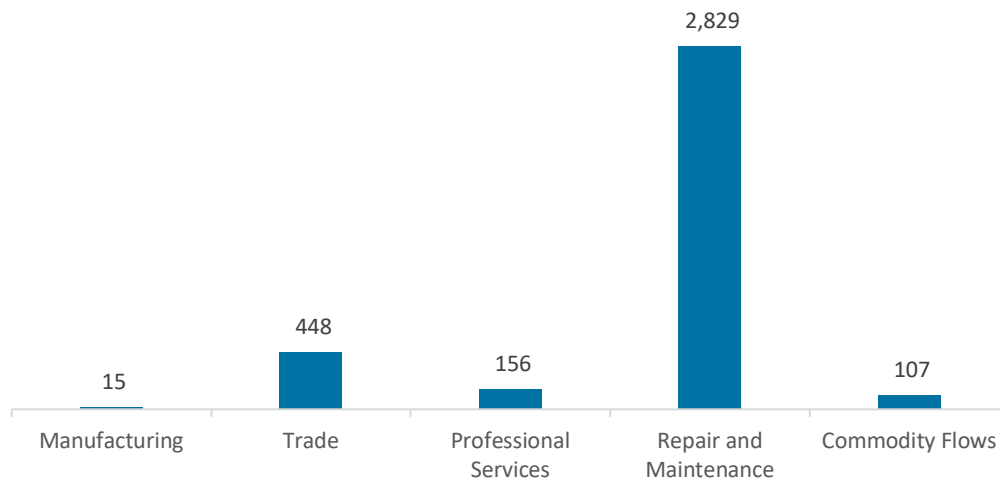
Figure HI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,556 jobs in Hawaii, down 498 jobs over the past year (-12.3 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure HI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Hawaii are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (8.5 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 258 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.0 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 89 jobs (2.5 percent) 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	12.4	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.2	4.2
Energy Efficiency	5.0	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.5	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Hawaii reported 86.5 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	50.5	36.0	3.0	10.5	86.5

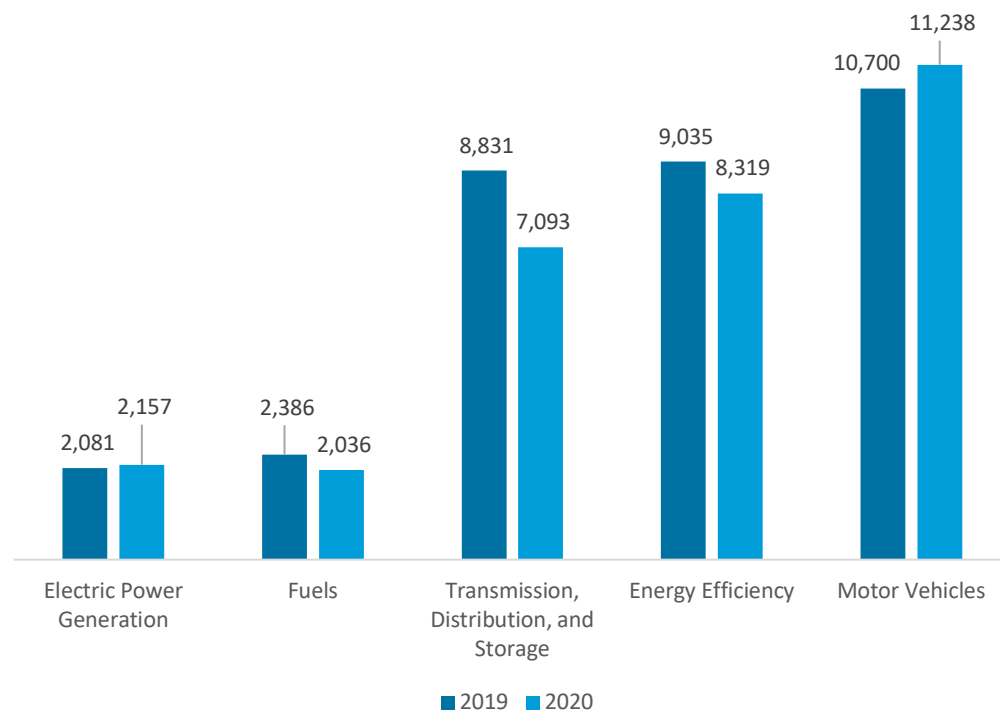
Idaho

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Idaho has a low concentration of energy employment, with 11,286 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 2,157 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,036 are in Fuels, and 7,093 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Idaho is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Idaho has an additional 8,319 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 11,238 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.5 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Idaho is \$22.35, which is 17 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure ID-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



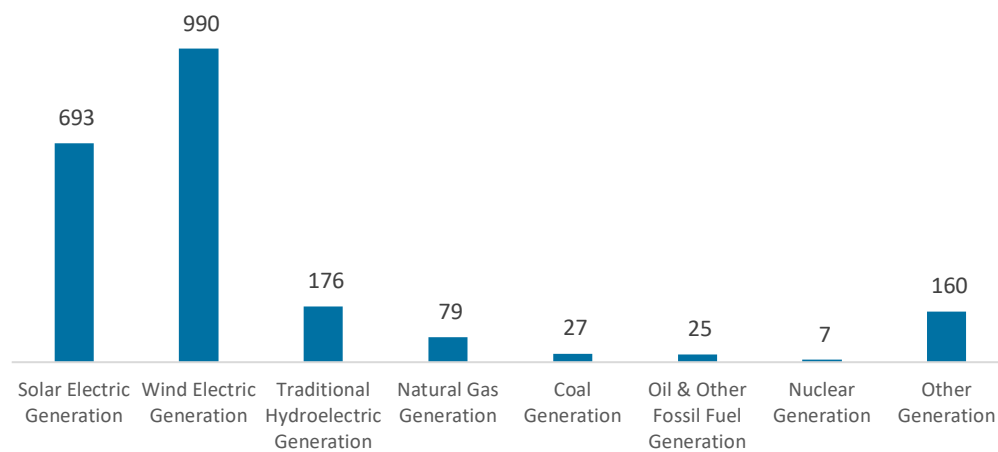
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 15.1 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 2,011 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 716 jobs (-7.9 percent) and motor vehicles added 538 jobs (5.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

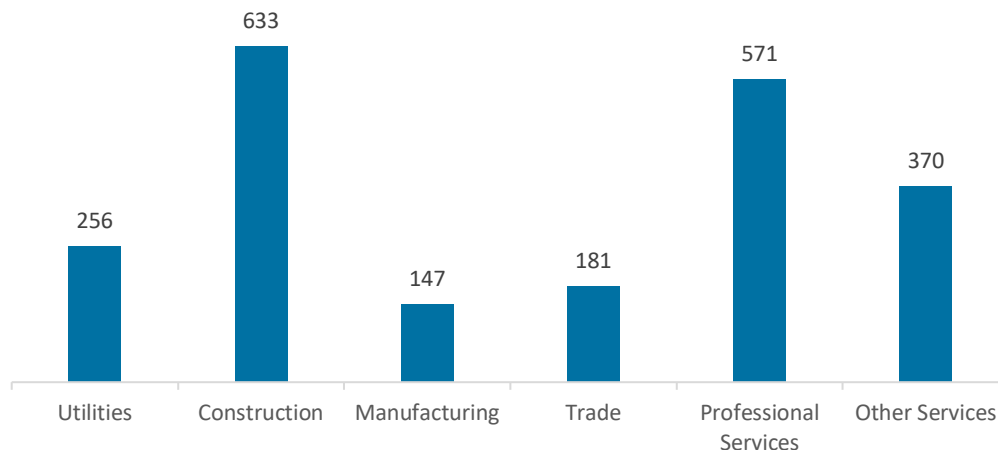
Electric Power Generation employs 2,157 workers in Idaho, 0.3 percent of the national total and adding 75 jobs over the past year (3.6 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 990 jobs (up 11.1 percent, followed by solar at 693 jobs (down 6.9 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 29.4 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 26.5 percent.

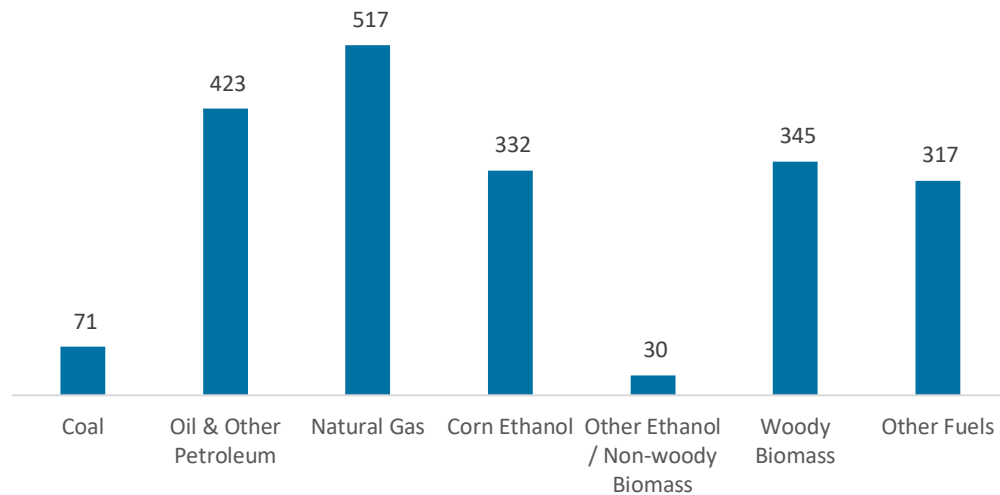
Figure ID-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

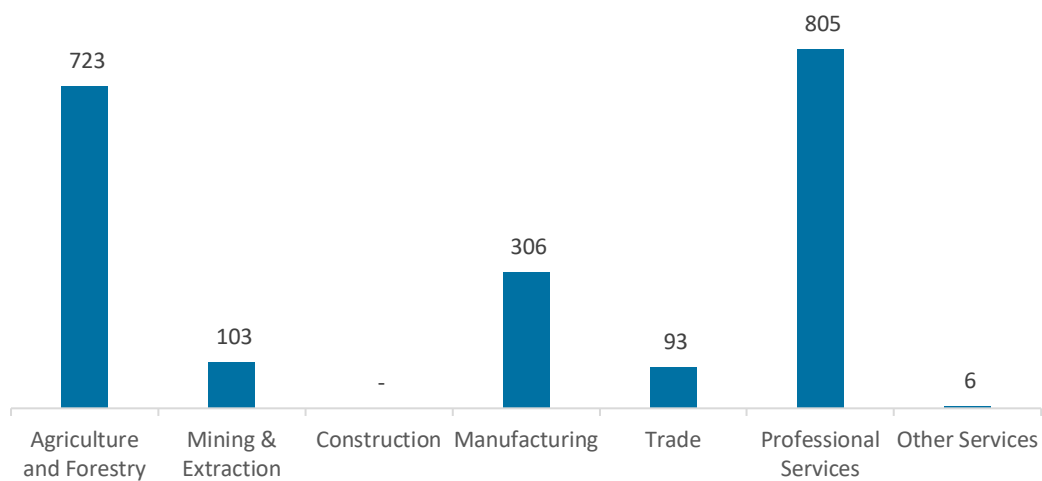
Fuels employs 2,036 workers in Idaho, 0.2 percent of the national total, down 14.7 percent over the past year. Natural gas makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure ID-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 39.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Idaho.

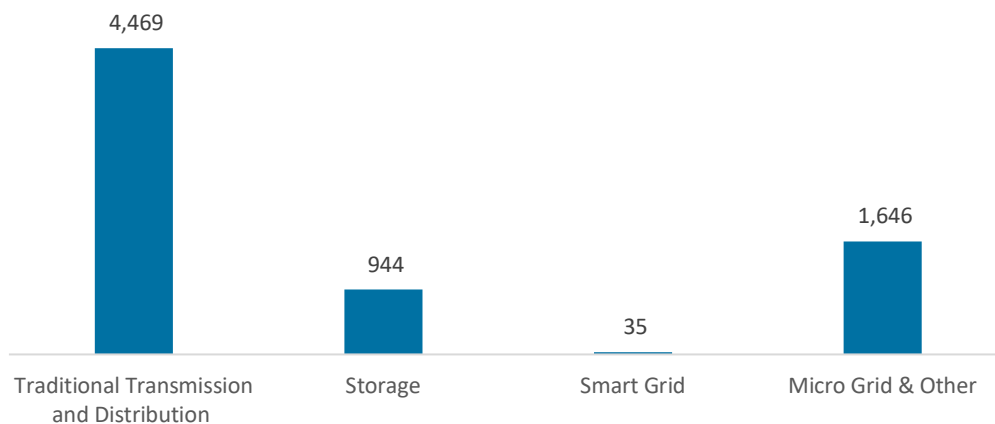
Figure ID-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

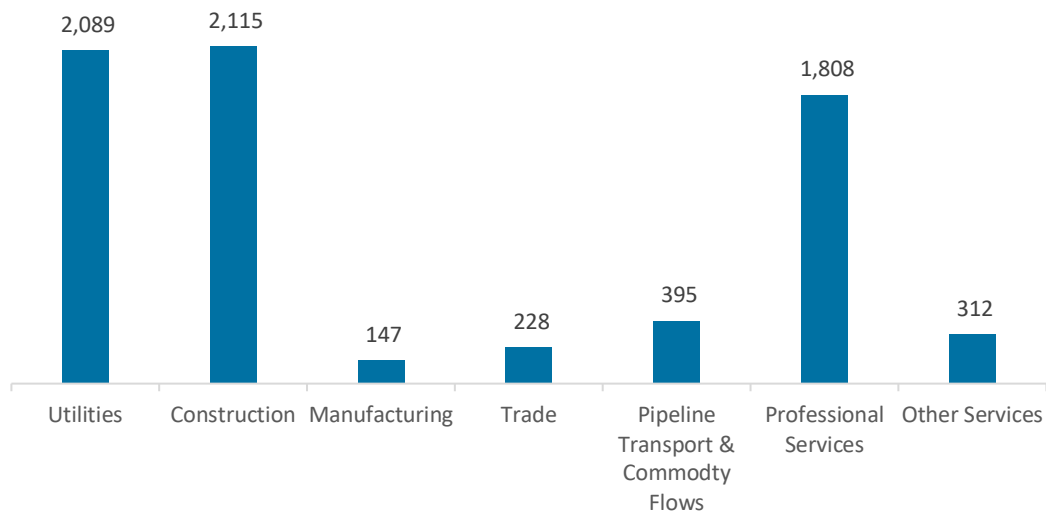
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 7,093 workers in Idaho, 0.5 percent of the national total, down 19.7 percent or 1,737 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Idaho, with 29.8 percent of such jobs statewide.

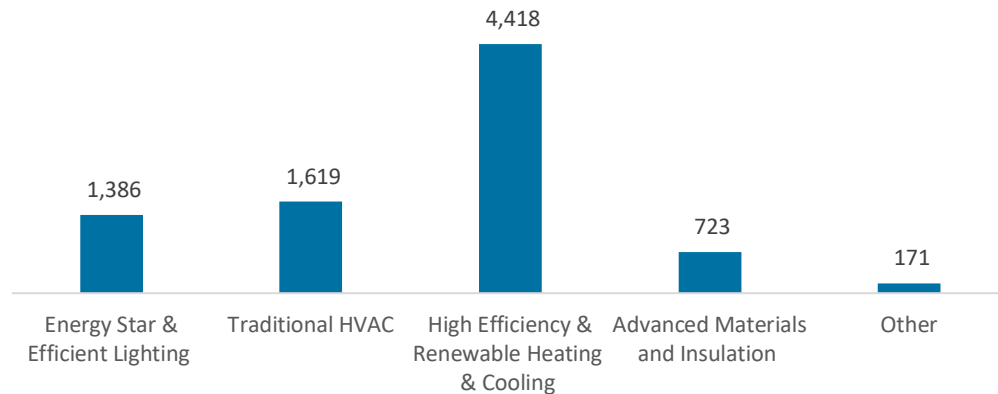
Figure ID-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

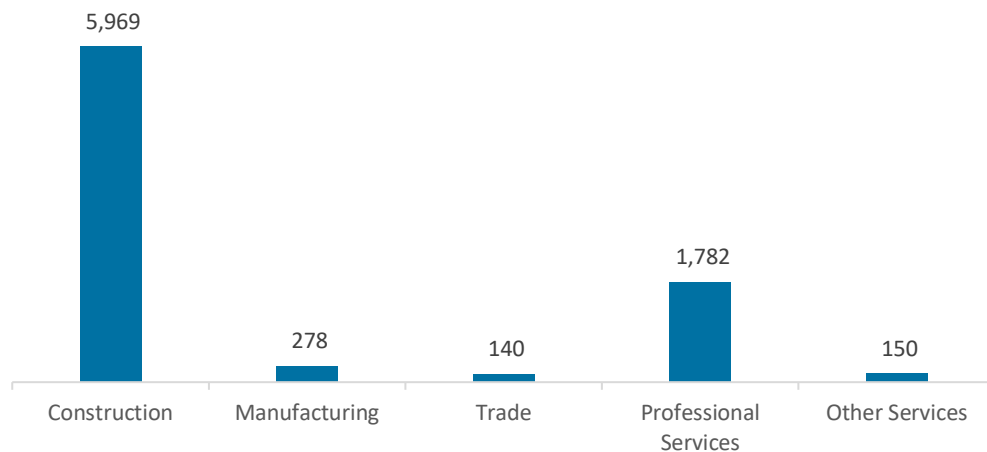
The 8,319 Energy Efficiency jobs in Idaho represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 716 jobs (-7.9 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

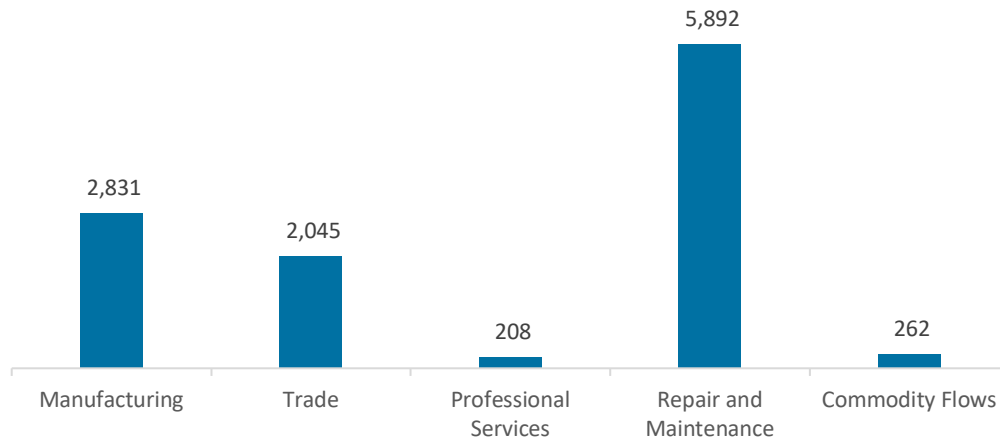
Figure ID-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 11,238 jobs in Idaho, up 538 jobs over the past year (5.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure ID-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Idaho are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (10.0 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 379 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.6 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 288 jobs (2.6 percent) 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	13.4	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.7	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.6	10.1
Fuels	11.3	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.6	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Idaho reported 86.3 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	41.7	44.5	1.5	12.2	86.3

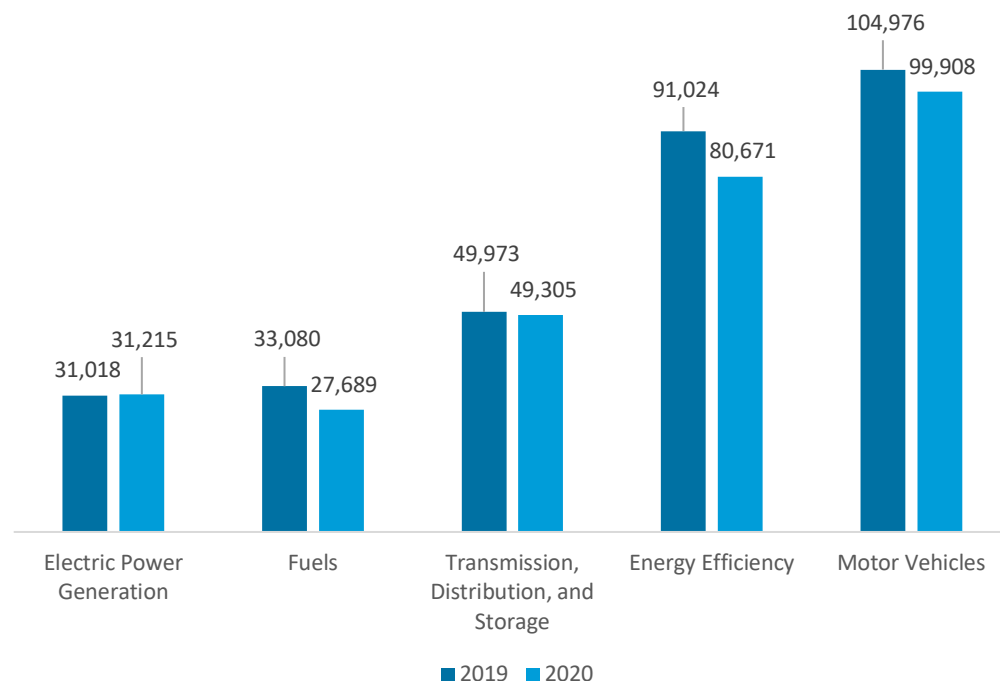
Illinois

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Illinois has an average concentration of energy employment, with 108,209 Energy workers statewide (representing 3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 31,215 are in Electric Power Generation, 27,689 are in Fuels, and 49,305 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Illinois is 2.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Illinois has an additional 80,671 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 99,908 jobs in Motor Vehicles (4.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Illinois is \$26.66, which is 39 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure IL-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



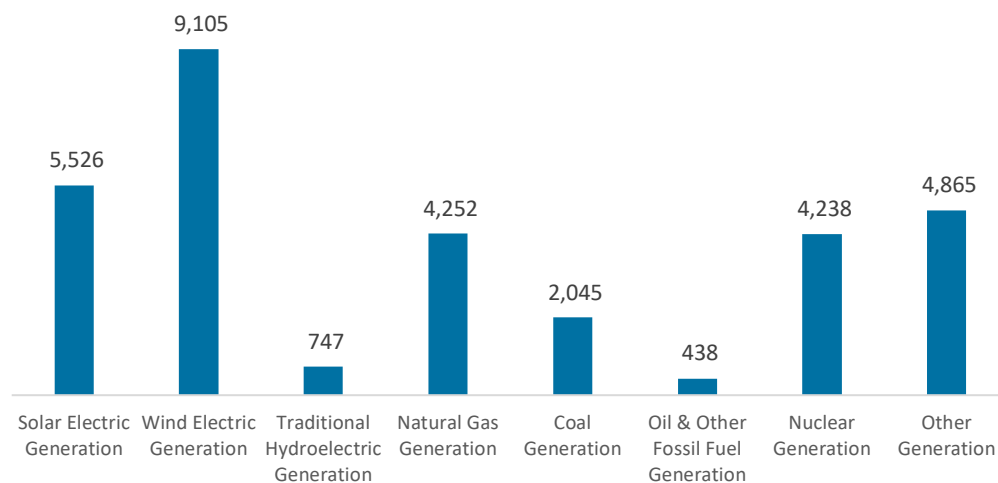
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 5.1 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 5,862 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 10,353 jobs (-11.4 percent) and motor vehicles lost 5,067 jobs (-4.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

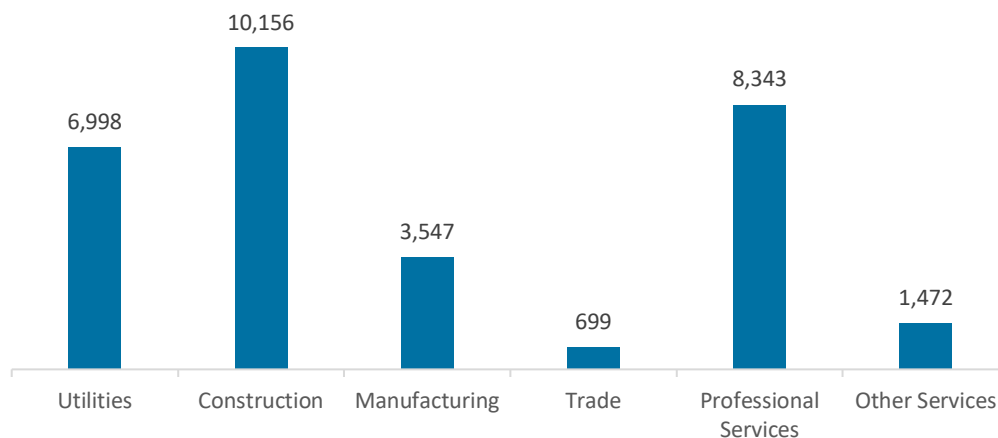
Electric Power Generation employs 31,215 workers in Illinois, 3.7 percent of the national total and adding 197 jobs over the past year (0.6 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,105 jobs (up 3.9 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,735 jobs (down 8.7 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.5 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 26.7 percent.

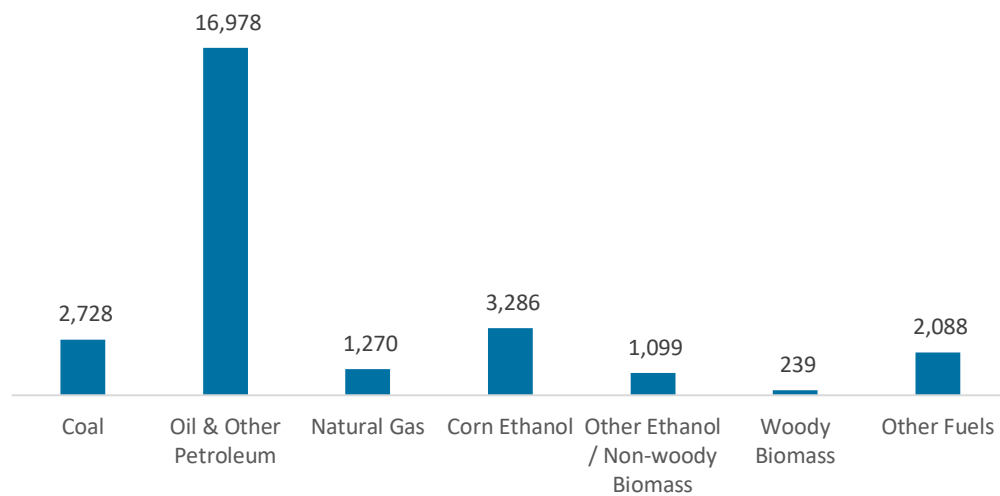
Figure IL-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

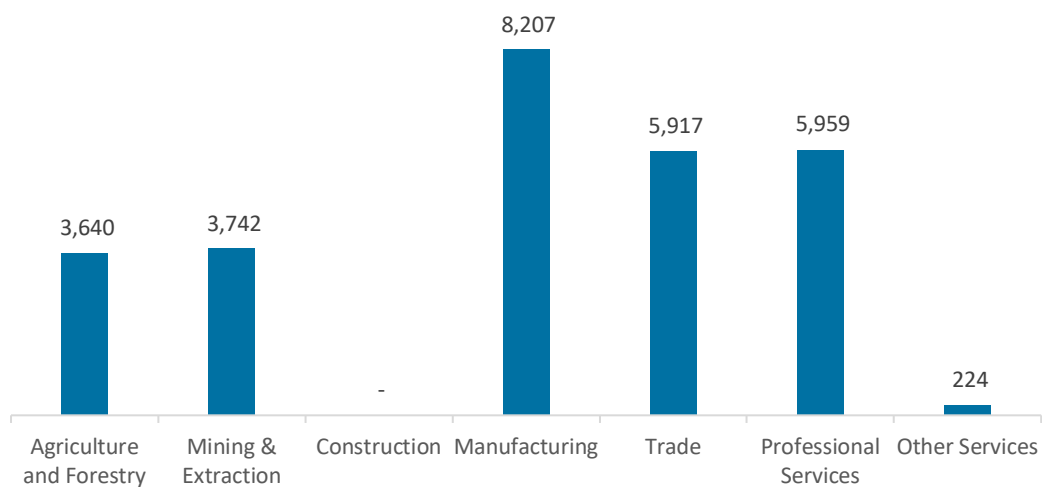
Fuels employs 27,689 workers in Illinois, 3.0 percent of the national total, down 16.3 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure IL-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 29.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Illinois.

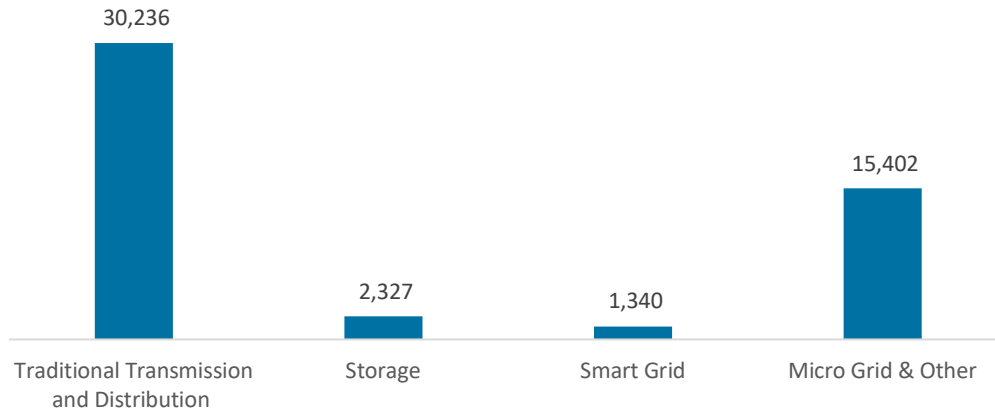
Figure IL-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

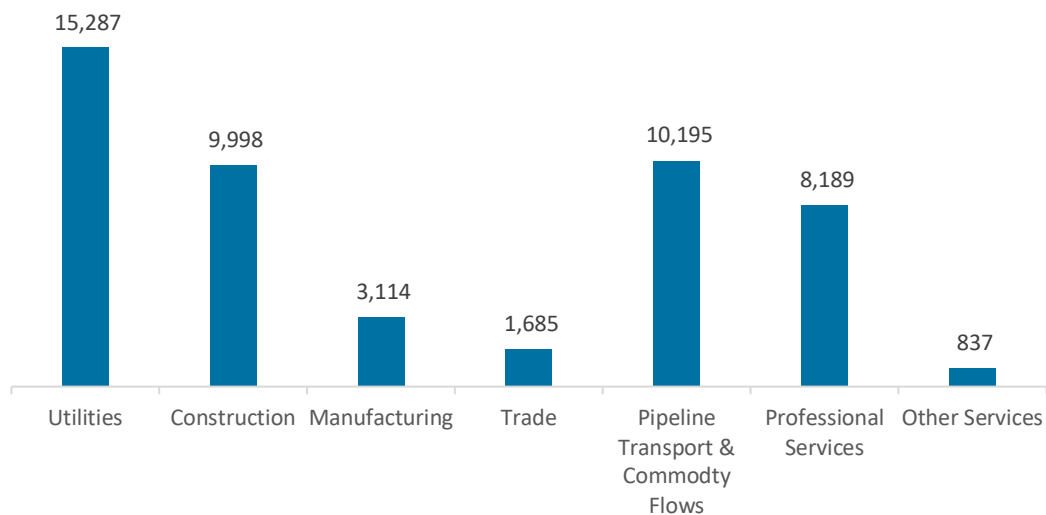
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 49,305 workers in Illinois, 3.7 percent of the national total, down 1.3 percent or 668 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Illinois, with 31.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

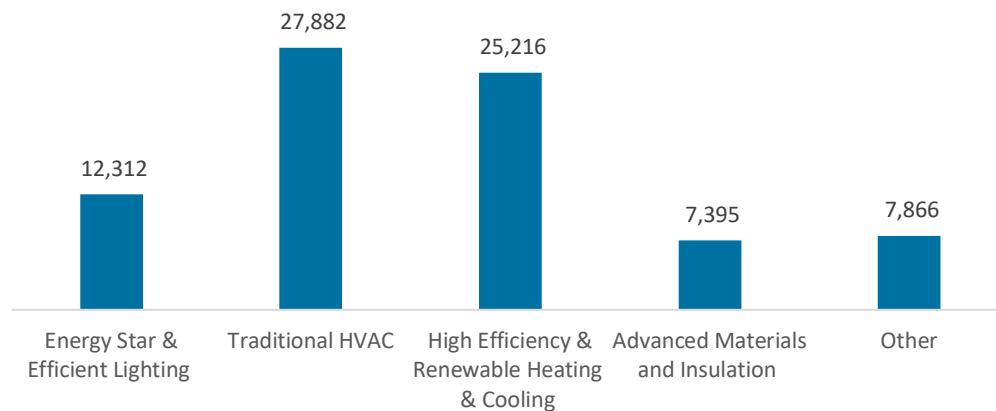
Figure IL-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

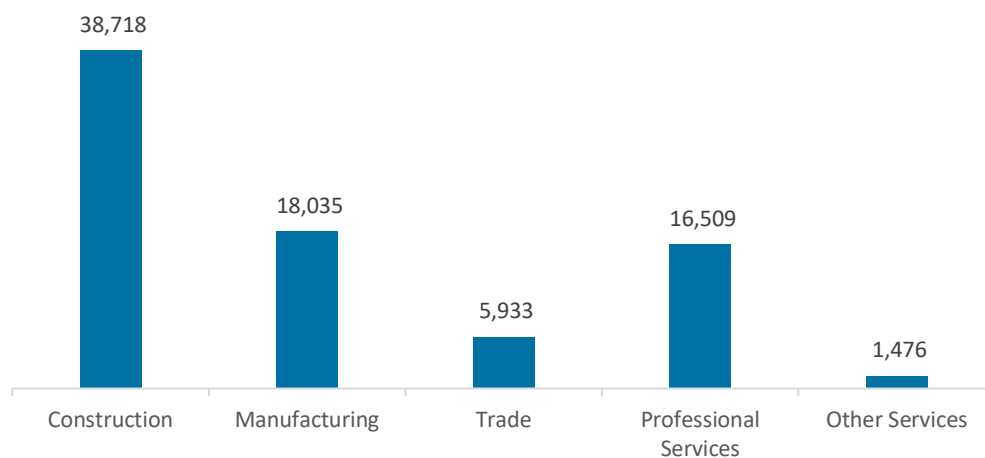
The 80,671 Energy Efficiency jobs in Illinois represent 3.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 10,353 jobs (-11.4 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

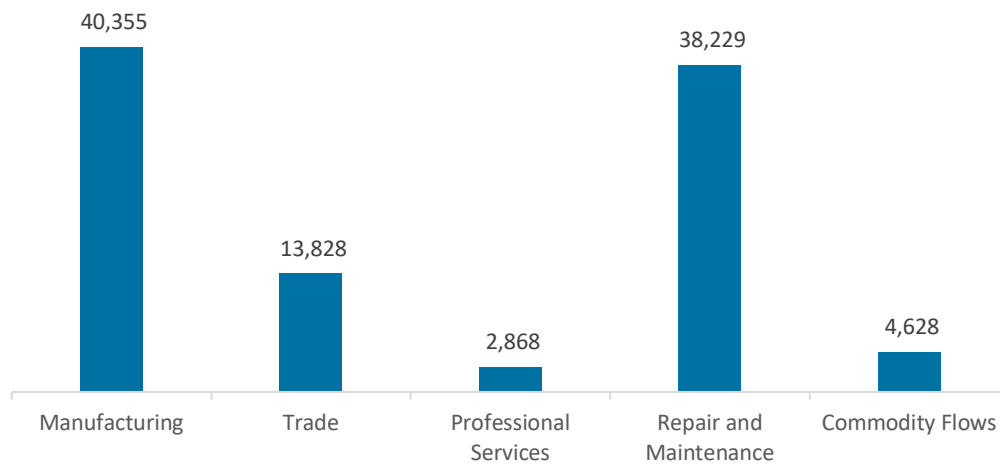
Figure IL-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 99,908 jobs in Illinois, down 5,067 jobs over the past year (-4.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure IL-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Illinois are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.5 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 3,215 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.0 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 5,951 jobs (6.0 percent) 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	5.8	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.2	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.0	10.1
Fuels	8.7	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.0	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Illinois reported 86.3 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	48.0	38.3	1.5	12.2	86.3

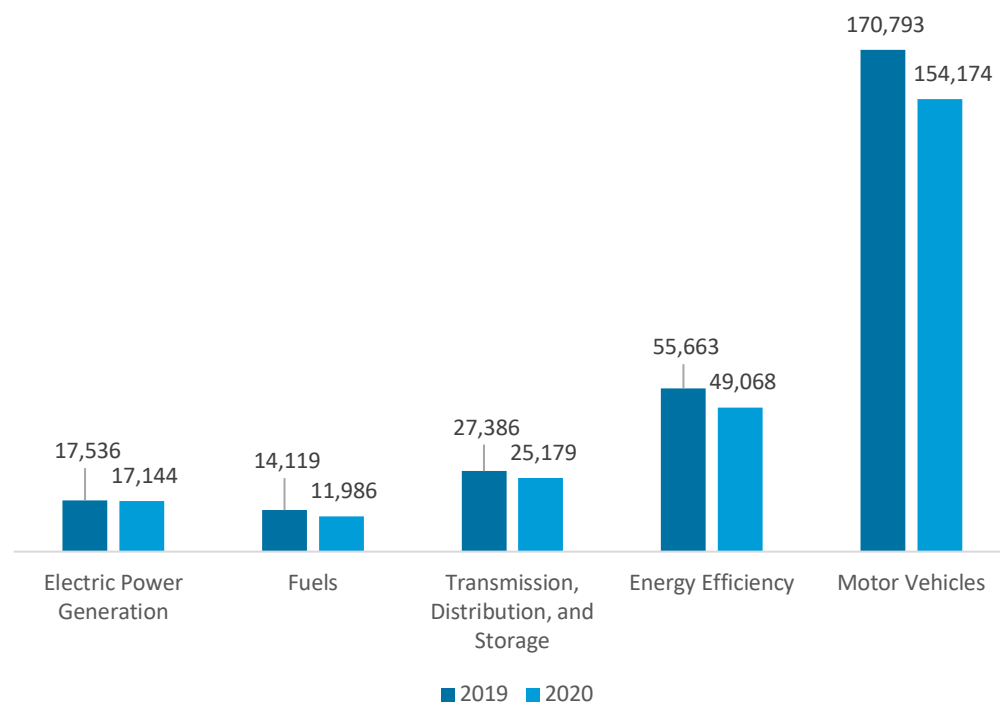
Indiana

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Indiana has a low concentration of energy employment, with 54,309 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 17,144 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,986 are in Fuels, and 25,179 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Indiana is 2.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Indiana has an additional 49,068 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 154,174 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.6 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Indiana is \$23.37, which is 22 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure IN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



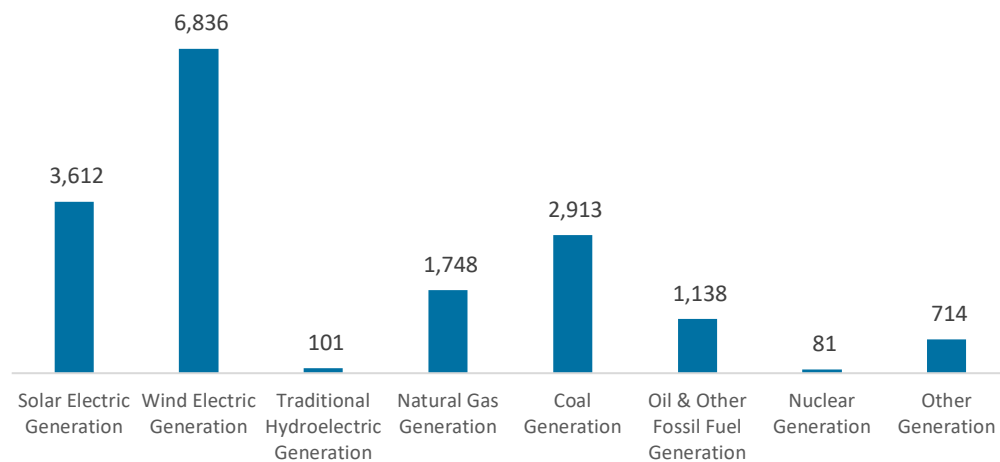
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 8.0 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 4,732 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 6,594 jobs (-11.8 percent) and motor vehicles lost 16,618 jobs (-9.7 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

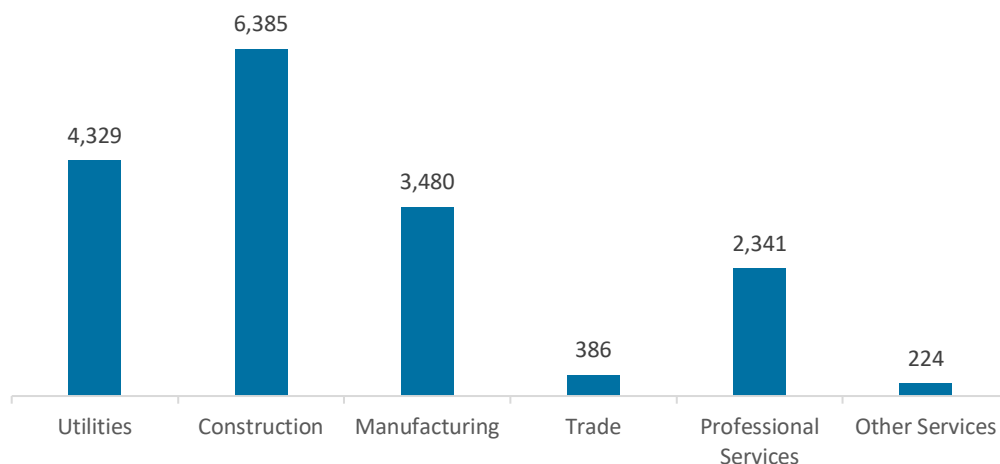
Electric Power Generation employs 17,144 workers in Indiana, 2.1 percent of the national total and losing 391 jobs over the past year (-2.2 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,836 jobs (up 6.0 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 5,800 jobs (down 10.0 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 37.2 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 25.3 percent.

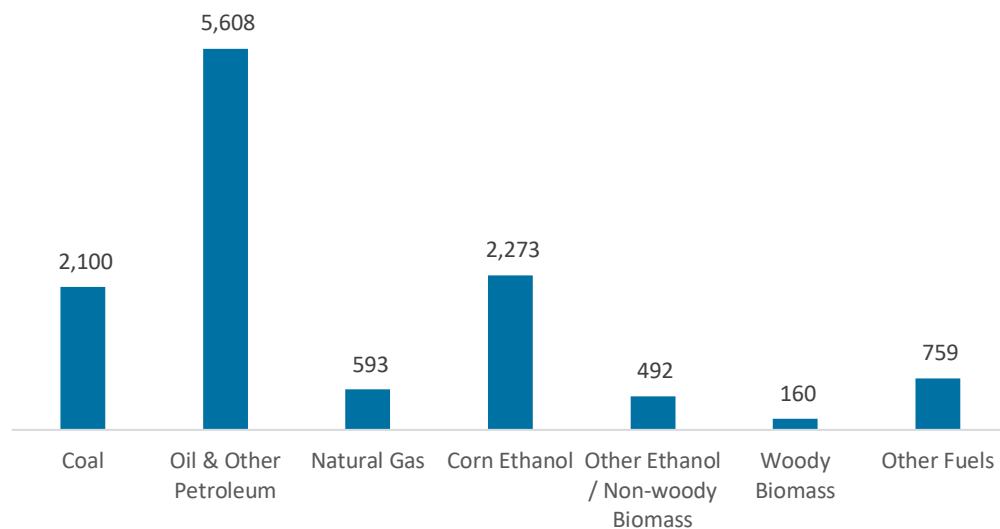
Figure IN-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

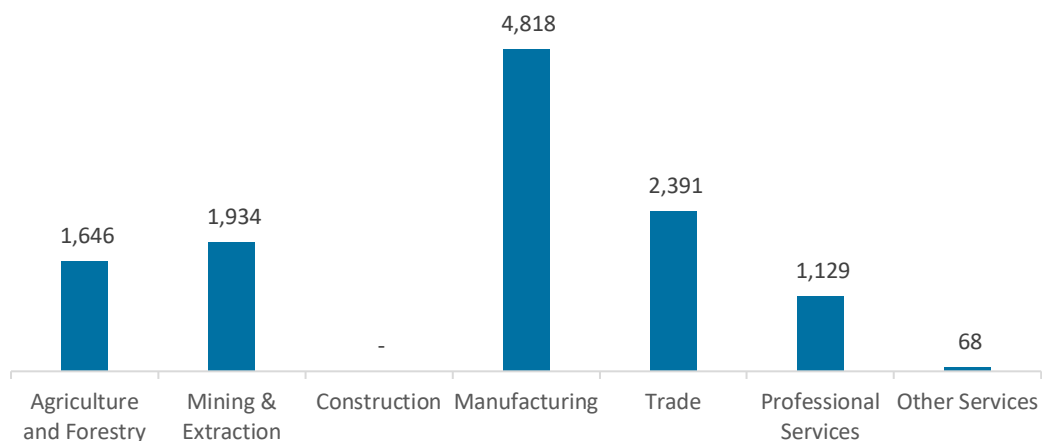
Fuels employs 11,986 workers in Indiana, 1.3 percent of the national total, down 15.1 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure IN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 40.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Indiana.

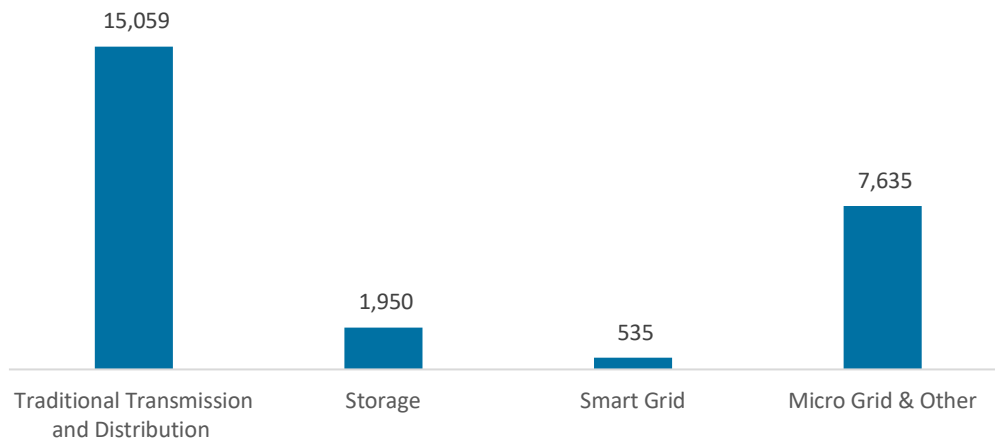
Figure IN-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

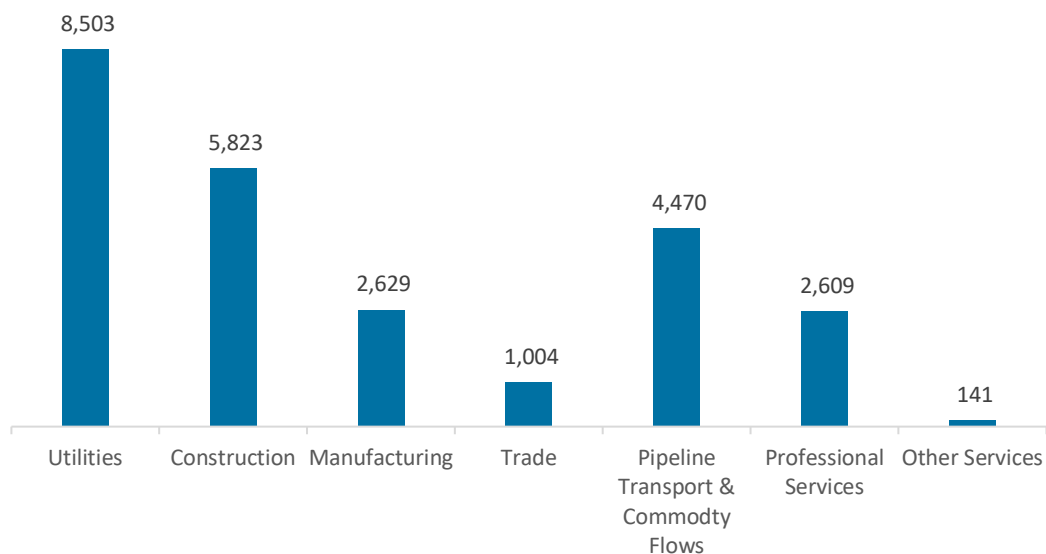
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 25,179 workers in Indiana, 1.9 percent of the national total, down 8.1 percent or 2,208 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Indiana, with 33.8 percent of such jobs statewide.

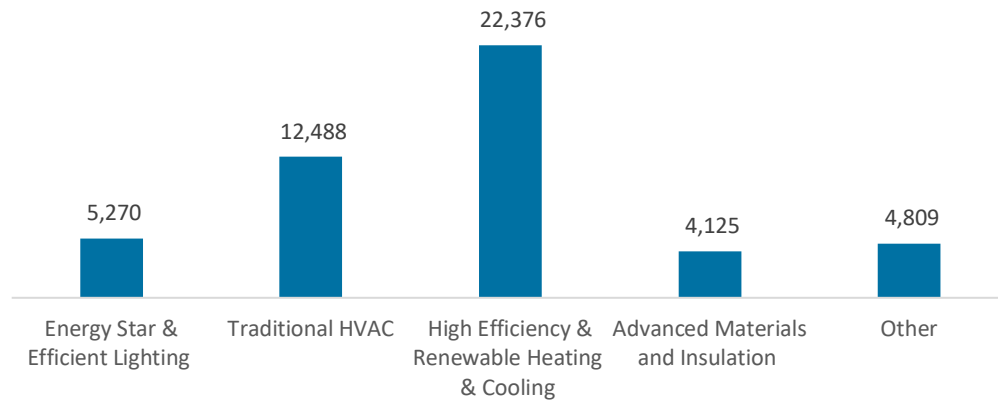
Figure IN-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

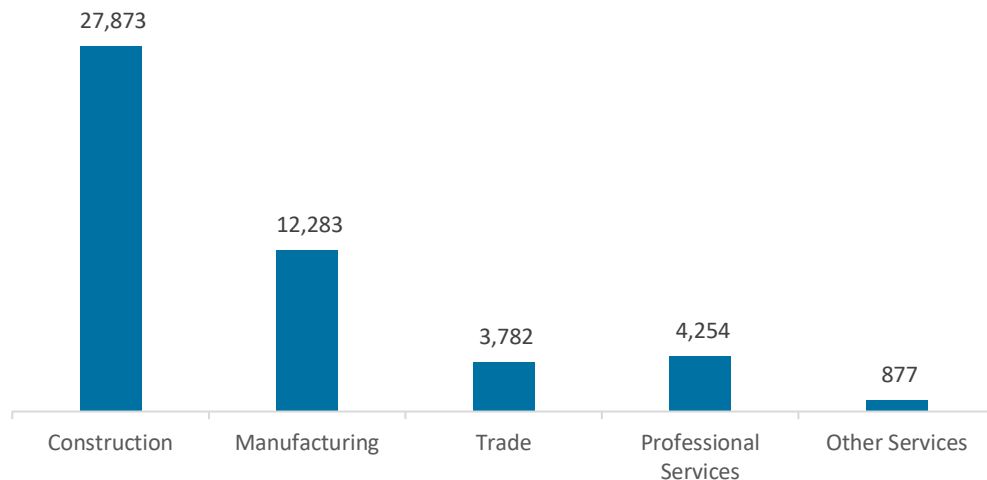
The 49,068 Energy Efficiency jobs in Indiana represent 2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 6,594 jobs (-11.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

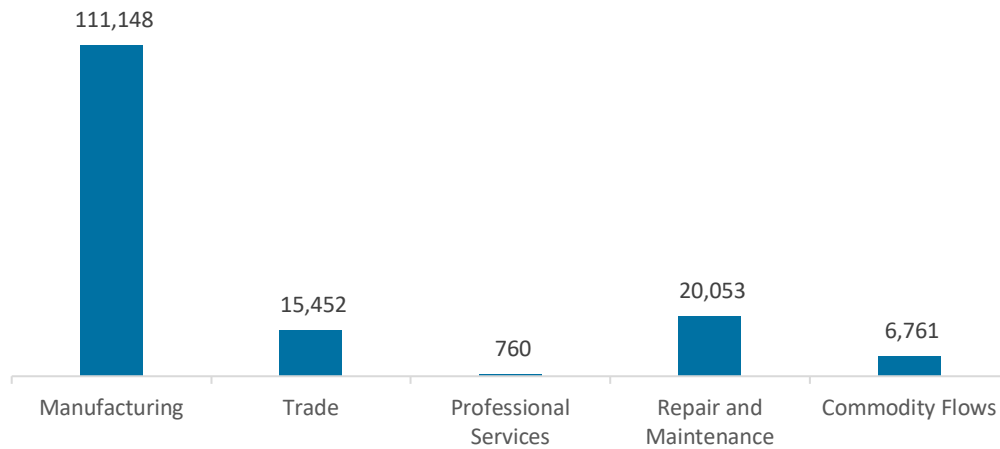
Figure IN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 154,174 jobs in Indiana, down 16,618 jobs over the past year (-9.7 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure IN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Indiana are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.8 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,691 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.4 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 3,793 jobs (2.5 percent) 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	10.3	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.1	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.4	10.1
Fuels	3.9	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.5	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Indiana reported 86.0 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	38.5	47.5	1.5	12.5	86.0

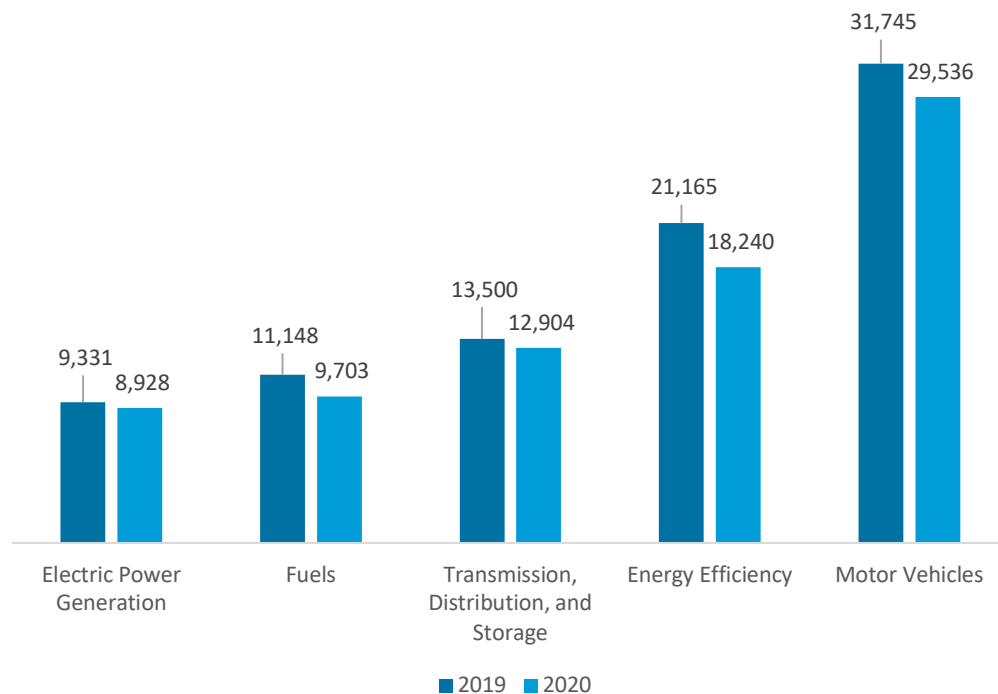
Iowa

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Iowa has an average concentration of energy employment, with 31,535 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.0 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 8,928 are in Electric Power Generation, 9,703 are in Fuels, and 12,904 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Iowa is 2.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Iowa has an additional 18,240 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 29,536 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Iowa is \$24.09, which is 26 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure IA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



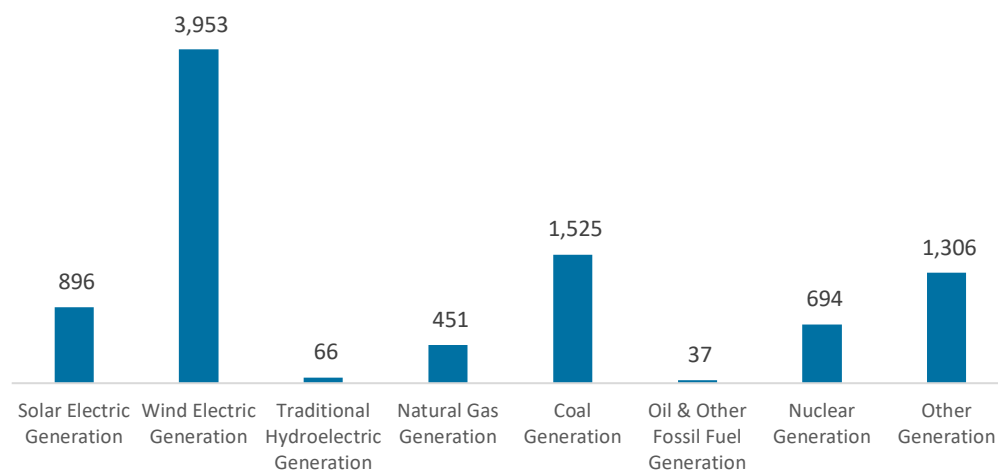
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 7.2 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 2,444 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 2,925 jobs (-13.8 percent) and motor vehicles lost 2,208 jobs (-7.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

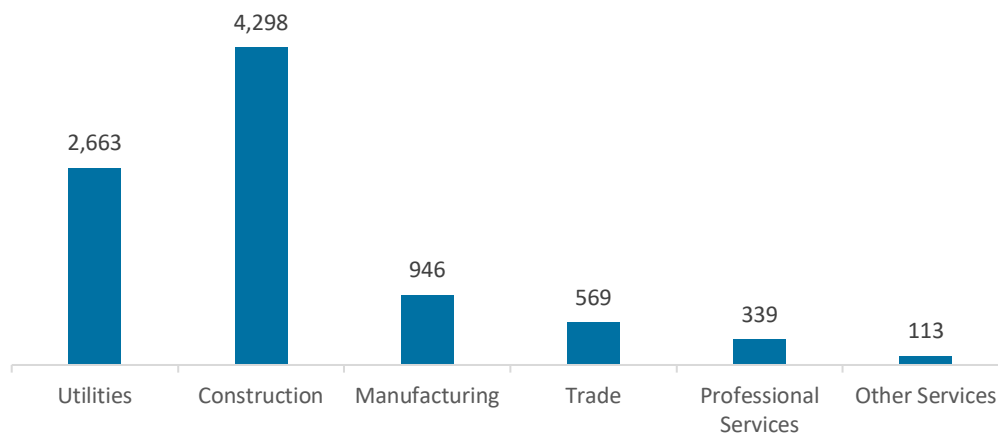
Electric Power Generation employs 8,928 workers in Iowa, 1.1 percent of the national total and losing 403 jobs over the past year (-4.3 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,953 jobs (up 1.1 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,013 jobs (down 9.3 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 48.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 29.8 percent.

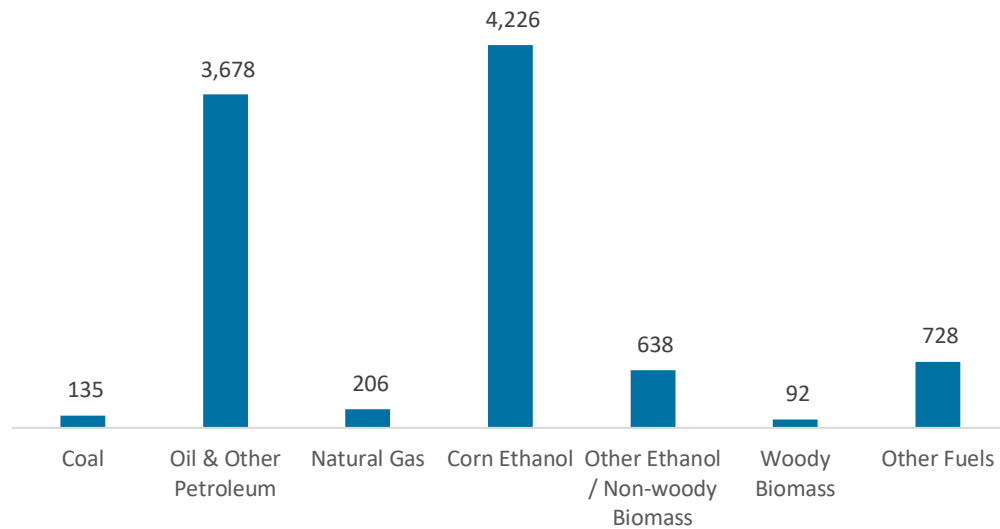
Figure IA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

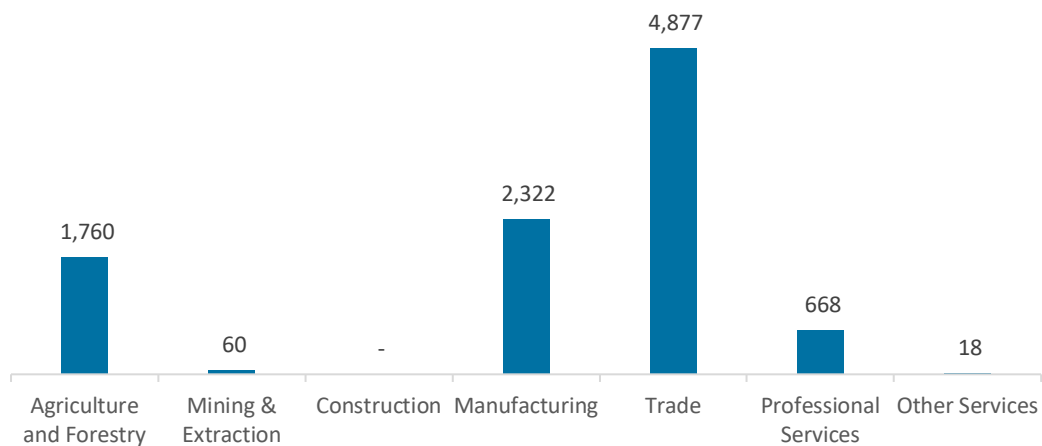
Fuels employs 9,703 workers in Iowa, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 13.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure IA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 50.3 percent of Fuels jobs in Iowa.

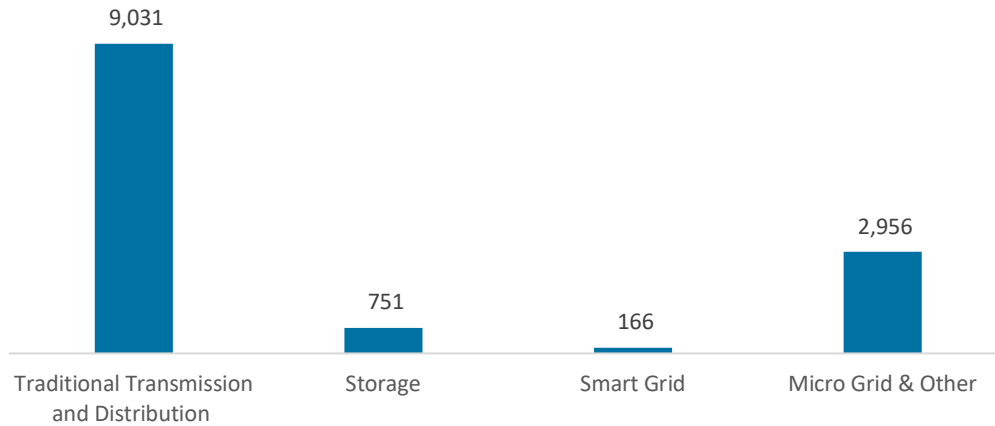
Figure IA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

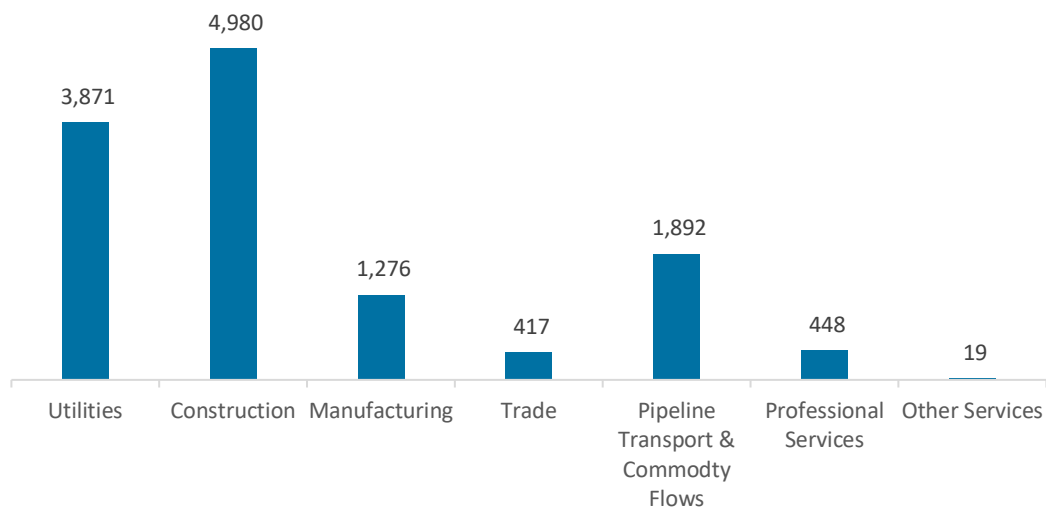
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 12,904 workers in Iowa, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 4.4 percent or 596 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Iowa, with 38.6 percent of such jobs statewide.

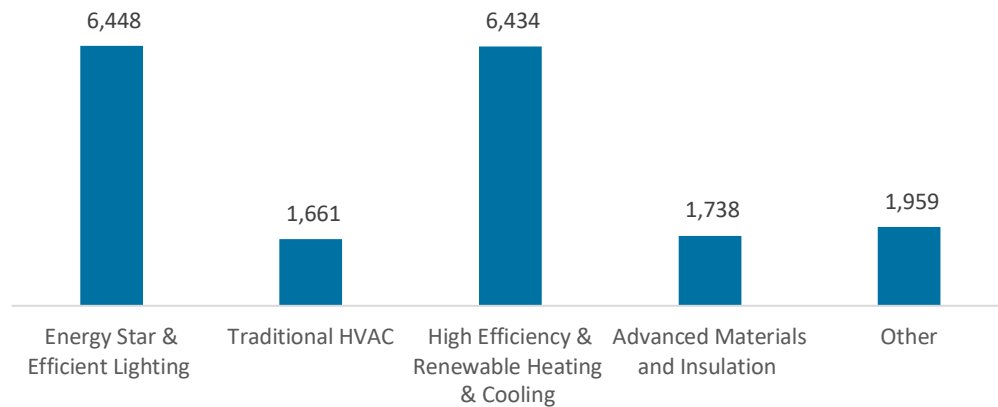
Figure IA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

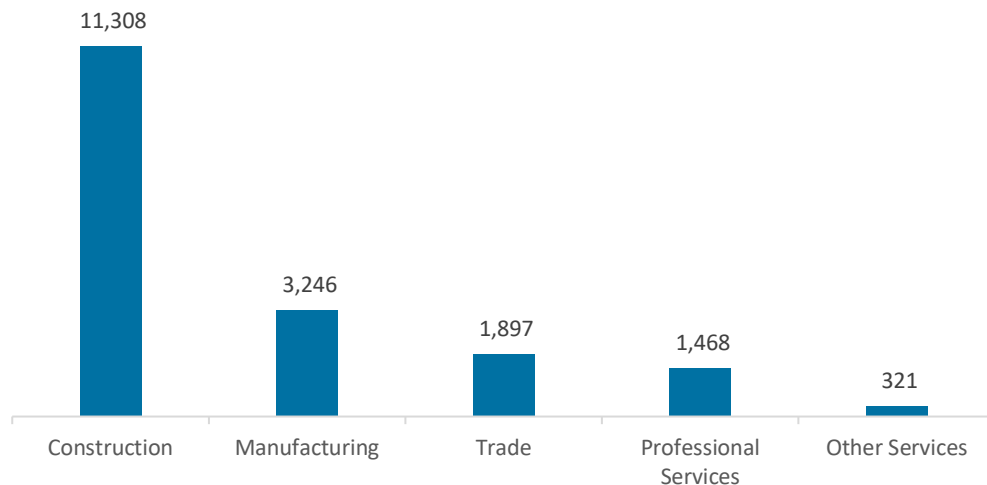
The 18,240 Energy Efficiency jobs in Iowa represent 0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 2,925 jobs (-13.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

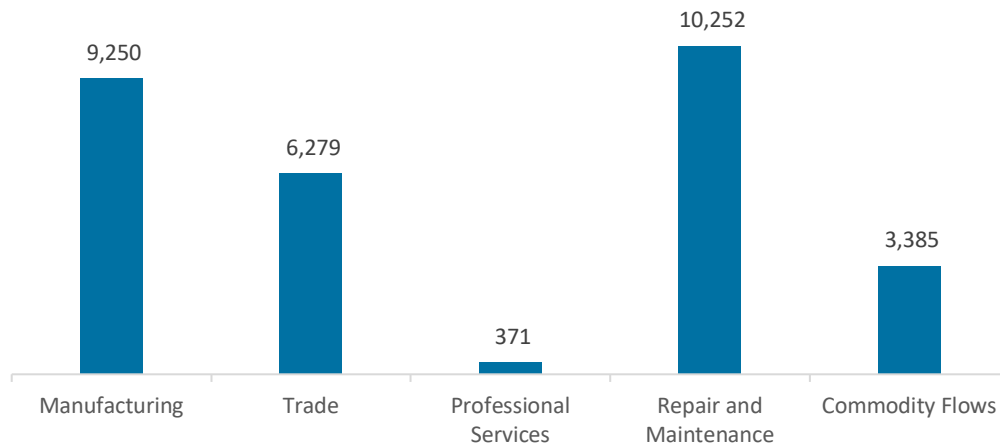
Figure IA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 29,536 jobs in Iowa, down 2,208 jobs over the past year (-7.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure IA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Iowa are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (8.4 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 813 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.5 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 644 jobs (2.2 percent) 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	9.4	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	9.6	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.5	10.1
Fuels	4.5	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.2	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Iowa reported 87.4 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	47.5	39.8	1.5	11.1	87.4

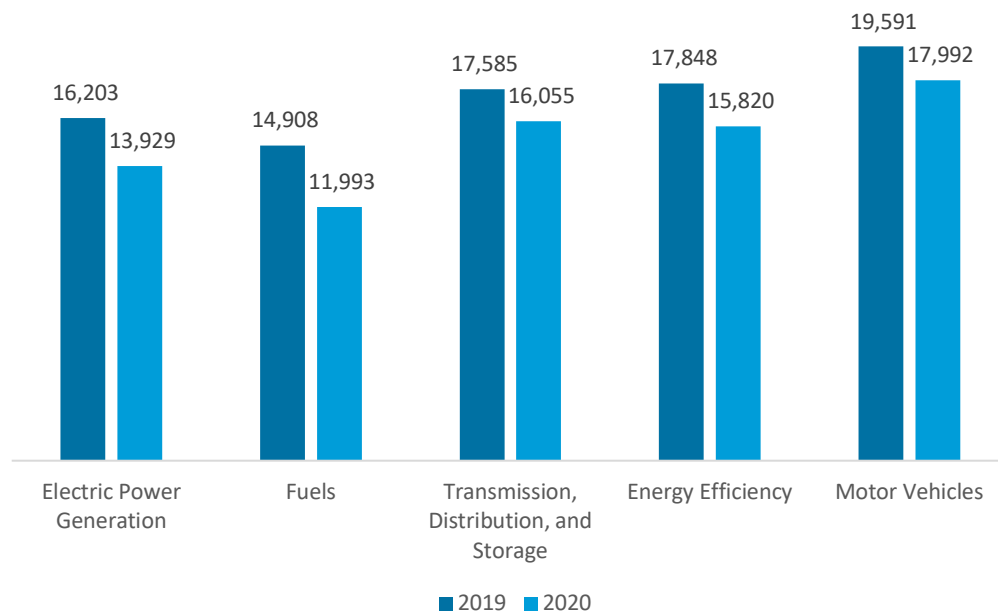
Kansas

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Kansas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 41,977 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 13,929 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,993 are in Fuels, and 16,055 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Kansas is 3.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Kansas has an additional 15,820 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 17,992 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Kansas is \$23.96, which is 25 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure KS-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



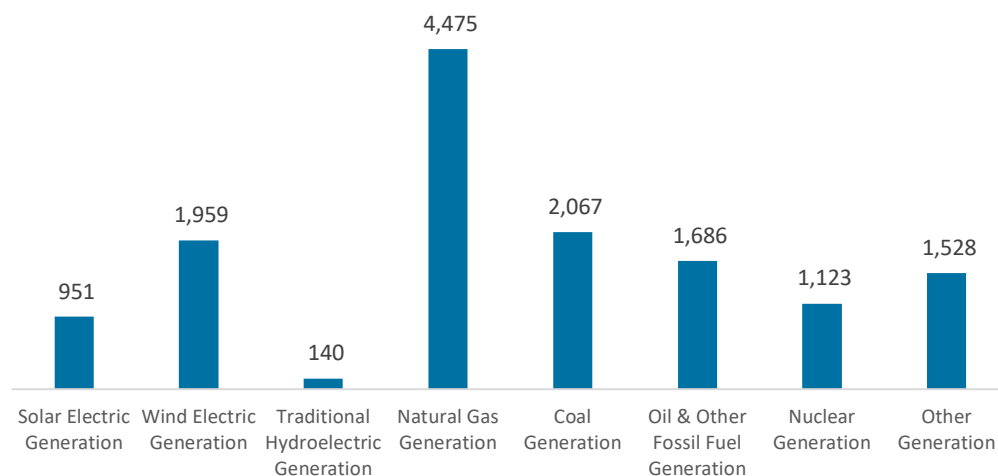
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 13.8 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 6,719 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 2,028 jobs (-11.4 percent) and motor vehicles lost 1,599 jobs (-8.2 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

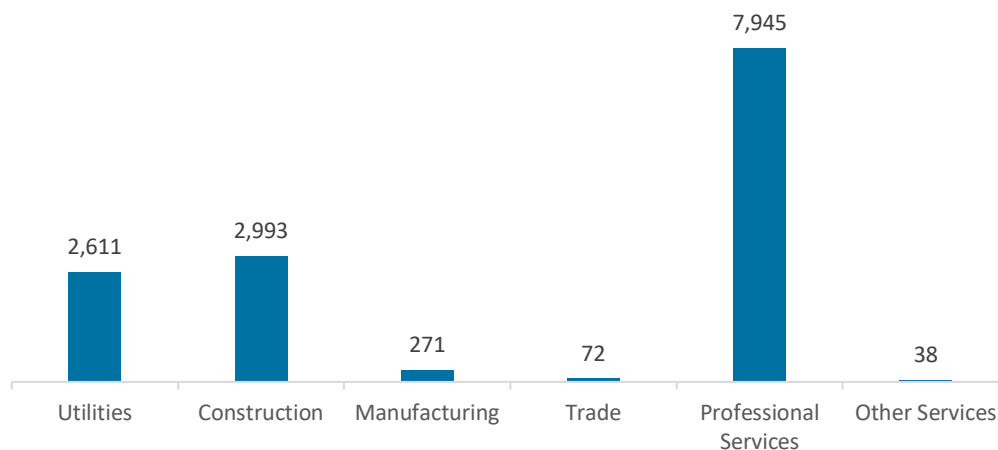
Electric Power Generation employs 13,929 workers in Kansas, 1.7 percent of the national total and losing 2,275 jobs over the past year (-14.0 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 8,228 jobs (down 11.1 percent, followed by wind at 1,959 jobs (down 7.3 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 57.0 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 21.5 percent.

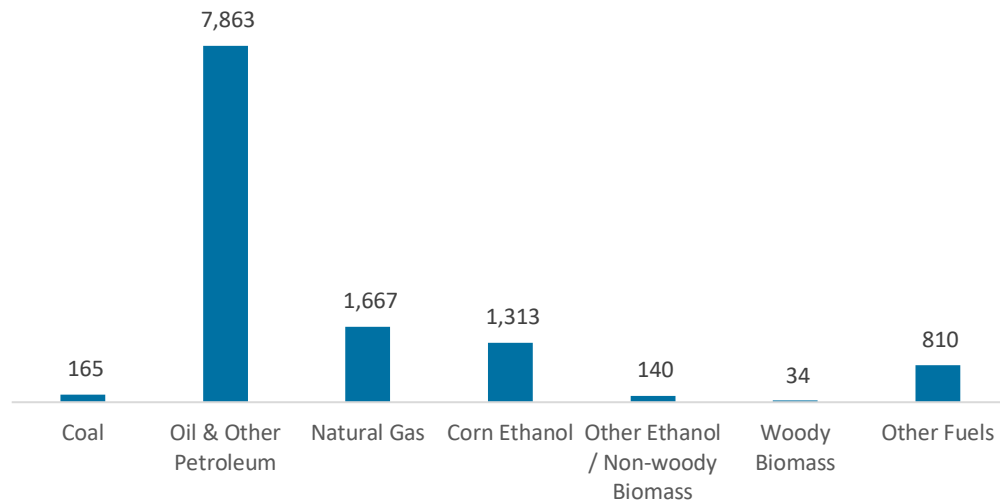
Figure KS-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

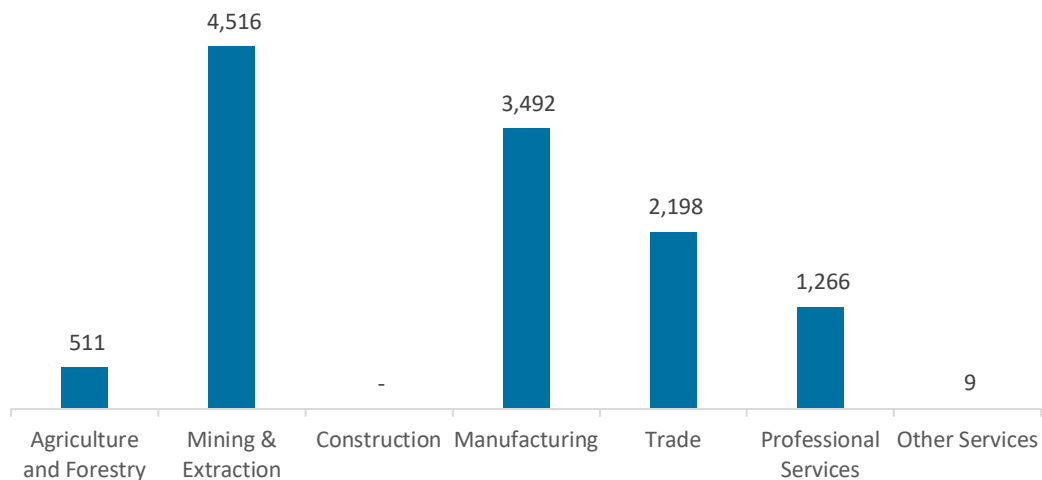
Fuels employs 11,993 workers in Kansas, 1.3 percent of the national total, down 19.6 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure KS-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 37.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Kansas.

