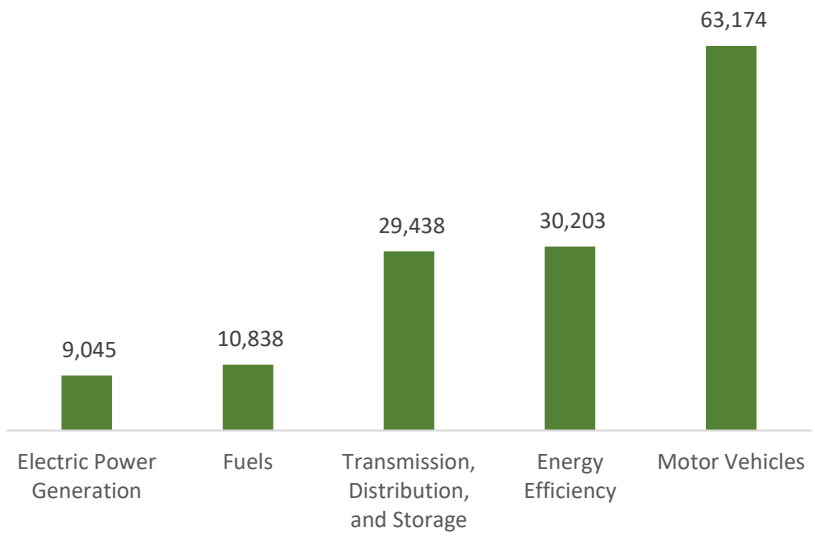
Alabama Energy and Employment

Overview

Alabama has an average concentration of energy employment, with 49,320 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 10,838 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 29,438 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 9,045 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.5% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Alabama. The traditional energy sector in Alabama is 2.6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Alabama has an additional 30,203 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 63,174 in motor vehicles (2.6% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

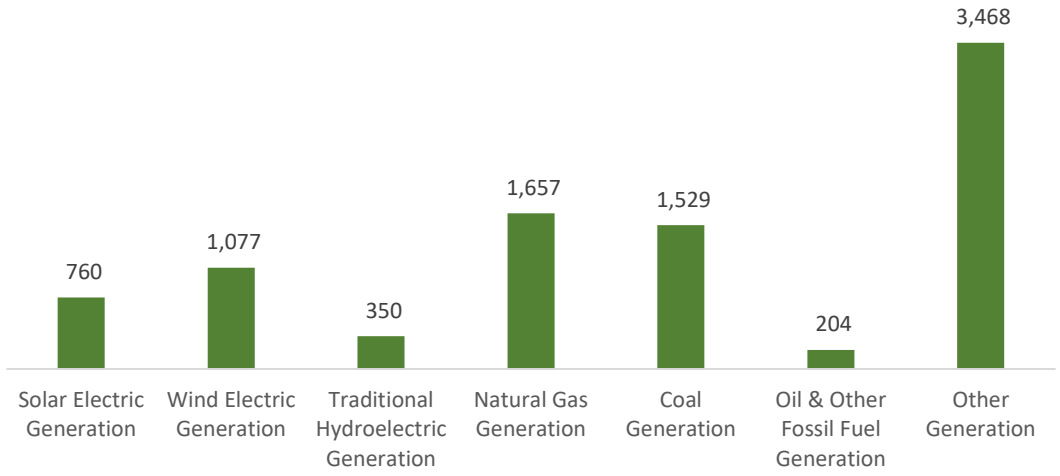


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

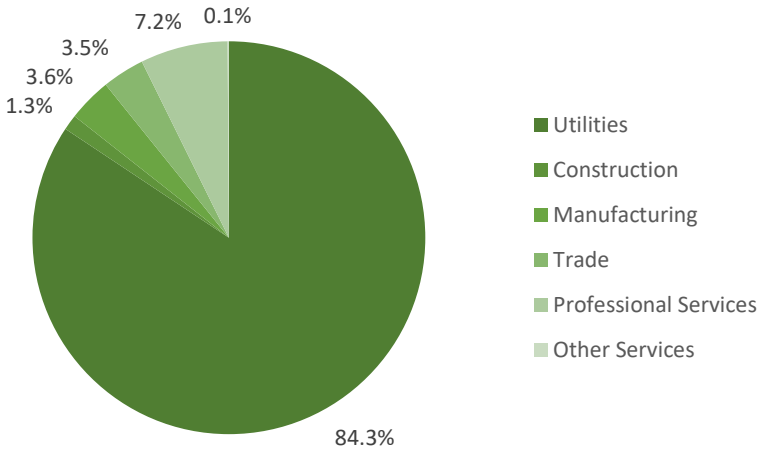
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 9,045 workers in Alabama, 1.1% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 3,390 jobs, followed by wind at 1,077 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 84.3% of jobs. Professional and business services employment represents 7.2% of the total.

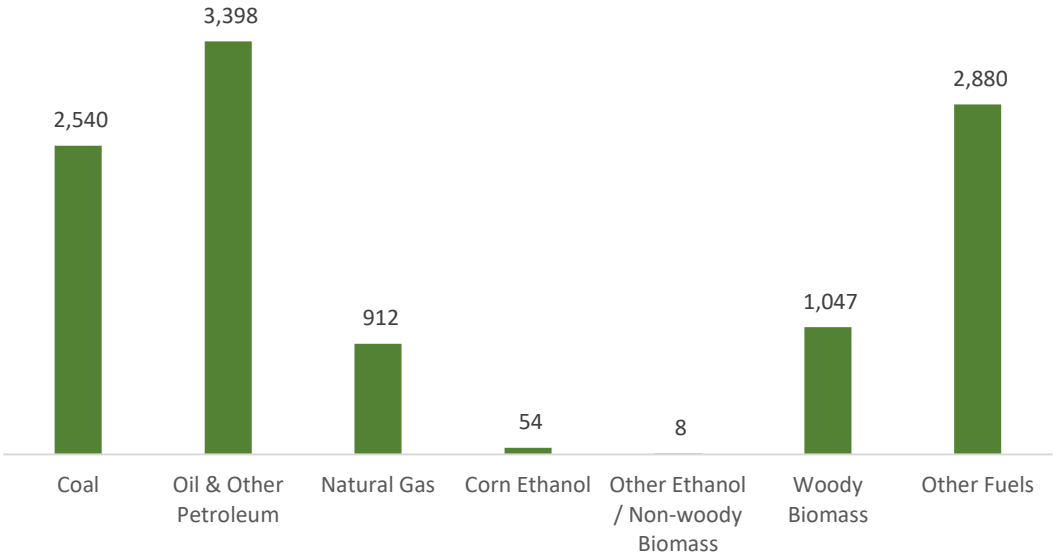
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

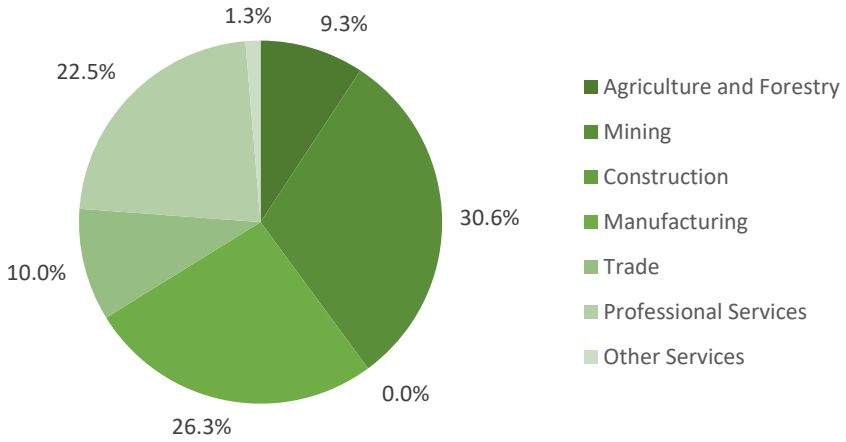
Fuels account for 10,838 jobs in Alabama, 1.0% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 3,398 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 30.6% of fuel jobs in Alabama.

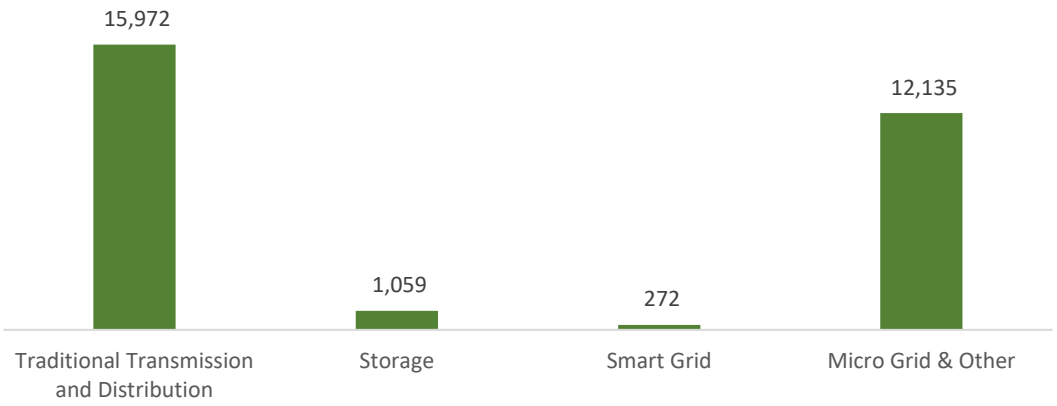
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

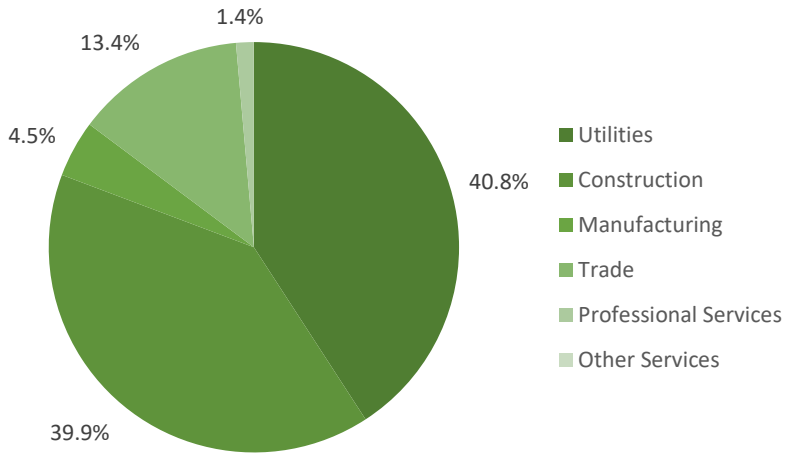
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Alabama represents 2.2% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Alabama, with 40.8% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 30,203 energy efficiency jobs in Alabama represents 1.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

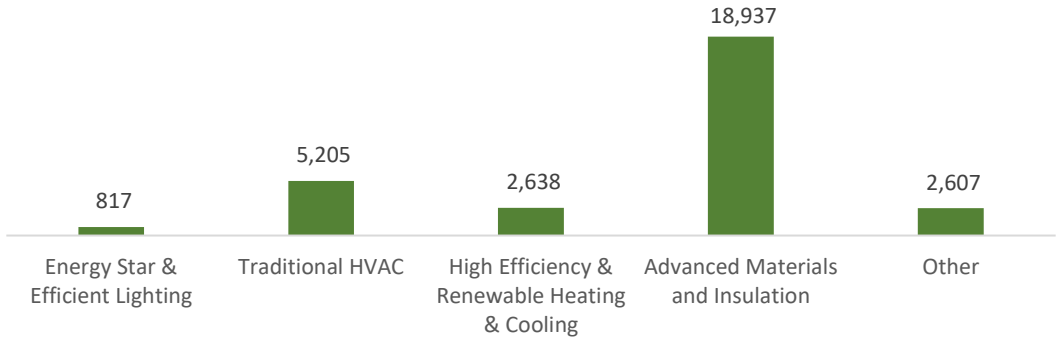
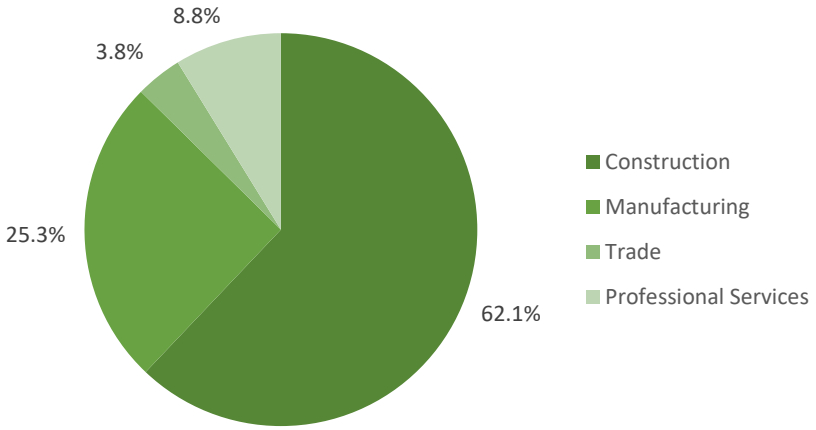


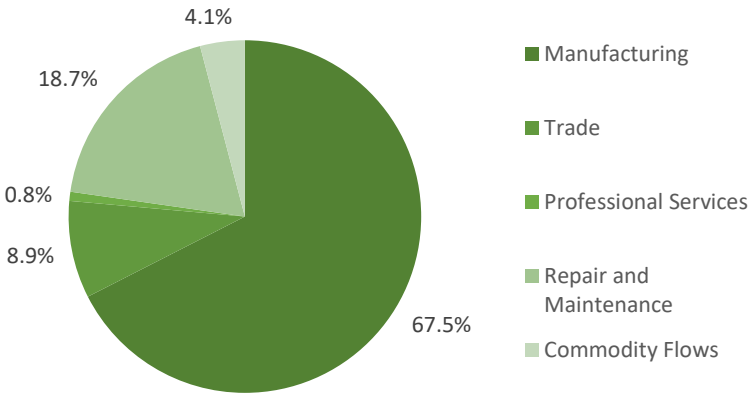
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 63,174 jobs in Alabama, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	45.5%	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%
Fuels	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	14.3%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

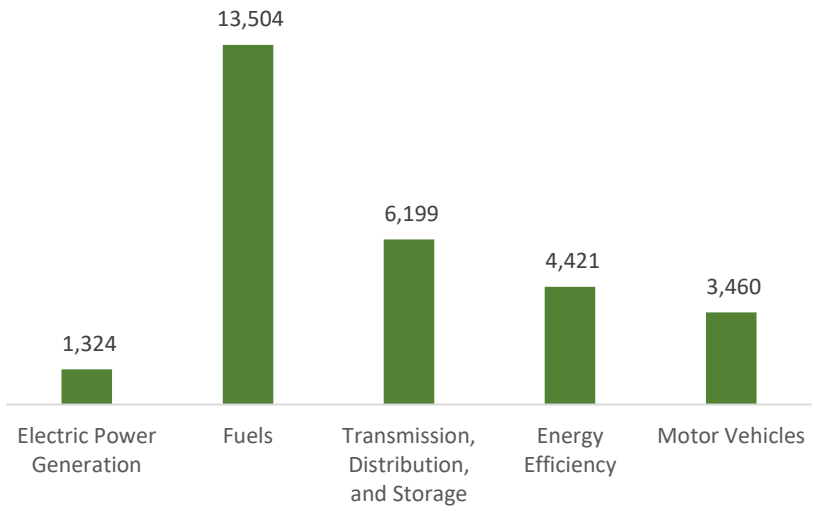
Alaska Energy and Employment

Overview

Alaska has a high concentration of energy employment, with 21,027 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 13,504 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 6,199 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 1,324 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.6% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Alaska. The traditional energy sector in Alaska is 6.6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Alaska has an additional 4,421 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 3,460 in motor vehicles (.1% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

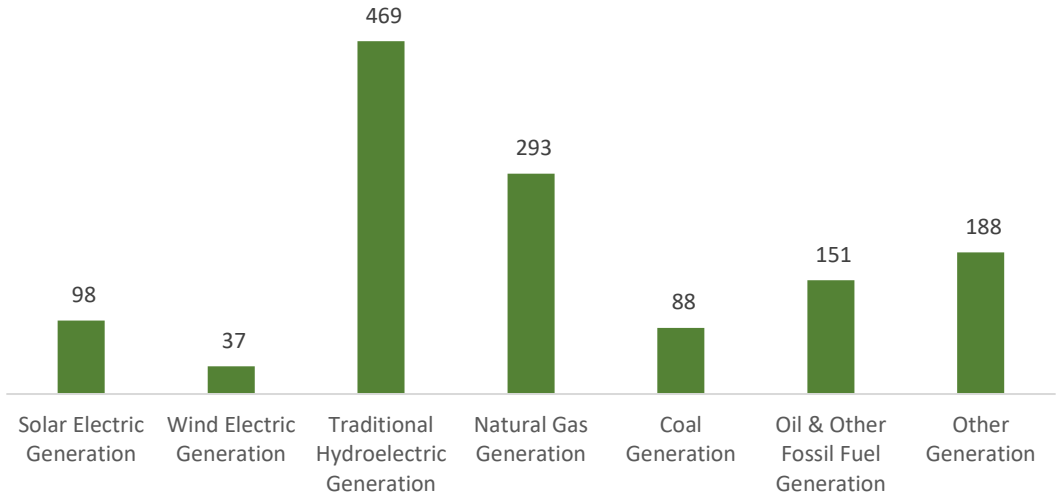


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

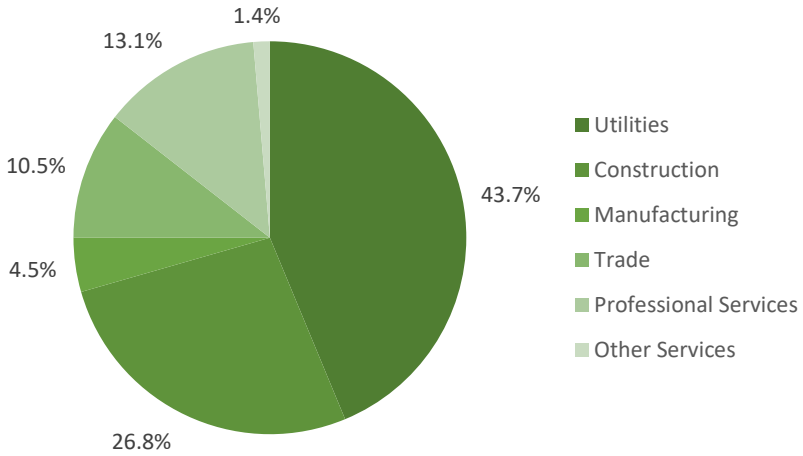
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 1,324 workers in Alaska, 0.2% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 532 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 469 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 43.7% of jobs. Construction employment represents 26.8% of the total.

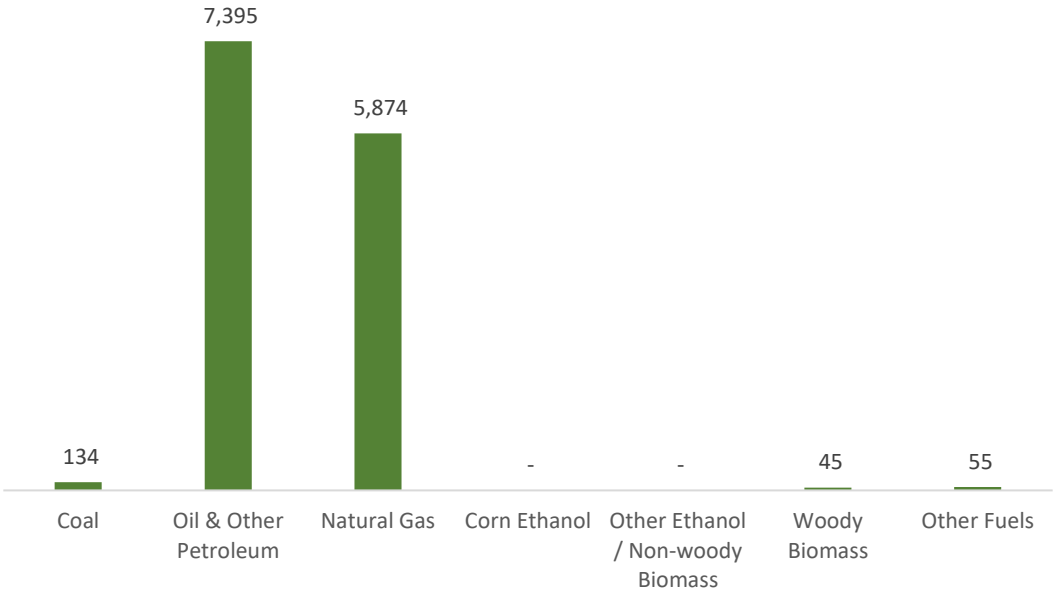
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

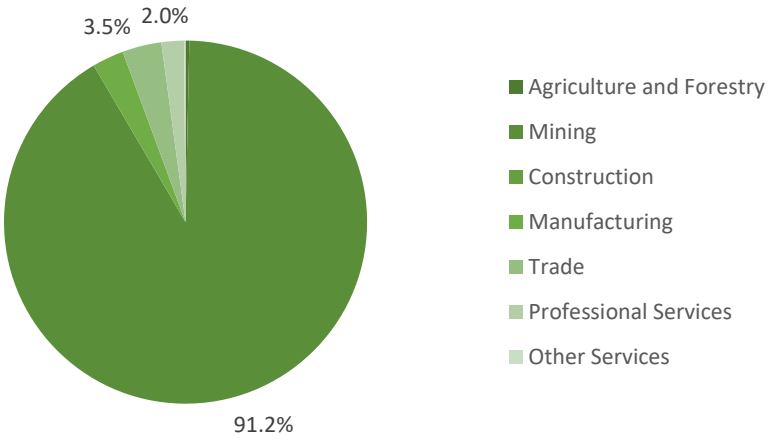
Fuels account for 13,504 jobs in Alaska, 1.2% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 7,395 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 91.2% of fuel jobs in Alaska.

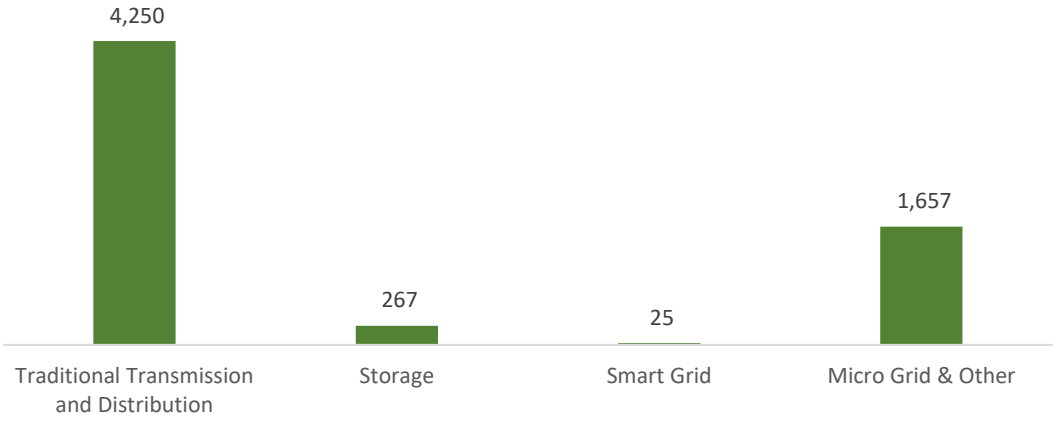
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

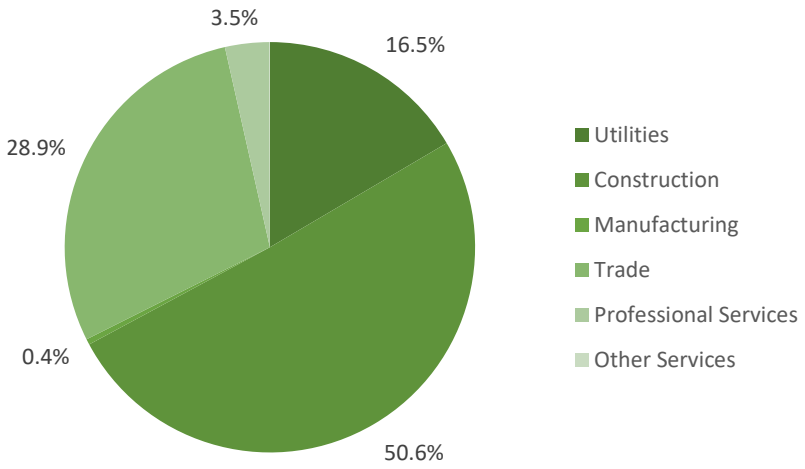
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Alaska represents 0.5% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Alaska, with 50.6% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 4,421 energy efficiency jobs in Alaska represents 0.2% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

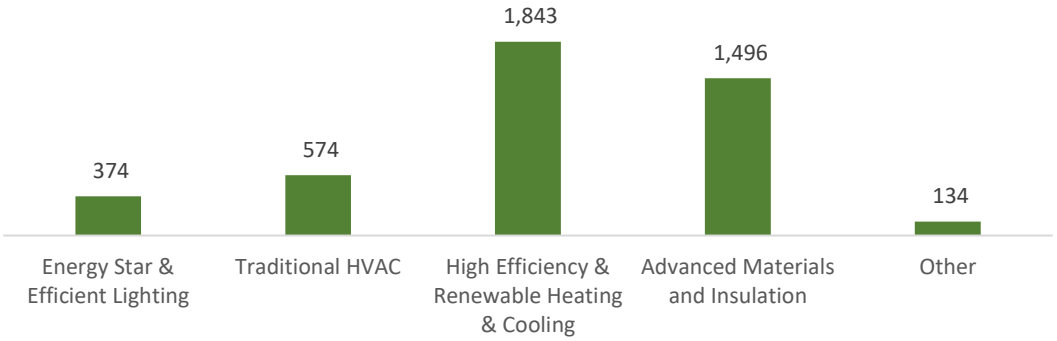
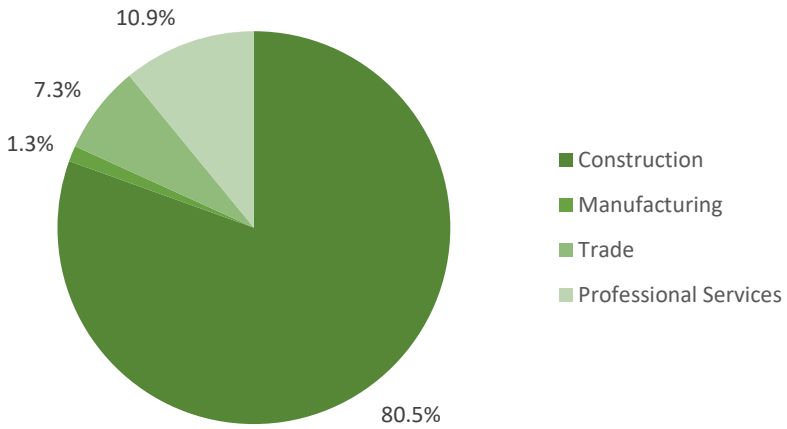


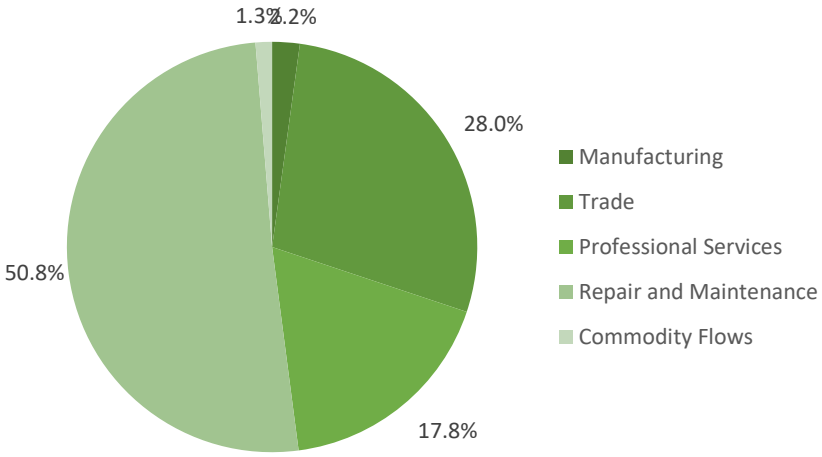
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 3,460 jobs in Alaska, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%
Fuels	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

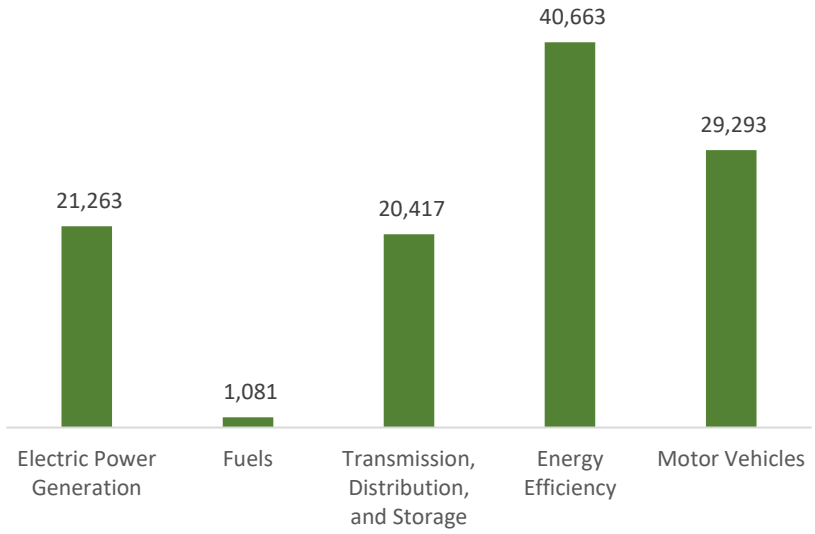
Arizona Energy and Employment

Overview

Arizona has a low concentration of energy employment, with 42,761 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 1,081 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 20,417 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 21,263 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.3% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Arizona. The traditional energy sector in Arizona is 1.6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Arizona has an additional 40,663 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 29,293 in motor vehicles (1.2% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

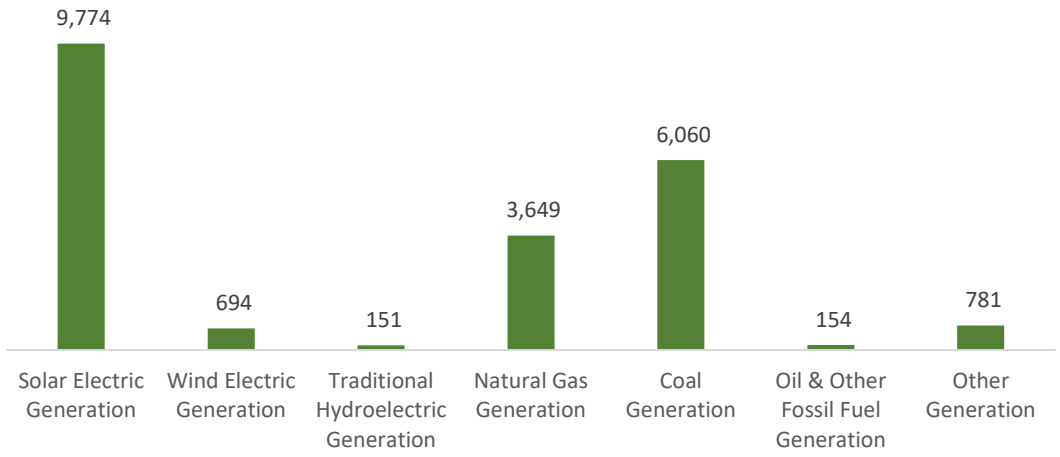


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

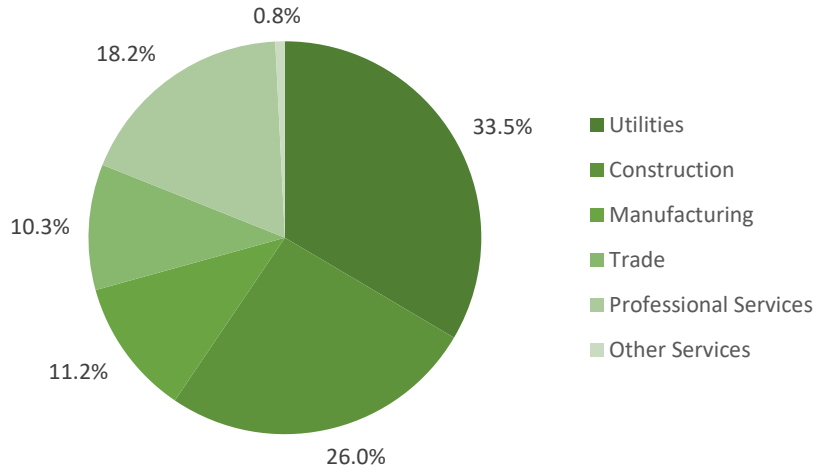
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 21,263 workers in Arizona, 2.5% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 9,863 jobs, followed by solar at 9,774 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 33.5% of jobs. Construction employment represents 26. % of the total.

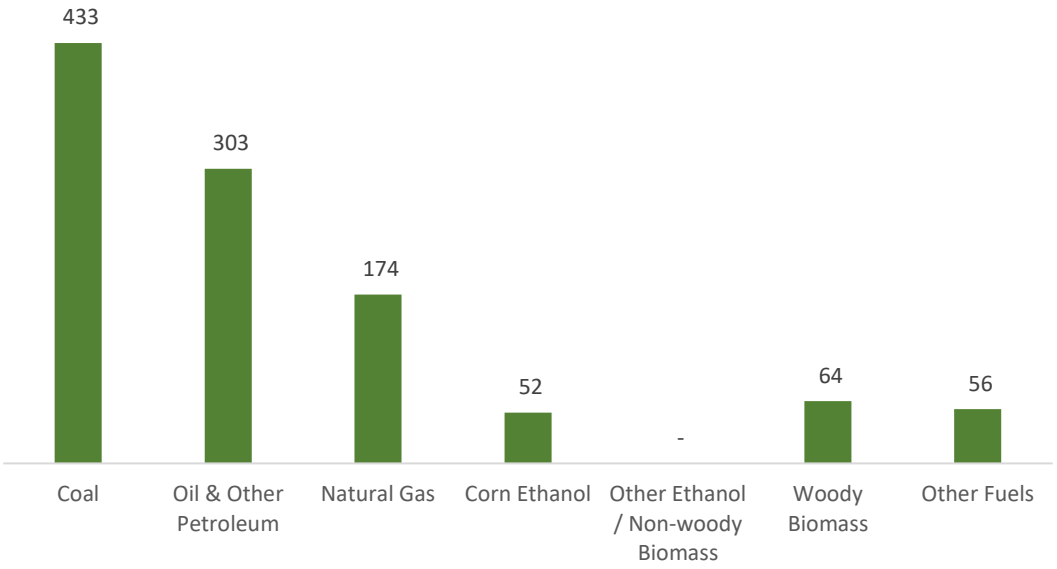
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

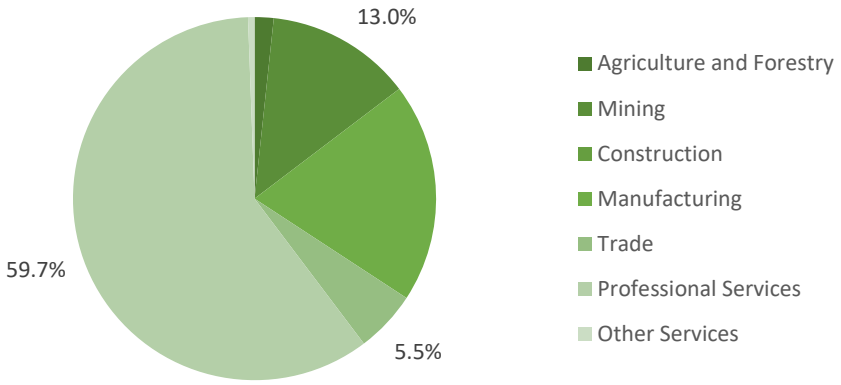
Fuels account for 1,081 jobs in Arizona, 0.1% of the national total. Coal represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 433 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services jobs represent 59.7% of fuel jobs in Arizona.

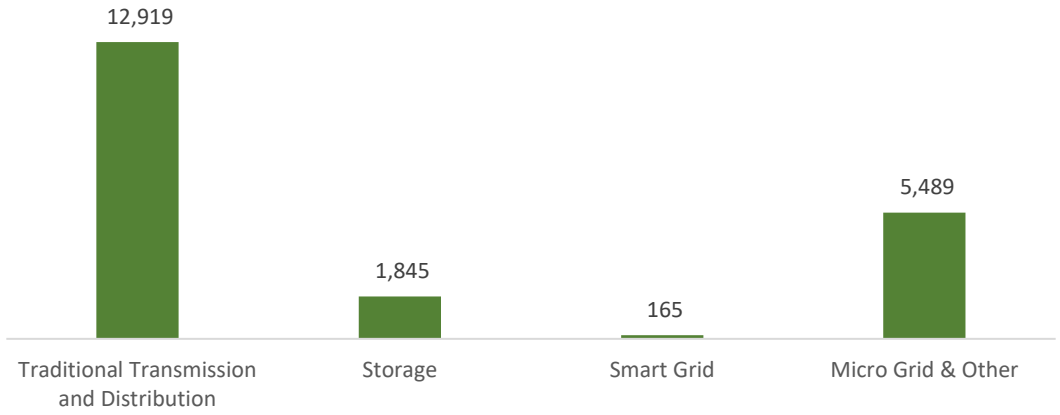
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

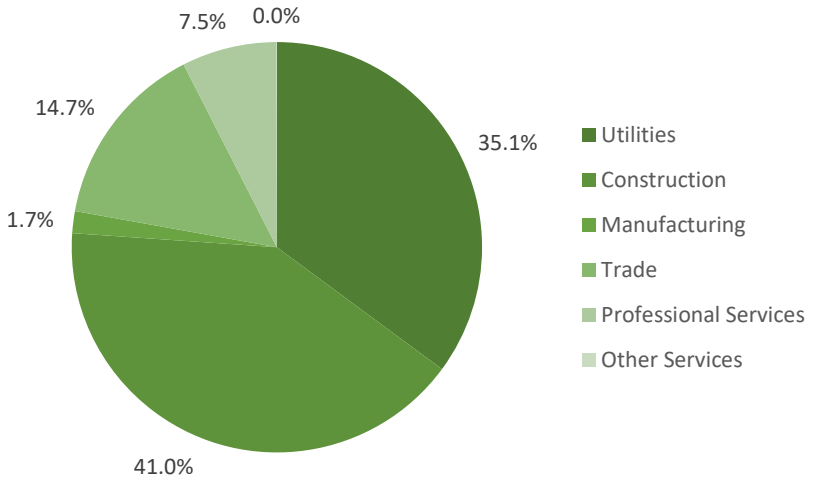
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Arizona represents 1.6% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Arizona, with 41. % of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 40,663 energy efficiency jobs in Arizona represents 1.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

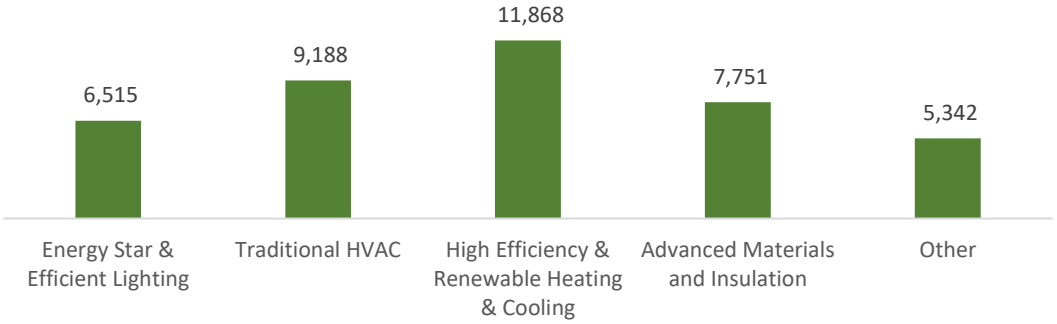
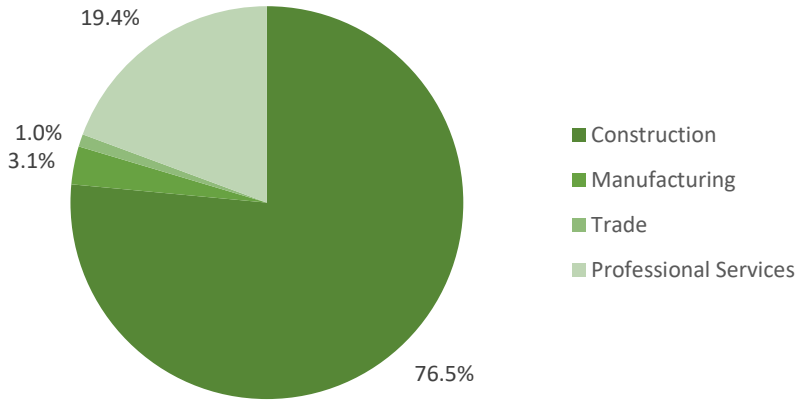


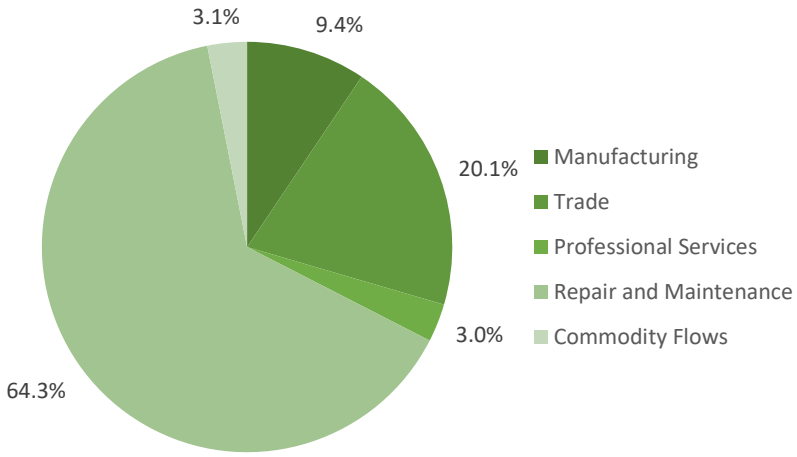
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 29,293 jobs in Arizona, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	22.2%	50.0%	25.9%	1.9%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	39.4%	42.4%	15.2%	3.0%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

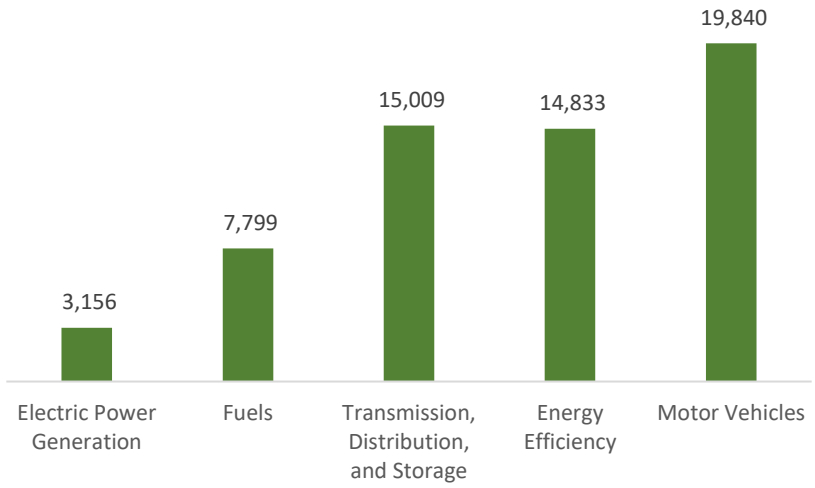
Arkansas Energy and Employment

Overview

Arkansas has an average concentration of energy employment, with 25,964 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 7,799 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 15,009 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 3,156 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.8% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Arkansas. The traditional energy sector in Arkansas is 2.2% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Arkansas has an additional 14,833 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 19,840 in motor vehicles (0.8% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

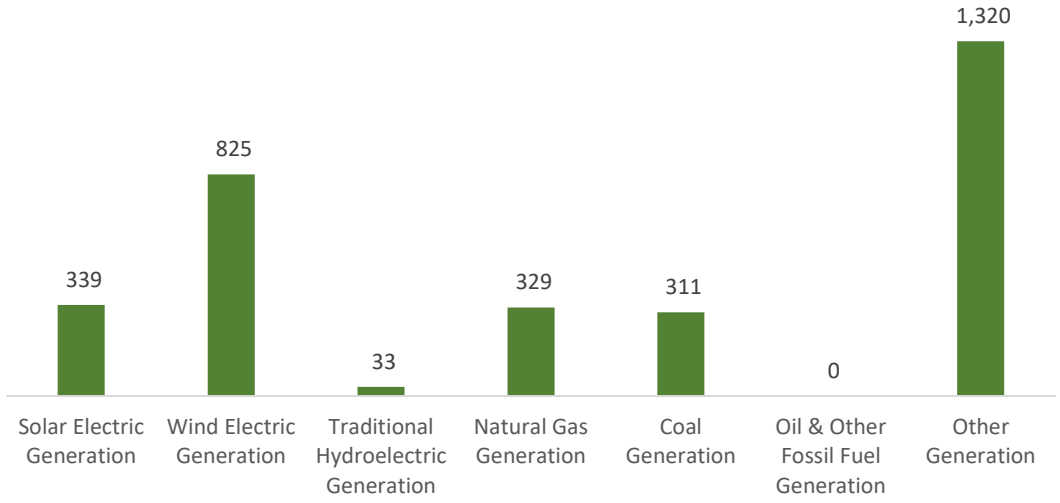


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

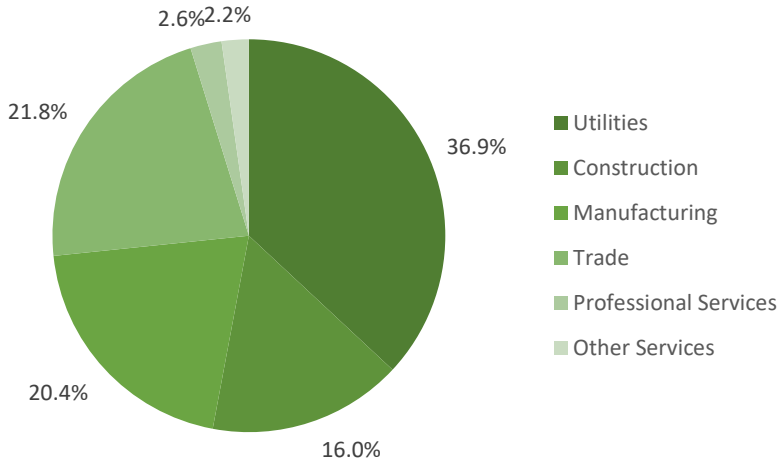
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 3,156 workers in Arkansas, 0.4% of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment with 825 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 640 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 36.9% of jobs. Wholesale trade employment represents 21.8% of the total.

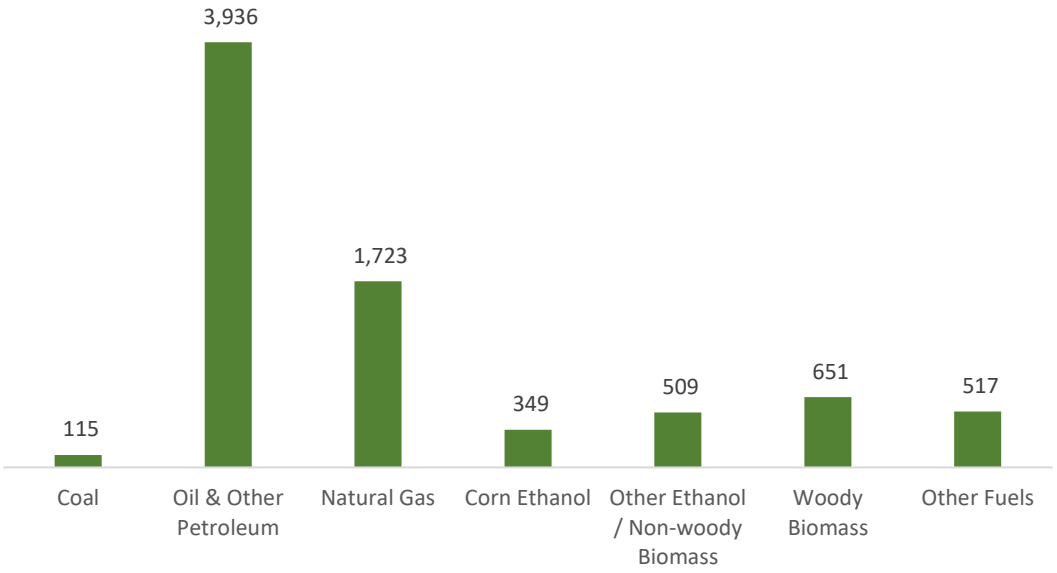
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

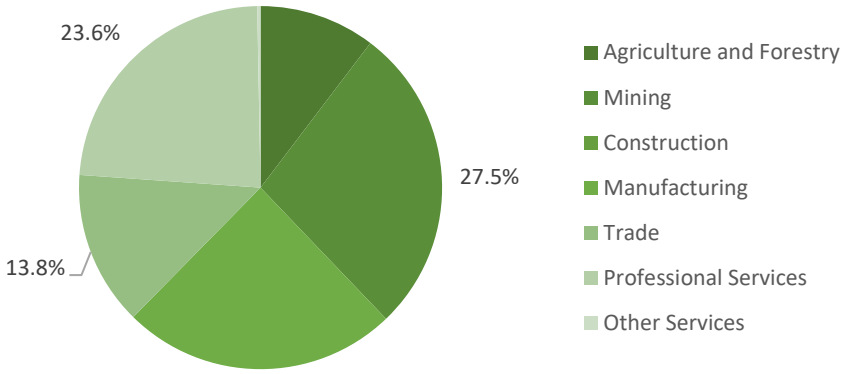
Fuels account for 7,799 jobs in Arkansas, 0.7% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 3,936 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 27.5% of fuel jobs in Arkansas.