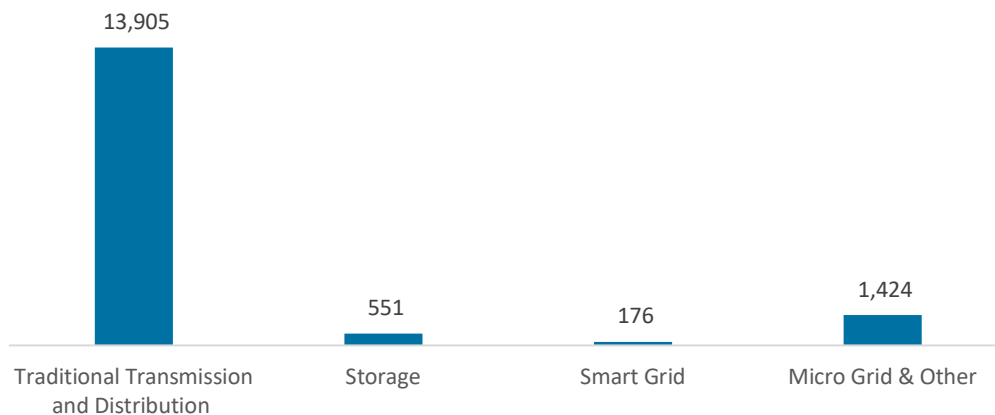
Figure KS-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

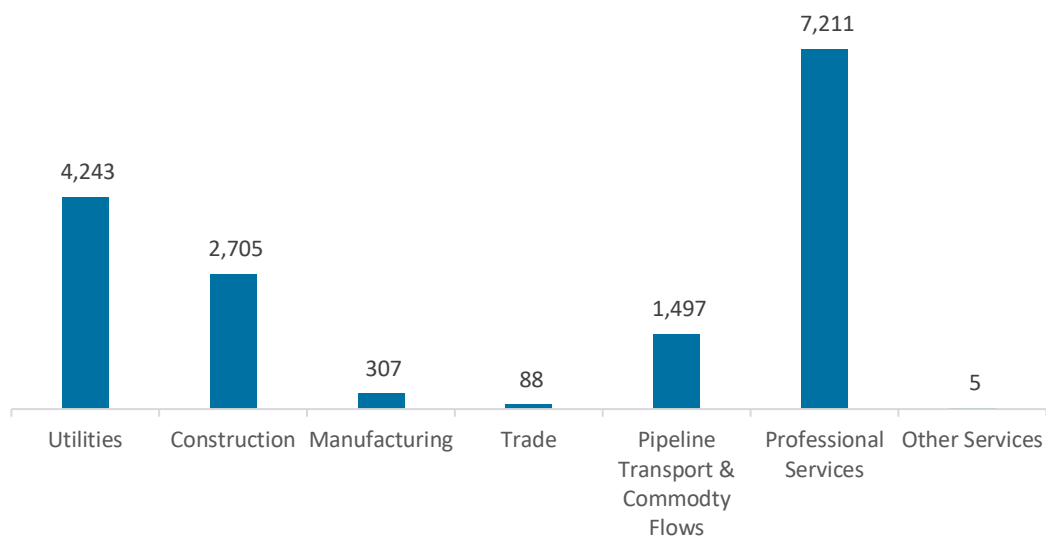
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 16,055 workers in Kansas, 1.2 percent of the national total, down 8.7 percent or 1,530 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Professional and business services are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Kansas, with 44.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

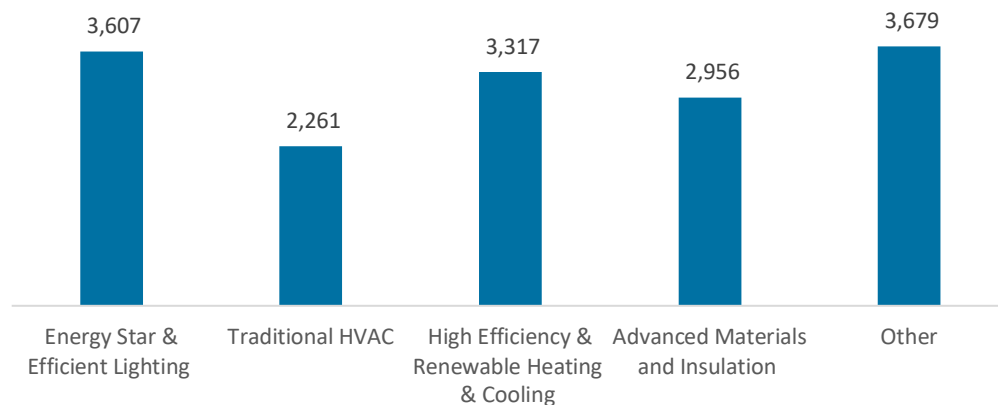
Figure KS-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

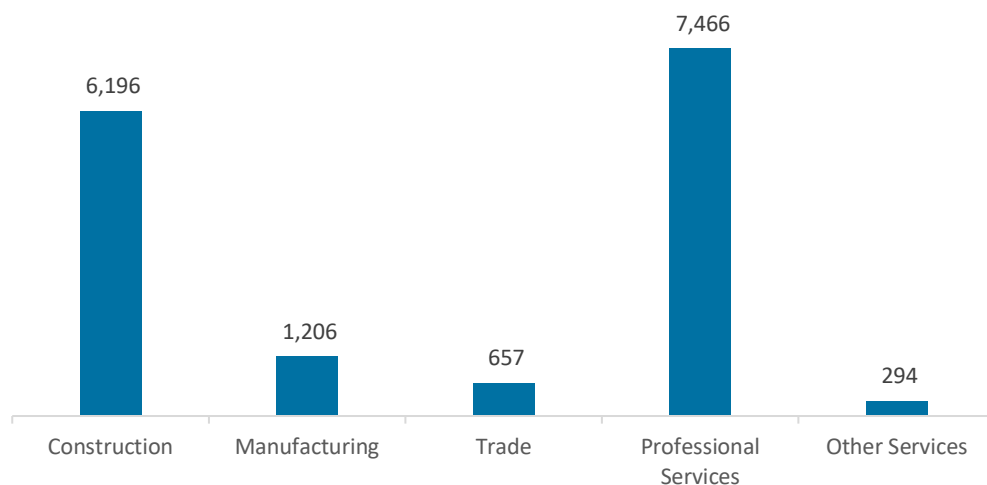
The 15,820 Energy Efficiency jobs in Kansas represent 0.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 2,028 jobs (-11.4 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



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

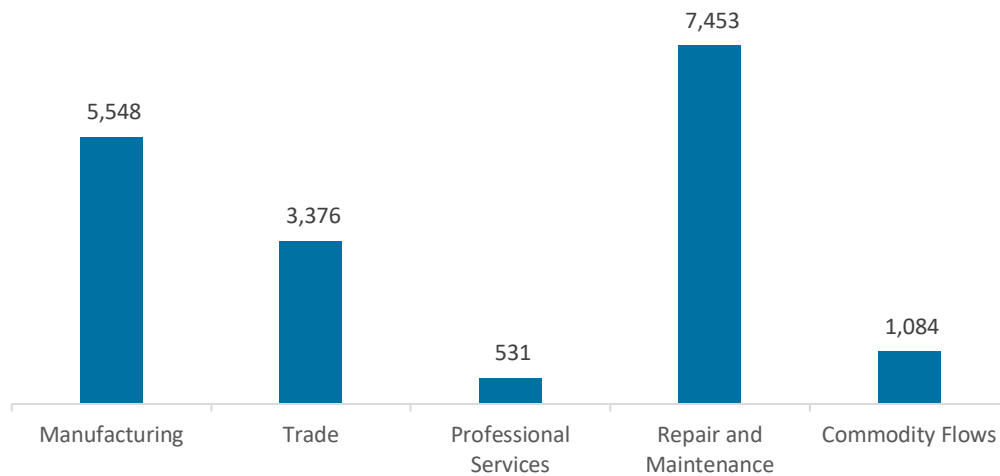
Figure KS-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 17,992 jobs in Kansas, down 1,599 jobs over the past year (-8.2 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure KS-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Kansas are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.6 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 847 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.4 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 509 jobs (2.8 percent) 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	7.7	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.7	4.2
Energy Efficiency	5.4	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.8	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Kansas reported 89.4 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	38.6	50.8	1.5	9.1	89.4

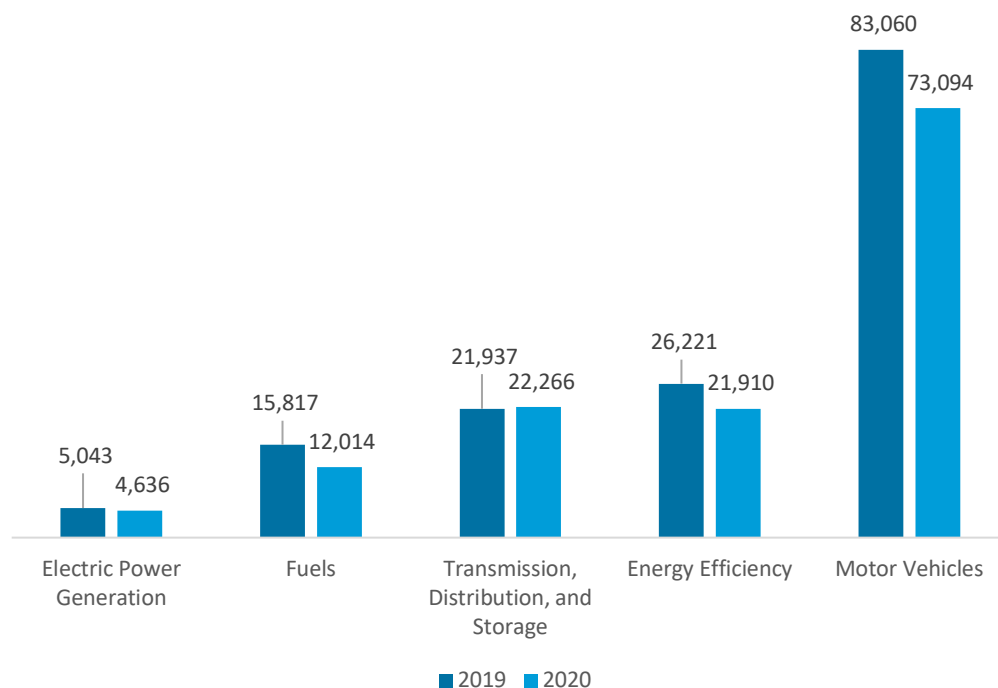
Kentucky

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Kentucky has an average concentration of energy employment, with 38,916 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 4,636 are in Electric Power Generation, 12,014 are in Fuels, and 22,266 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Kentucky is 2.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Kentucky has an additional 21,910 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 73,094 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Kentucky is \$22.57, which is 18 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure KY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



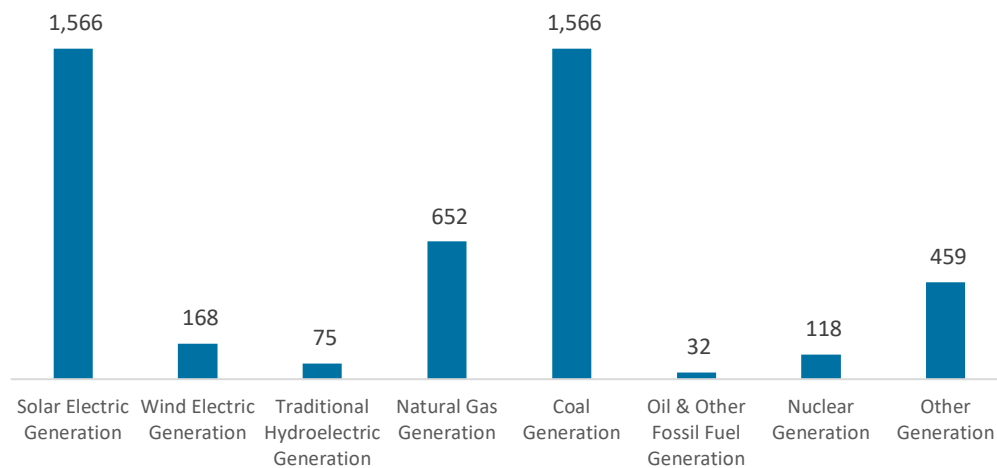
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 9.1 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 3,882 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 4,311 jobs (-16.4 percent) and motor vehicles lost 9,966 jobs (-12.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

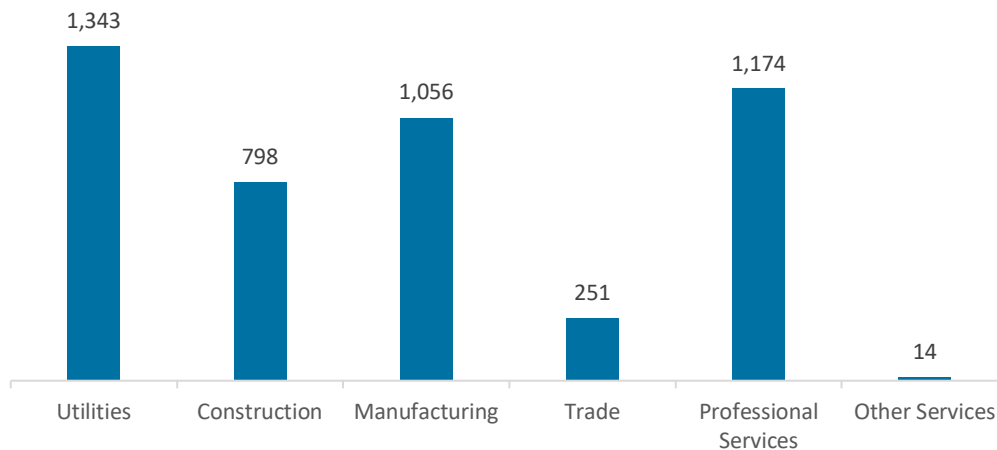
Electric Power Generation employs 4,636 workers in Kentucky, 0.6 percent of the national total and losing 407 jobs over the past year (-8.1 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,251 jobs (down 10.3 percent, followed by solar at 1,566 jobs (down 10.3 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 29.0 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 25.3 percent.

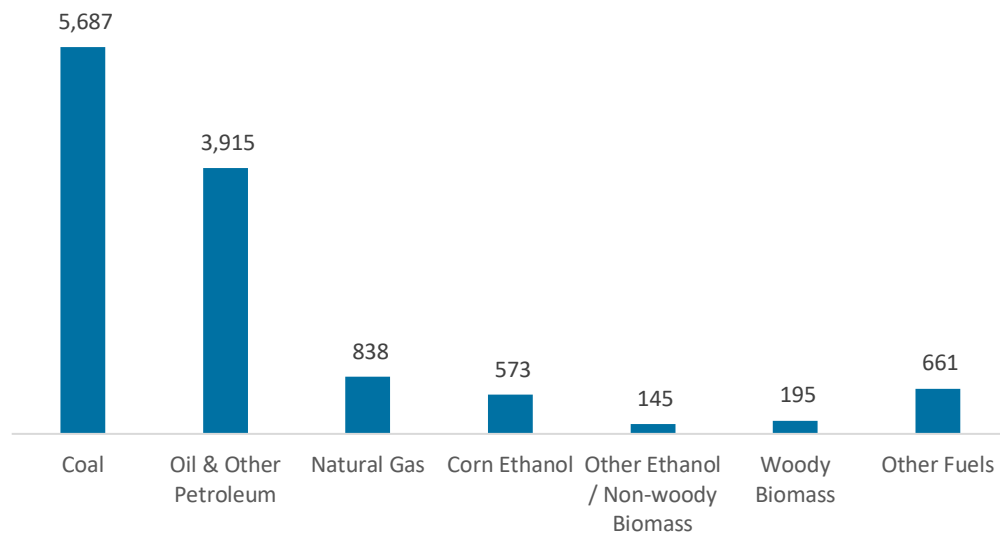
Figure KY-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

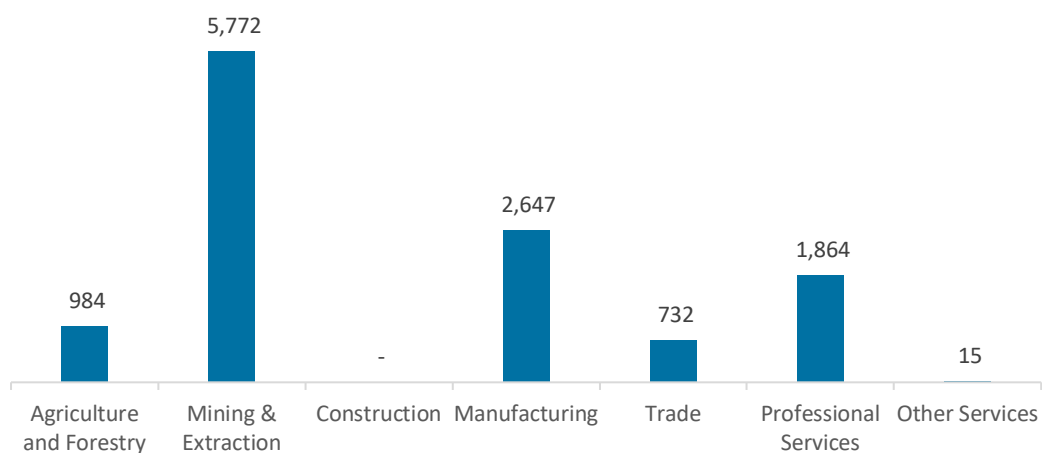
Fuels employs 12,014 workers in Kentucky, 1.3 percent of the national total, down 24.0 percent over the past year. Coal makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure KY-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 48.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Kentucky.

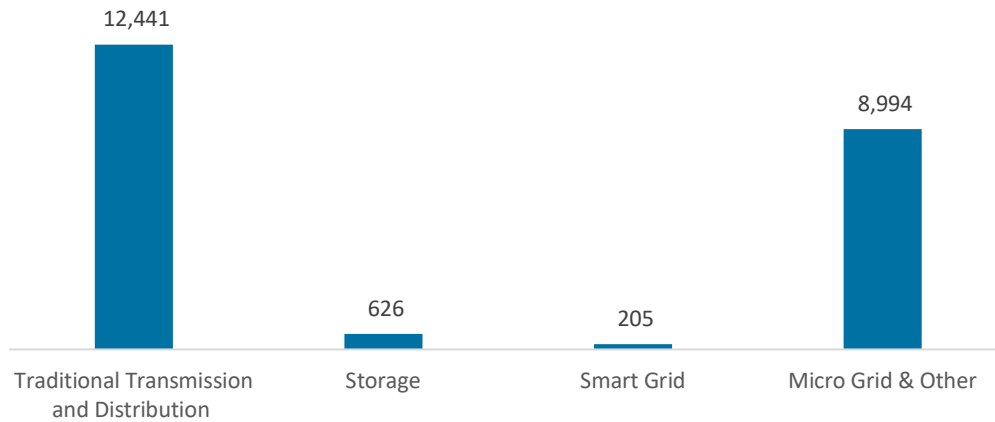
Figure KY-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

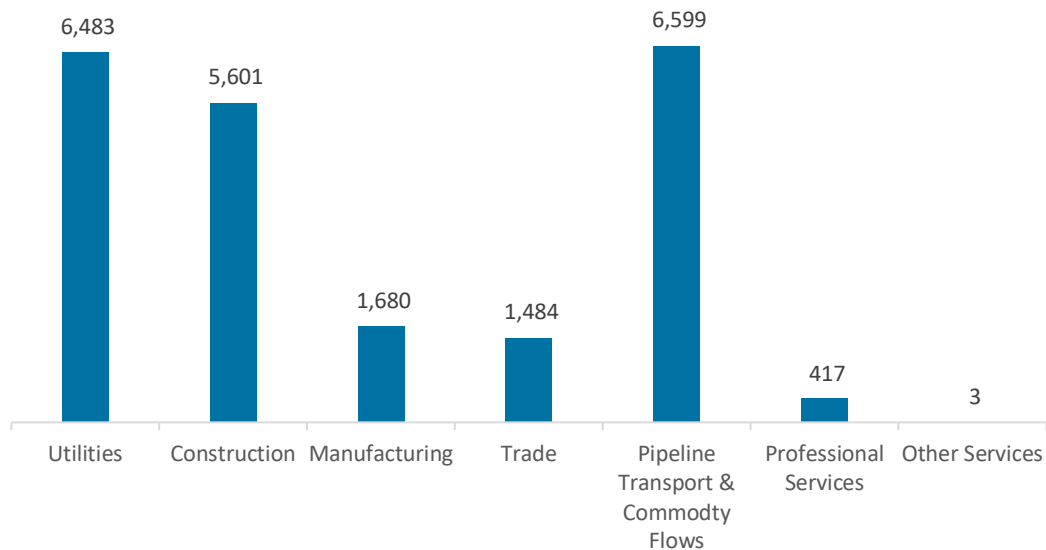
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 22,266 workers in Kentucky, 1.7 percent of the national total, up 1.5 percent or 329 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Pipeline transport and commodity flows are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Kentucky, with 29.6 percent of such jobs statewide.

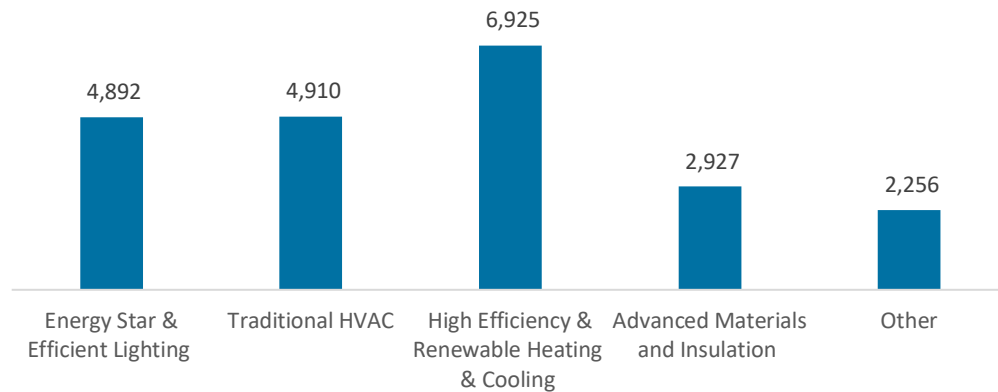
Figure KY-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

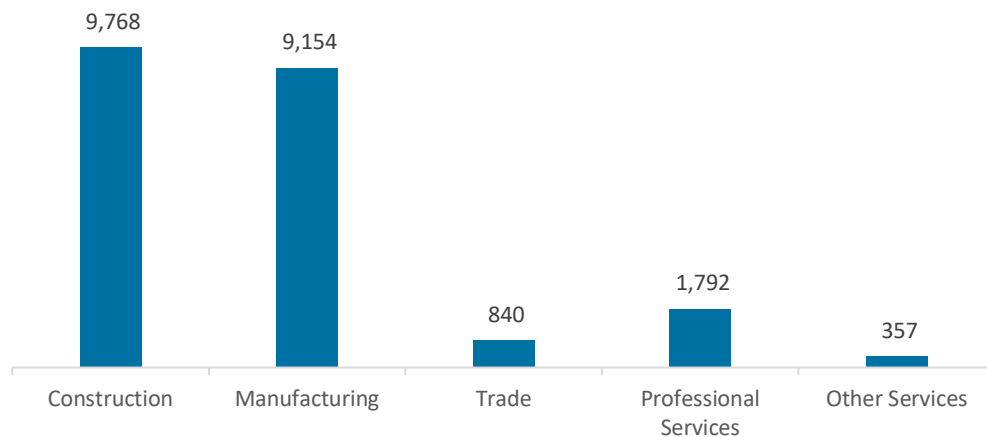
The 21,910 Energy Efficiency jobs in Kentucky represent 1.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 4,311 jobs (-16.4 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

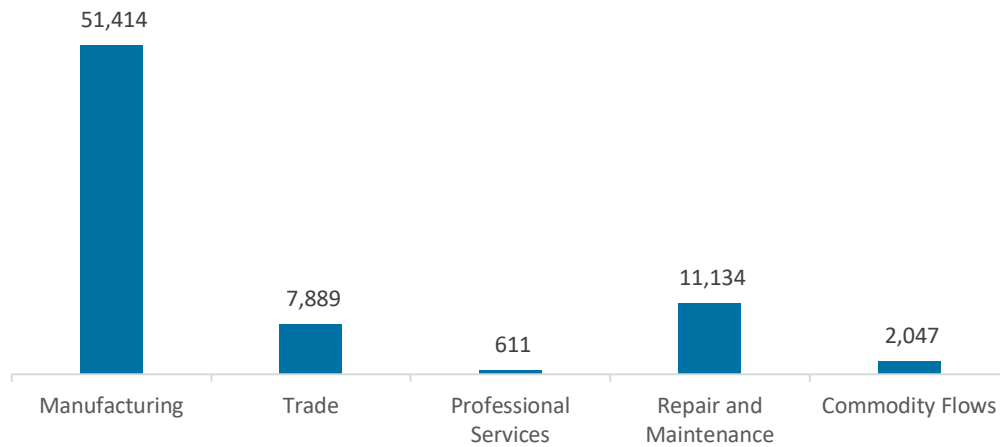
Figure KY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 73,094 jobs in Kentucky, down 9,966 jobs over the past year (-12.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure KY-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Kentucky are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (5.6 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,052 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.8 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,228 jobs (1.7 percent) 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	10.2	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.9	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.8	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	1.7	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Kentucky reported 88.7 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	41.5	47.2	1.8	9.5	88.7

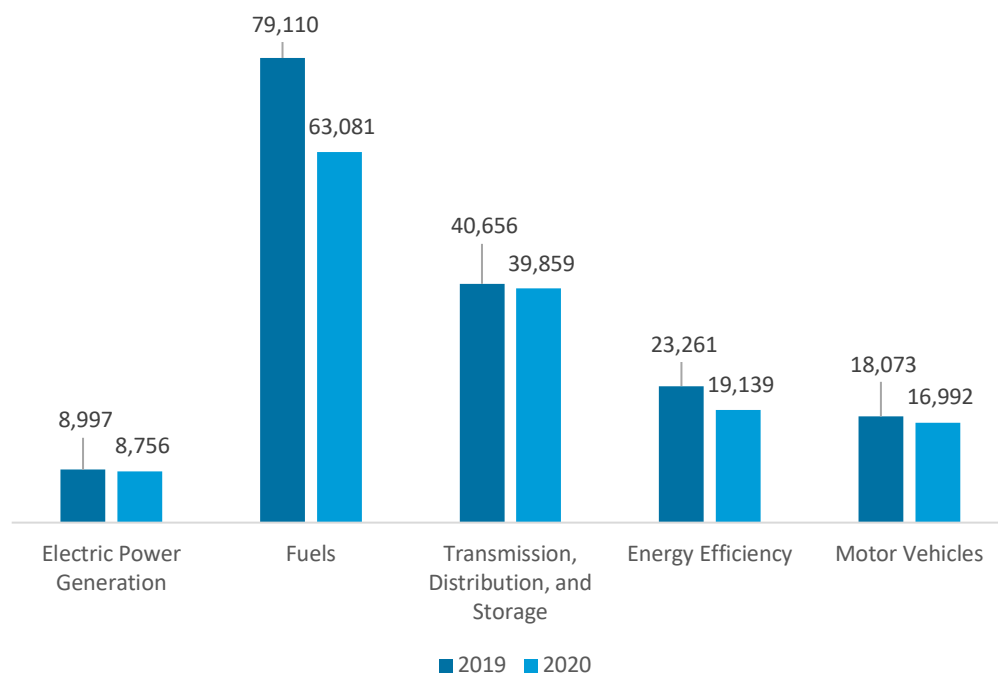
Louisiana

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Louisiana has a high concentration of energy employment, with 111,697 Energy workers statewide (representing 3.6 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 8,756 are in Electric Power Generation, 63,081 are in Fuels, and 39,859 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Louisiana is 7.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Louisiana has an additional 19,139 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 16,992 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Louisiana is \$24.11, which is 26 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure LA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



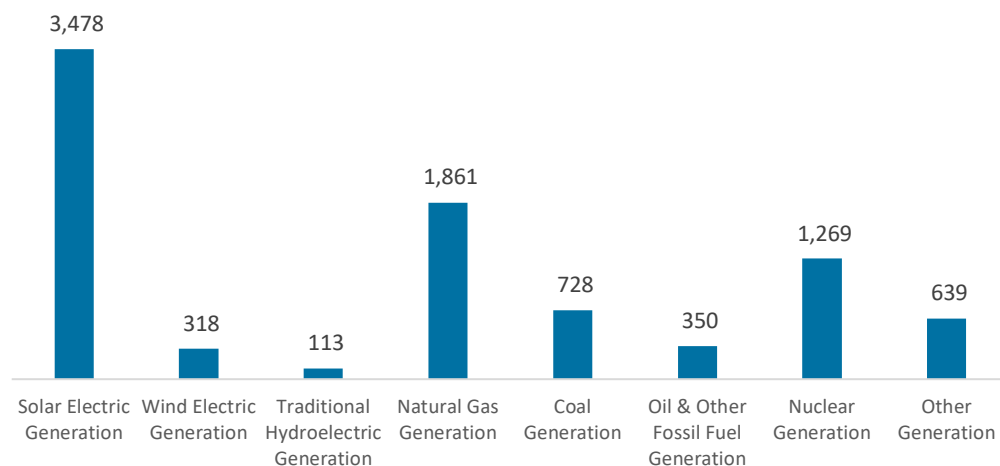
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 13.3 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 17,065 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 4,122 jobs (-17.7 percent) and motor vehicles lost 1,080 jobs (-6.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

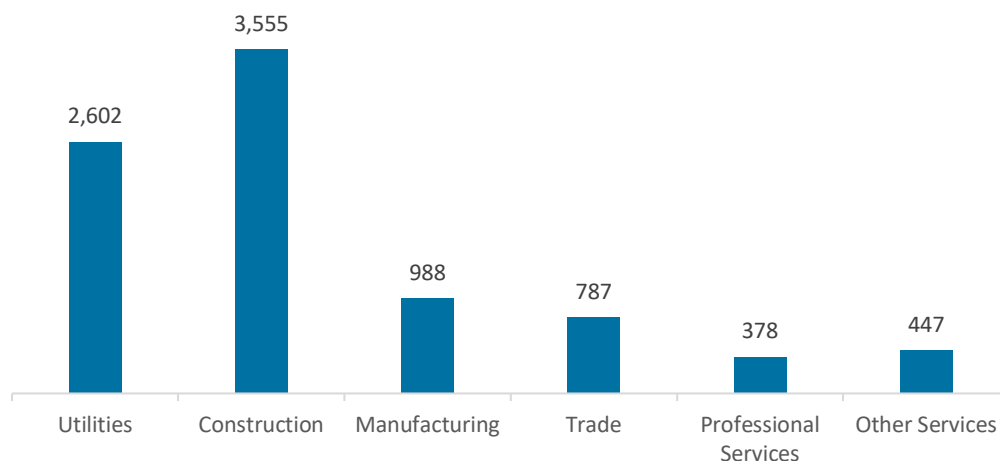
Electric Power Generation employs 8,756 workers in Louisiana, 1.1 percent of the national total and losing 240 jobs over the past year (-2.7 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,478 jobs (down 7.3 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,940 jobs (down 4.5 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 40.6 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 29.7 percent.

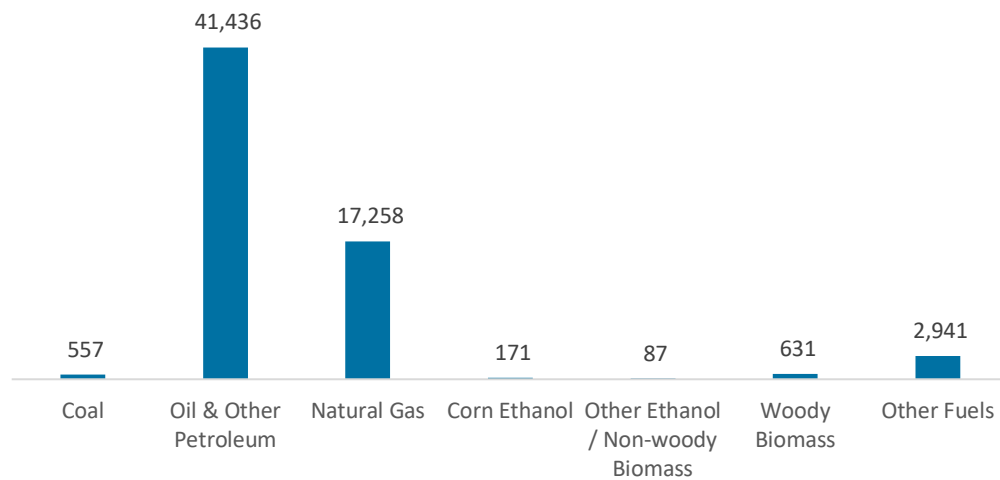
Figure LA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

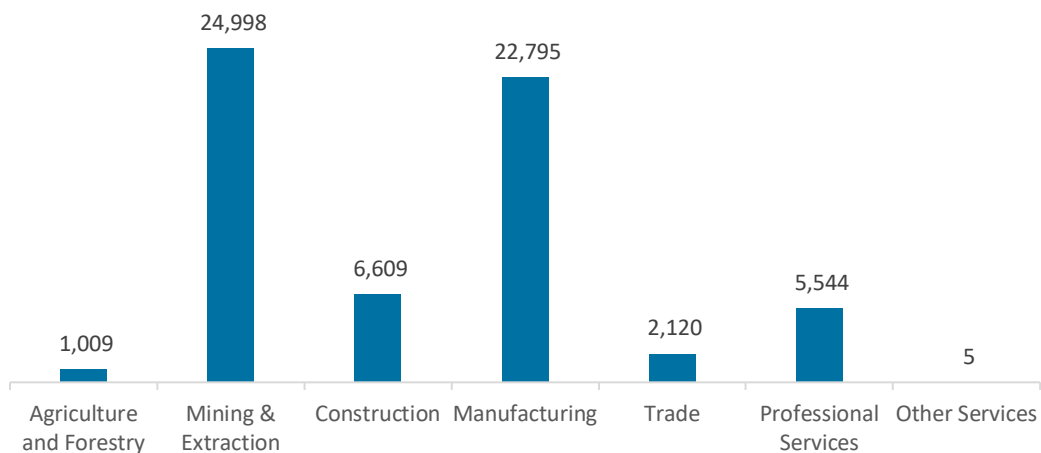
Fuels employs 63,081 workers in Louisiana, 6.7 percent of the national total, down 20.3 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure LA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 39.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Louisiana.

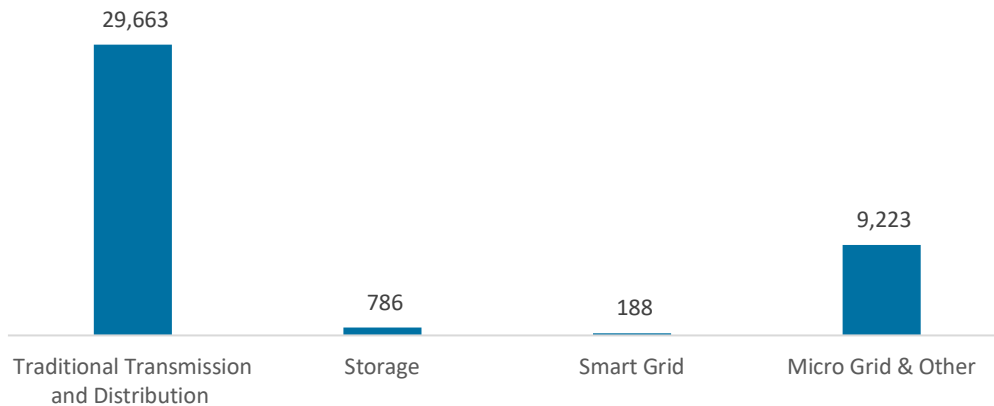
Figure LA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

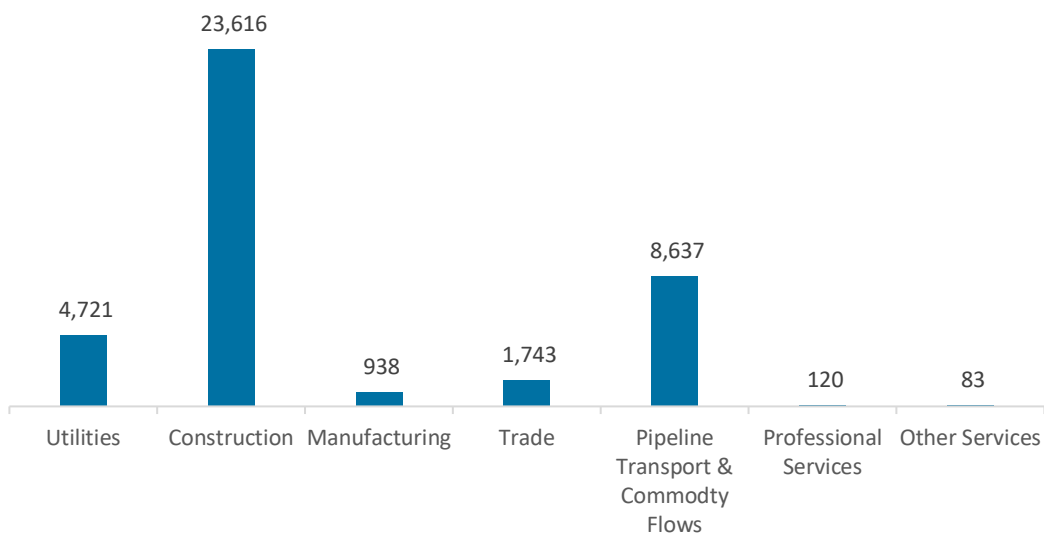
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 39,859 workers in Louisiana, 3.0 percent of the national total, down 2.0 percent or 796 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Louisiana, with 59.2 percent of such jobs statewide.

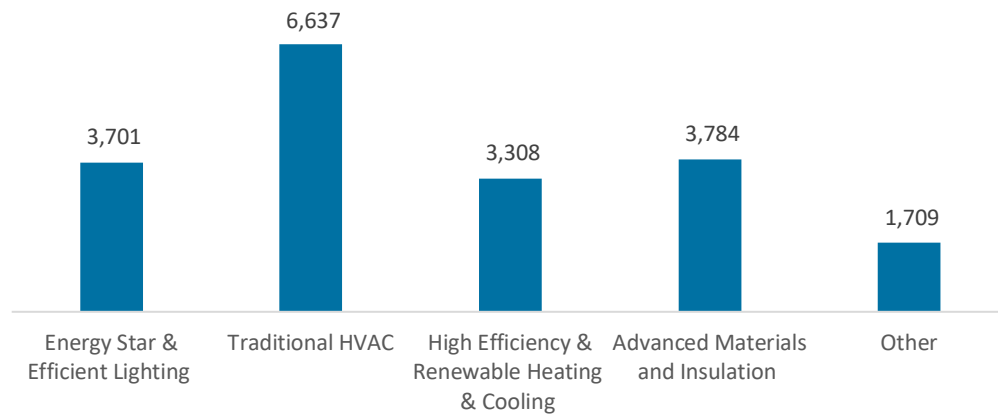
Figure LA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

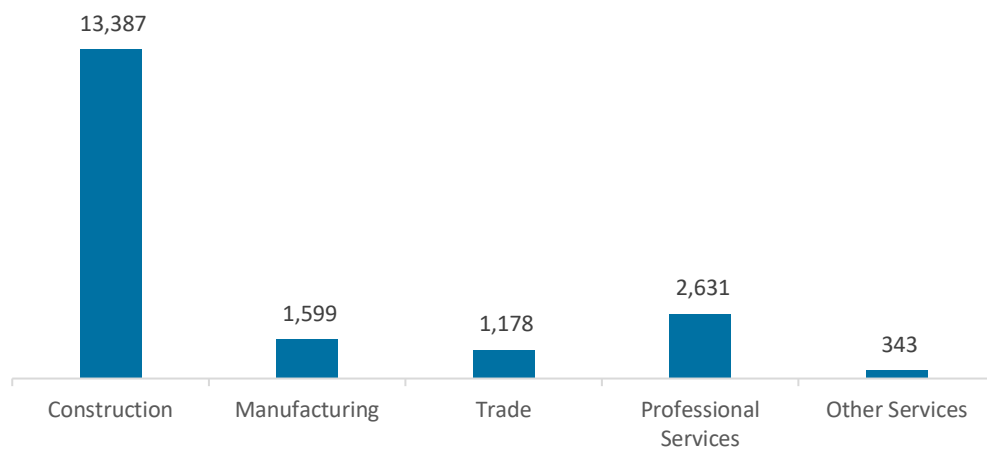
The 19,139 Energy Efficiency jobs in Louisiana represent 0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 4,122 jobs (-17.7 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

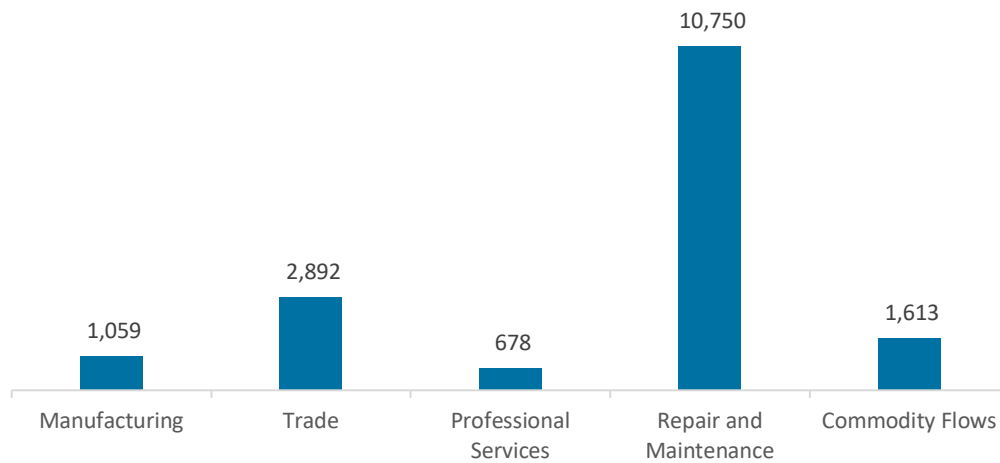
Figure LA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 16,992 jobs in Louisiana, down 1,080 jobs over the past year (-6.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure LA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Louisiana are less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (4.8 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 583 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.0 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 425 jobs (2.5 percent) 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	6.1	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.6	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.0	10.1
Fuels	4.7	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.5	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Louisiana reported 80.9 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	44.7	36.3	3.4	15.7	80.9

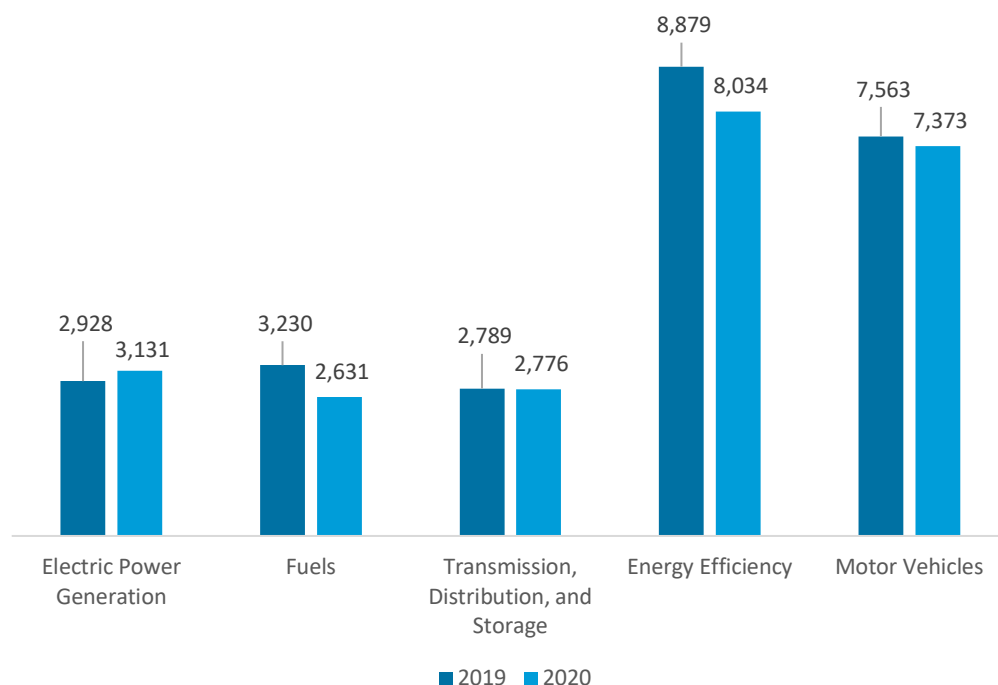
Maine

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Maine has a low concentration of energy employment, with 8,538 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 3,131 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,631 are in Fuels, and 2,776 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Maine is 1.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Maine has an additional 8,034 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,373 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Maine is \$23.84, which is 25 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure ME-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



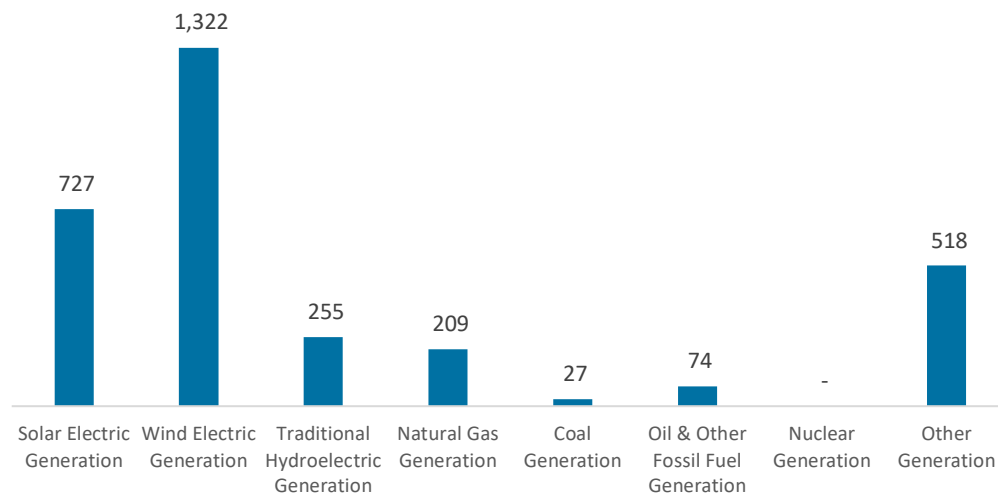
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 4.6 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 409 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 846 jobs (-9.5 percent) and motor vehicles lost 190 jobs (-2.5 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

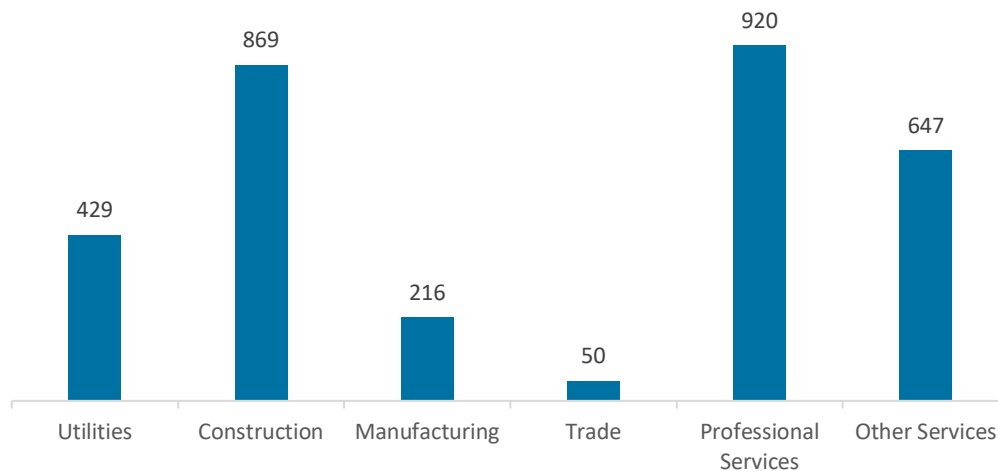
Electric Power Generation employs 3,131 workers in Maine, 0.4 percent of the national total and adding 203 jobs over the past year (6.9 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,322 jobs (up 4.4 percent, followed by solar at 727 jobs (down 9.0 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 29.4 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 27.7 percent.

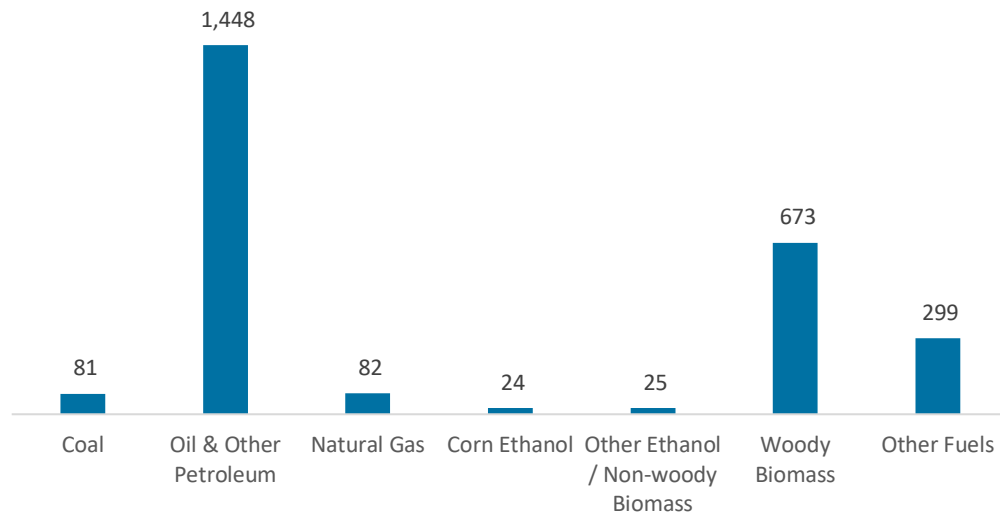
Figure ME-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

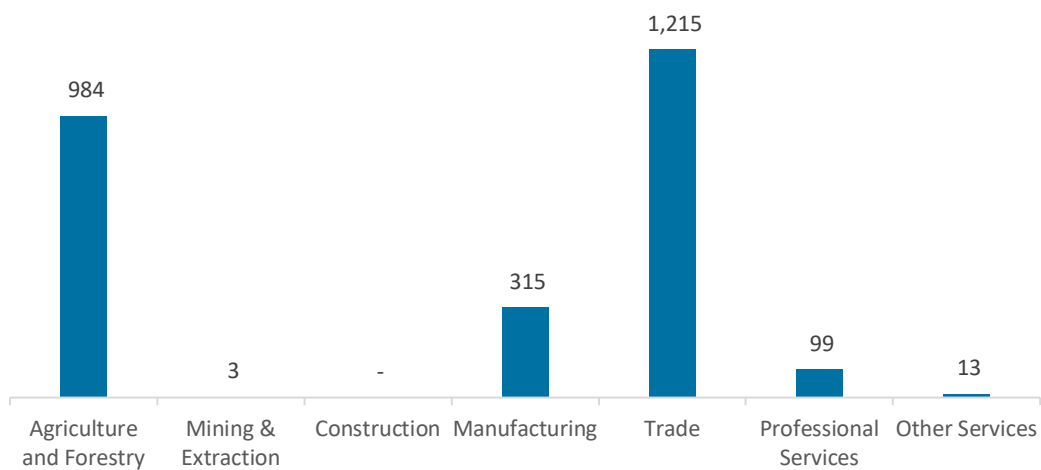
Fuels employs 2,631 workers in Maine, 0.3 percent of the national total, down 18.5 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure ME-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 46.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Maine.

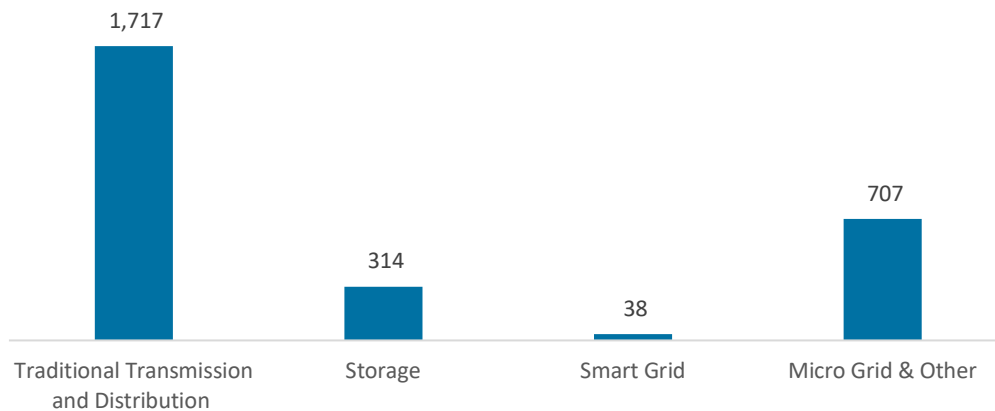
Figure ME-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

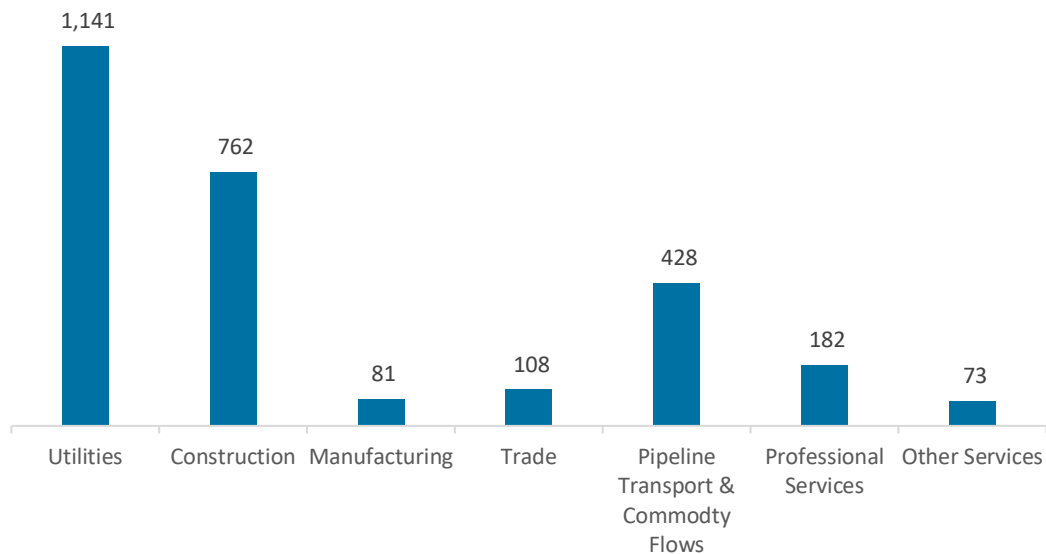
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,776 workers in Maine, 0.2 percent of the national total, down 0.5 percent or 13 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Maine, with 41.1 percent of such jobs statewide.

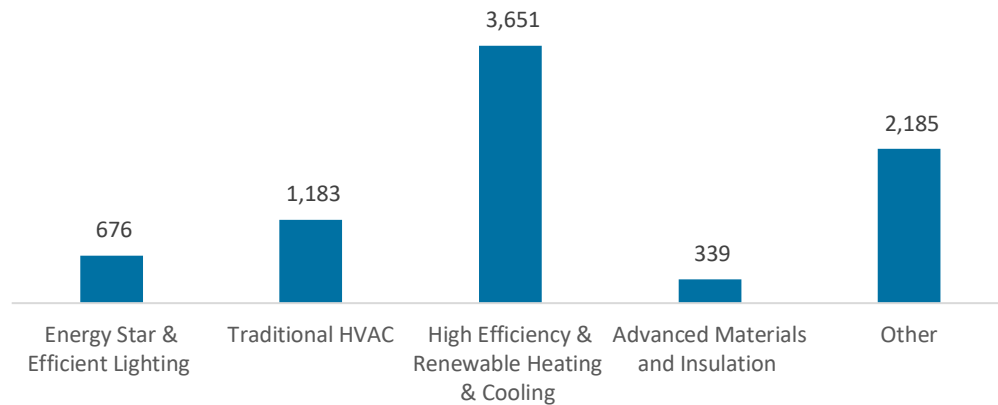
Figure ME-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

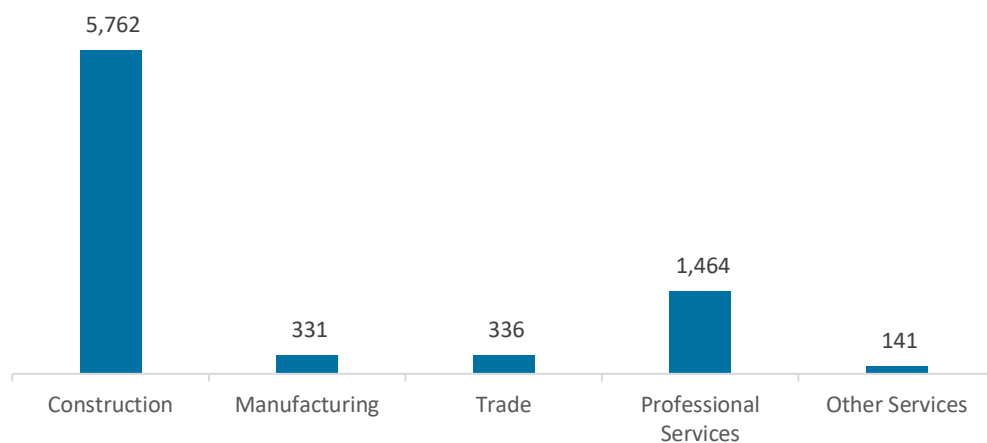
The 8,034 Energy Efficiency jobs in Maine represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 846 jobs (-9.5 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by other energy efficiency products and services.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

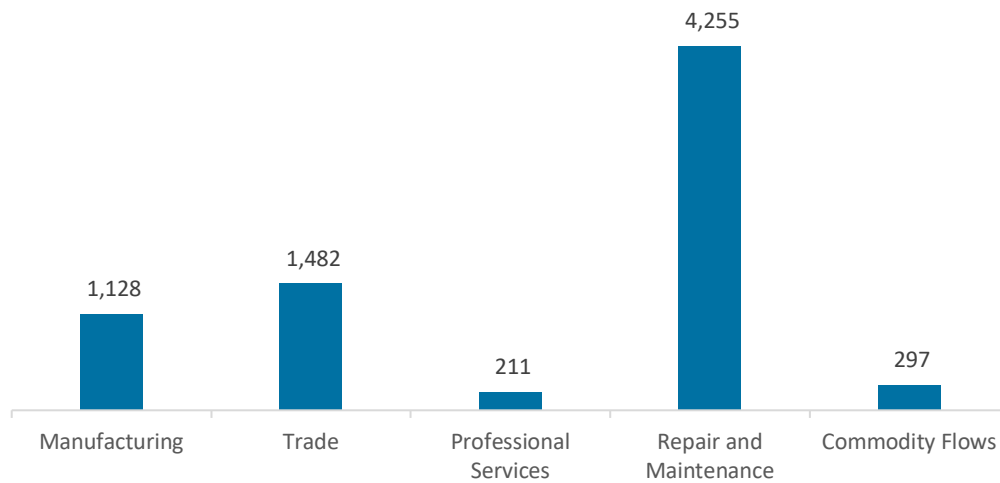
Figure ME-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,373 jobs in Maine, down 190 jobs over the past year (-2.5 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure ME-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Maine are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (10.3 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 376 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.7 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 226 jobs (3.1 percent) 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	10.9	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	11.0	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.7	10.1
Fuels	5.9	5.5
Motor Vehicles	3.1	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Maine reported 79.5 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	46.5	33.0	2.5	18.0	79.5

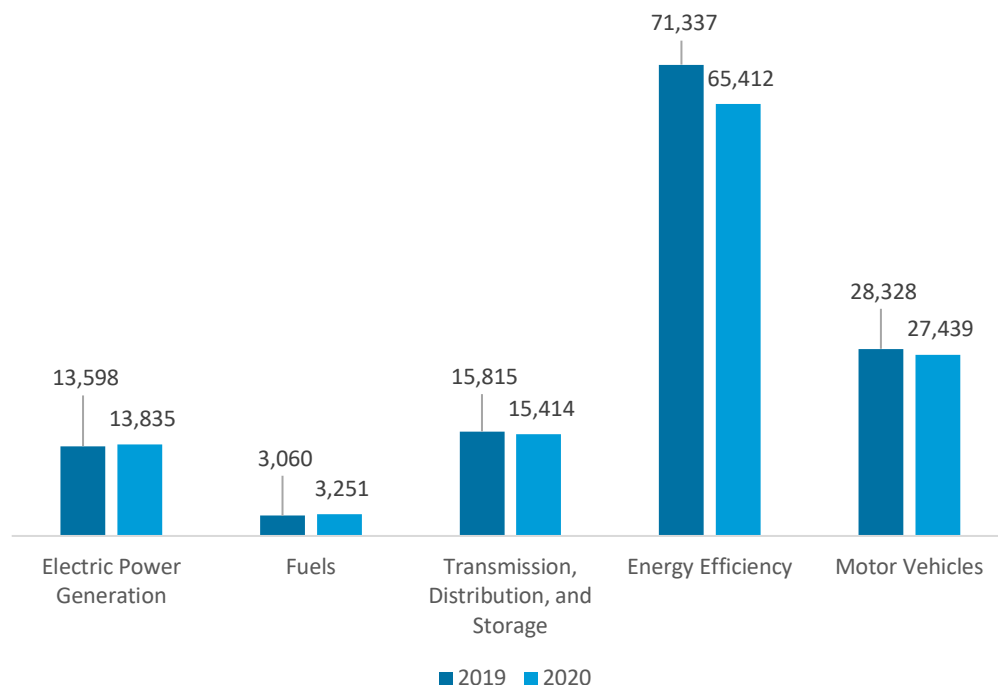
Maryland

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Maryland has a low concentration of energy employment, with 32,500 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.1 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 13,835 are in Electric Power Generation, 3,251 are in Fuels, and 15,414 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Maryland is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Maryland has an additional 65,412 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 27,439 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Maryland is \$27.23, which is 42 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure MD-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



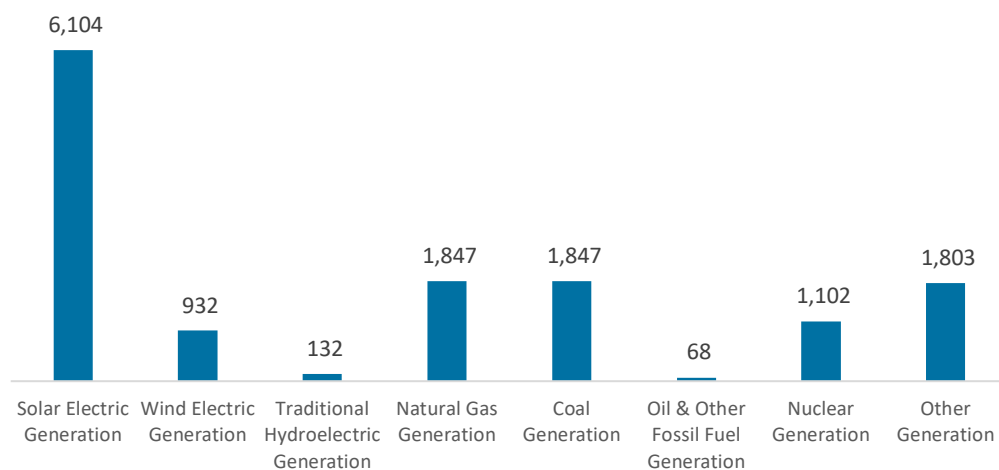
Overall, Energy jobs grew by 0.1 percent since the 2020 report, increasing by 2,746 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 5,925 jobs (-8.3 percent) and motor vehicles lost 889 jobs (-3.1 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

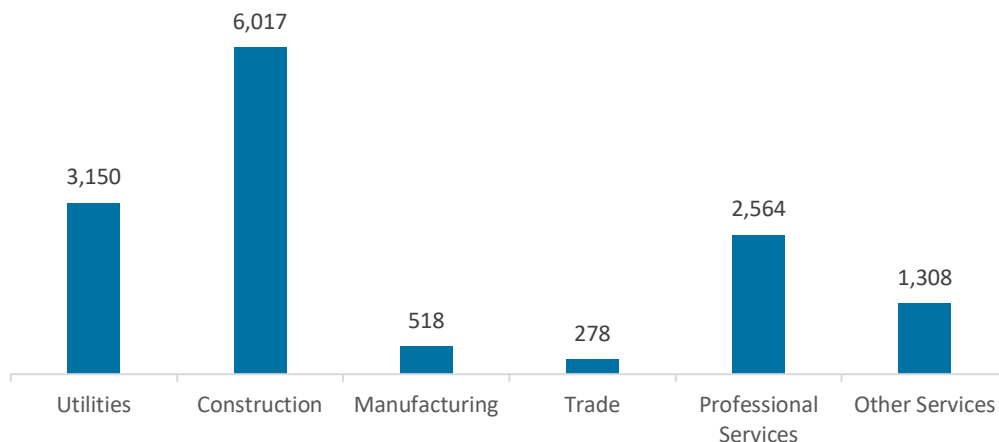
Electric Power Generation employs 13,835 workers in Maryland, 1.7 percent of the national total and adding 237 jobs over the past year (1.7 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,104 jobs (down 7.9 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,762 jobs (down 4.7 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 43.5 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 22.8 percent.

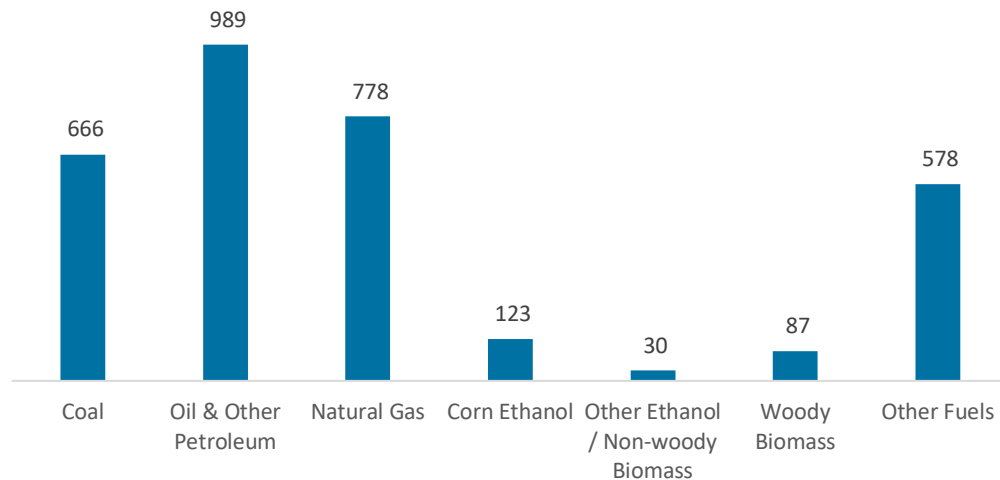
Figure MD-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

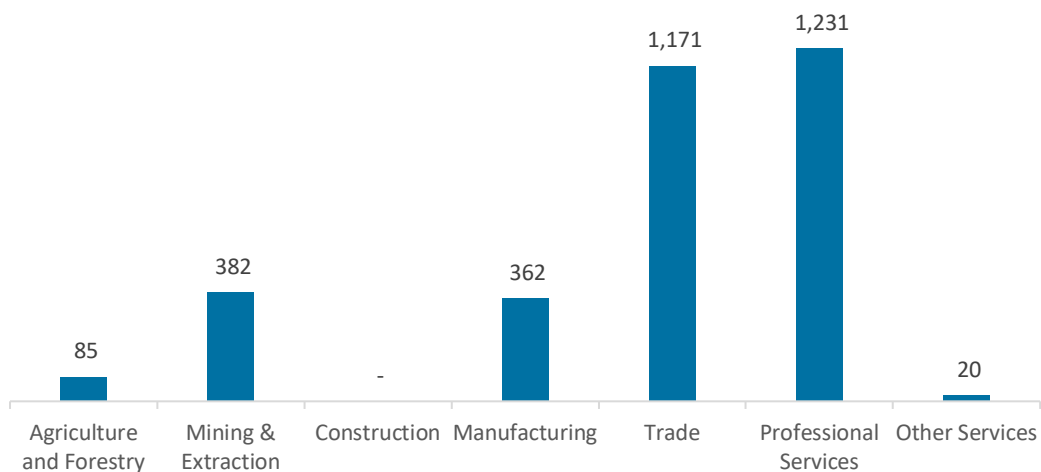
Fuels employs 3,251 workers in Maryland, 0.3 percent of the national total, up 6.3 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MD-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 37.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Maryland.

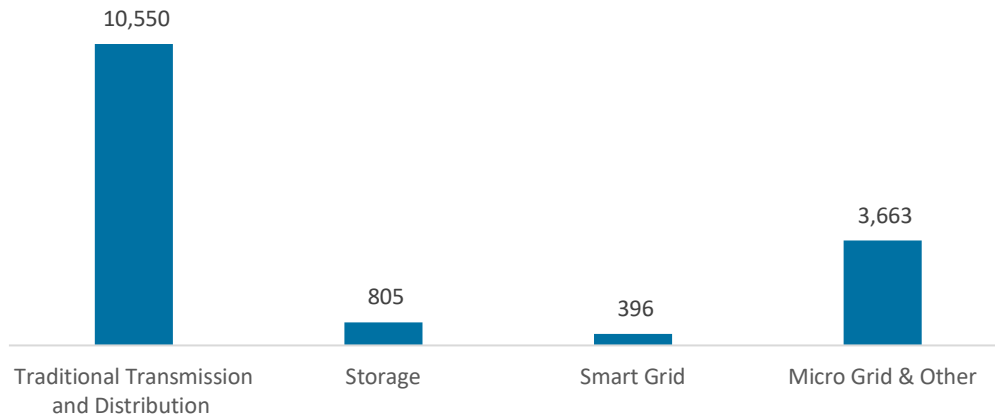
Figure MD-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

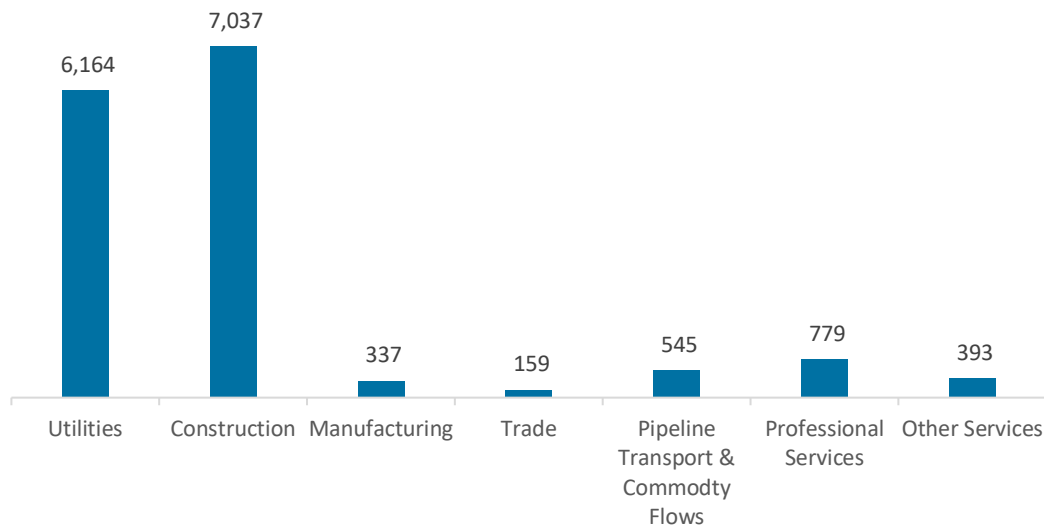
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 15,414 workers in Maryland, 1.2 percent of the national total, down 2.5 percent or 401 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Maryland, with 40.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

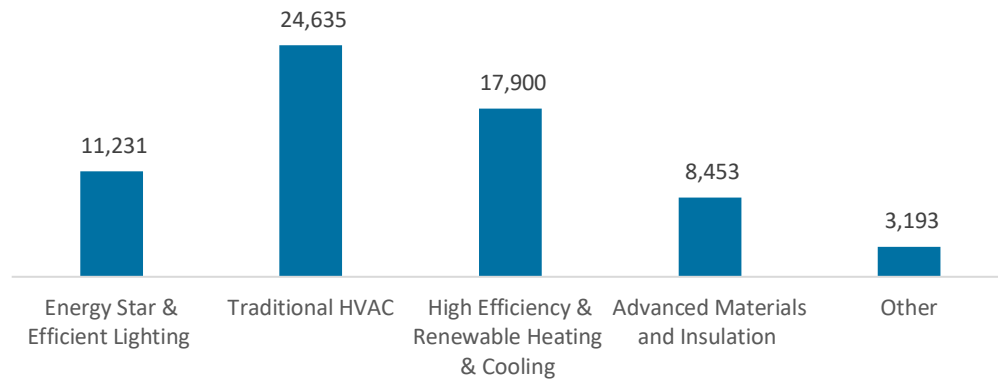
Figure MD-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

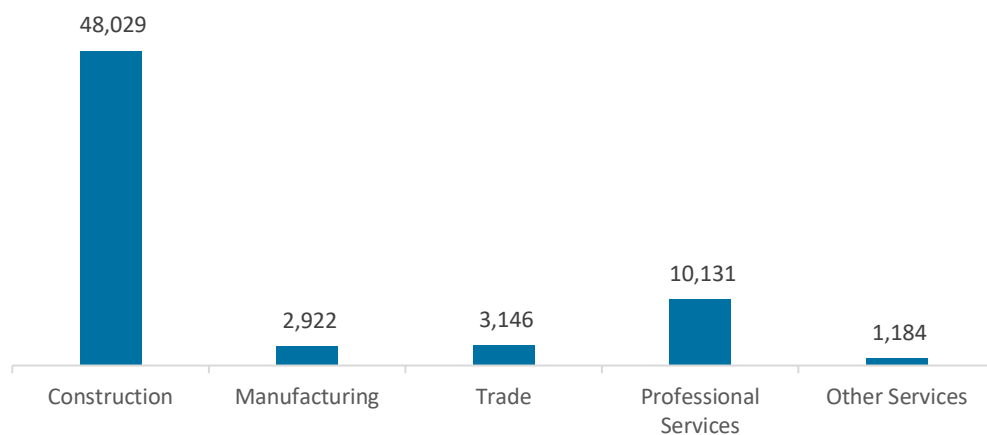
The 65,412 Energy Efficiency jobs in Maryland represent 3.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 5,925 jobs (-8.3 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

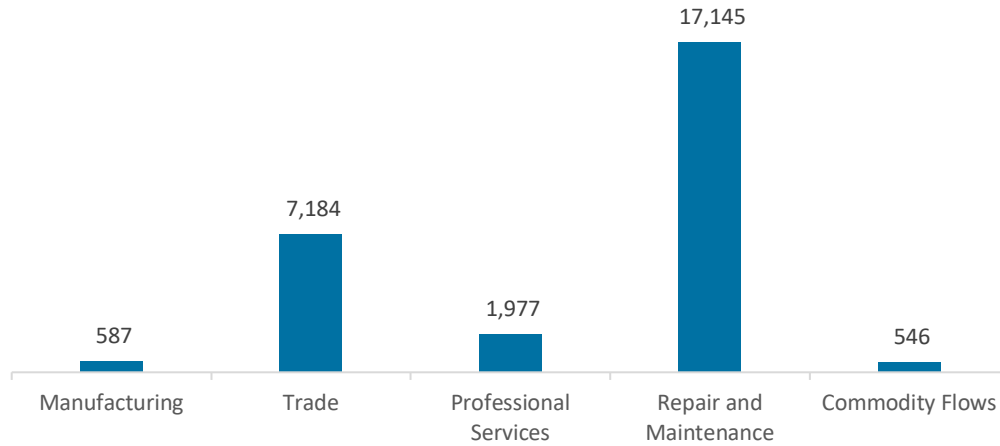
Figure MD-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 27,439 jobs in Maryland, down 889 jobs over the past year (-3.1 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure MD-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Maryland are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.4 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,857 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.8 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,860 jobs (6.8 percent) 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	6.3	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	9.0	4.2
Energy Efficiency	2.8	10.1
Fuels	4.4	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.8	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Maryland reported 86.5 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	46.4	40.1	2.2	11.3	86.5

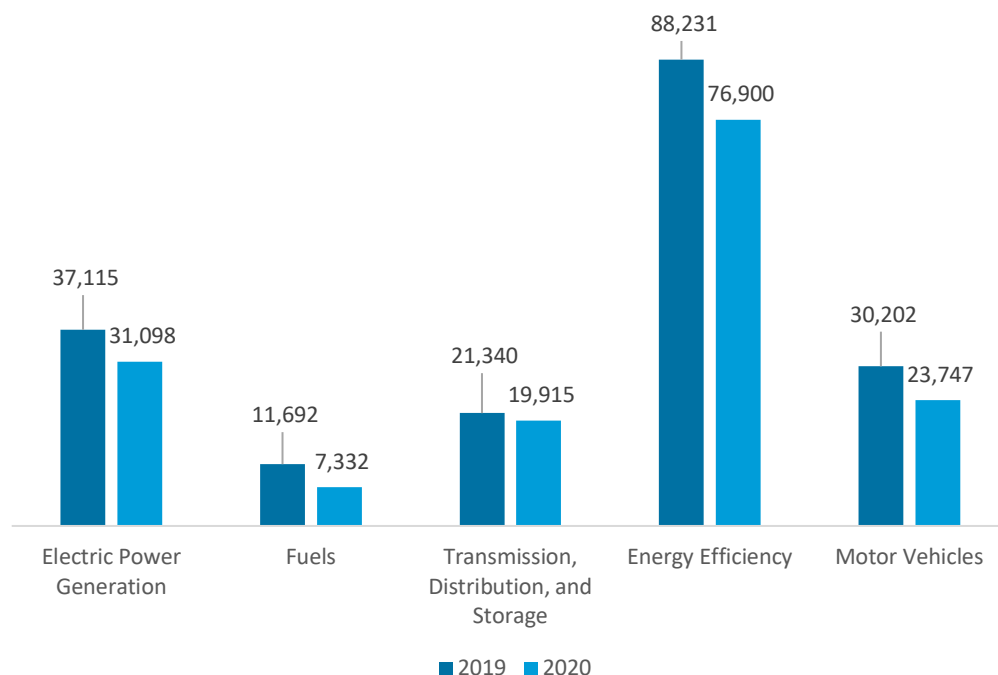
Massachusetts

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Massachusetts has a low concentration of energy employment, with 58,344 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 31,098 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,332 are in Fuels, and 19,915 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Massachusetts is 2.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Massachusetts has an additional 76,900 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 23,747 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Massachusetts is \$29.50, which is 54 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure MA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



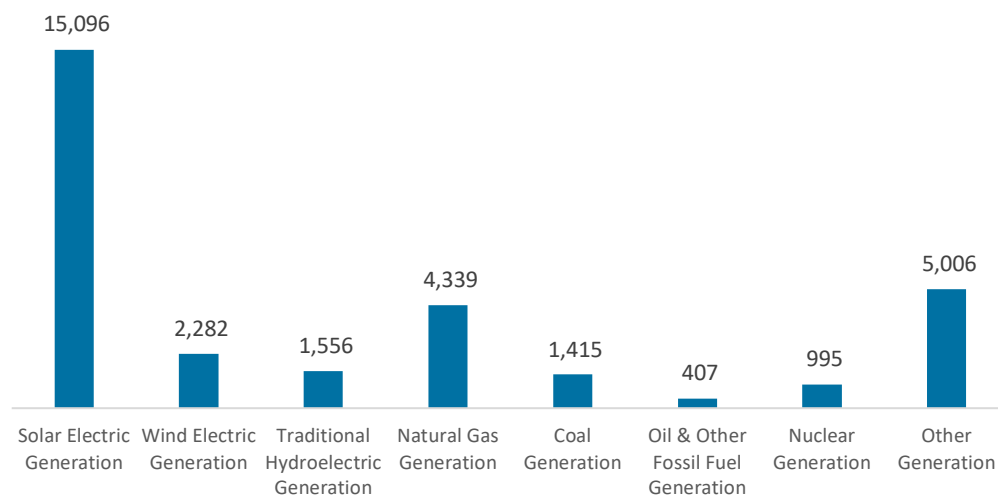
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 16.8 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 11,803 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 11,331 jobs (-12.8 percent) and motor vehicles lost 6,455 jobs (-21.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

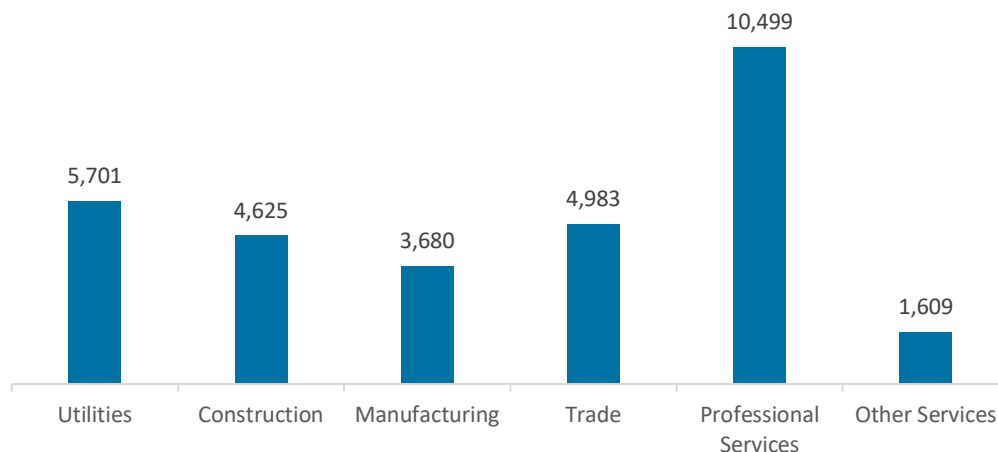
Electric Power Generation employs 31,098 workers in Massachusetts, 3.7 percent of the national total and losing 6,017 jobs over the past year (-16.2 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 15,096 jobs (down 10.6 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,161 jobs (down 7.5 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 33.8 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 18.3 percent.

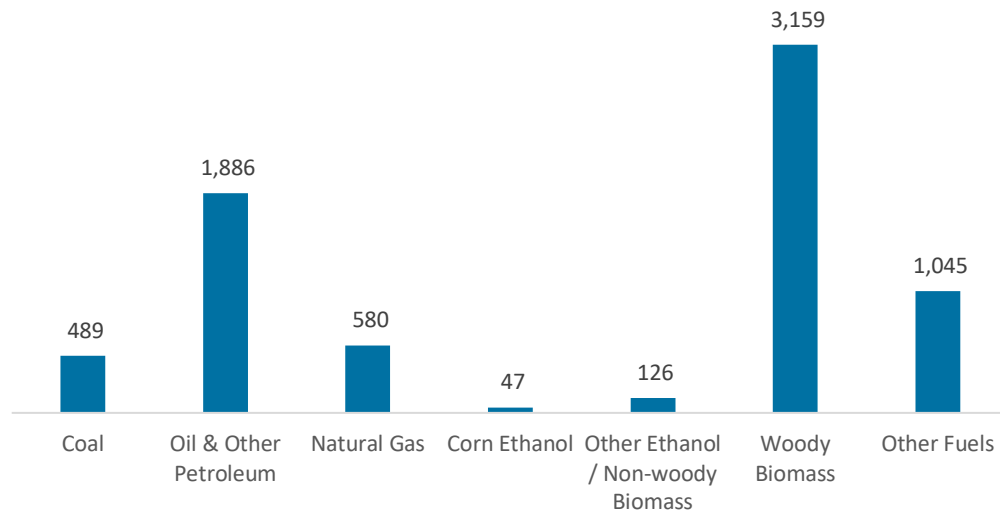
Figure MA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

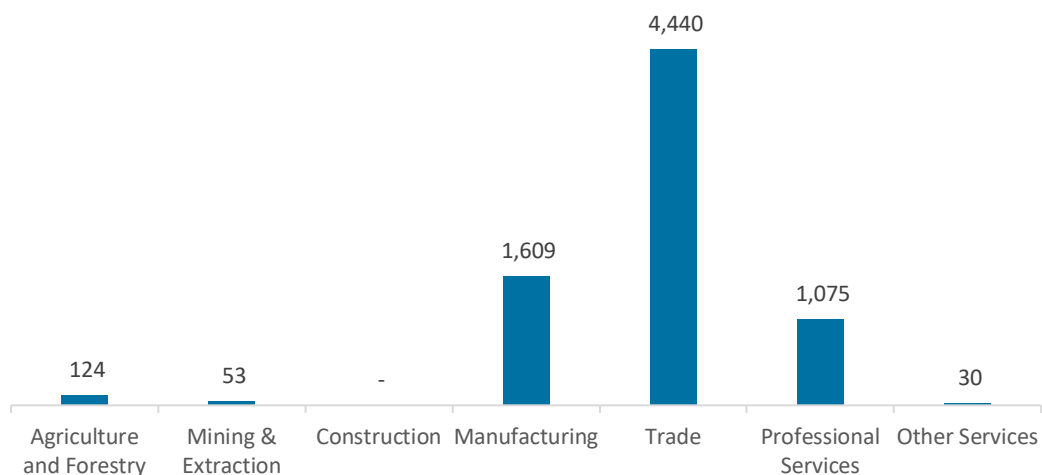
Fuels employs 7,332 workers in Massachusetts, 0.8 percent of the national total, down 37.3 percent over the past year. Woody biomass makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 60.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Massachusetts.

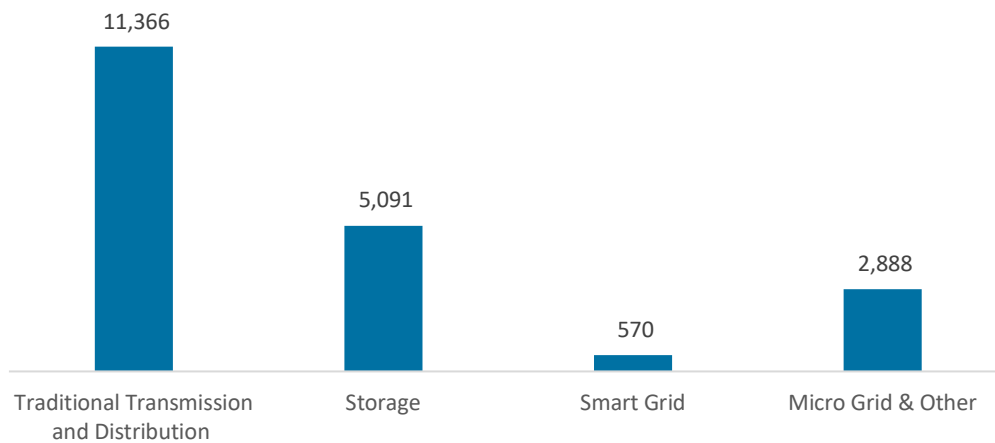
Figure MA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

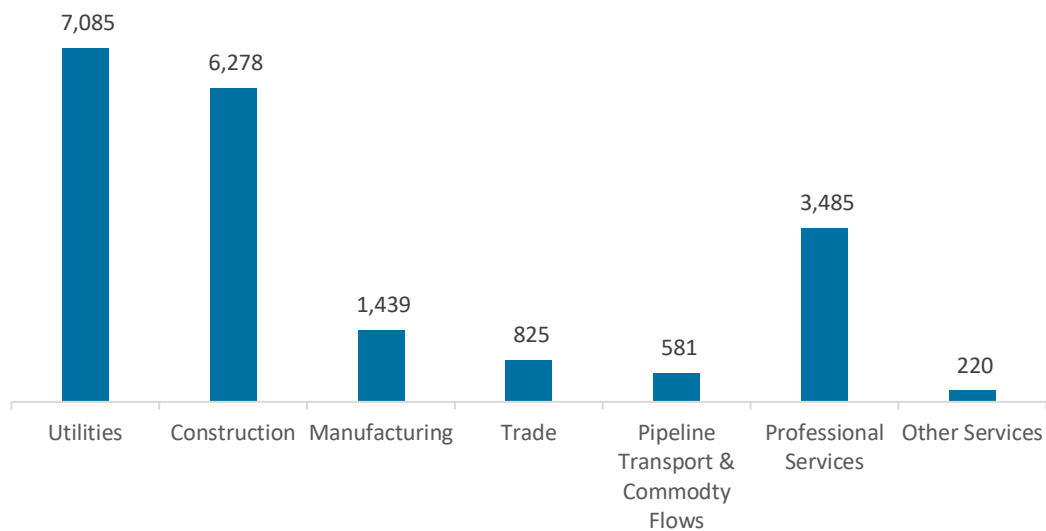
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 19,915 workers in Massachusetts, 1.5 percent of the national total, down 6.7 percent or 1,425 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Massachusetts, with 35.6 percent of such jobs statewide.