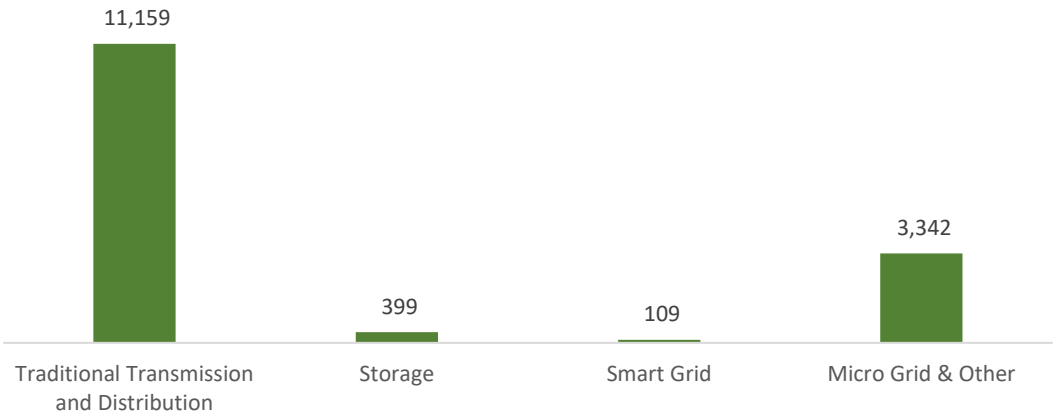
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

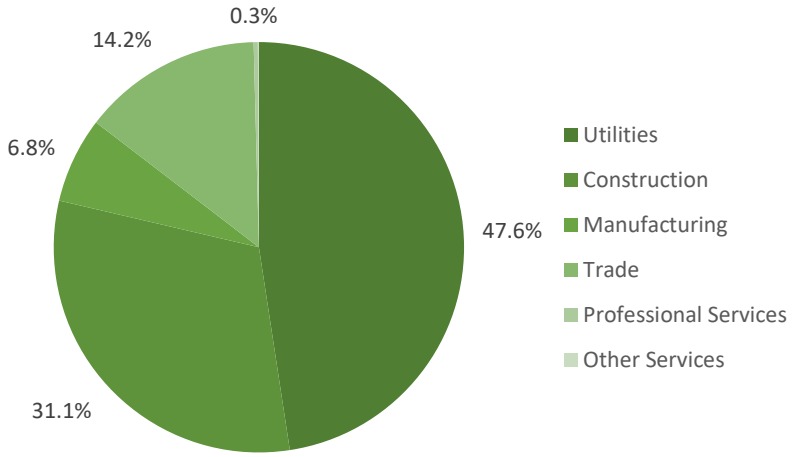
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Arkansas represents 1.1% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Arkansas, with 47.6% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 14,833 energy efficiency jobs in Arkansas represents 0.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

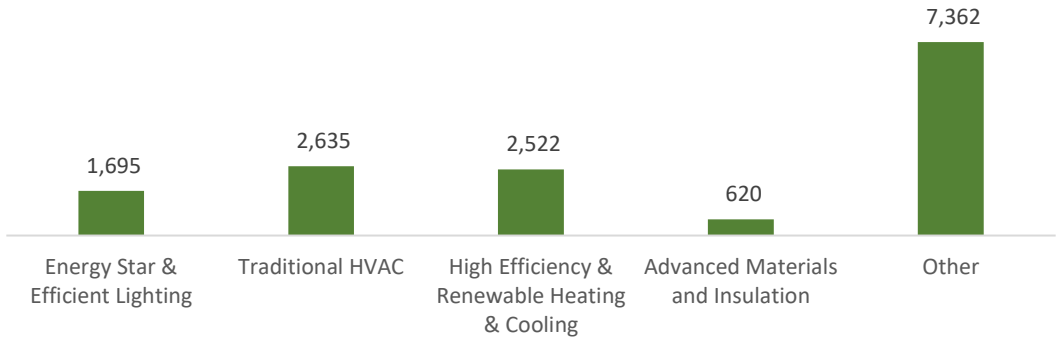
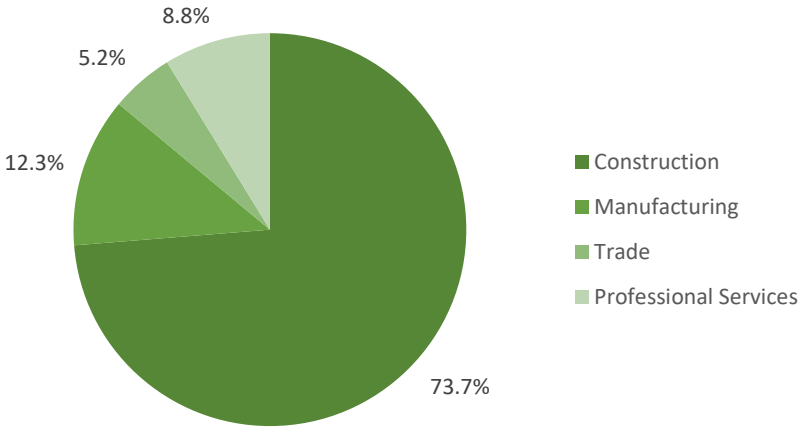


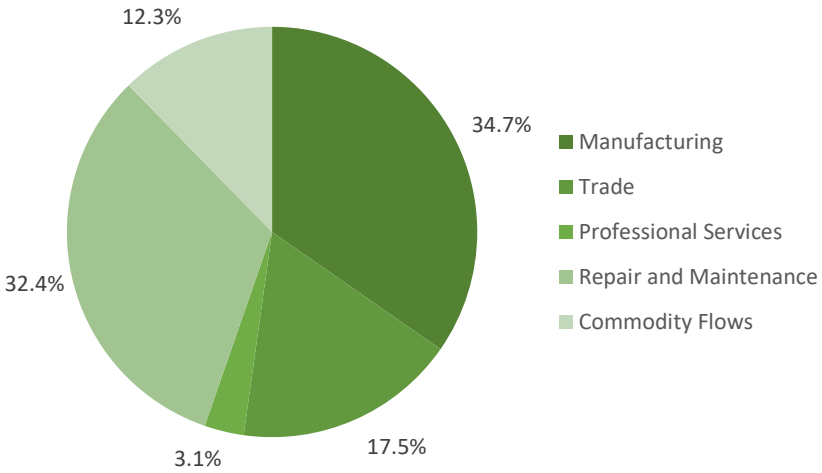
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 19,840 jobs in Arkansas, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	38.5%	38.5%	23.1%	0.0%
Fuels	0.0%	22.2%	66.7%	11.1%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

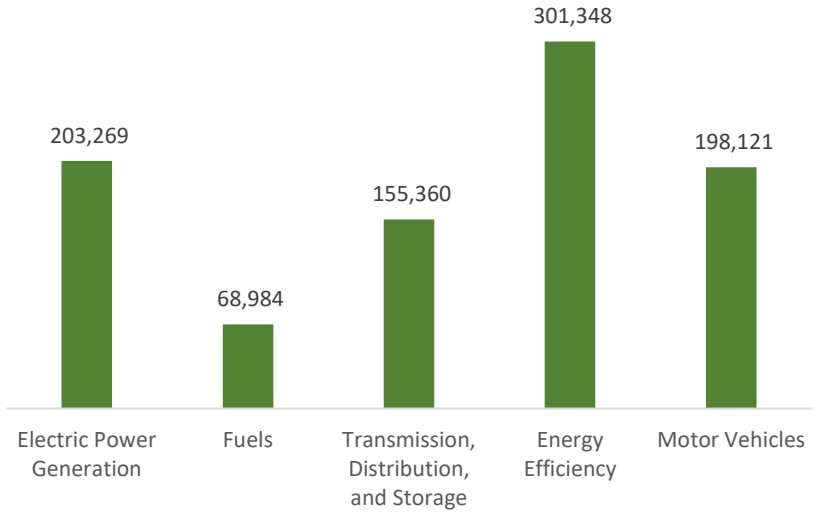
California Energy and Employment

Overview

California has an average concentration of energy employment, with 427,614 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 68,984 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 155,360 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 203,269 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 13.1% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in California. The traditional energy sector in California is 2.6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

California has an additional 301,348 jobs in Energy Efficiency (13.8% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 198,121 in motor vehicles (8.1% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

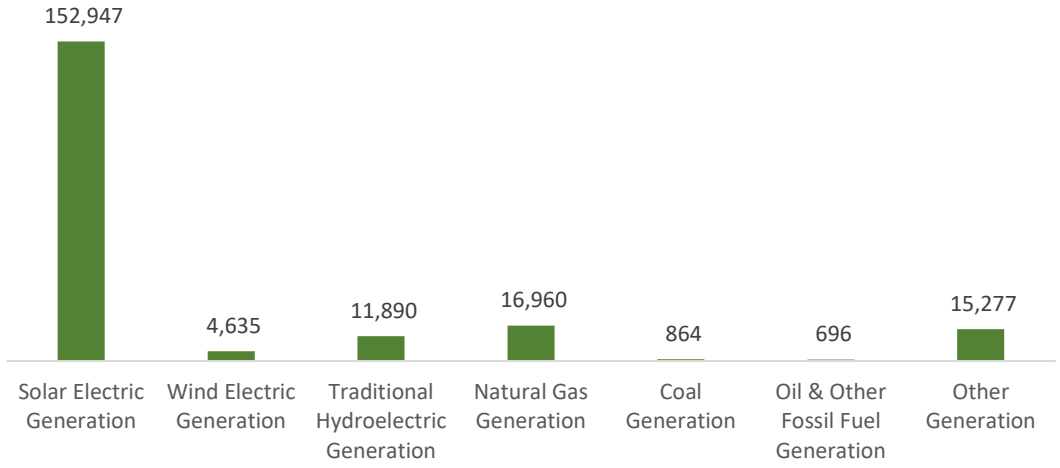


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

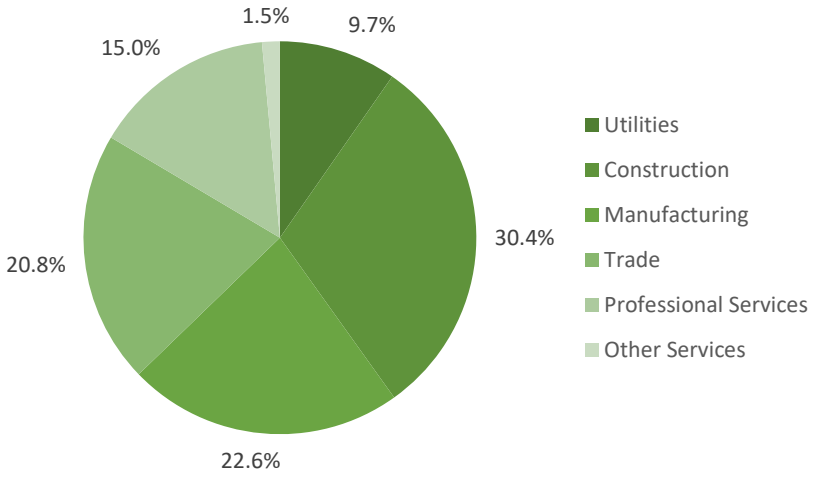
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 203,269 workers in California, 23.6% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 152,947 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 18,520 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 30.4% of jobs. Manufacturing employment represents 22.6% of the total.

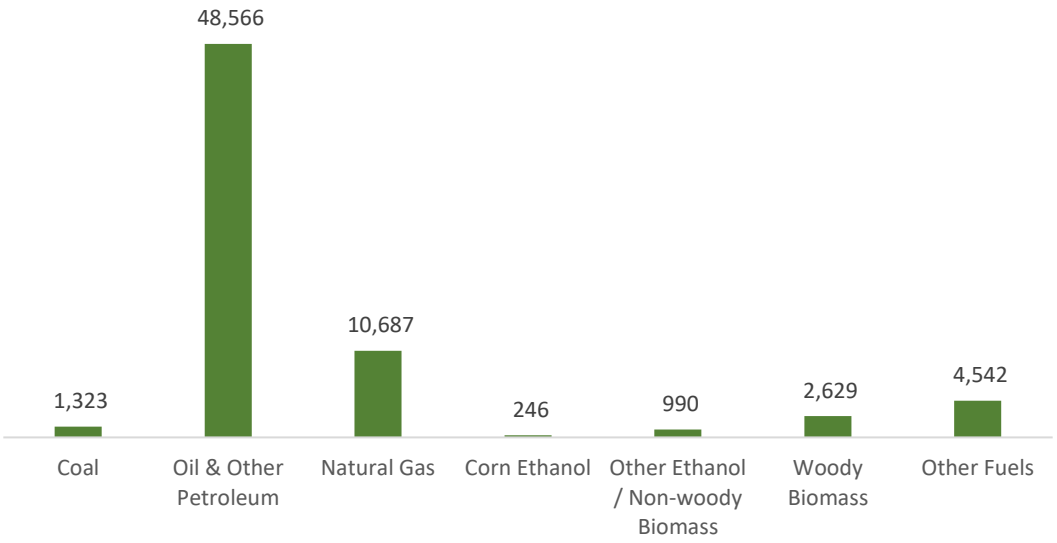
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

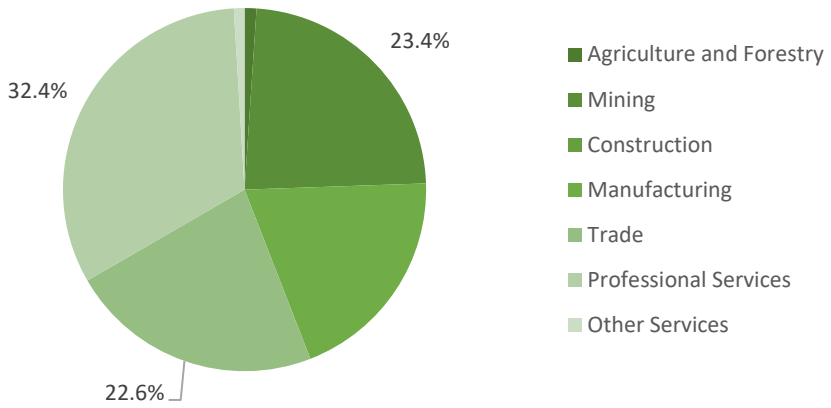
Fuels account for 68,984 jobs in California, 6.4% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 48,566 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services jobs represent 32.4% of fuel jobs in California.

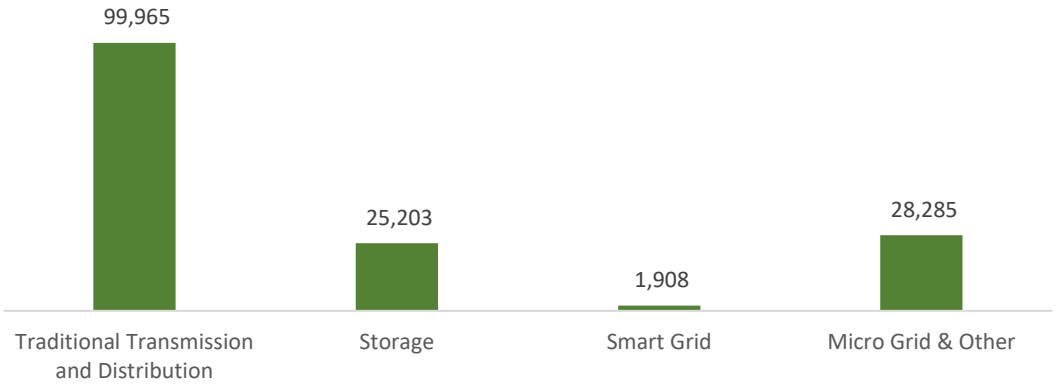
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

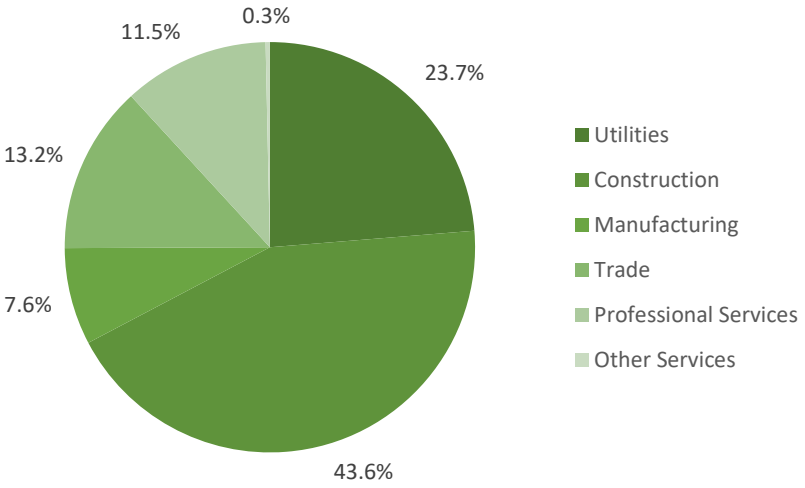
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in California represents 11.8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in California, with 43.6% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 301,348 energy efficiency jobs in California represents 13.8% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

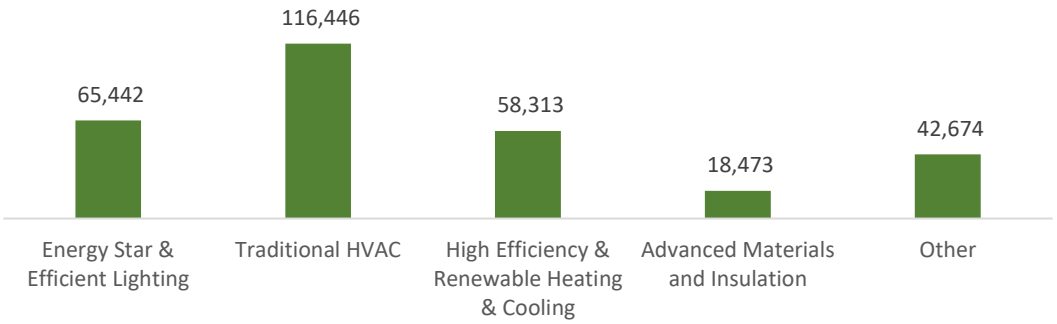
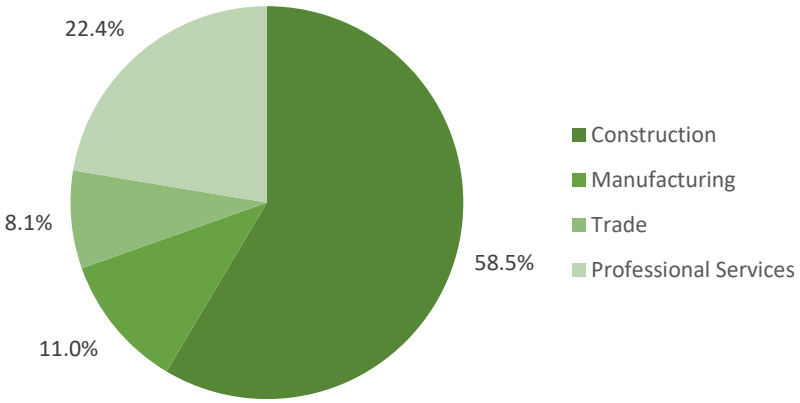


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 198,121 jobs in California, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

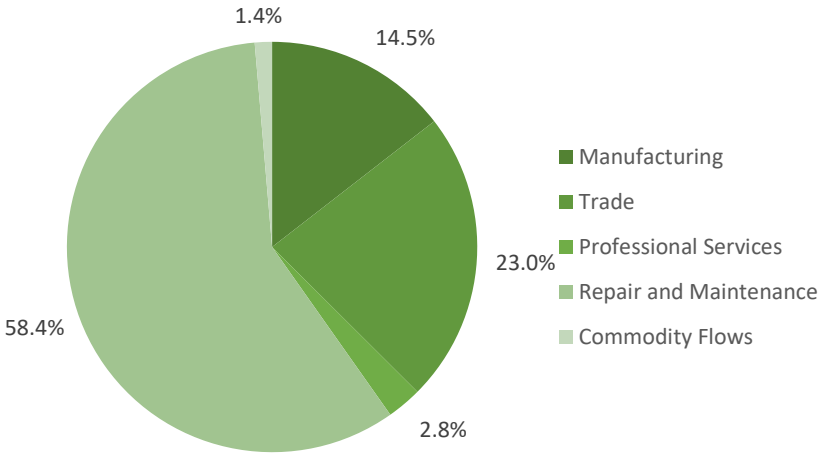


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

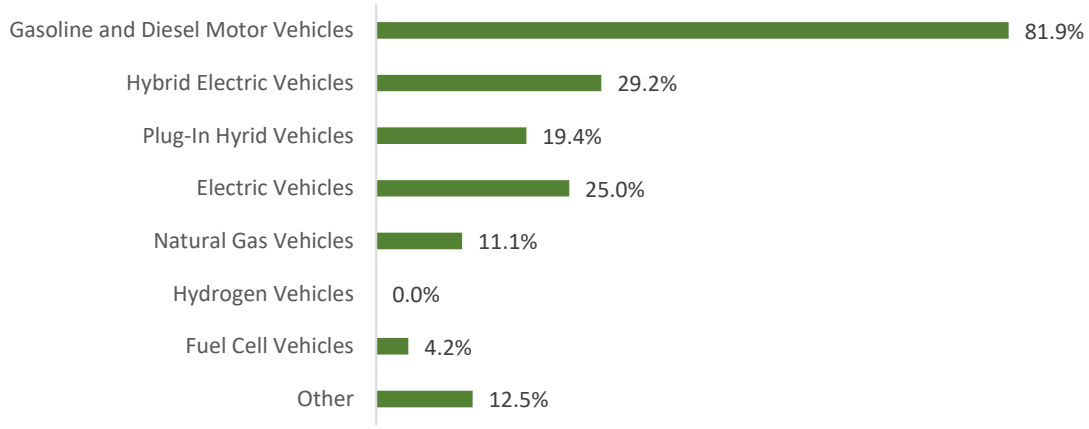
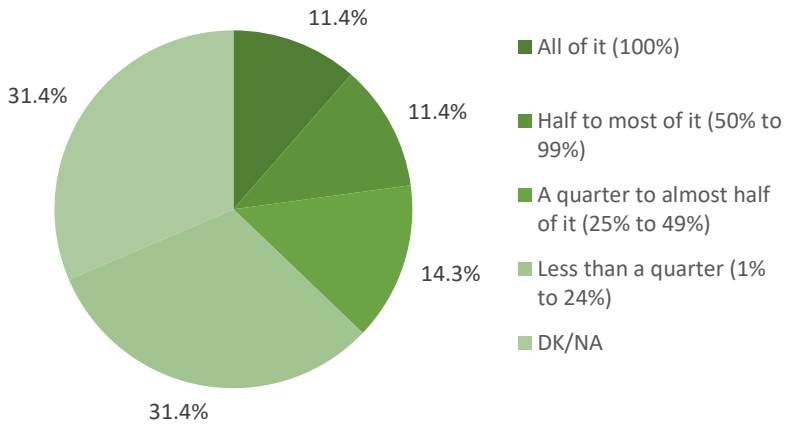


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	18.7%	57.9%	20.8%	2.7%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	14.0%	58.0%	24.0%	4.0%
Energy Efficiency	29.4%	49.2%	19.8%	1.5%
Fuels	22.7%	31.8%	45.5%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	27.3%	40.9%	31.8%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	33.3%	42.9%	19.0%	4.8%

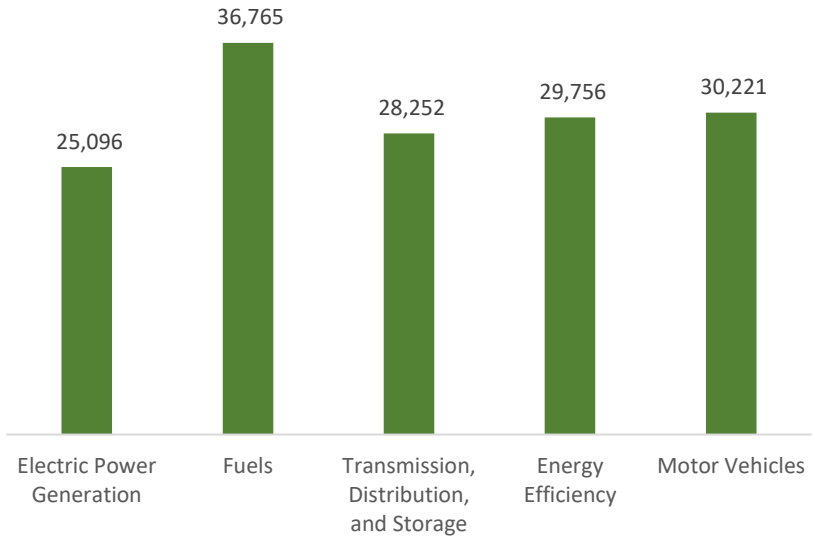
Colorado Energy and Employment

Overview

Colorado has a high concentration of energy employment, with 90,113 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 36,765 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 28,252 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 25,096 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 2.8% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Colorado. The traditional energy sector in Colorado is 3.6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Colorado has an additional 29,756 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 30,221 in motor vehicles (1.2% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

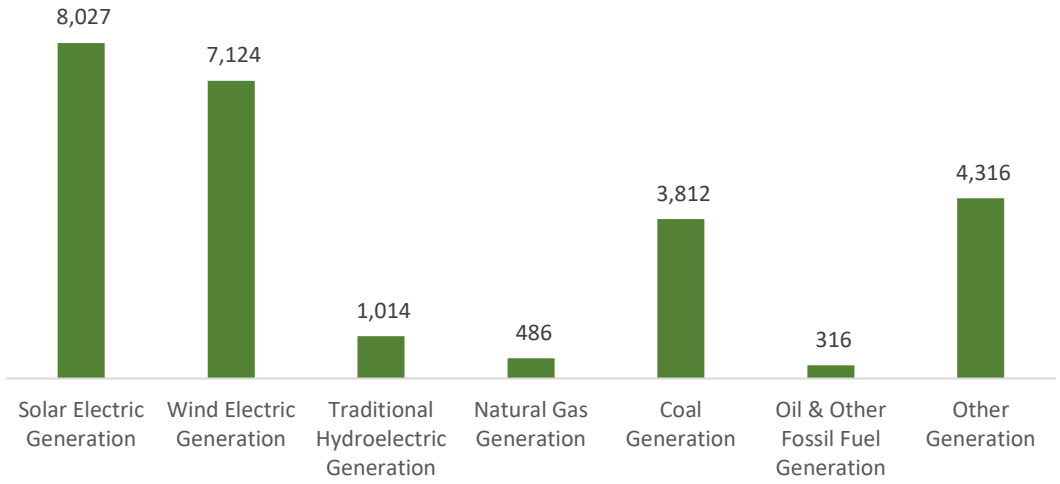


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

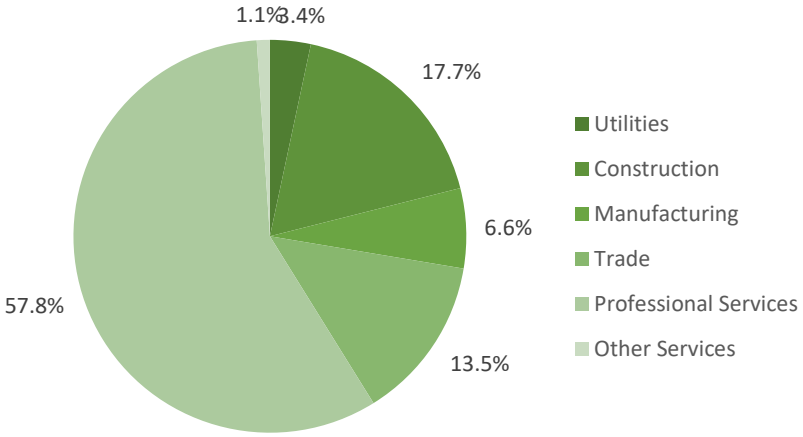
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 25,096 workers in Colorado, 2.9% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 8,027 jobs, followed by wind at 7,124 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 57.8% of jobs. Construction employment represents 17.7% of the total.