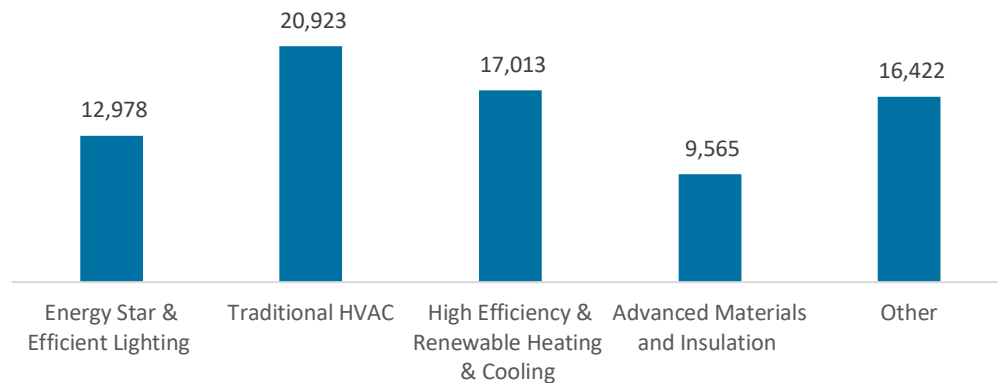
Figure MA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

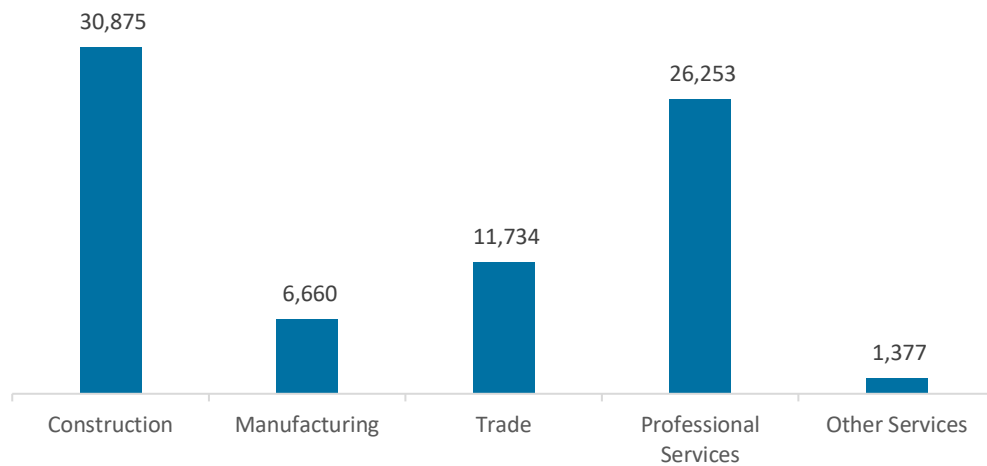
The 76,900 Energy Efficiency jobs in Massachusetts represent 3.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 11,331 jobs (-12.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

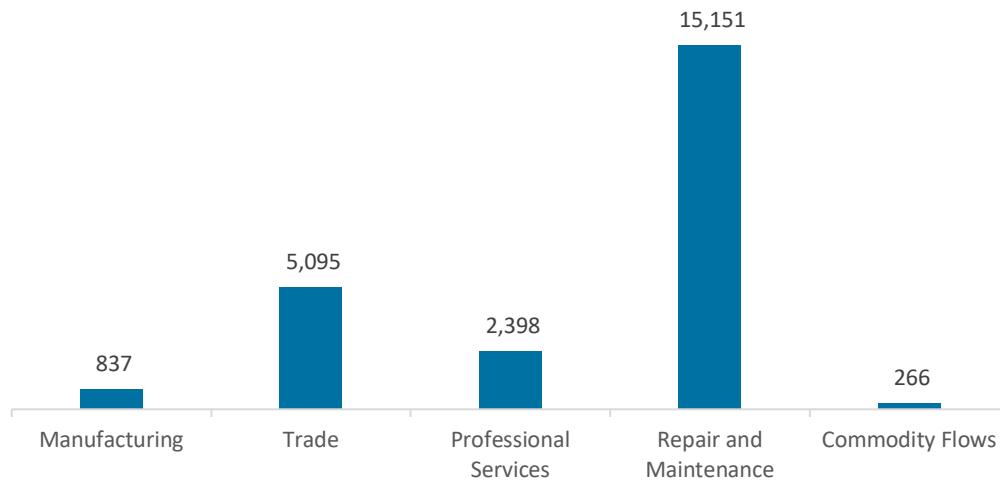
Figure MA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 23,747 jobs in Massachusetts, down 6,455 jobs over the past year (-21.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure MA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Massachusetts are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (10.4 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 3,550 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.6 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 590 jobs (2.5 percent) 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	9.8	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	15.3	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.6	10.1
Fuels	6.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.5	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Massachusetts reported 82.3 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	47.7	34.6	2.7	15.0	82.3

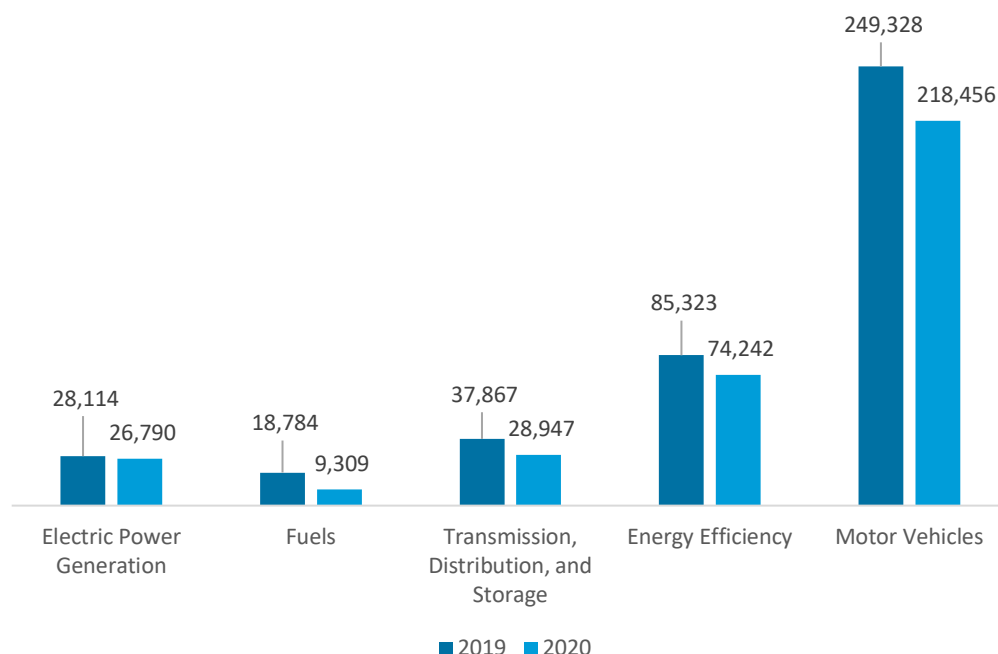
Michigan

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Michigan has a low concentration of energy employment, with 65,046 Energy workers statewide (representing 2.1 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 26,790 are in Electric Power Generation, 9,309 are in Fuels, and 28,947 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Michigan is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Michigan has an additional 74,242 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 218,456 jobs in Motor Vehicles (9.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Michigan is \$24.69, which is 29 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure MI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



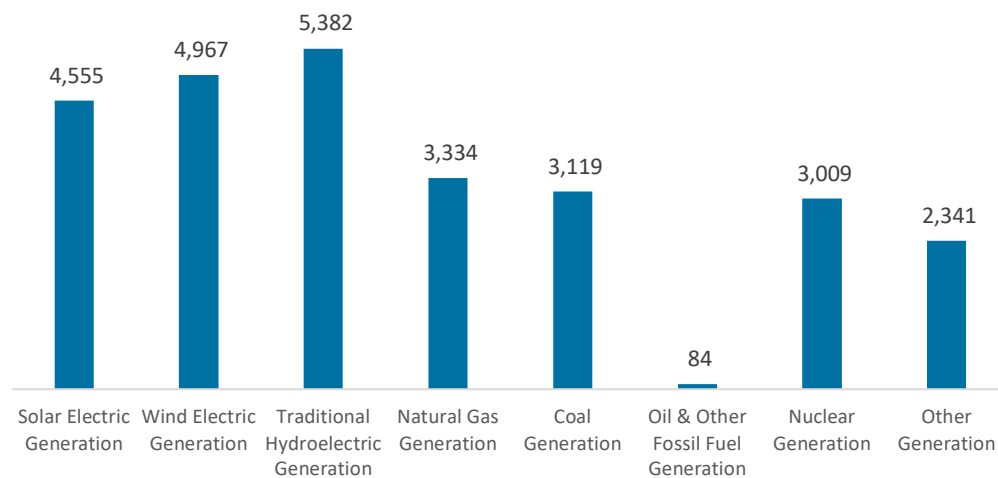
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 23.3 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 19,718 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 11,081 jobs (-13.0 percent) and motor vehicles lost 30,872 jobs (-12.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

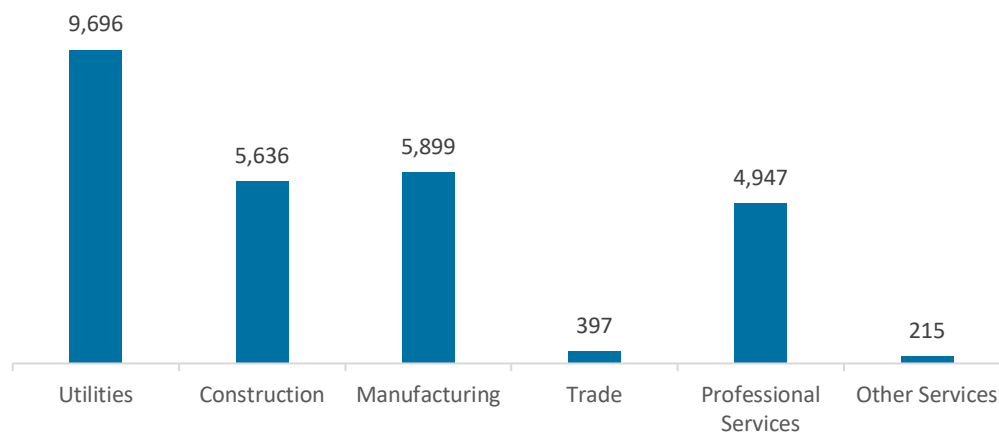
Electric Power Generation employs 26,790 workers in Michigan, 3.2 percent of the national total and losing 1,323 jobs over the past year (-4.7 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,537 jobs (down 8.4 percent, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 5,382 jobs (down 10.2 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 36.2 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 22.0 percent.

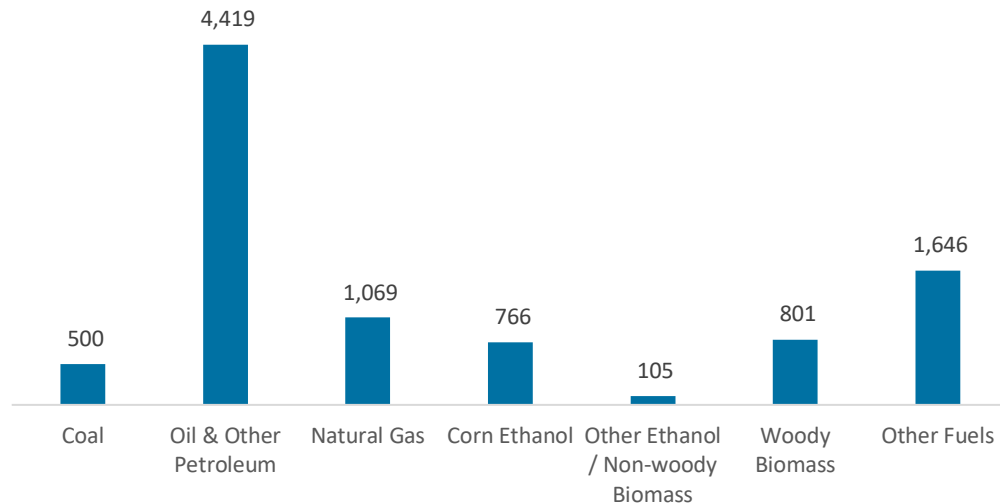
Figure MI-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

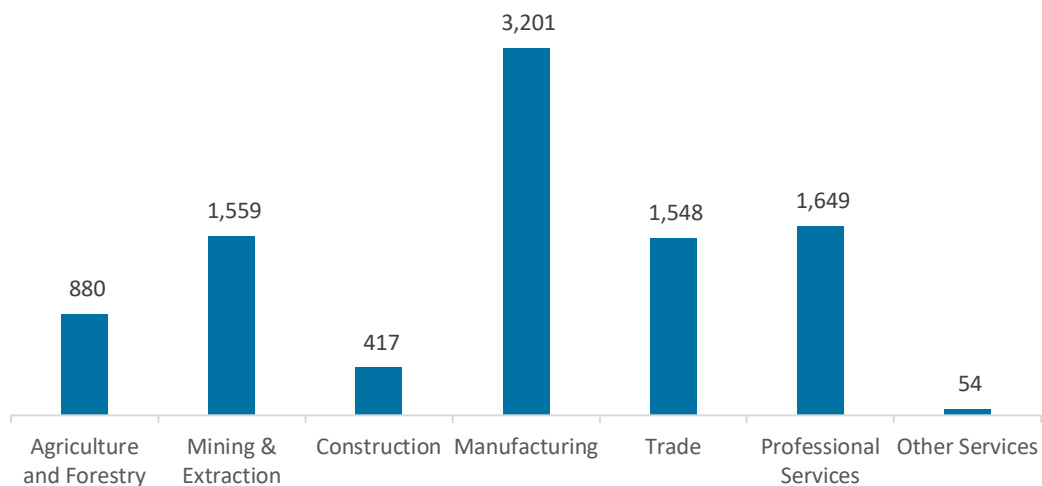
Fuels employs 9,309 workers in Michigan, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 50.4 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MI-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 34.4 percent of Fuels jobs in Michigan.

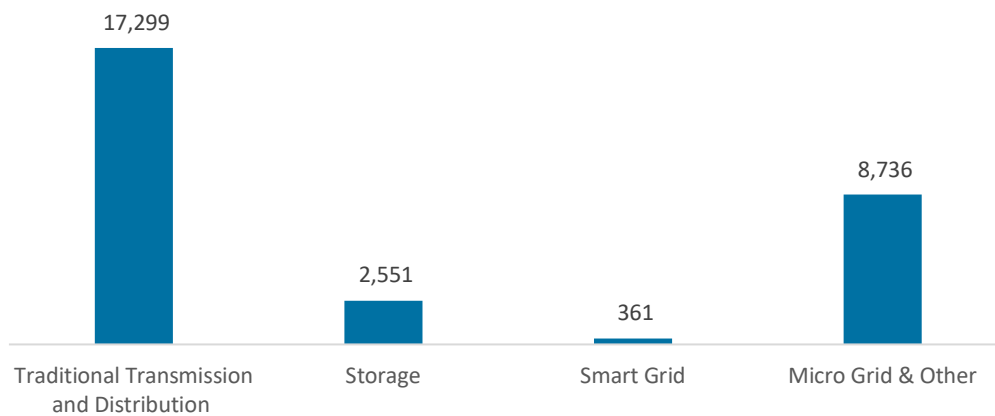
Figure MI-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

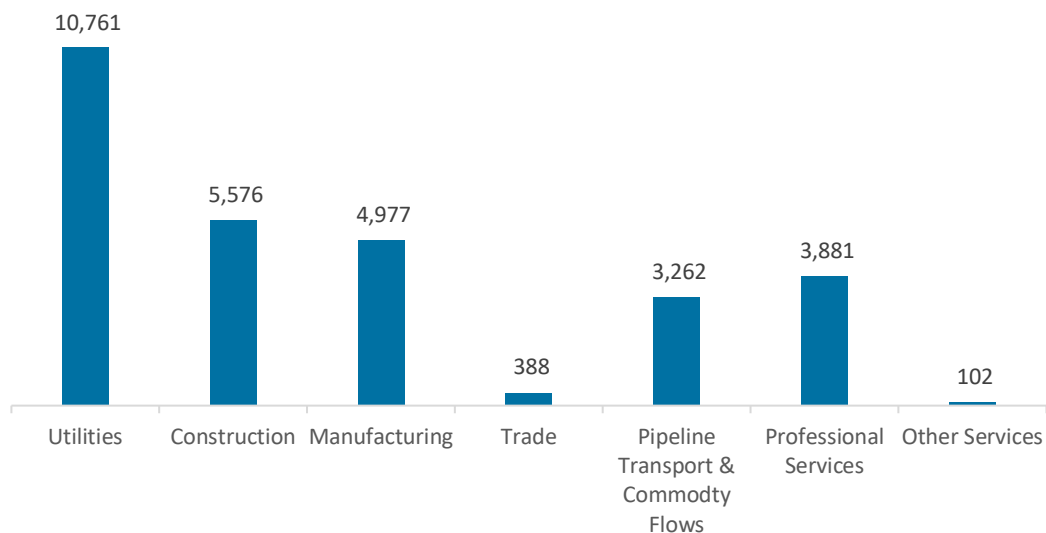
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 28,947 workers in Michigan, 2.2 percent of the national total, down 23.6 percent or 8,920 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Michigan, with 37.2 percent of such jobs statewide.

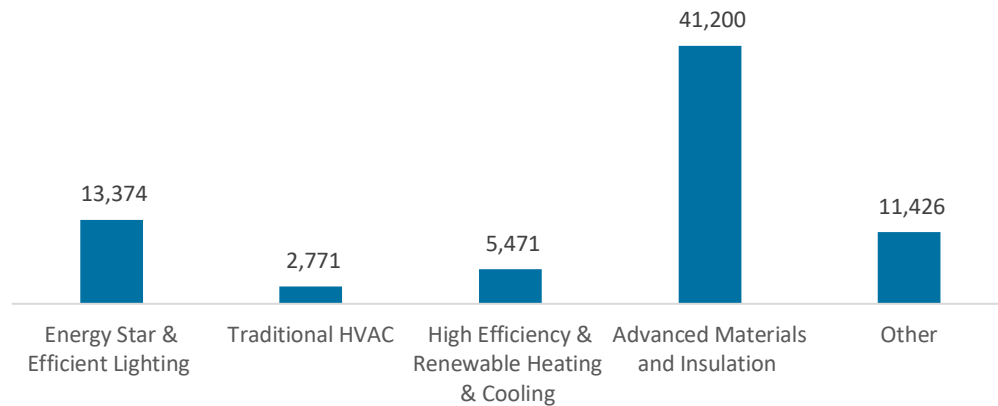
Figure MI-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

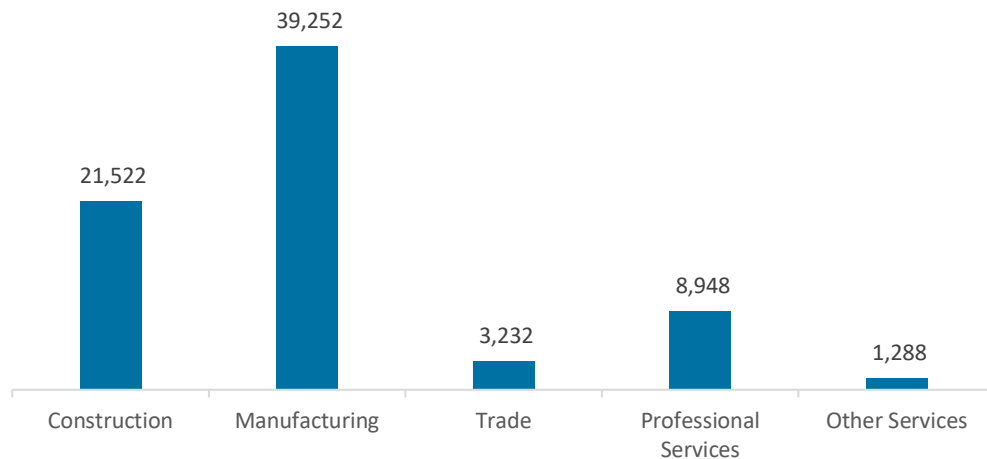
The 74,242 Energy Efficiency jobs in Michigan represent 3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 11,081 jobs (-13.0 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the manufacturing industry.

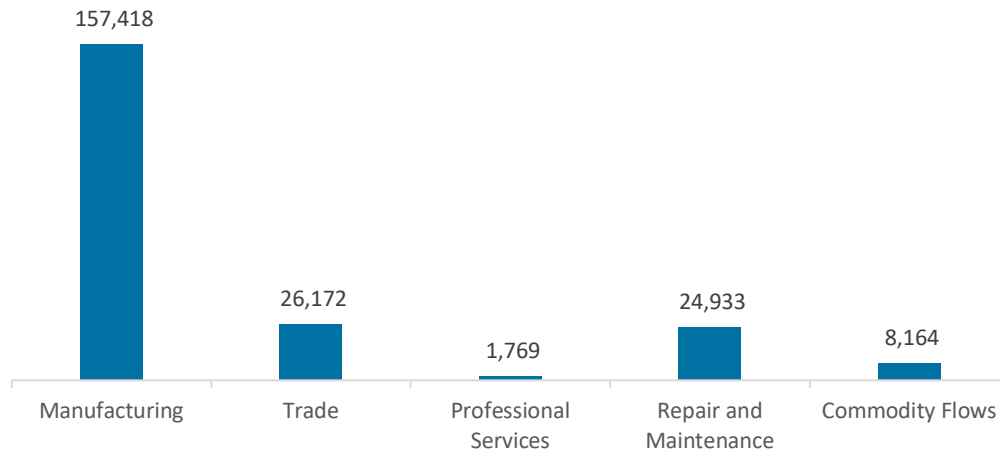
Figure MI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 218,456 jobs in Michigan, down 30,872 jobs over the past year (-12.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure MI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Michigan are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (8.0 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 12,578 jobs in Energy Efficiency (16.9 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 4,350 jobs (2.0 percent) 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	12.2	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.3	4.2
Energy Efficiency	16.9	10.1
Fuels	4.5	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.0	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Michigan reported 85.5 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	42.4	43.1	1.7	12.7	85.5

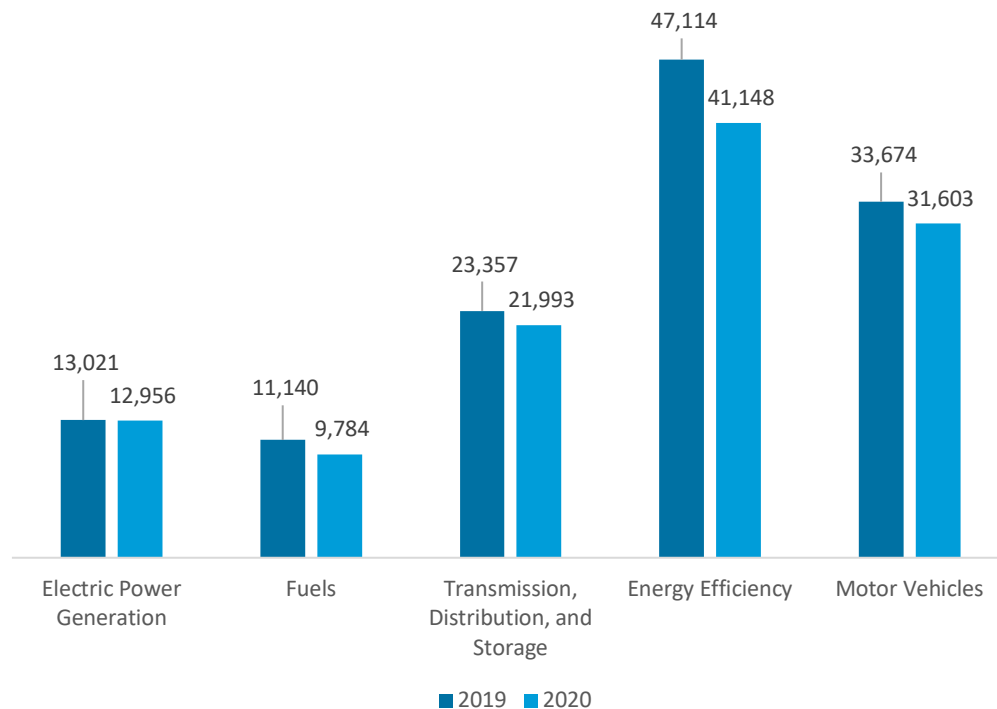
Minnesota

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Minnesota has a low concentration of energy employment, with 44,733 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 12,956 are in Electric Power Generation, 9,784 are in Fuels, and 21,993 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Minnesota is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Minnesota has an additional 41,148 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 31,603 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Minnesota is \$27.22, which is 42 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure MN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



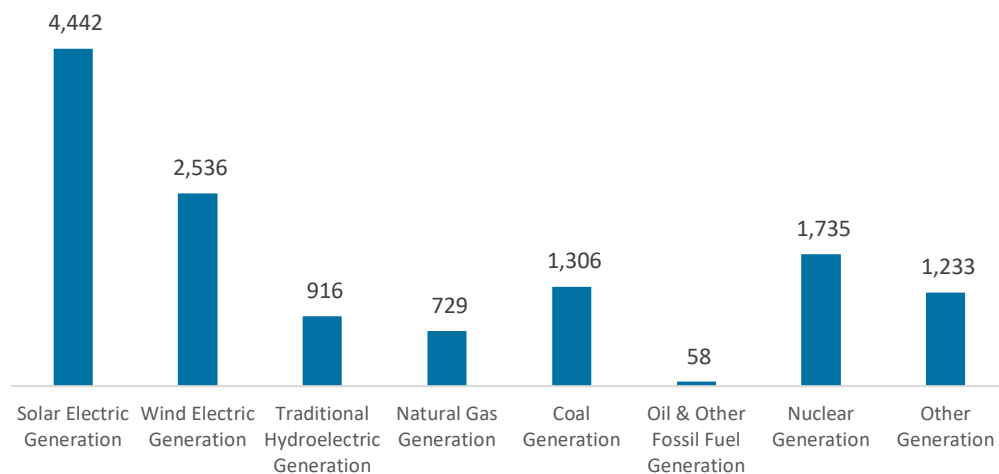
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 5.9 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 2,785 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 5,966 jobs (-12.7 percent) and motor vehicles lost 2,071 jobs (-6.1 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

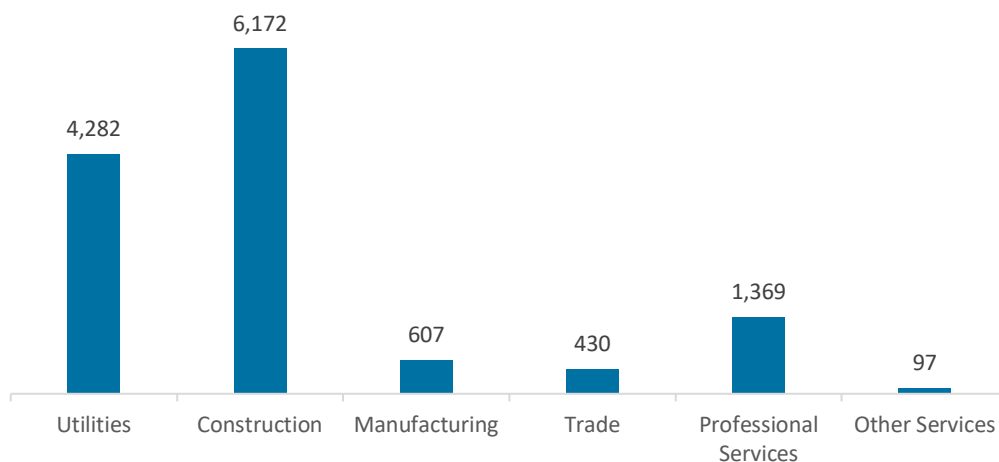
Electric Power Generation employs 12,956 workers in Minnesota, 1.6 percent of the national total and losing 65 jobs over the past year (-0.5 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,442 jobs (down 9.8 percent, followed by wind at 2,536 jobs (up 7.8 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 47.6 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 33.0 percent.

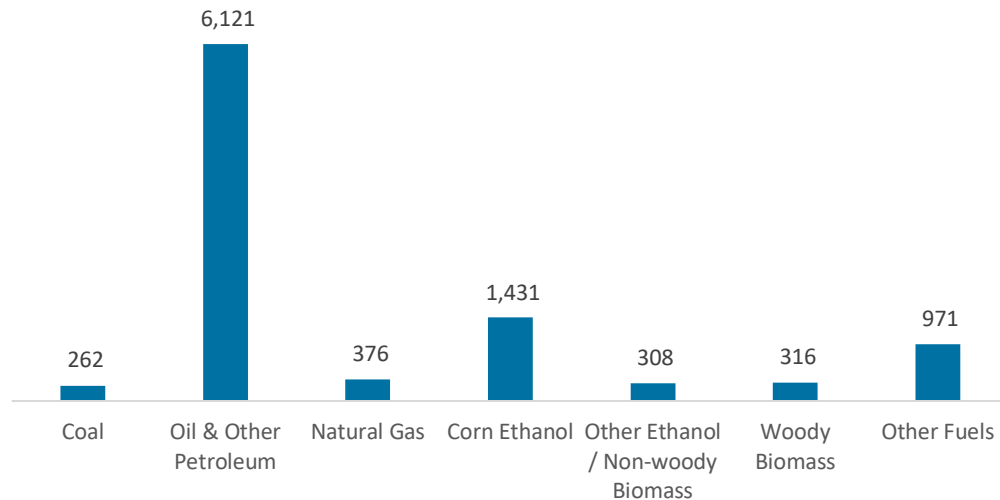
Figure MN-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

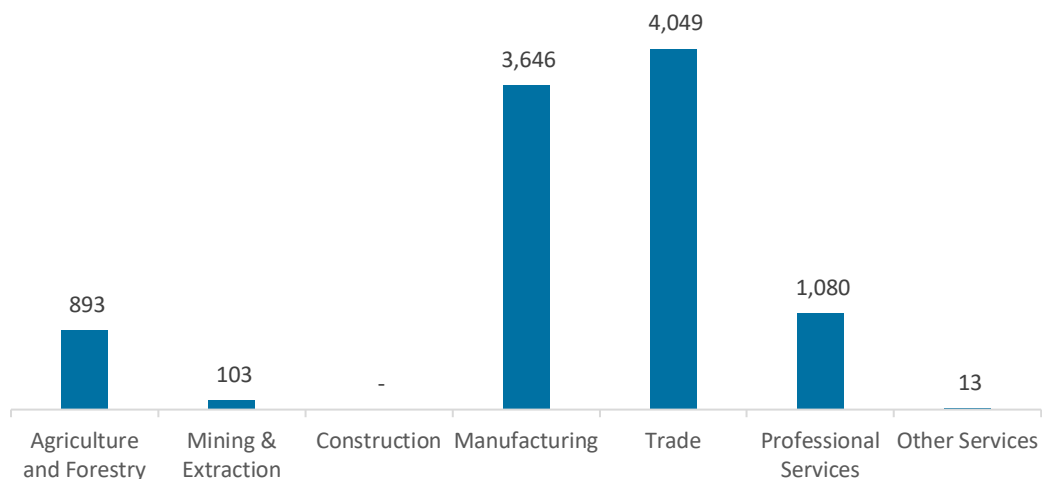
Fuels employs 9,784 workers in Minnesota, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 12.2 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 41.4 percent of Fuels jobs in Minnesota.

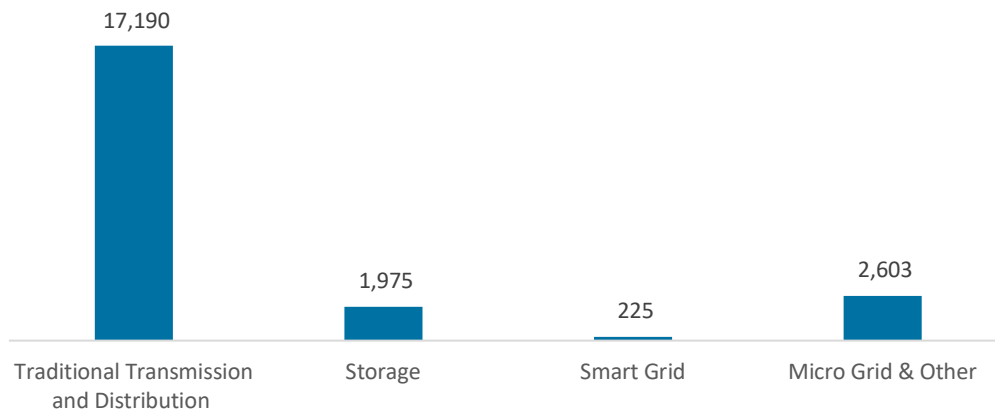
Figure MN-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

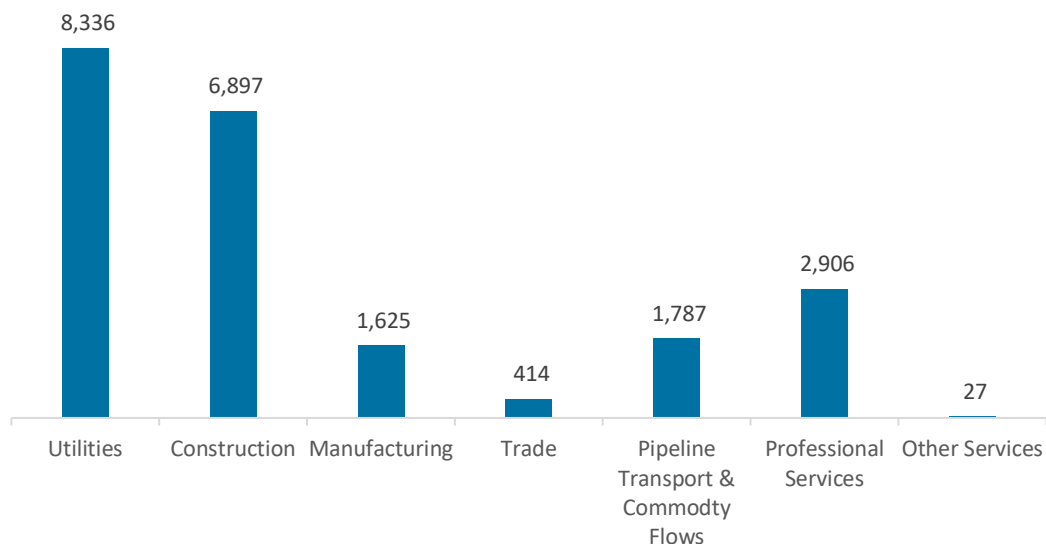
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 21,993 workers in Minnesota, 1.7 percent of the national total, down 5.8 percent or 1,364 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Minnesota, with 37.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

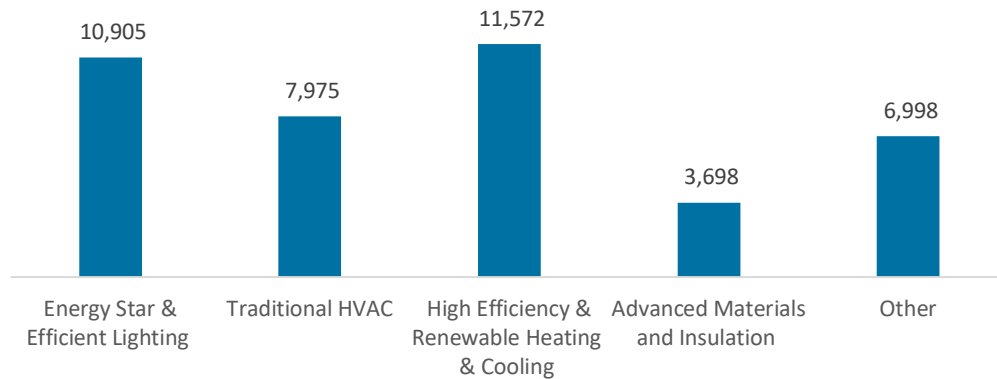
Figure MN-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

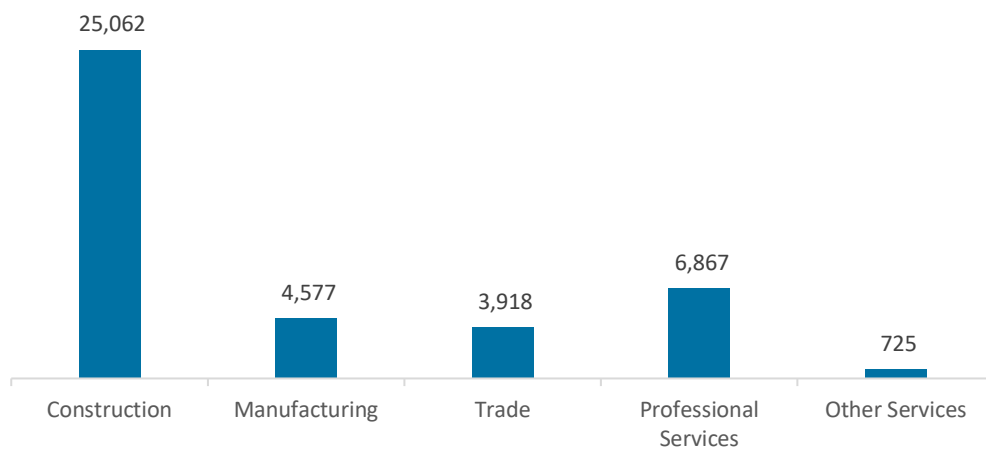
The 41,148 Energy Efficiency jobs in Minnesota represent 2.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 5,966 jobs (-12.7 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

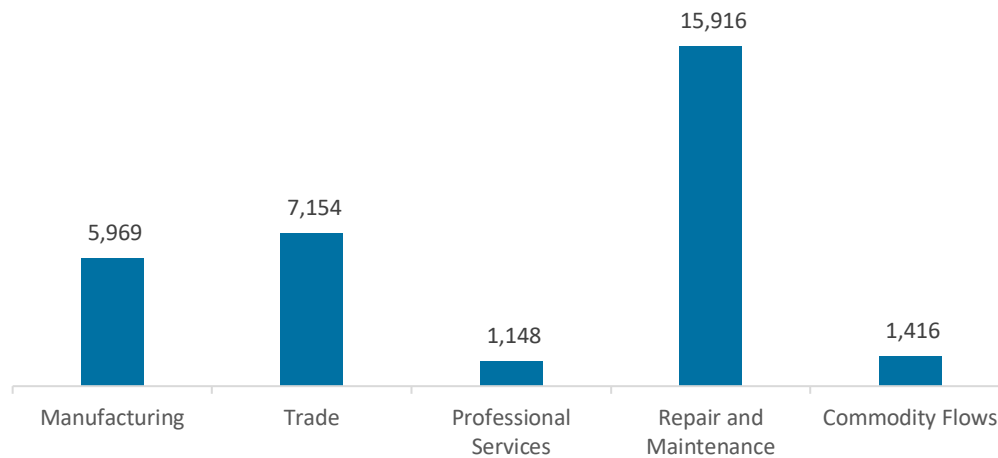
Figure MN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 31,603 jobs in Minnesota, down 2,071 jobs over the past year (-6.1 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure MN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Minnesota are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.6 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,917 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.7 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 924 jobs (2.9 percent) over the next year.

Table MN-1
Projected Growth by Major Technology Application.

Technology	State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	10.8	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.4	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.7	10.1
Fuels	6.0	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.9	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Minnesota reported 89.4 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	44.8	44.5	1.5	9.1	89.4

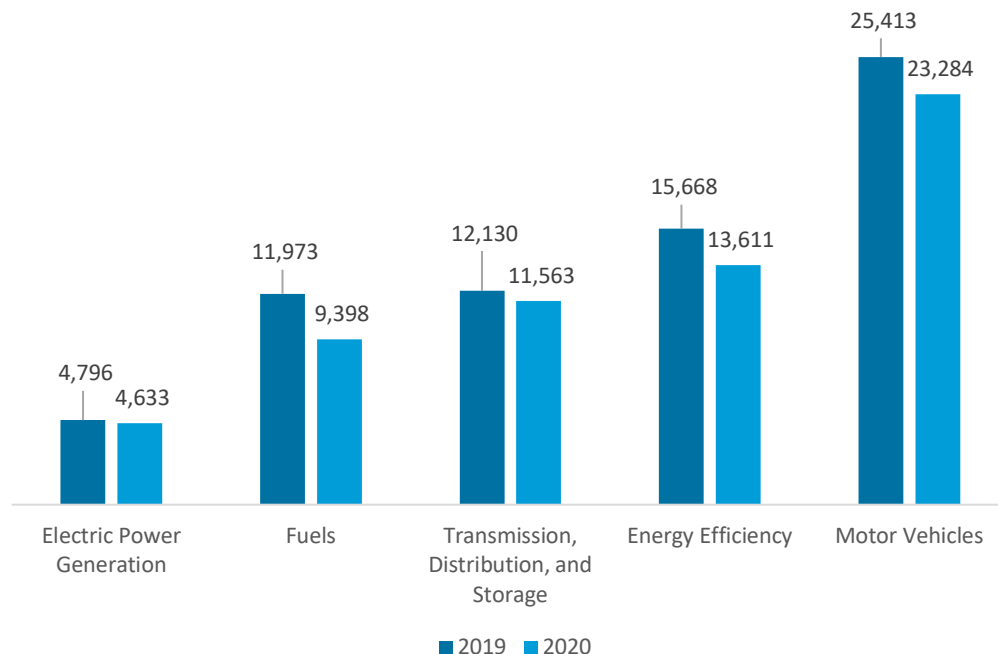
Mississippi

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Mississippi has a high concentration of energy employment, with 25,594 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 4,633 are in Electric Power Generation, 9,398 are in Fuels, and 11,563 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Mississippi is 3.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Mississippi has an additional 13,611 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 23,284 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Mississippi is \$21.15, which is 10 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure MS-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



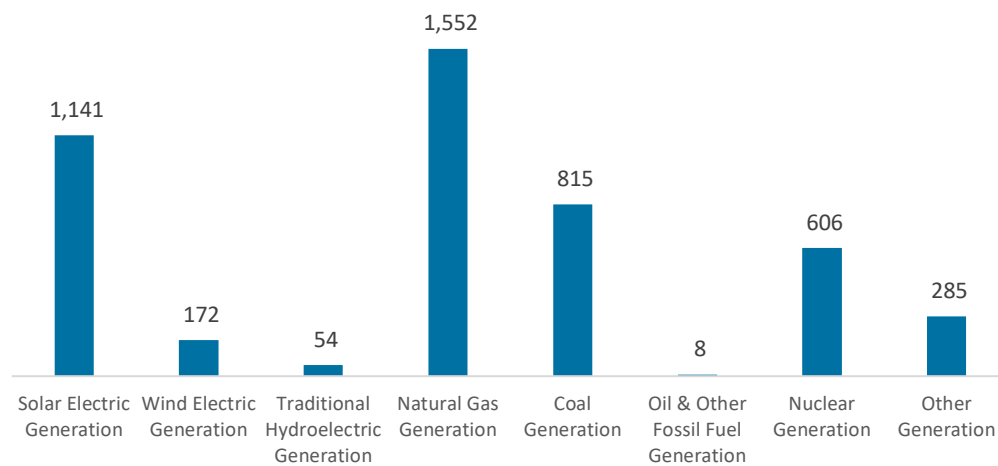
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 11.4 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 3,306 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 2,057 jobs (-13.1 percent) and motor vehicles lost 2,129 jobs (-8.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

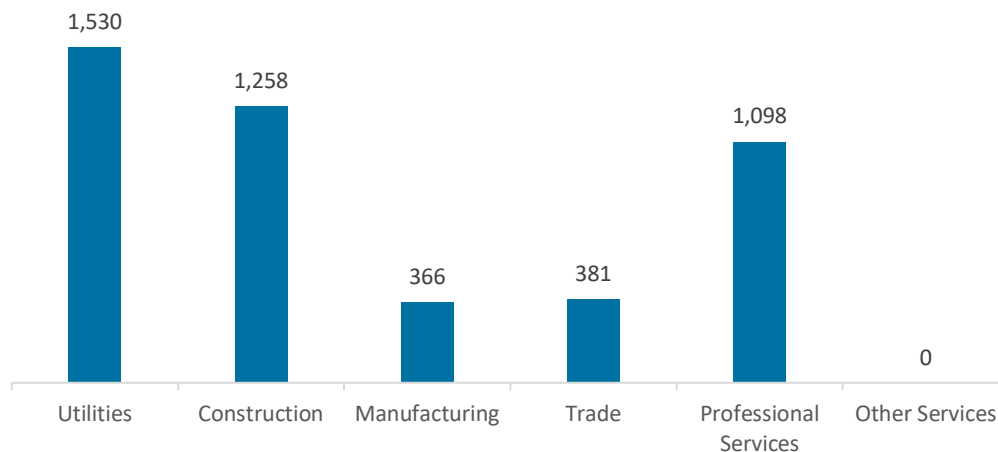
Electric Power Generation employs 4,633 workers in Mississippi, 0.6 percent of the national total and losing 164 jobs over the past year (-3.4 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,375 jobs (down 6.6 percent, followed by solar at 1,141 jobs (down 5.6 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 33.0 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 27.1 percent.

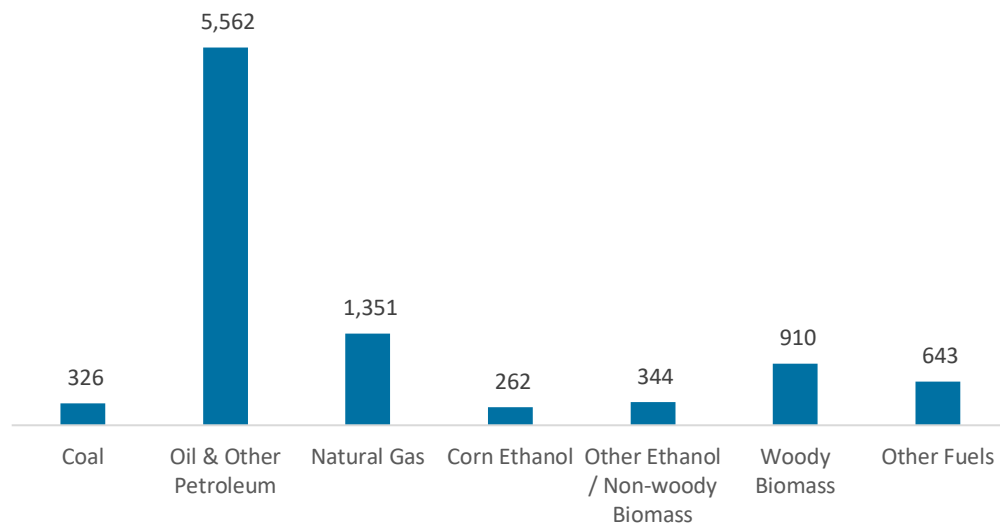
Figure MS-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

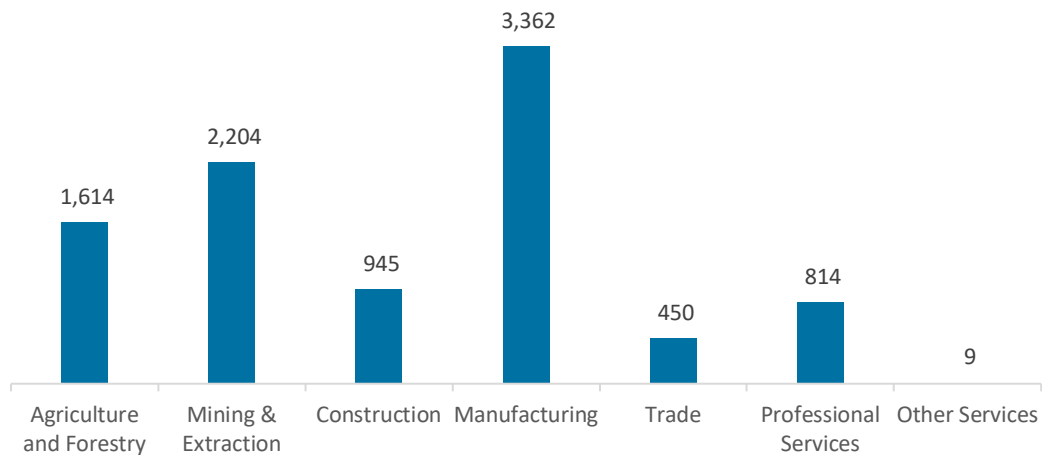
Fuels employs 9,398 workers in Mississippi, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 21.5 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MS-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 35.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Mississippi.

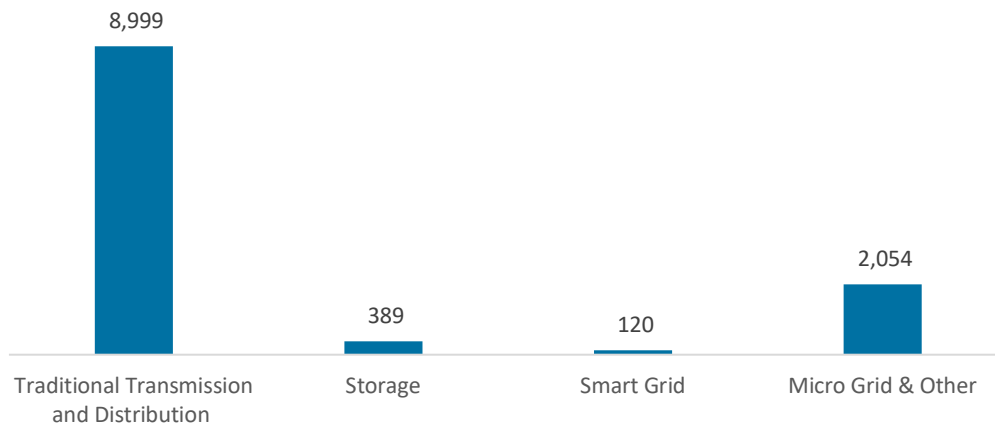
Figure MS-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

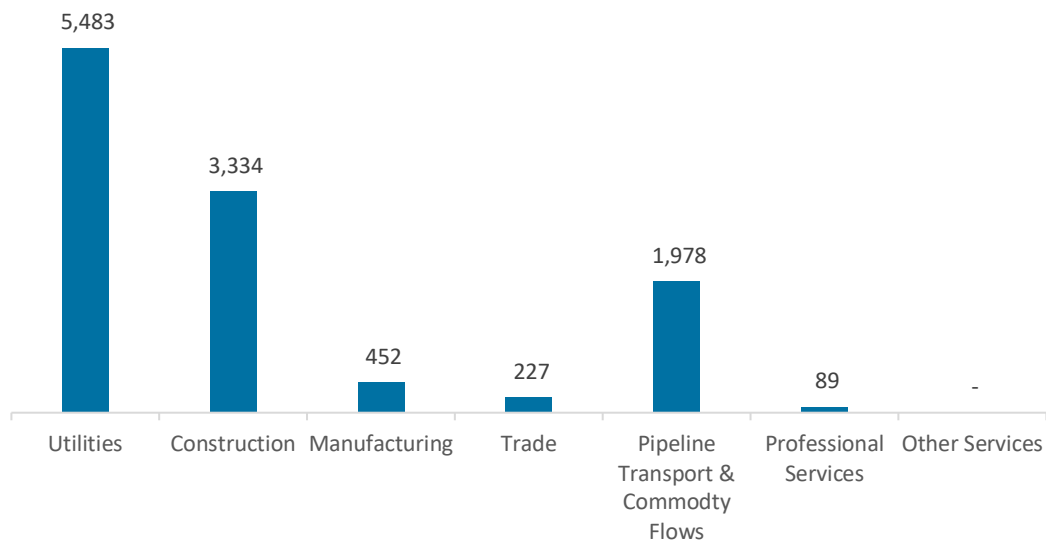
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 11,563 workers in Mississippi, 0.9 percent of the national total, down 4.7 percent or 567 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Mississippi, with 47.4 percent of such jobs statewide.

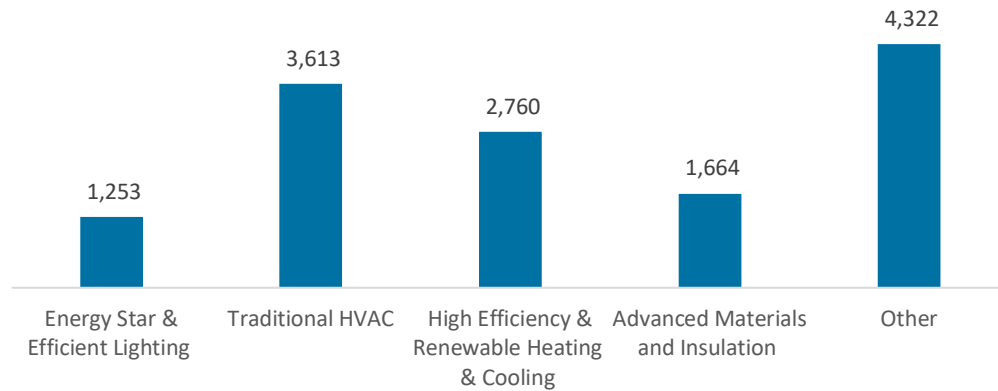
Figure MS-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

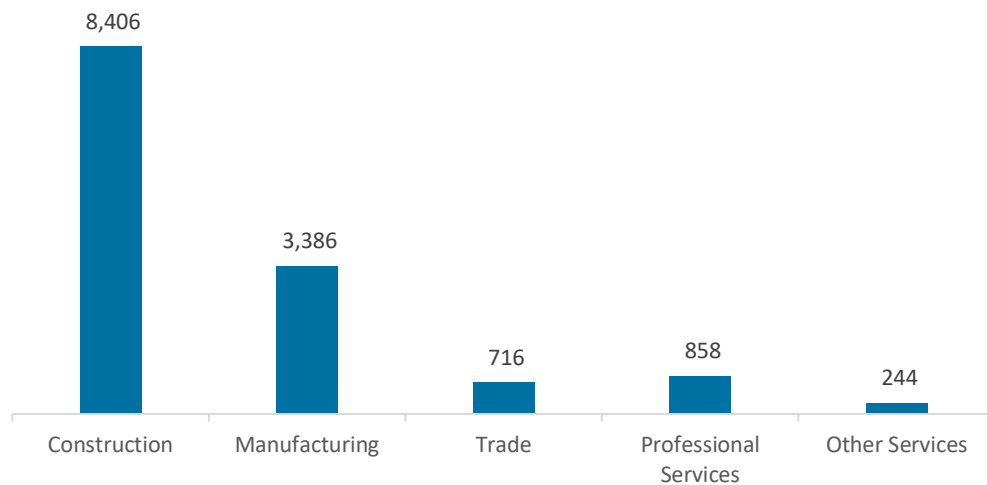
The 13,611 Energy Efficiency jobs in Mississippi represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 2,057 jobs (-13.1 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

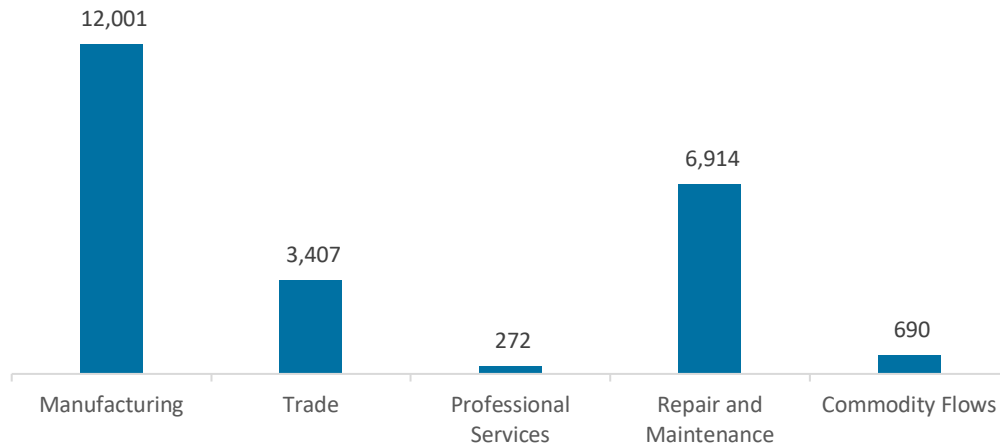
Figure MS-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 23,284 jobs in Mississippi, down 2,129 jobs over the past year (-8.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure MS-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Mississippi are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.3 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,600 jobs in Energy Efficiency (11.8 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 597 jobs (2.6 percent) over the next year.

Table MS-1
Projected Growth by Major Technology Application.

Technology	State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	9.1	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.7	4.2
Energy Efficiency	11.8	10.1
Fuels	7.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.6	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Mississippi reported 89.4 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	46.1	43.3	1.5	9.1	89.4

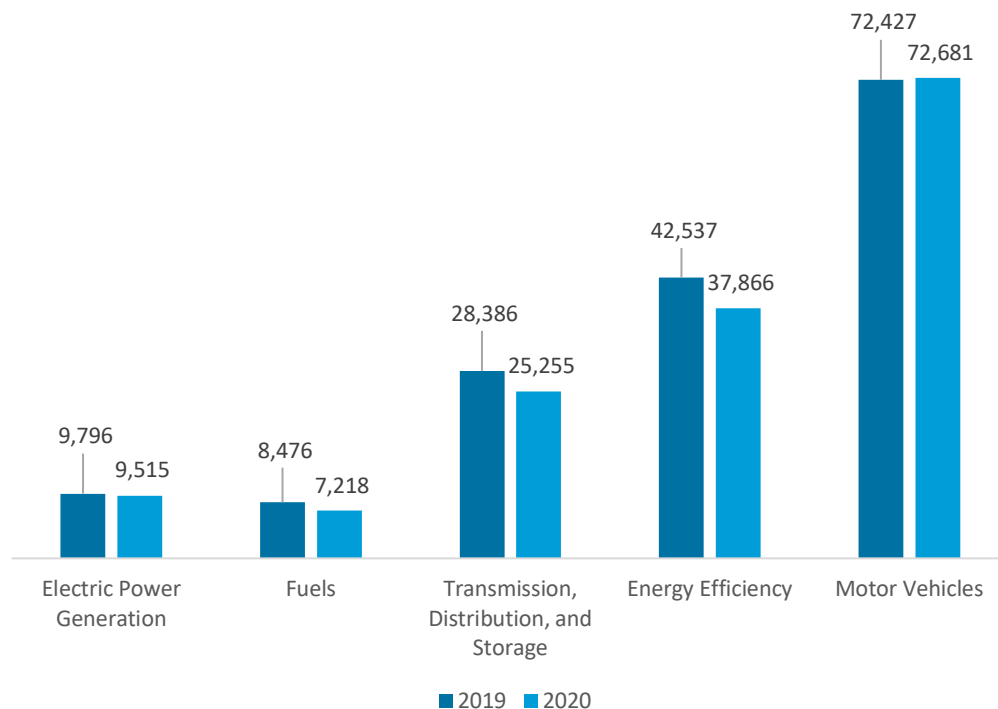
Missouri

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Missouri has a low concentration of energy employment, with 41,988 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 9,515 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,218 are in Fuels, and 25,255 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Missouri is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Missouri has an additional 37,866 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 72,681 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Missouri is \$23.97, which is 25 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure MO-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



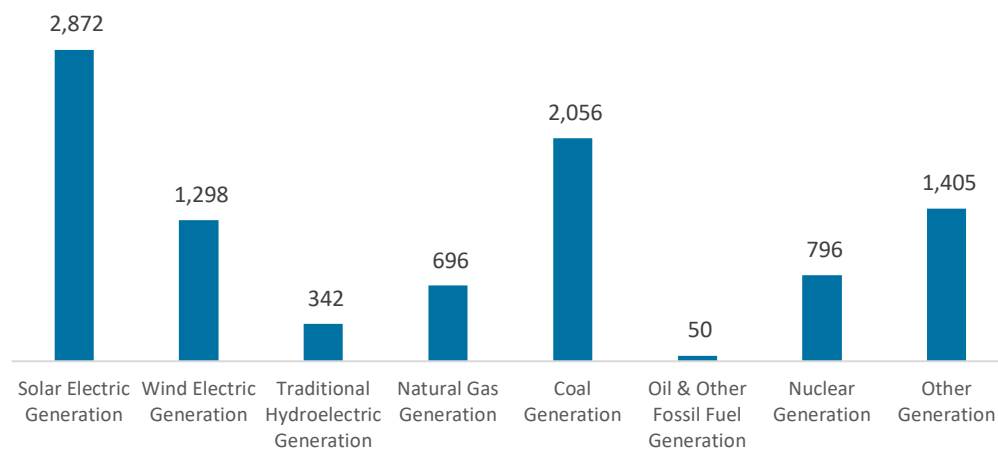
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 10.0 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 4,669 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 4,671 jobs (-11.0 percent) and motor vehicles added 254 jobs (0.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

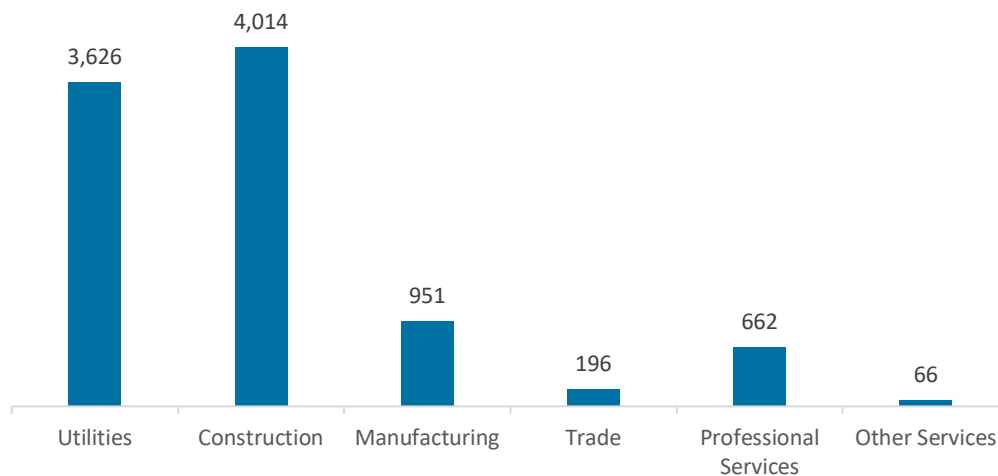
Electric Power Generation employs 9,515 workers in Missouri, 1.1 percent of the national total and losing 280 jobs over the past year (-2.9 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,872 jobs (down 6.7 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,802 jobs (down 9.2 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 42.2 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 38.1 percent.

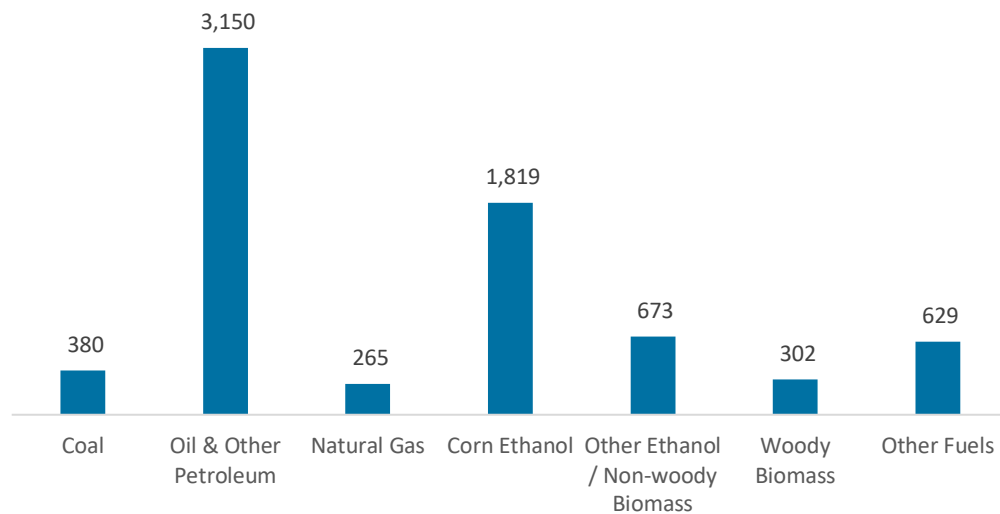
Figure MO-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

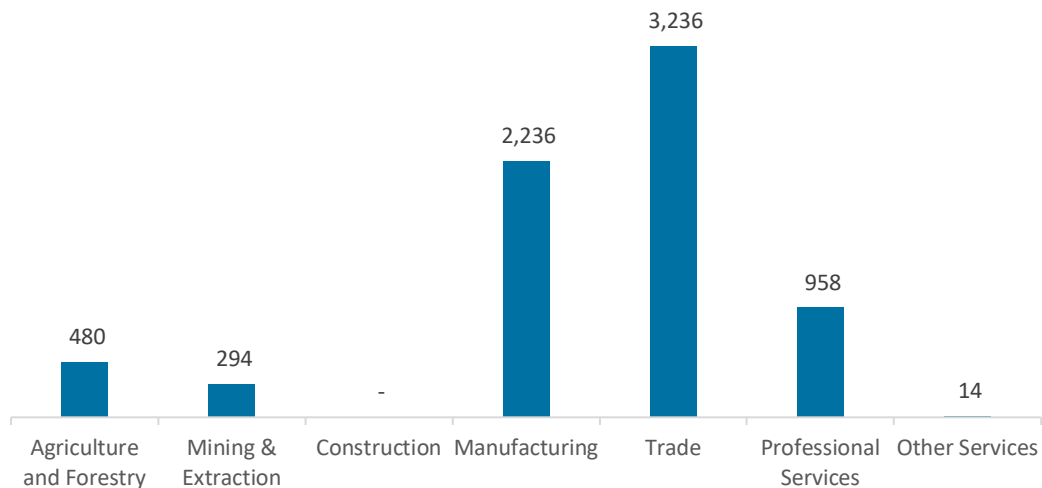
Fuels employs 7,218 workers in Missouri, 0.8 percent of the national total, down 14.8 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MO-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 44.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Missouri.

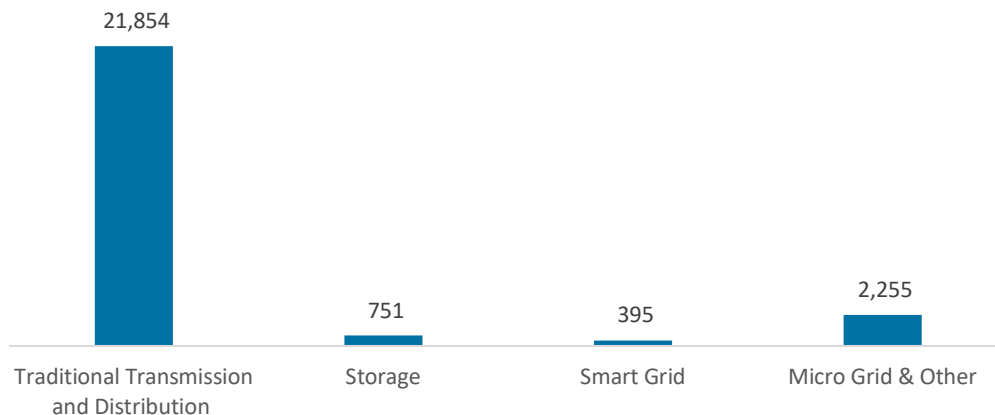
Figure MO-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

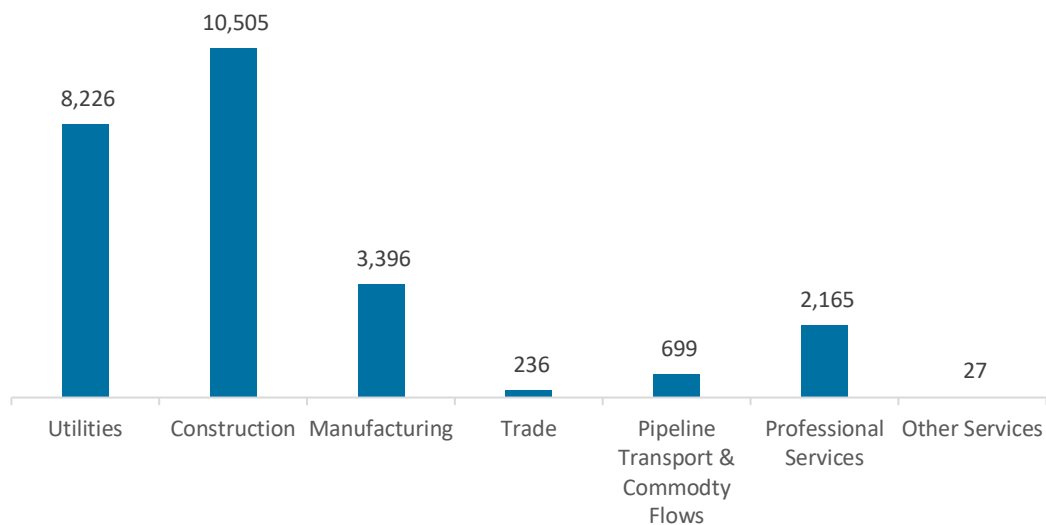
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 25,255 workers in Missouri, 1.9 percent of the national total, down 11.0 percent or 3,131 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Missouri, with 41.6 percent of such jobs statewide.

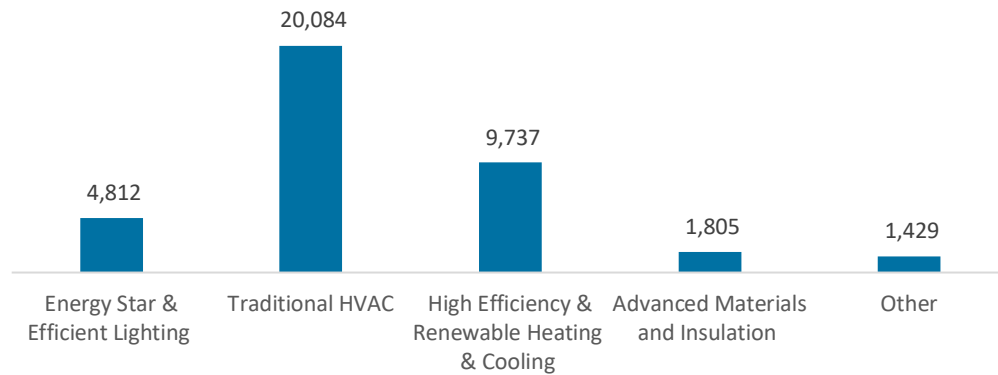
Figure MO-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

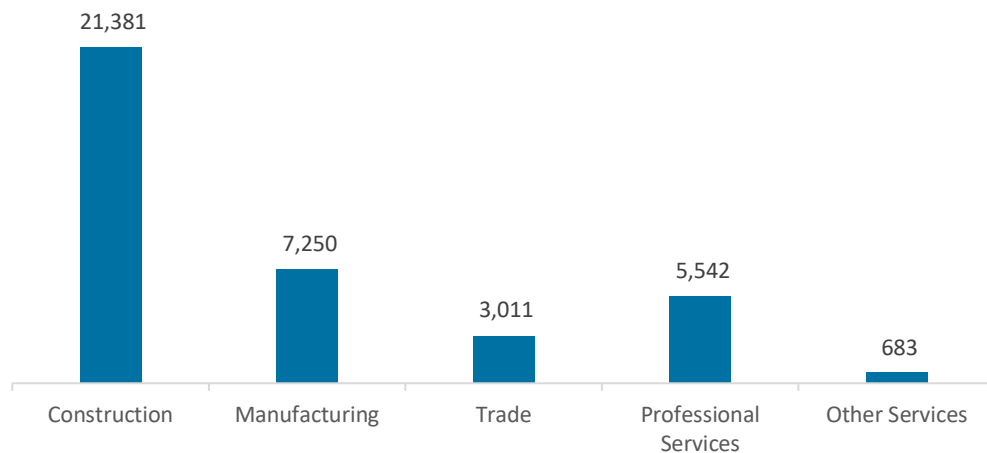
The 37,866 Energy Efficiency jobs in Missouri represent 1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 4,671 jobs (-11.0 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

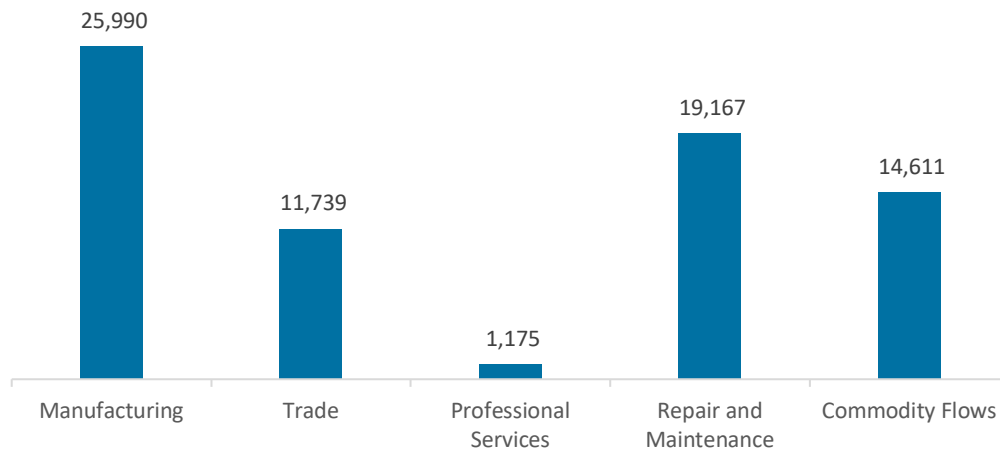
Figure MO-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 72,681 jobs in Missouri, up 254 jobs over the past year (0.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure MO-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Missouri are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (5.9 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 3,849 jobs in Energy Efficiency (10.2 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,339 jobs (1.8 percent) 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	9.7	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.9	4.2
Energy Efficiency	10.2	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	1.8	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Missouri reported 88.7 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	35.3	53.5	1.8	9.5	88.7

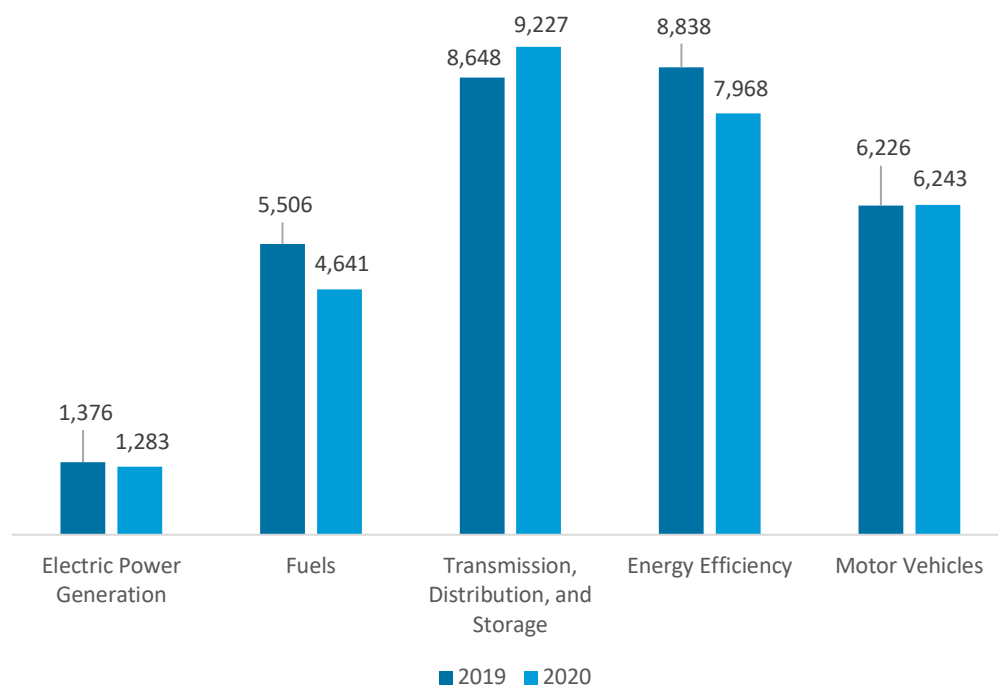
Montana

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Montana has a high concentration of energy employment, with 15,151 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 1,283 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,641 are in Fuels, and 9,227 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Montana is 4.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Montana has an additional 7,968 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 6,243 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Montana is \$23.46, which is 23 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure MT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



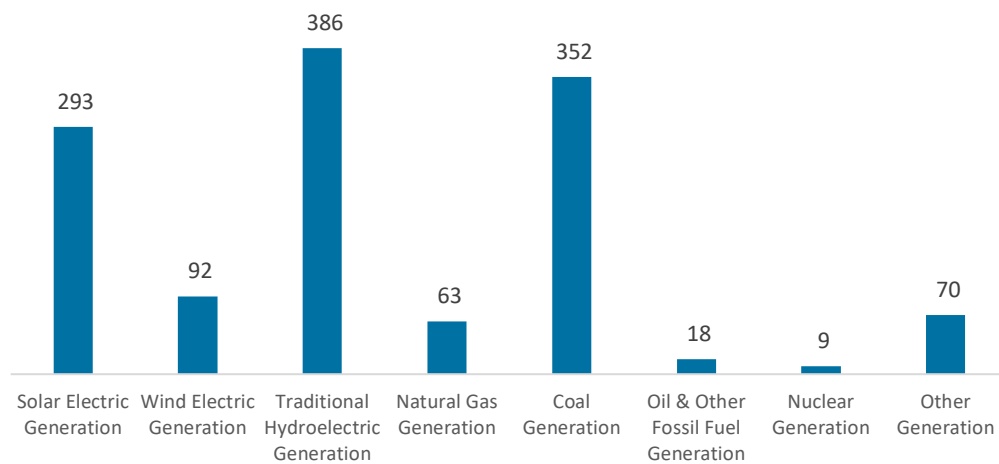
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 2.4 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 379 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 870 jobs (-9.8 percent) and motor vehicles added 17 jobs (0.3 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

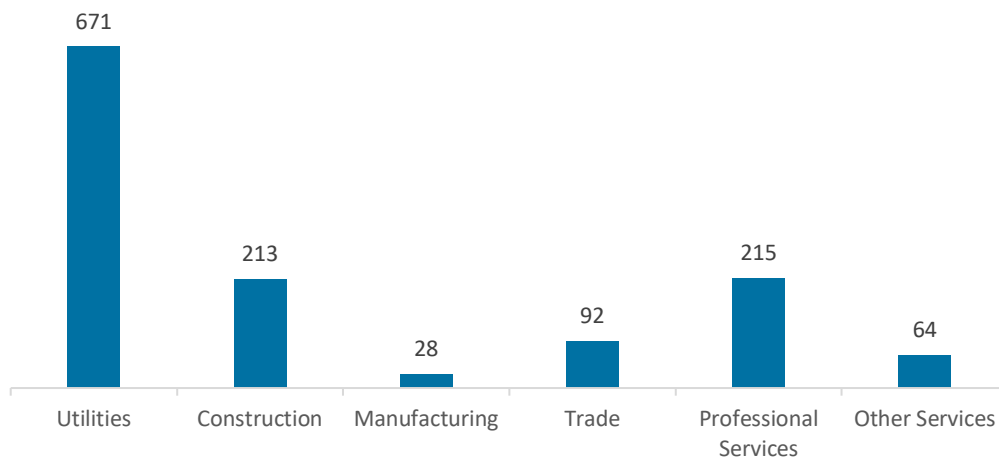
Electric Power Generation employs 1,283 workers in Montana, 0.2 percent of the national total and losing 93 jobs over the past year (-6.8 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 433 jobs (down 9.9 percent, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 386 jobs (down 7.3 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 52.3 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 16.8 percent.

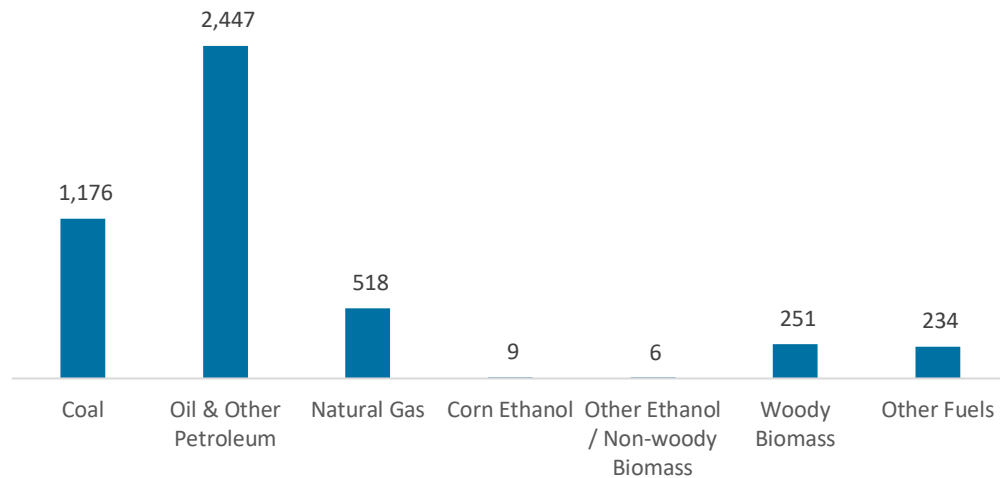
Figure MT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

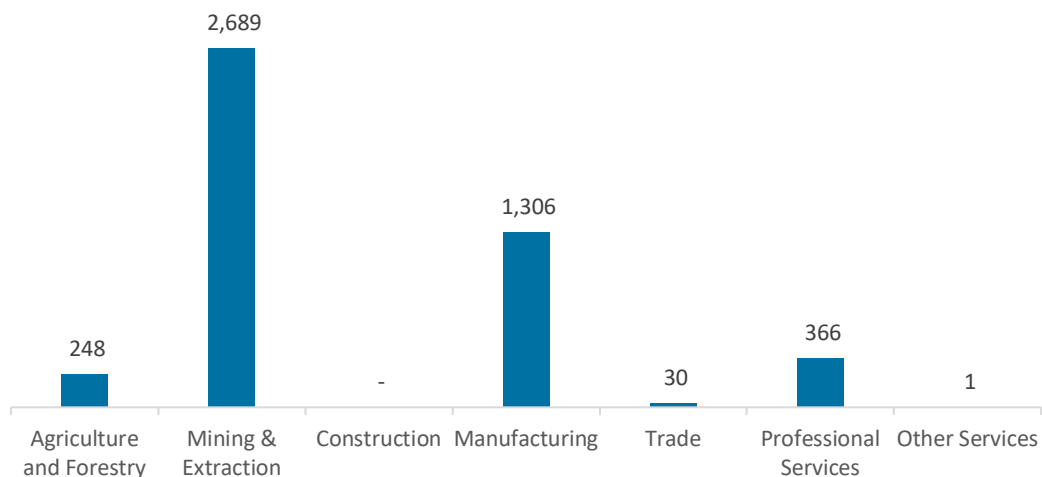
Fuels employs 4,641 workers in Montana, 0.5 percent of the national total, down 15.7 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 57.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Montana.

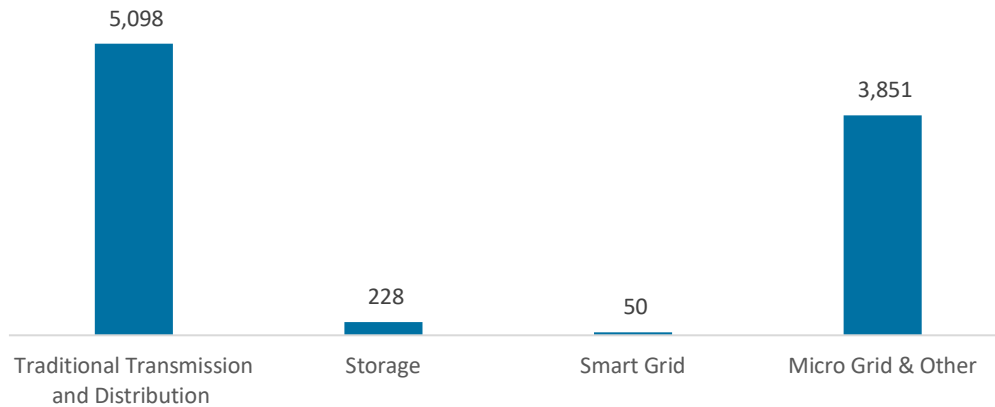
Figure MT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

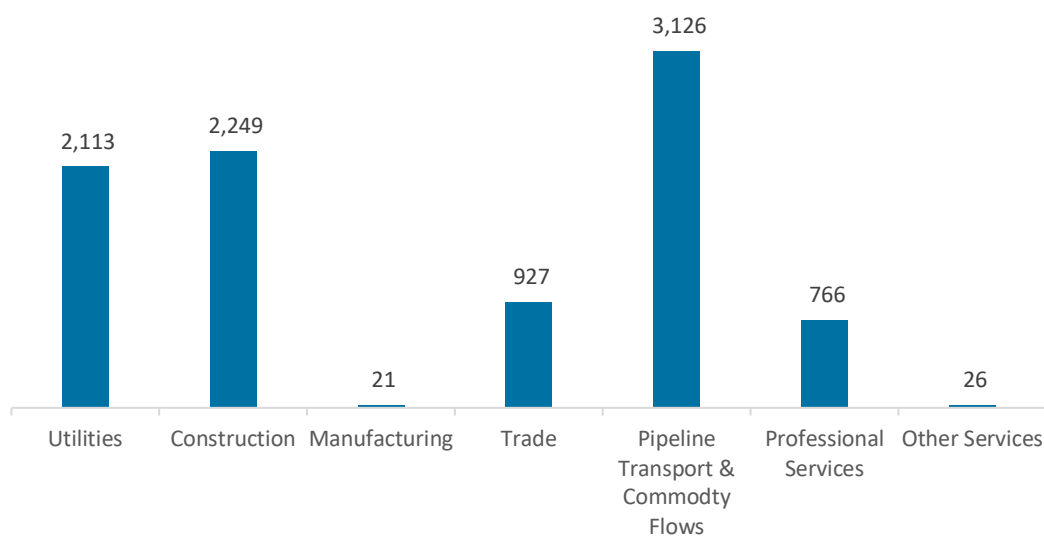
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 9,227 workers in Montana, 0.7 percent of the national total, up 6.7 percent or 579 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Pipeline transport and commodity flows are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Montana, with 33.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

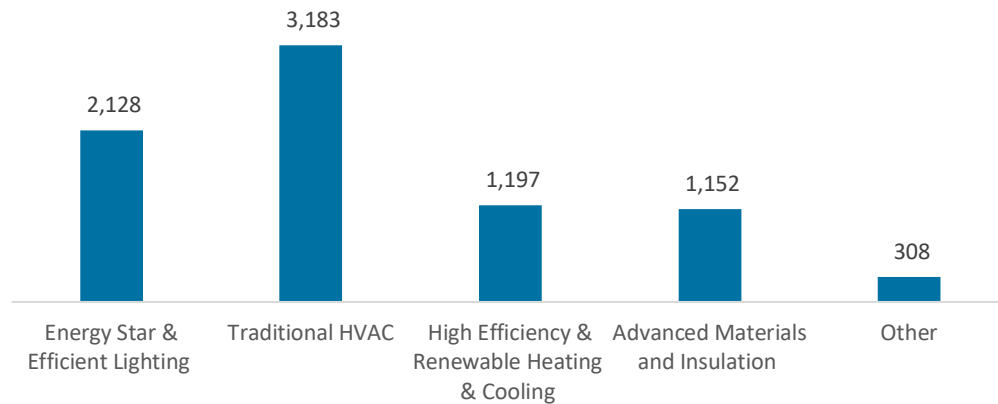
Figure MT-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

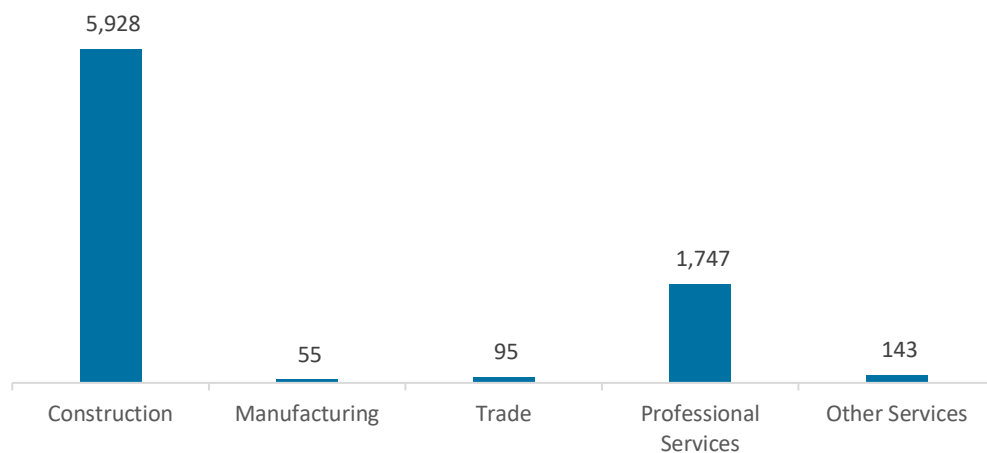
The 7,968 Energy Efficiency jobs in Montana represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 870 jobs (-9.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

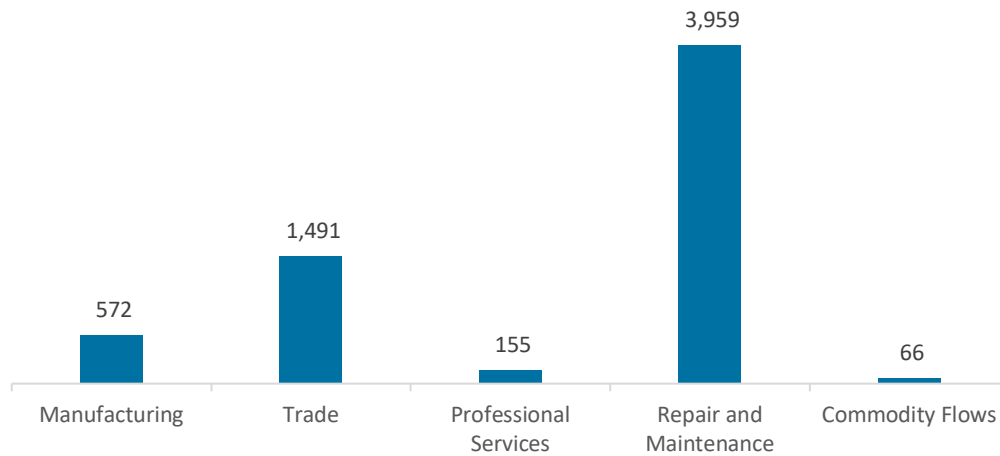
Figure MT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 6,243 jobs in Montana, up 17 jobs over the past year (0.3 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure MT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Montana are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.7 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 295 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.7 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 429 jobs (6.9 percent) 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	5.5	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.2	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.7	10.1
Fuels	8.3	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.9	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Montana reported 86.3 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	41.8	44.5	1.5	12.2	86.3

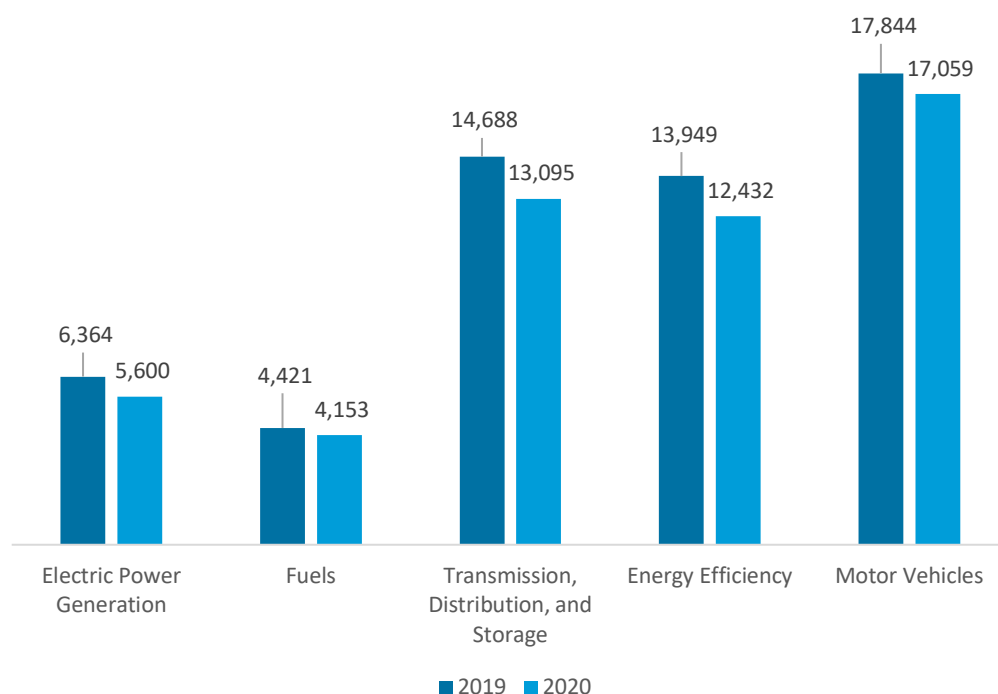
Nebraska

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Nebraska has an average concentration of energy employment, with 22,849 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 5,600 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,153 are in Fuels, and 13,095 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Nebraska is 2.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Nebraska has an additional 12,432 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 17,059 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Nebraska is \$23.72, which is 24 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure NE-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



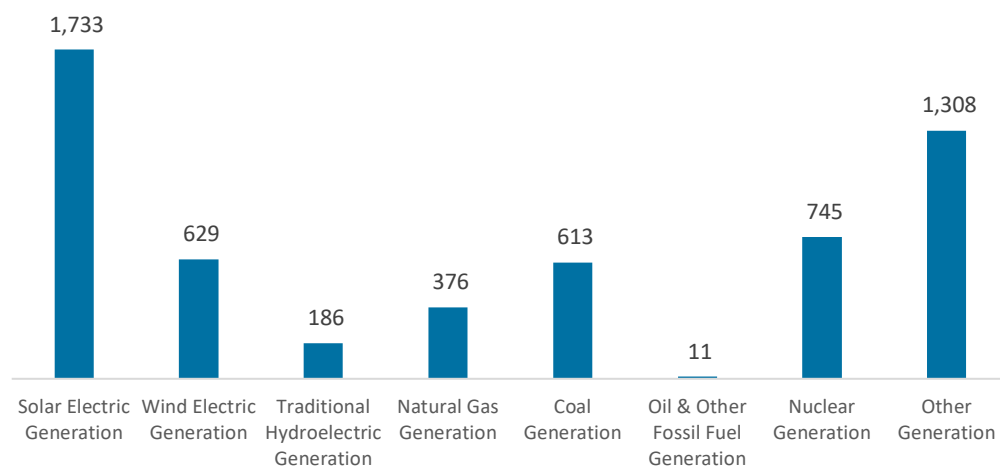
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 10.3 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 2,625 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 1,517 jobs (-10.9 percent) and motor vehicles lost 786 jobs (-4.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

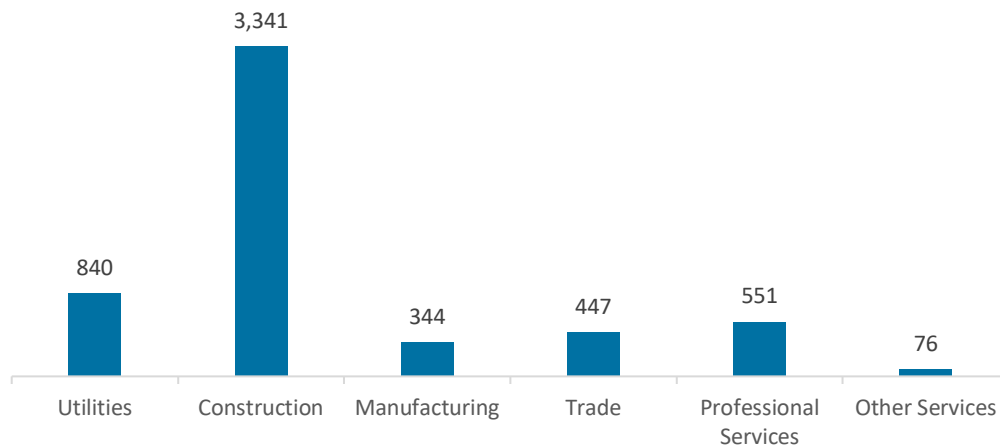
Electric Power Generation employs 5,600 workers in Nebraska, 0.7 percent of the national total and losing 764 jobs over the past year (-12.0 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,733 jobs (down 8.4 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,000 jobs (down 7.3 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 59.7 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 15.0 percent.

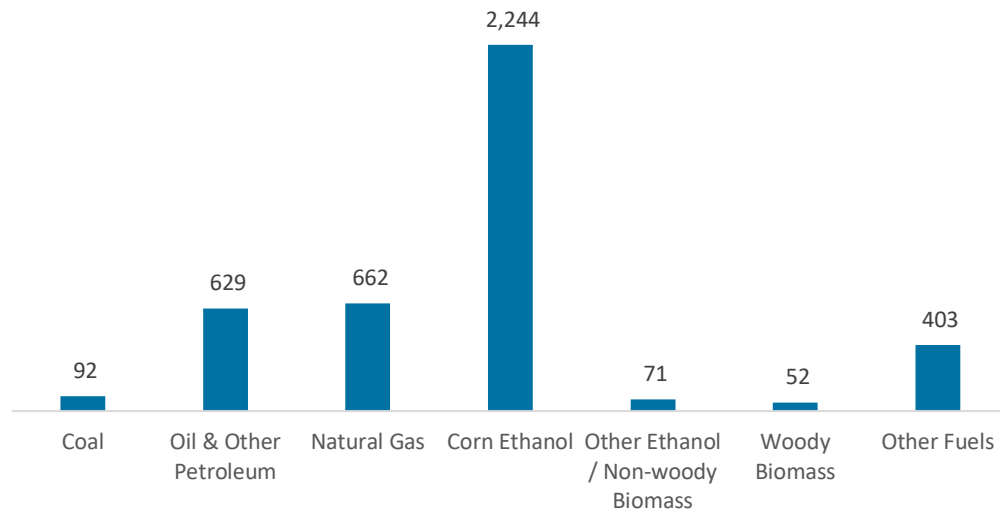
Figure NE-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

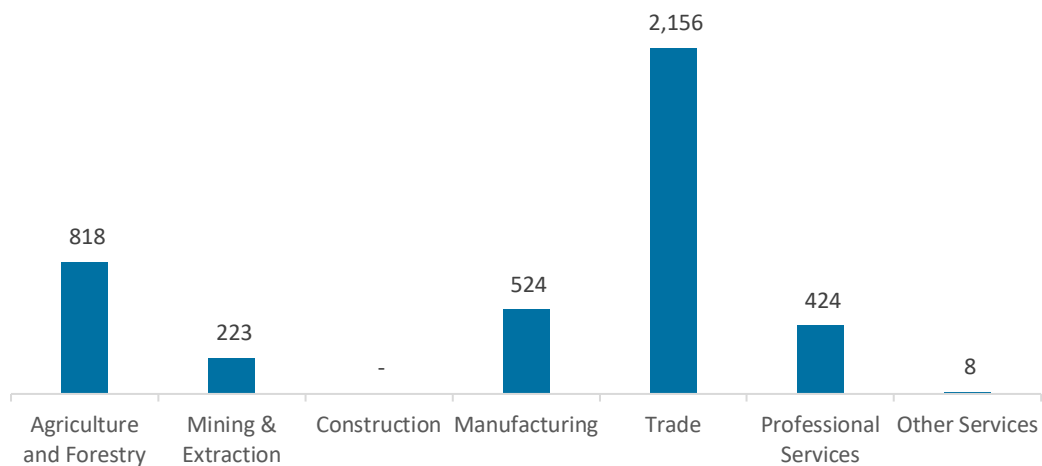
Fuels employs 4,153 workers in Nebraska, 0.4 percent of the national total, down 6.0 percent over the past year. Corn ethanol makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure NE-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 51.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Nebraska.

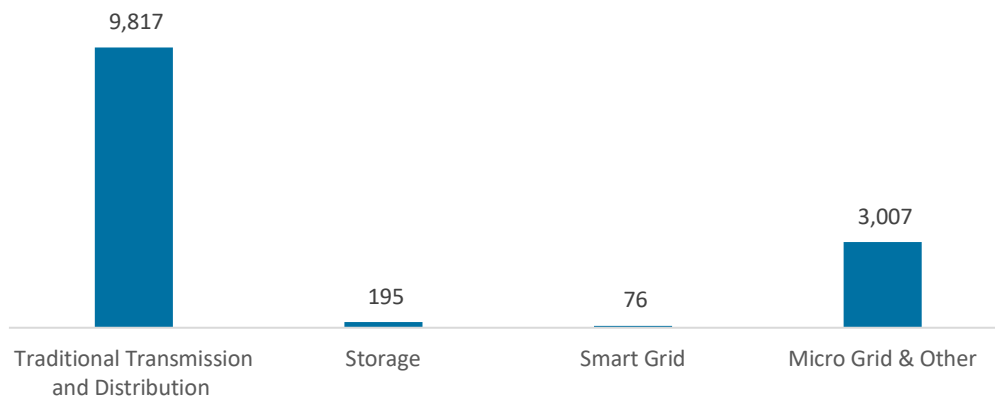
Figure NE-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

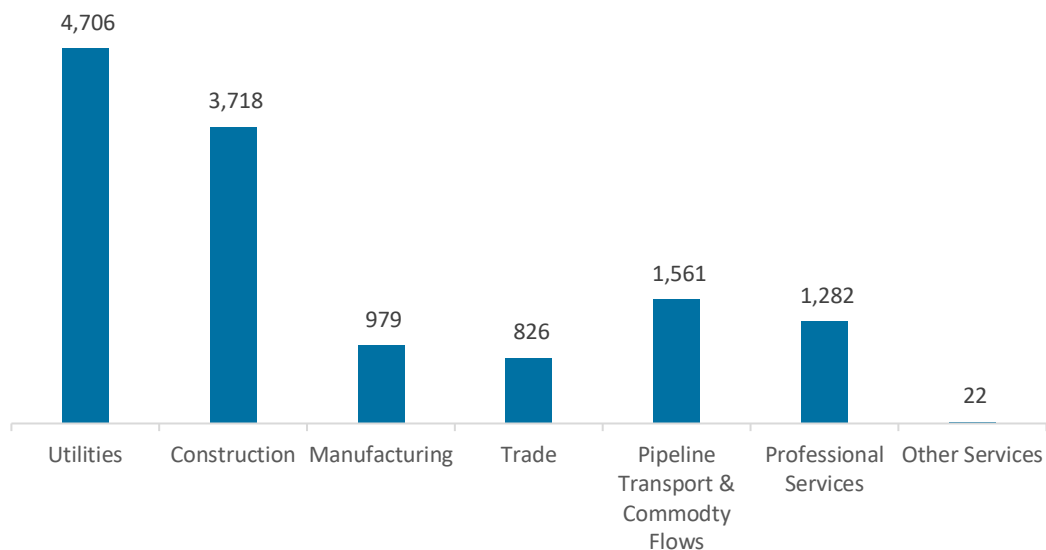
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 13,095 workers in Nebraska, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 10.8 percent or 1,593 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Nebraska, with 35.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

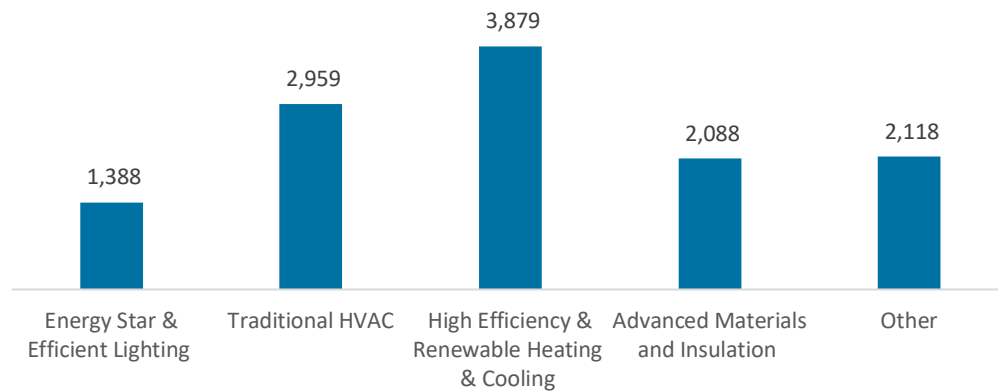
Figure NE-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

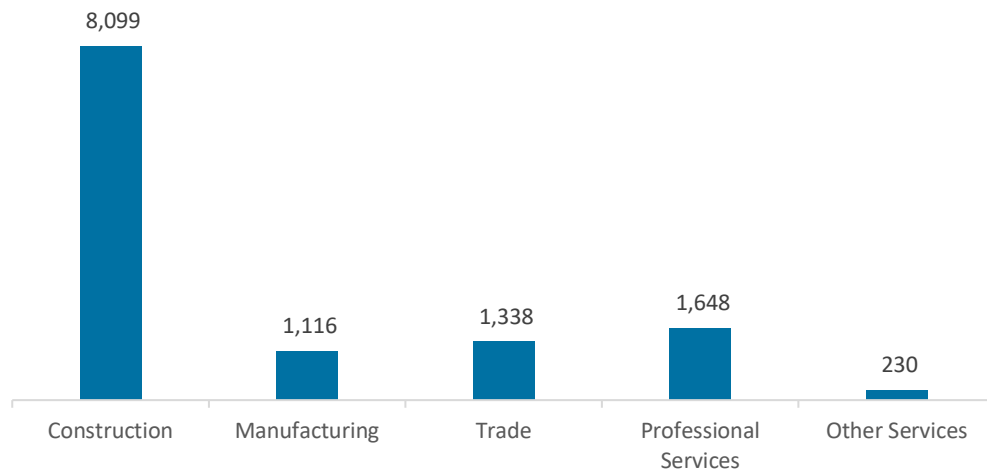
The 12,432 Energy Efficiency jobs in Nebraska represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 1,517 jobs (-10.9 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

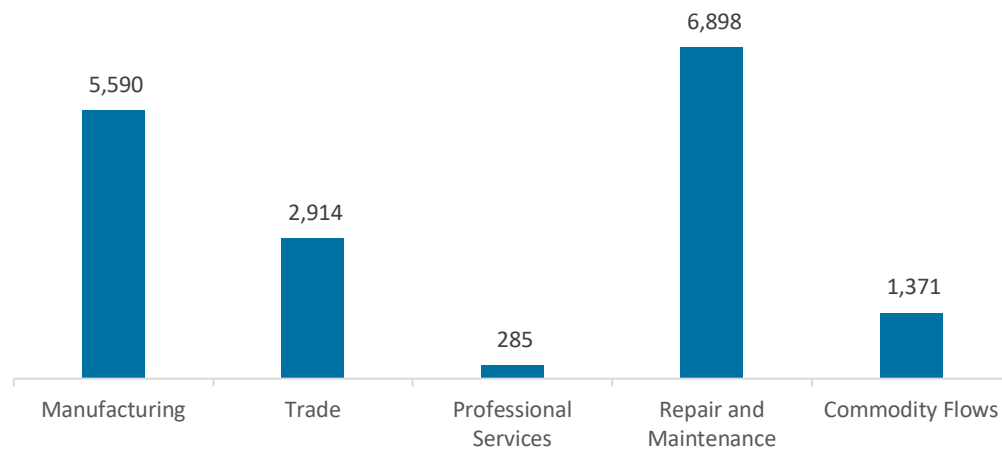
Figure NE-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 17,059 jobs in Nebraska, down 786 jobs over the past year (-4.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure NE-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Nebraska are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.0 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 857 jobs in Energy Efficiency (6.9 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 560 jobs (3.3 percent) 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	7.0	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.4	4.2
Energy Efficiency	6.9	10.1
Fuels	5.0	5.5
Motor Vehicles	3.3	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Nebraska reported 87.9 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	44.1	43.7	2.2	9.9	87.9

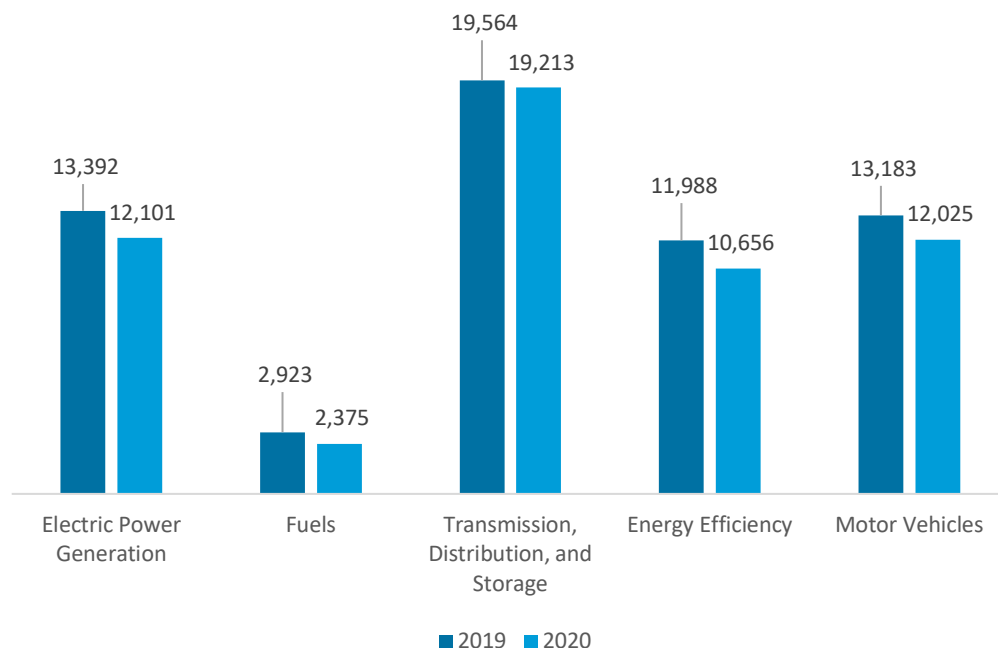
Nevada

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Nevada has a high concentration of energy employment, with 33,689 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.1 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 12,101 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,375 are in Fuels, and 19,213 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Nevada is 3.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Nevada has an additional 10,656 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 12,025 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.5 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Nevada is \$25.88, which is 35 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure NV-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



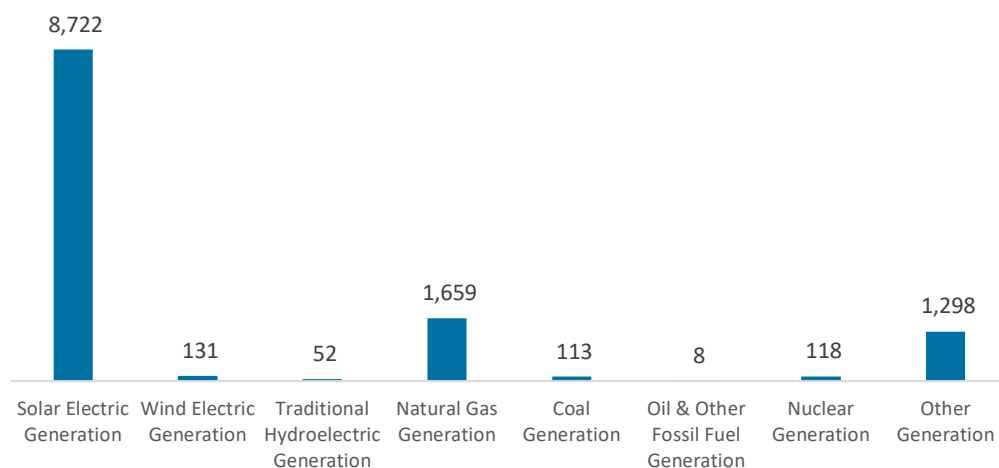
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 6.1 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 2,191 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 1,332 jobs (-11.1 percent) and motor vehicles lost 1,159 jobs (-8.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

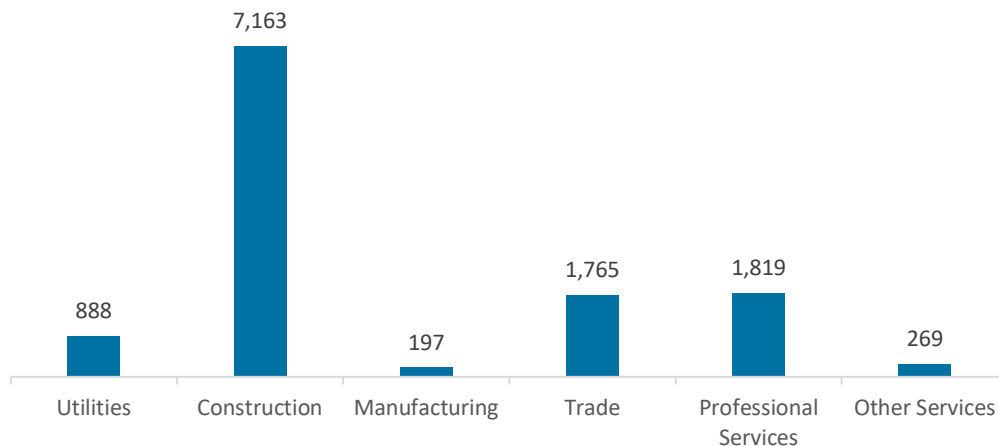
Electric Power Generation employs 12,101 workers in Nevada, 1.5 percent of the national total and losing 1,291 jobs over the past year (-9.6 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 8,722 jobs (down 13.7 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,780 jobs (down 5.4 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 59.2 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 15.0 percent.

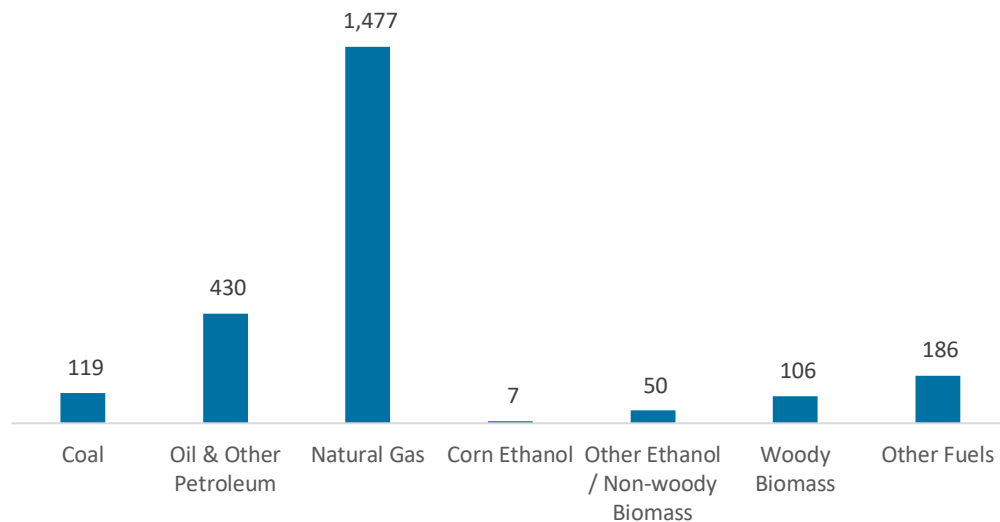
Figure NV-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

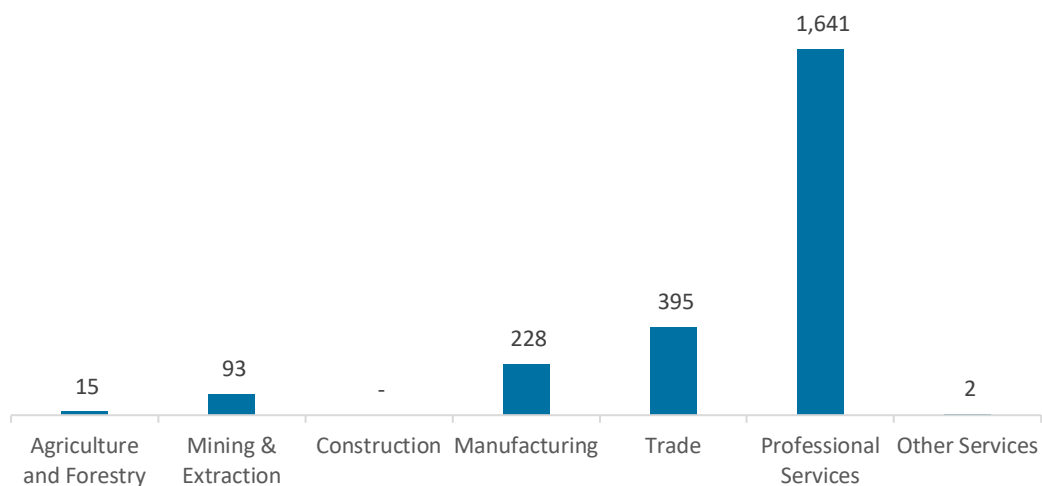
Fuels employs 2,375 workers in Nevada, 0.3 percent of the national total, down 18.7 percent over the past year. Natural gas makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure NV-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 69.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Nevada.

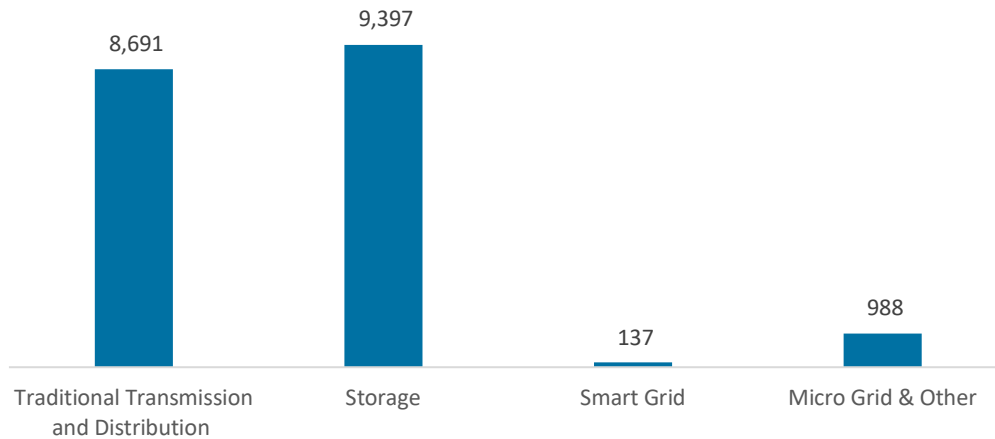
Figure NV-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

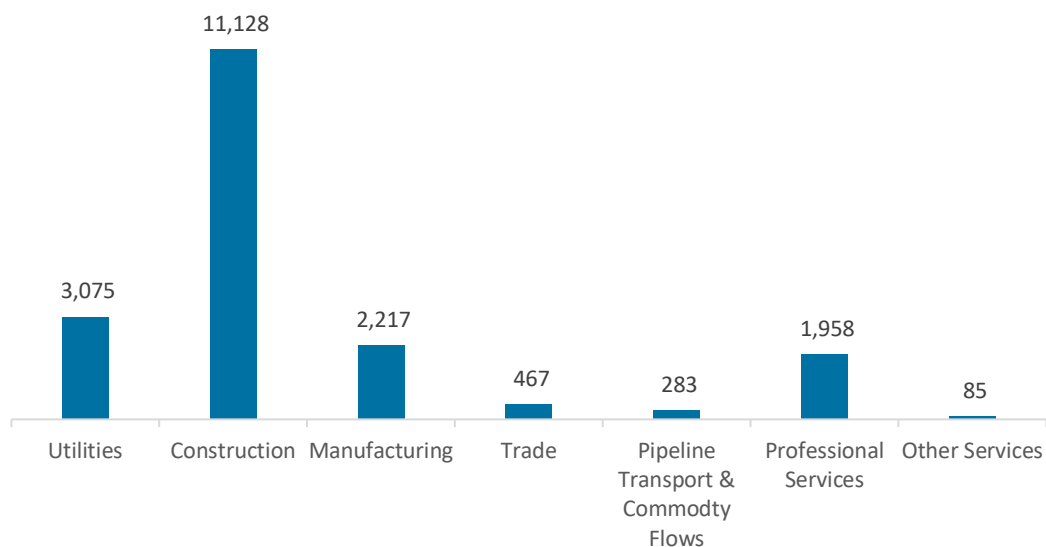
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 19,213 workers in Nevada, 1.5 percent of the national total, down 1.8 percent or 351 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Nevada, with 57.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

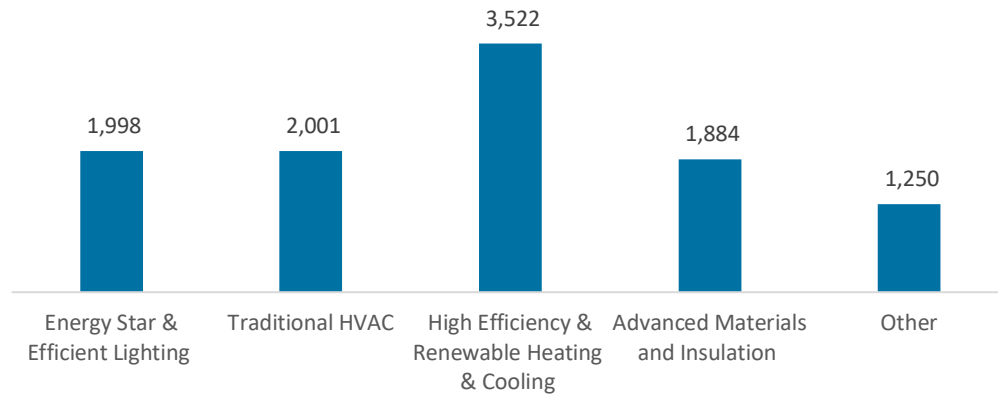
Figure NV-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

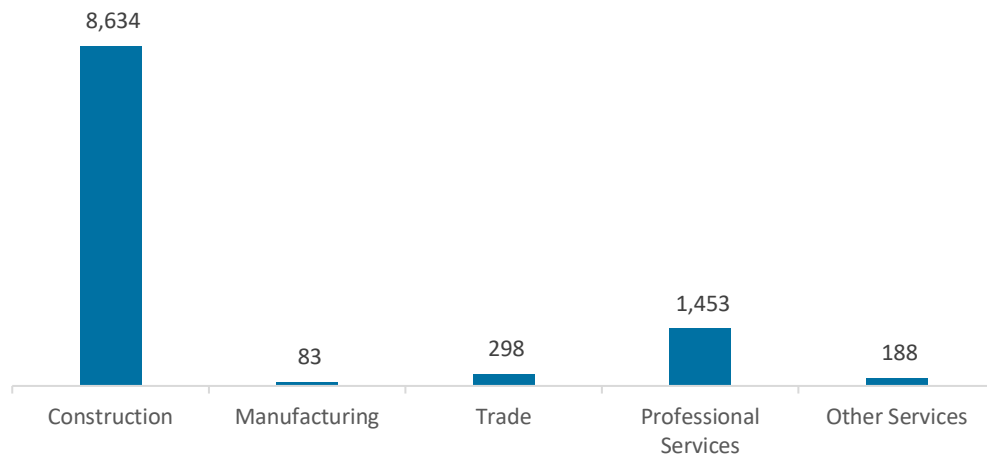
The 10,656 Energy Efficiency jobs in Nevada represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 1,332 jobs (-11.1 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

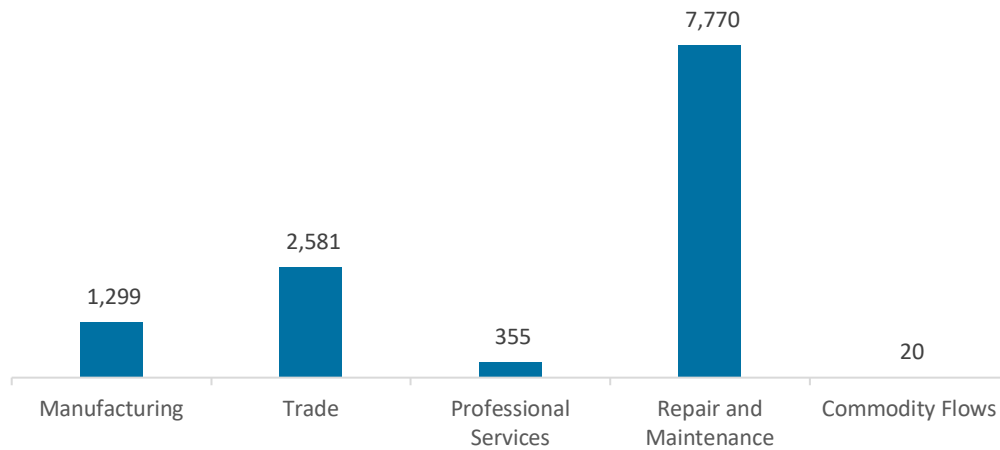
Figure NV-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 12,025 jobs in Nevada, down 1,159 jobs over the past year (-8.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure NV-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Nevada are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.2 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 571 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.4 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 345 jobs (2.9 percent) 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	9.1	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.7	4.2
Energy Efficiency	5.4	10.1
Fuels	5.5	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.9	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Nevada reported 87.9 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	44.1	43.8	1.7	10.4	87.9

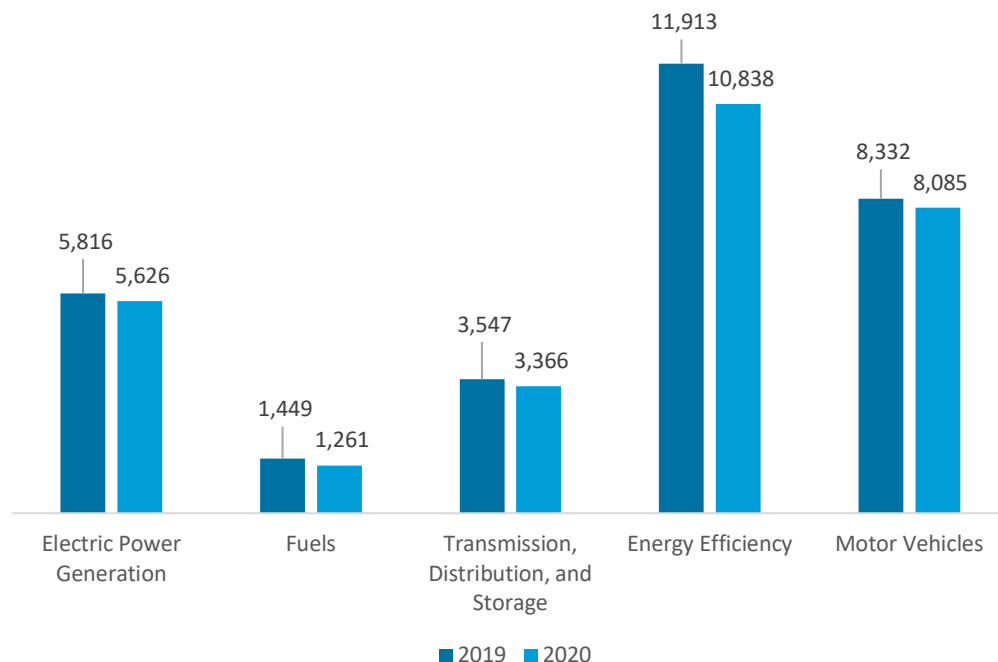
New Hampshire

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

New Hampshire has a low concentration of energy employment, with 10,253 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 5,626 are in Electric Power Generation, 1,261 are in Fuels, and 3,366 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in New Hampshire is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). New Hampshire has an additional 10,838 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 8,085 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in New Hampshire is \$26.13, which is 37 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure NH-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



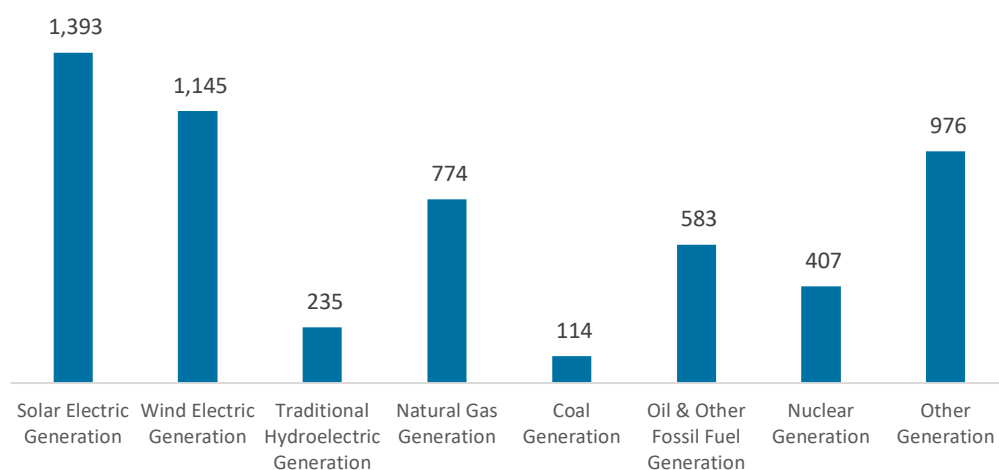
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 5.2 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 559 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 1,075 jobs (-9.0 percent) and motor vehicles lost 247 jobs (-3.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

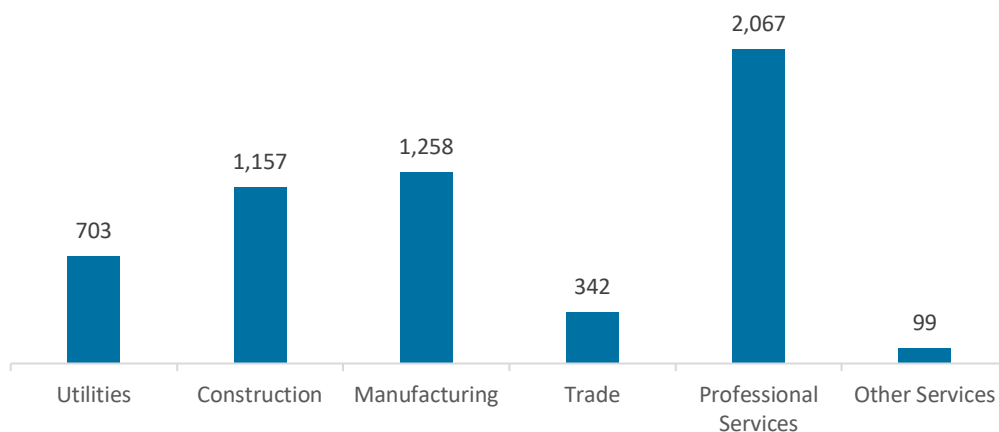
Electric Power Generation employs 5,626 workers in New Hampshire, 0.7 percent of the national total and losing 190 jobs over the past year (-3.3 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,471 jobs (down 9.4 percent, followed by solar at 1,393 jobs (down 6.5 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 36.7 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 22.4 percent.

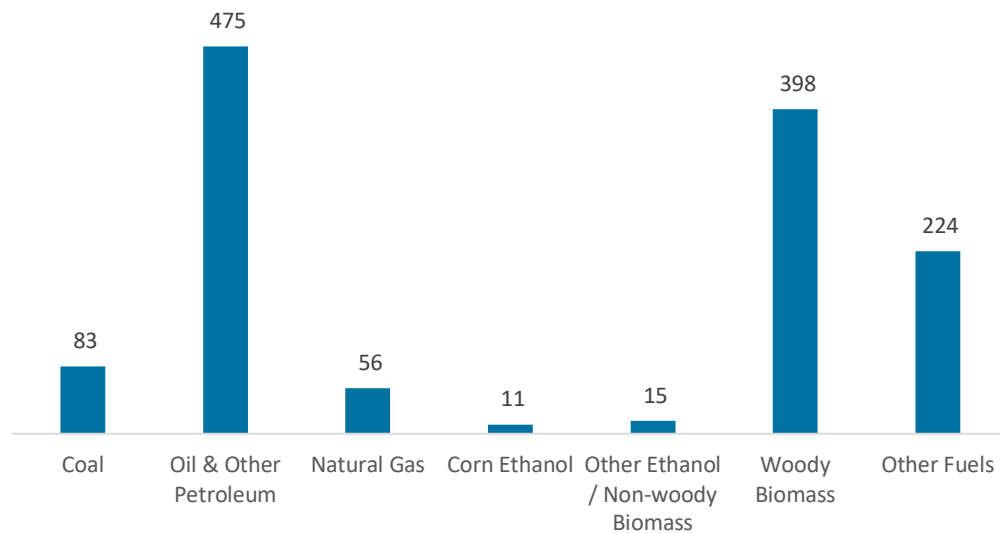
Figure NH-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

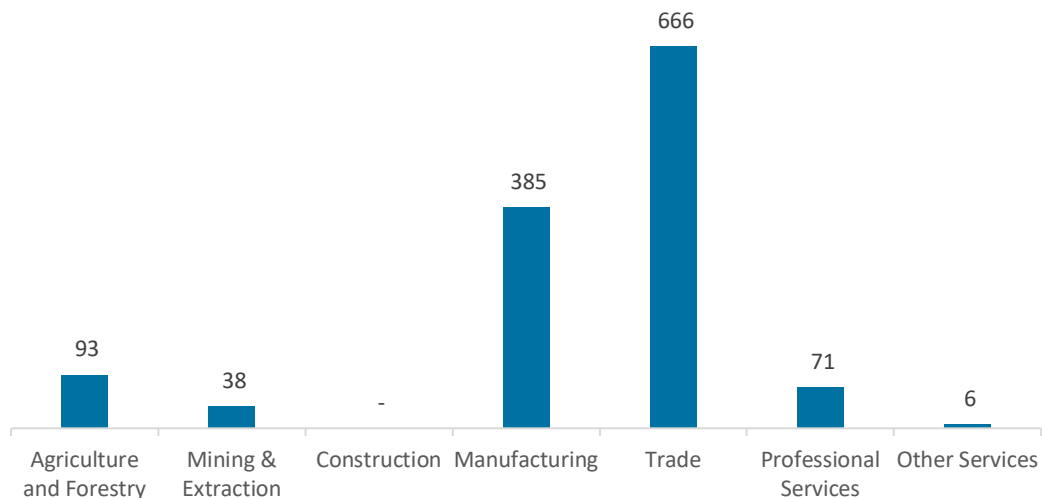
Fuels employs 1,261 workers in New Hampshire, 0.1 percent of the national total, down 13.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure NH-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 52.8 percent of Fuels jobs in New Hampshire.

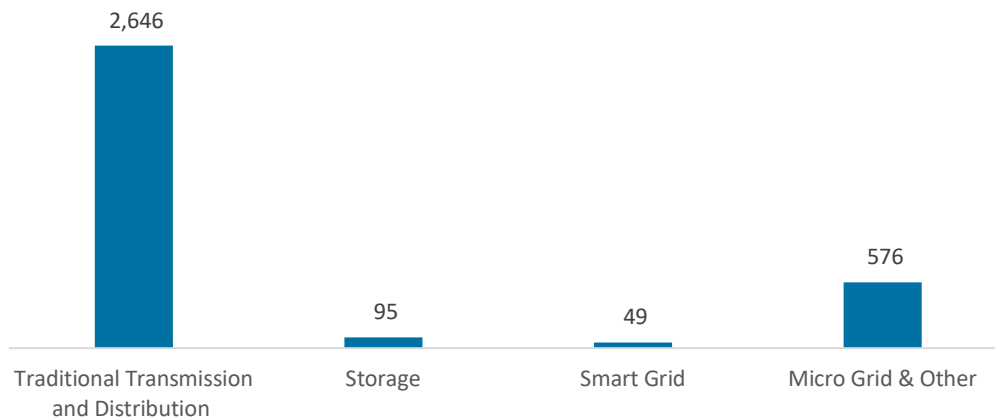
Figure NH-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

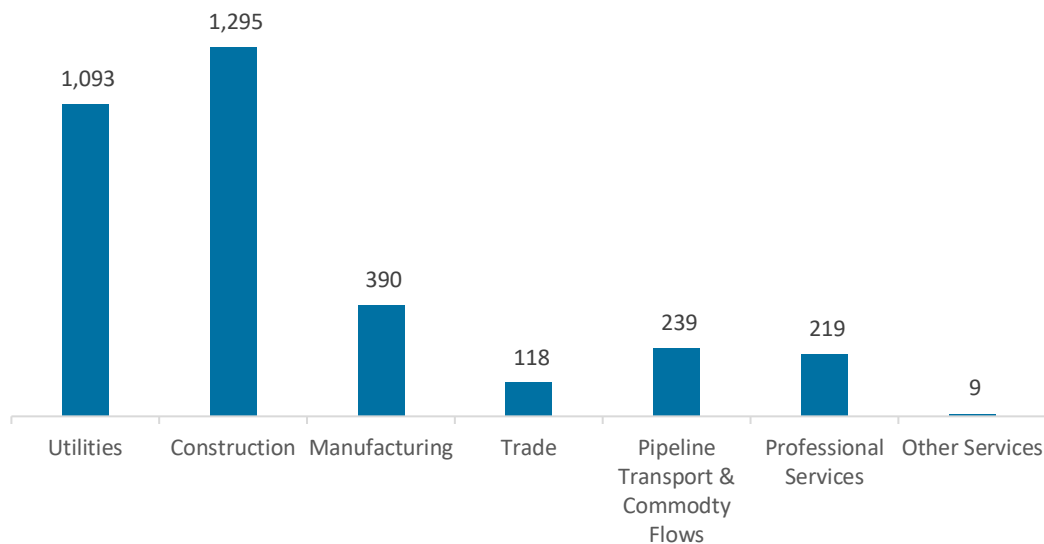
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 3,366 workers in New Hampshire, 0.3 percent of the national total, down 5.1 percent or 181 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Hampshire, with 38.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

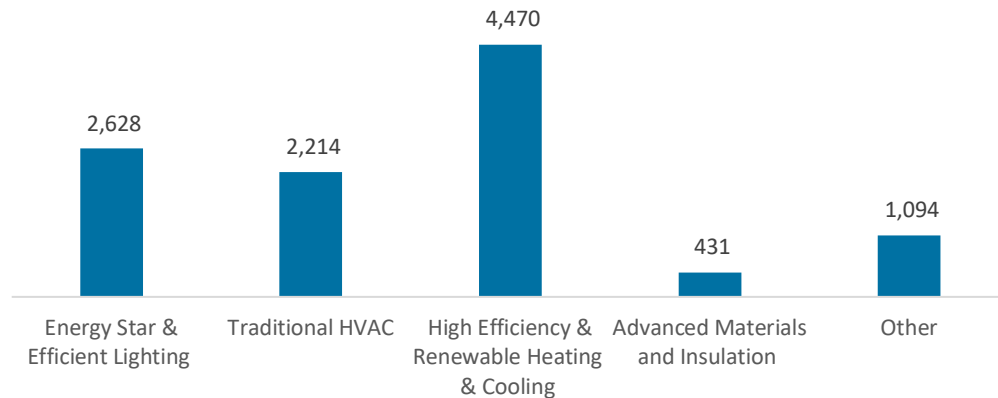
Figure NH-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

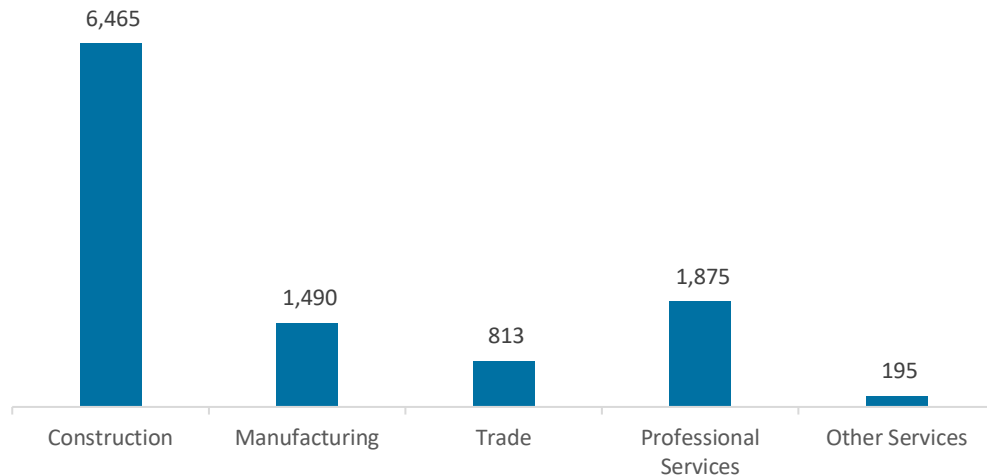
The 10,838 Energy Efficiency jobs in New Hampshire represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 1,075 jobs (-9.0 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

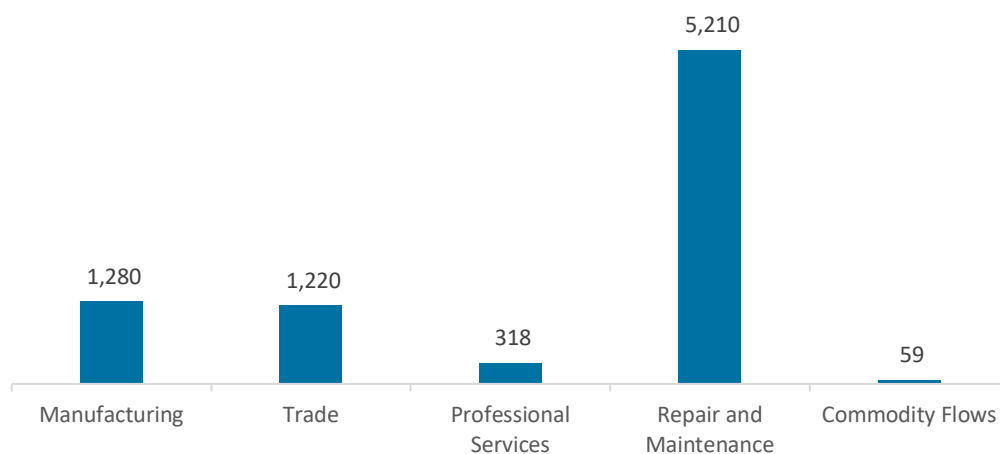
Figure NH-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 8,085 jobs in New Hampshire, down 247 jobs over the past year (-3.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure NH-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in New Hampshire are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (12.3 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 570 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.3 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 229 jobs (2.8 percent) 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	6.7	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	16.7	4.2
Energy Efficiency	5.3	10.1
Fuels	5.9	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.8	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in New Hampshire reported 89.4 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	38.6	50.8	1.5	9.1	89.4

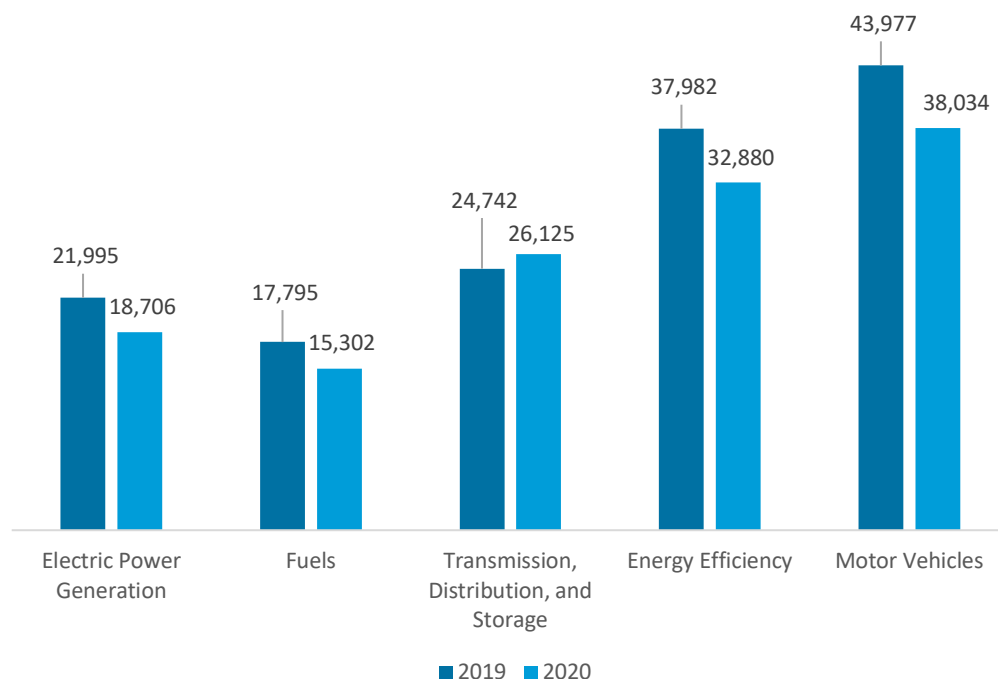
New Jersey

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

New Jersey has a low concentration of energy employment, with 60,133 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.9 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 18,706 are in Electric Power Generation, 15,302 are in Fuels, and 26,125 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in New Jersey is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). New Jersey has an additional 32,880 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 38,034 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.6 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in New Jersey is \$29.34, which is 53 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure NJ-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



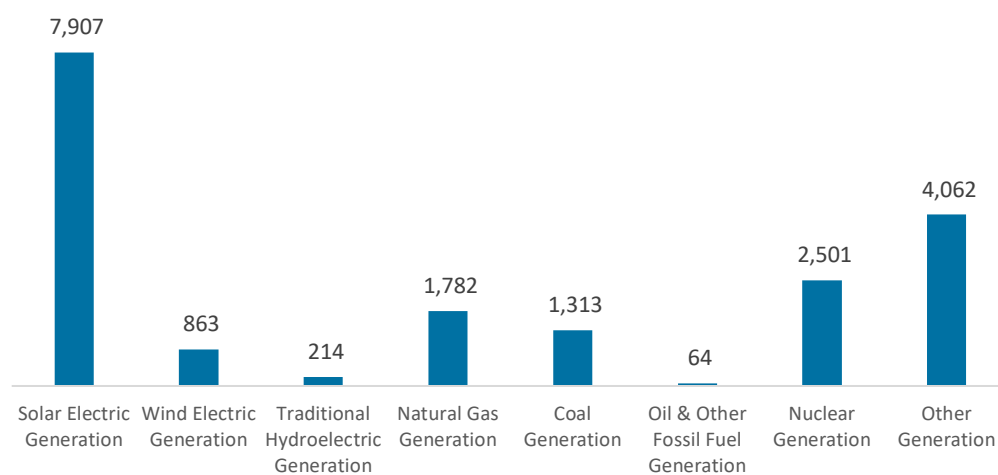
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 6.8 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 4,399 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 5,103 jobs (-13.4 percent) and motor vehicles lost 5,943 jobs (-13.5 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

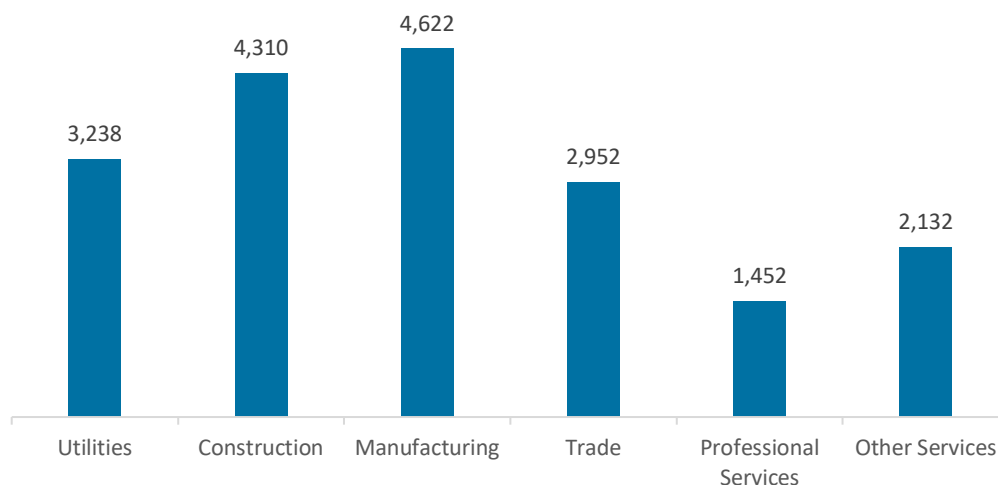
Electric Power Generation employs 18,706 workers in New Jersey, 2.2 percent of the national total and losing 3,289 jobs over the past year (-15.0 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 7,907 jobs (down 15.3 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,159 jobs (down 6.8 percent).

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



Manufacturing is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 24.7 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 23.0 percent.

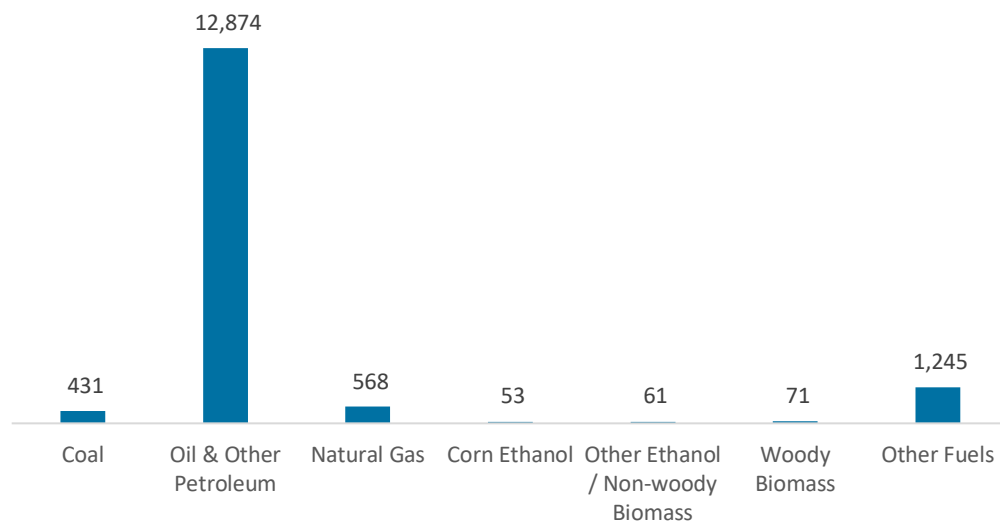
Figure NJ-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

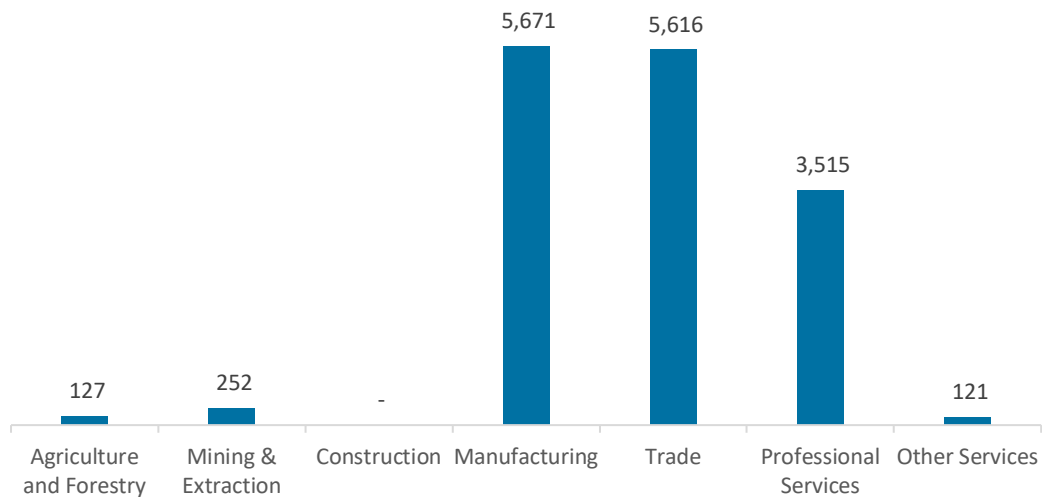
Fuels employs 15,302 workers in New Jersey, 1.6 percent of the national total, down 14.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure NJ-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 37.1 percent of Fuels jobs in New Jersey.

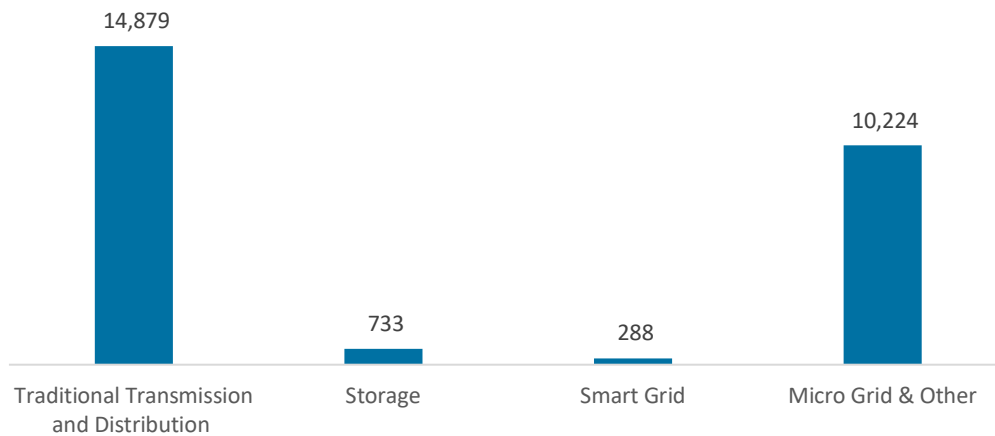
Figure NJ-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

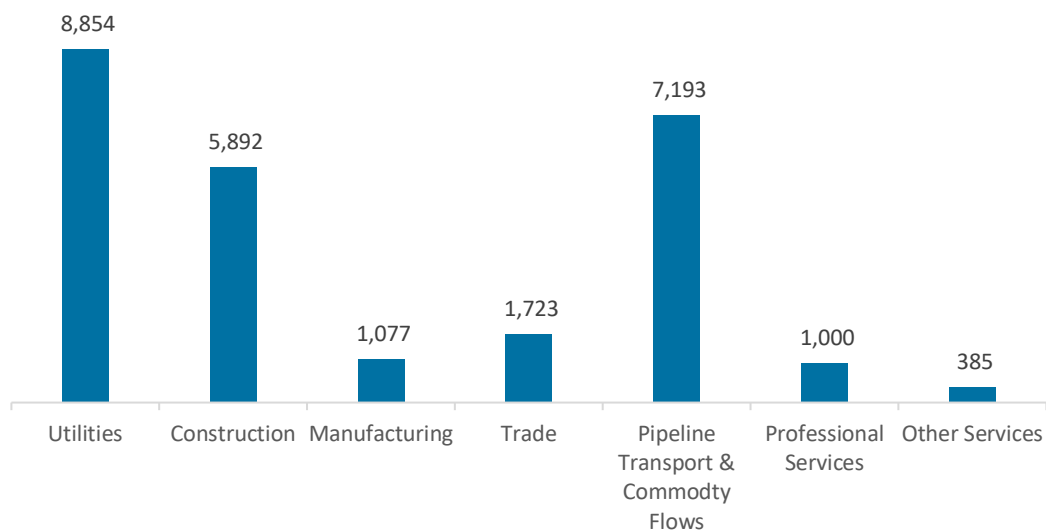
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 26,125 workers in New Jersey, 2.0 percent of the national total, up 5.6 percent or 1,384 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Jersey, with 33.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

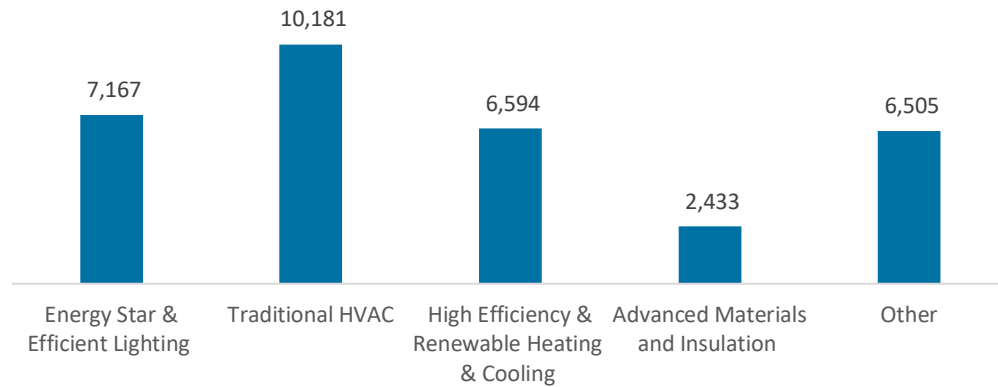
Figure NJ-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

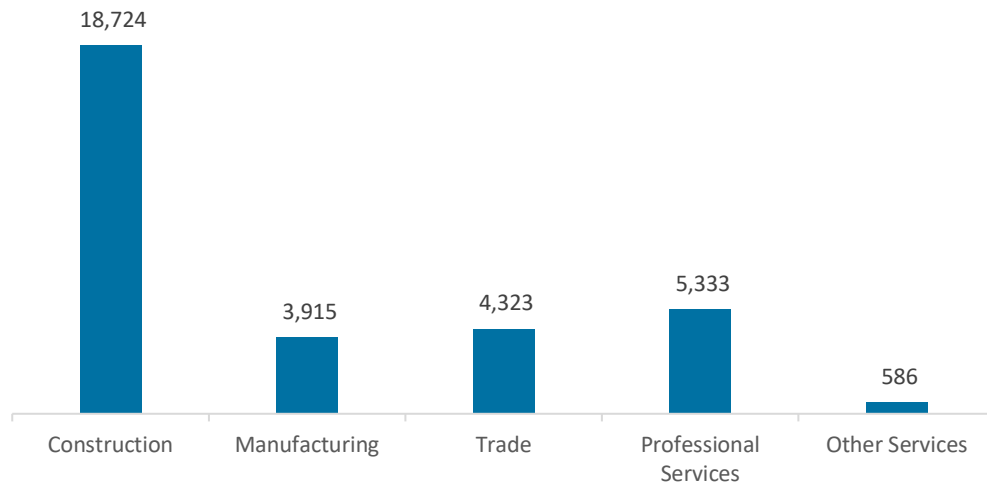
The 32,880 Energy Efficiency jobs in New Jersey represent 1.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 5,103 jobs (-13.4 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

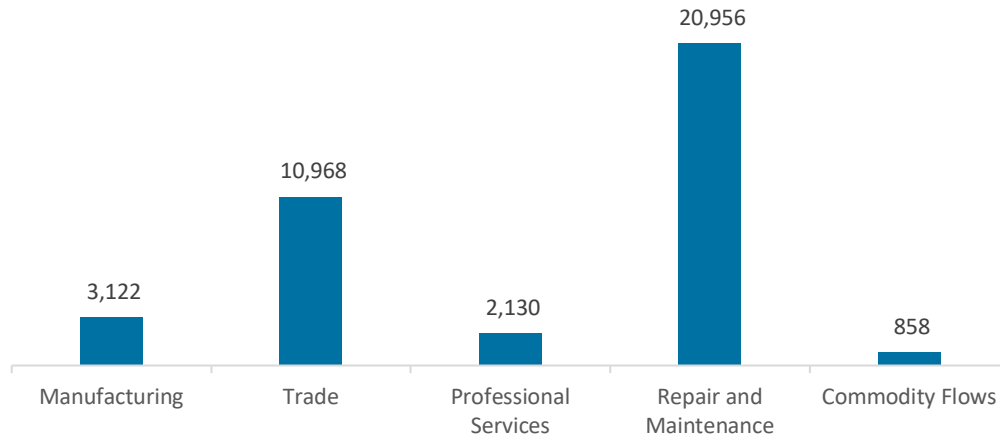
Figure NJ-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 38,034 jobs in New Jersey, down 5,943 jobs over the past year (-13.5 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure NJ-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in New Jersey are less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (4.9 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,513 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.6 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to lose 1,294 jobs (-3.4 percent) 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	10.3	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	(4.6)	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.6	10.1
Fuels	6.5	5.5
Motor Vehicles	(3.4)	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in New Jersey reported 82.3 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	41.4	40.8	2.7	15.0	82.3

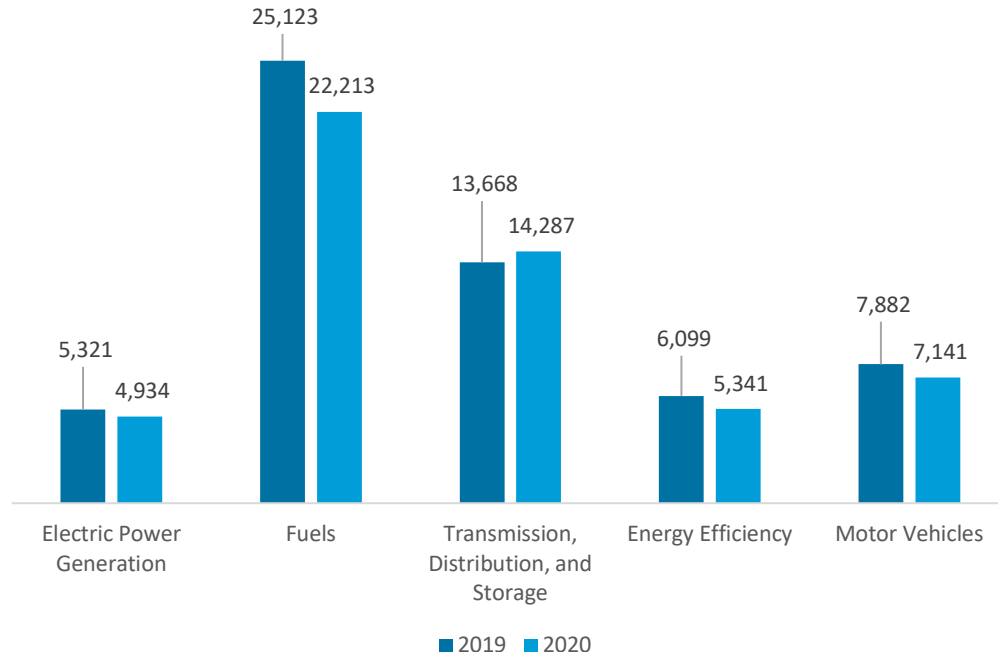
New Mexico

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

New Mexico has a high concentration of energy employment, with 41,434 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 4,934 are in Electric Power Generation, 22,213 are in Fuels, and 14,287 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in New Mexico is 6.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). New Mexico has an additional 5,341 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,141 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in New Mexico is \$23.91, which is 25 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure NM-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



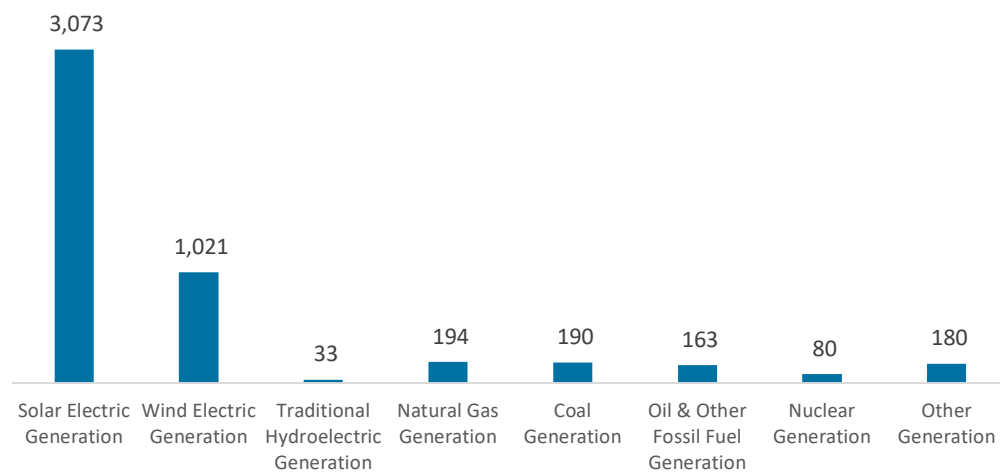
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 6.1 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 2,678 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 758 jobs (-12.4 percent) and motor vehicles lost 741 jobs (-9.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

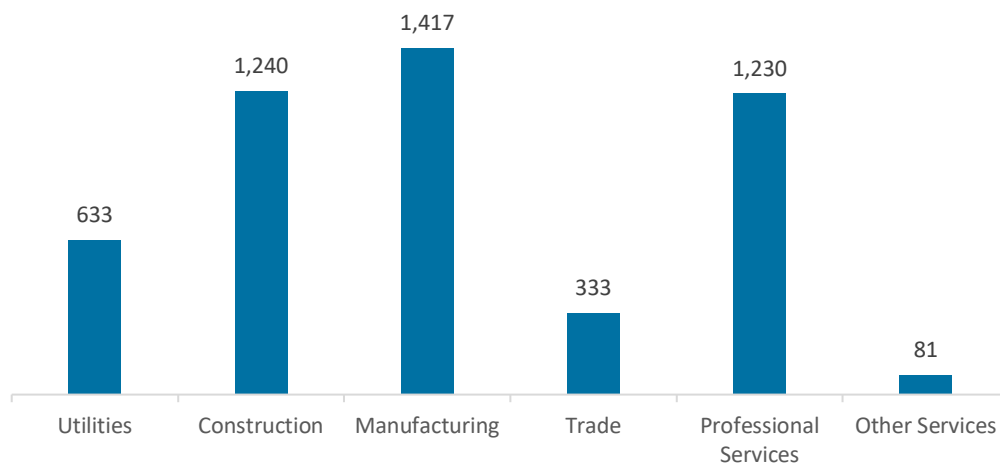
Electric Power Generation employs 4,934 workers in New Mexico, 0.6 percent of the national total and losing 387 jobs over the past year (-7.3 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,073 jobs (down 8.9 percent, followed by wind at 1,021 jobs (down 6.5 percent).

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



Manufacturing is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 28.7 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 25.1 percent.

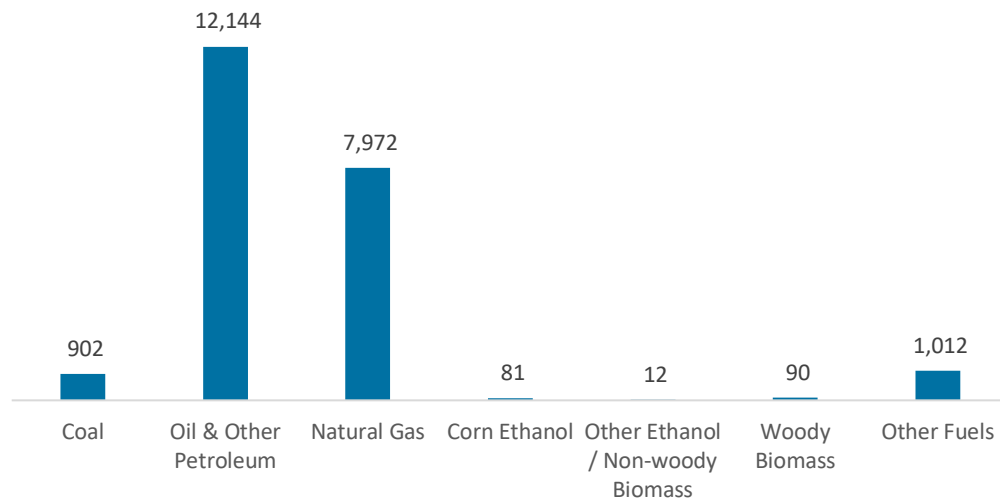
Figure NM-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

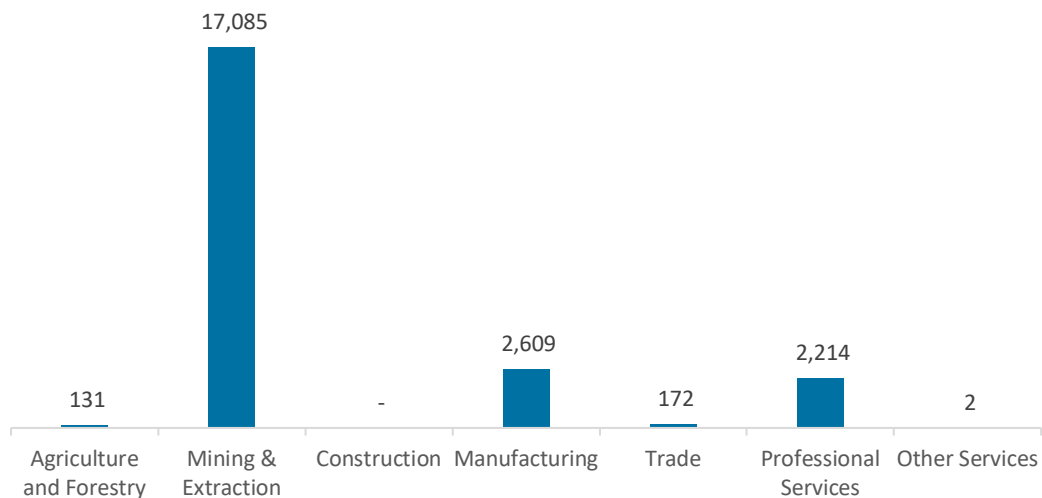
Fuels employs 22,213 workers in New Mexico, 2.4 percent of the national total, down 11.6 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure NM-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 76.9 percent of Fuels jobs in New Mexico.