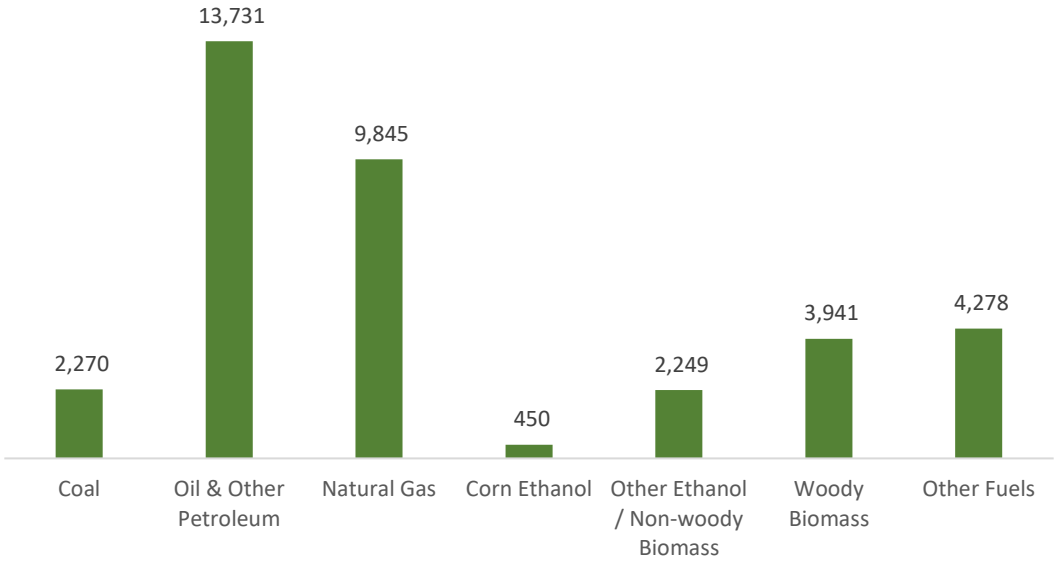
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

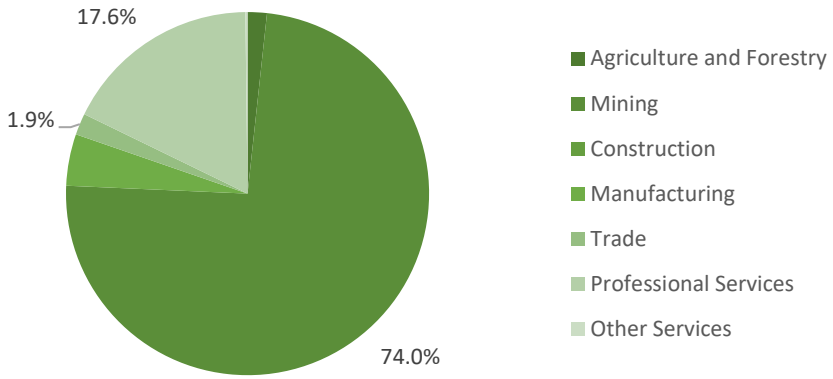
Fuels account for 36,765 jobs in Colorado, 3.4% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 13,731 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 74% of fuel jobs in Colorado.

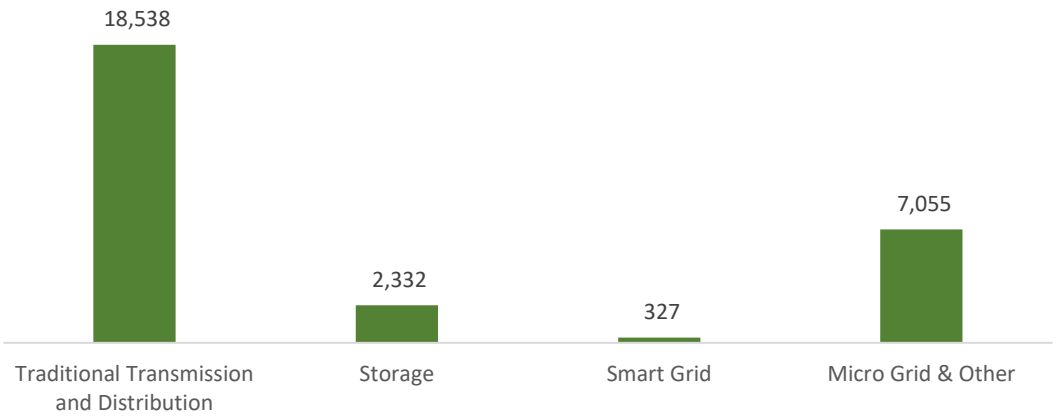
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

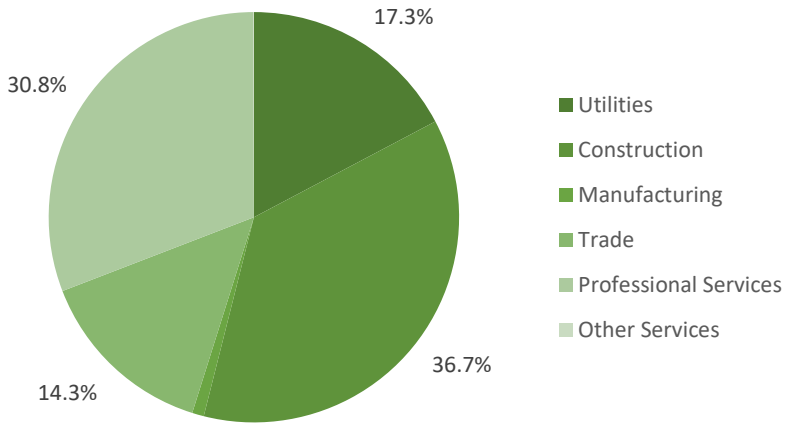
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Colorado represents 2.1% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Colorado, with 36.7% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 29,756 energy efficiency jobs in Colorado represents 1.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

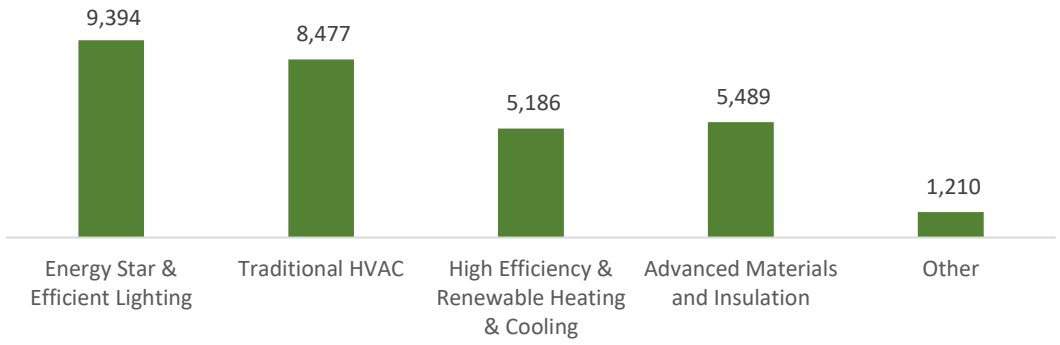
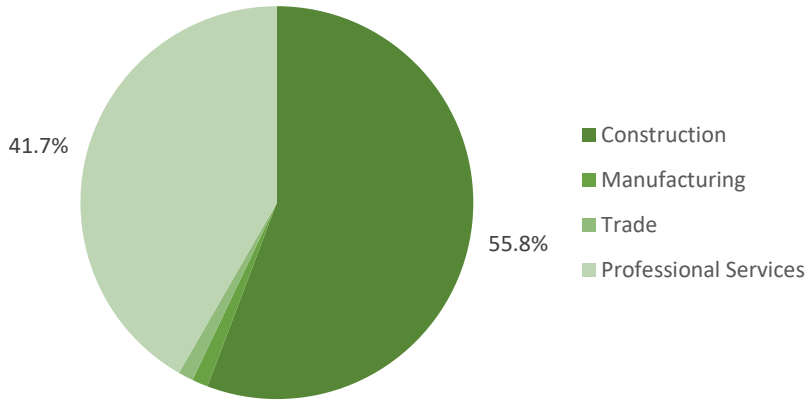


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 30,221 jobs in Colorado, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

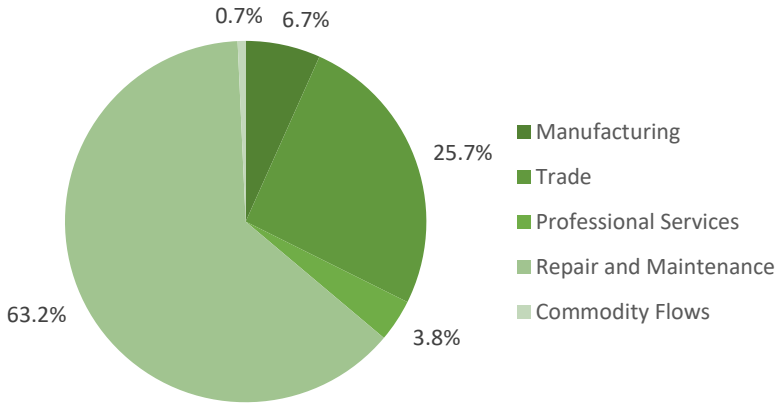


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

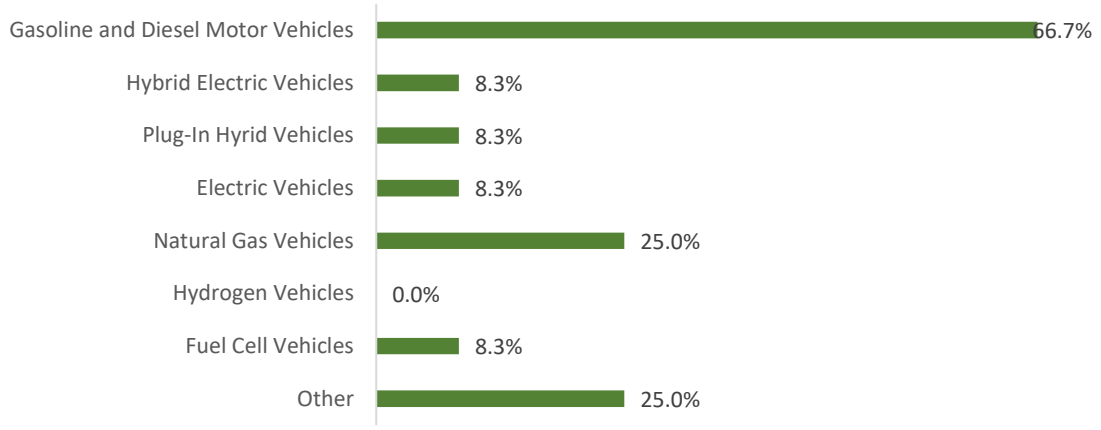
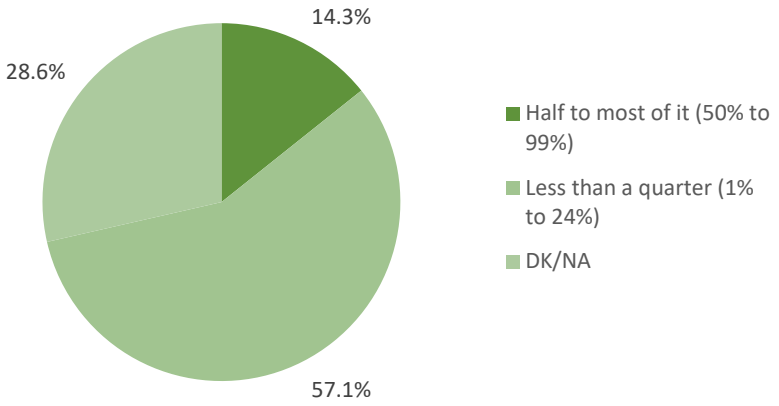


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	14.1%	69.0%	14.1%	2.8%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	44.4%	22.2%	33.3%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	56.0%	32.0%	12.0%	0.0%
Fuels	20.0%	55.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

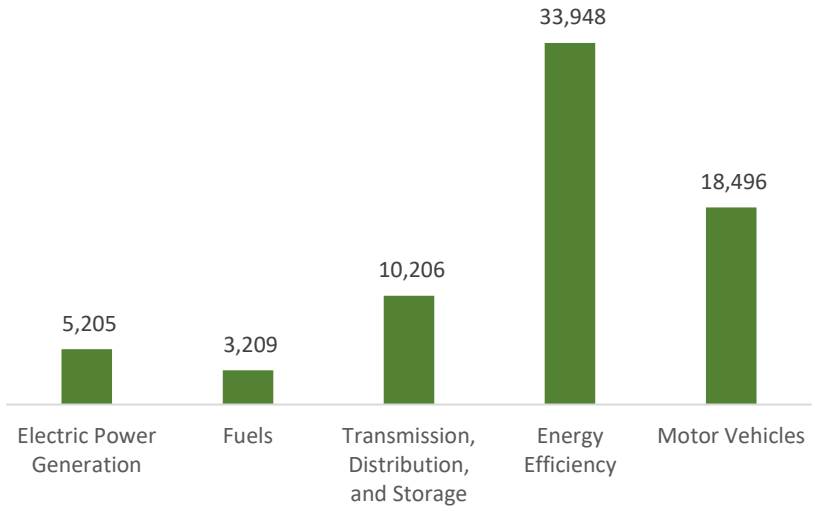
Connecticut Energy and Employment

Overview

Connecticut has a low concentration of energy employment, with 18,619 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 3,209 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 10,206 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 5,205 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.6% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Connecticut. The traditional energy sector in Connecticut is 1.1% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Connecticut has an additional 33,948 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 18,496 in motor vehicles (0.8% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

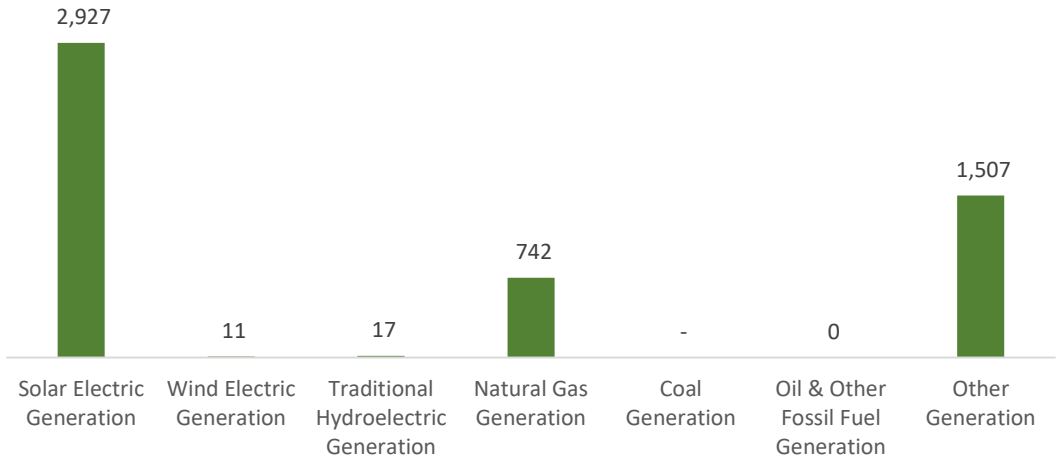


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

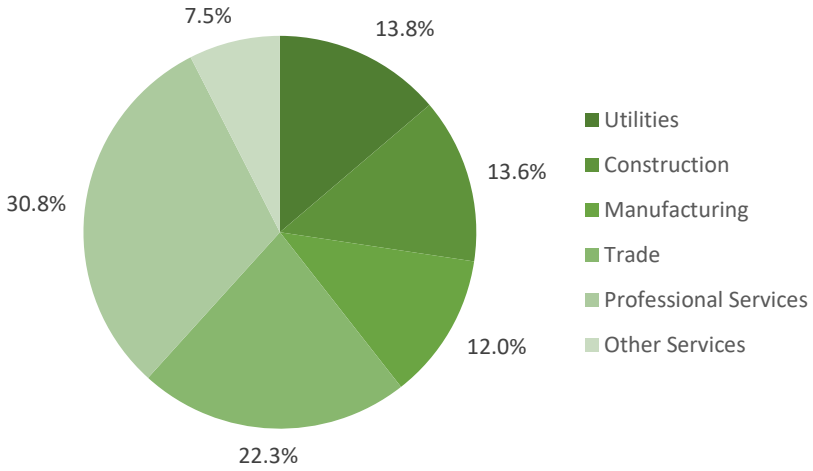
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 5,205 workers in Connecticut, 0.6% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 2,927 jobs, followed by Natural Gas generation at 742 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 30.8% of jobs. Wholesale trade employment represents 22.3% of the total.

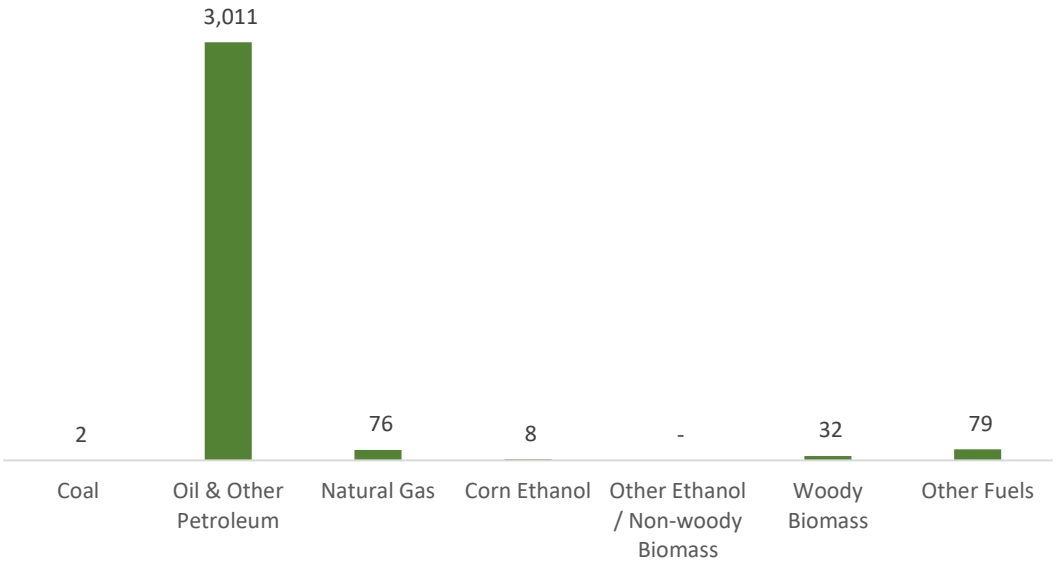
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

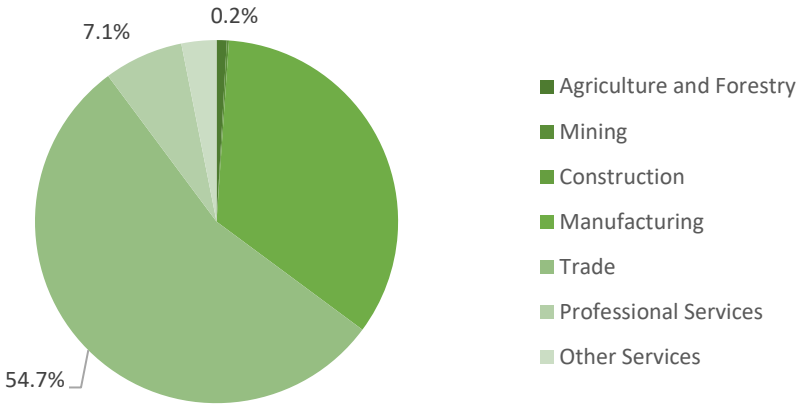
Fuels account for 3,209 jobs in Connecticut, 0.3% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 3,011 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 54.7% of fuel jobs in Connecticut.

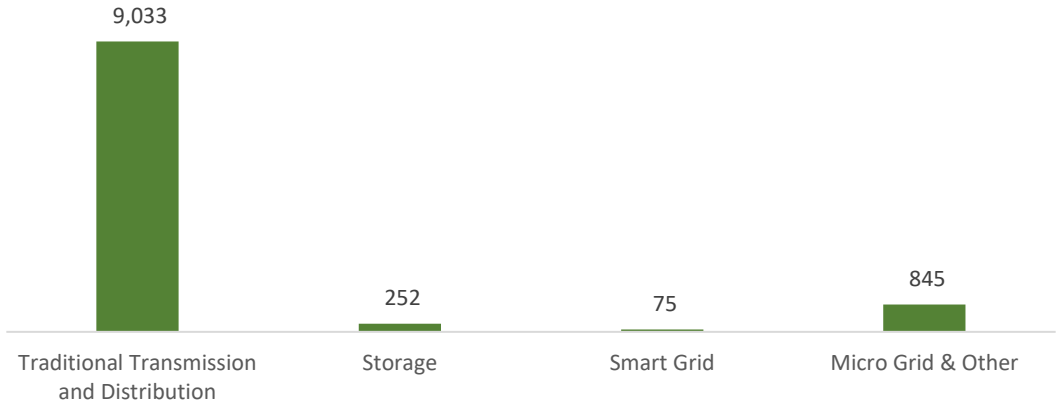
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

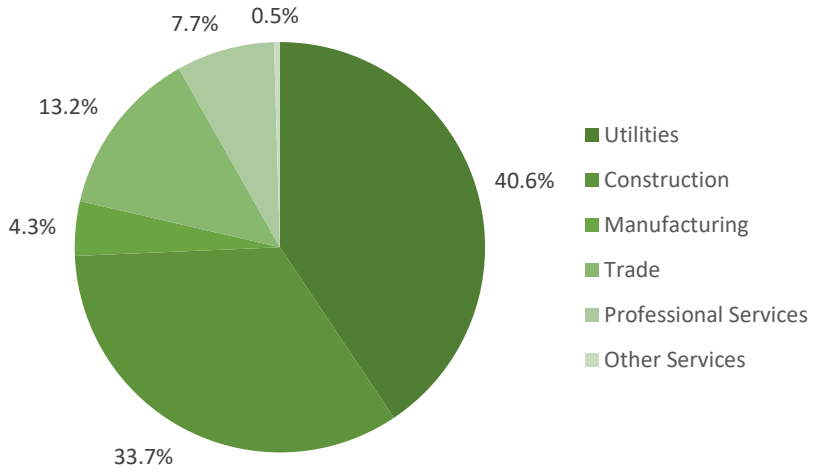
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Connecticut represents 0.8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Connecticut, with 40.6% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 33,948 energy efficiency jobs in Connecticut represents 1.6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

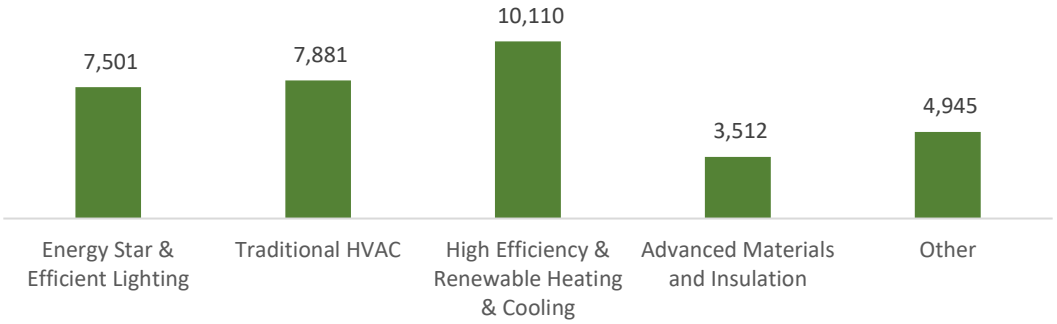
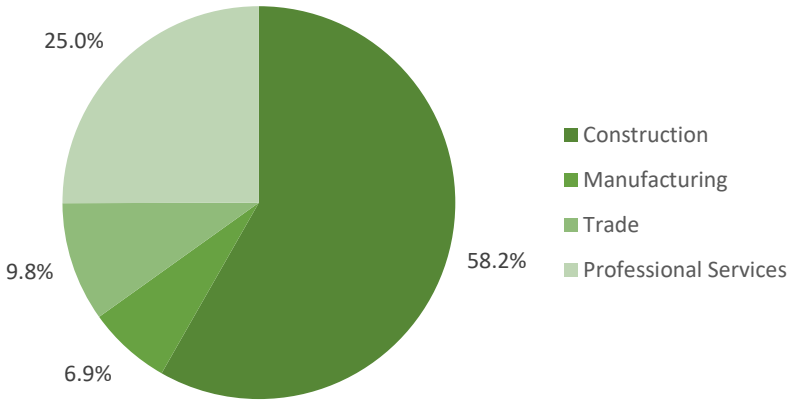


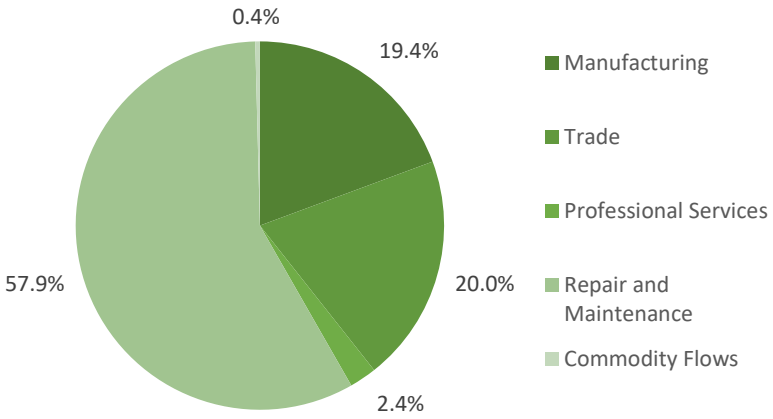
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 18,496 jobs in Connecticut, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	16.7%	54.2%	16.7%	12.5%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	40.0%	46.7%	6.7%	6.7%
Fuels	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

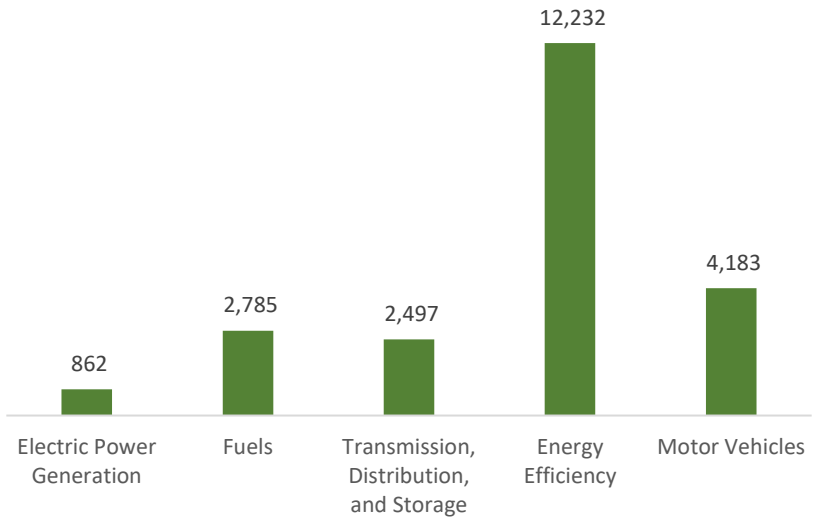
Delaware Energy and Employment

Overview

Delaware has a low concentration of energy employment, with 6,145 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 2,785 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 2,497 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 862 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.2% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Delaware. The traditional energy sector in Delaware is 1.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Delaware has an additional 12,232 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 4,183 in motor vehicles (0.2% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

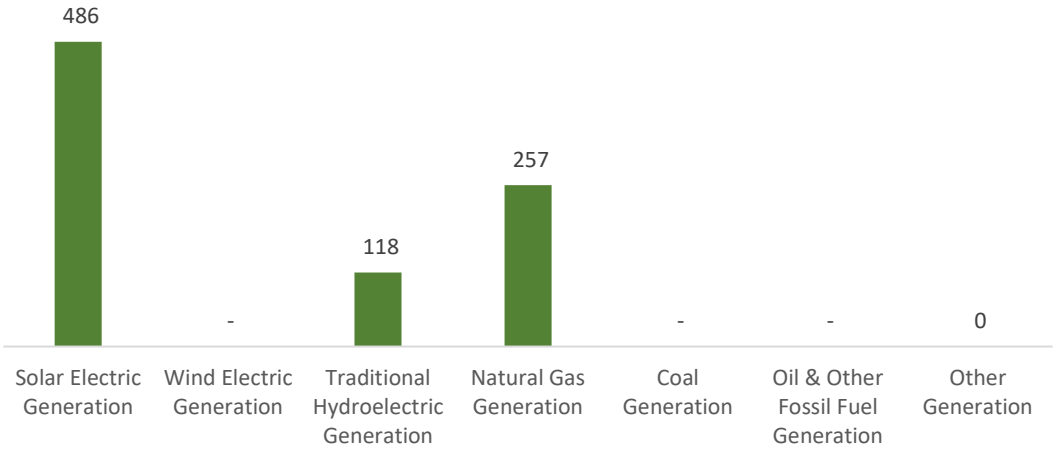


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

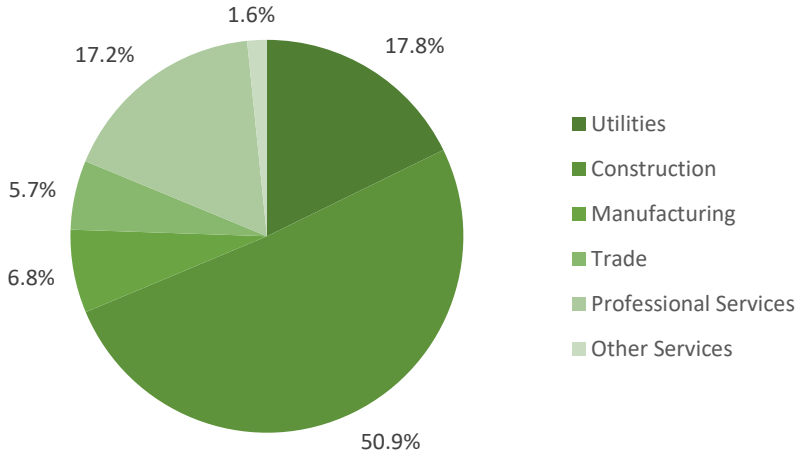
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 862 workers in Delaware, 0.1% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 486 jobs, followed by natural gas generation at 257 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 50.9% of jobs. Utilities employment represents 17.8% of the total.