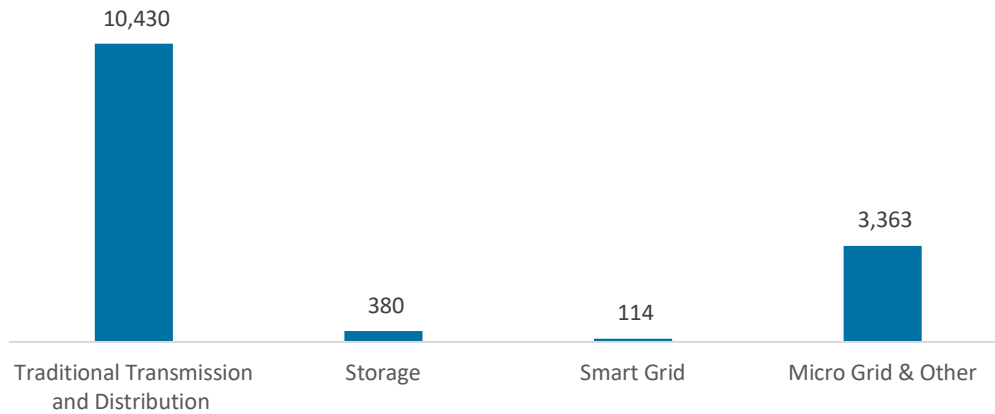
Figure NM-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

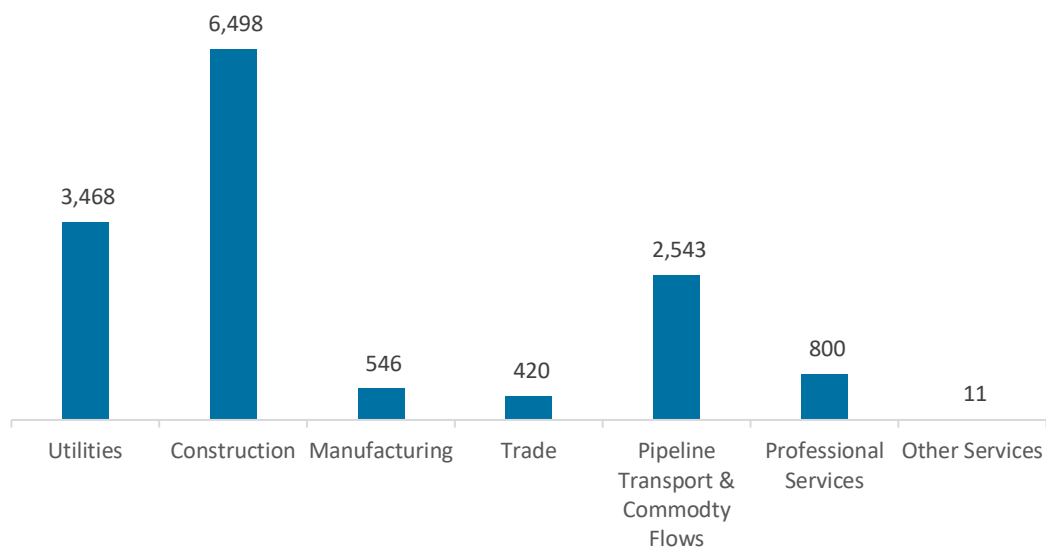
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 14,287 workers in New Mexico, 1.1 percent of the national total, up 4.5 percent or 619 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Mexico, with 45.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

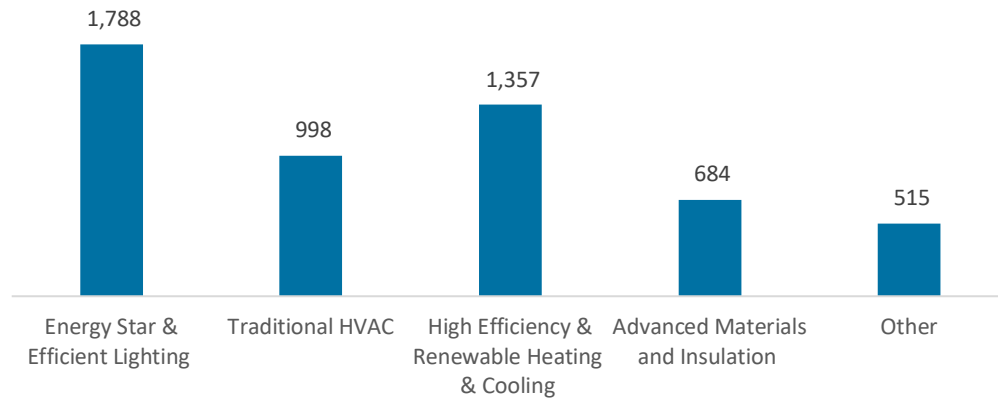
Figure NM-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

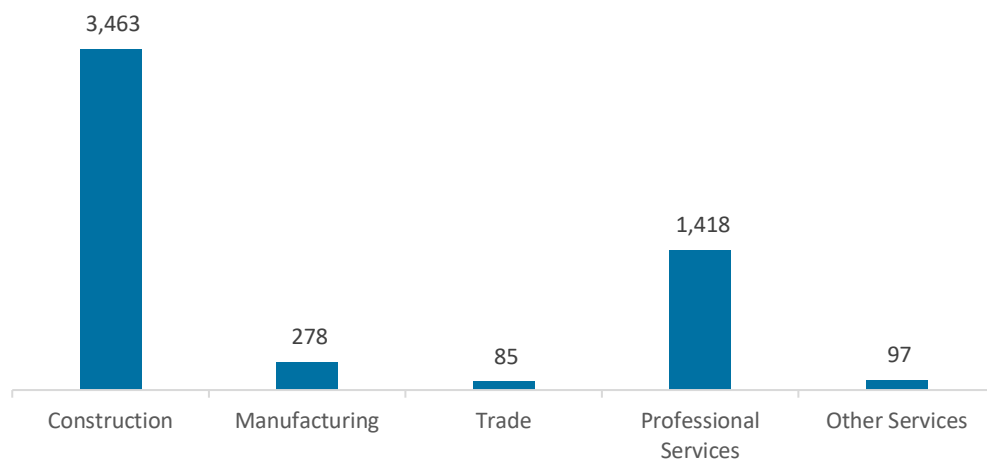
The 5,341 Energy Efficiency jobs in New Mexico represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 758 jobs (-12.4 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

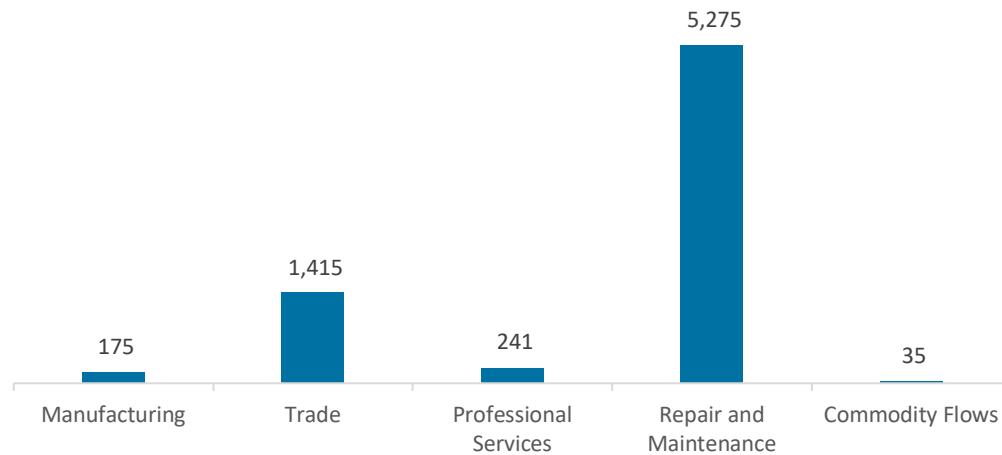
Figure NM-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,141 jobs in New Mexico, down 741 jobs over the past year (-9.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure NM-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in New Mexico are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.2 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 613 jobs in Energy Efficiency (11.5 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 308 jobs (4.3 percent) 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	6.9	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.6	4.2
Energy Efficiency	11.5	10.1
Fuels	4.6	5.5
Motor Vehicles	4.3	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in New Mexico reported 85.9 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	38.2	47.7	1.5	12.6	85.9

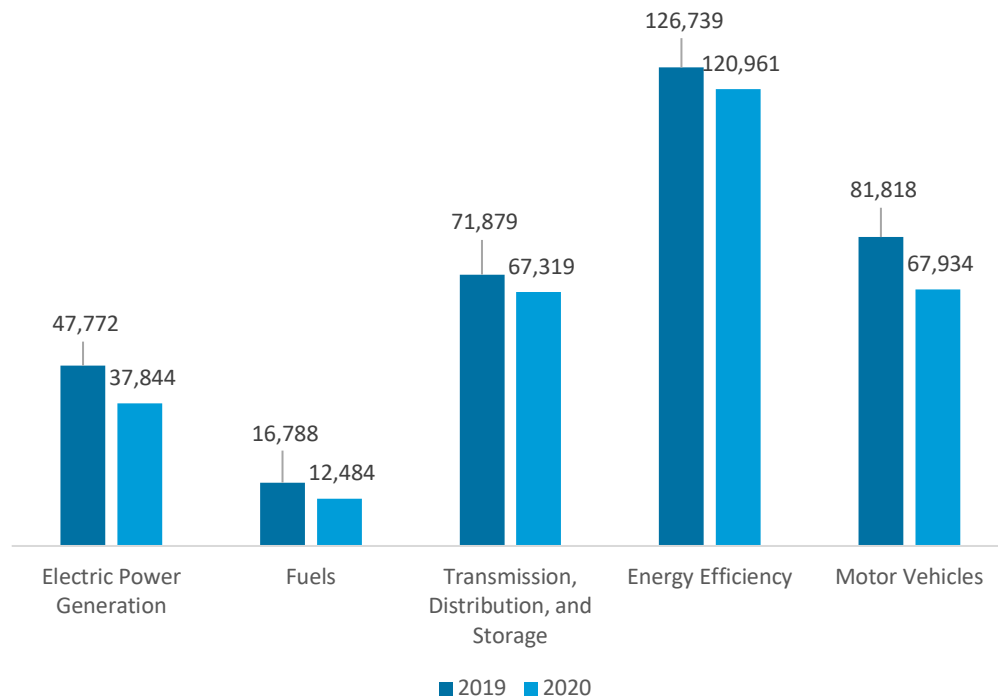
New York

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

New York has a low concentration of energy employment, with 117,647 Energy workers statewide (representing 3.8 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 37,844 are in Electric Power Generation, 12,484 are in Fuels, and 67,319 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in New York is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). New York has an additional 120,961 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 67,934 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in New York is \$29.16, which is 52 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure NY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



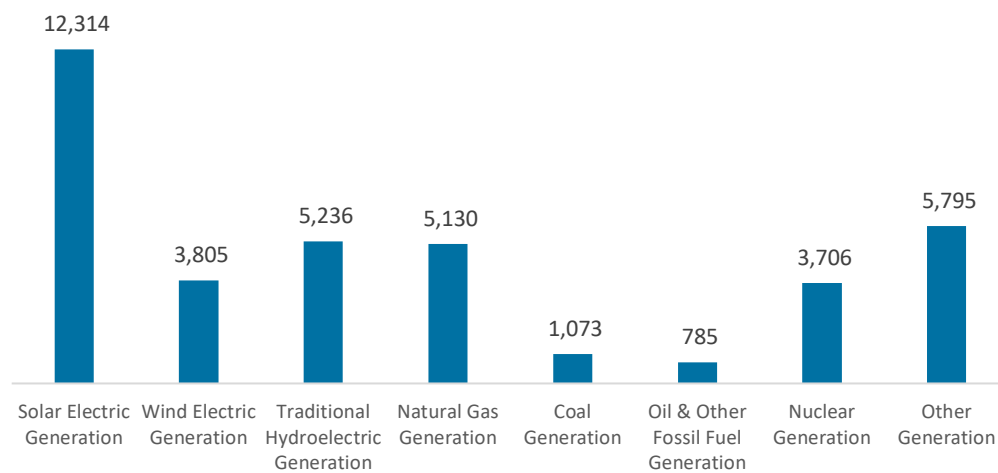
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 13.8 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 18,793 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 5,778 jobs (-4.6 percent) and motor vehicles lost 13,884 jobs (-17.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

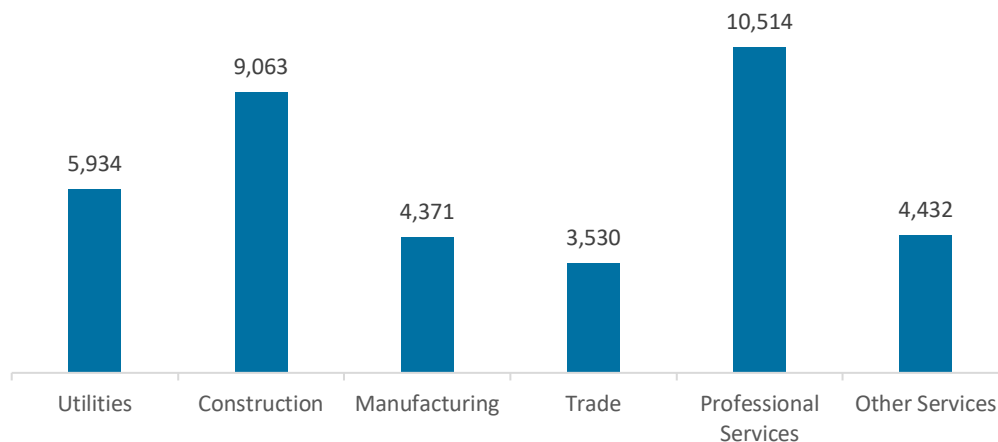
Electric Power Generation employs 37,844 workers in New York, 4.5 percent of the national total and losing 9,928 jobs over the past year (-20.8 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 12,314 jobs (down 3.3 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,988 jobs (down 4.3 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 27.8 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 23.9 percent.

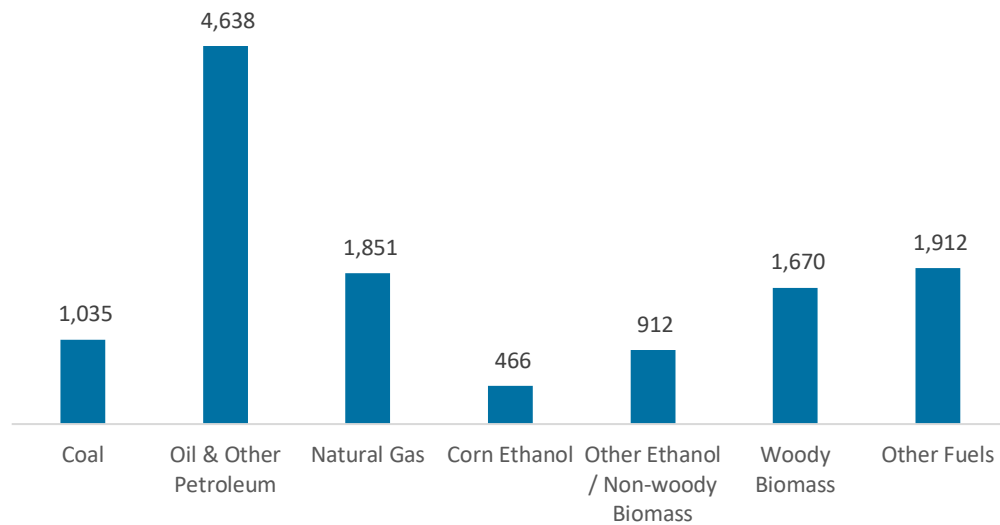
Figure NY-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

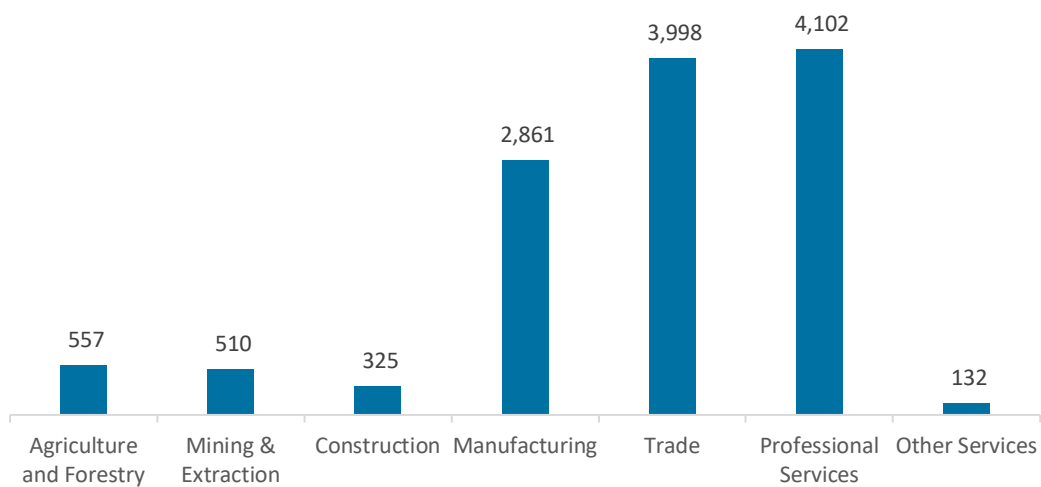
Fuels employs 12,484 workers in New York, 1.3 percent of the national total, down 25.6 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure NY-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 32.9 percent of Fuels jobs in New York.

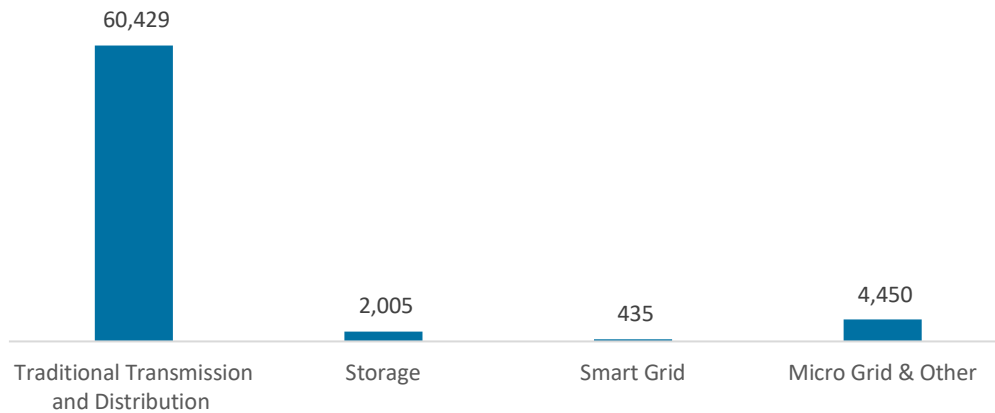
Figure NY-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

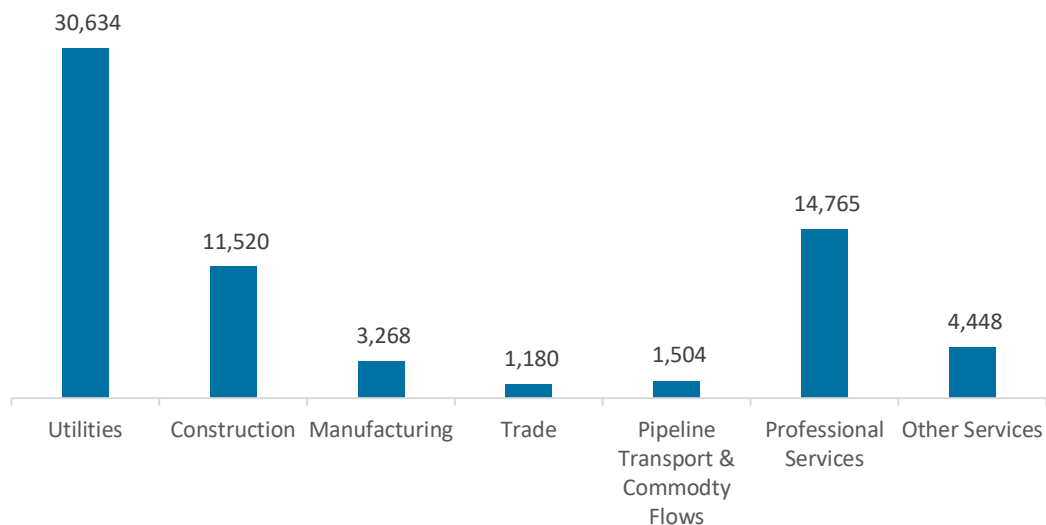
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 67,319 workers in New York, 5.1 percent of the national total, down 6.3 percent or 4,560 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New York, with 45.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

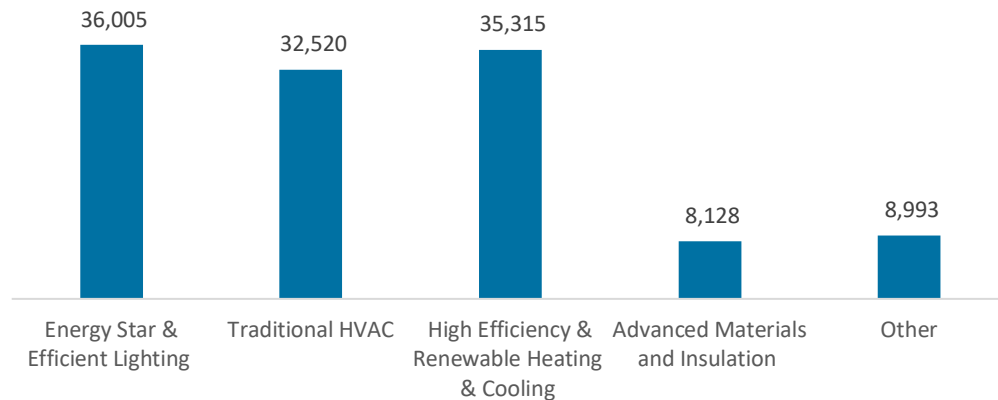
Figure NY-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

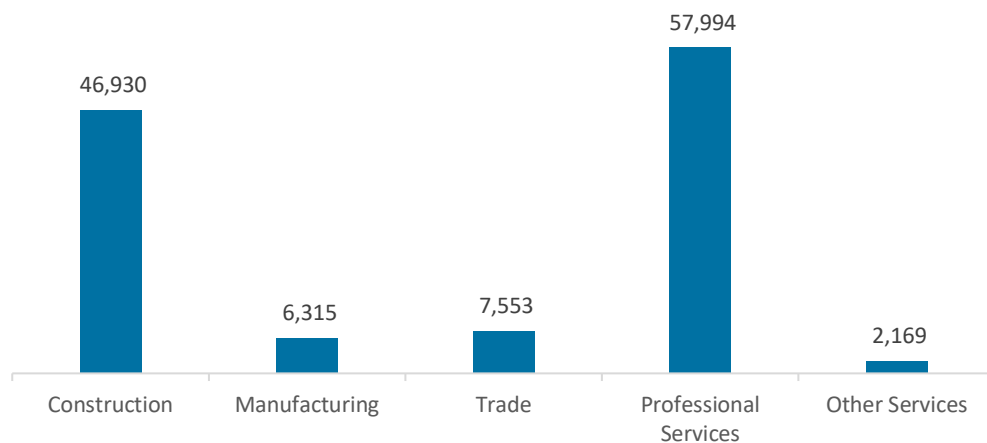
The 120,961 Energy Efficiency jobs in New York represent 5.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 5,778 jobs (-4.6 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



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

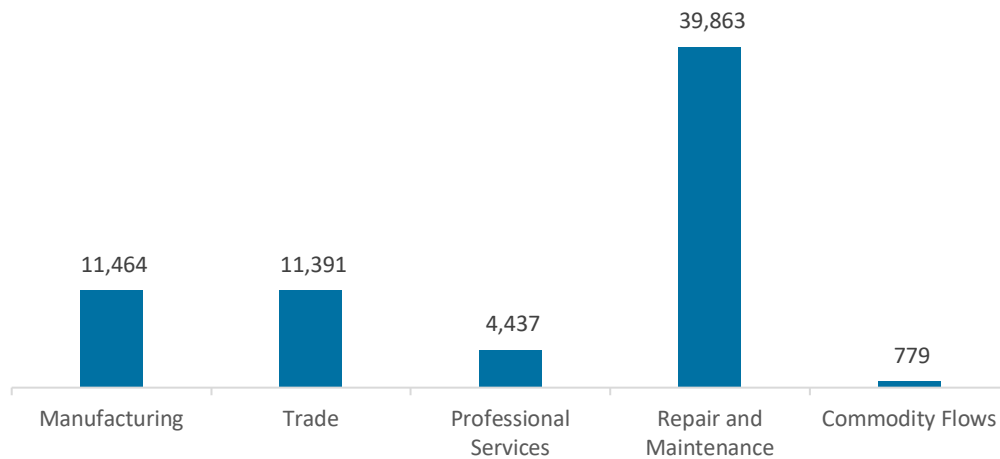
Figure NY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 67,934 jobs in New York, down 13,884 jobs over the past year (-17.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure NY-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in New York are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.8 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 4,980 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.1 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 4,669 jobs (6.9 percent) 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	8.6	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.2	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.1	10.1
Fuels	8.6	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.9	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in New York reported 82.1 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	39.7	42.5	1.5	16.4	82.1

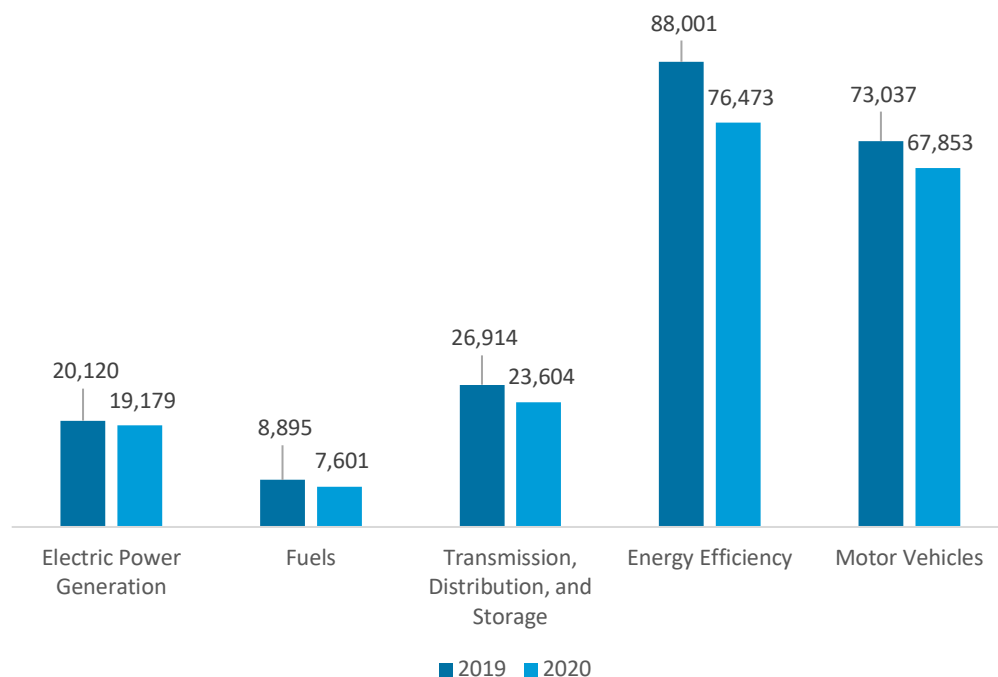
North Carolina

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

North Carolina has a low concentration of energy employment, with 50,384 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.6 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 19,179 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,601 are in Fuels, and 23,604 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in North Carolina is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). North Carolina has an additional 76,473 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 67,853 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in North Carolina is \$24.20, which is 26 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure NC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



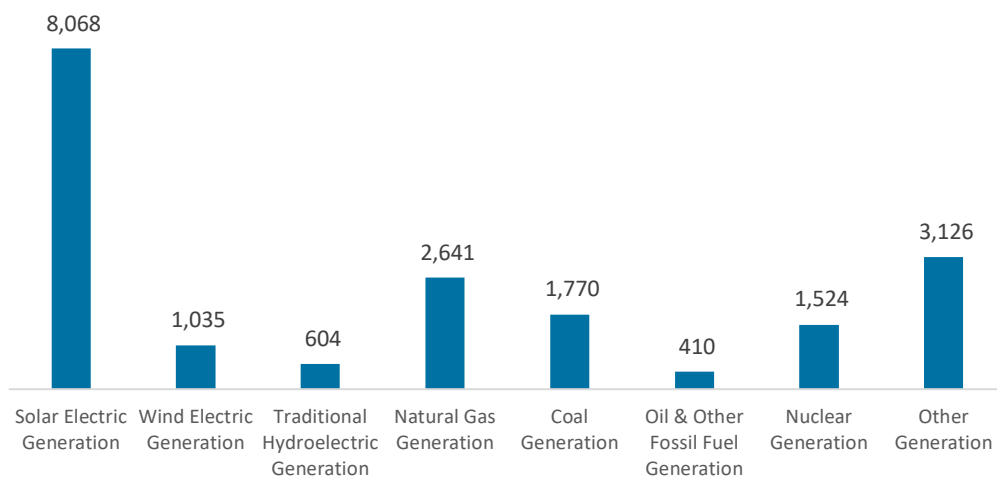
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 9.9 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 5,545 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 11,528 jobs (-13.1 percent) and motor vehicles lost 5,185 jobs (-7.1 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

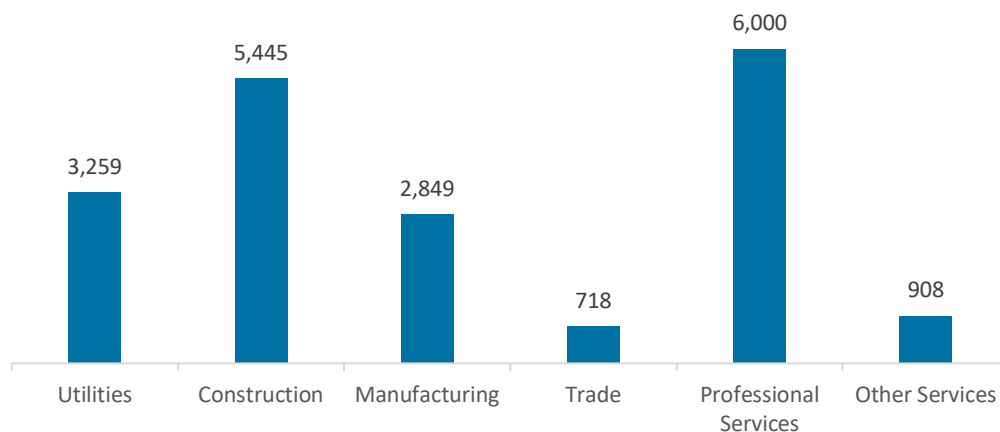
Electric Power Generation employs 19,179 workers in North Carolina, 2.3 percent of the national total and losing 942 jobs over the past year (-4.7 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 8,068 jobs (down 9.7 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 4,822 jobs (down 8.0 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 31.3 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 28.4 percent.

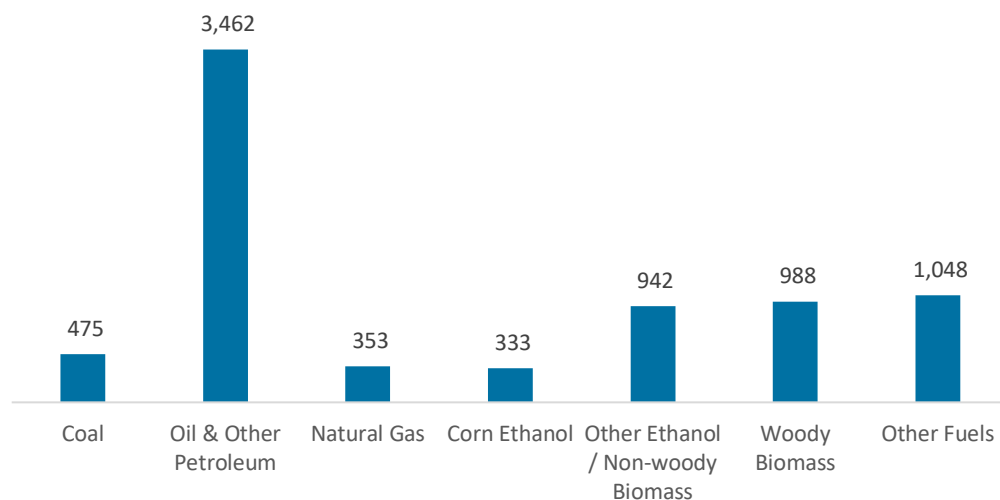
Figure NC-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

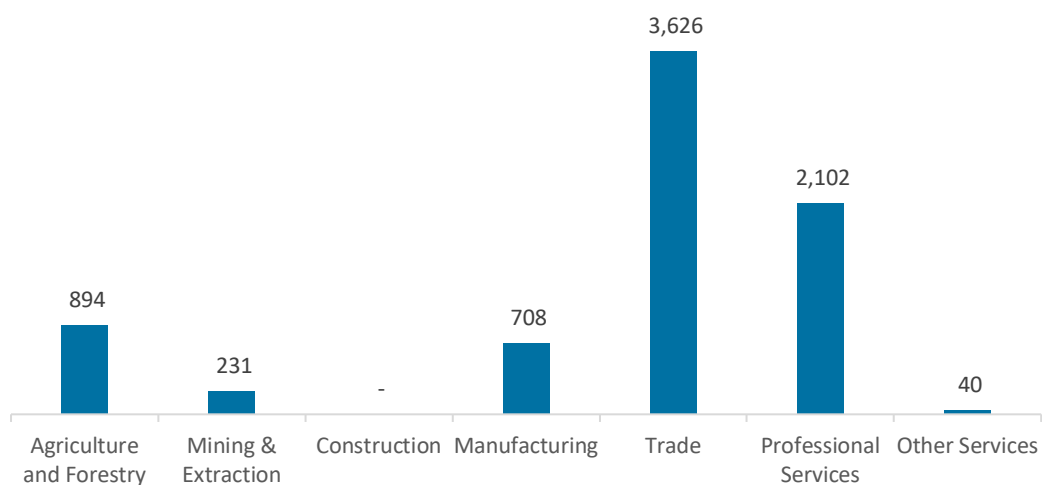
Fuels employs 7,601 workers in North Carolina, 0.8 percent of the national total, down 14.5 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure NC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 47.7 percent of Fuels jobs in North Carolina.

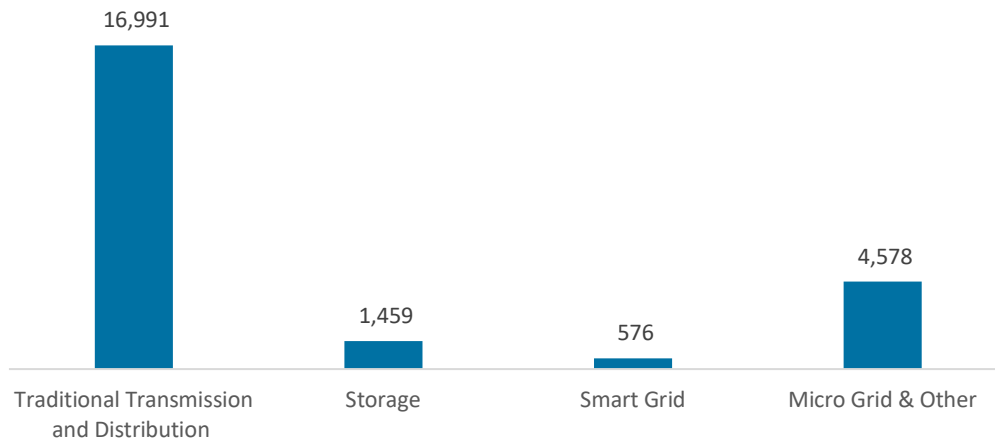
Figure NC-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

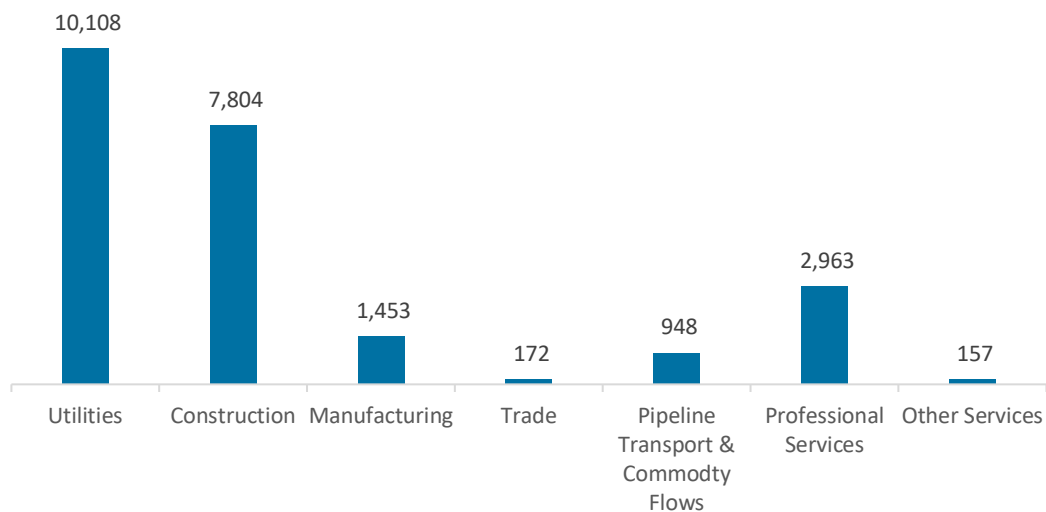
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 23,604 workers in North Carolina, 1.8 percent of the national total, down 12.3 percent or 3,309 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in North Carolina, with 42.8 percent of such jobs statewide.

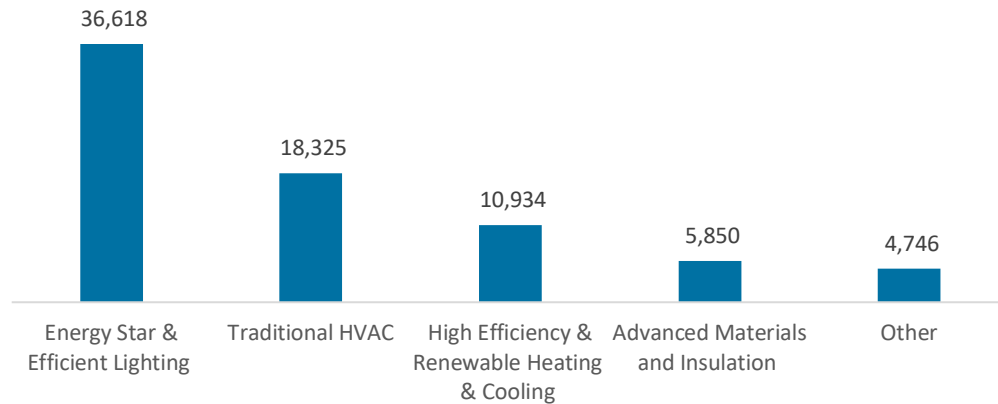
Figure NC-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

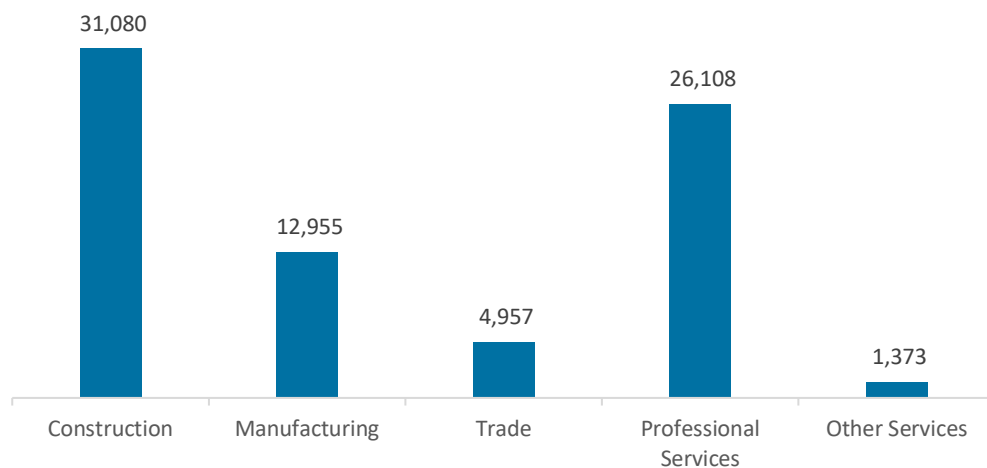
The 76,473 Energy Efficiency jobs in North Carolina represent 3.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 11,528 jobs (-13.1 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

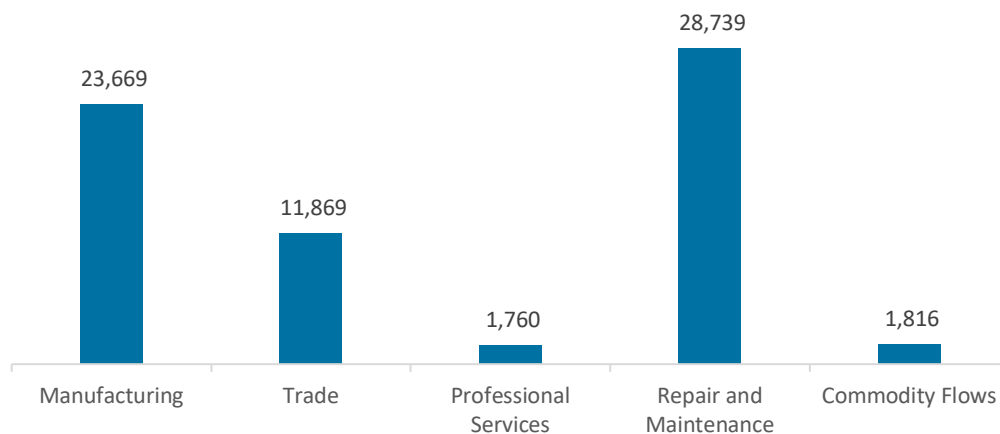
Figure NC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 67,853 jobs in North Carolina, down 5,185 jobs over the past year (-7.1 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure NC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in North Carolina are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.5 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 2,341 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.1 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 4,664 jobs (6.9 percent) 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	10.6	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.3	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.1	10.1
Fuels	8.6	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.9	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in North Carolina reported 80.1 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	41.8	38.3	1.5	18.4	80.1

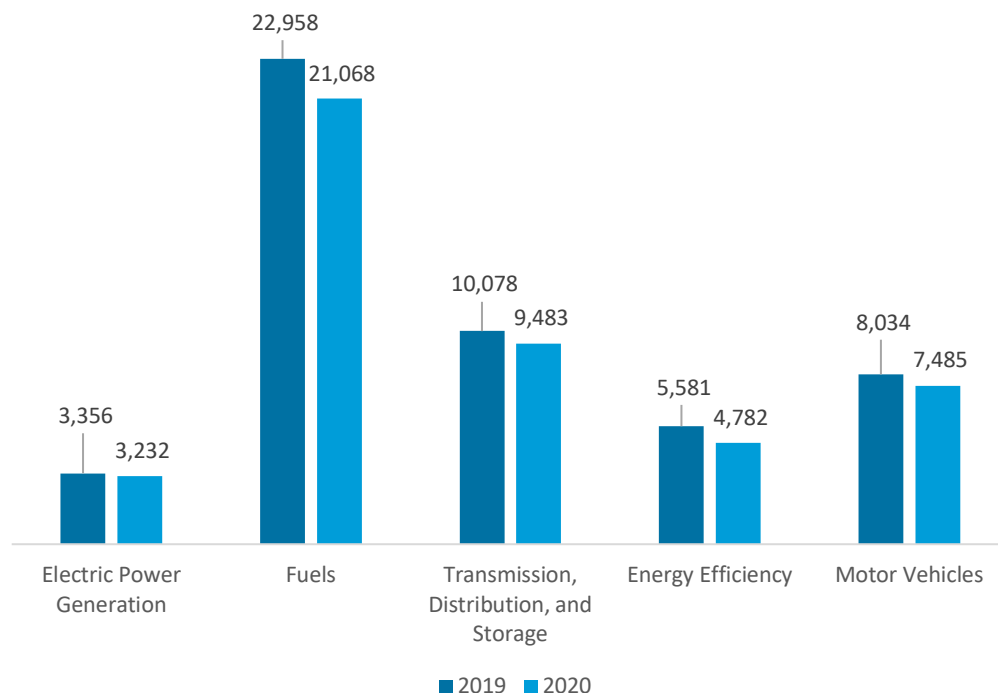
North Dakota

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

North Dakota has a high concentration of energy employment, with 33,783 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.1 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 3,232 are in Electric Power Generation, 21,068 are in Fuels, and 9,483 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in North Dakota is 10.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). North Dakota has an additional 4,782 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 7,485 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in North Dakota is \$25.61, which is 34 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure ND-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



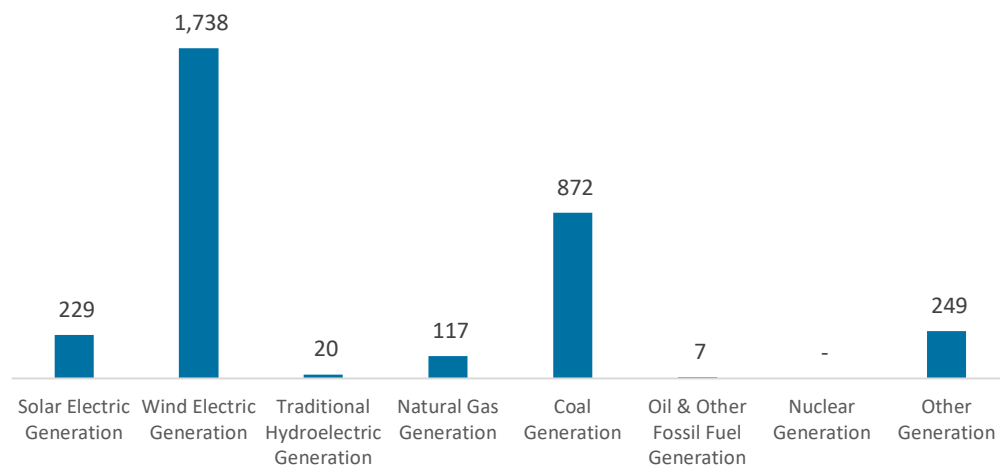
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 7.2 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 2,609 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 799 jobs (-14.3 percent) and motor vehicles lost 550 jobs (-6.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

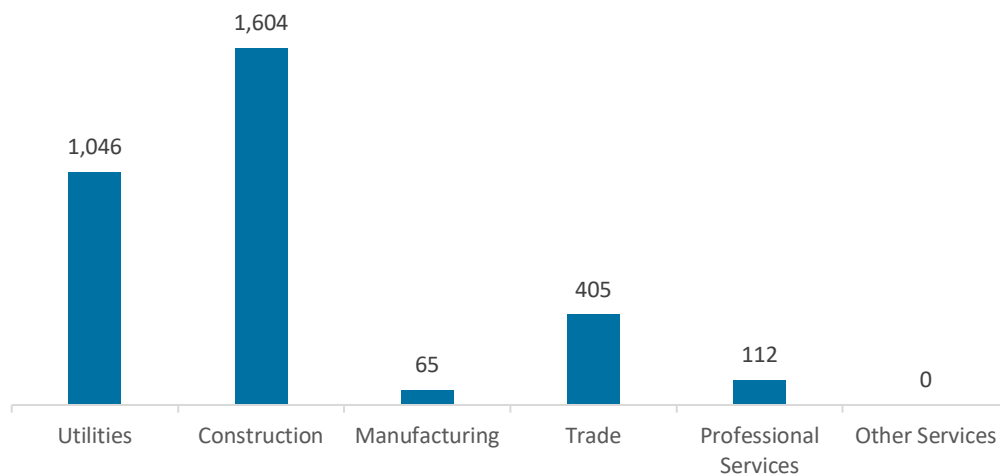
Electric Power Generation employs 3,232 workers in North Dakota, 0.4 percent of the national total and losing 124 jobs over the past year (-3.7 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,738 jobs (down 1.5 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 996 jobs (down 11.3 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 49.6 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 32.4 percent.

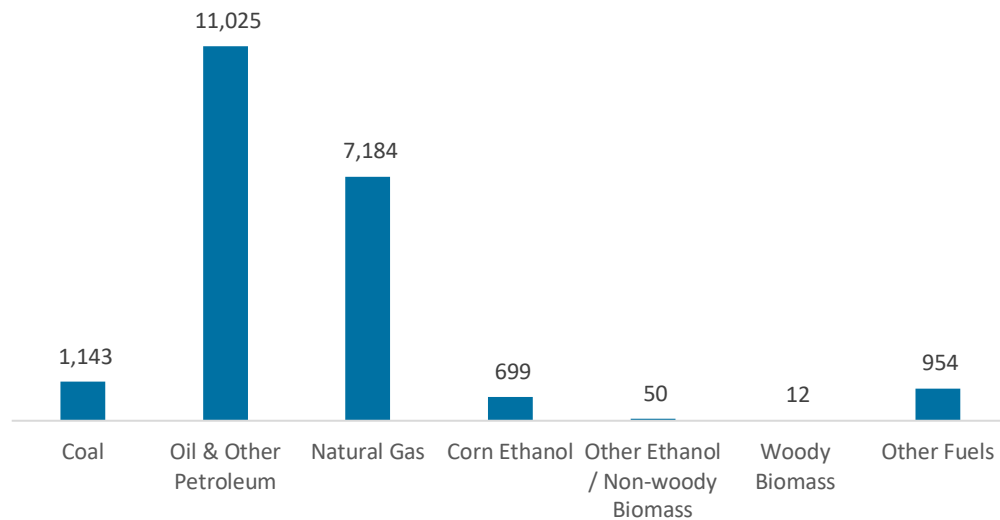
Figure ND-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

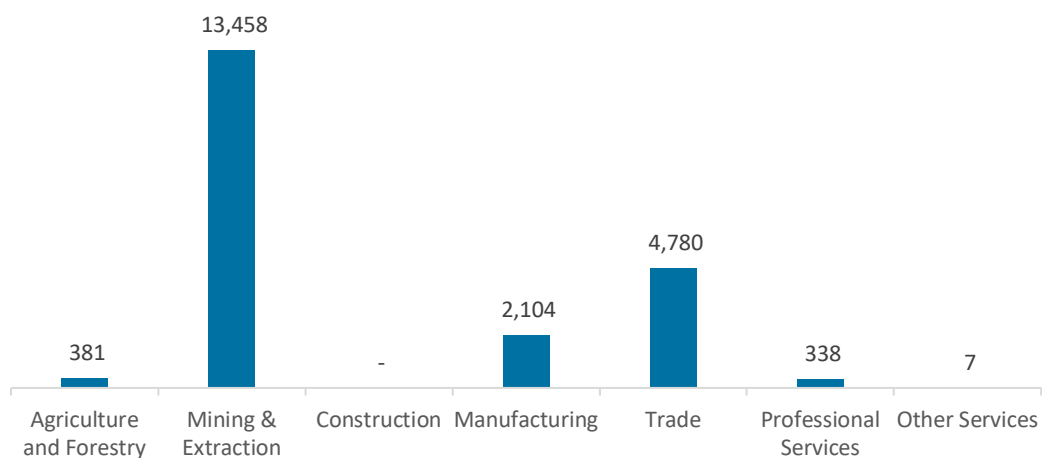
Fuels employs 21,068 workers in North Dakota, 2.2 percent of the national total, down 8.2 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure ND-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 63.9 percent of Fuels jobs in North Dakota.

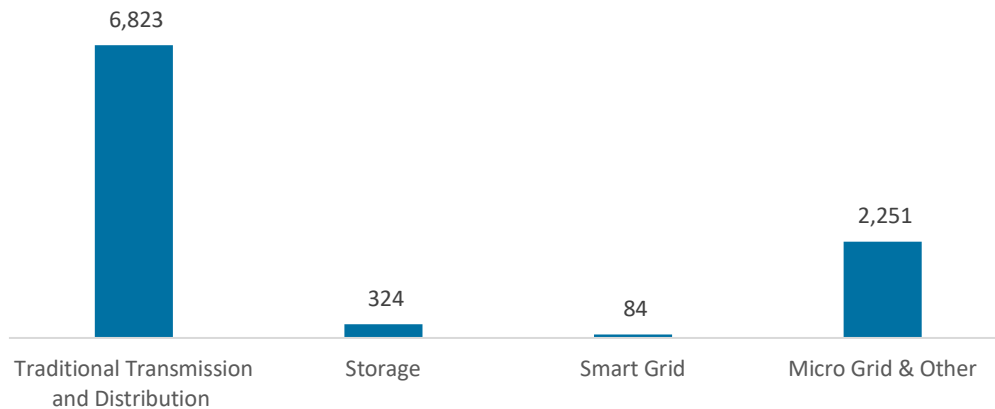
Figure ND-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

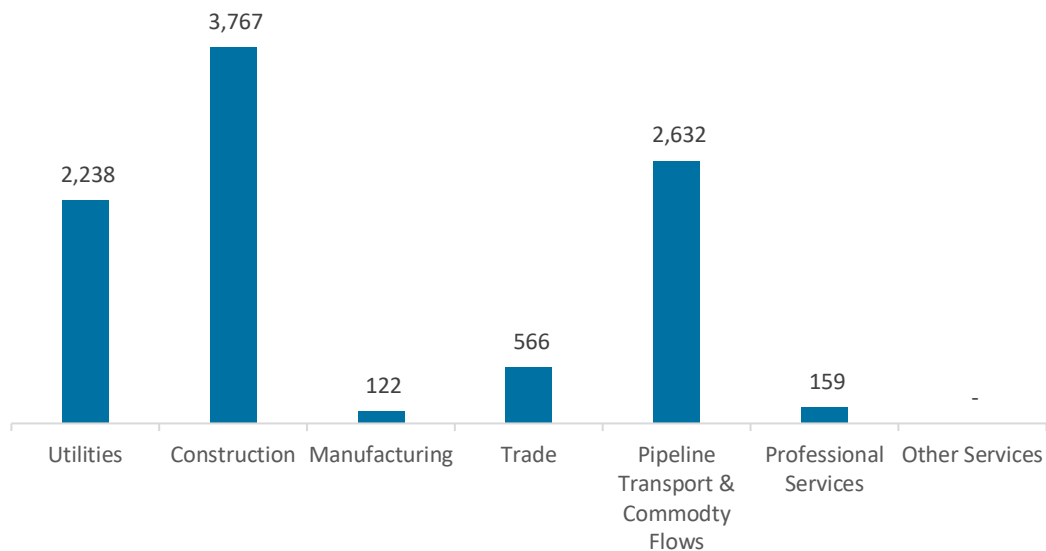
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 9,483 workers in North Dakota, 0.7 percent of the national total, down 5.9 percent or 595 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in North Dakota, with 39.7 percent of such jobs statewide.

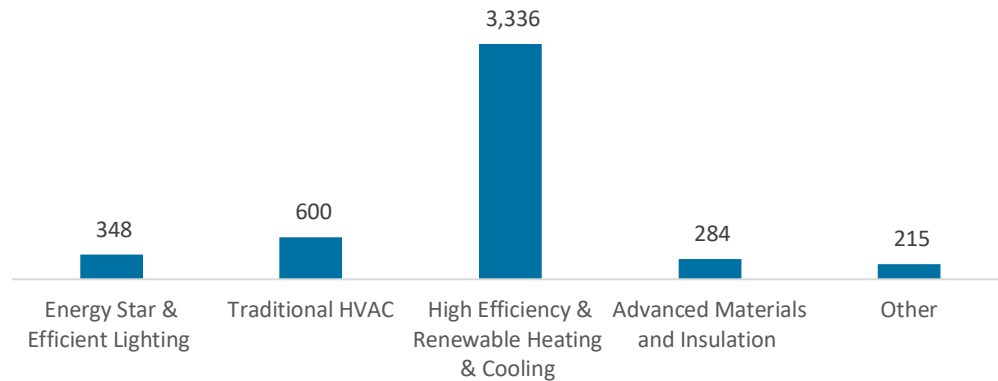
Figure ND-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

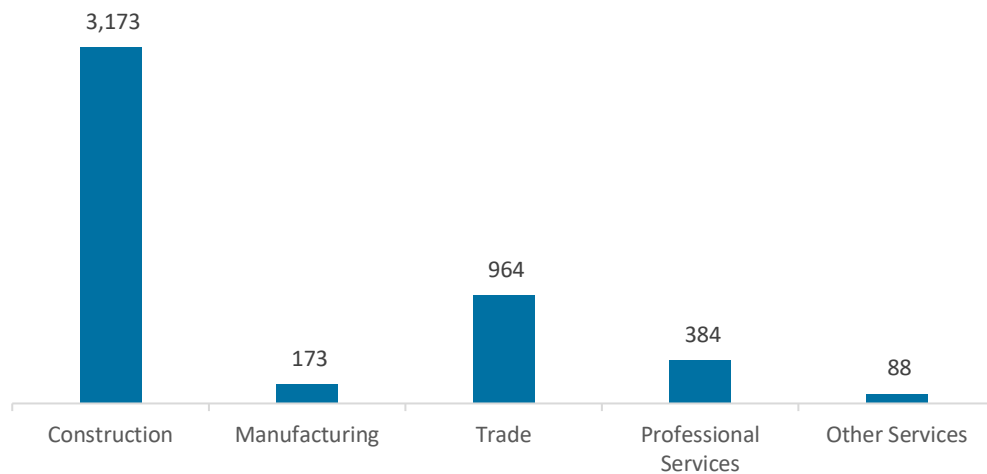
The 4,782 Energy Efficiency jobs in North Dakota represent 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 799 jobs (-14.3 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

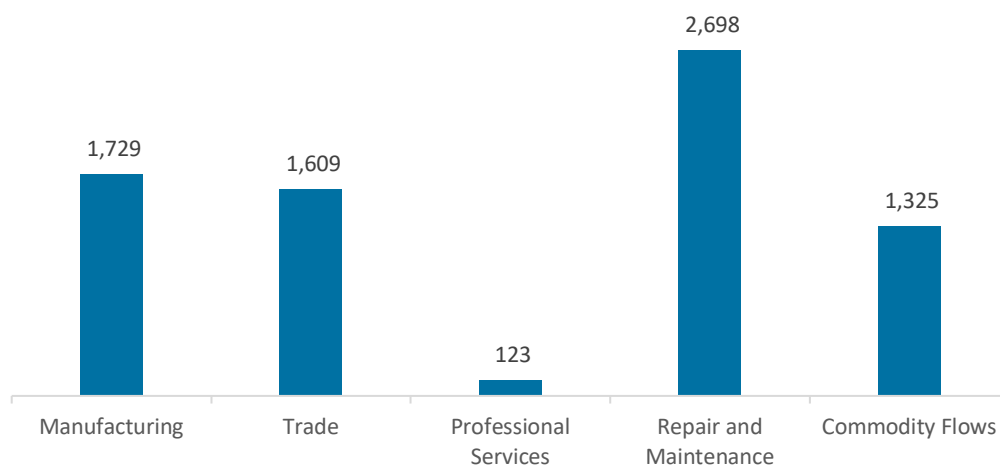
Figure ND-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 7,485 jobs in North Dakota, down 550 jobs over the past year (-6.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure ND-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in North Dakota are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.1 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 239 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.0 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 313 jobs (4.2 percent) 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	7.8	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.5	4.2
Energy Efficiency	5.0	10.1
Fuels	4.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	4.2	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in North Dakota reported 84.0 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	42.4	41.6	1.5	14.5	84.0

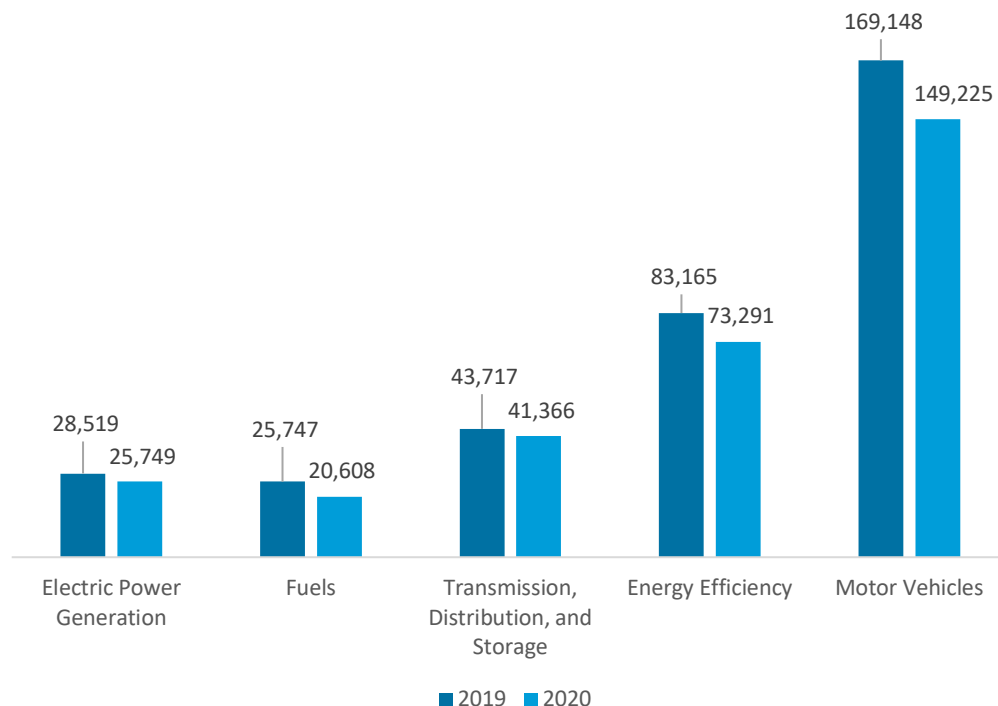
Ohio

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Ohio has a low concentration of energy employment, with 87,724 Energy workers statewide (representing 2.8 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 25,749 are in Electric Power Generation, 20,608 are in Fuels, and 41,366 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Ohio is 2.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Ohio has an additional 73,291 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 149,225 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Ohio is \$24.36, which is 27 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure OH-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



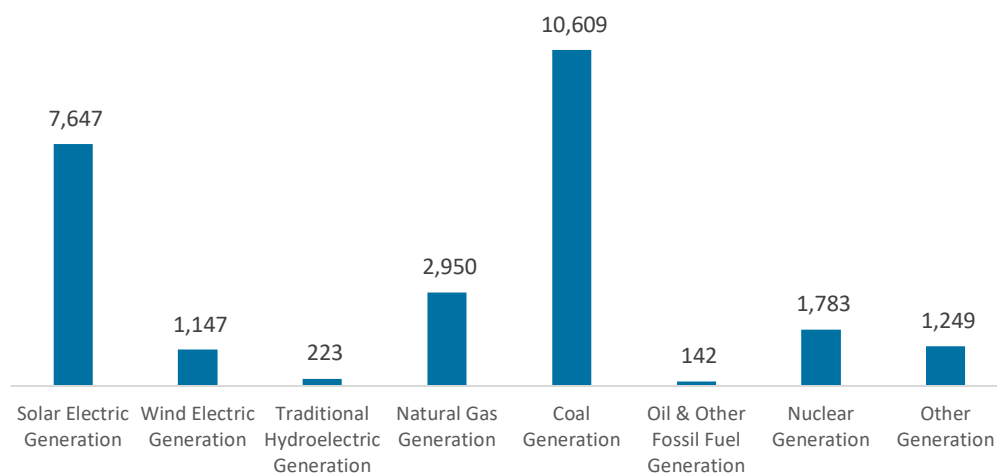
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 10.5 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 10,260 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 9,874 jobs (-11.9 percent) and motor vehicles lost 19,923 jobs (-11.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

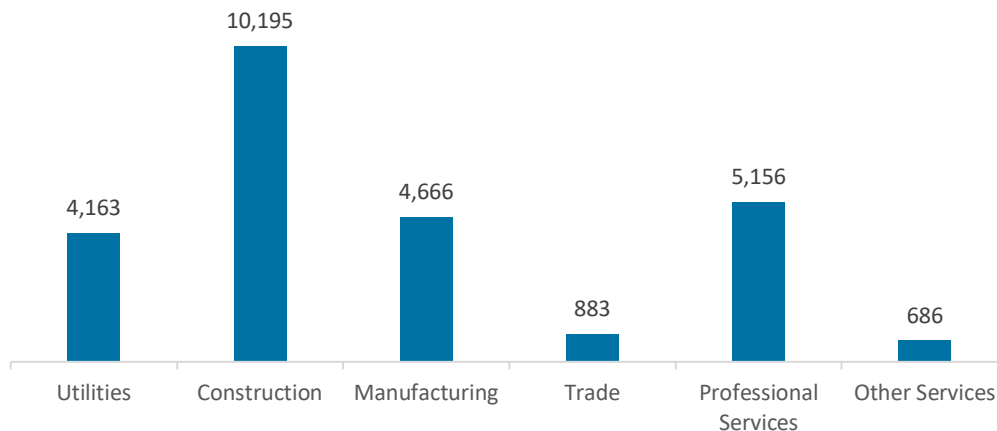
Electric Power Generation employs 25,749 workers in Ohio, 3.1 percent of the national total and losing 2,770 jobs over the past year (-9.7 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 13,701 jobs (down 12.2 percent, followed by solar at 7,647 jobs (down 12.2 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.6 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 20.0 percent.

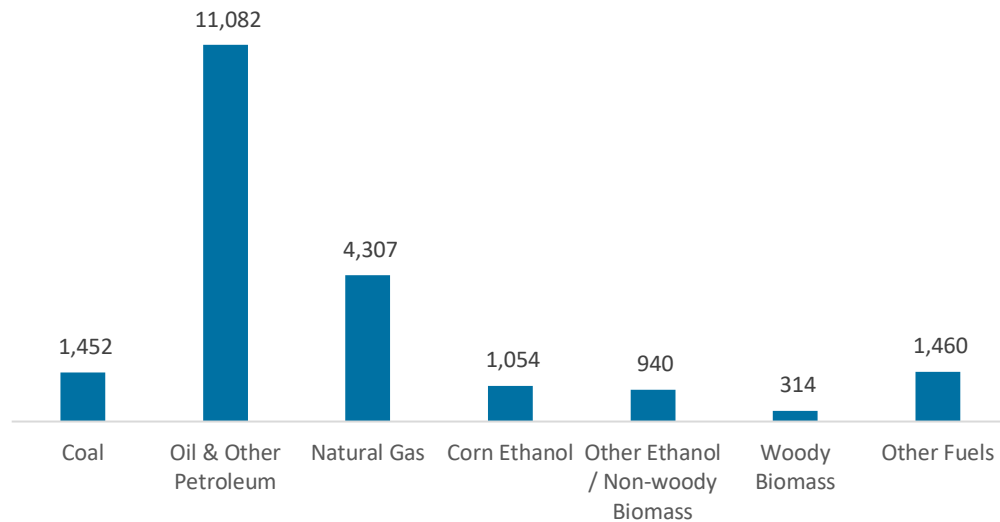
Figure OH-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

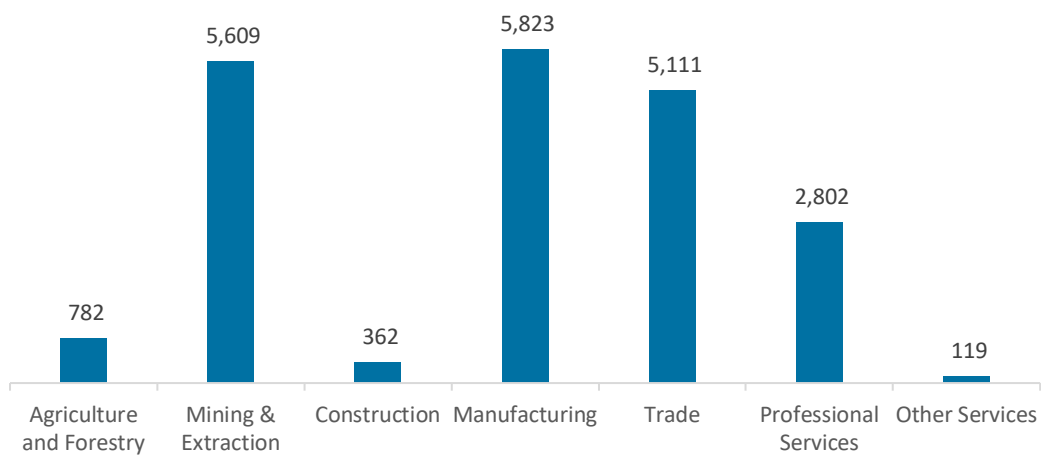
Fuels employs 20,608 workers in Ohio, 2.2 percent of the national total, down 20.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure OH-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 28.3 percent of Fuels jobs in Ohio.

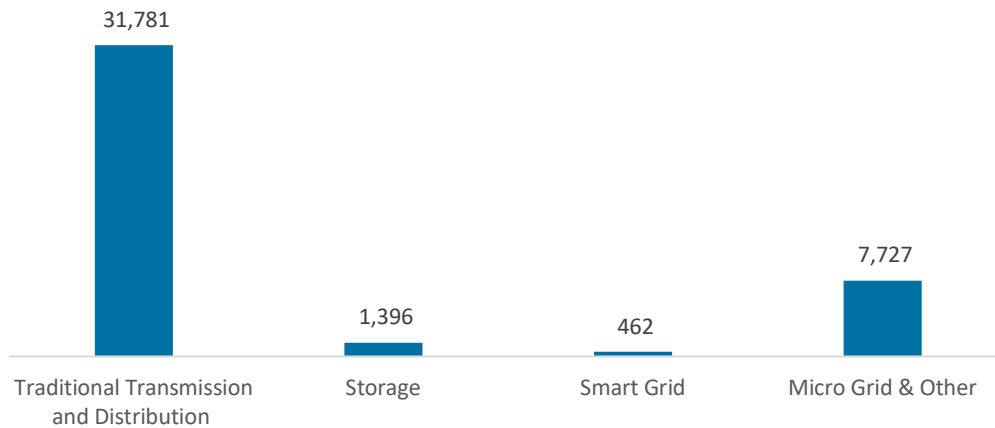
Figure OH-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

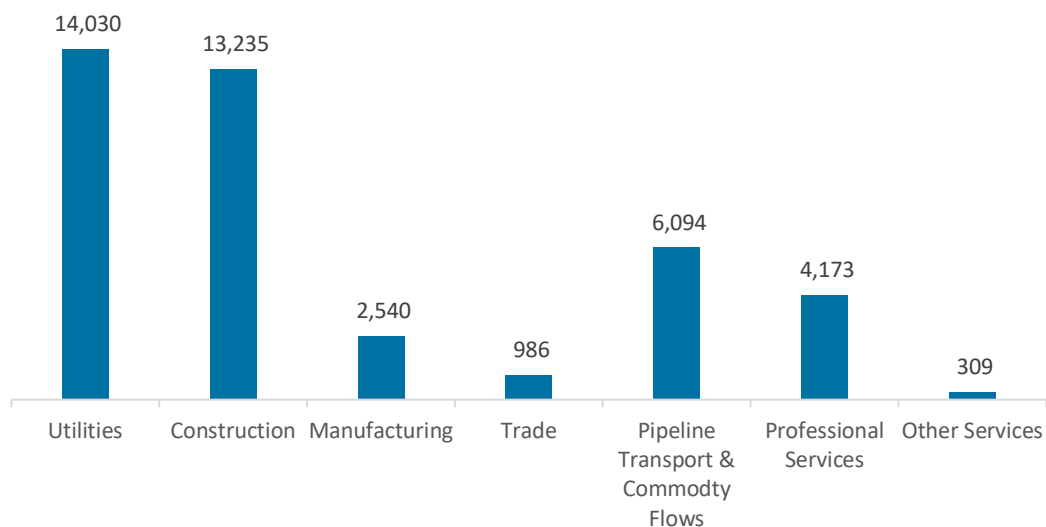
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 41,366 workers in Ohio, 3.1 percent of the national total, down 5.4 percent or 2,351 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Ohio, with 33.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

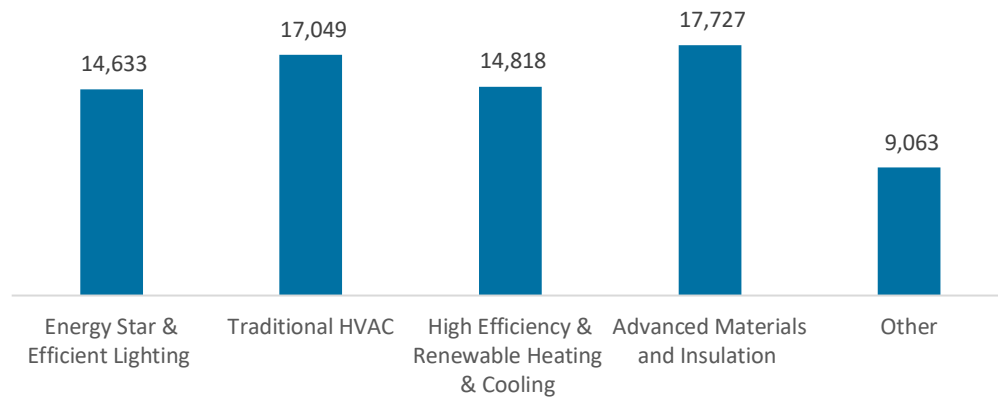
Figure OH-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

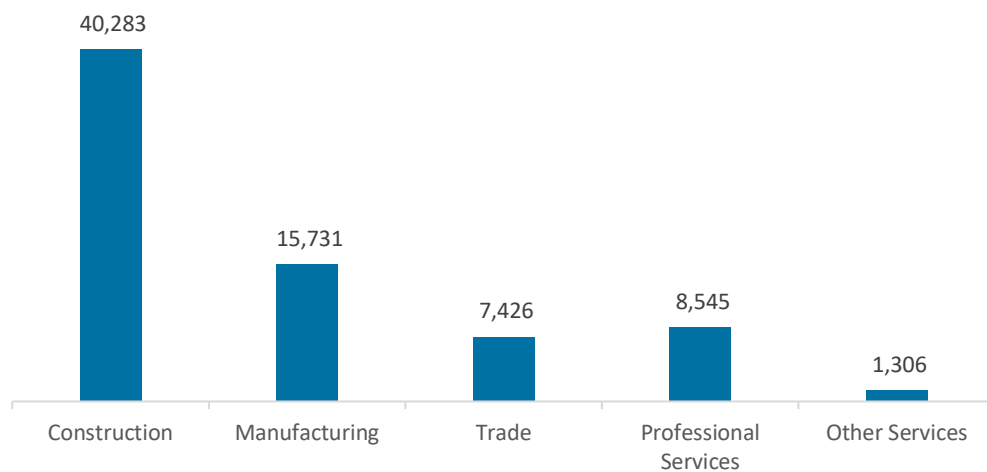
The 73,291 Energy Efficiency jobs in Ohio represent 3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 9,874 jobs (-11.9 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

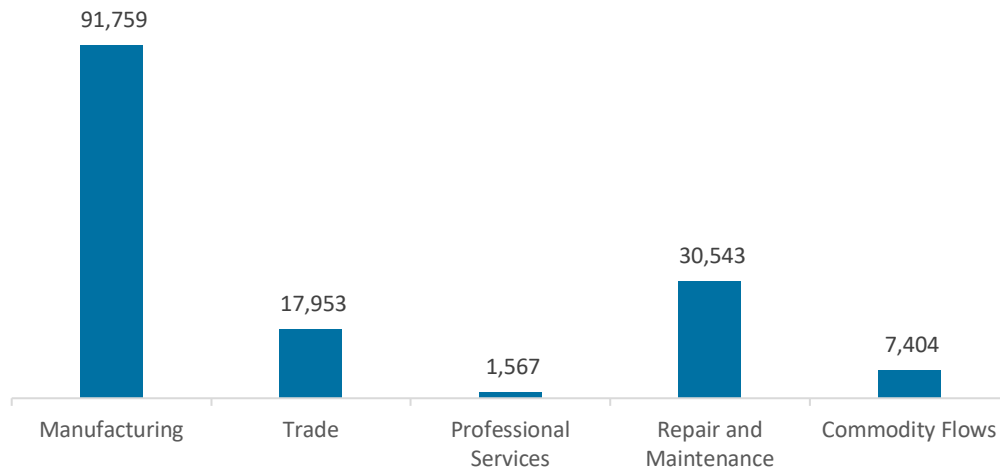
Figure OH-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 149,225 jobs in Ohio, down 19,923 jobs over the past year (-11.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure OH-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Ohio are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (5.7 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 2,515 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.4 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 9,777 jobs (6.6 percent) 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	8.1	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.7	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.4	10.1
Fuels	4.5	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.6	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Ohio reported 84.2 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	41.8	42.4	1.5	14.3	84.2

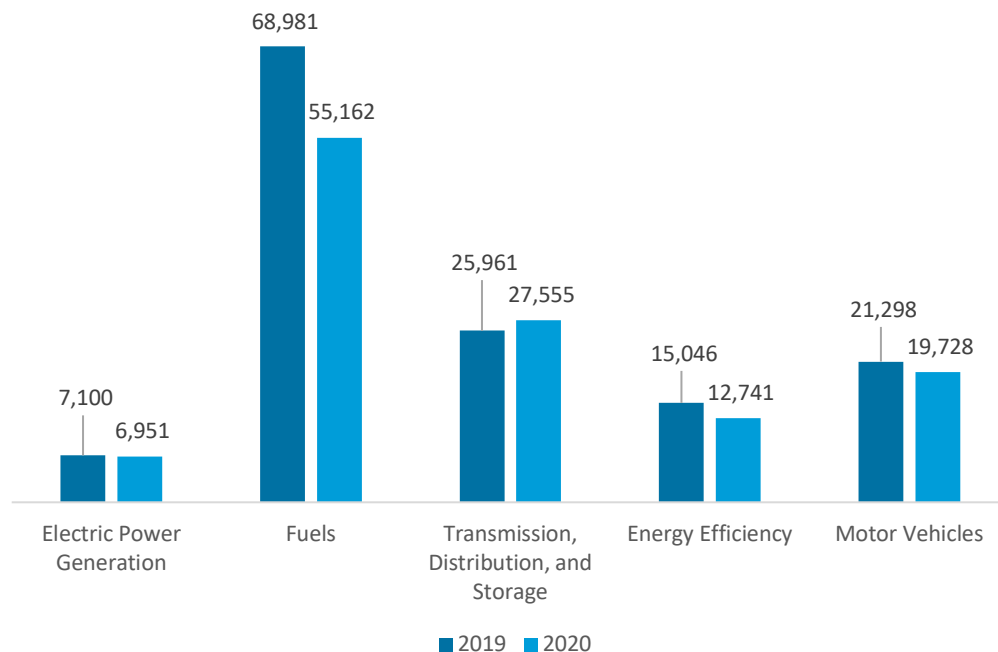
Oklahoma

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Oklahoma has a high concentration of energy employment, with 89,668 Energy workers statewide (representing 2.9 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 6,951 are in Electric Power Generation, 55,162 are in Fuels, and 27,555 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Oklahoma is 7.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Oklahoma has an additional 12,741 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 19,728 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Oklahoma is \$23.29, which is 22 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure OK-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



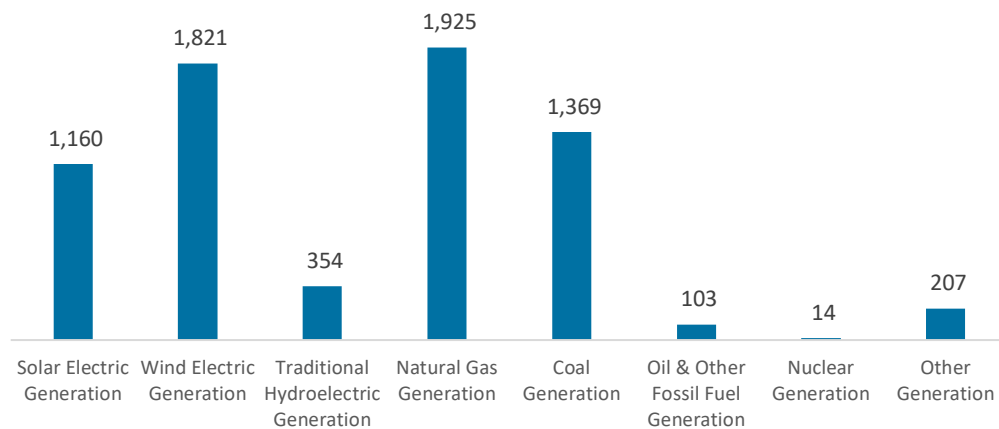
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 12.1 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 12,374 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 2,305 jobs (-15.3 percent) and motor vehicles lost 1,570 jobs (-7.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

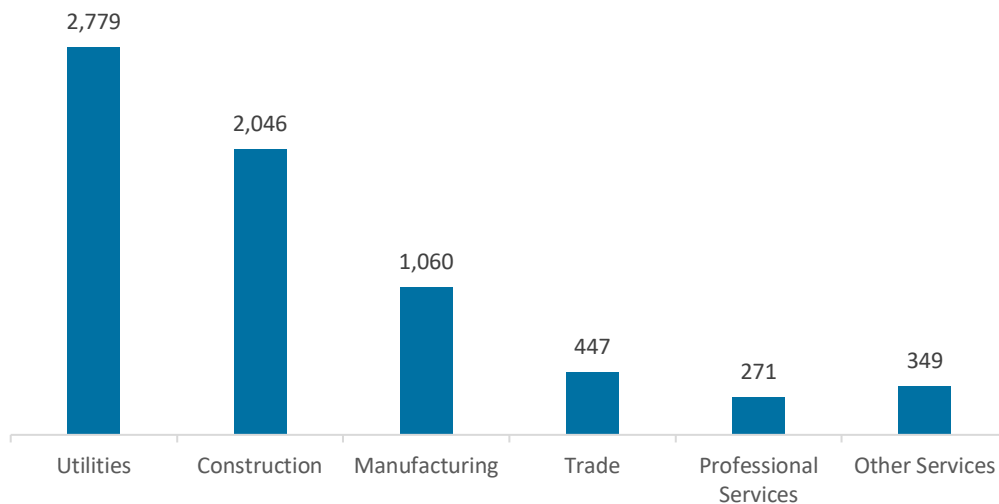
Electric Power Generation employs 6,951 workers in Oklahoma, 0.8 percent of the national total and losing 149 jobs over the past year (-2.1 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,397 jobs (down 2.4 percent, followed by wind at 1,821 jobs (down 5.3 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 40.0 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 29.4 percent.