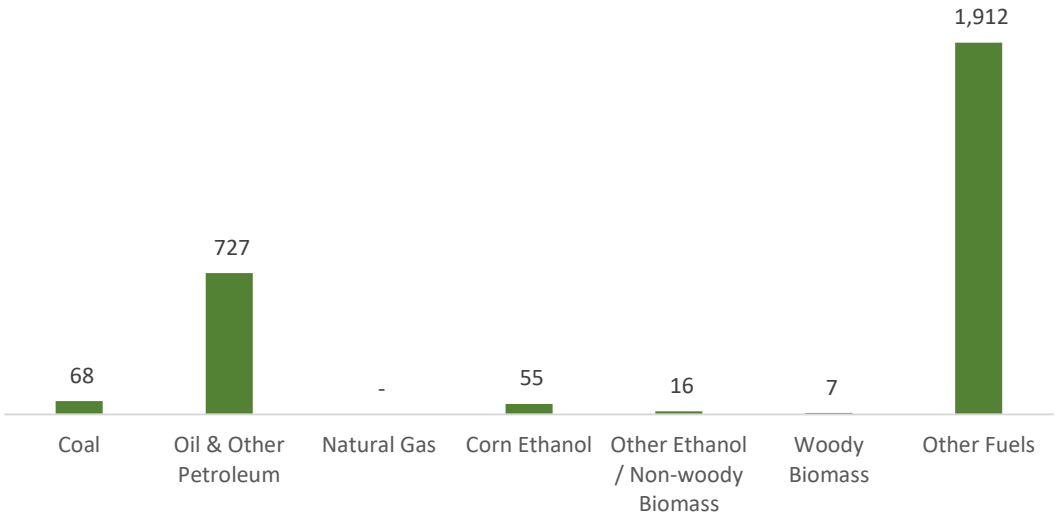
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

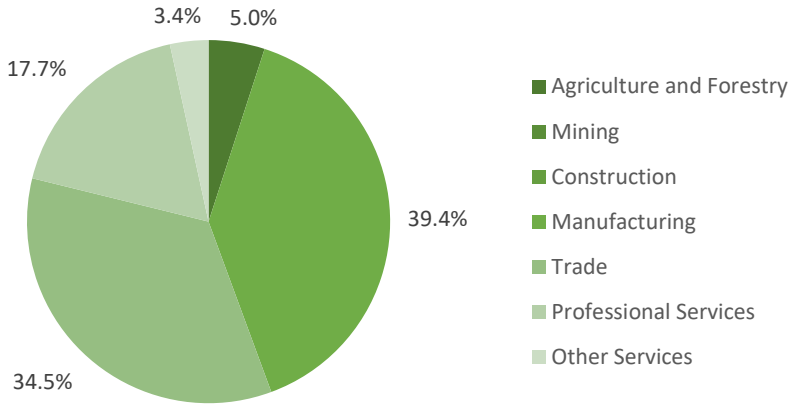
Fuels account for 2,785 jobs in Delaware, 0.3% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 727 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 39.4% of fuel jobs in Delaware.

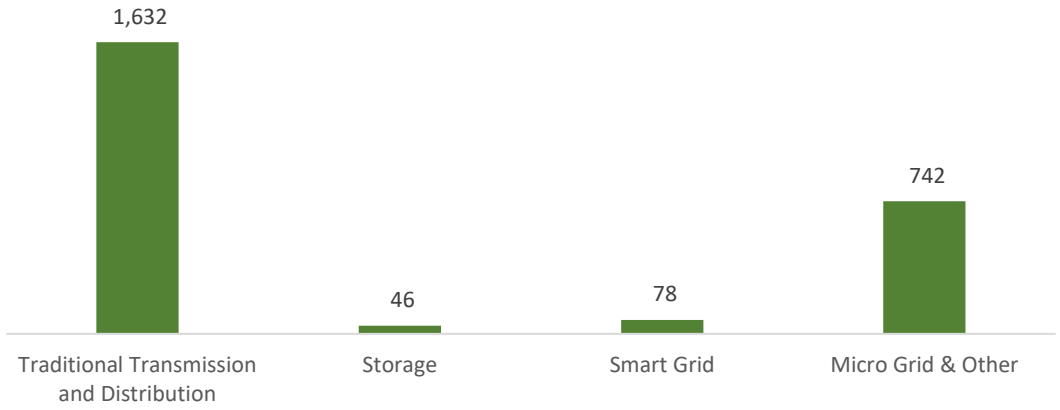
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

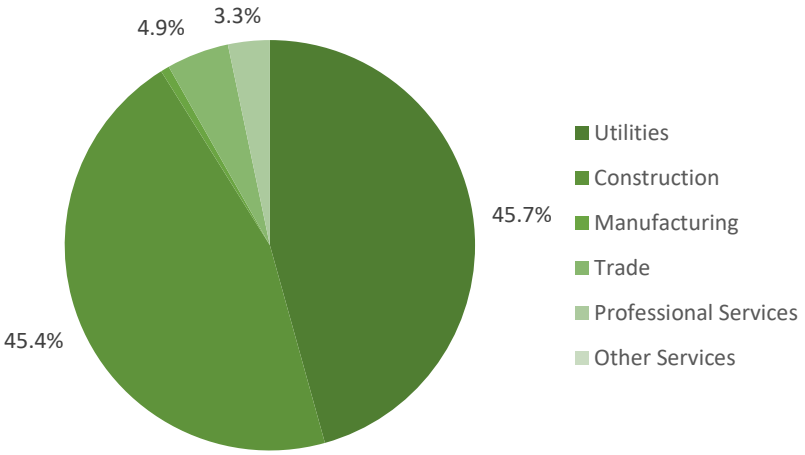
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Delaware represents 0.2% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Delaware, with 45.7% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 12,232 energy efficiency jobs in Delaware represents .6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

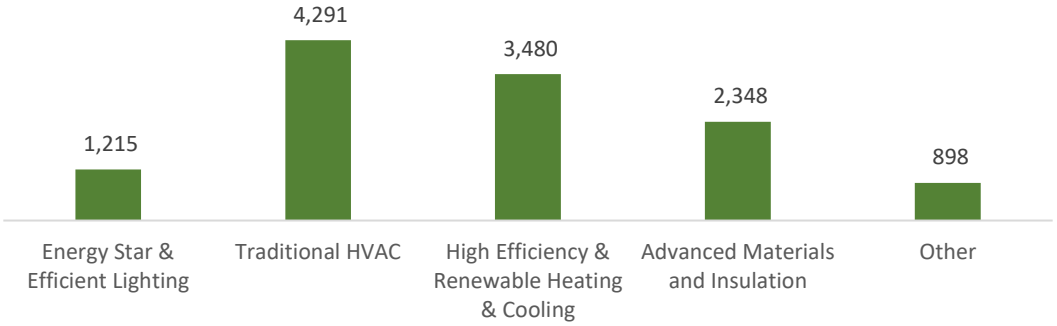
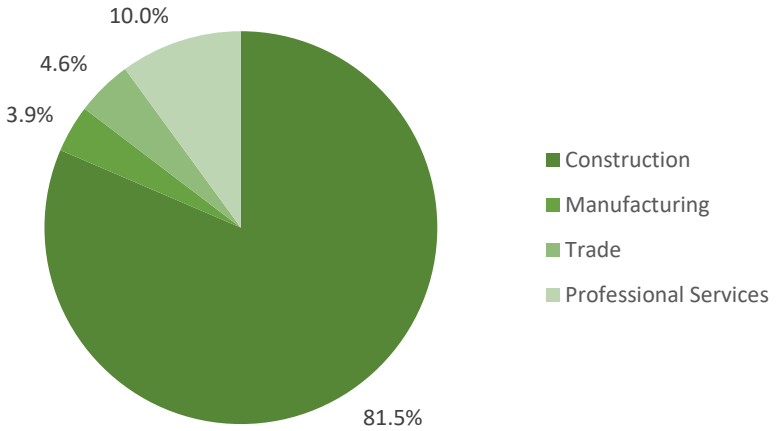


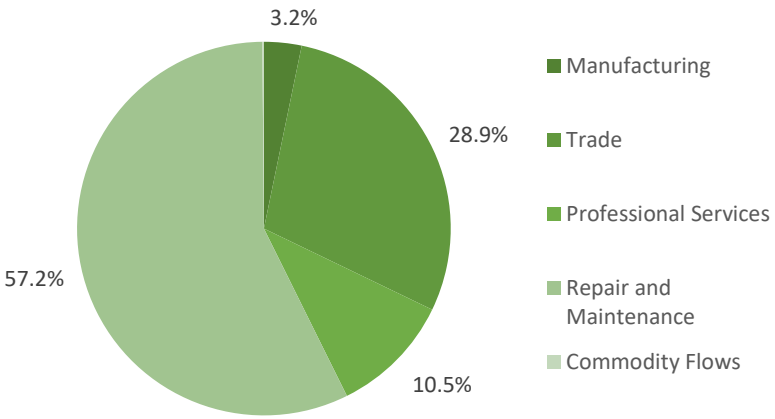
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 4,183 jobs in Delaware, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

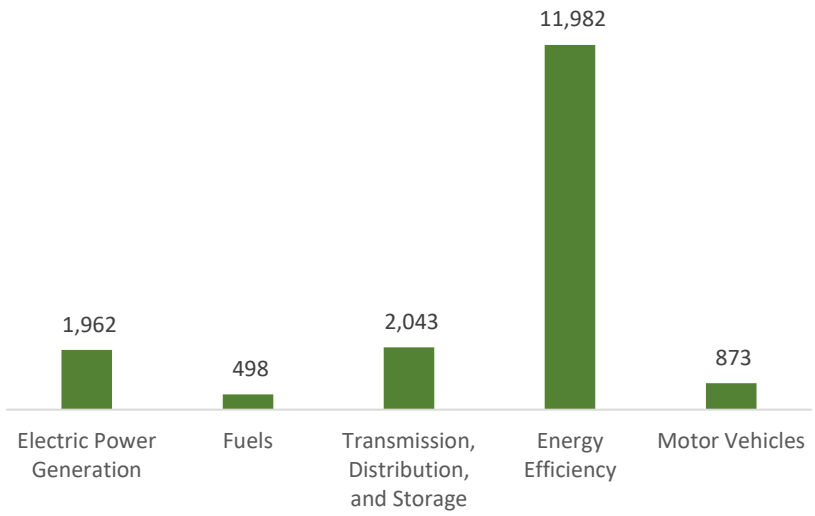
District of Columbia Energy and Employment

Overview

District of Columbia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 4,504 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 498 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 2,043 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 1,962 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. .1% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in District of Columbia. The traditional energy sector in District of Col. is .6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

District of Columbia has an additional 11,982 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 873 in motor vehicles (0.0% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

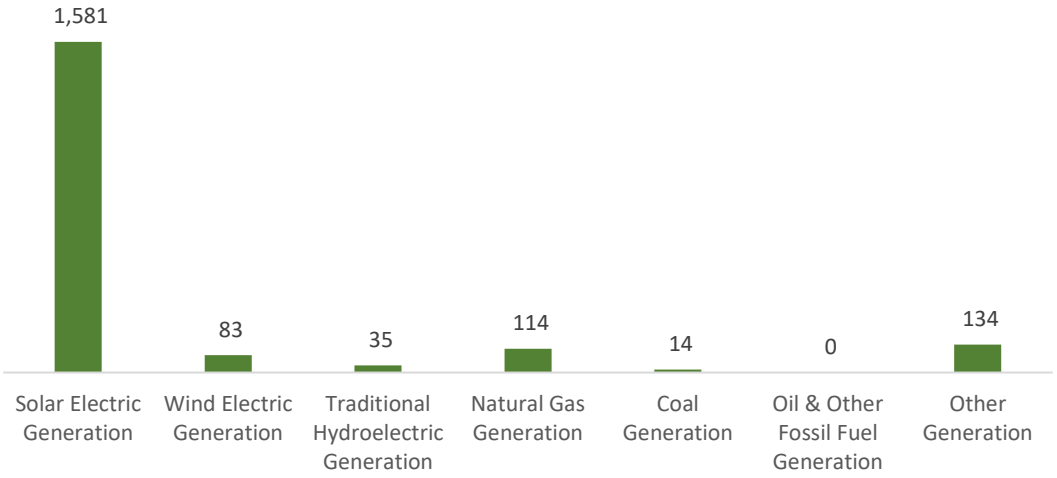


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

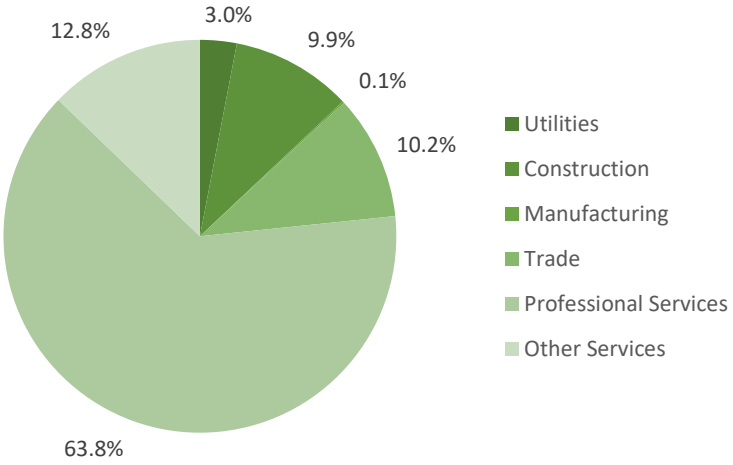
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 1,962 workers in District of Columbia, .2% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 1,581 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 129 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 63.8% of jobs. Other employment represents 12.8% of the total.

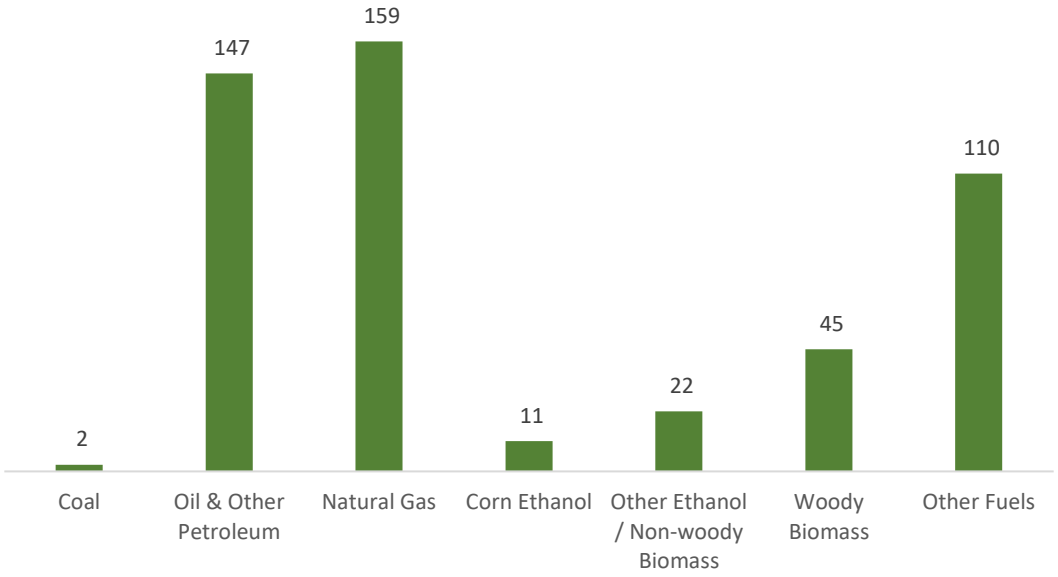
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

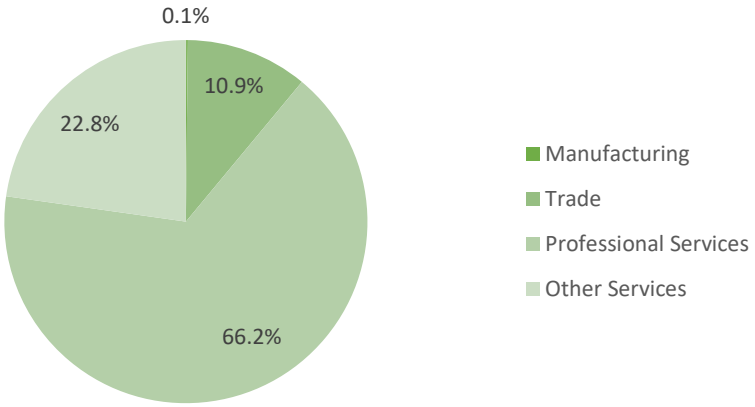
Fuels account for 498 jobs in District of Columbia, .0% of the national total. Natural gas represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 159 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services jobs represent 66.2% of fuel jobs in District of Columbia.

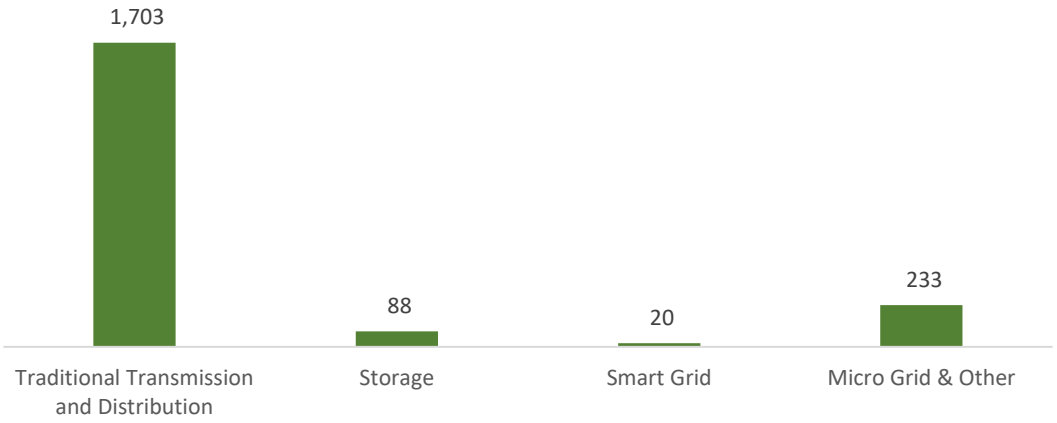
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

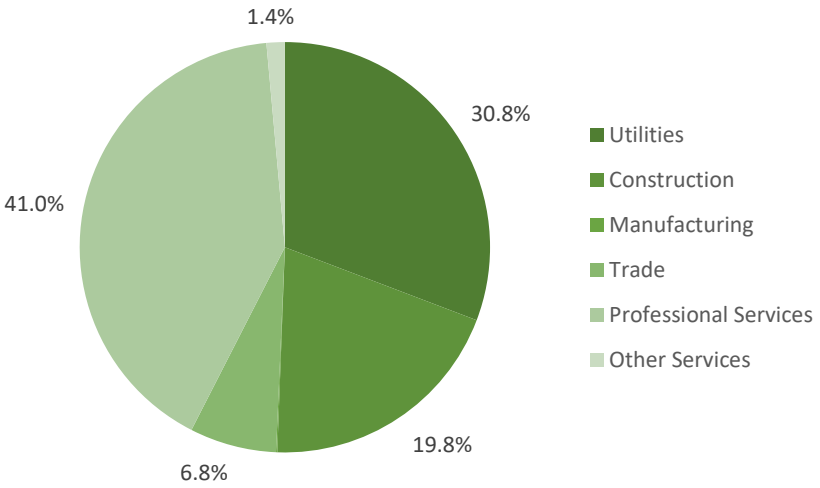
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in District of Columbia represents 0.2% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in District of Columbia, with 41% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 11,982 energy efficiency jobs in District of Col. represents .5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

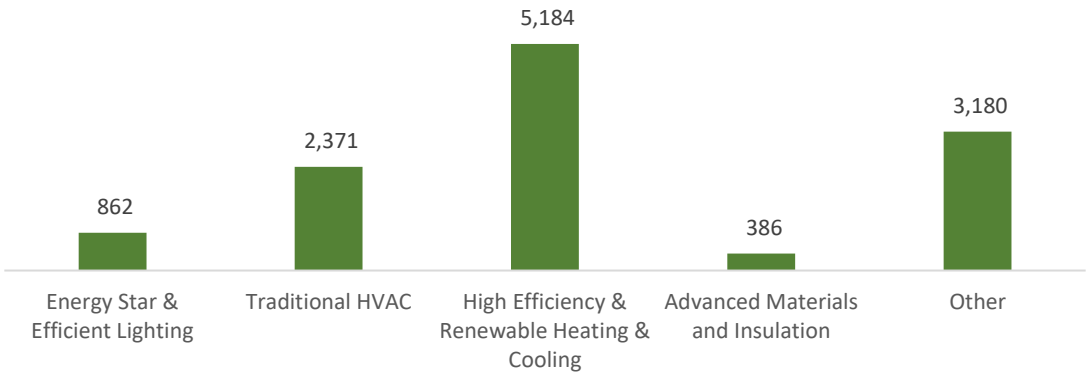
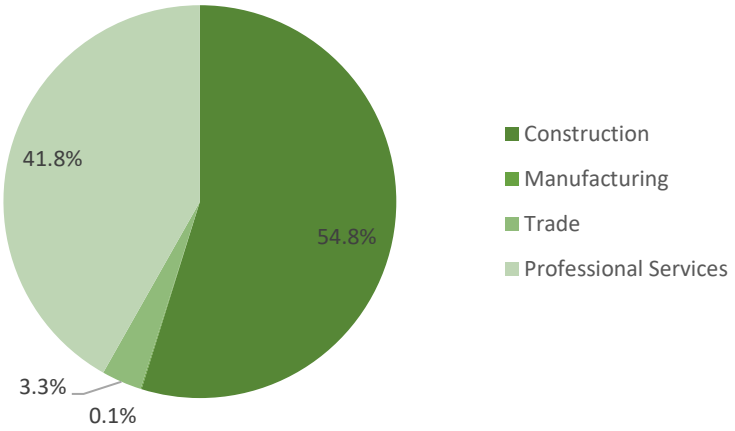


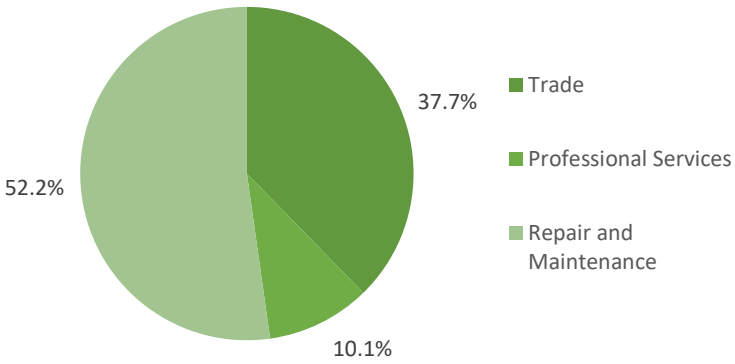
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 873 jobs in District of Columbia, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	0.0%	61.5%	34.6%	3.8%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

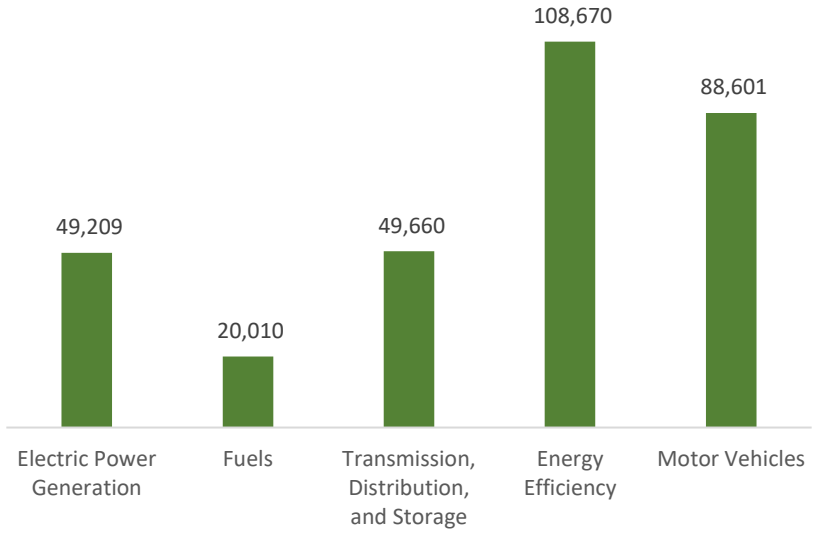
Florida Energy and Employment

Overview

Florida has a low concentration of energy employment, with 118,879 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 20,010 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 49,660 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 49,209 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 3.6% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Florida. The traditional energy sector in Florida is 1.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Florida has an additional 108,670 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 88,601 in motor vehicles (3.6% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

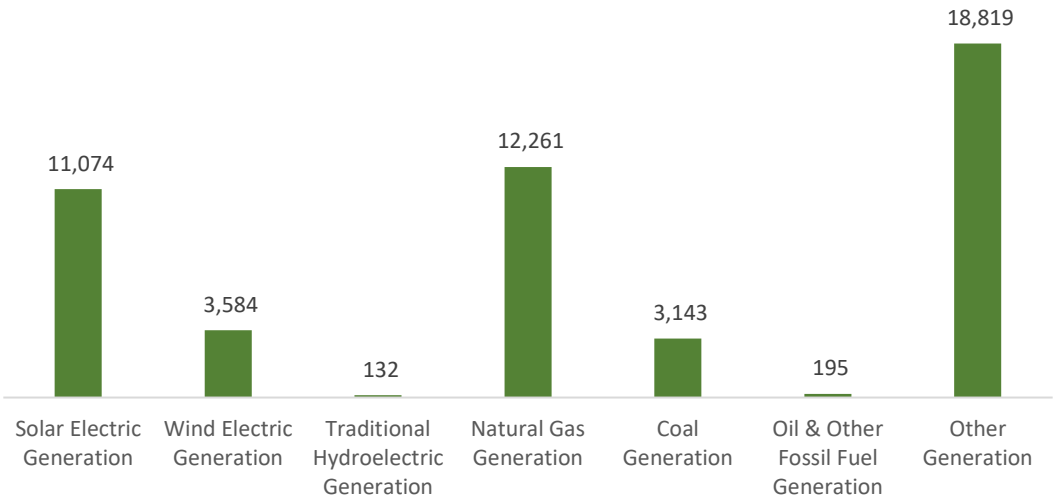


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

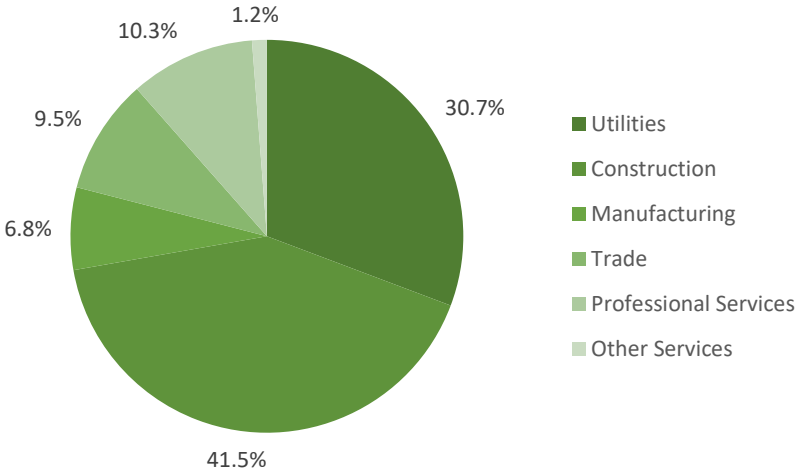
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 49,209 workers in Florida, 5.7% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 15,599 jobs, followed by solar at 11,074 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 41.5% of jobs. Utilities employment represents 30.7% of the total.

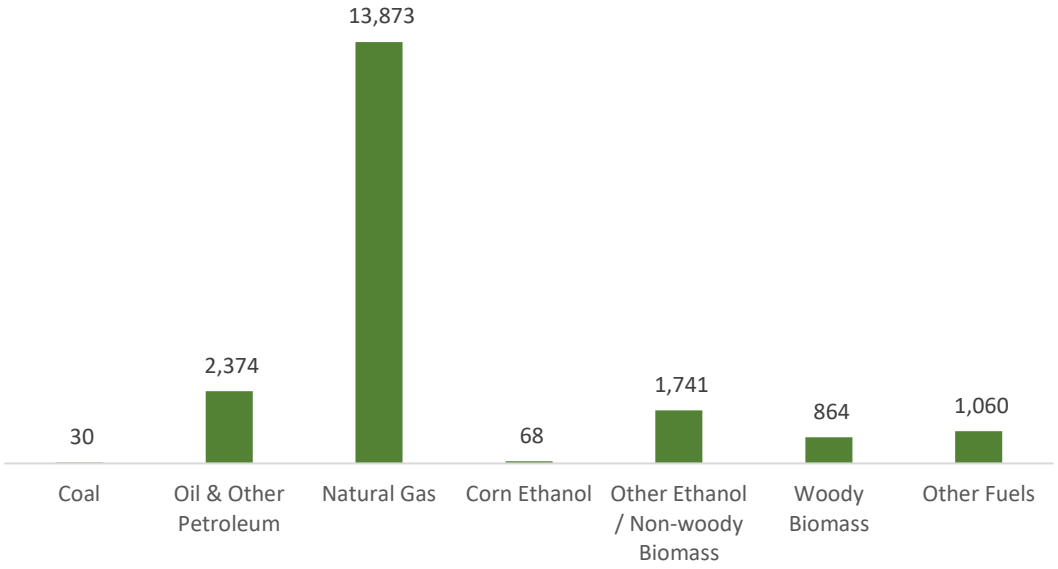
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

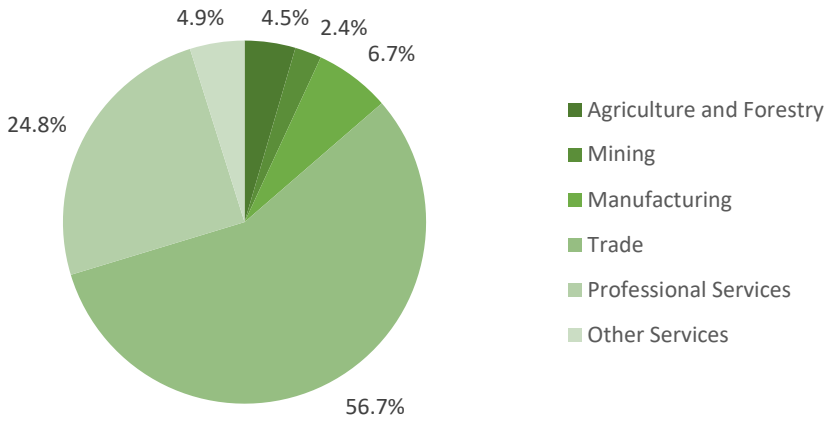
Fuels account for 20,010 jobs in Florida, 1.8% of the national total. Natural gas represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 13,873 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 56.7% of fuel jobs in *Florida.*

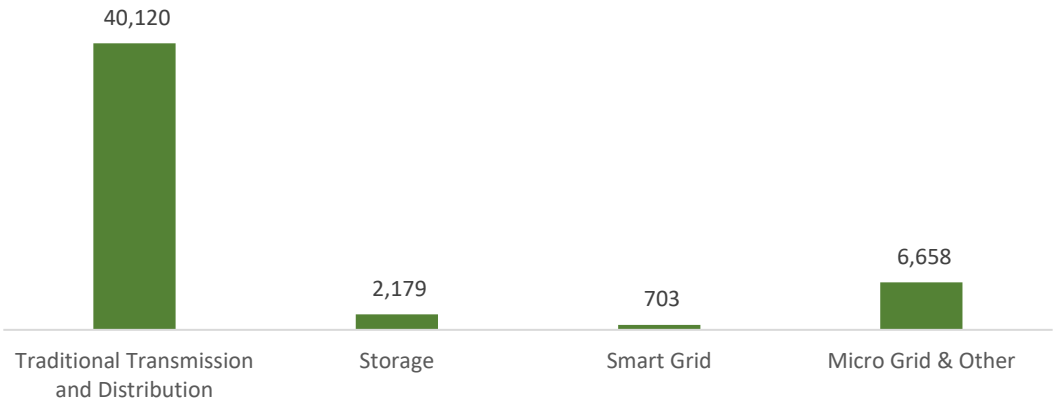
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

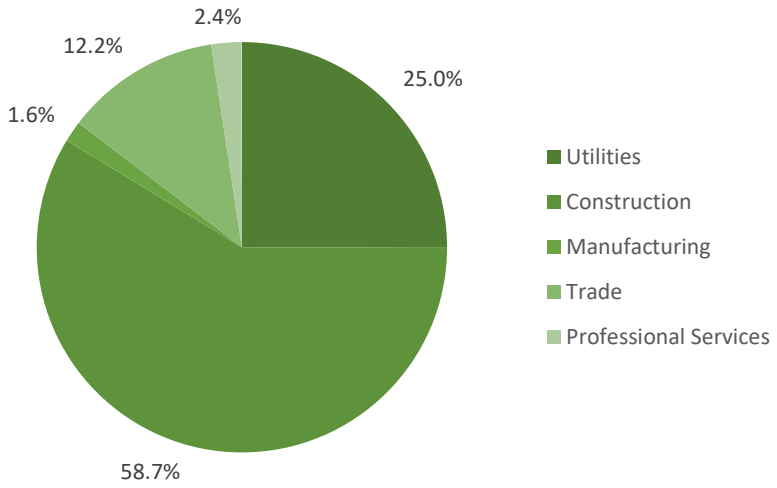
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Florida represents 3.8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Florida, with 58.7% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 108,670 energy efficiency jobs in Florida represents 5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

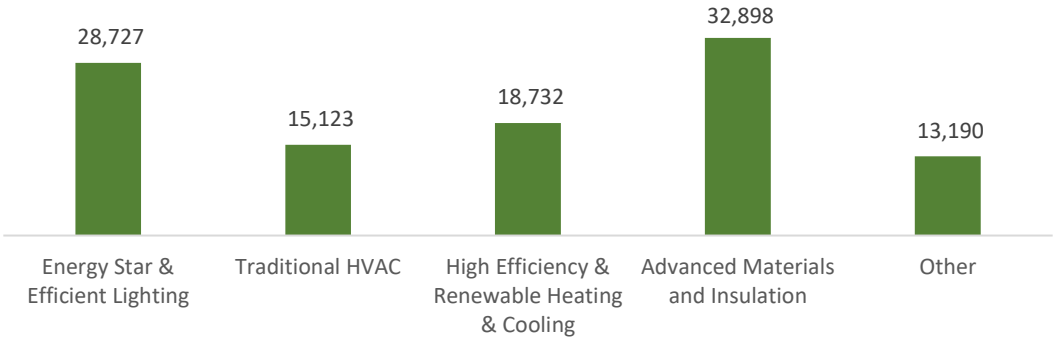
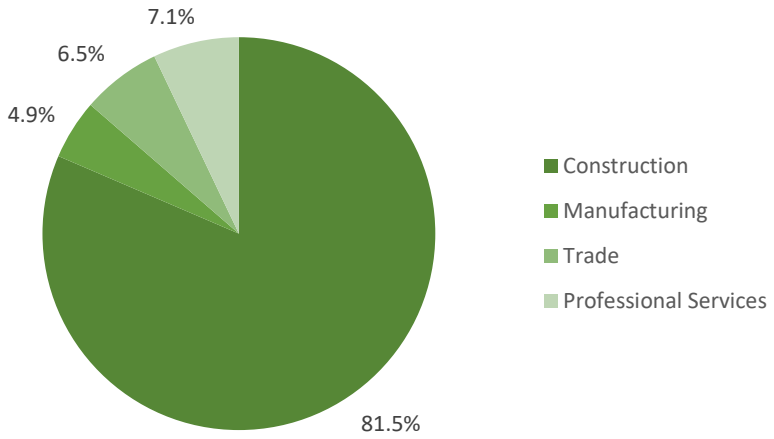


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 88,601 jobs in Florida, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

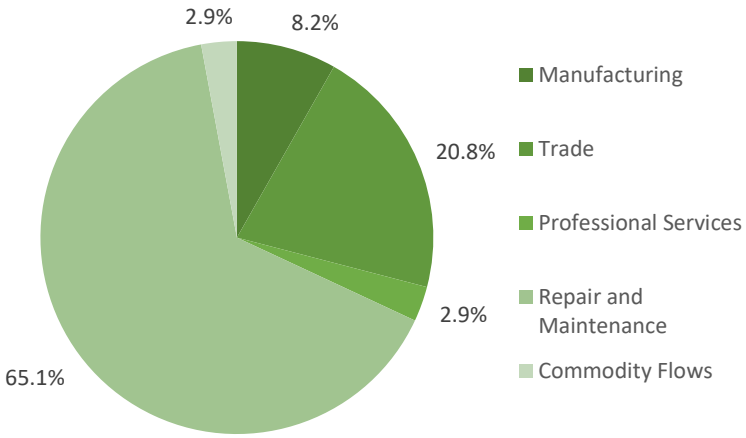


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

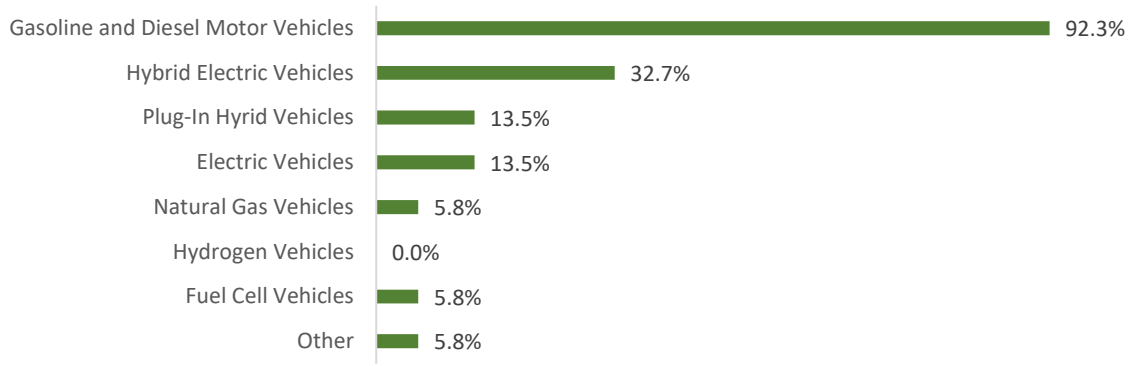
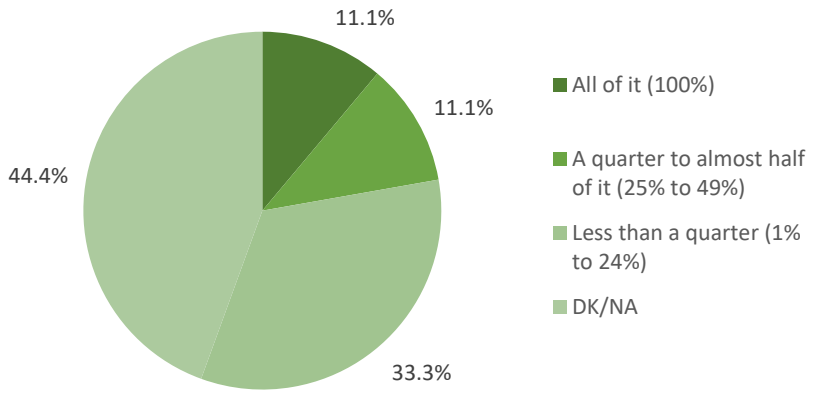


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	16.3%	59.2%	16.3%	8.2%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	28.6%	42.9%	14.3%	14.3%
Energy Efficiency	27.9%	37.2%	34.9%	0.0%
Fuels	35.7%	28.6%	35.7%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%

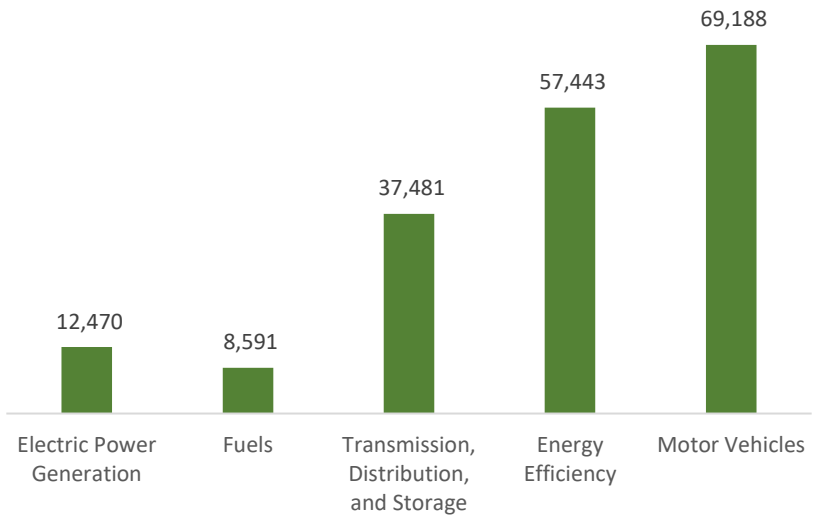
Georgia Energy and Employment

Overview

Georgia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 58,542 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 8,591 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 37,481 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 12,470 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.8% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Georgia. The traditional energy sector in Georgia is 1.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Georgia has an additional 57,443 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 69,188 in motor vehicles (2.8% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

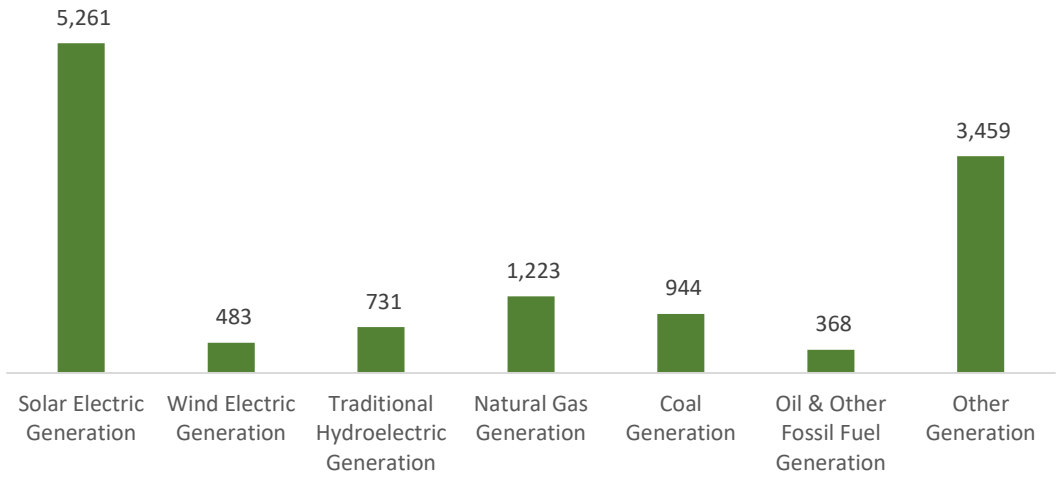


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

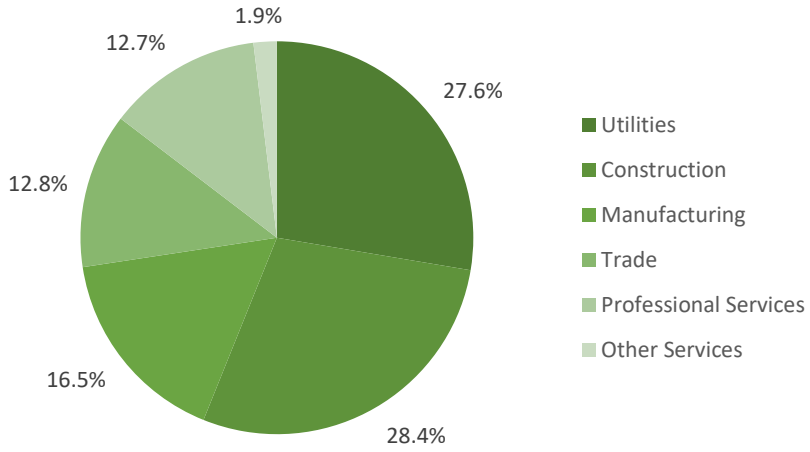
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 12,470 workers in Georgia, 1.4% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 5,261 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,536 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 28.4% of jobs. Utilities employment represents 27.6% of the total.

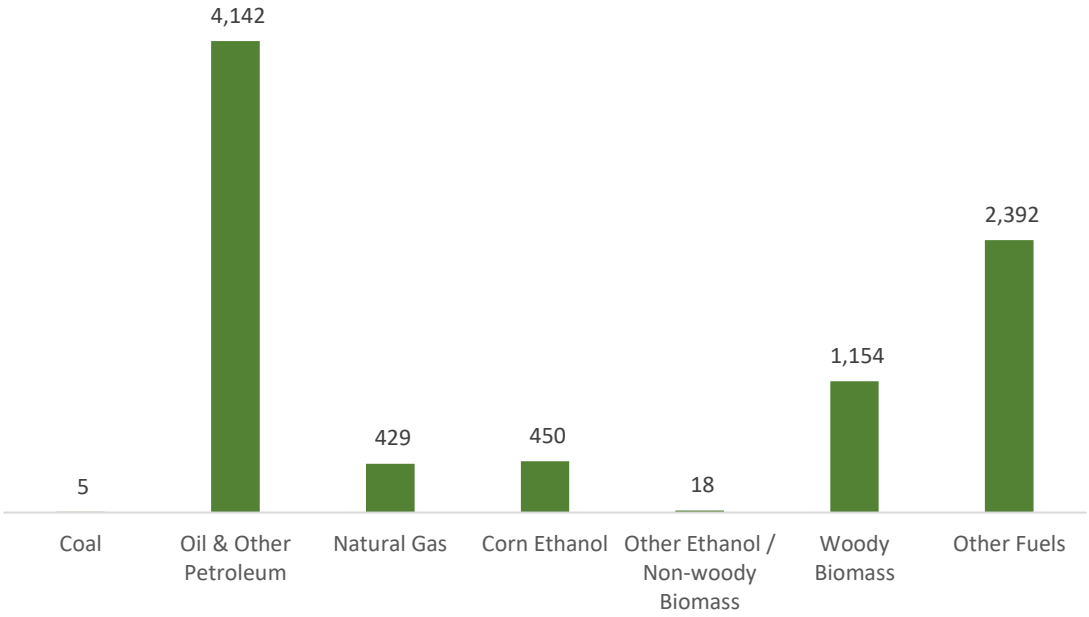
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

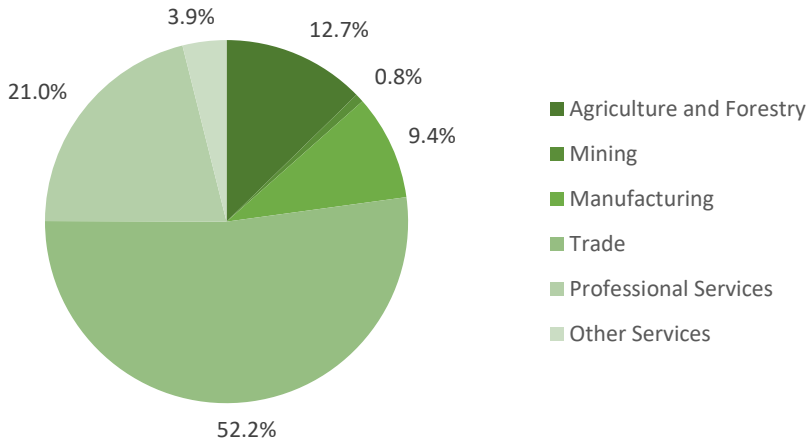
Fuels account for 8,591 jobs in Georgia, 0.8% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 4,142 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 52.2% of fuel jobs in Georgia.