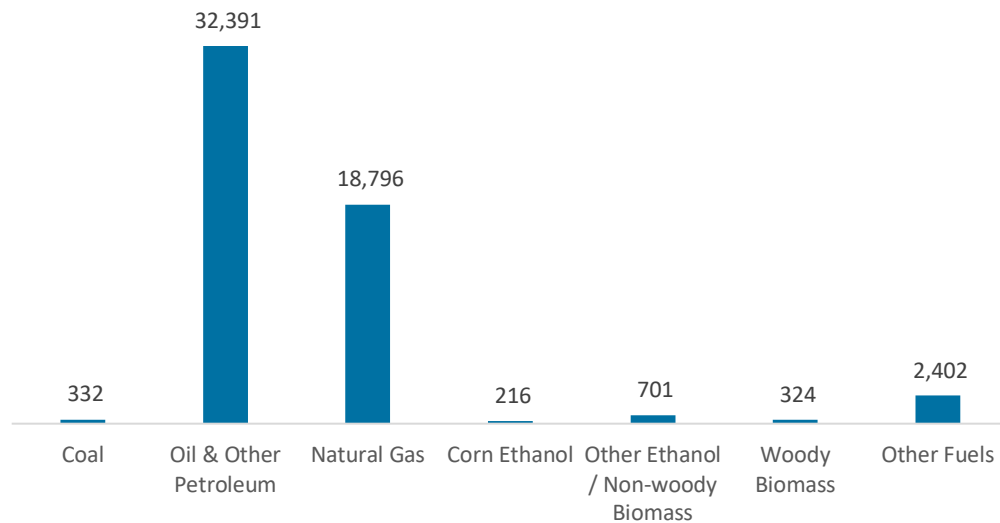
Figure OK-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

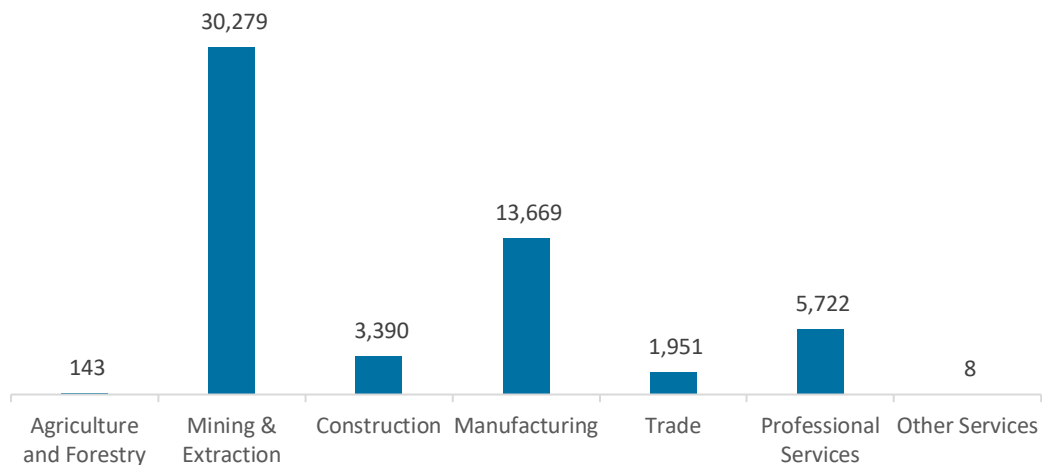
Fuels employs 55,162 workers in Oklahoma, 5.9 percent of the national total, down 20.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure OK-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 54.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Oklahoma.

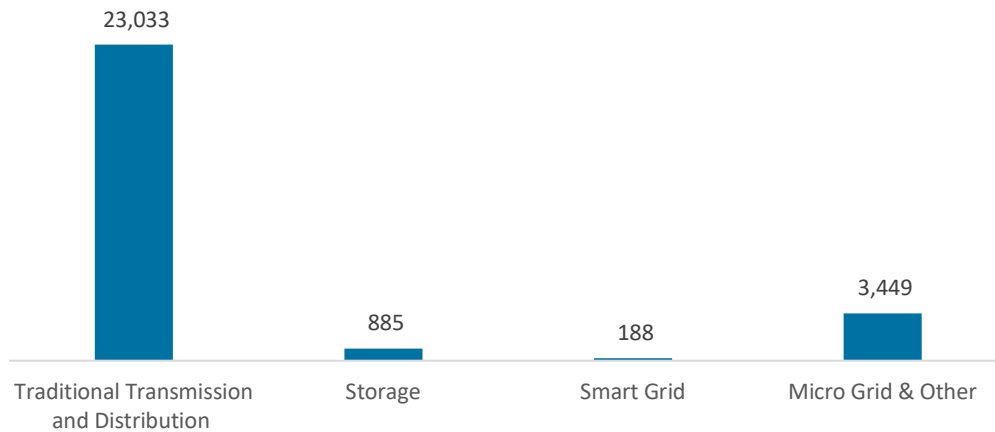
Figure OK-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

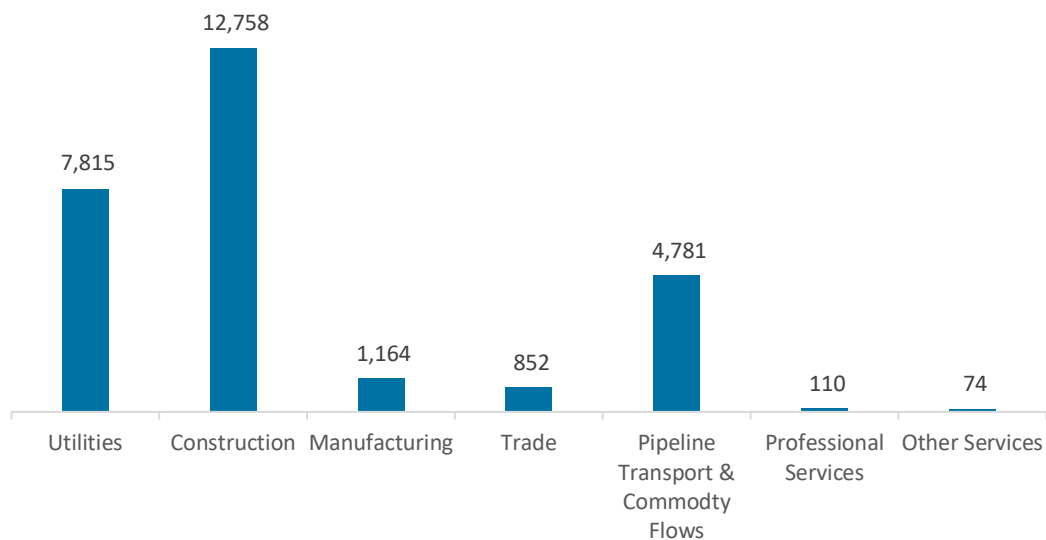
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 27,555 workers in Oklahoma, 2.1 percent of the national total, up 6.1 percent or 1,594 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Oklahoma, with 46.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

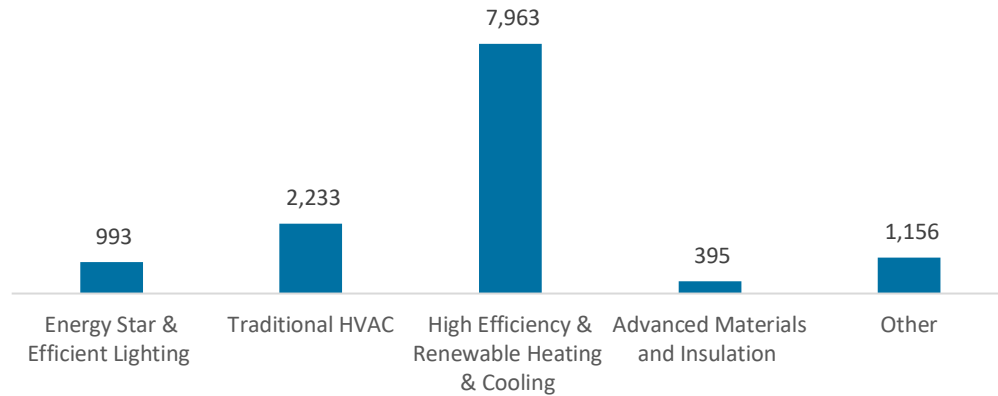
Figure OK-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

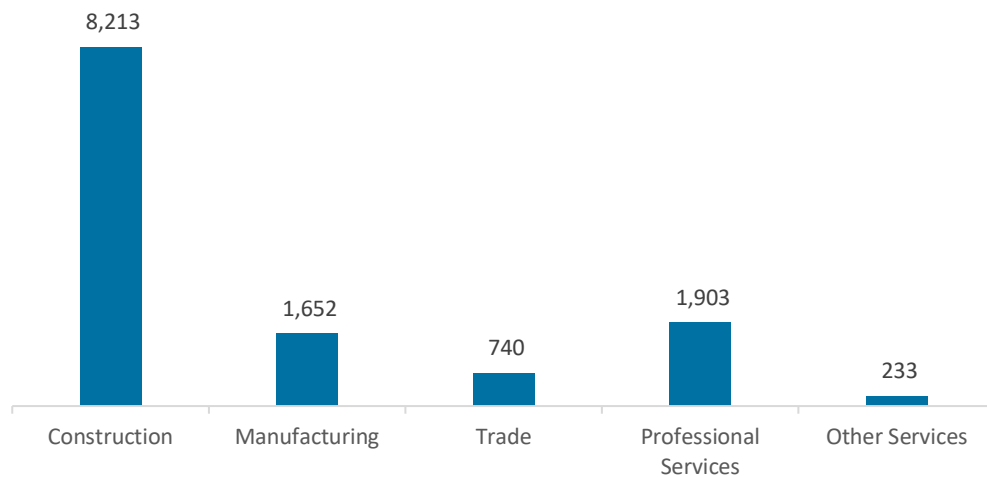
The 12,741 Energy Efficiency jobs in Oklahoma represent 0.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 2,305 jobs (-15.3 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

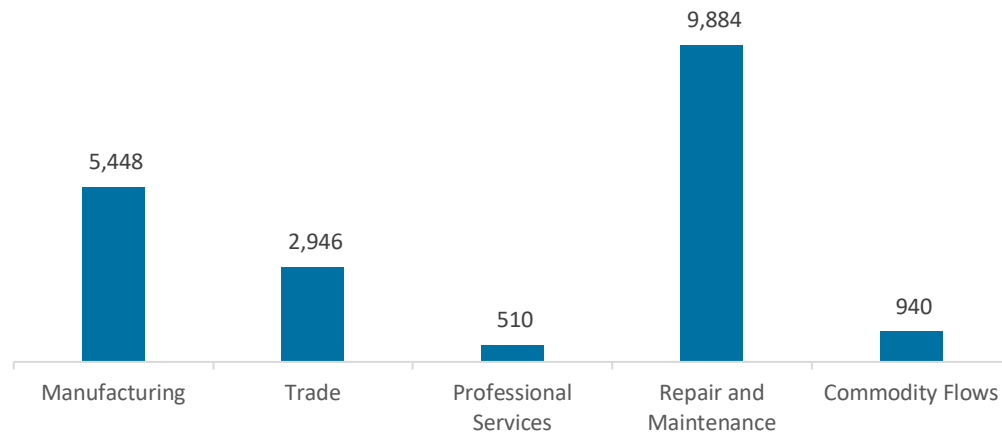
Figure OK-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 19,728 jobs in Oklahoma, down 1,570 jobs over the past year (-7.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure OK-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Oklahoma are less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (3.1 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 358 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.8 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 356 jobs (1.8 percent) 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	8.2	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	(2.1)	4.2
Energy Efficiency	2.8	10.1
Fuels	5.0	5.5
Motor Vehicles	1.8	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Oklahoma reported 77.0 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	45.3	31.7	3.0	20.0	77.0

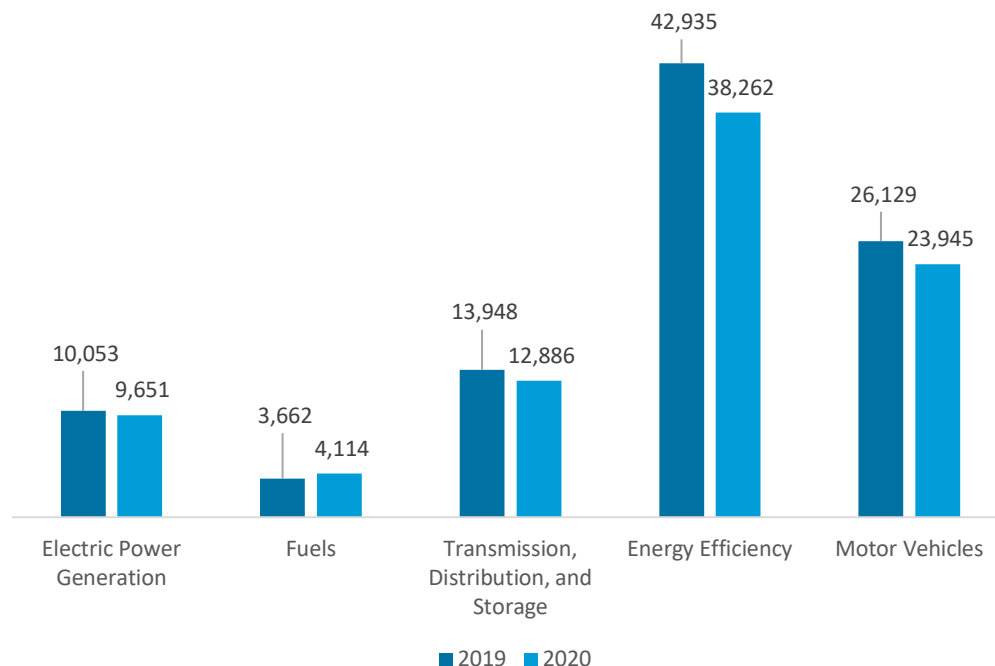
Oregon

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Oregon has a low concentration of energy employment, with 26,651 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 9,651 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,114 are in Fuels, and 12,886 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Oregon is 1.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Oregon has an additional 38,262 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 23,945 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Oregon is \$25.69, which is 34 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure OR-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



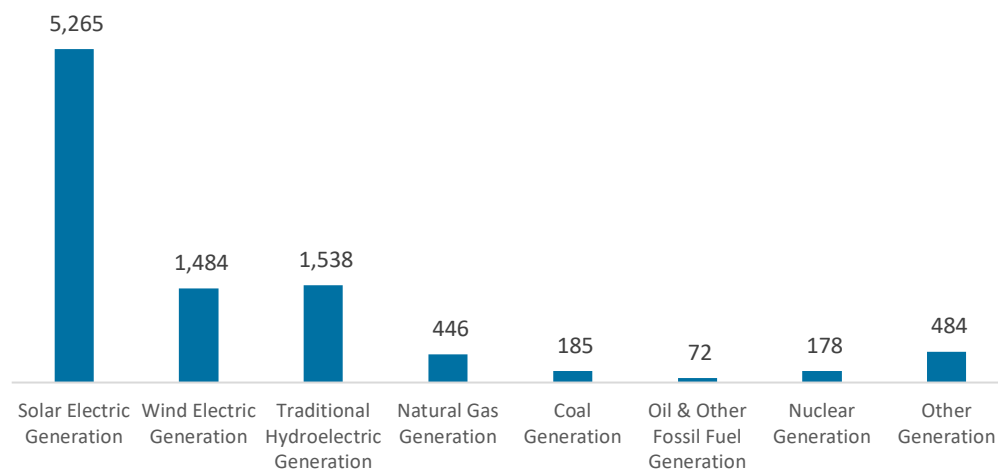
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 3.7 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 1,013 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 4,673 jobs (-10.9 percent) and motor vehicles lost 2,183 jobs (-8.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

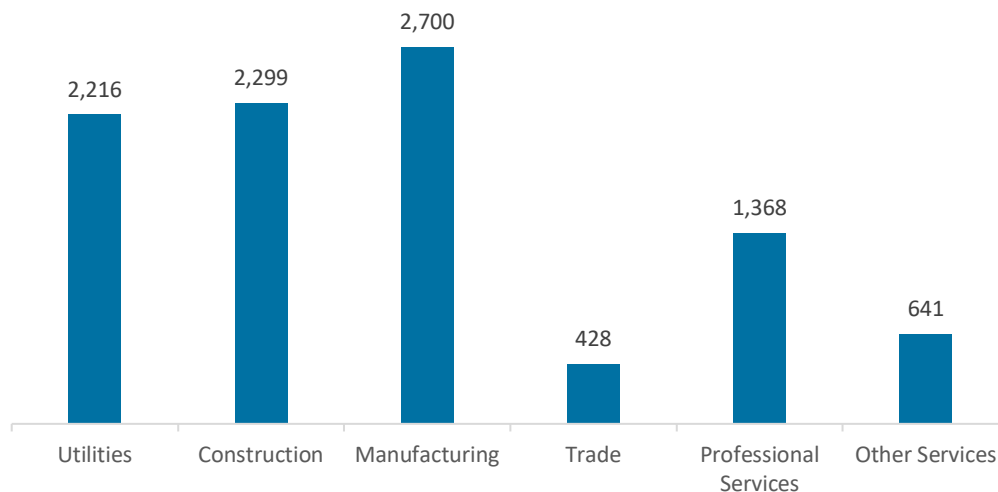
Electric Power Generation employs 9,651 workers in Oregon, 1.2 percent of the national total and losing 402 jobs over the past year (-4.0 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,265 jobs (down 8.6 percent, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 1,538 jobs (down 5.4 percent).

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



Manufacturing is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 28.0 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 23.8 percent.

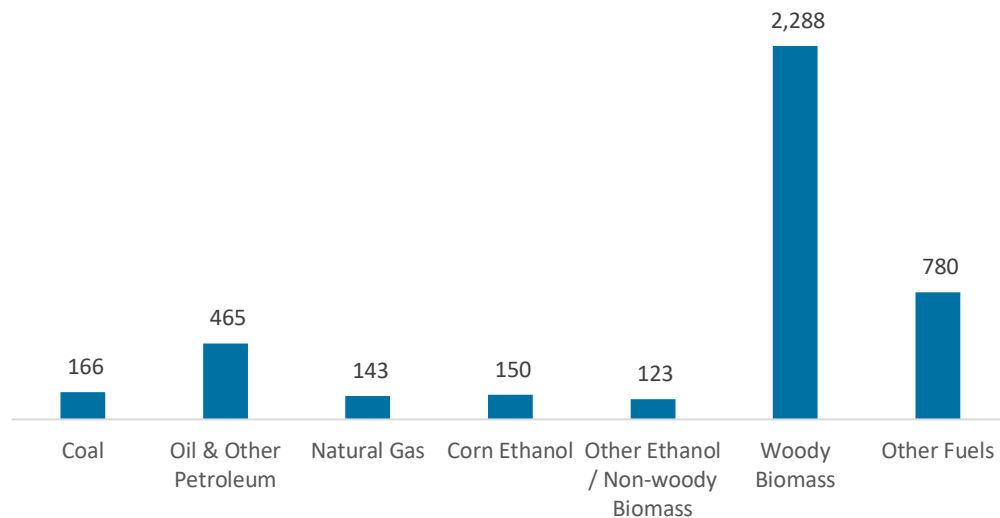
Figure OR-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

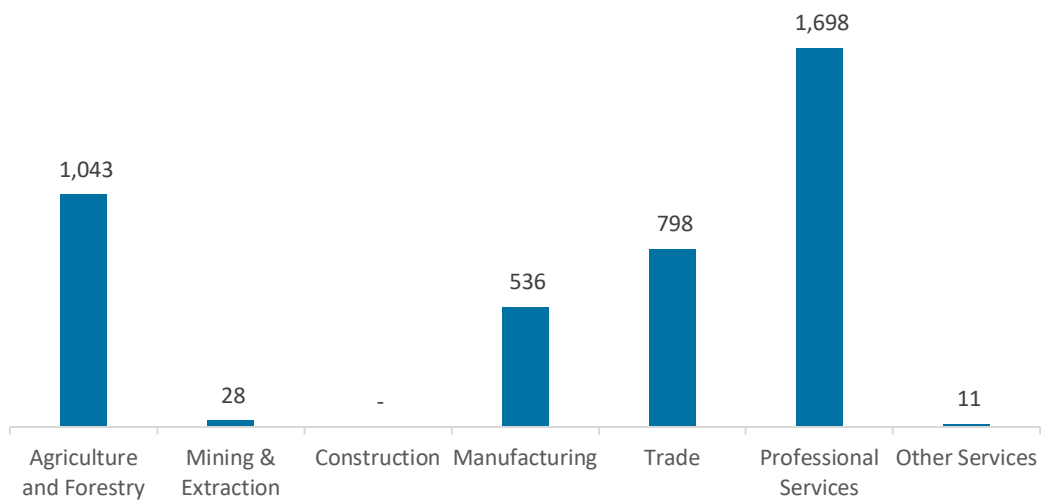
Fuels employs 4,114 workers in Oregon, 0.4 percent of the national total, up 12.3 percent over the past year. Woody biomass makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure OR-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 41.3 percent of Fuels jobs in Oregon.

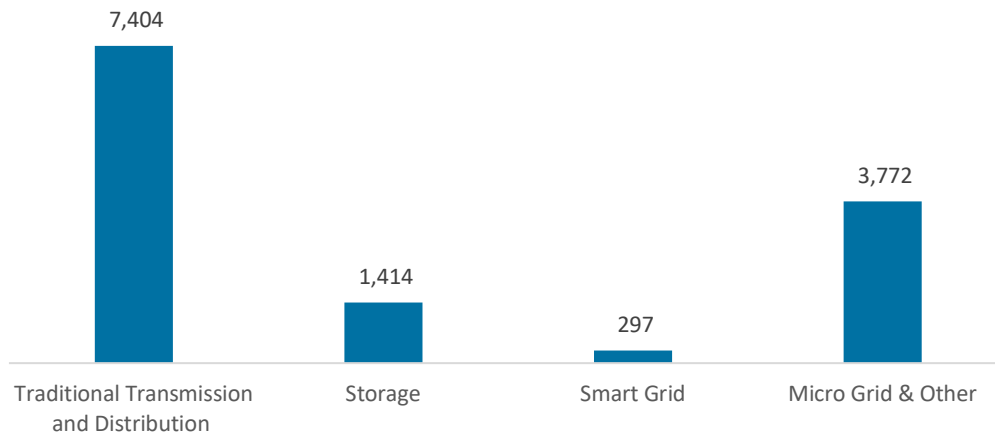
Figure OR-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

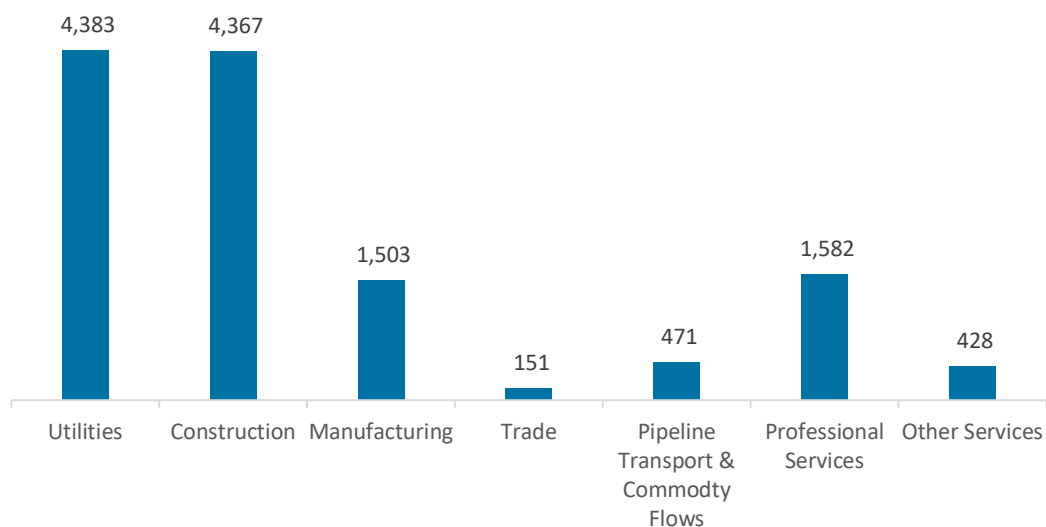
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 12,886 workers in Oregon, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 7.6 percent or 1,062 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Oregon, with 34.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

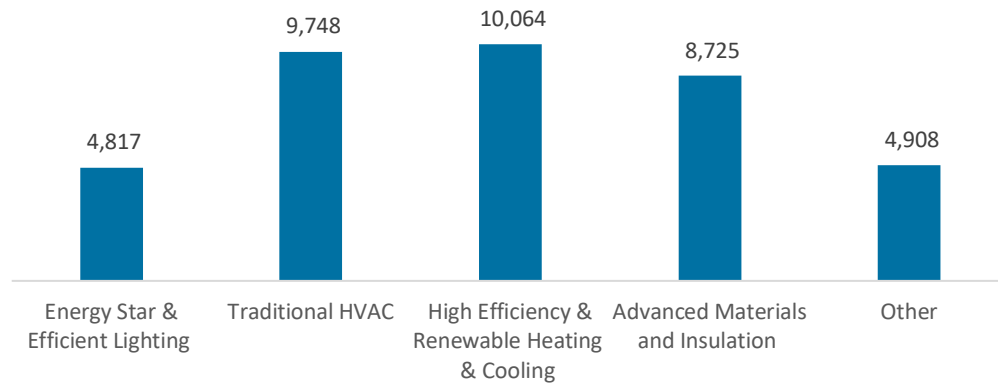
Figure OR-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

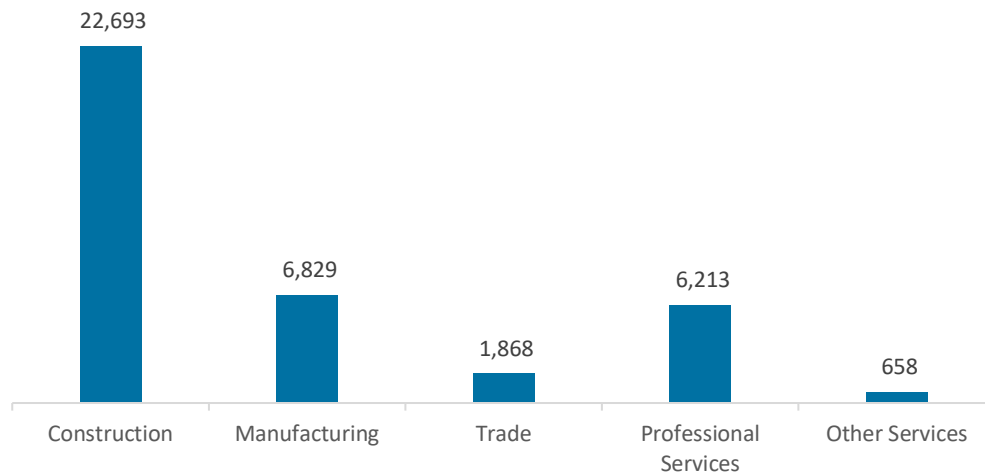
The 38,262 Energy Efficiency jobs in Oregon represent 1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 4,673 jobs (-10.9 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

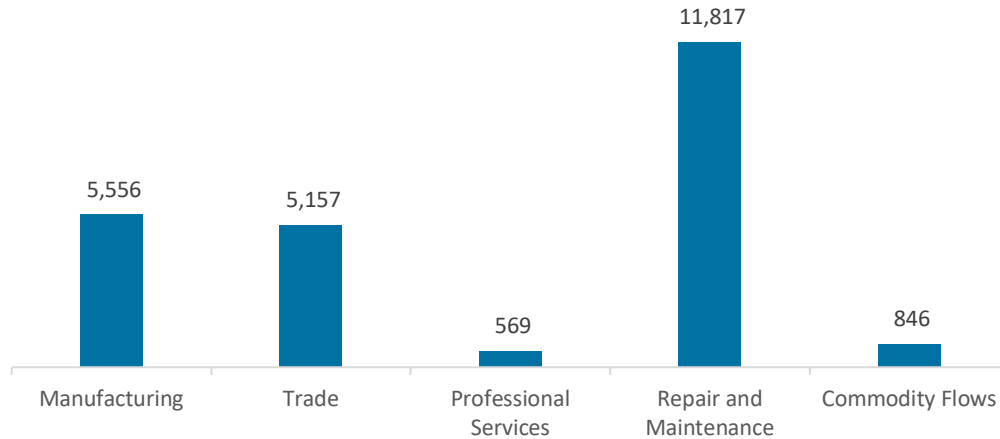
Figure OR-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 23,945 jobs in Oregon, down 2,183 jobs over the past year (-8.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure OR-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Oregon are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.2 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,512 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.0 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 604 jobs (2.5 percent) 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	9.8	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.0	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.0	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.5	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Oregon reported 84.4 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	42.2	42.2	3.0	12.5	84.4

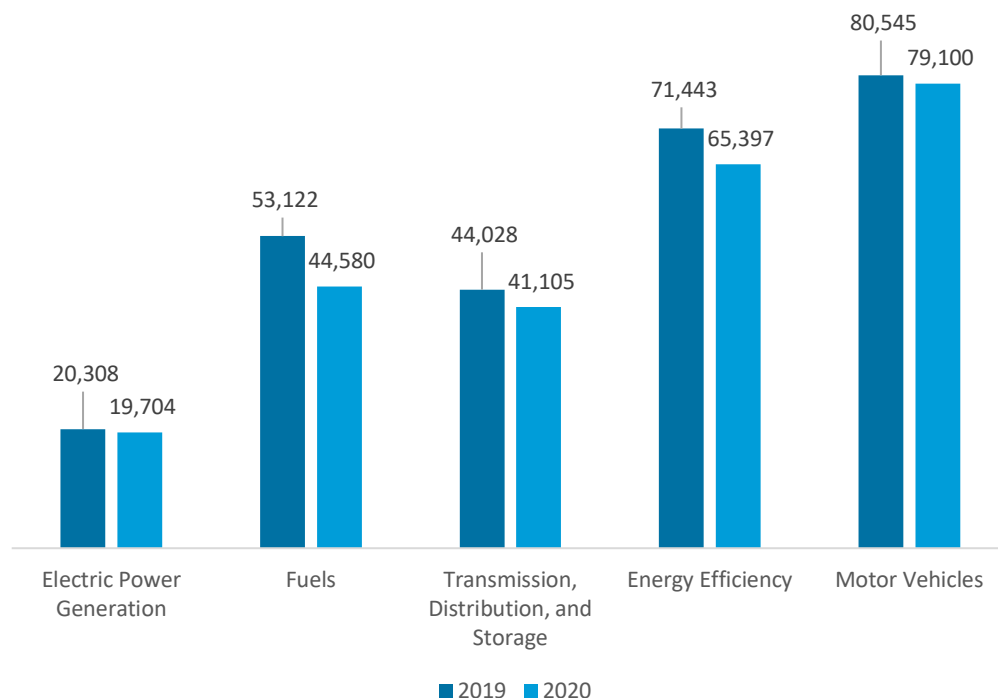
Pennsylvania

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Pennsylvania has a low concentration of energy employment, with 105,389 Energy workers statewide (representing 3.4 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 19,704 are in Electric Power Generation, 44,580 are in Fuels, and 41,105 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Pennsylvania is 2.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Pennsylvania has an additional 65,397 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 79,100 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Pennsylvania is \$25.69, which is 34 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure PA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



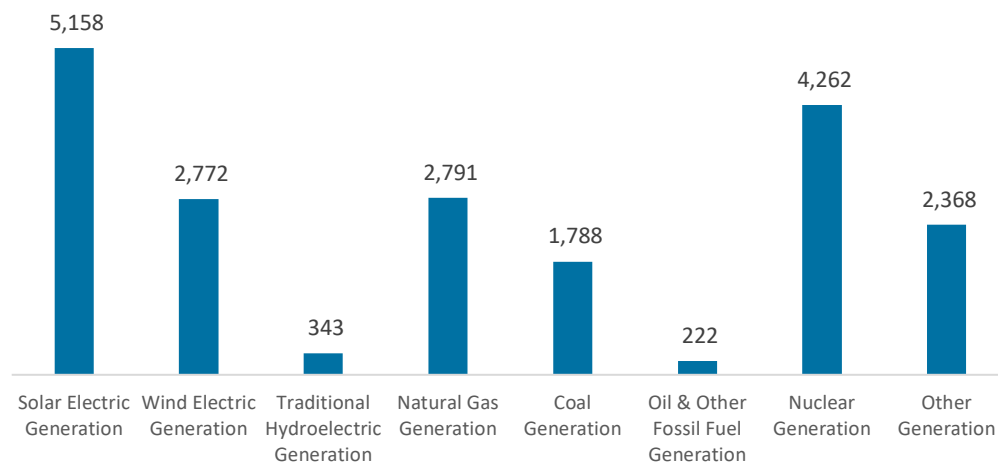
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 10.3 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 12,069 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 6,046 jobs (-8.5 percent) and motor vehicles lost 1,446 jobs (-1.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

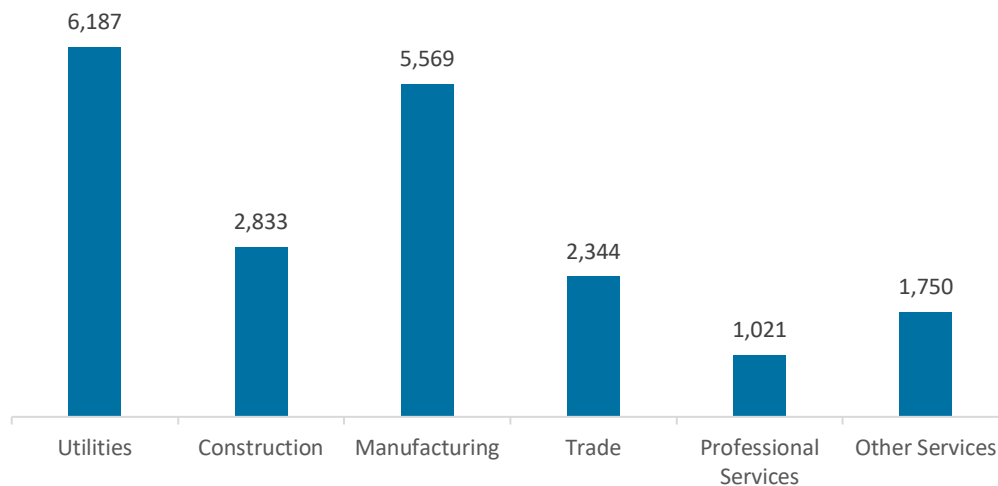
Electric Power Generation employs 19,704 workers in Pennsylvania, 2.4 percent of the national total and losing 604 jobs over the past year (-3.0 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,158 jobs (down 0.3 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 4,801 jobs (down 5.9 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 31.4 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 28.3 percent.

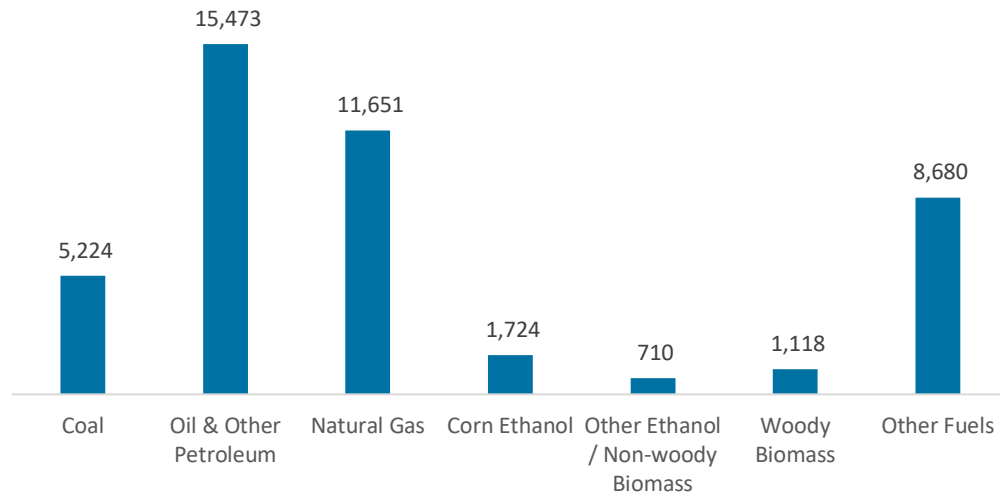
Figure PA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

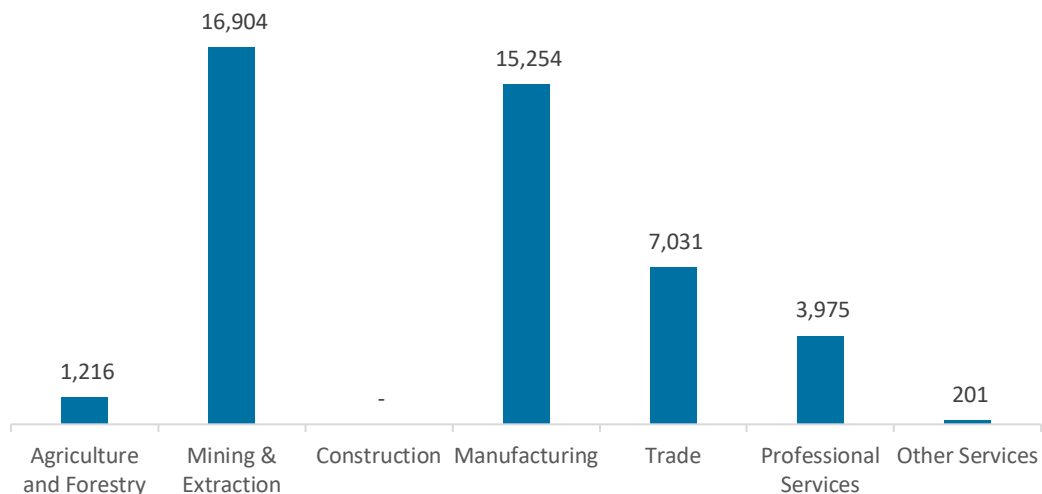
Fuels employs 44,580 workers in Pennsylvania, 4.8 percent of the national total, down 16.1 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure PA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 37.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Pennsylvania.

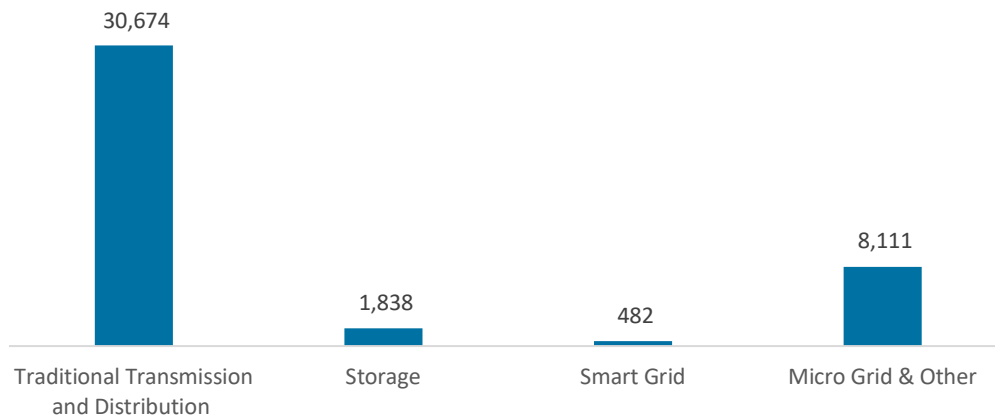
Figure PA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

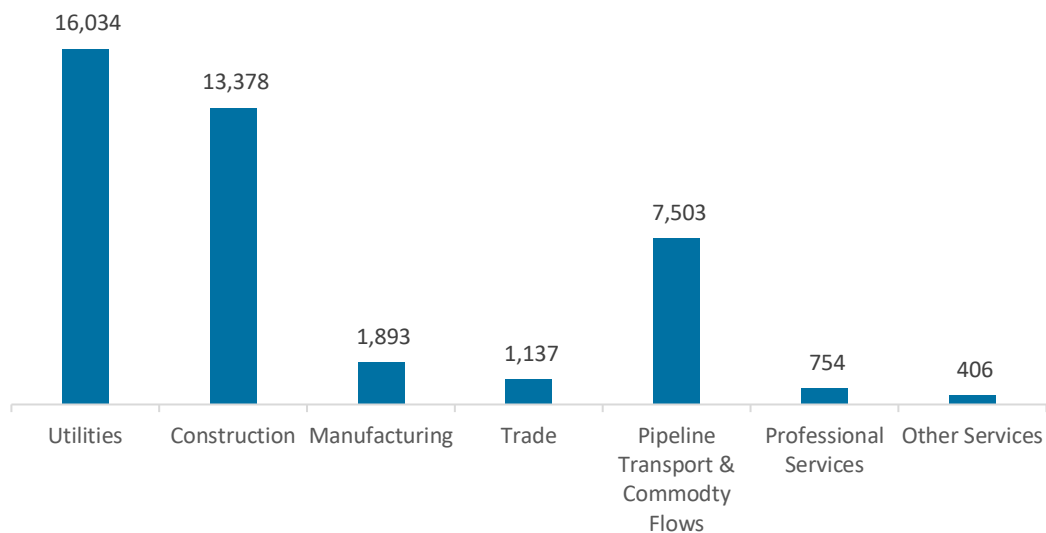
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 41,105 workers in Pennsylvania, 3.1 percent of the national total, down 6.6 percent or 2,923 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Pennsylvania, with 39.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

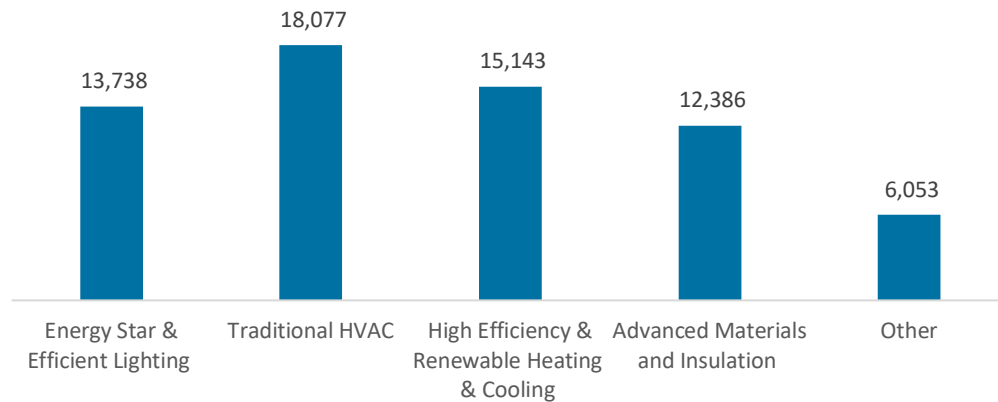
Figure PA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

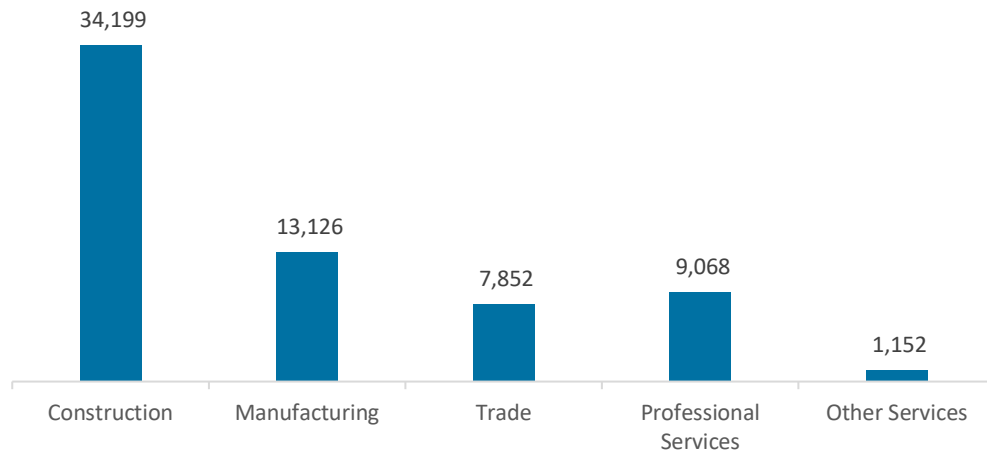
The 65,397 Energy Efficiency jobs in Pennsylvania represent 3.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 6,046 jobs (-8.5 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

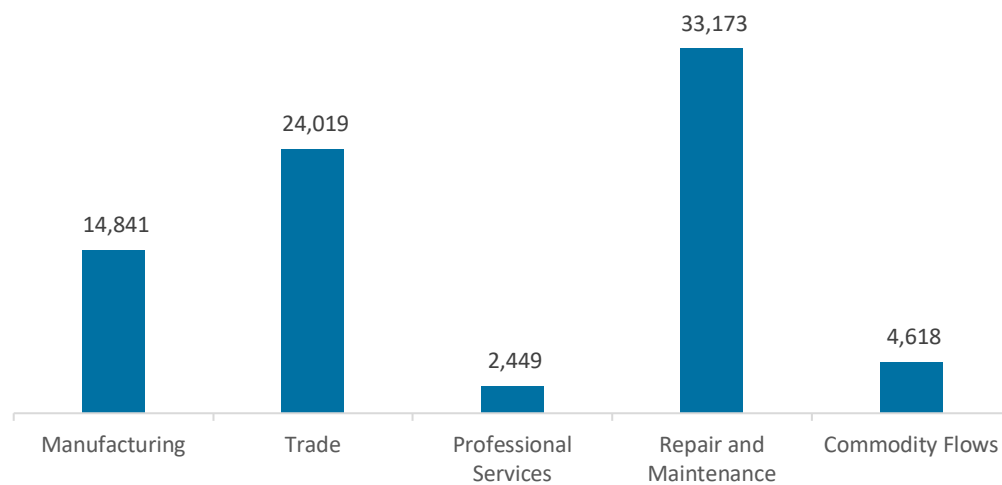
Figure PA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 79,100 jobs in Pennsylvania, down 1,446 jobs over the past year (-1.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure PA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Pennsylvania are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (11.0 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 3,232 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.9 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 3,287 jobs (4.2 percent) 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	7.2	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	19.6	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.9	10.1
Fuels	4.6	5.5
Motor Vehicles	4.2	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Pennsylvania reported 82.4 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	37.5	44.9	1.5	16.1	82.4

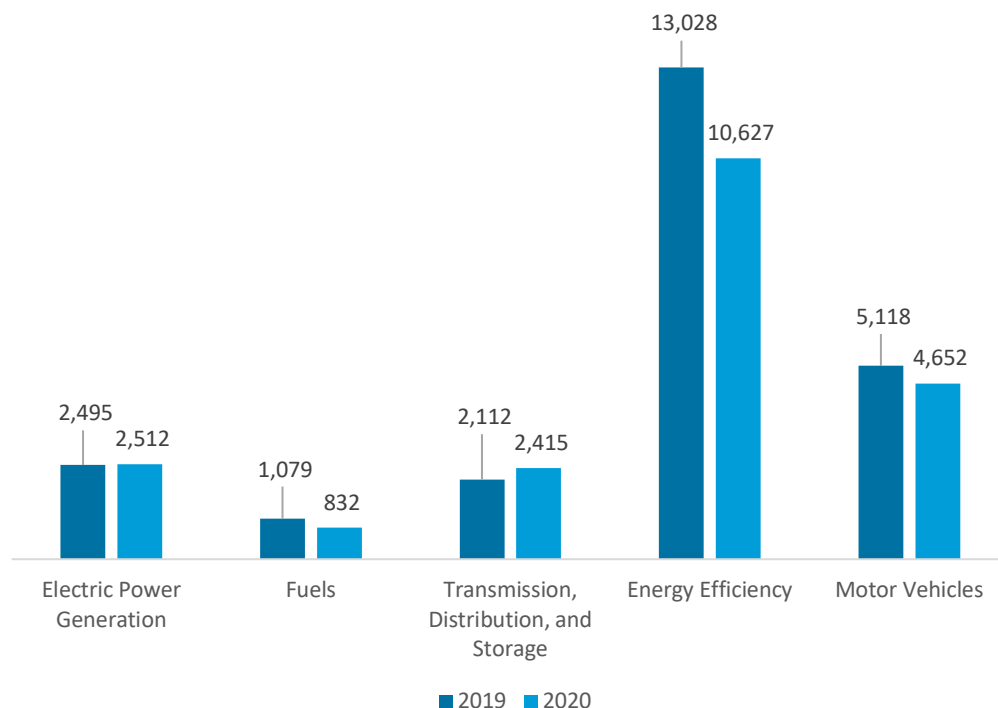
Rhode Island

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Rhode Island has a low concentration of energy employment, with 5,759 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 2,512 are in Electric Power Generation, 832 are in Fuels, and 2,415 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Rhode Island is 1.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Rhode Island has an additional 10,627 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 4,652 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Rhode Island is \$28.07, which is 47 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure RI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



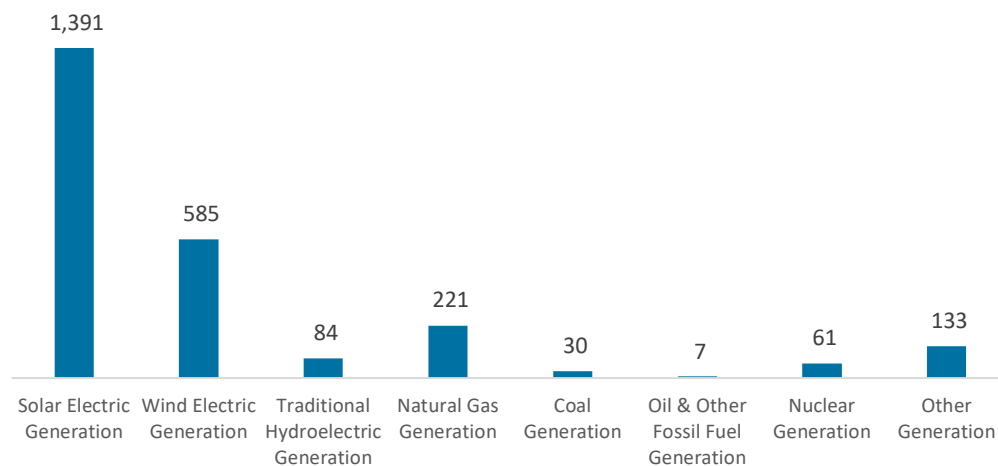
Overall, Energy jobs grew by 1.3 percent since the 2020 report, increasing by 7,327 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 2,401 jobs (-18.4 percent) and motor vehicles lost 466 jobs (-9.1 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

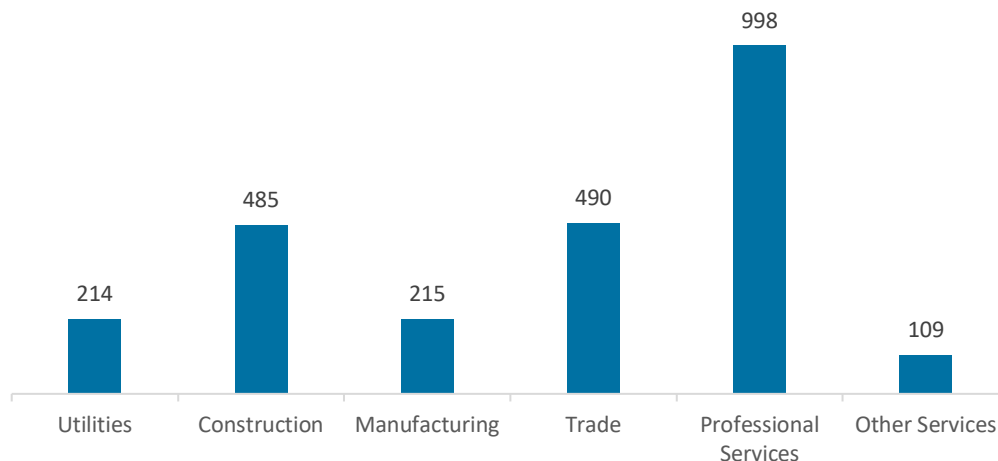
Electric Power Generation employs 2,512 workers in Rhode Island, 0.3 percent of the national total and adding 17 jobs over the past year (0.7 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,391 jobs (down 2.0 percent, followed by wind at 585 jobs (up 8.7 percent).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.8 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 19.5 percent.

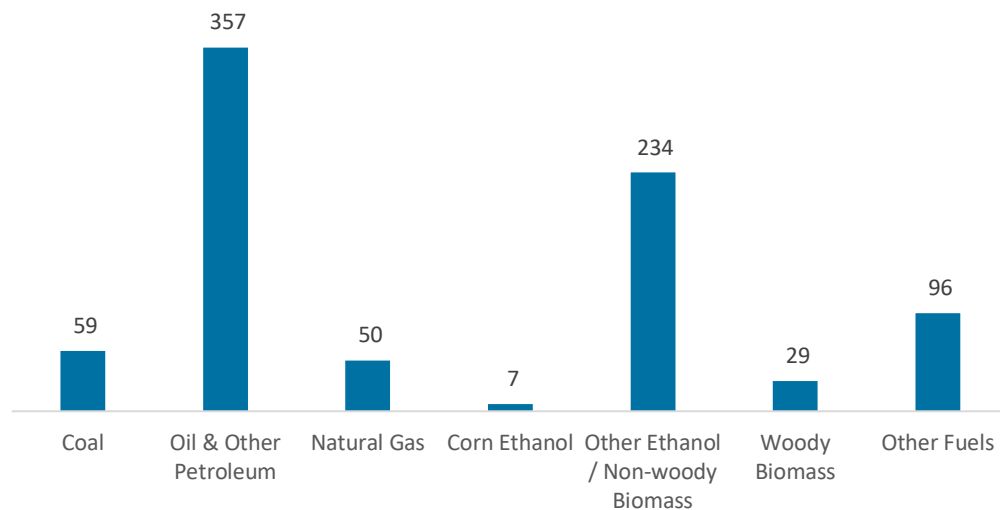
Figure RI-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

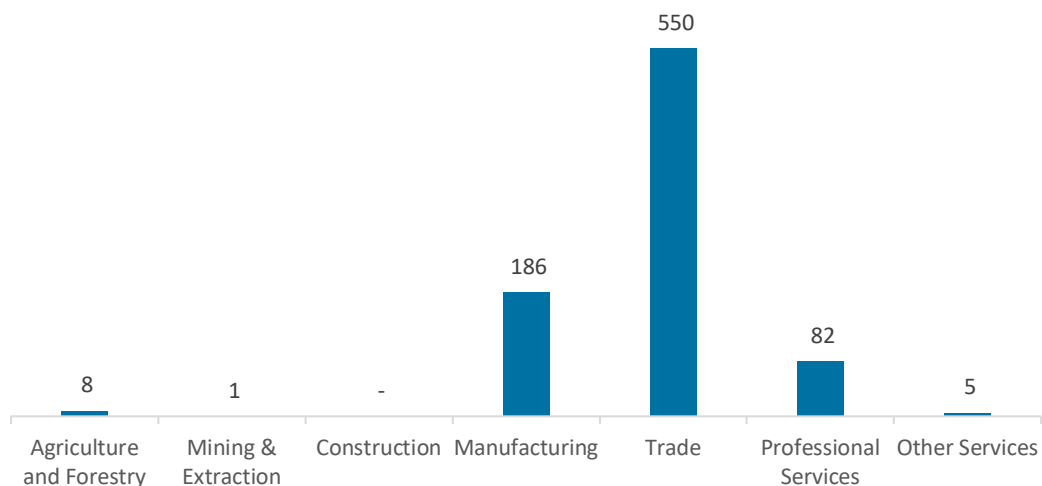
Fuels employs 832 workers in Rhode Island, 0.1 percent of the national total, down 22.9 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure RI-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 66.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Rhode Island.

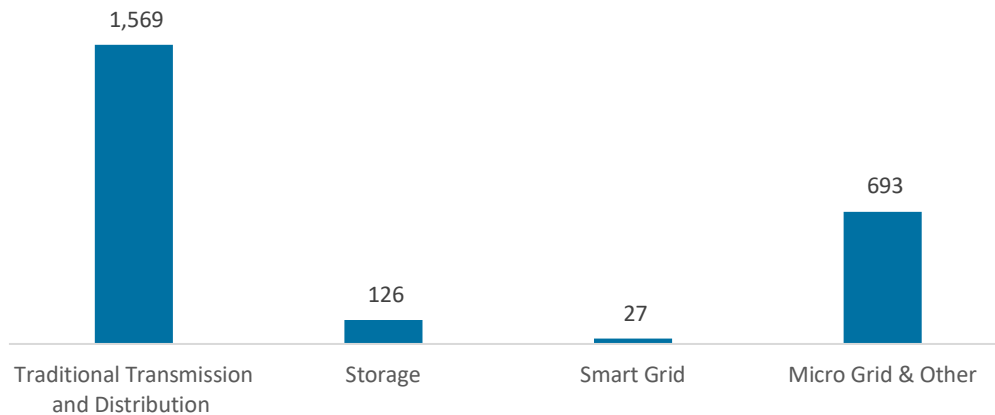
Figure RI-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

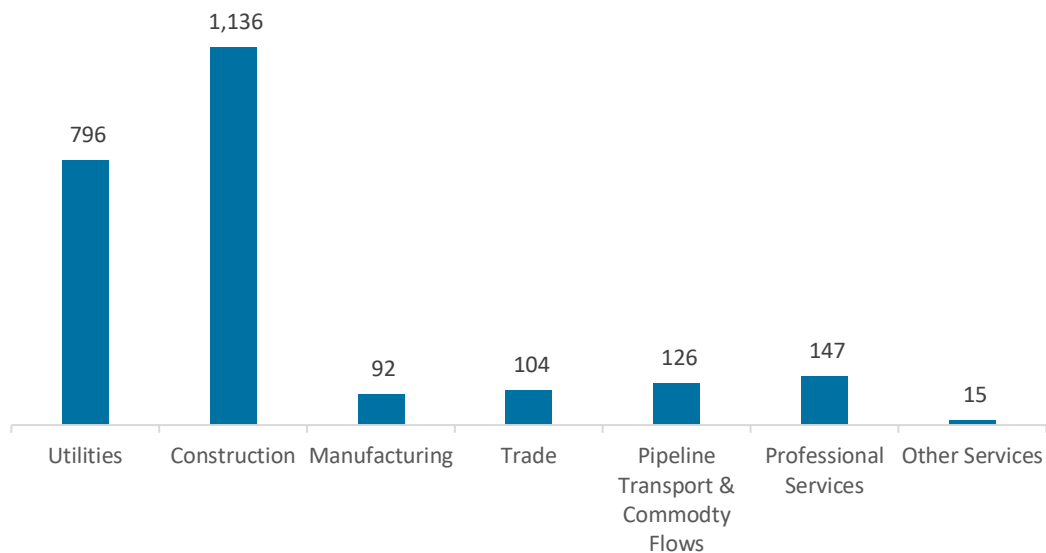
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,415 workers in Rhode Island, 0.2 percent of the national total, up 14.4 percent or 304 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Rhode Island, with 47.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

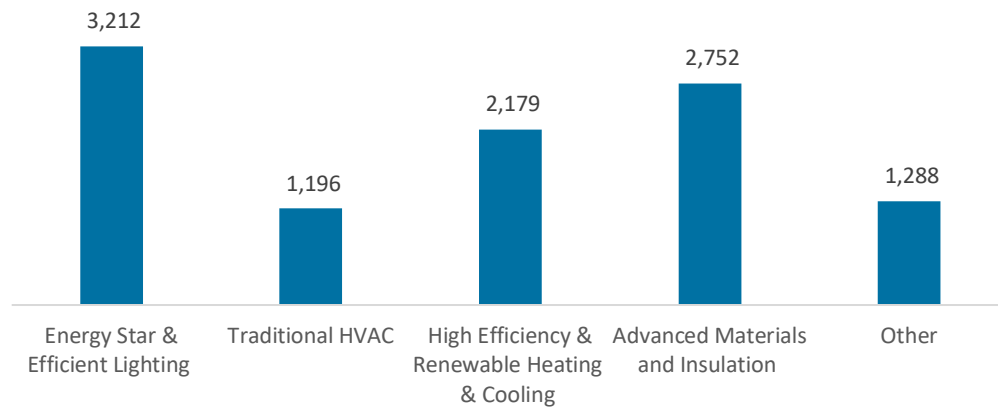
Figure RI-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

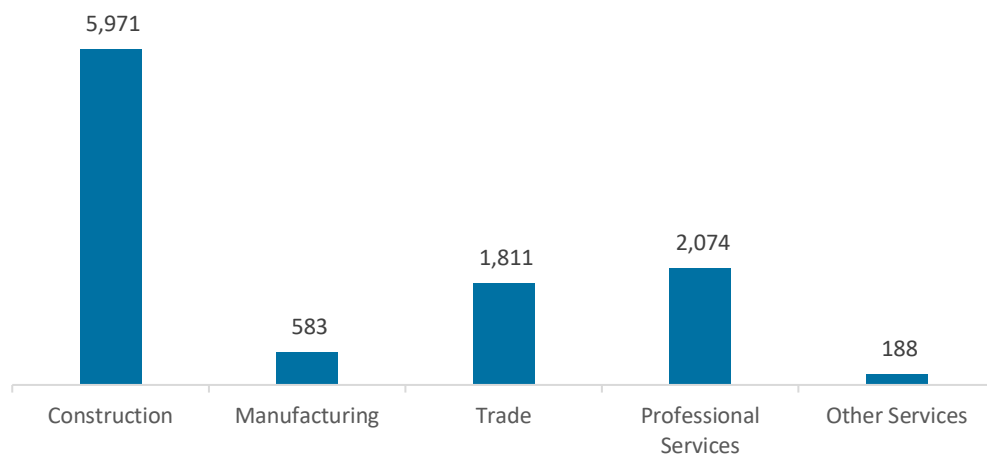
The 10,627 Energy Efficiency jobs in Rhode Island represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 2,401 jobs (-18.4 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

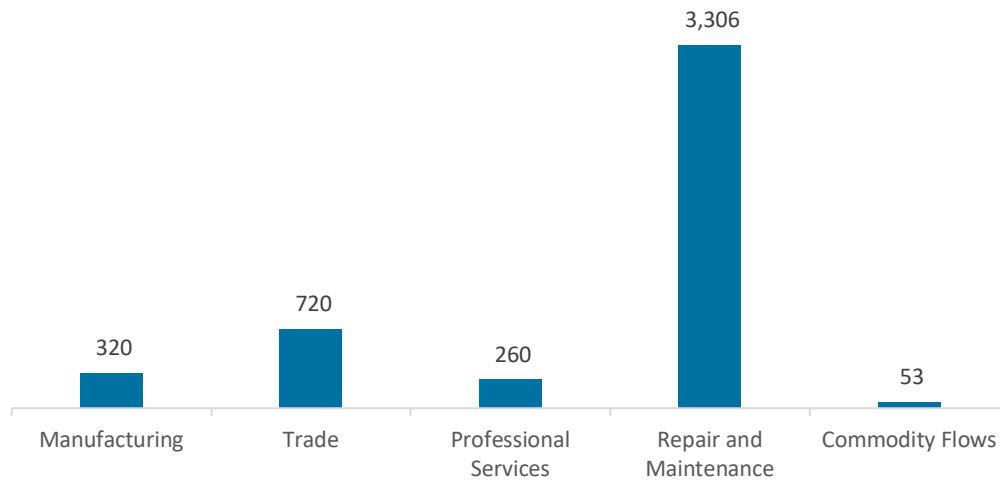
Figure RI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 4,652 jobs in Rhode Island, down 466 jobs over the past year (-9.1 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure RI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Rhode Island are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.9 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 448 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.2 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 128 jobs (2.7 percent) 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	8.1	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	8.1	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.2	10.1
Fuels	6.5	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.7	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Rhode Island reported 76.0 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	38.3	37.7	8.9	15.0	76.0

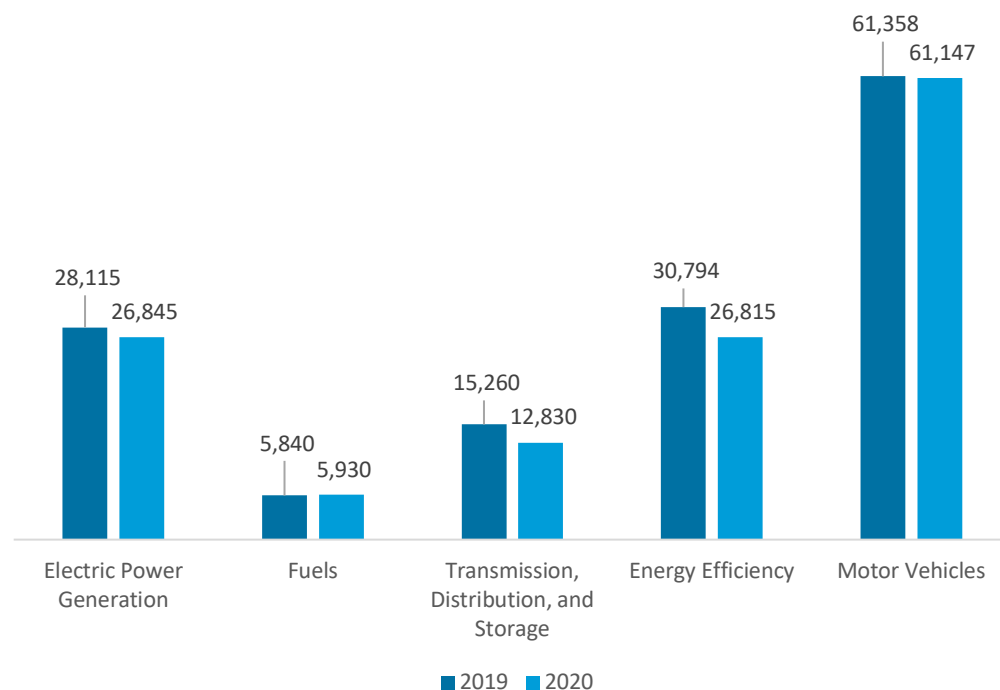
South Carolina

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

South Carolina has an average concentration of energy employment, with 45,606 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 26,845 are in Electric Power Generation, 5,930 are in Fuels, and 12,830 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in South Carolina is 2.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). South Carolina has an additional 26,815 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 61,147 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.6 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in South Carolina is \$23.04, which is 20 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure SC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



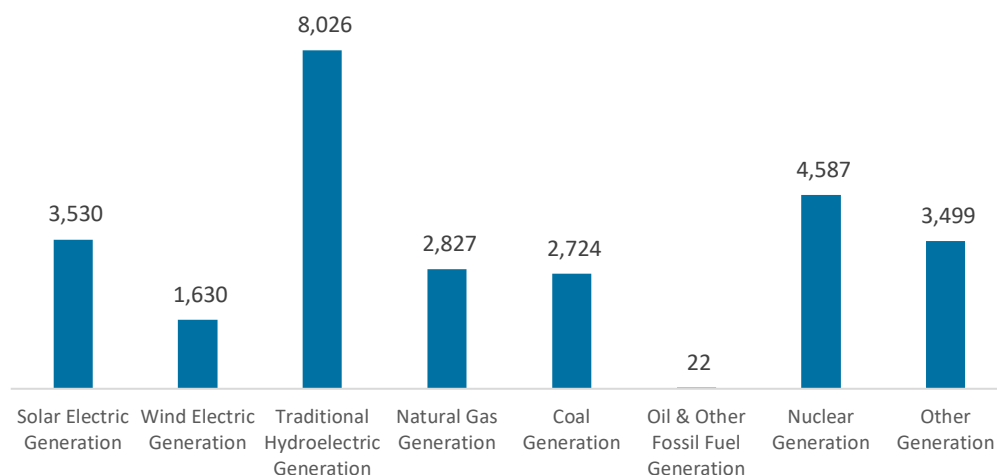
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 7.3 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 3,609 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 3,980 jobs (-12.9 percent) and motor vehicles lost 211 jobs (-0.3 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

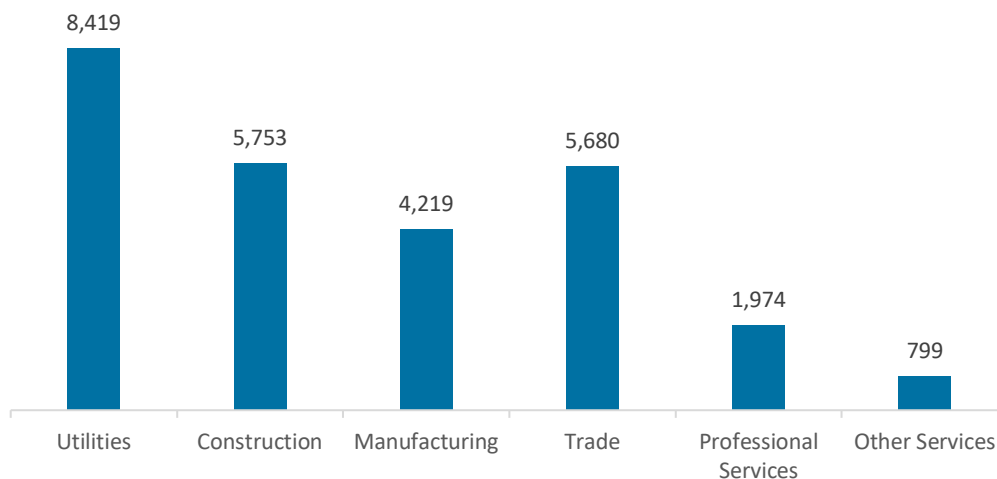
Electric Power Generation employs 26,845 workers in South Carolina, 3.2 percent of the national total and losing 1,270 jobs over the past year (-4.5 percent). Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 8,026 jobs (down 10.8 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 5,574 jobs (down 10.1 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 31.4 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 21.4 percent.

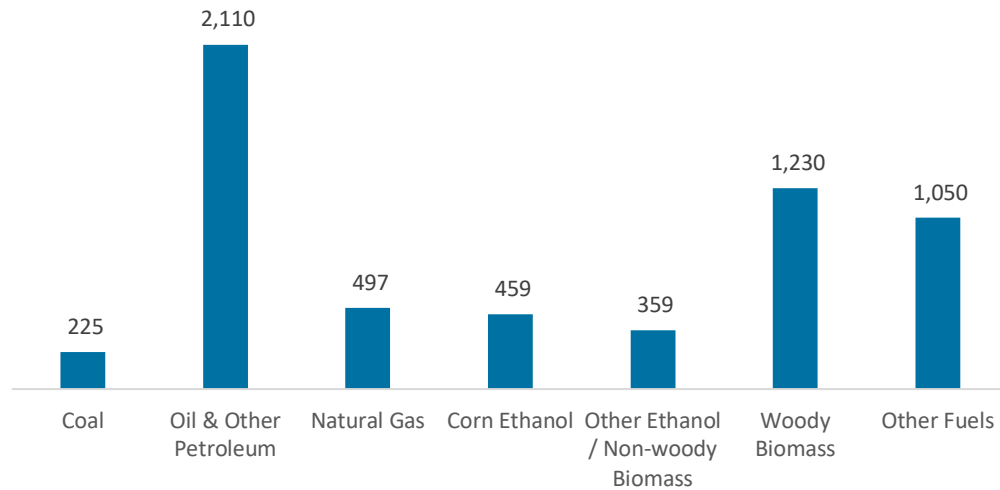
Figure SC-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

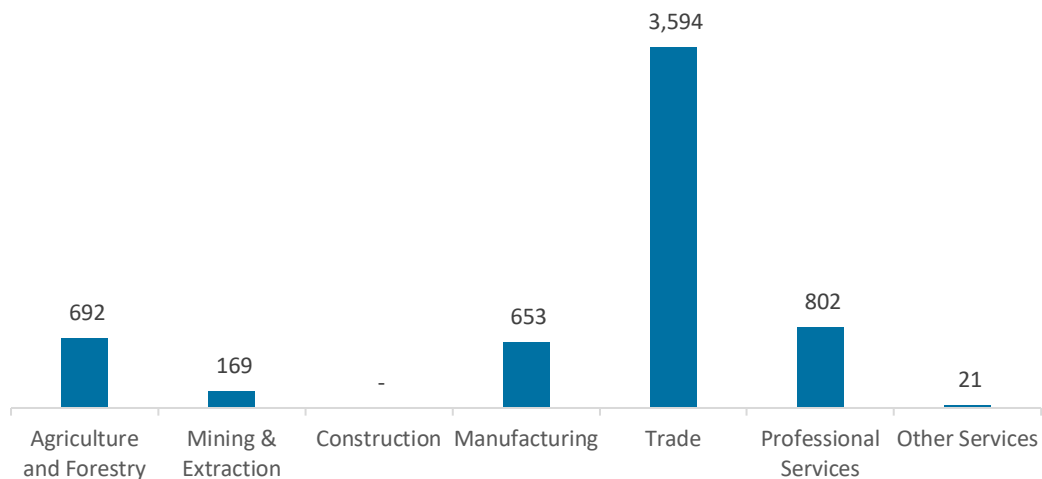
Fuels employs 5,930 workers in South Carolina, 0.6 percent of the national total, up 1.5 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure SC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 30.6 percent of Fuels jobs in South Carolina.

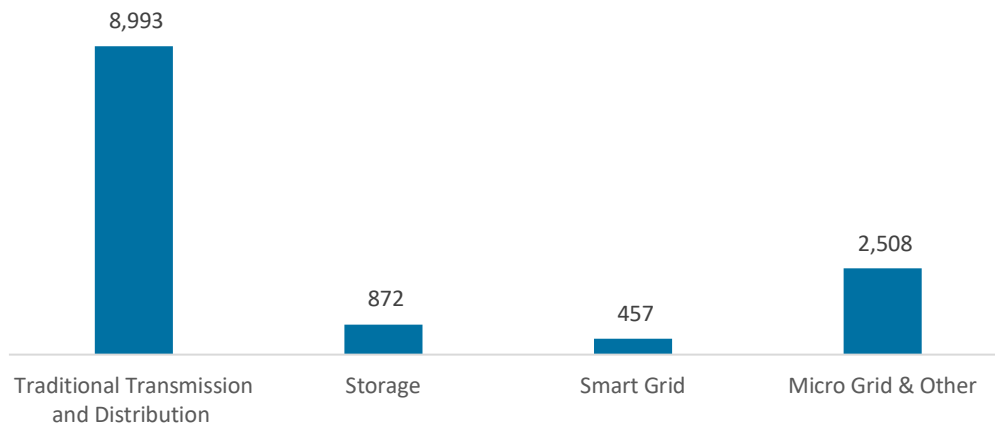
Figure SC-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

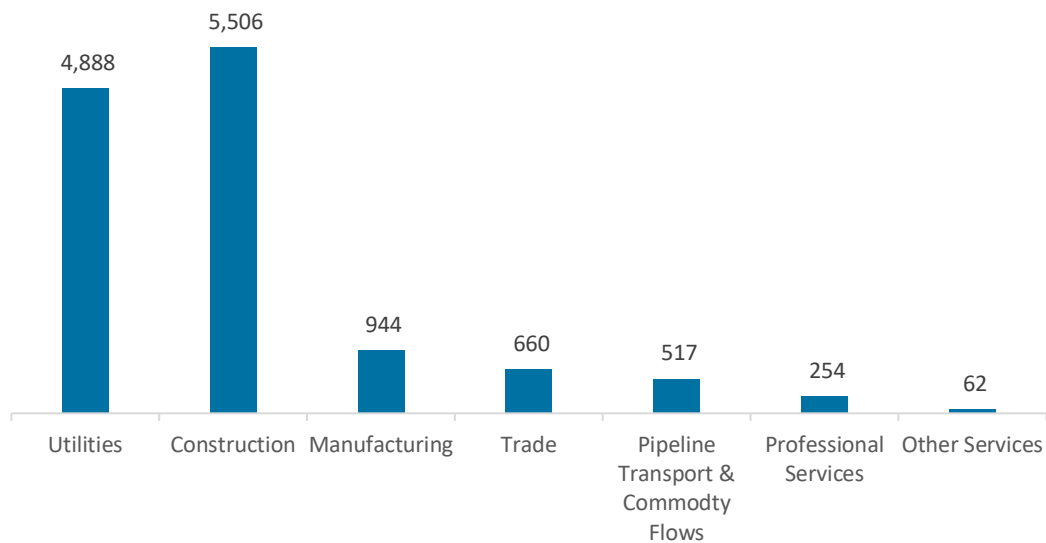
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 12,830 workers in South Carolina, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 15.9 percent or 2,429 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in South Carolina, with 42.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

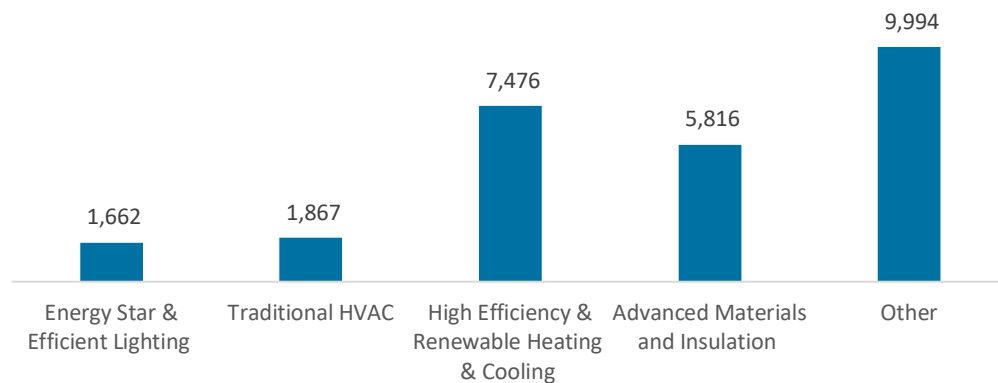
Figure SC-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

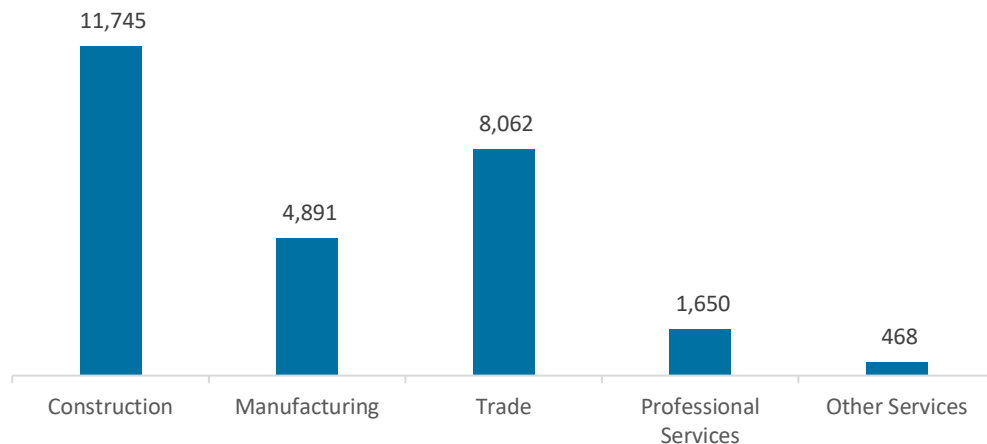
The 26,815 Energy Efficiency jobs in South Carolina represent 1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 3,980 jobs (-12.9 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

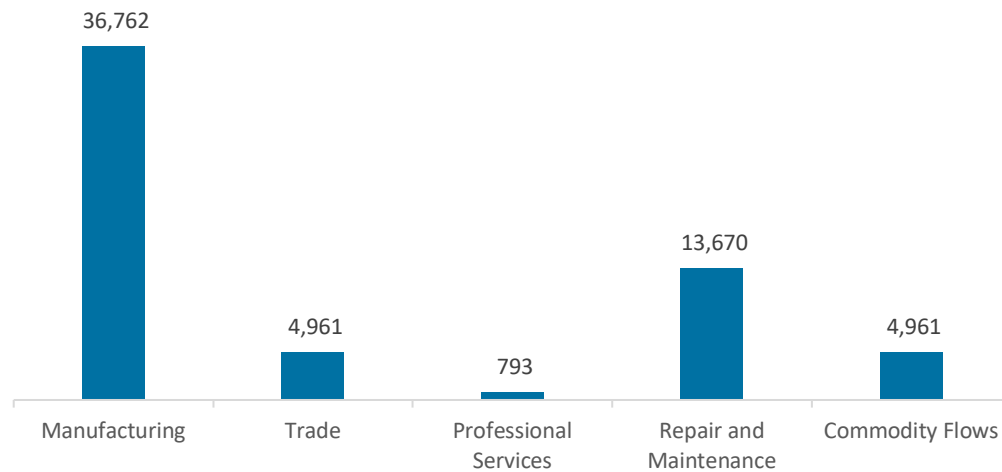
Figure SC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 61,147 jobs in South Carolina, down 211 jobs over the past year (-0.3 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure SC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in South Carolina are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (8.3 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 950 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.5 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 3,466 jobs (5.7 percent) 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	10.0	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.4	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.5	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	5.7	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in South Carolina reported 87.9 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	52.0	35.9	2.2	9.9	87.9

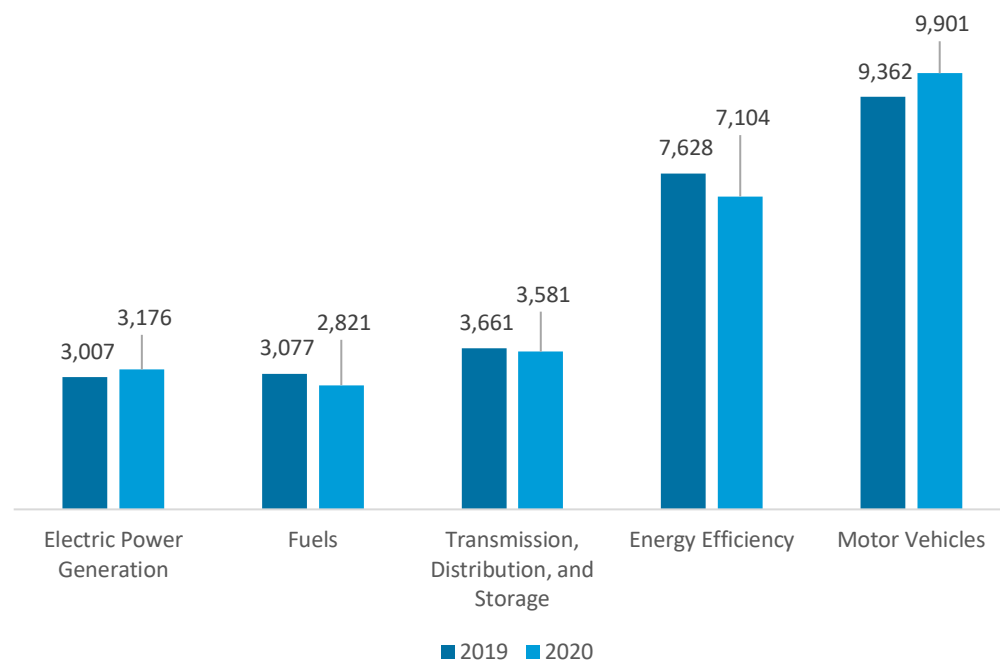
South Dakota

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

South Dakota has an average concentration of energy employment, with 9,577 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 3,176 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,821 are in Fuels, and 3,581 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in South Dakota is 2.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). South Dakota has an additional 7,104 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 9,901 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in South Dakota is \$23.51, which is 23 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure SD-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



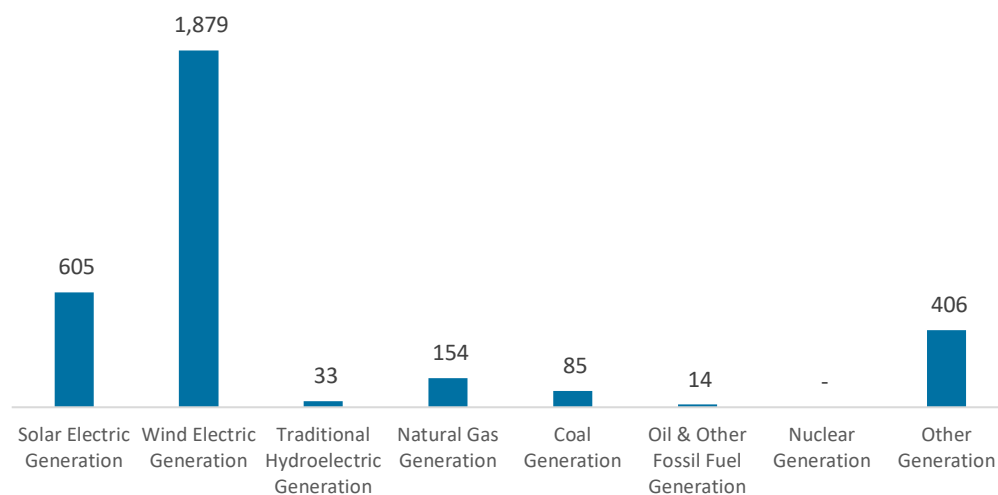
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 1.7 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 167 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 524 jobs (-6.9 percent) and motor vehicles added 539 jobs (5.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

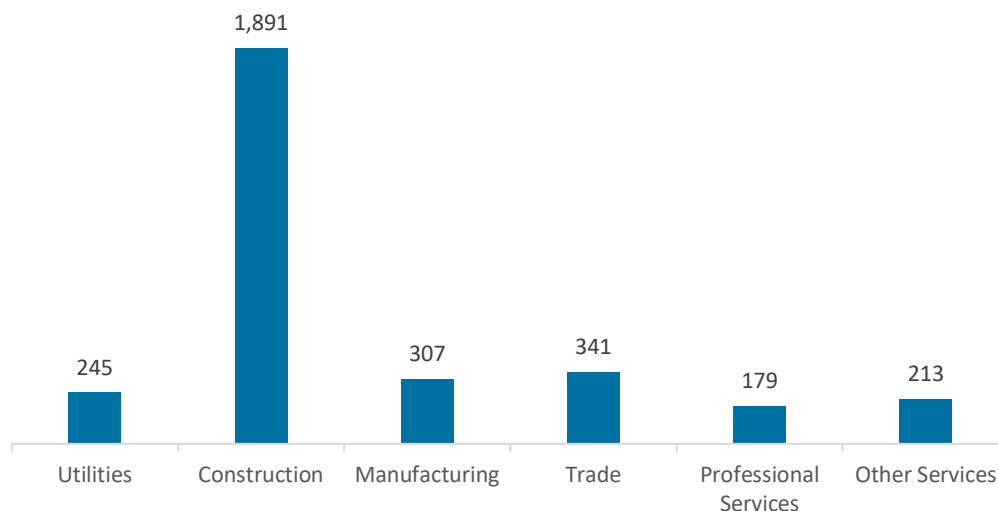
Electric Power Generation employs 3,176 workers in South Dakota, 0.4 percent of the national total and adding 169 jobs over the past year (5.6 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,879 jobs (up 26.5 percent, followed by solar at 605 jobs (down 1.3 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 59.5 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 10.7 percent.