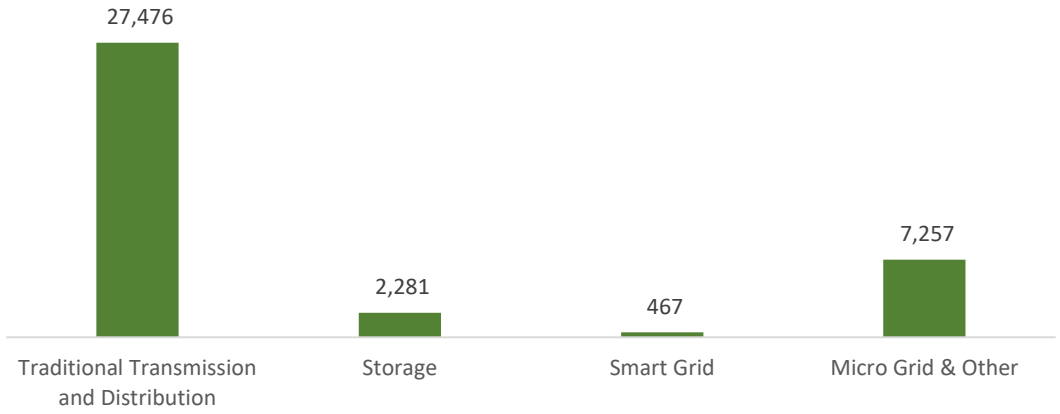
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

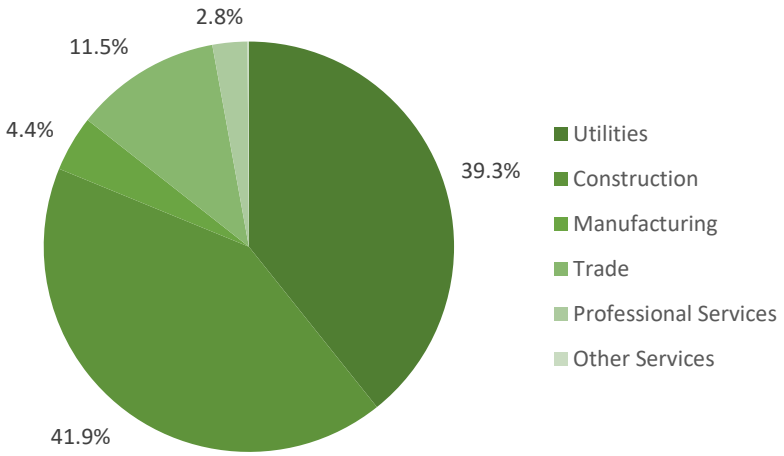
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Georgia represents 2.8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Georgia, with 41.9% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 57,443 energy efficiency jobs in Georgia represents 2.6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry .

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

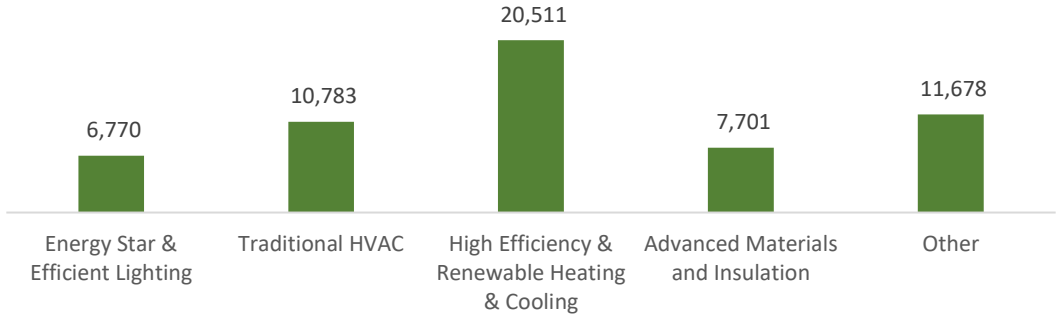
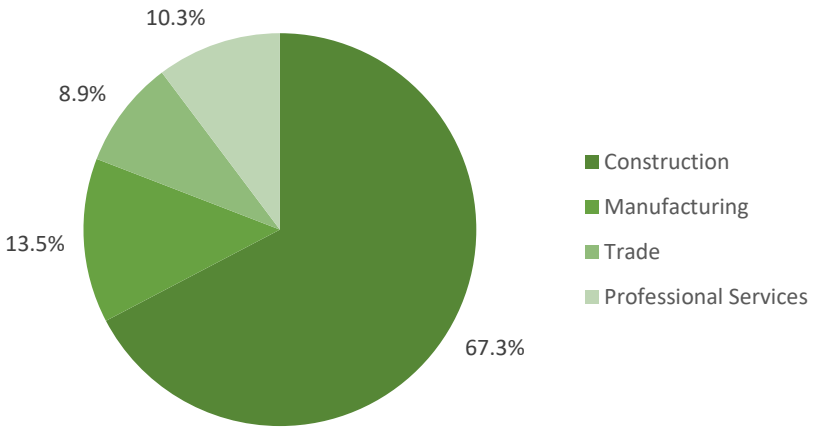


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 69,188 jobs in Georgia, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

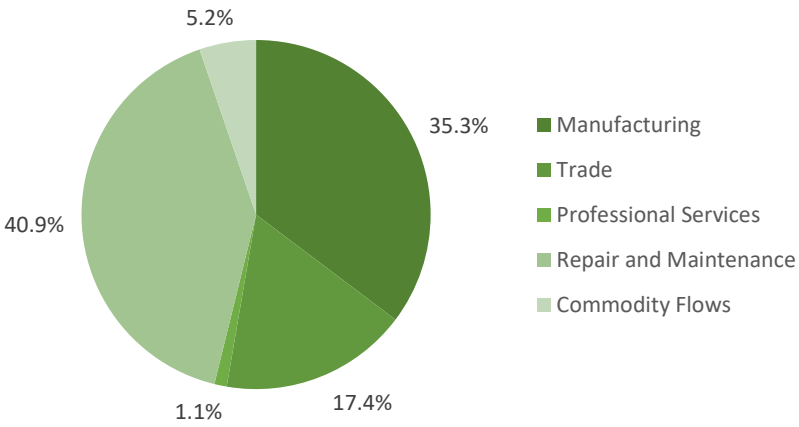


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

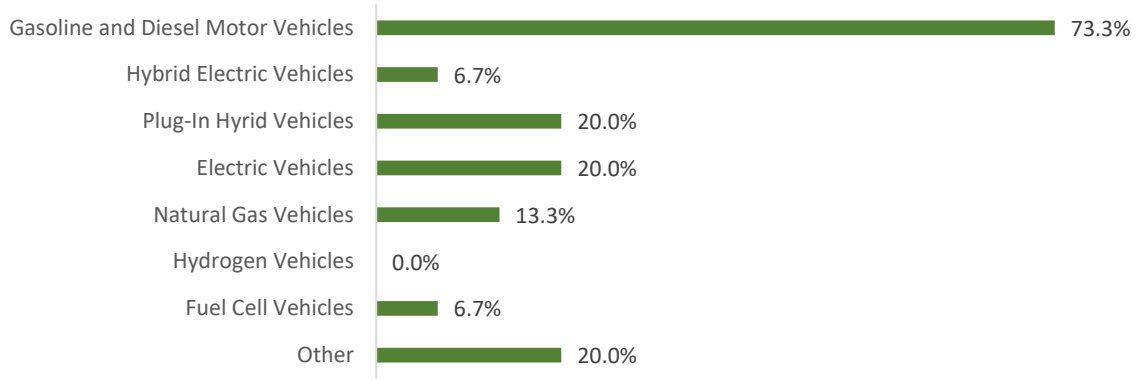
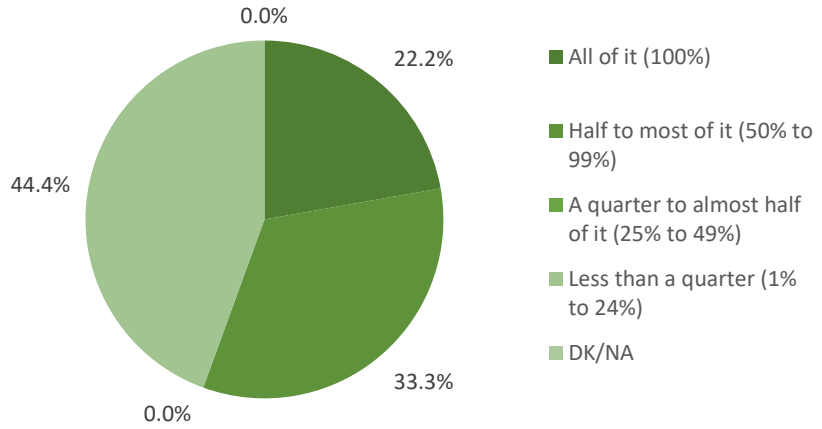


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	10.5%	47.4%	42.1%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.0%	22.2%	77.8%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	33.3%	51.1%	13.3%	2.2%
Fuels	16.7%	58.3%	16.7%	8.3%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

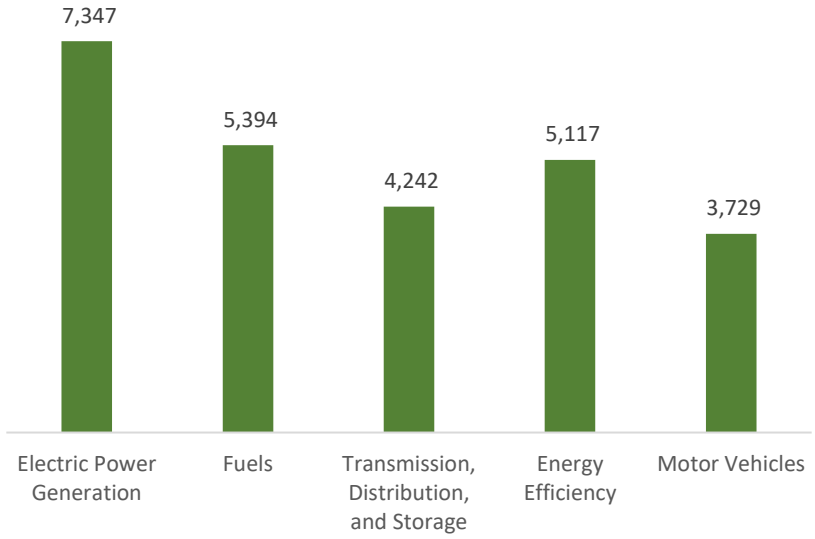
Hawaii Energy and Employment

Overview

Hawaii has an average concentration of energy employment, with 16,983 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 5,394 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 4,242 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 7,347 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.5% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Hawaii. The traditional energy sector in Hawaii is 2.6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Hawaii has an additional 5,117 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.2% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 3,729 in motor vehicles (0.2% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

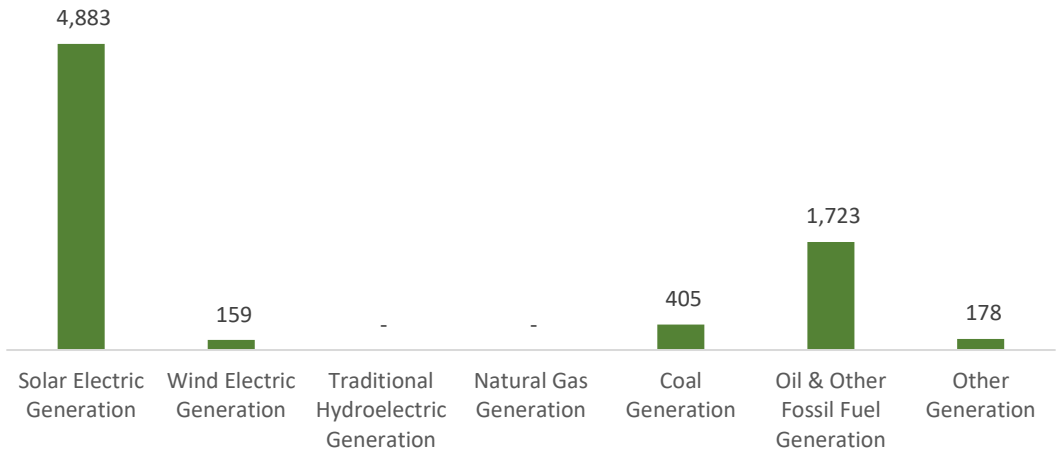


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

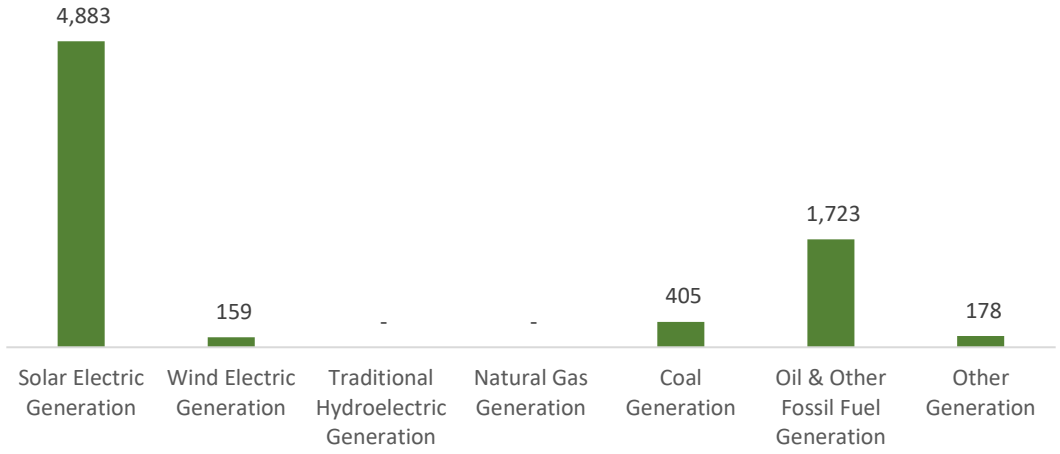
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 7,347 workers in Hawaii, 0.9% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 4,883 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,127 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 55.5% of jobs. Construction employment represents 28.5% of the total.

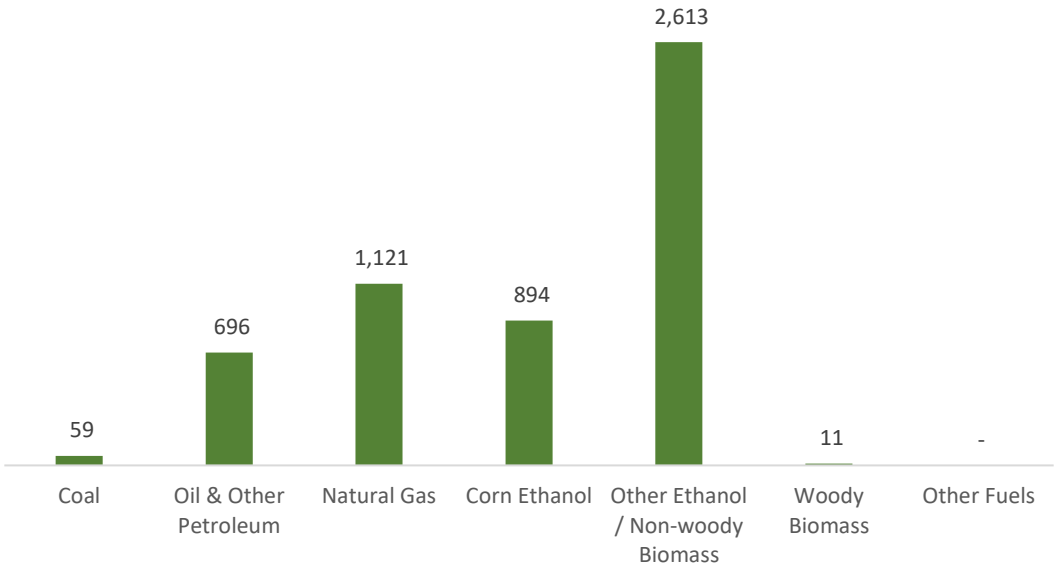
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

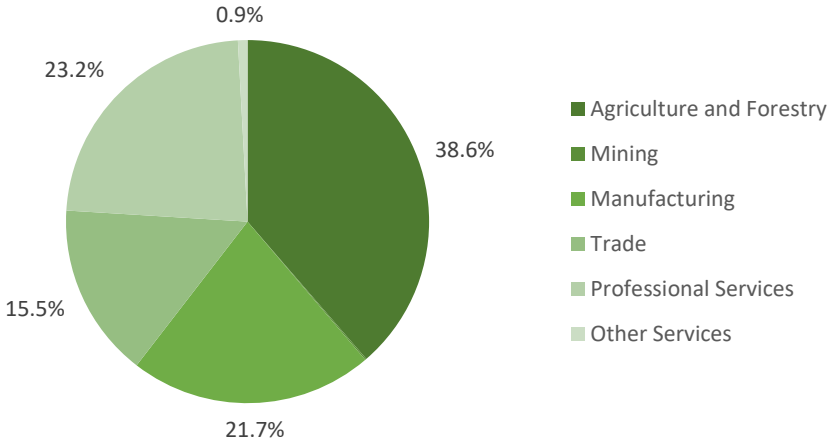
Fuels account for 5,394 jobs in Hawaii, 0.5% of the national total. Other ethanol/non-woody biomass, including biodiesel represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 2,613 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Agriculture jobs represent 38.6% of fuel jobs in Hawaii.

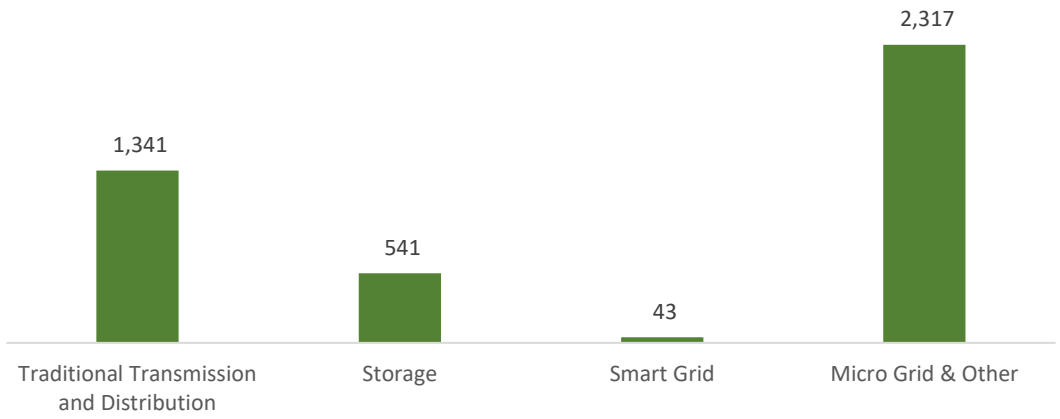
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

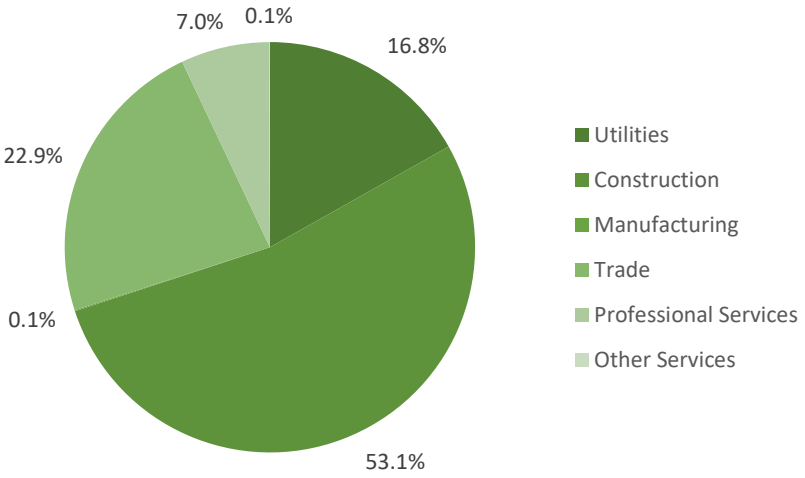
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Hawaii represents 0.3% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Hawaii, with 53.1% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 5,117 energy efficiency jobs in Hawaii represents 0.2% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

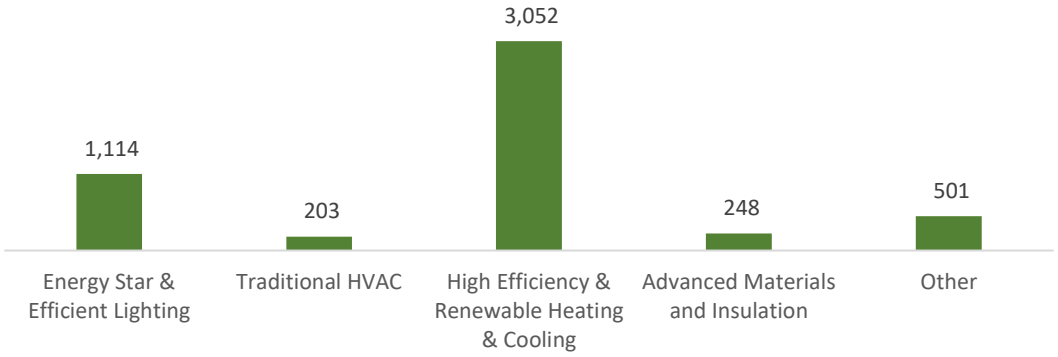
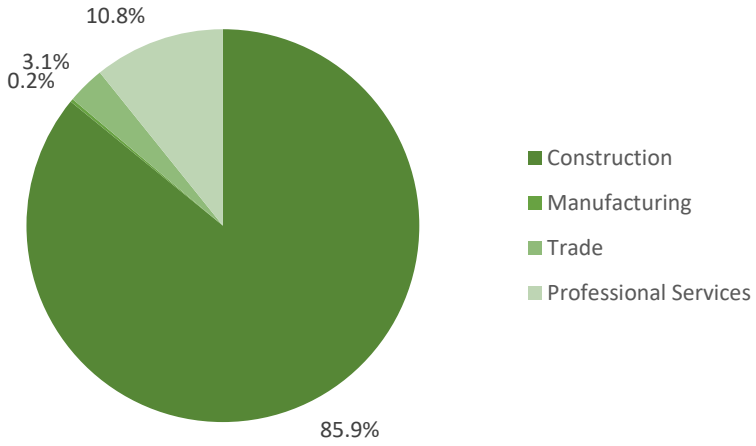


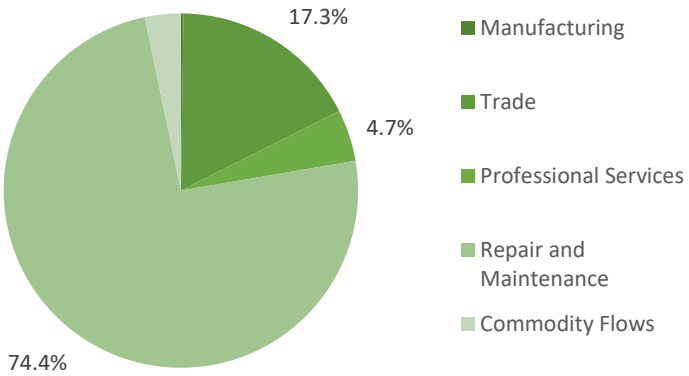
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 3,729 jobs in Hawaii, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	14.3%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

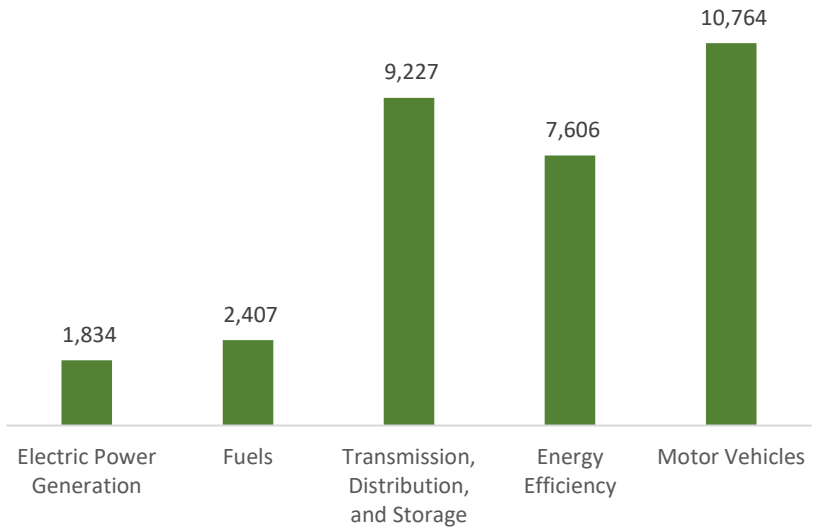
Idaho Energy and Employment

Overview

Idaho has an average concentration of energy employment, with 13,468 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 2,407 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 9,227 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 1,834 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.4% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Idaho. The traditional energy sector in Idaho is 2% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Idaho has an additional 7,606 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 10,764 in motor vehicles (0.4% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

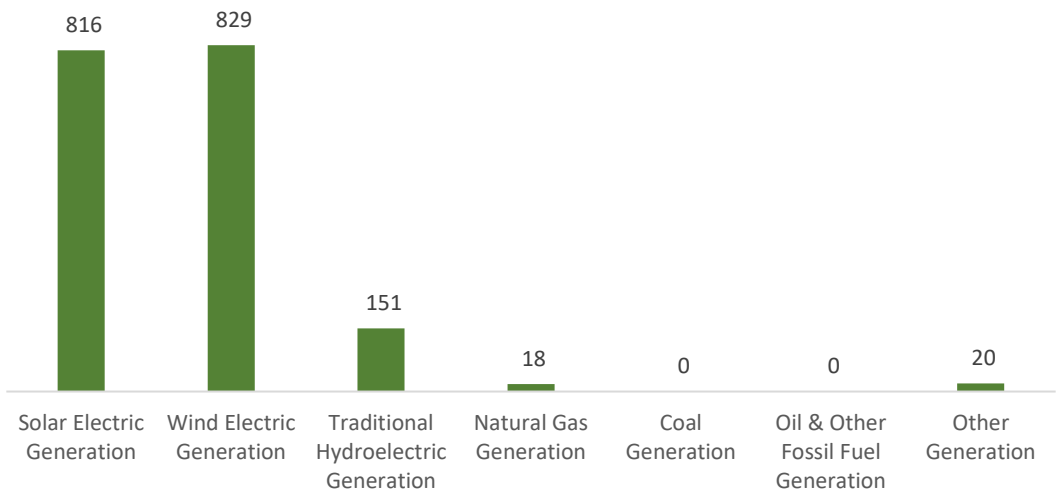


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

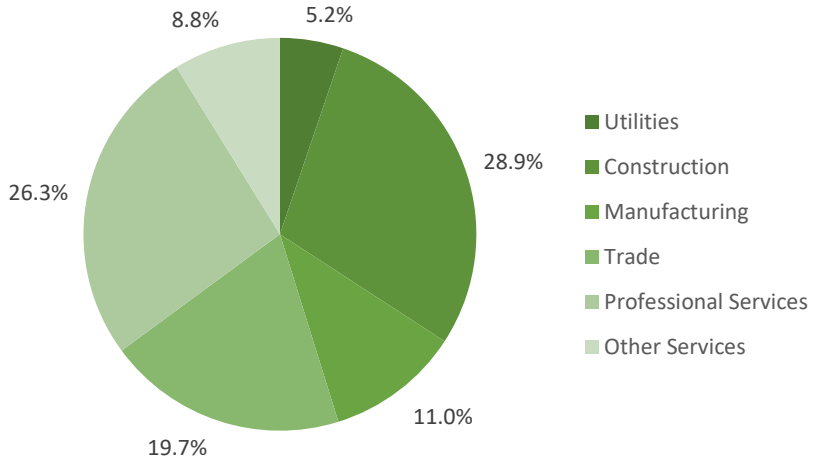
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 1,834 workers in Idaho, 0.2% of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment with 829 jobs, followed by solar at 816 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 28.9% of jobs. Professional and business services employment represents 26.3% of the total.