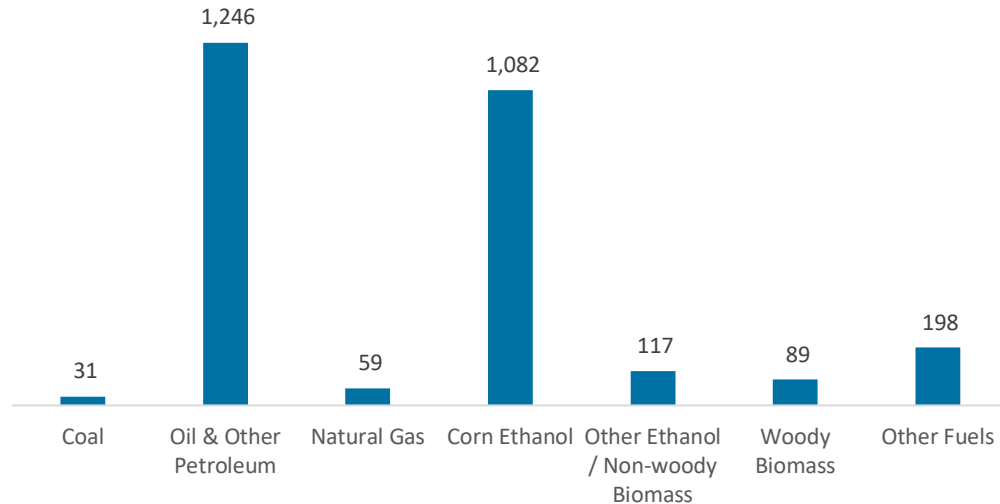
Figure SD-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

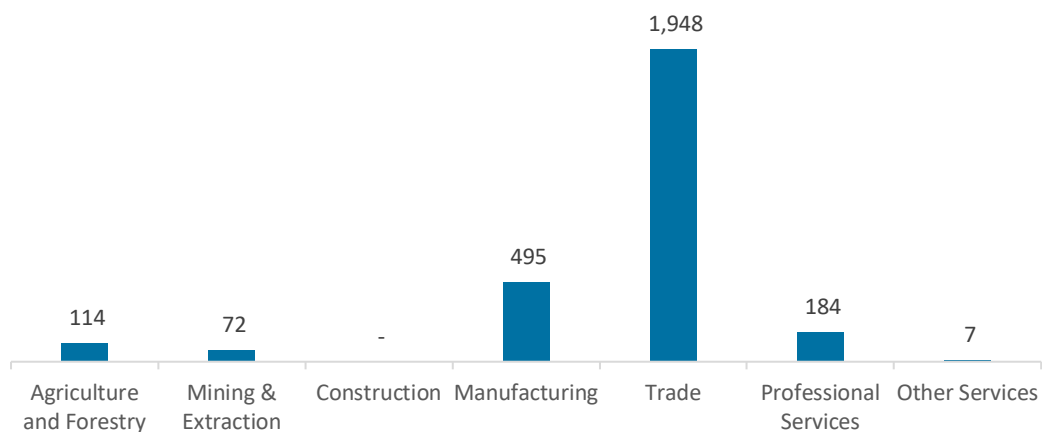
Fuels employs 2,821 workers in South Dakota, 0.3 percent of the national total, down 8.3 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure SD-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 69.1 percent of Fuels jobs in South Dakota.

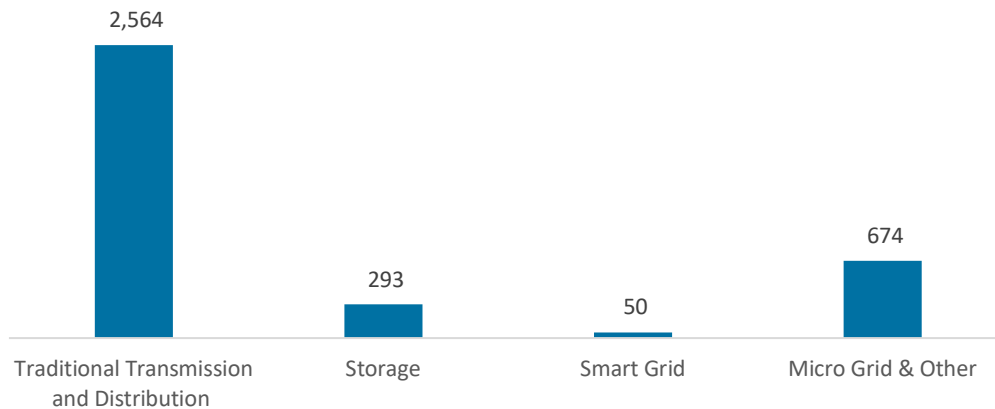
Figure SD-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

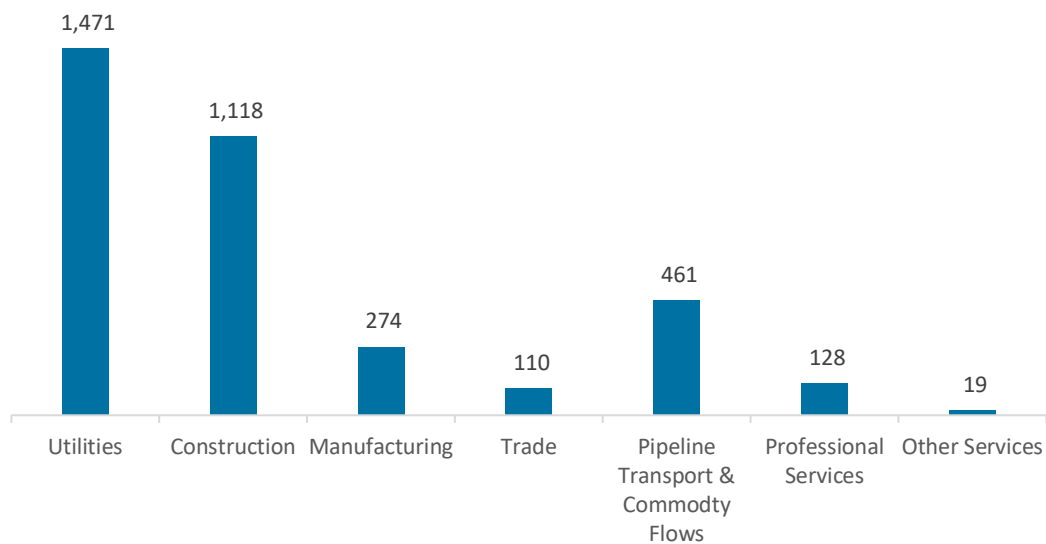
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 3,581 workers in South Dakota, 0.3 percent of the national total, down 2.2 percent or 80 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in South Dakota, with 41.1 percent of such jobs statewide.

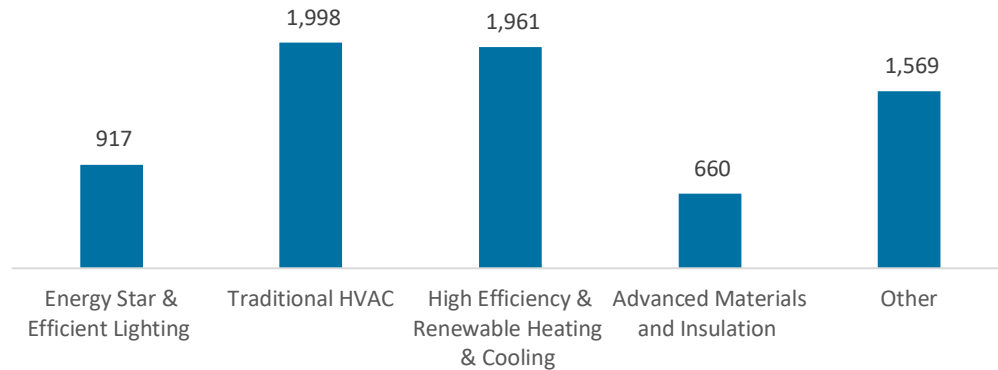
Figure SD-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

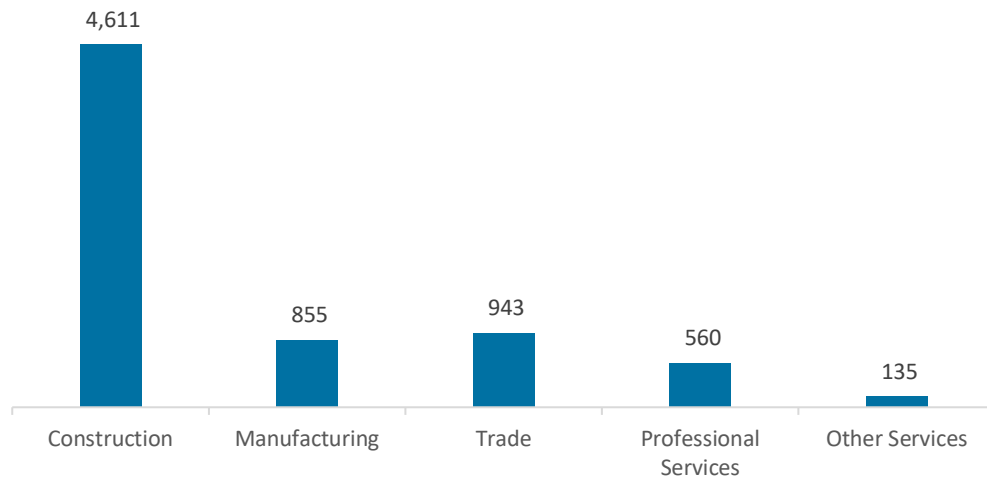
The 7,104 Energy Efficiency jobs in South Dakota represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 524 jobs (-6.9 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

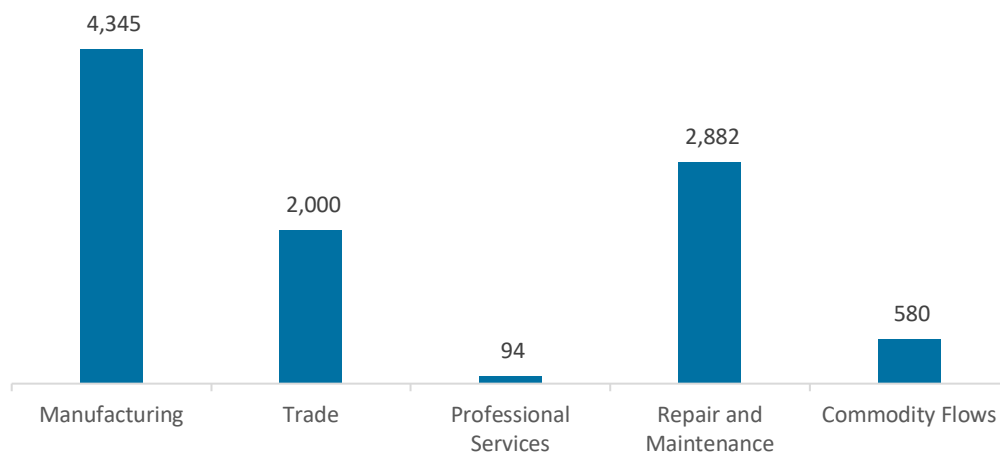
Figure SD-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 9,901 jobs in South Dakota, up 539 jobs over the past year (5.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure SD-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in South Dakota are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.7 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 373 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.3 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 280 jobs (2.8 percent) 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	7.7	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.5	4.2
Energy Efficiency	5.3	10.1
Fuels	5.8	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.8	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in South Dakota reported 89.4 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	51.1	38.3	1.5	9.1	89.4

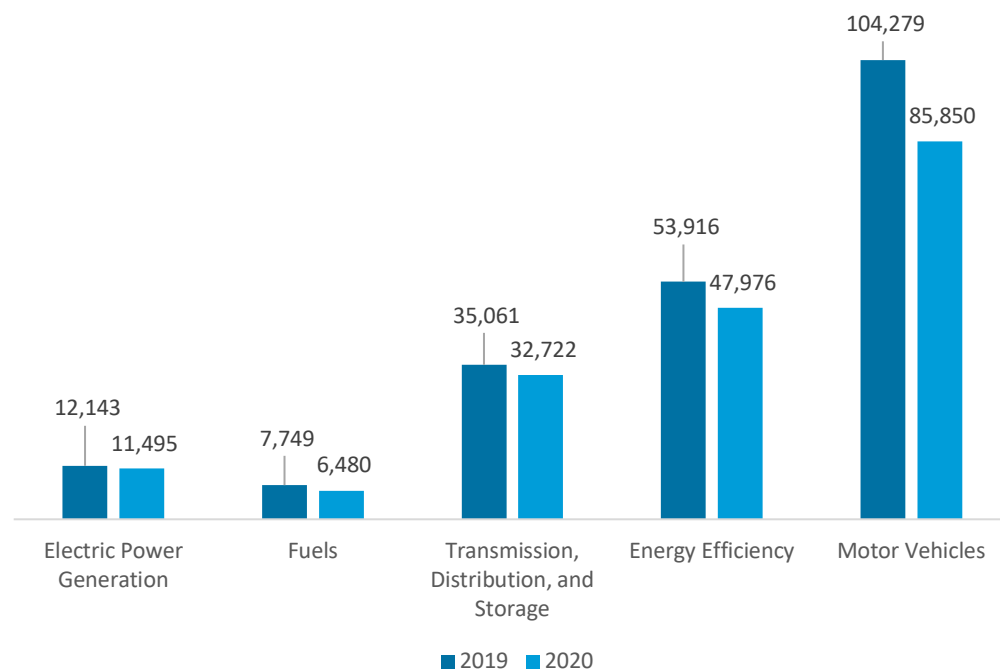
Tennessee

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Tennessee has a low concentration of energy employment, with 50,697 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.6 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 11,495 are in Electric Power Generation, 6,480 are in Fuels, and 32,722 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Tennessee is 2.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Tennessee has an additional 47,976 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 85,850 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Tennessee is \$22.61, which is 18 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure TN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



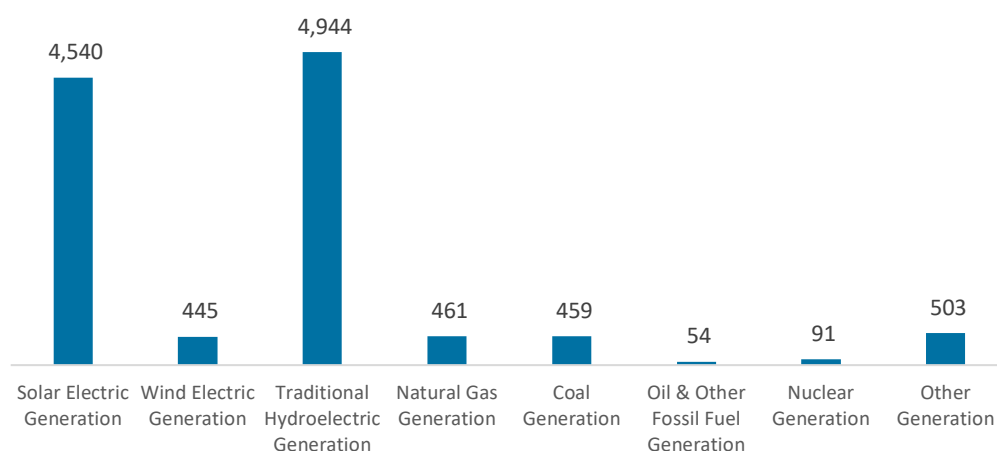
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 7.7 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 4,256 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 5,940 jobs (-11.0 percent) and motor vehicles lost 18,429 jobs (-17.7 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

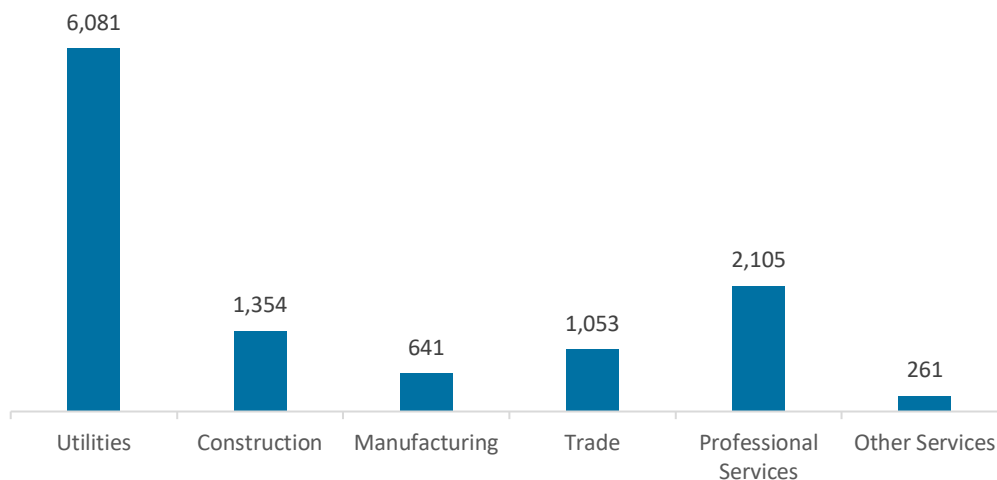
Electric Power Generation employs 11,495 workers in Tennessee, 1.4 percent of the national total and losing 648 jobs over the past year (-5.3 percent). Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,944 jobs (down 6.1 percent, followed by solar at 4,540 jobs (down 7.9 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 52.9 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 18.3 percent.

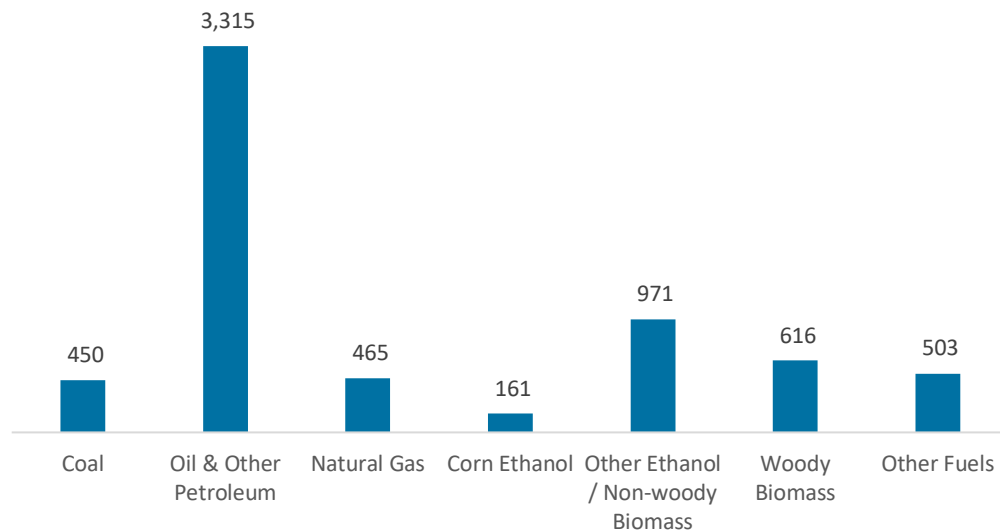
Figure TN-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

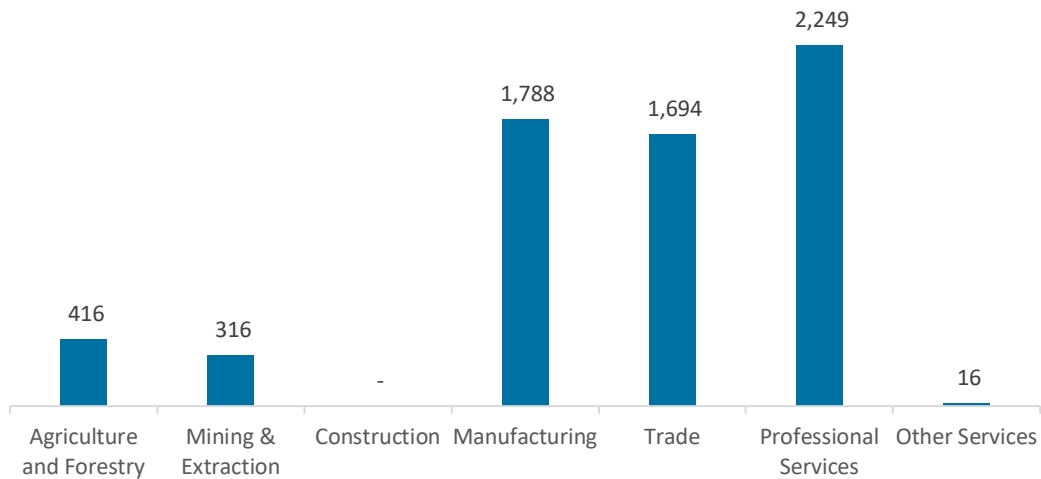
Fuels employs 6,480 workers in Tennessee, 0.7 percent of the national total, down 16.4 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure TN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 34.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Tennessee.

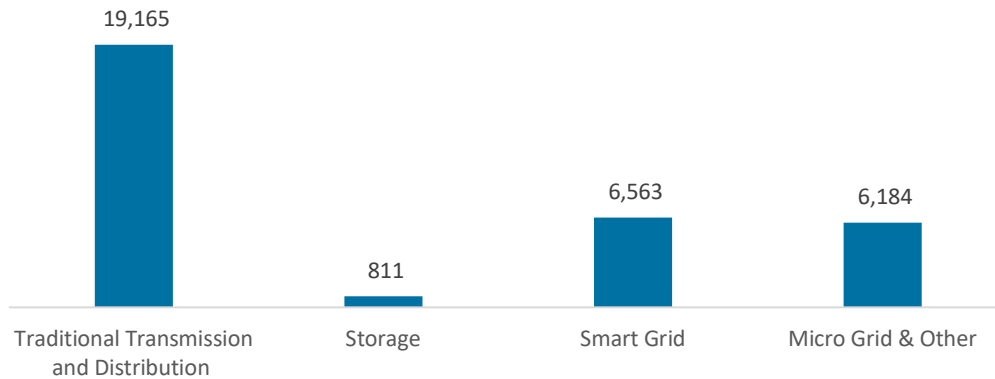
Figure TN-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

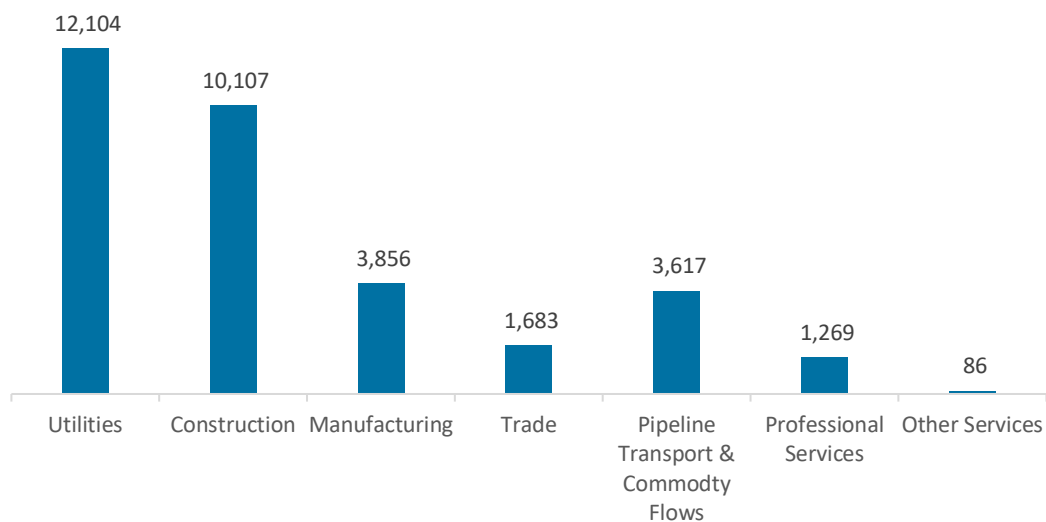
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 32,722 workers in Tennessee, 2.5 percent of the national total, down 6.7 percent or 2,339 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Tennessee, with 37.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

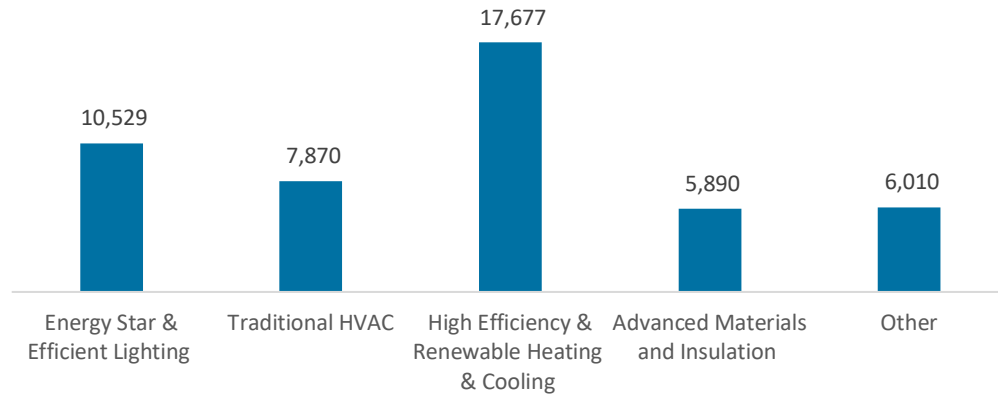
Figure TN-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

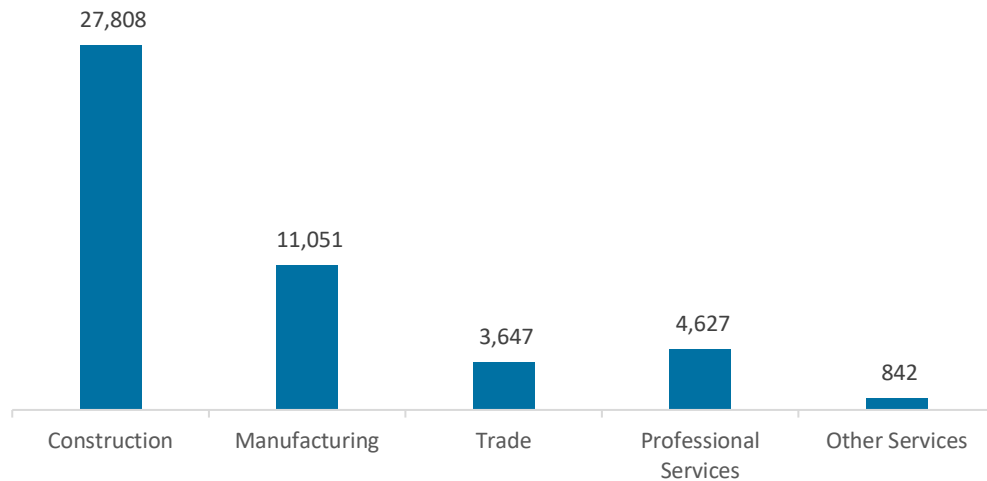
The 47,976 Energy Efficiency jobs in Tennessee represent 2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 5,940 jobs (-11.0 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

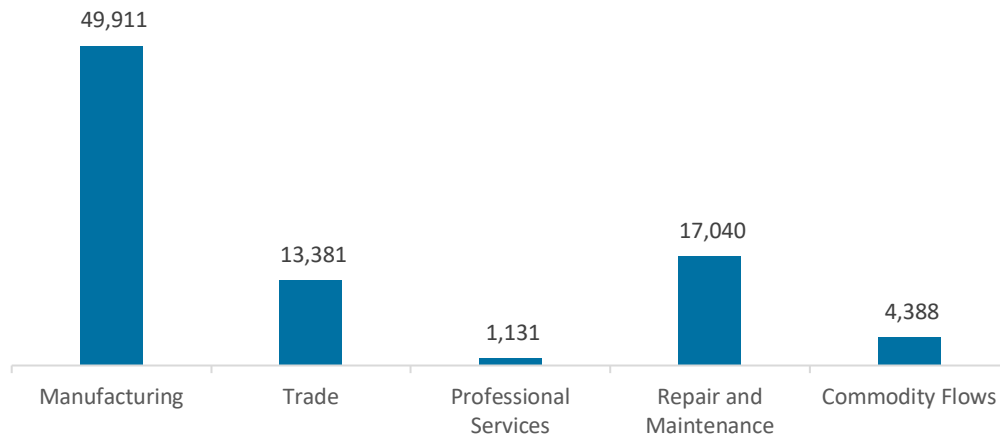
Figure TN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 85,850 jobs in Tennessee, down 18,429 jobs over the past year (-17.7 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure TN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Tennessee are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.8 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 2,314 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.8 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,443 jobs (1.7 percent) 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	13.0	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.9	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.8	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	1.7	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Tennessee reported 88.7 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	39.4	49.3	1.8	9.5	88.7

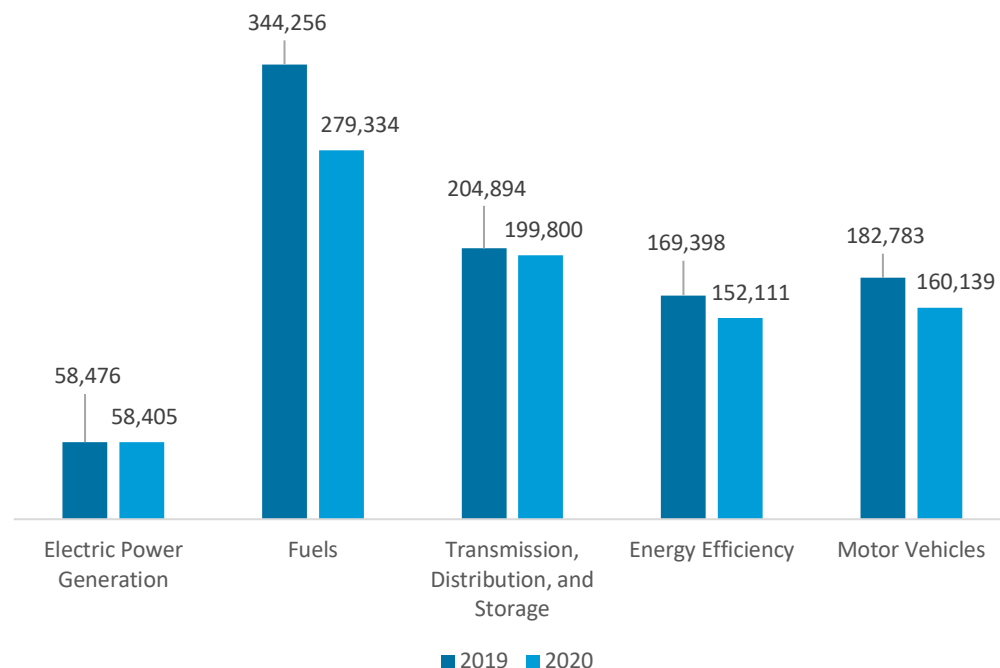
Texas

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Texas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 537,539 Energy workers statewide (representing 17.4 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 58,405 are in Electric Power Generation, 279,334 are in Fuels, and 199,800 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Texas is 5.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Texas has an additional 152,111 jobs in Energy Efficiency (7.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 160,139 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Texas is \$25.15, which is 31 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure TX-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



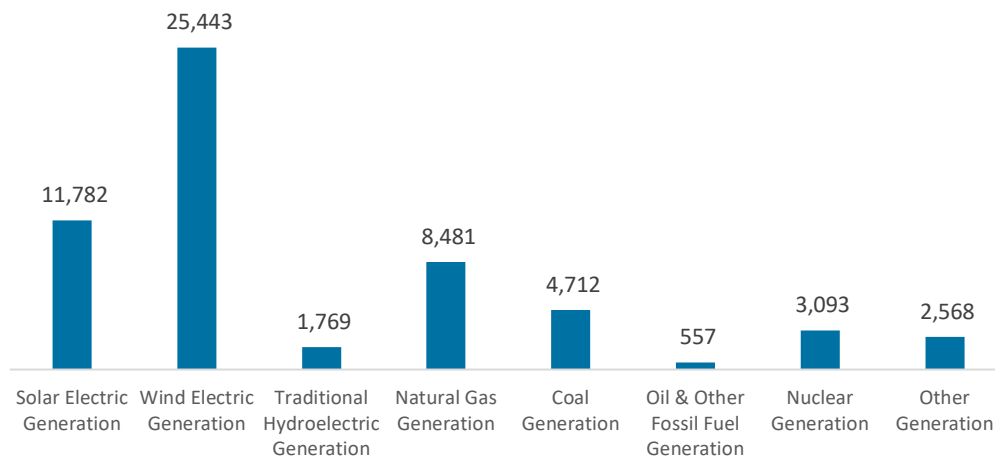
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 11.5 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 70,087 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 17,287 jobs (-10.2 percent) and motor vehicles lost 22,643 jobs (-12.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

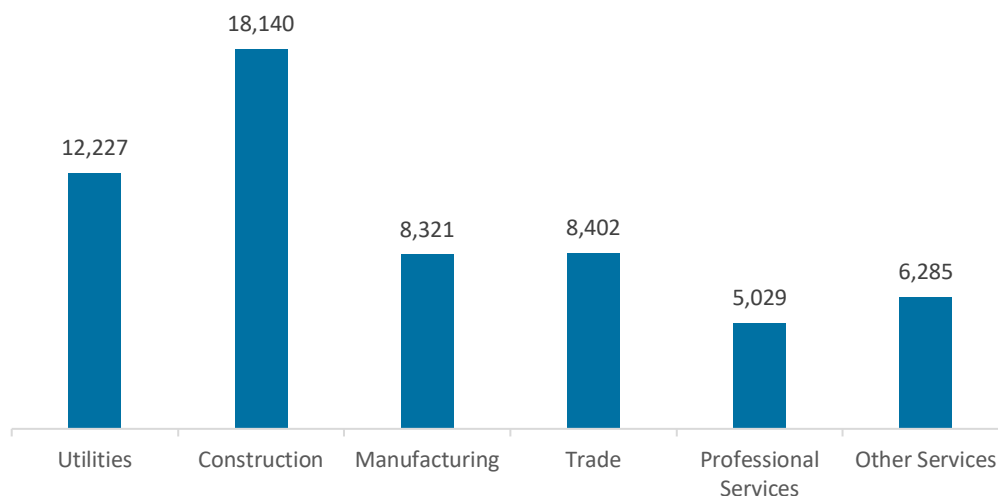
Electric Power Generation employs 58,405 workers in Texas, 7.0 percent of the national total and losing 72 jobs over the past year (-0.1 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 25,443 jobs (down 0.3 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 13,749 jobs (up 0.6 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 31.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 20.9 percent.

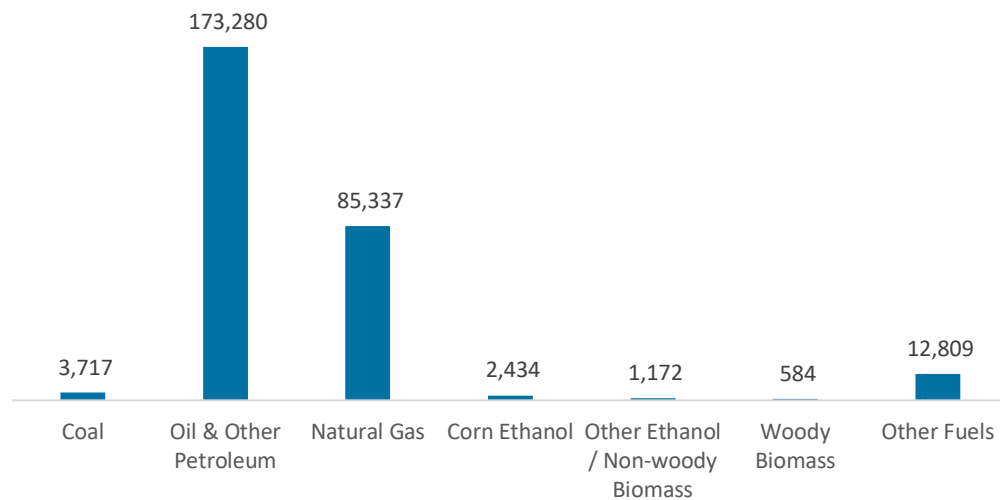
Figure TX-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

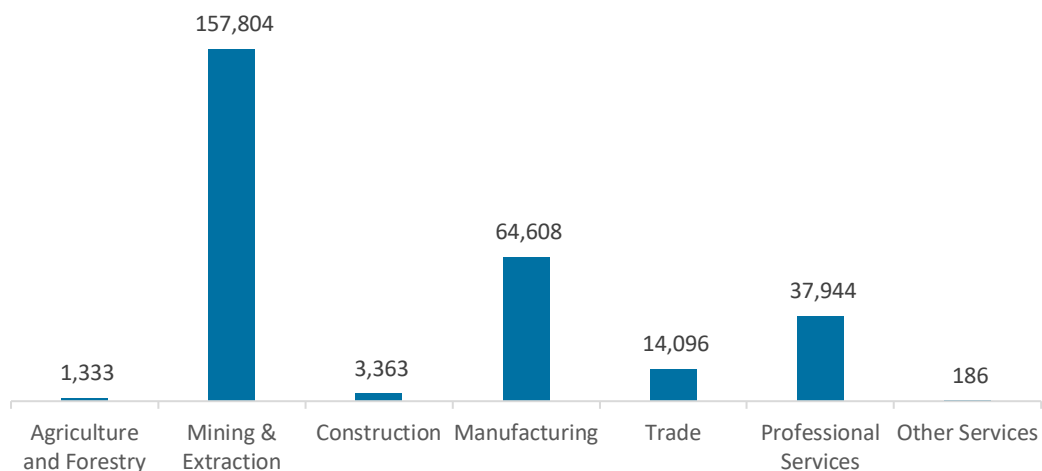
Fuels employs 279,334 workers in Texas, 29.8 percent of the national total, down 18.9 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure TX-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 56.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Texas.

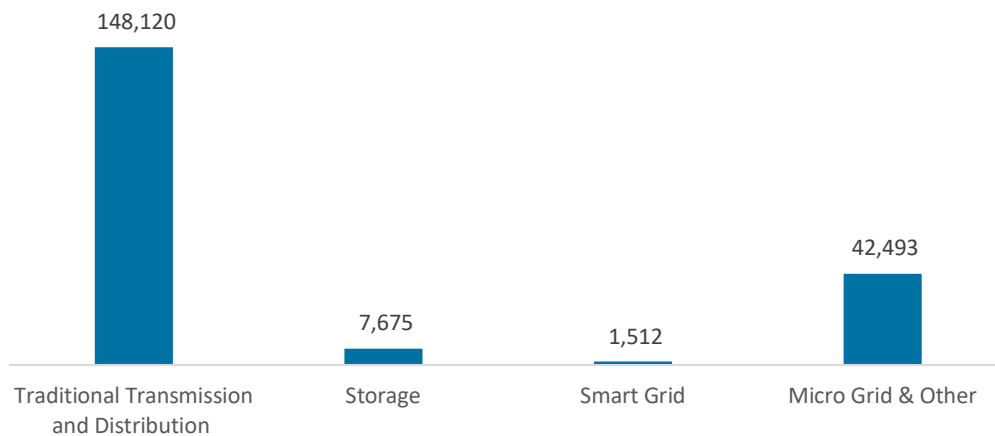
Figure TX-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

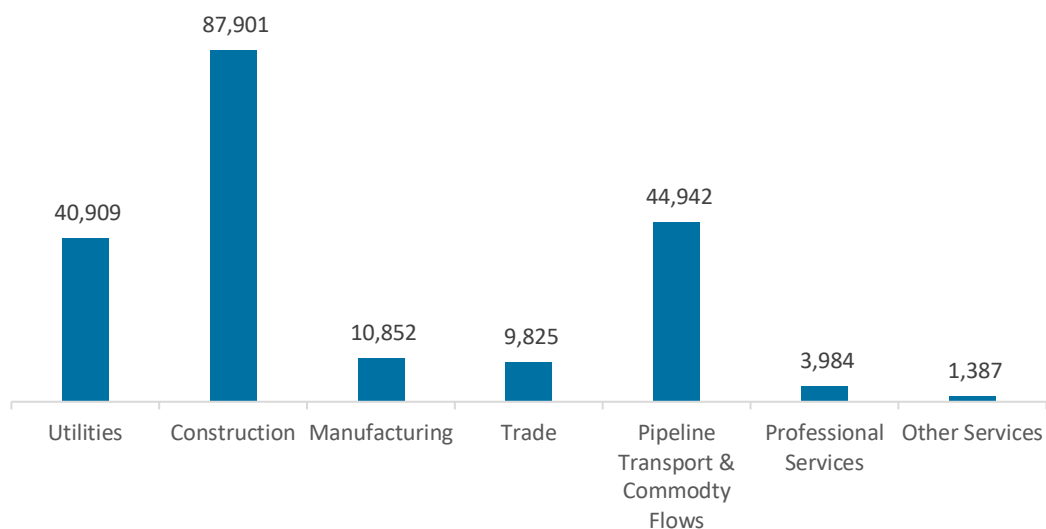
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 199,800 workers in Texas, 15.1 percent of the national total, down 2.5 percent or 5,094 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Texas, with 44.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

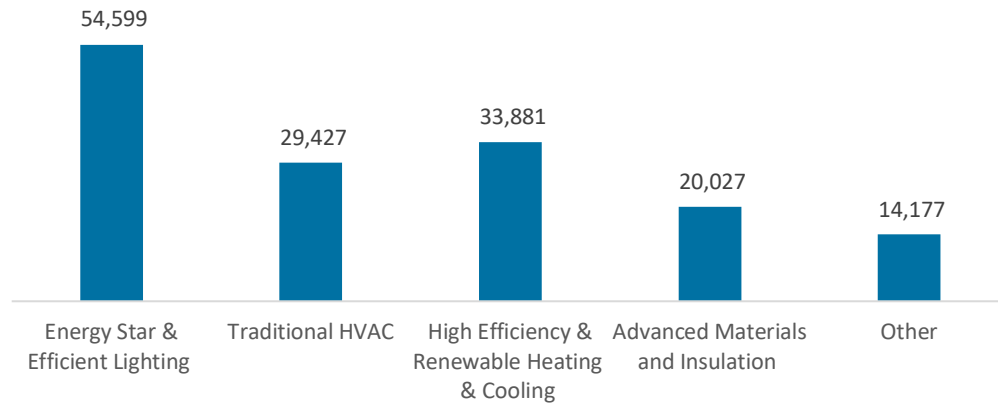
Figure TX-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

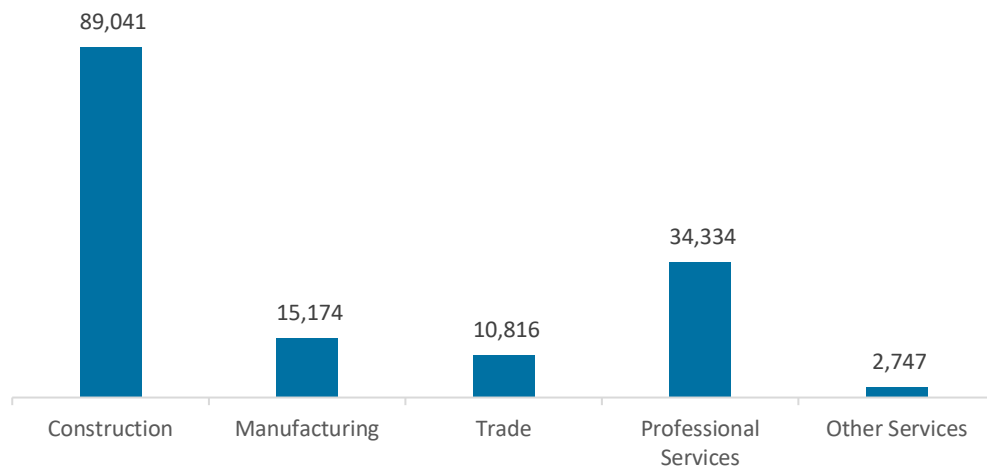
The 152,111 Energy Efficiency jobs in Texas represent 7.2 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 17,287 jobs (-10.2 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

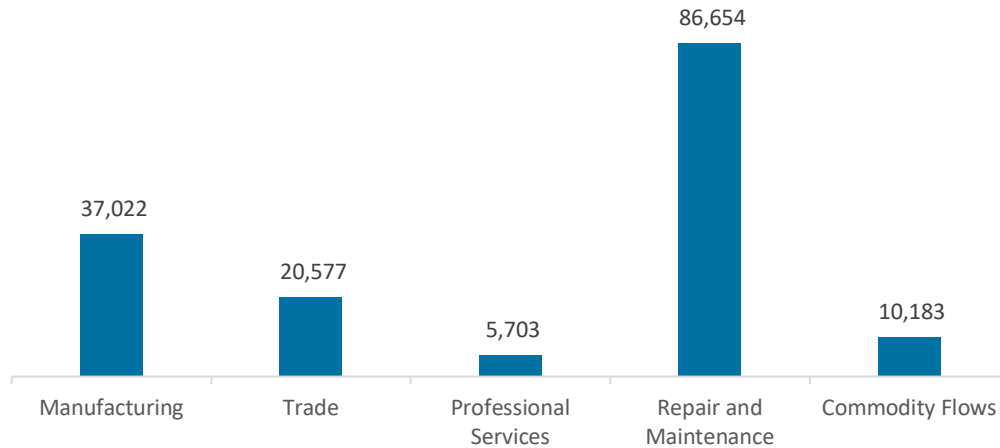
Figure TX-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 160,139 jobs in Texas, down 22,643 jobs over the past year (-12.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure TX-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Texas are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (5.8 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to lose 5,116 jobs in Energy Efficiency (-3.2 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,057 jobs (0.7 percent) 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	8.1	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.4	4.2
Energy Efficiency	(3.2)	10.1
Fuels	5.6	5.5
Motor Vehicles	0.7	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Texas reported 80.3 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	45.2	35.1	3.3	16.4	80.3

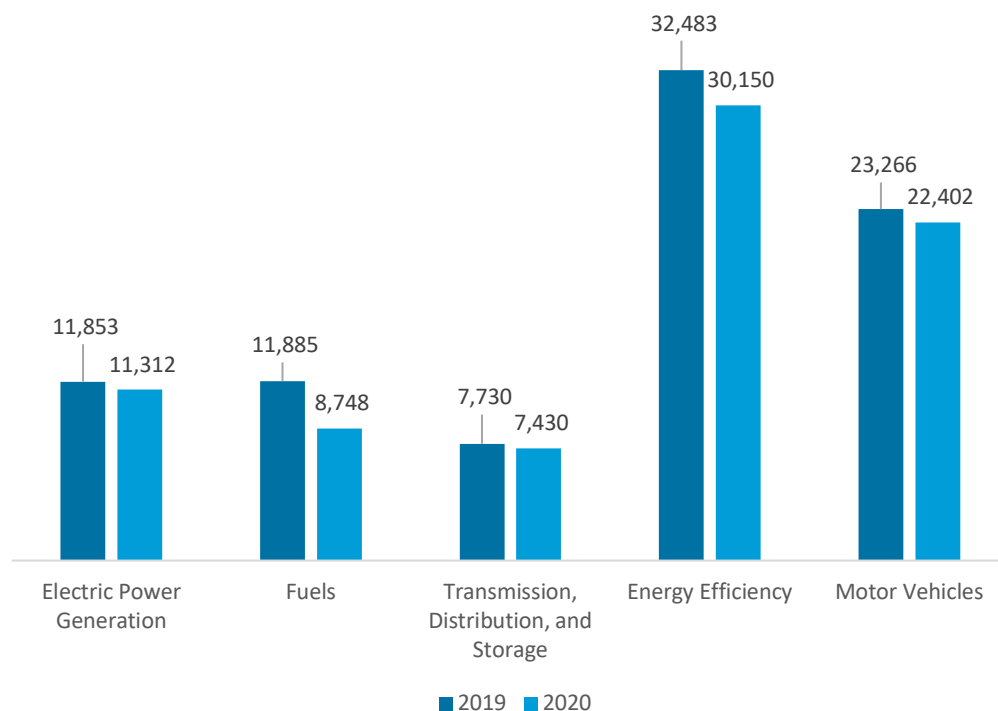
Utah

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Utah has a low concentration of energy employment, with 27,491 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.9 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 11,312 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,748 are in Fuels, and 7,430 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Utah is 2.1 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Utah has an additional 30,150 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 22,402 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Utah is \$23.13, which is 21 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure UT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



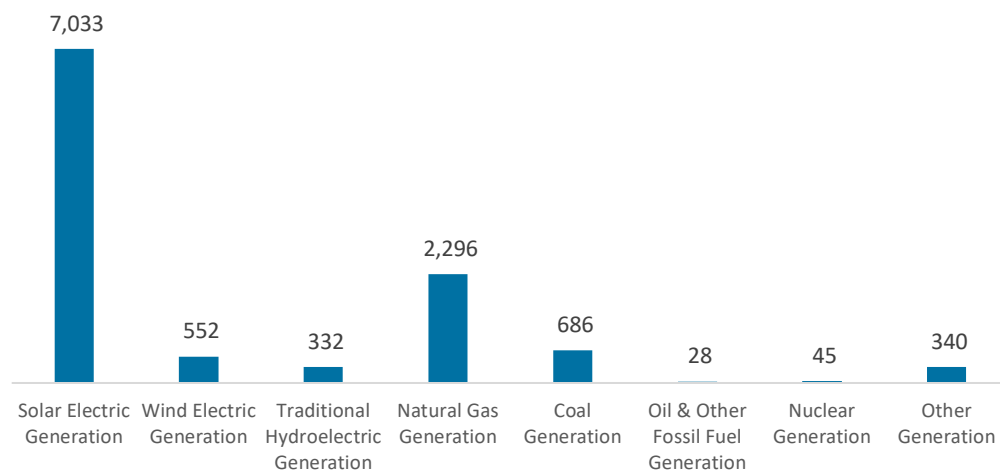
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 12.6 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 3,977 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 2,333 jobs (-7.2 percent) and motor vehicles lost 865 jobs (-3.7 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

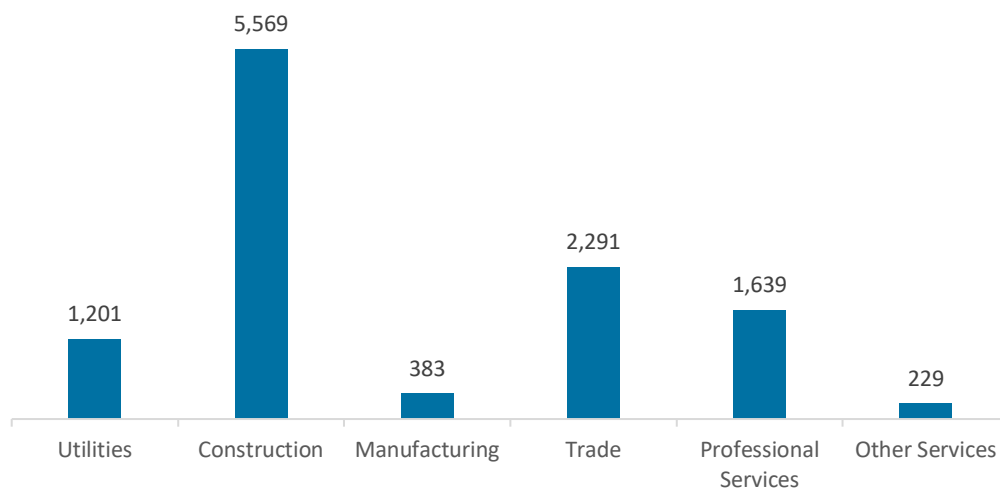
Electric Power Generation employs 11,312 workers in Utah, 1.4 percent of the national total and losing 541 jobs over the past year (-4.6 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 7,033 jobs (down 4.6 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,010 jobs (down 8.9 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 49.2 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 20.3 percent.

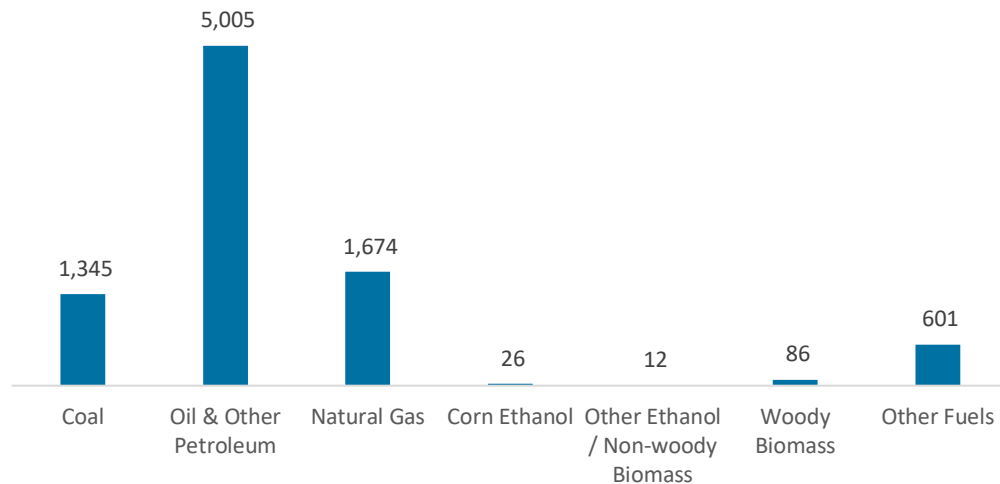
Figure UT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

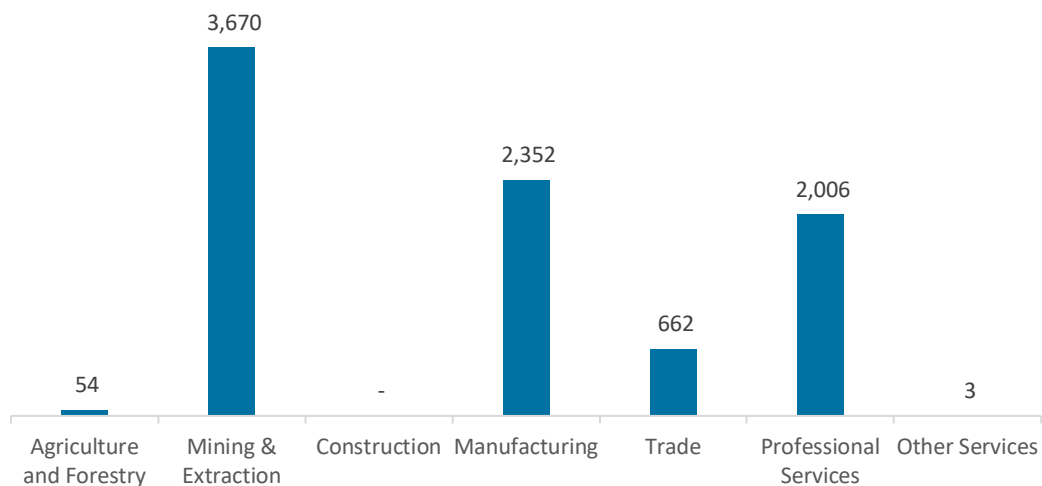
Fuels employs 8,748 workers in Utah, 0.9 percent of the national total, down 26.4 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure UT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 42.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Utah.

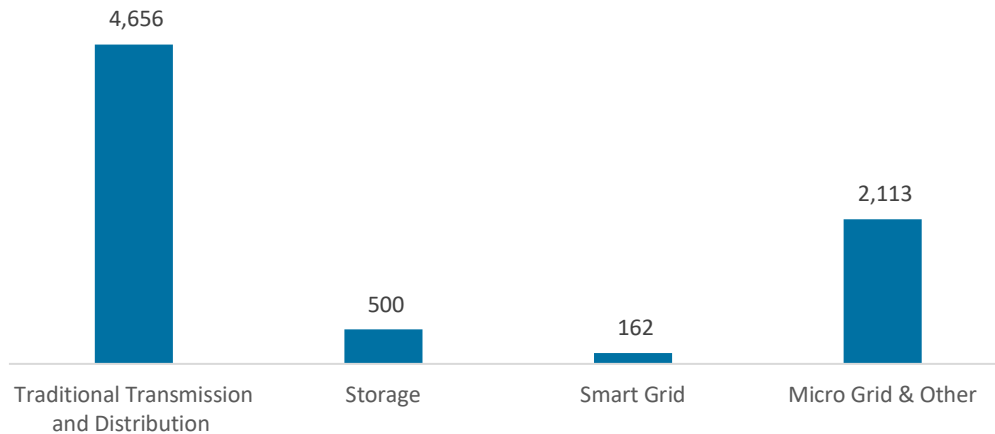
Figure UT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

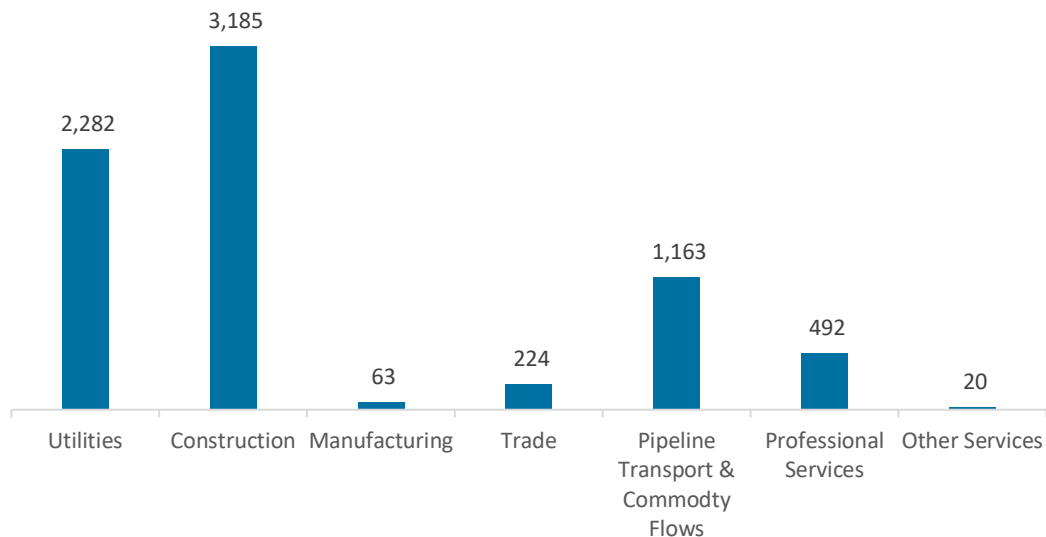
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 7,430 workers in Utah, 0.6 percent of the national total, down 3.9 percent or 300 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Utah, with 42.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

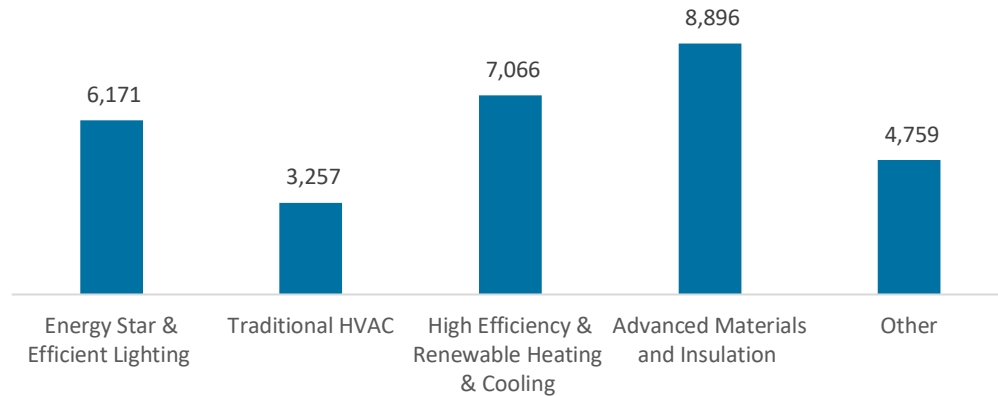
Figure UT-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

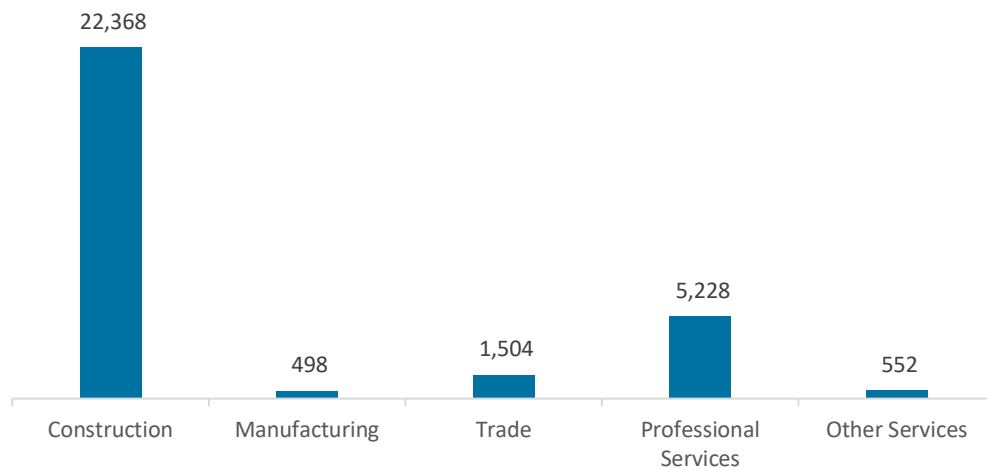
The 30,150 Energy Efficiency jobs in Utah represent 1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 2,333 jobs (-7.2 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

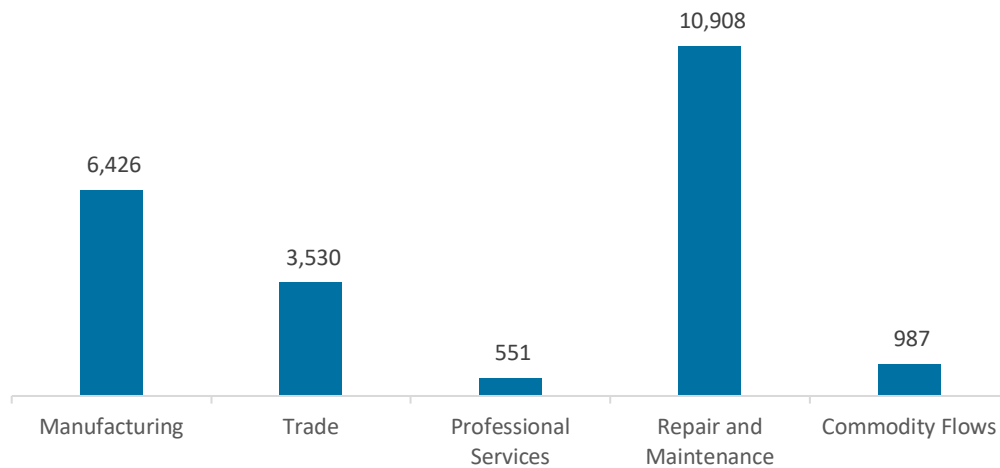
Figure UT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 22,402 jobs in Utah, down 865 jobs over the past year (-3.7 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure UT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Utah are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.8 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,311 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.3 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,540 jobs (6.9 percent) 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	5.7	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.2	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.3	10.1
Fuels	8.6	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.9	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Utah reported 83.2 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	35.5	47.7	1.5	15.3	83.2

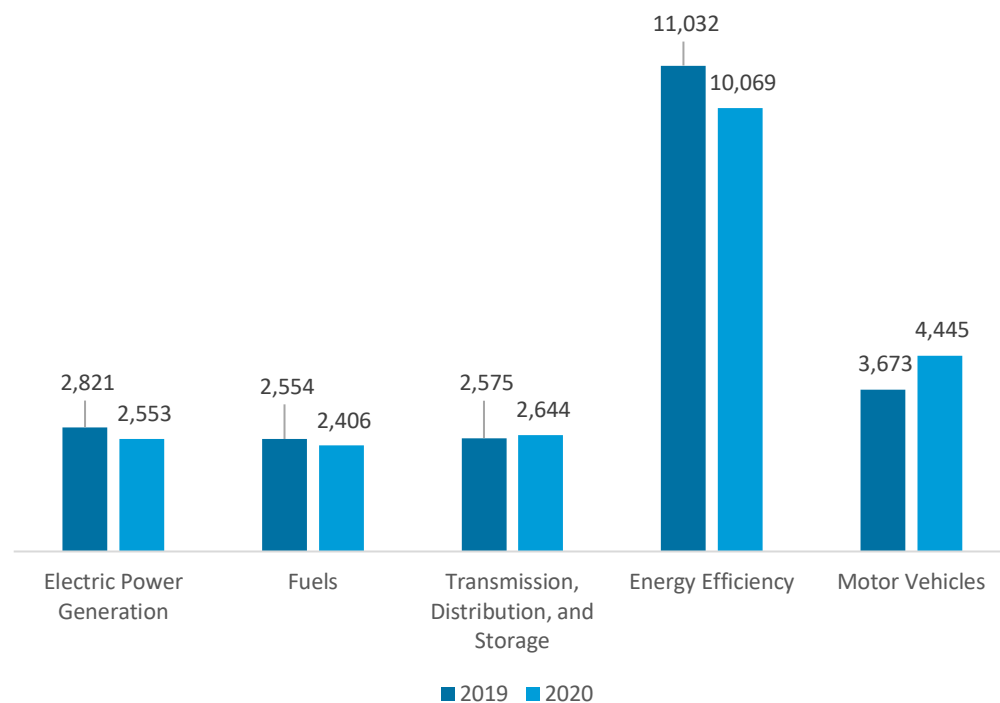
Vermont

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Vermont has a high concentration of energy employment, with 7,603 Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 2,553 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,406 are in Fuels, and 2,644 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Vermont is 3.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Vermont has an additional 10,069 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 4,445 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.2 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Vermont is \$23.81, which is 24 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure VT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



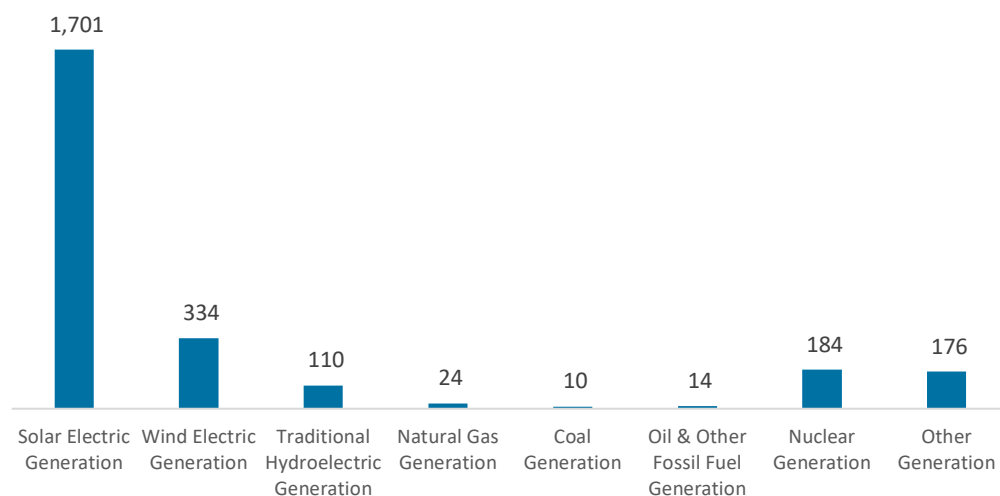
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 4.4 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 346 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 963 jobs (-8.7 percent) and motor vehicles added 772 jobs (21.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

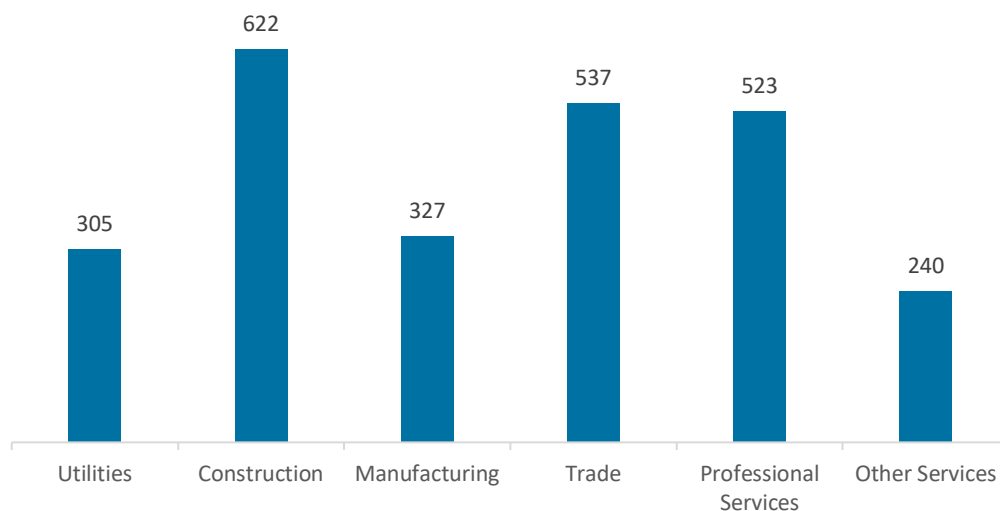
Electric Power Generation employs 2,553 workers in Vermont, 0.3 percent of the national total and losing 268 jobs over the past year (-9.5 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,701 jobs (down 13.7 percent, followed by wind at 334 jobs (down 7.2 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 24.4 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 21.0 percent.

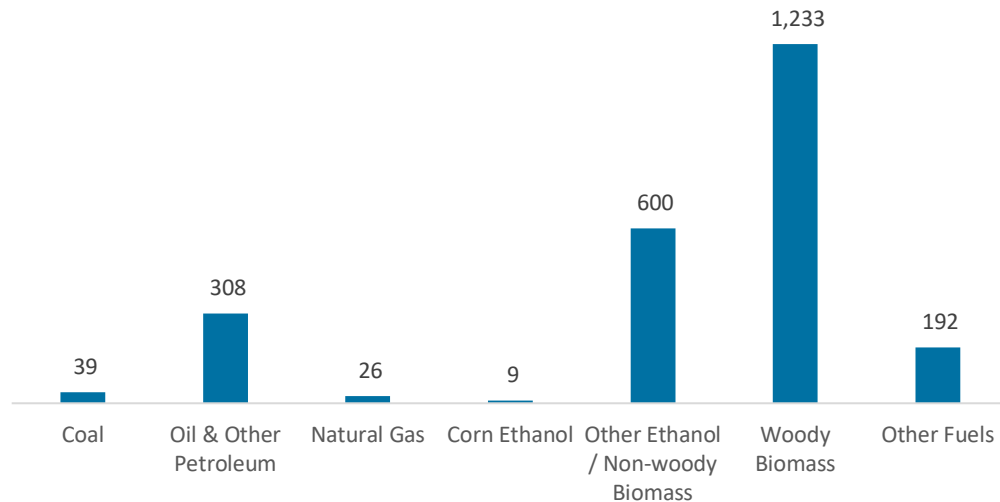
Figure VT-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

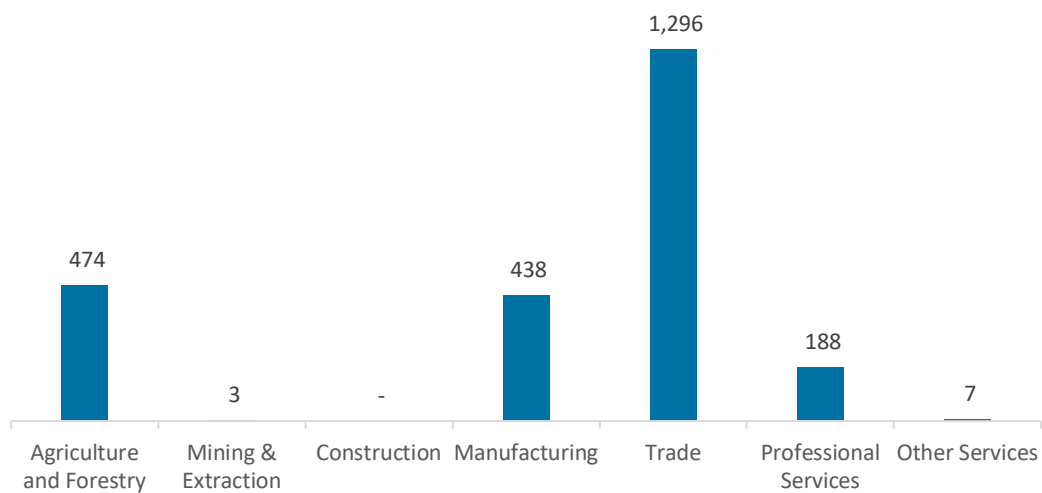
Fuels employs 2,406 workers in Vermont, 0.3 percent of the national total, down 5.8 percent over the past year. Woody biomass makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure VT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 53.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Vermont.

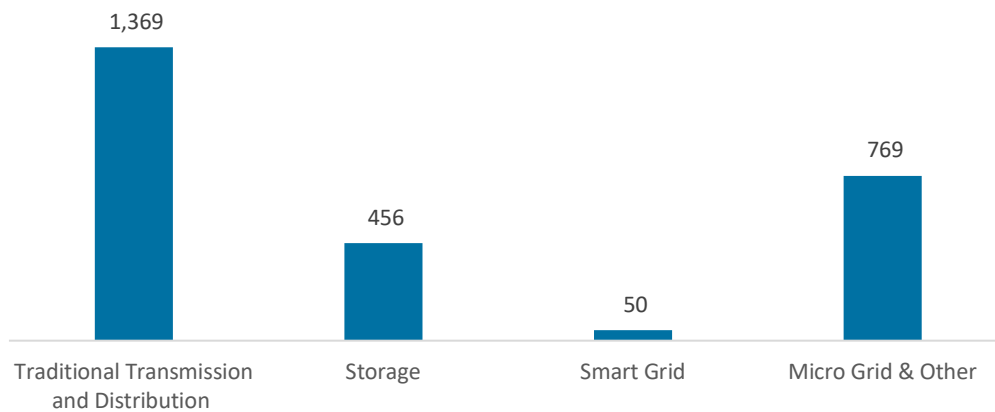
Figure VT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

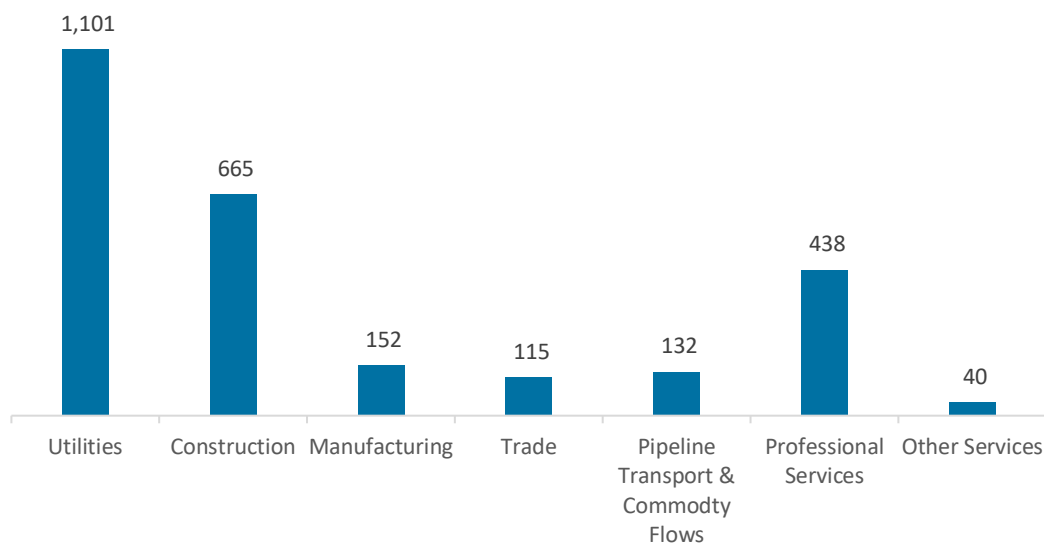
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,644 workers in Vermont, 0.2 percent of the national total, up 2.7 percent or 69 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Vermont, with 41.7 percent of such jobs statewide.

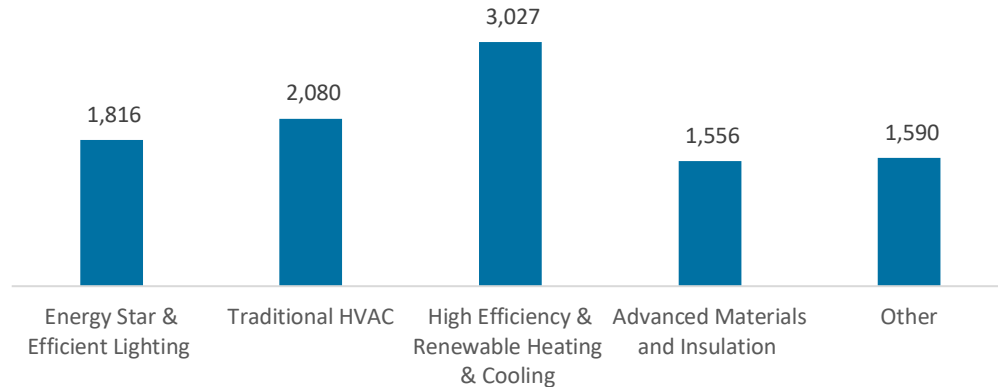
Figure VT-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

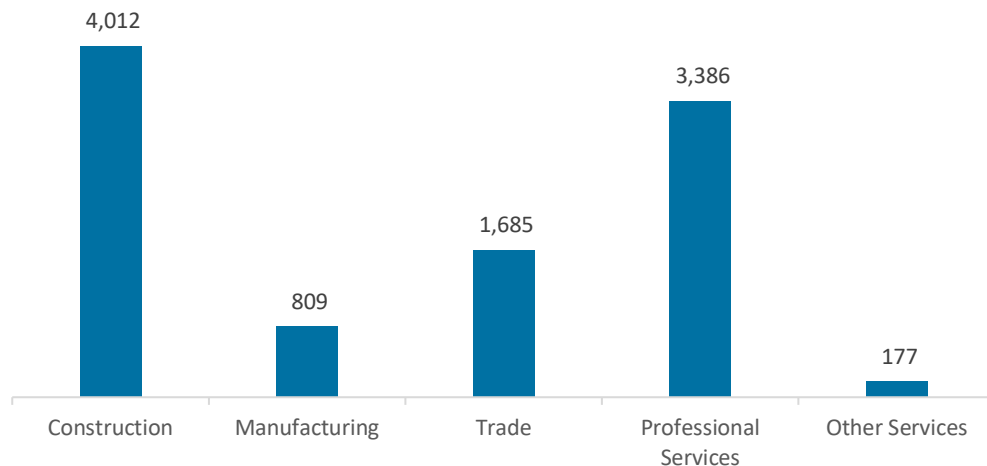
The 10,069 Energy Efficiency jobs in Vermont represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 963 jobs (-8.7 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

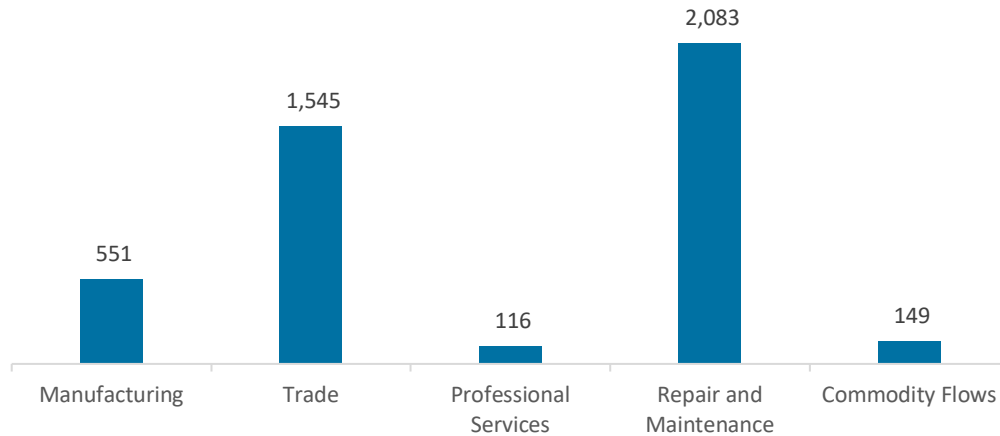
Figure VT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 4,445 jobs in Vermont, up 772 jobs over the past year (21.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure VT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Vermont are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.2 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 412 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.1 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 256 jobs (5.8 percent) 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	7.0	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.2	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.1	10.1
Fuels	5.1	5.5
Motor Vehicles	5.8	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Vermont reported 85.4 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	43.2	42.2	3.4	11.2	85.4

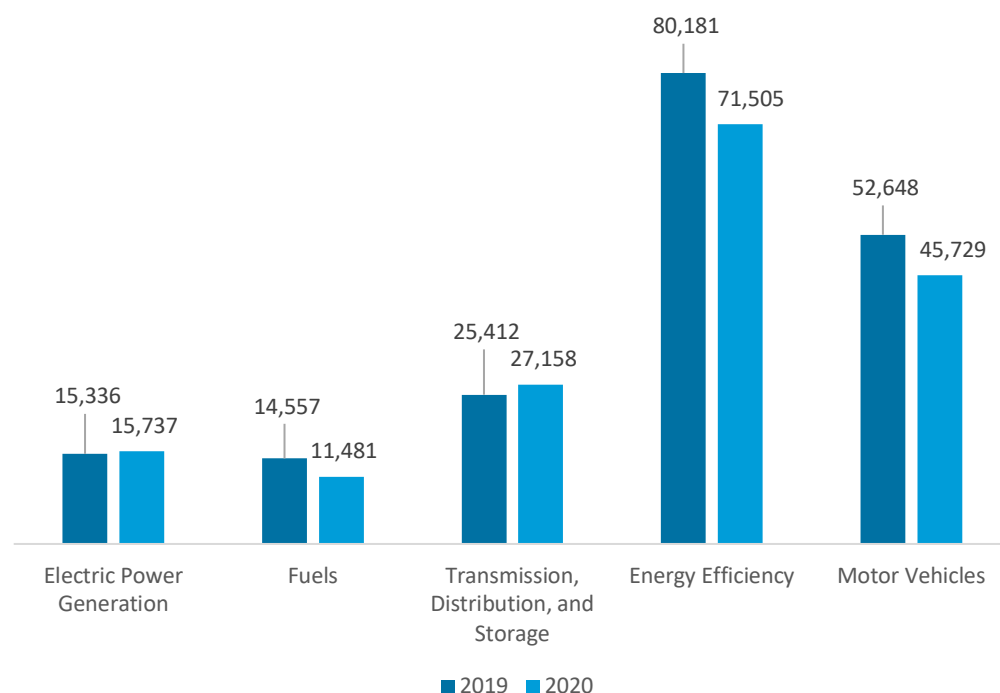
Virginia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Virginia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 54,376 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 15,737 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,481 are in Fuels, and 27,158 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Virginia is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Virginia has an additional 71,505 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 45,729 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Virginia is \$26.59, which is 39 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure VA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



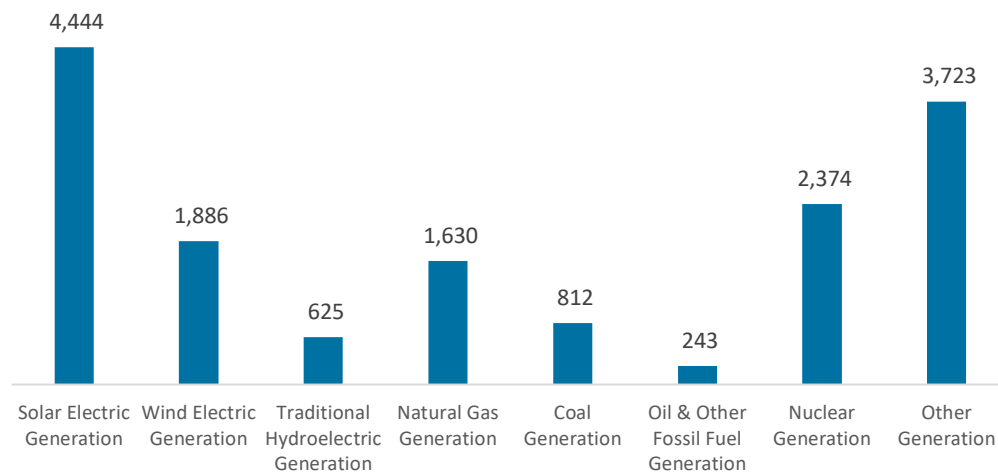
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 1.7 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 930 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 8,676 jobs (-10.8 percent) and motor vehicles lost 6,919 jobs (-13.1 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

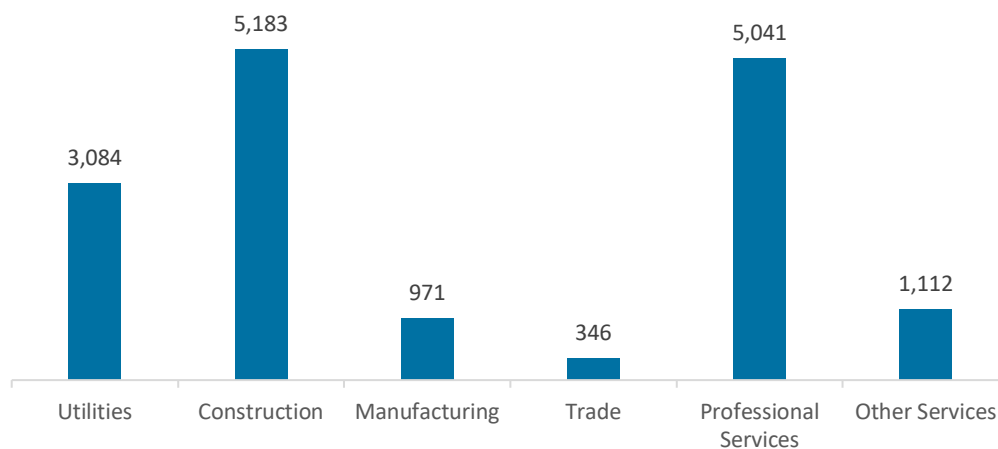
Electric Power Generation employs 15,737 workers in Virginia, 1.9 percent of the national total and adding 401 jobs over the past year (2.6 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,444 jobs (down 6.0 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,685 jobs (down 4.8 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 32.9 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 32.0 percent.

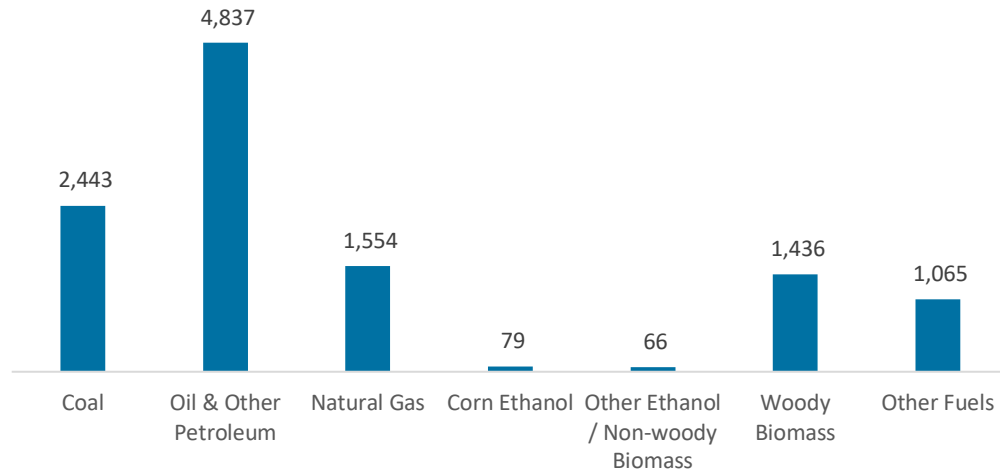
Figure VA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

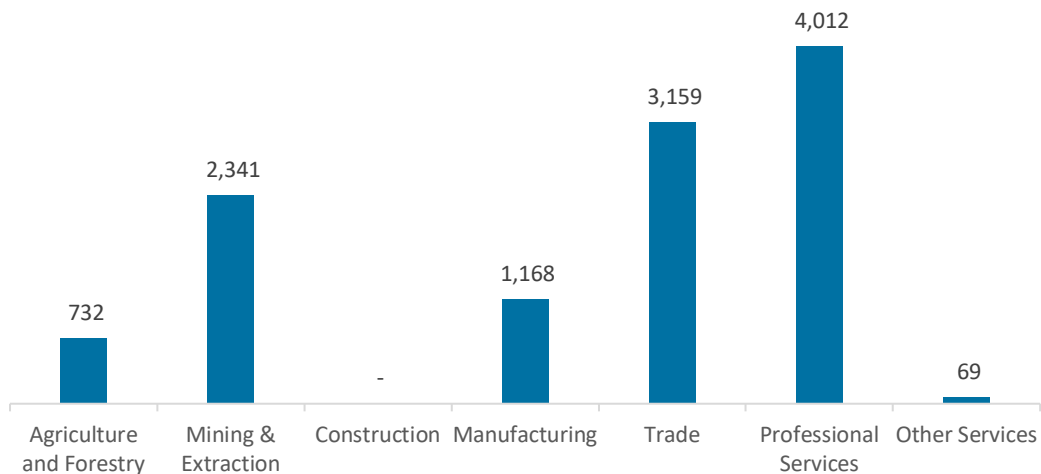
Fuels employs 11,481 workers in Virginia, 1.2 percent of the national total, down 21.1 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure VA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 34.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Virginia.

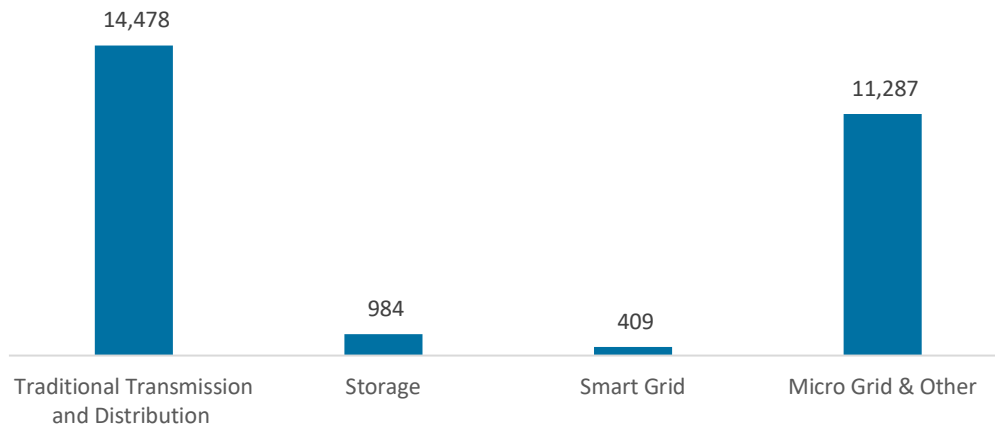
Figure VA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

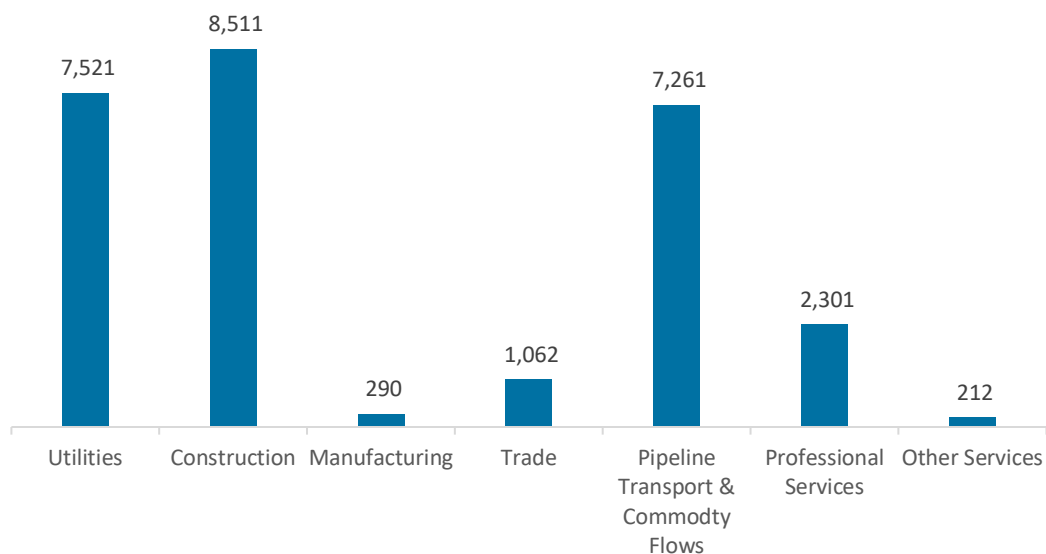
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 27,158 workers in Virginia, 2.1 percent of the national total, up 6.9 percent or 1,746 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Virginia, with 31.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

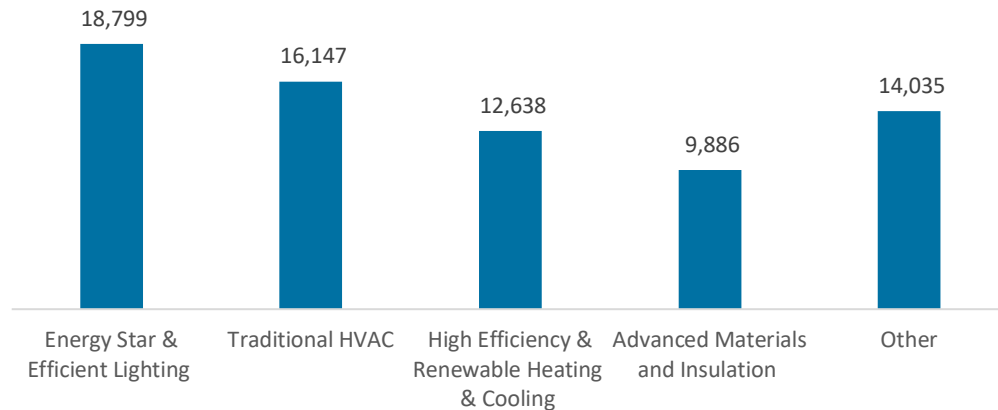
Figure VA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

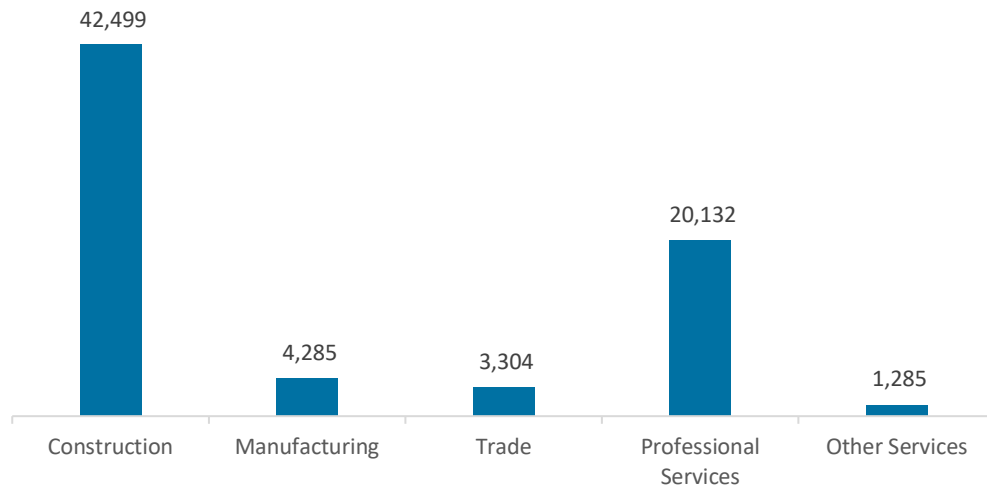
The 71,505 Energy Efficiency jobs in Virginia represent 3.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 8,676 jobs (-10.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

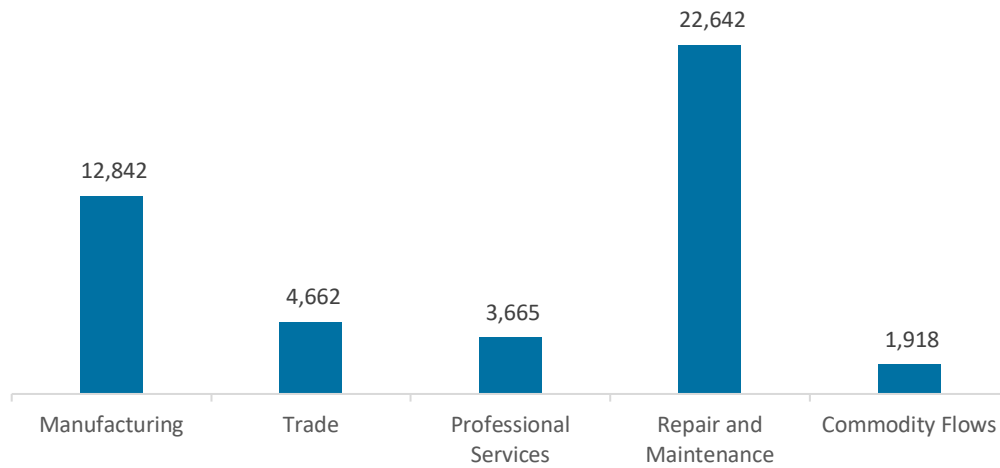
Figure VA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 45,729 jobs in Virginia, down 6,919 jobs over the past year (-13.1 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure VA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Virginia are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.9 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 2,963 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.1 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 958 jobs (2.1 percent) 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	10.2	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	7.8	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.1	10.1
Fuels	5.7	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.1	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Virginia reported 75.1 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	41.9	33.2	2.7	22.2	75.1

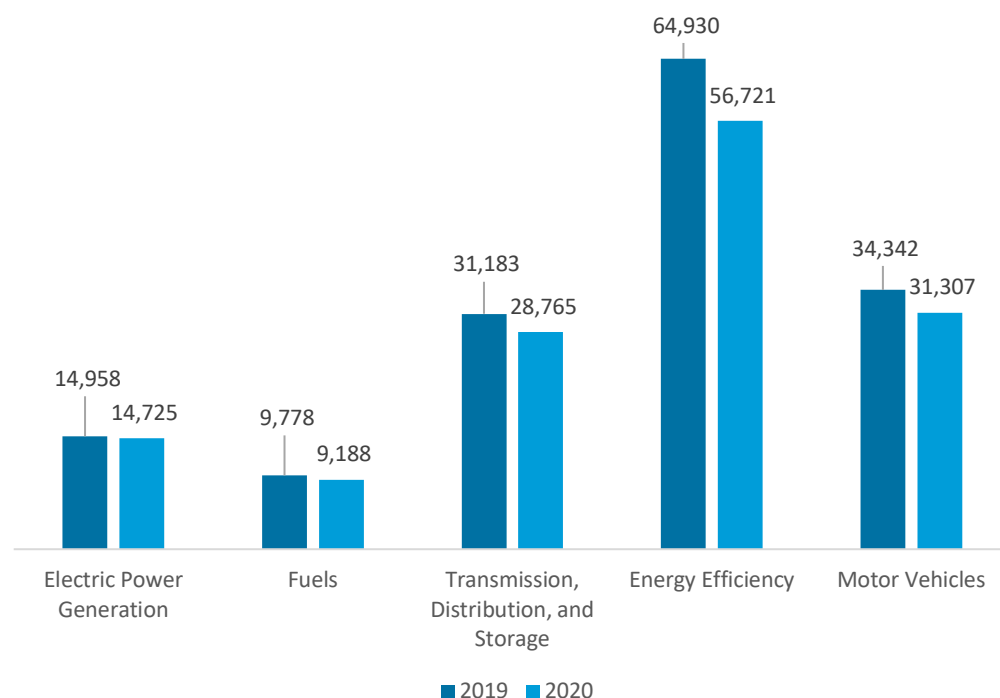
Washington

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Washington has a low concentration of energy employment, with 52,678 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.7 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 14,725 are in Electric Power Generation, 9,188 are in Fuels, and 28,765 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Washington is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Washington has an additional 56,721 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 31,307 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.3 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Washington is \$29.22, which is 53 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure WA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



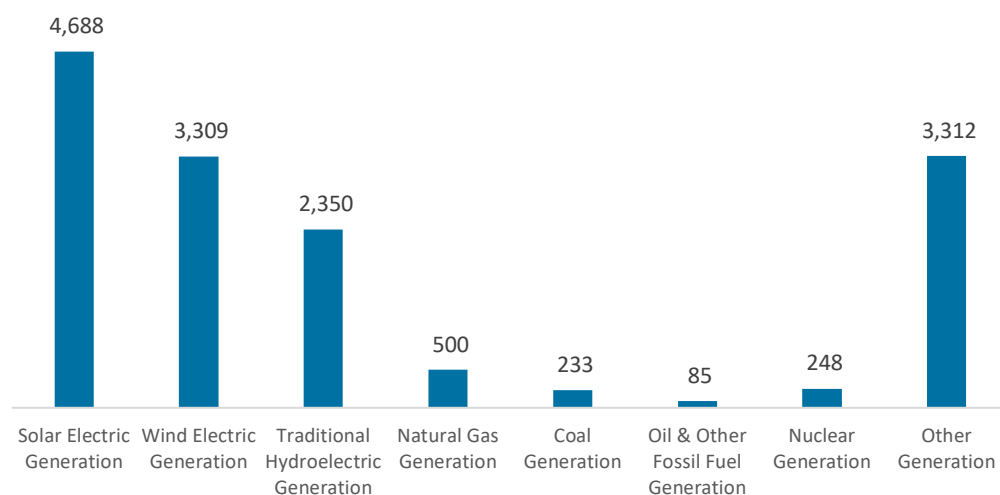
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 5.8 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 3,241 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 8,209 jobs (-12.6 percent) and motor vehicles lost 3,035 jobs (-8.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

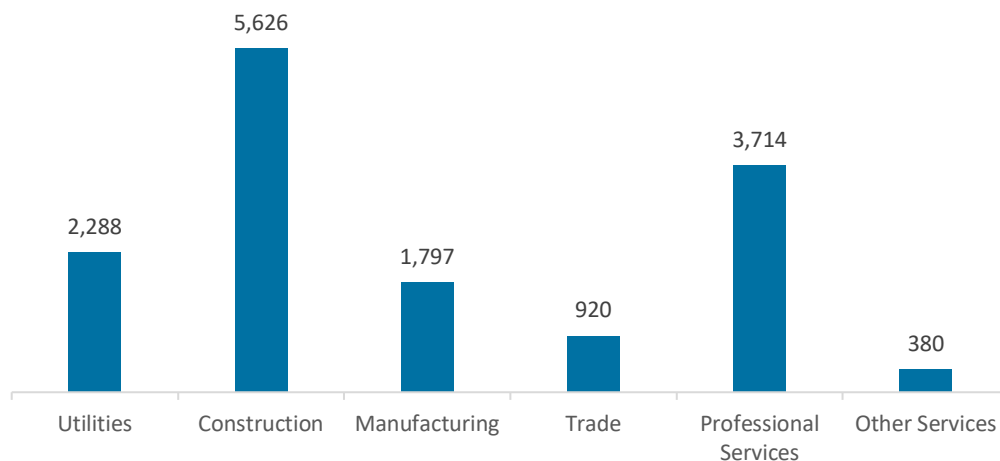
Electric Power Generation employs 14,725 workers in Washington, 1.8 percent of the national total and losing 233 jobs over the past year (-1.6 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,688 jobs (down 7.7 percent, followed by wind at 3,309 jobs (down 0.0 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 38.2 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 25.2 percent.

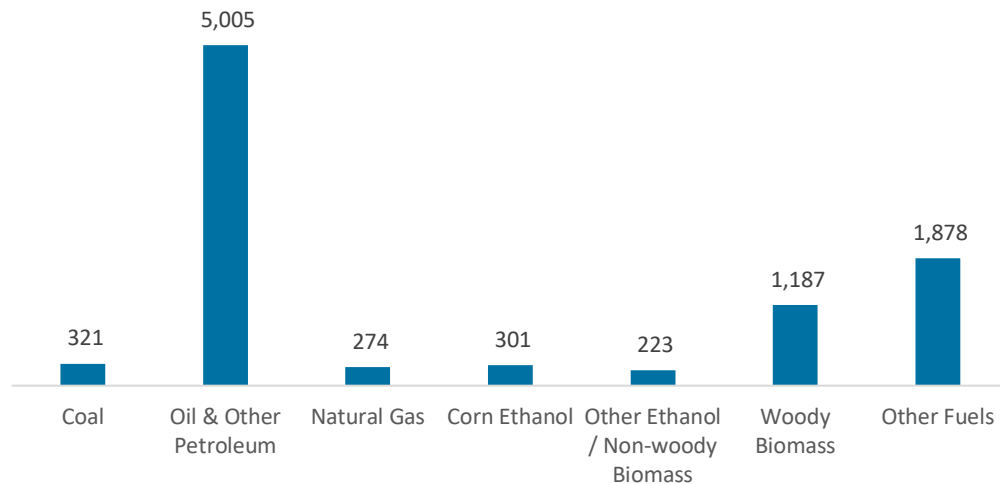
Figure WA-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

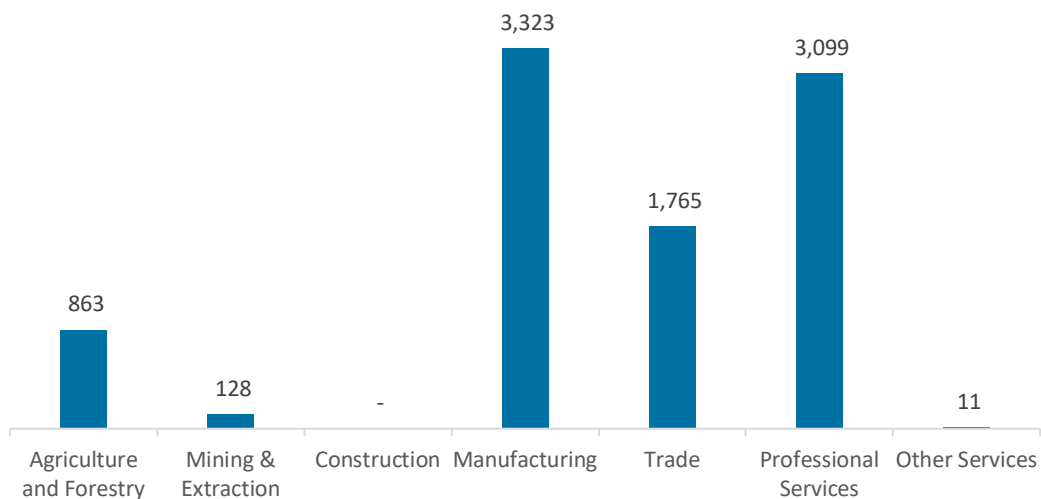
Fuels employs 9,188 workers in Washington, 1.0 percent of the national total, down 6.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure WA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 36.2 percent of Fuels jobs in Washington.

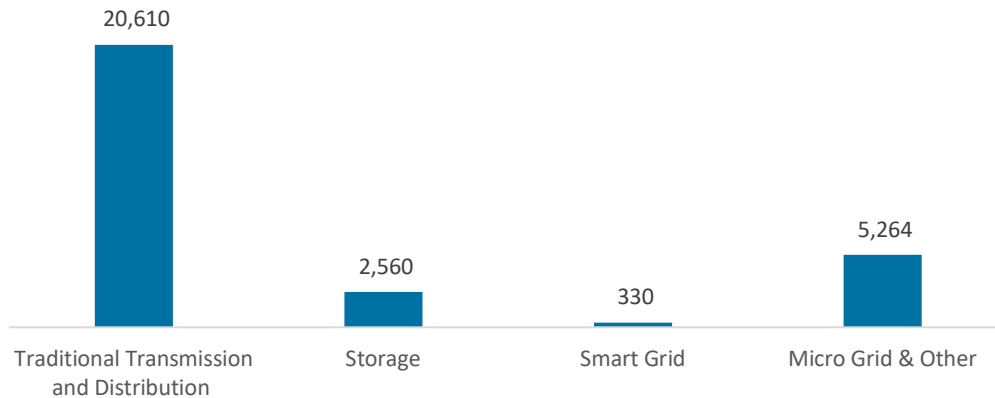
Figure WA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

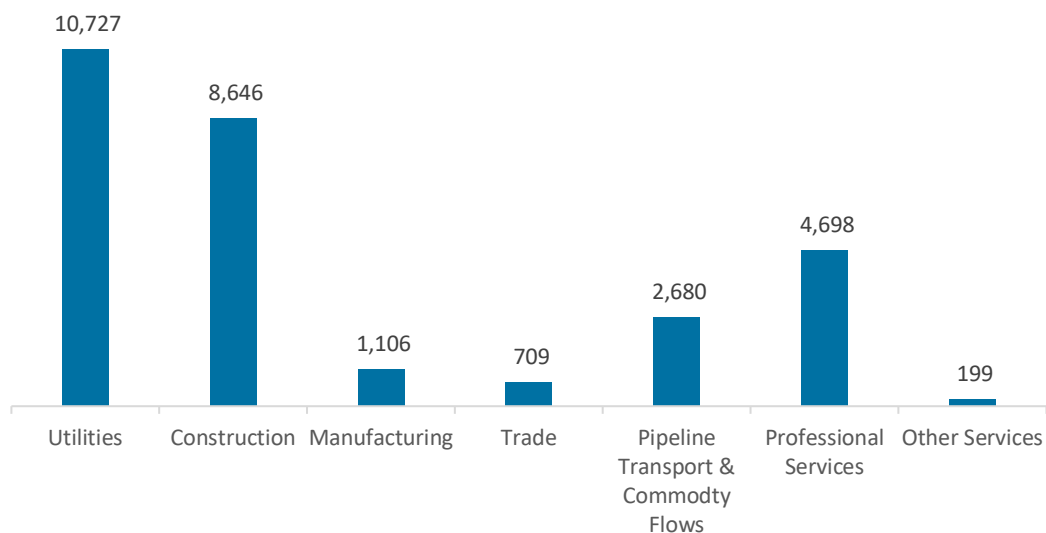
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 28,765 workers in Washington, 2.2 percent of the national total, down 7.8 percent or 2,418 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Washington, with 37.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

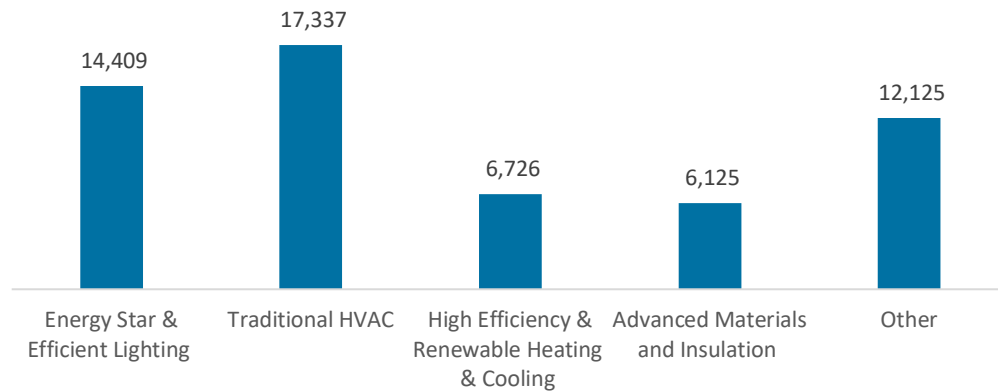
Figure WA-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

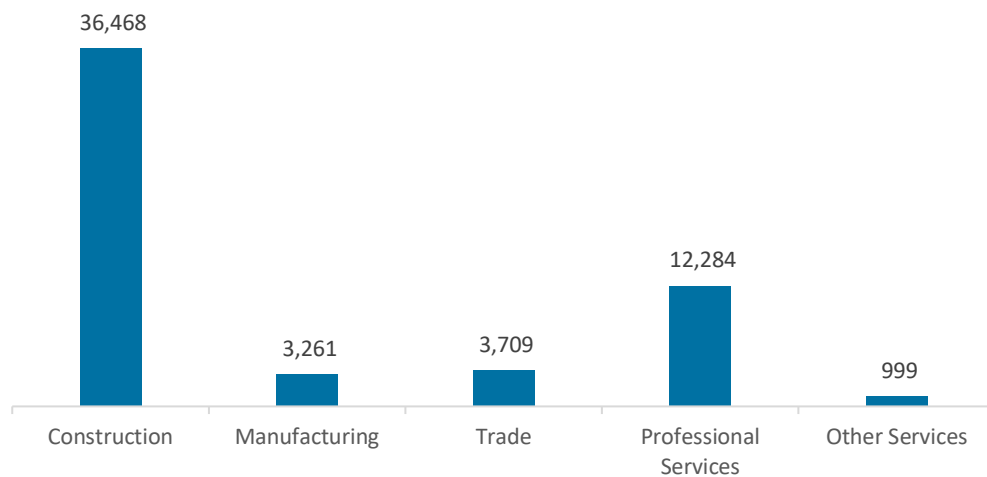
The 56,721 Energy Efficiency jobs in Washington represent 2.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 8,209 jobs (-12.6 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

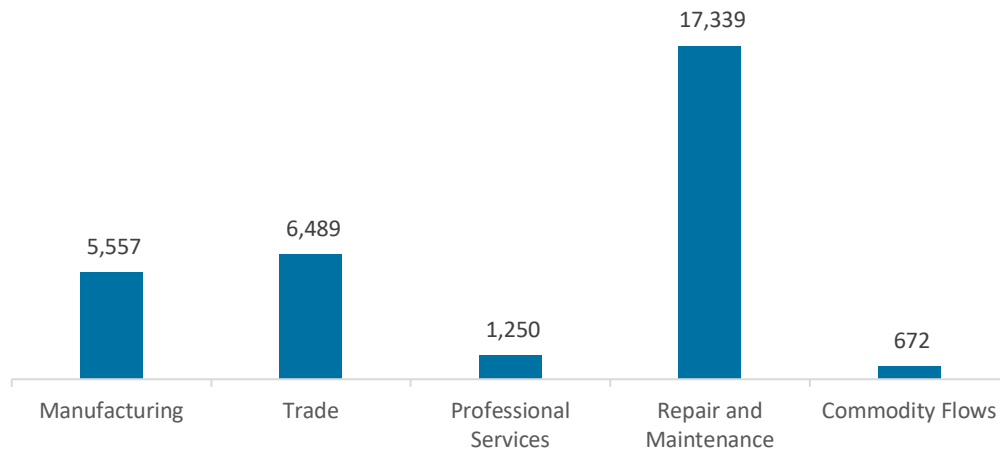
Figure WA-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 31,307 jobs in Washington, down 3,035 jobs over the past year (-8.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure WA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Washington are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.3 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 2,299 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.1 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 885 jobs (2.8 percent) 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	8.7	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.9	4.2
Energy Efficiency	4.1	10.1
Fuels	7.2	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.8	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Washington reported 84.2 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	43.7	40.5	4.2	11.6	84.2

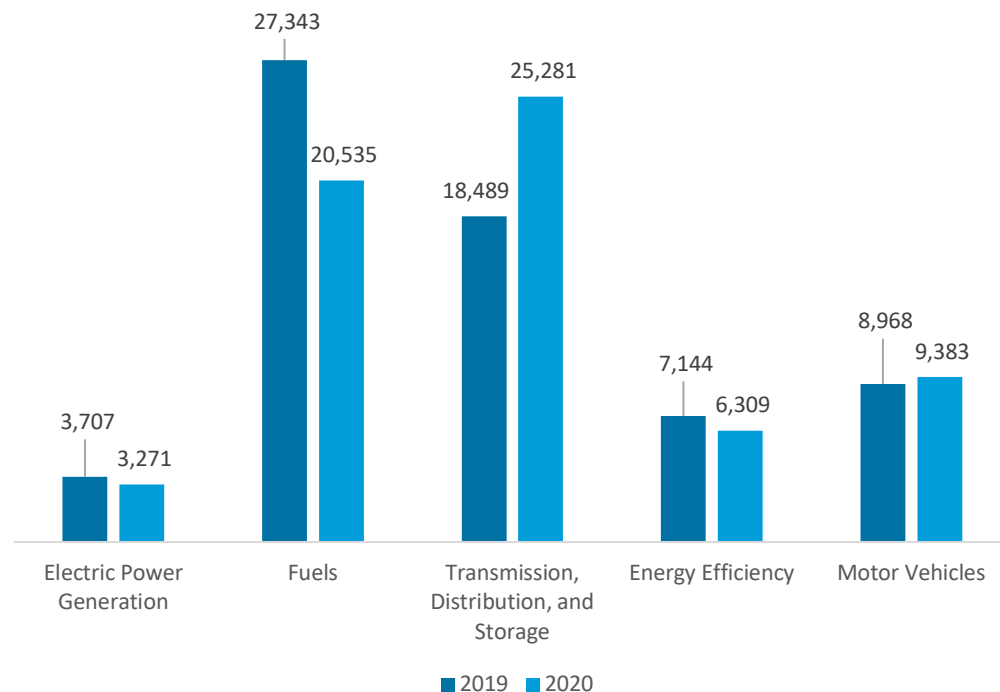
West Virginia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

West Virginia has a high concentration of energy employment, with 49,088 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.6 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 3,271 are in Electric Power Generation, 20,535 are in Fuels, and 25,281 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in West Virginia is 9.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). West Virginia has an additional 6,309 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 9,383 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in West Virginia is \$22.72, which is 19 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure WV-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



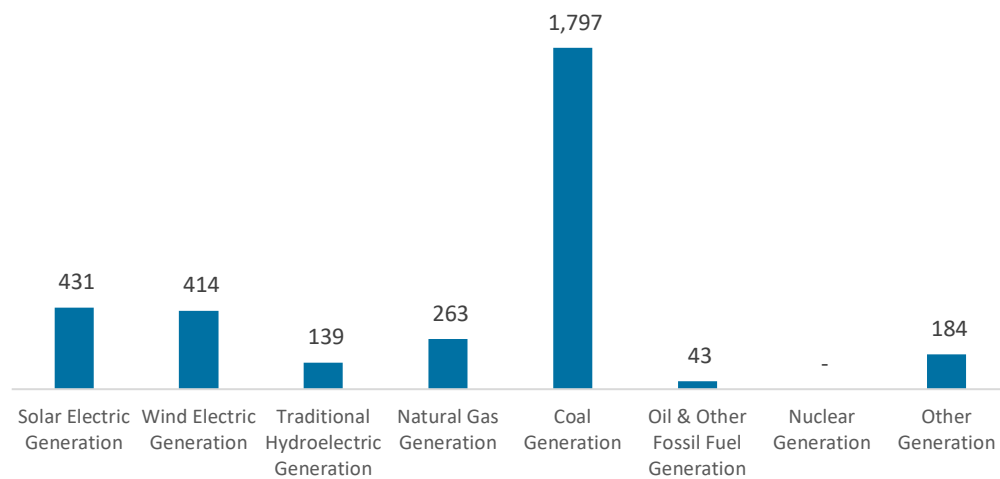
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 0.9 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 452 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 835 jobs (-11.7 percent) and motor vehicles added 415 jobs (4.6 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

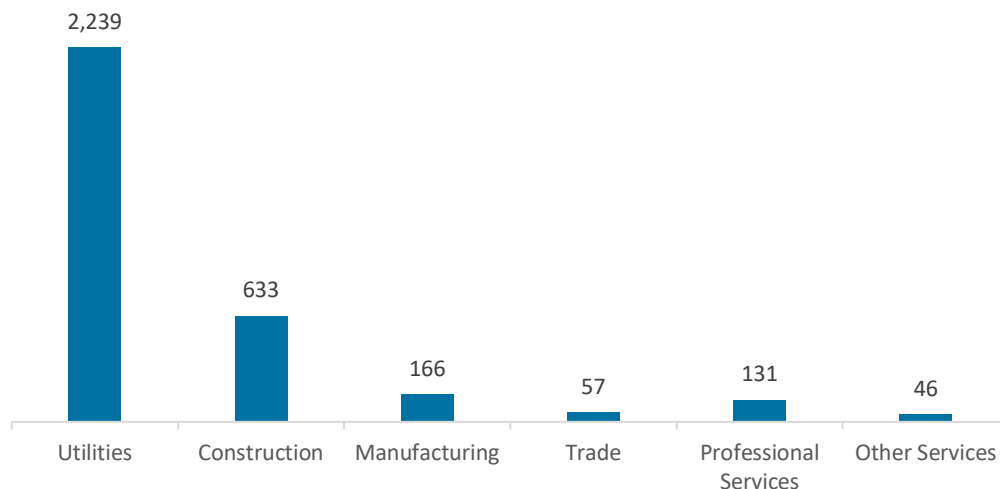
Electric Power Generation employs 3,271 workers in West Virginia, 0.4 percent of the national total and losing 436 jobs over the past year (-11.8 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,103 jobs (down 11.2 percent, followed by solar at 431 jobs (down 10.7 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 68.4 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 19.3 percent.

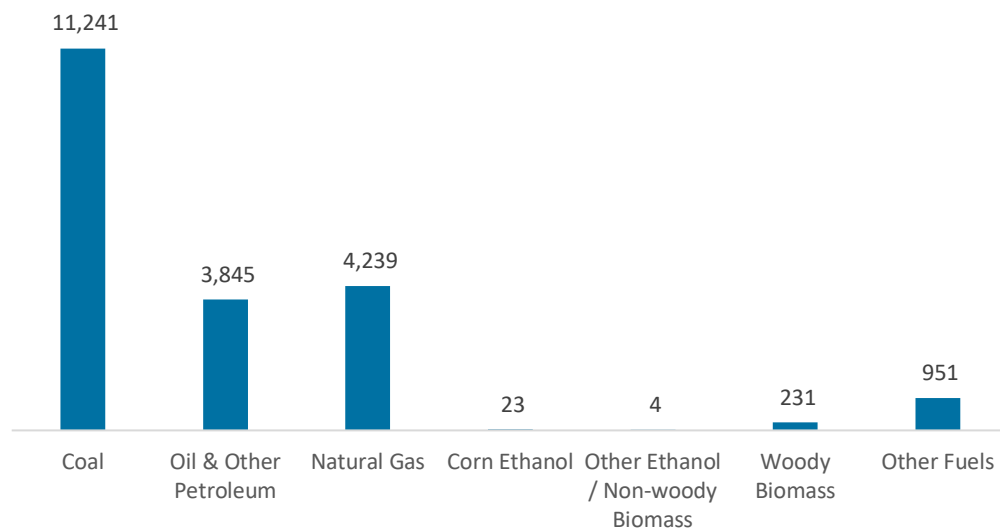
Figure WV-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

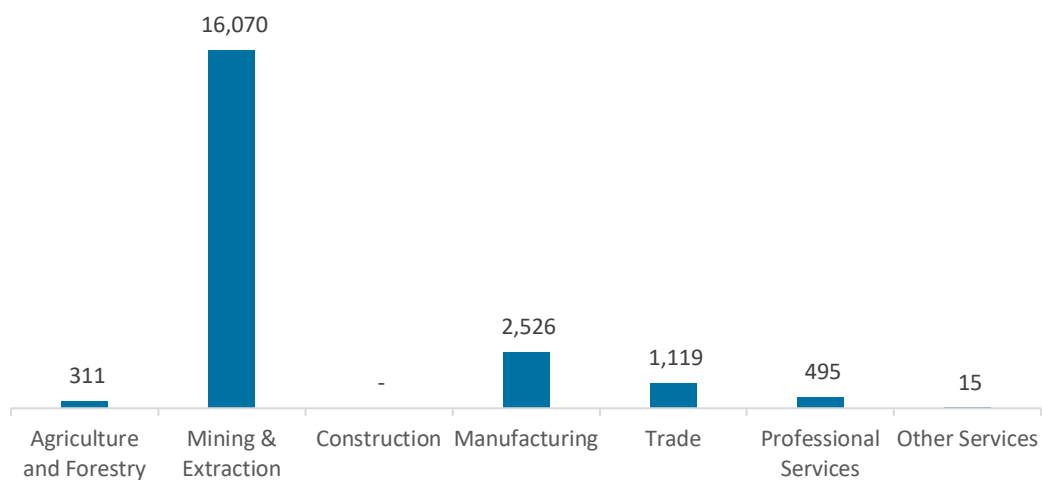
Fuels employs 20,535 workers in West Virginia, 2.2 percent of the national total, down 24.9 percent over the past year. Coal makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure WV-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 78.3 percent of Fuels jobs in West Virginia.

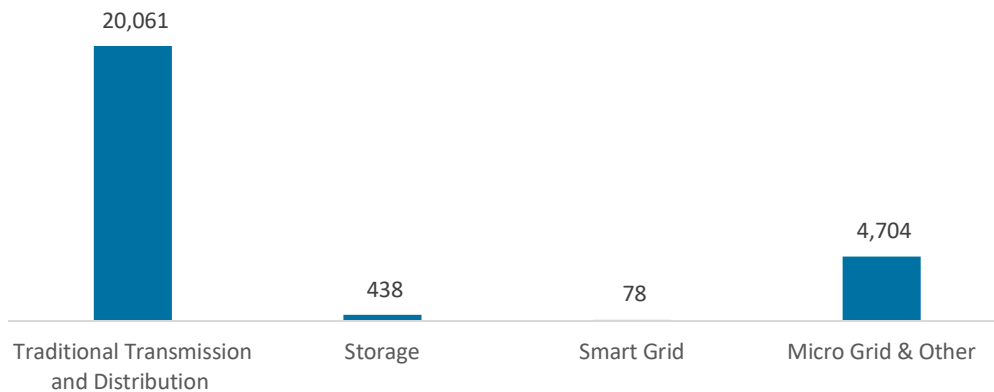
Figure WV-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

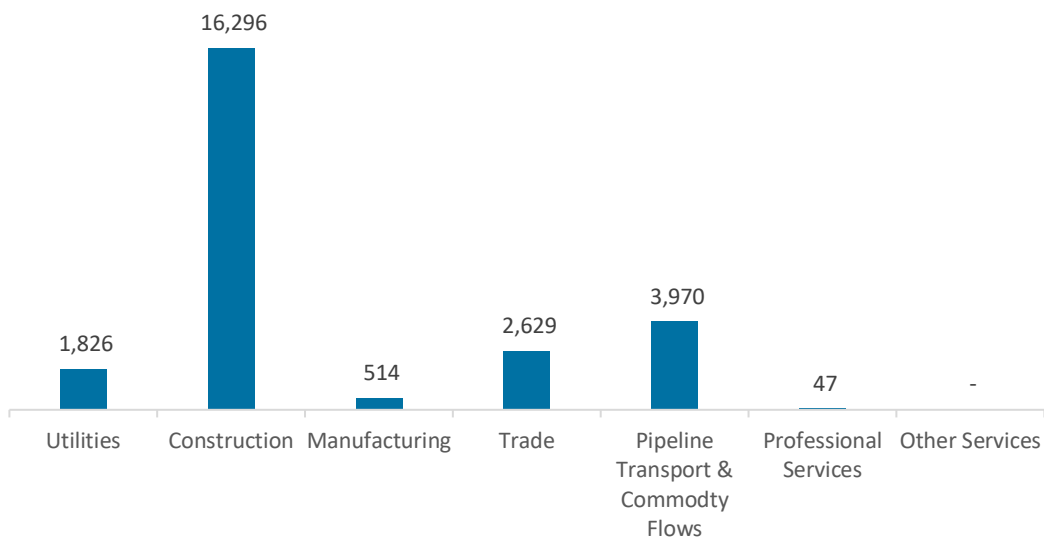
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 25,281 workers in West Virginia, 1.9 percent of the national total, up 36.7 percent or 6,792 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in West Virginia, with 64.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

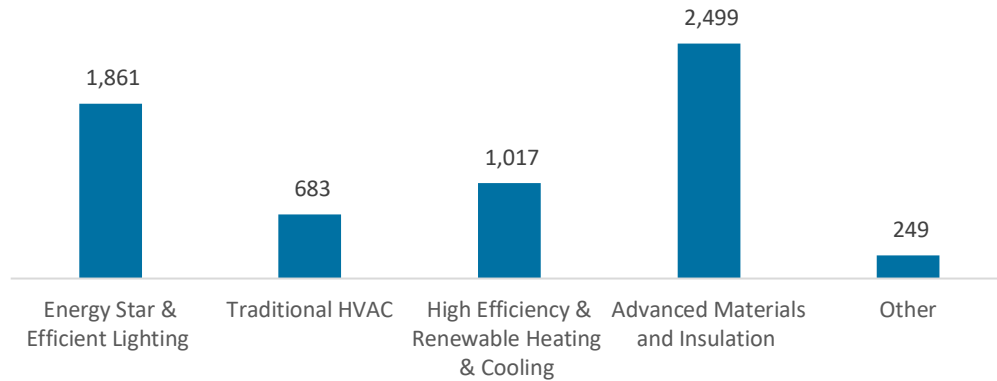
Figure WV-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

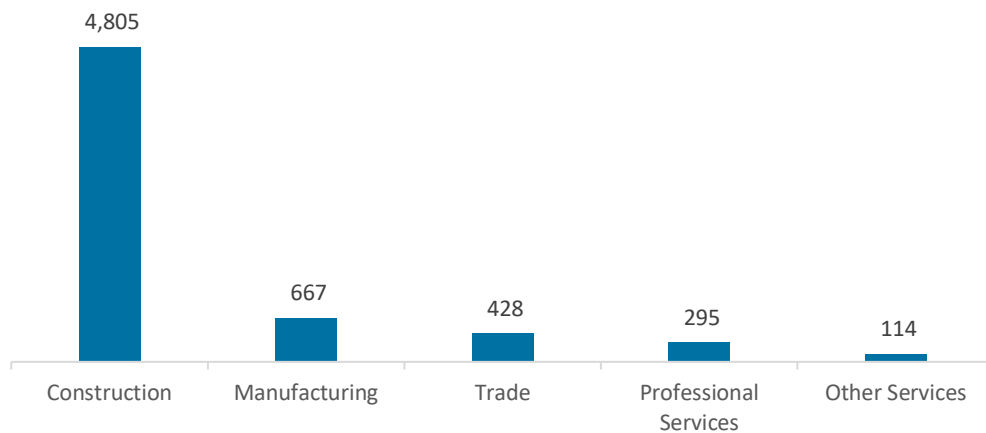
The 6,309 Energy Efficiency jobs in West Virginia represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 835 jobs (-11.7 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

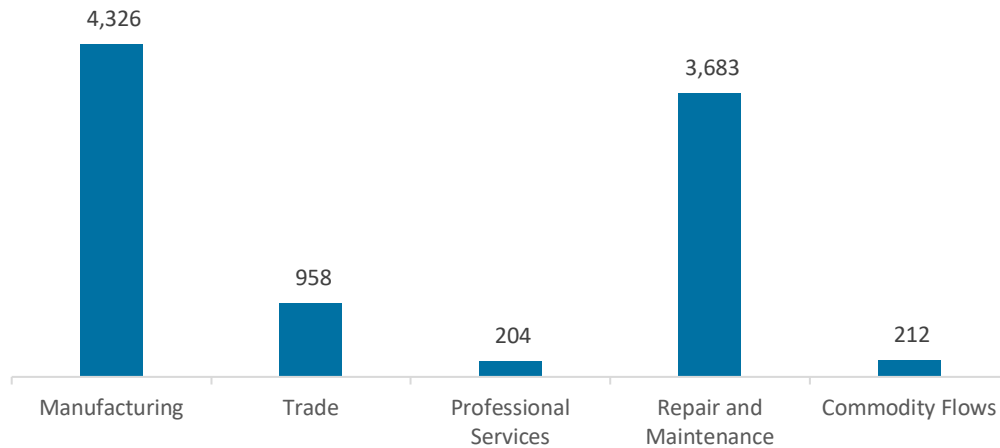
Figure WV-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 9,383 jobs in West Virginia, up 415 jobs over the past year (4.6 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure WV-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in West Virginia are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (5.5 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 243 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.9 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 221 jobs (2.4 percent) 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	7.6	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.9	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.9	10.1
Fuels	3.9	5.5
Motor Vehicles	2.4	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in West Virginia reported 87.4 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	43.3	44.0	1.5	11.1	87.4

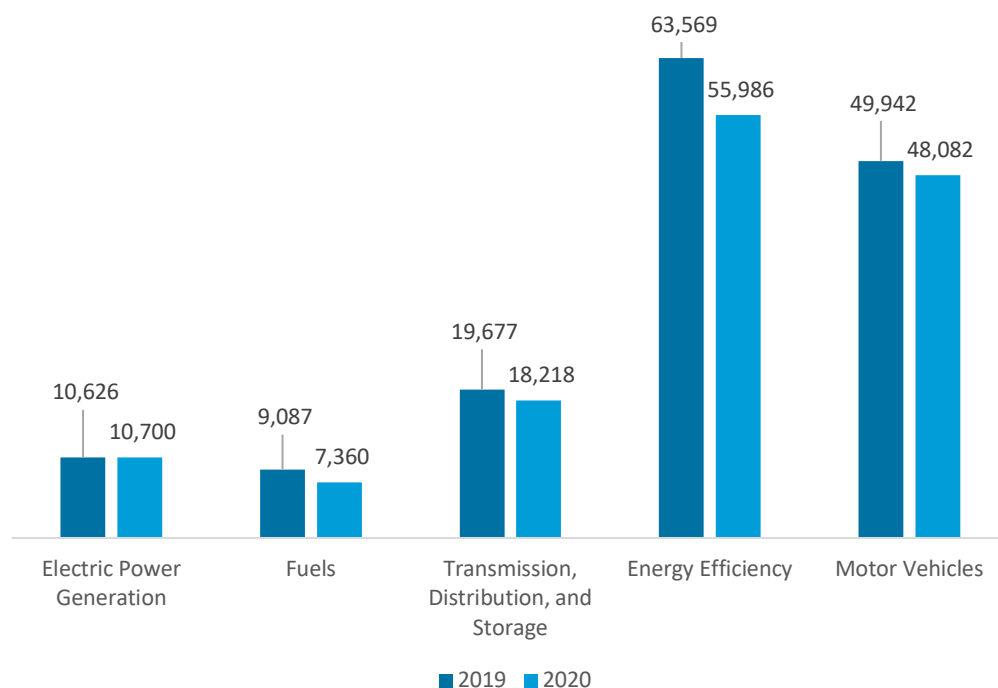
Wisconsin

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Wisconsin has a low concentration of energy employment, with 36,278 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.2 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 10,700 are in Electric Power Generation, 7,360 are in Fuels, and 18,218 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Wisconsin is 1.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Wisconsin has an additional 55,986 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 48,082 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Wisconsin is \$25.09, which is 31 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure WI-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



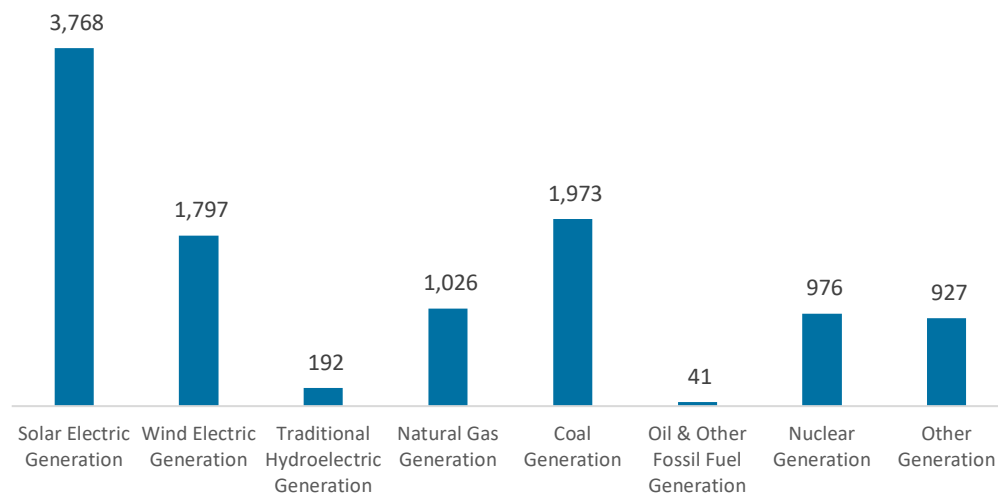
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 7.9 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 3,111 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 7,583 jobs (-11.9 percent) and motor vehicles lost 1,859 jobs (-3.7 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

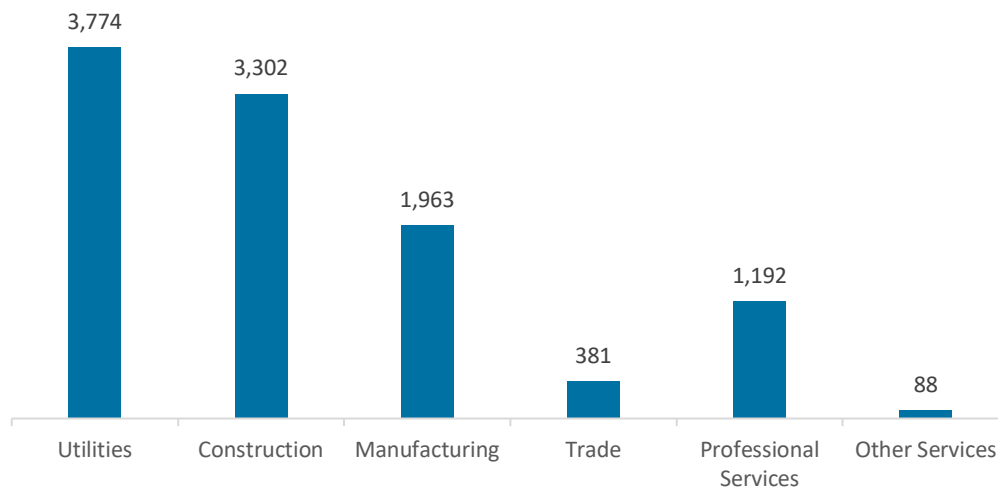
Electric Power Generation employs 10,700 workers in Wisconsin, 1.3 percent of the national total and adding 74 jobs over the past year (0.7 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,768 jobs (down 0.8 percent, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,041 jobs (down 9.0 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 35.3 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 30.9 percent.

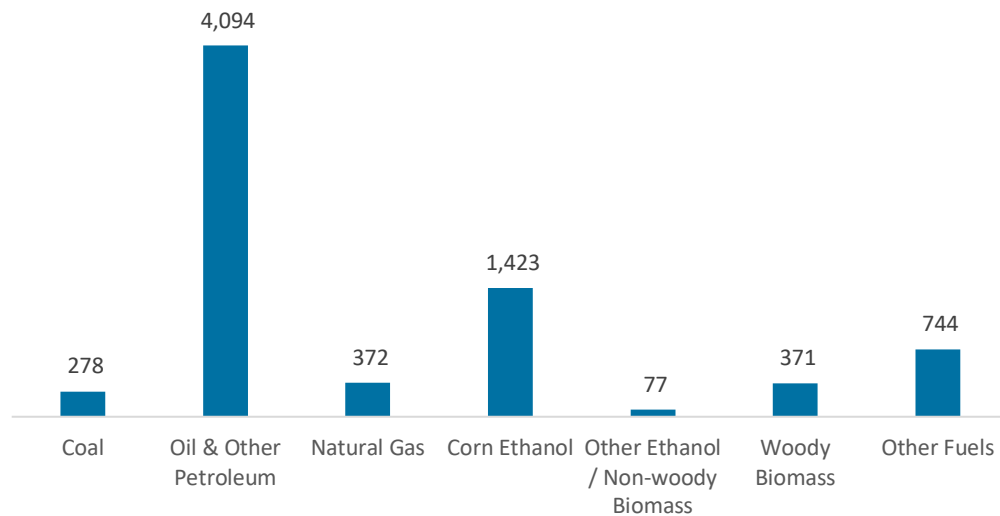
Figure WI-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

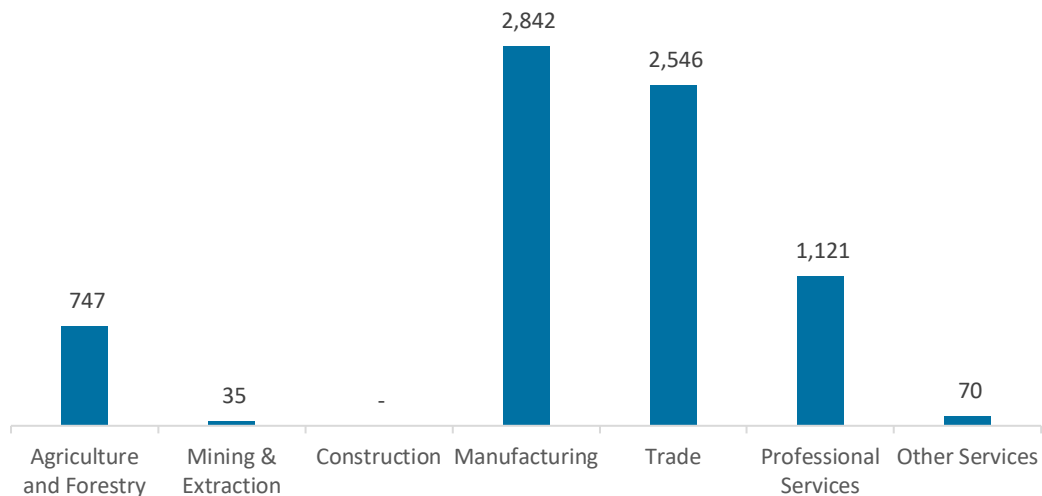
Fuels employs 7,360 workers in Wisconsin, 0.8 percent of the national total, down 19.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure WI-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 38.6 percent of Fuels jobs in Wisconsin.

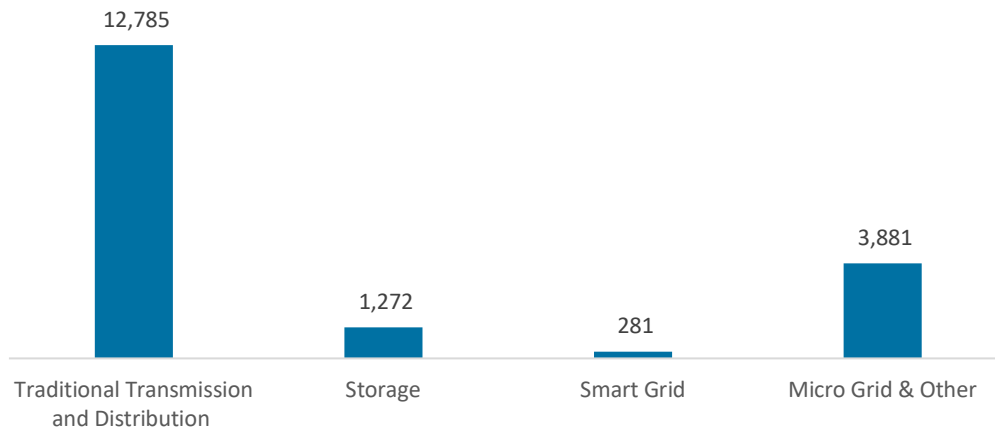
Figure WI-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

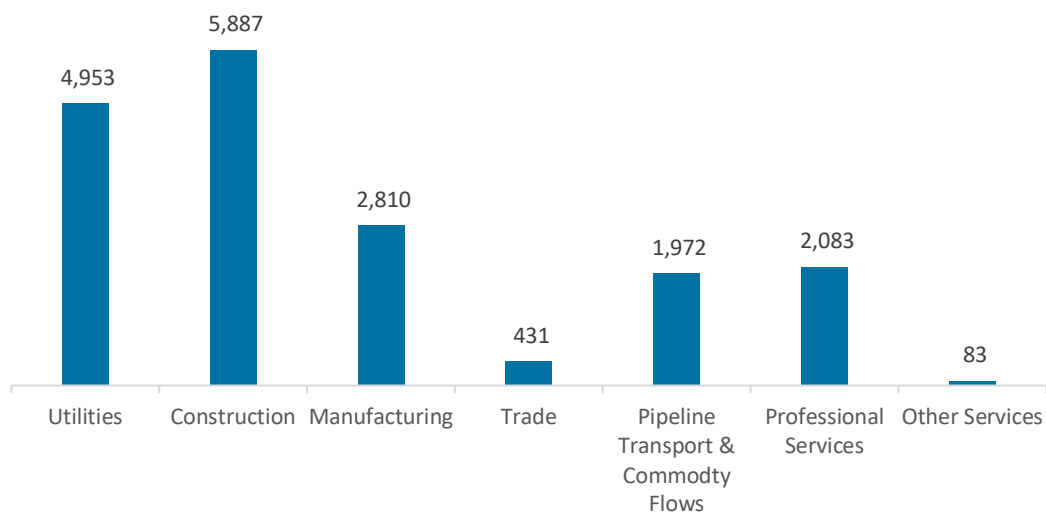
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 18,218 workers in Wisconsin, 1.4 percent of the national total, down 7.4 percent or 1,459 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Wisconsin, with 32.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

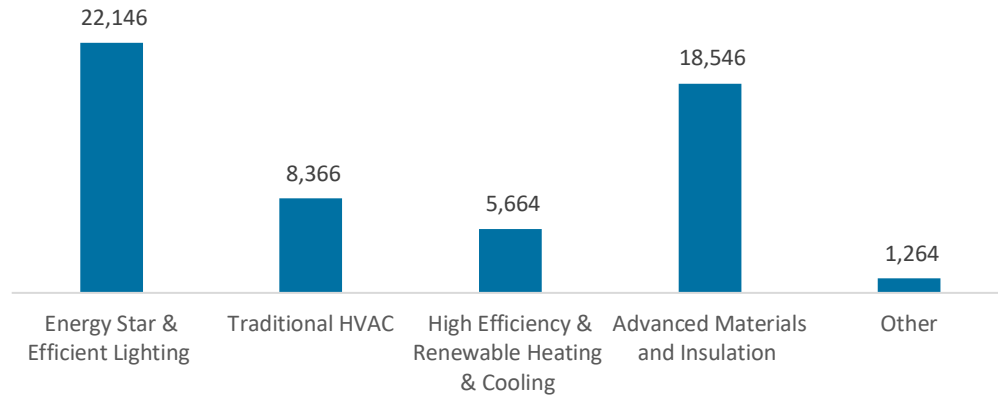
Figure WI-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

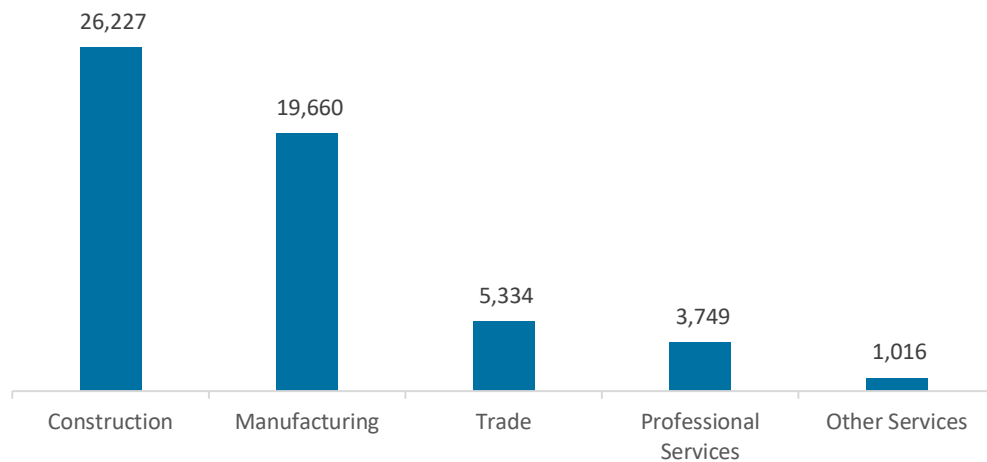
The 55,986 Energy Efficiency jobs in Wisconsin represent 2.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 7,583 jobs (-11.9 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

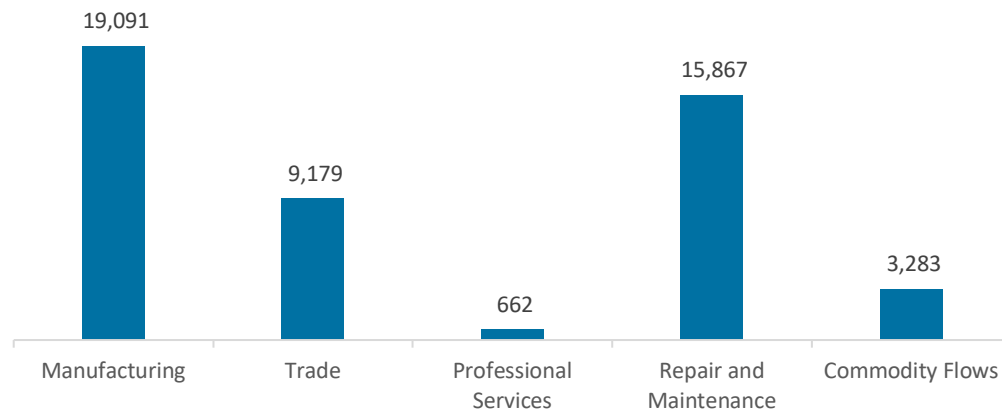
Figure WI-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 48,082 jobs in Wisconsin, down 1,859 jobs over the past year (-3.7 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure WI-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Wisconsin are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (6.1 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,589 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.8 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 2,892 jobs (6.0 percent) 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	9.7	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.4	4.2
Energy Efficiency	2.8	10.1
Fuels	5.3	5.5
Motor Vehicles	6.0	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Wisconsin reported 86.1 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	45.1	41.1	2.5	11.4	86.1

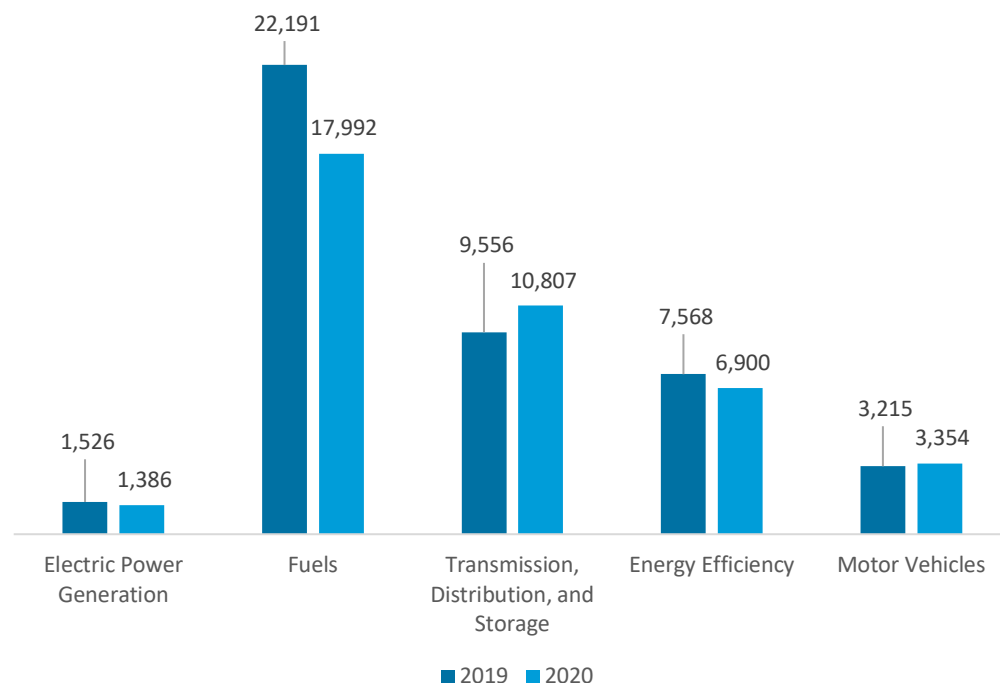
Wyoming

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2021

Overview

Wyoming has a high concentration of energy employment, with 30,184 Energy workers statewide (representing 1.0 percent of all U.S. Energy jobs). Of these Energy workers, 1,386 are in Electric Power Generation, 17,992 are in Fuels, and 10,807 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Energy sector in Wyoming is 15.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.6 percent of national employment). Wyoming has an additional 6,900 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 3,354 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs). The median wage for all energy workers in Wyoming is \$26.20, which is 37 percent above the national median wage of \$19.14.

Figure WY-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



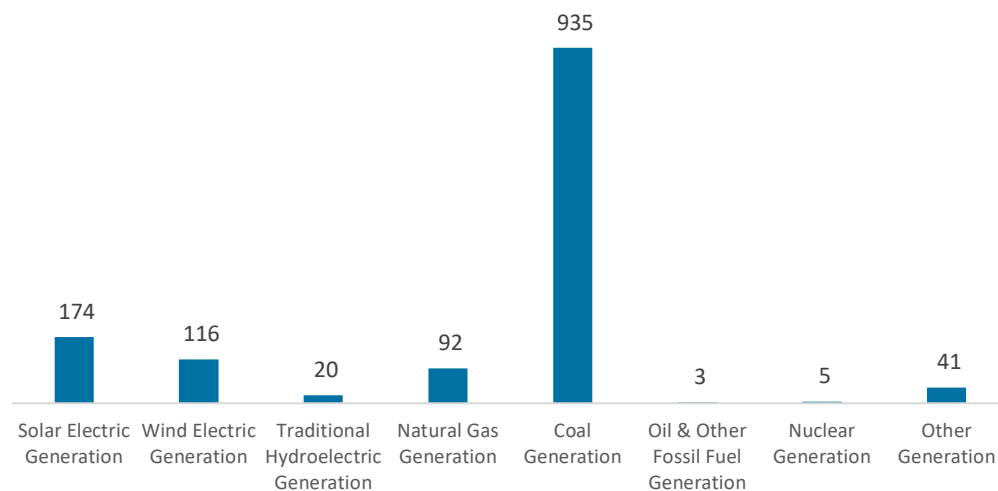
Overall, Energy jobs declined by 9.3 percent since the 2020 report, decreasing by 3,088 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs lost 668 jobs (-8.8 percent) and motor vehicles added 139 jobs (4.3 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

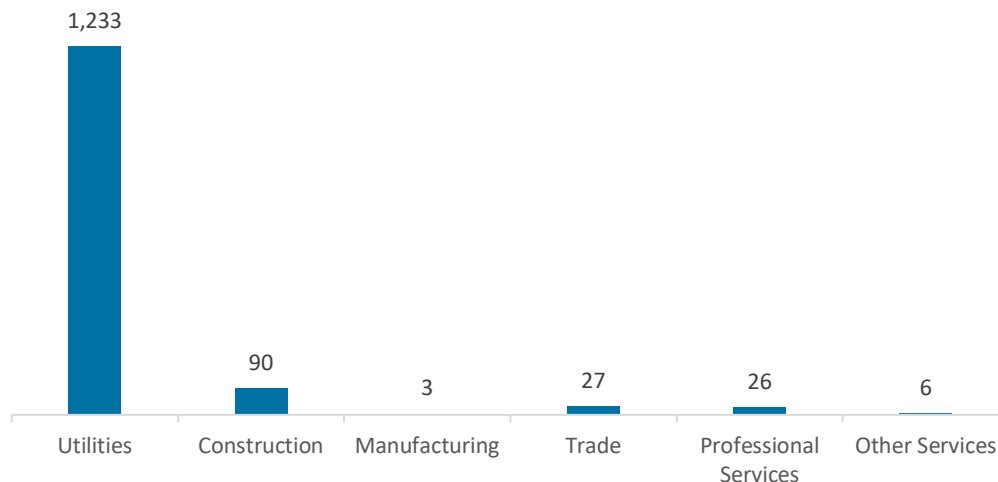
Electric Power Generation employs 1,386 workers in Wyoming, 0.2 percent of the national total and losing 140 jobs over the past year (-9.2 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,030 jobs (down 11.5 percent, followed by solar at 174 jobs (down 6.0 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 89.0 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 6.5 percent.

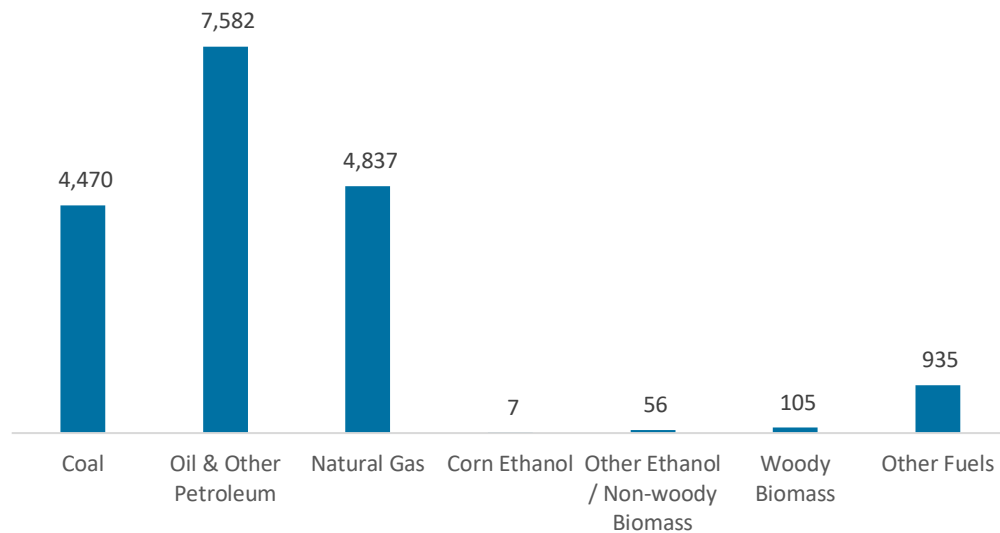
Figure WY-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

Fuels employs 17,992 workers in Wyoming, 1.9 percent of the national total, down 18.9 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure WY-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 65.1 percent of Fuels jobs in Wyoming.

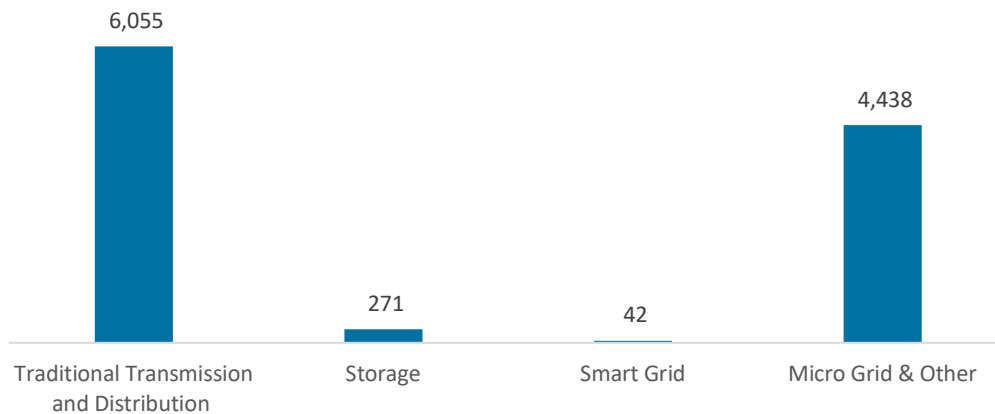
Figure WY-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

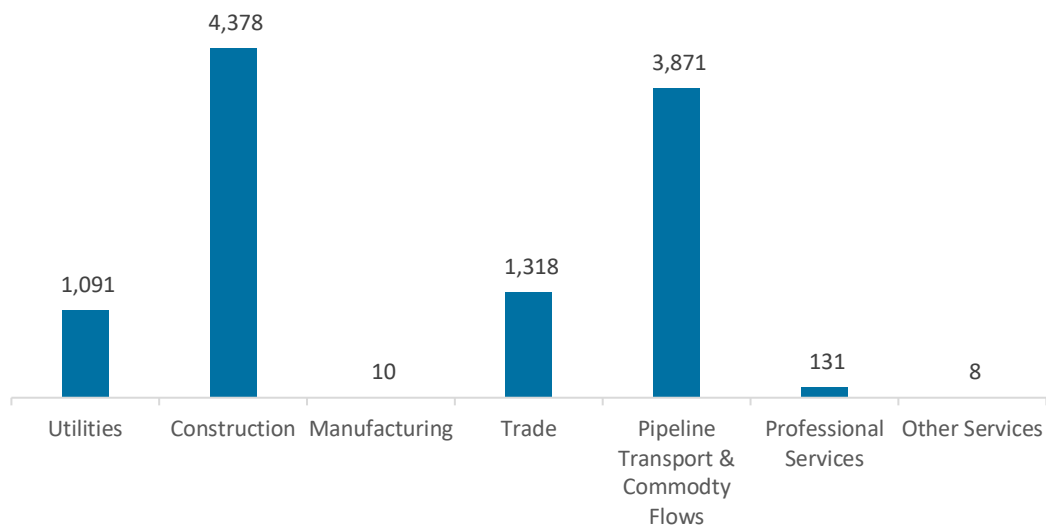
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 10,807 workers in Wyoming, 0.8 percent of the national total, up 13.1 percent or 1,251 jobs since the 2020 report.

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



Pipeline transport and commodity flows are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Wyoming, with 35.8 percent of such jobs statewide.

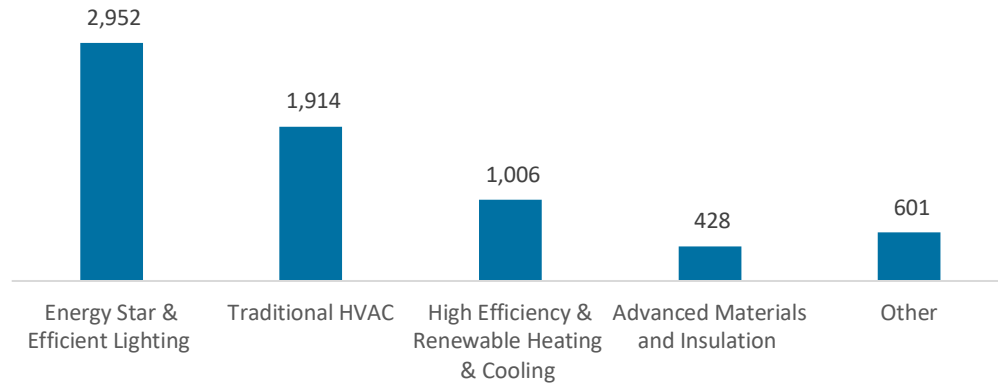
Figure WY-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

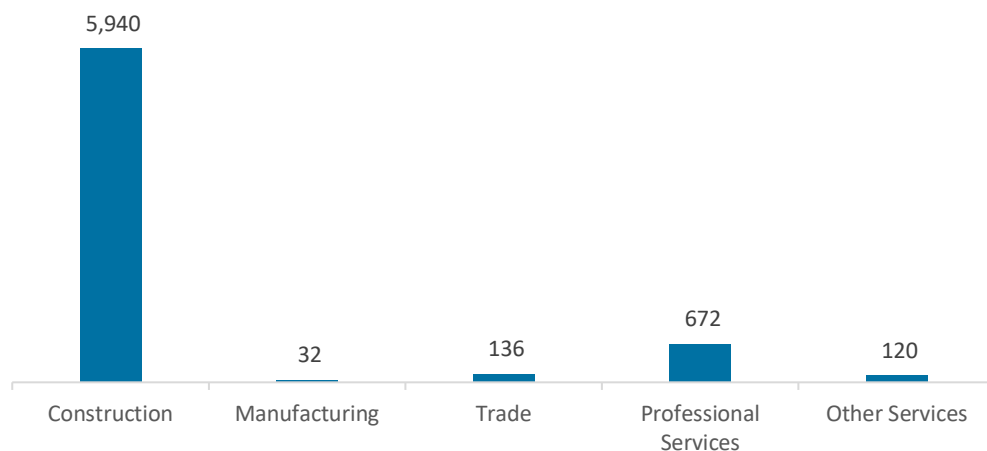
The 6,900 Energy Efficiency jobs in Wyoming represent 0.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, losing 668 jobs (-8.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

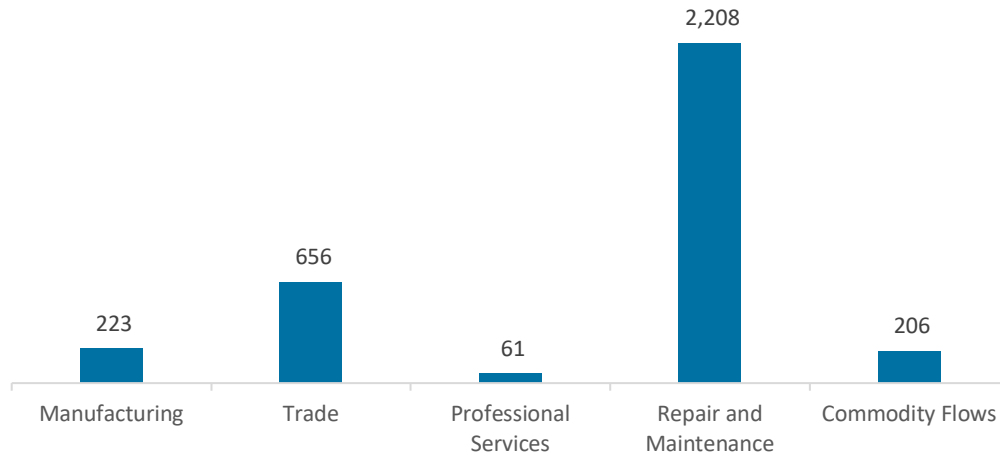
Figure WY-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 3,354 jobs in Wyoming, up 139 jobs over the past year (4.3 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure WY-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Wyoming are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Energy (7.1 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 255 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.7 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 242 jobs (7.2 percent) 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	5.5	8.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.3	4.2
Energy Efficiency	3.7	10.1
Fuels	8.3	5.5
Motor Vehicles	7.2	-0.8

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Wyoming reported 86.3 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	48.0	38.3	1.5	12.2	86.3