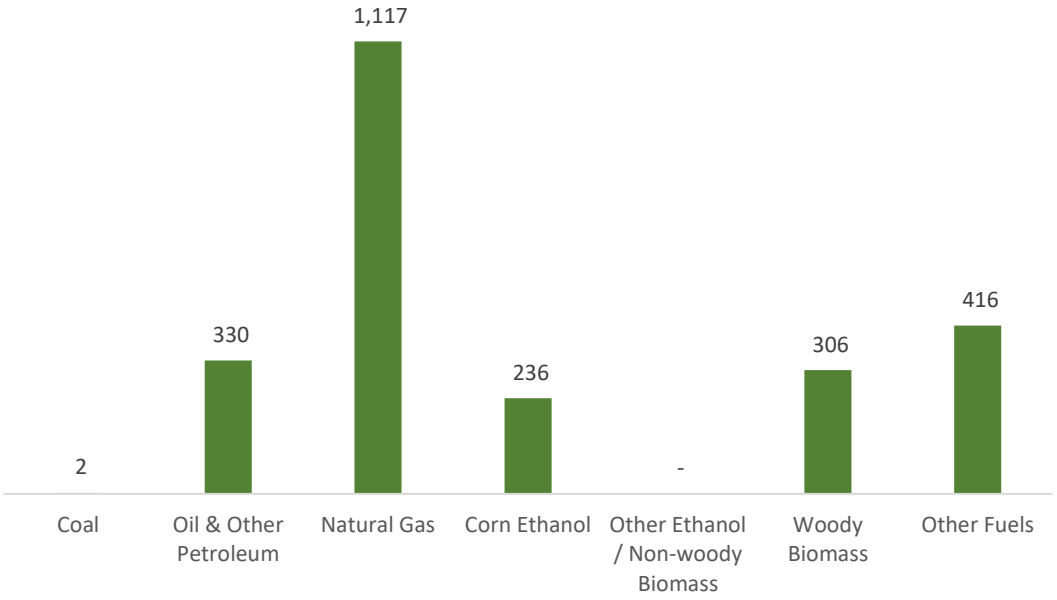
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

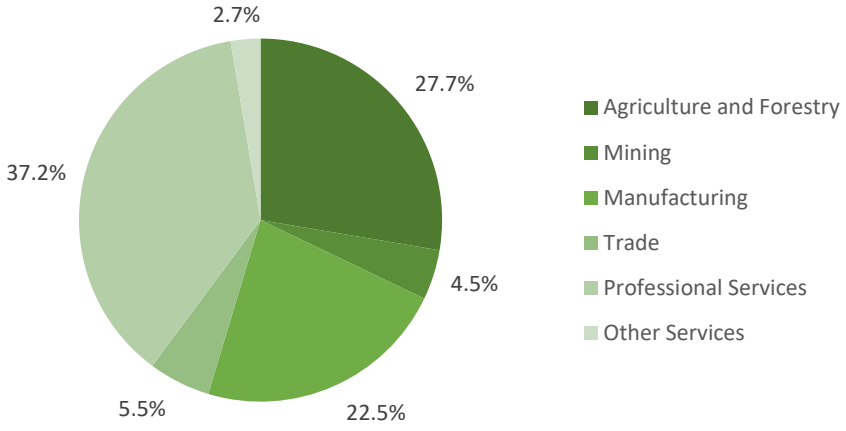
Fuels account for 2,407 jobs in Idaho, 0.2% of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 1,117 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services jobs represent 37.2% of fuel jobs in Idaho.

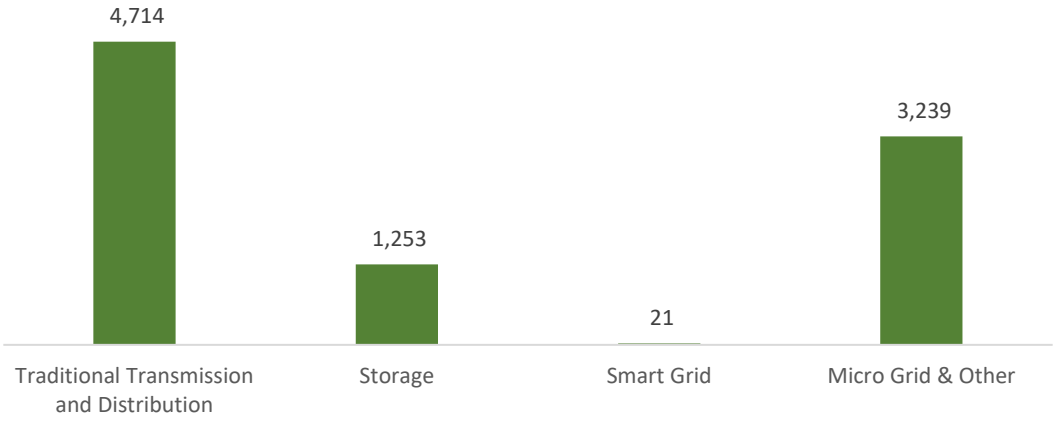
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

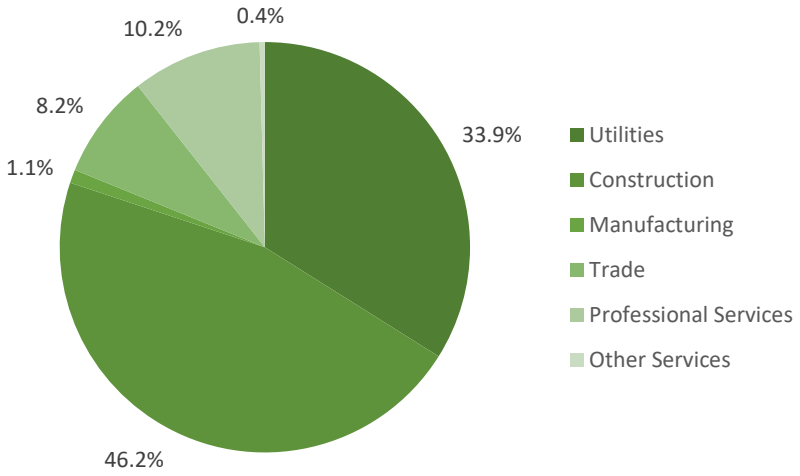
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Idaho represents 0.7% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Idaho, with 46.2% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 7,606 energy efficiency jobs in Idaho represents .3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry .

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

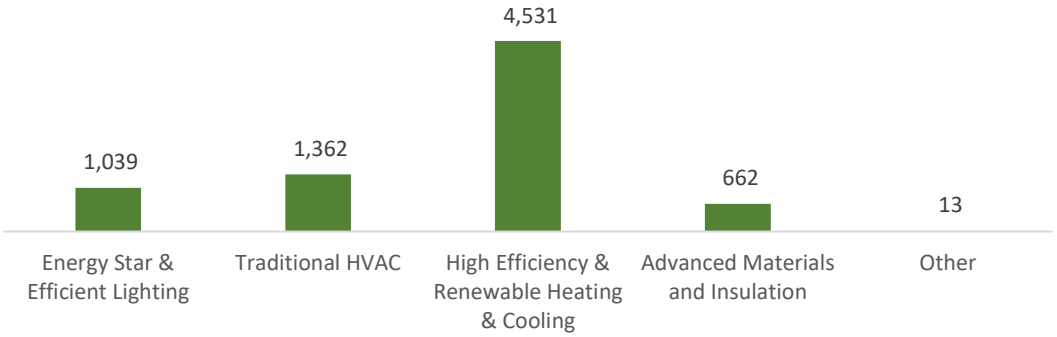
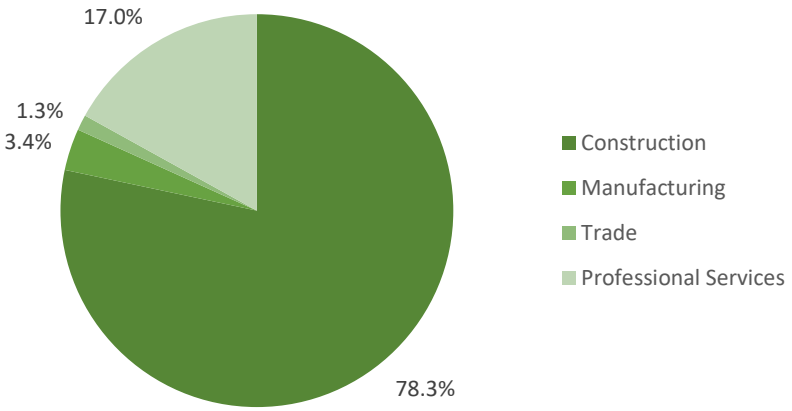


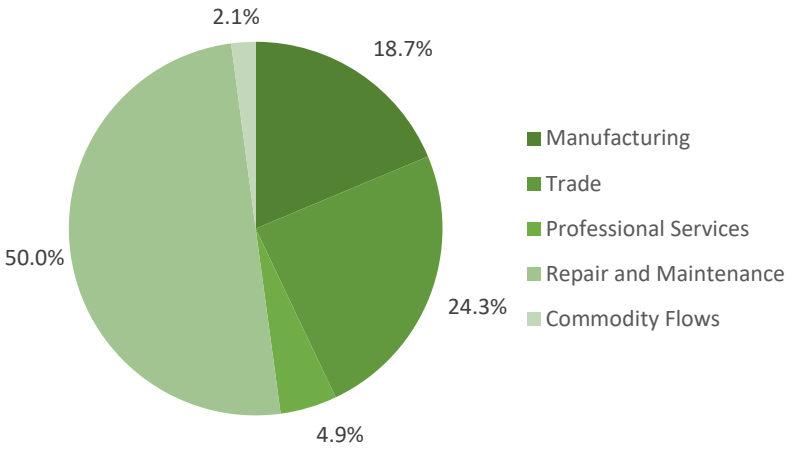
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 10,764 jobs in Idaho, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	30.0%	60.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

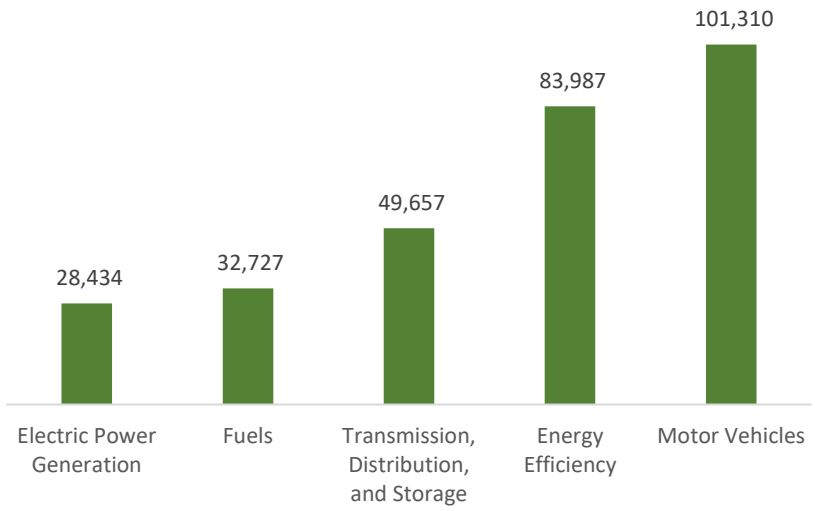
Illinois Energy and Employment

Overview

Illinois has a low concentration of energy employment, with 110,819 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 32,727 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 49,657 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 28,434 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 3.4% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Illinois. The traditional energy sector in Illinois is 1.9% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Illinois has an additional 83,987 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.8% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 101,310 in motor vehicles (4.2% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

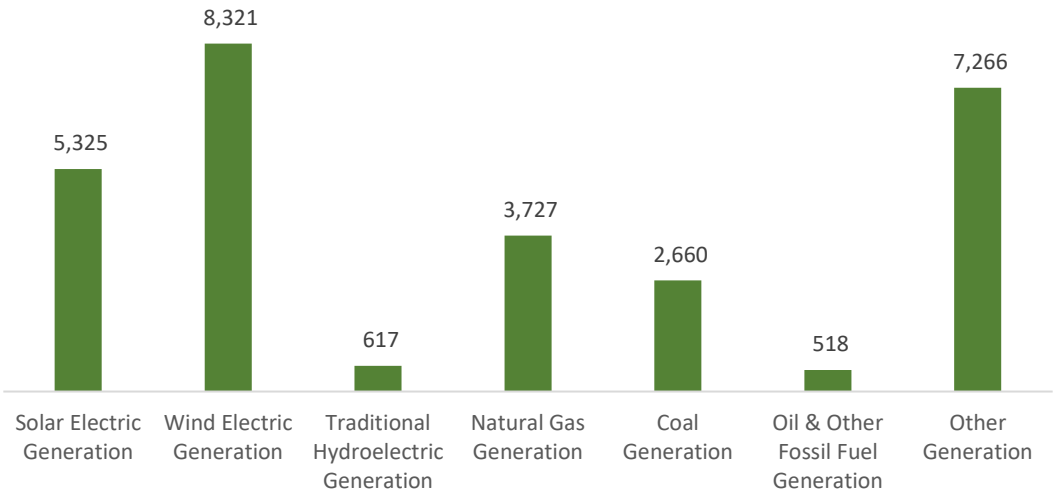


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

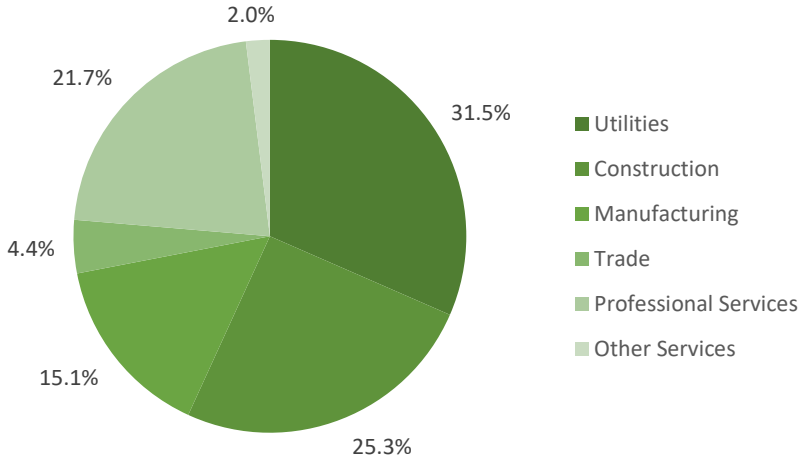
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 28,434 workers in Illinois, 3.3% of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment with 8,321 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,905 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 31.5% of jobs. Construction employment represents 25.3% of the total.

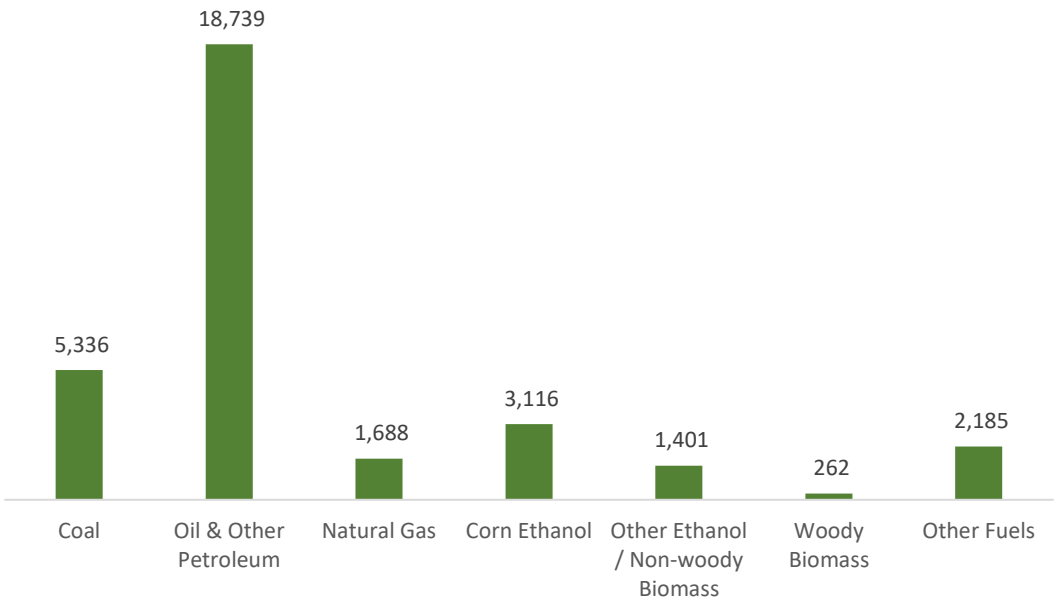
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

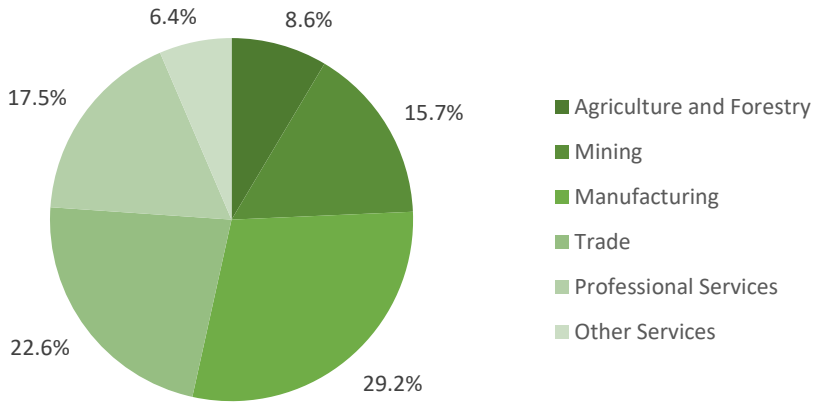
Fuels account for 32,727 jobs in Illinois, 3% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 18,739 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 29.2% of fuel jobs in Illinois.

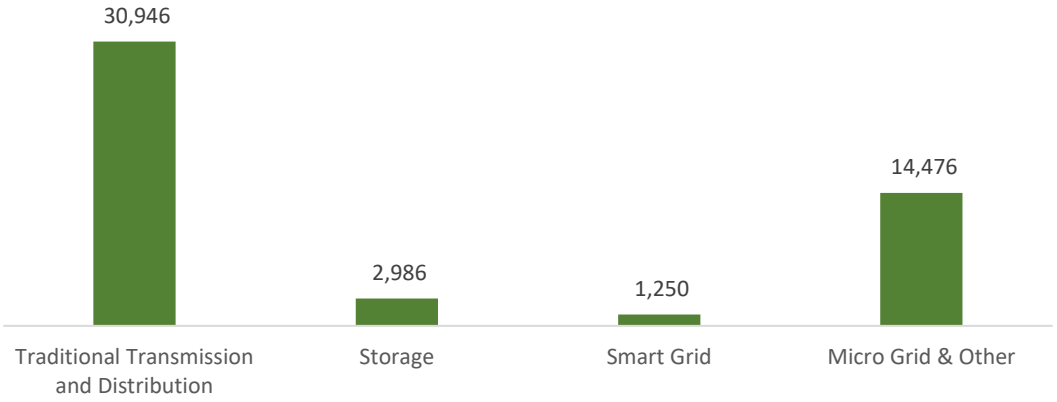
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

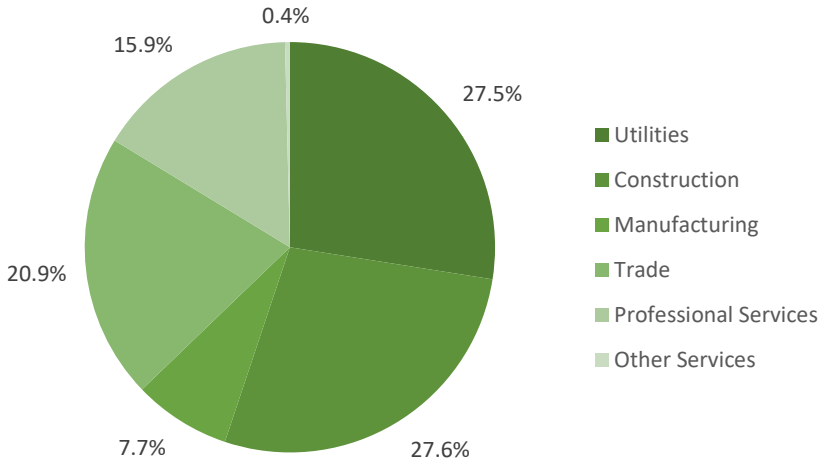
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Illinois represents 3.8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Illinois, with 27.6% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 83,987 energy efficiency jobs in Illinois represents 3.8% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

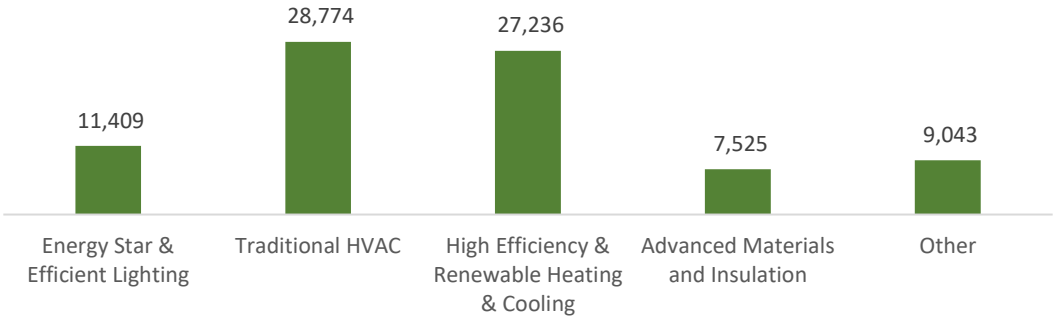
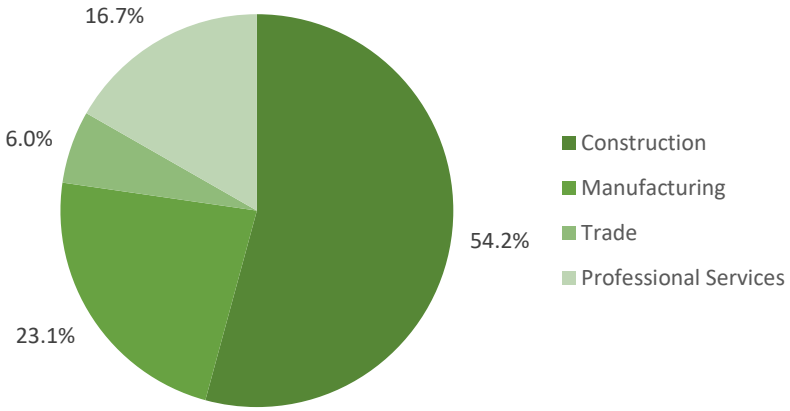


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 101,310 jobs in Illinois, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

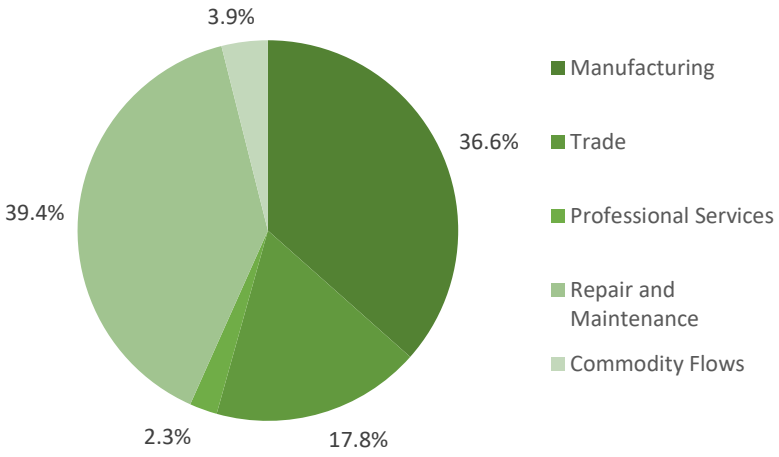


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

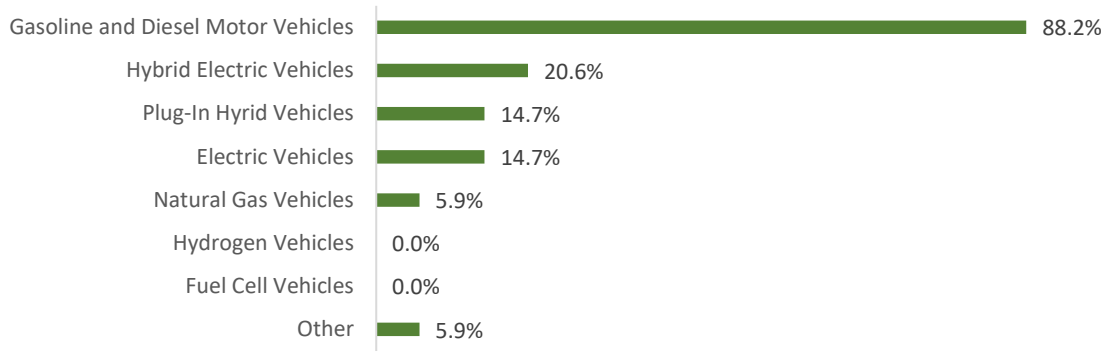
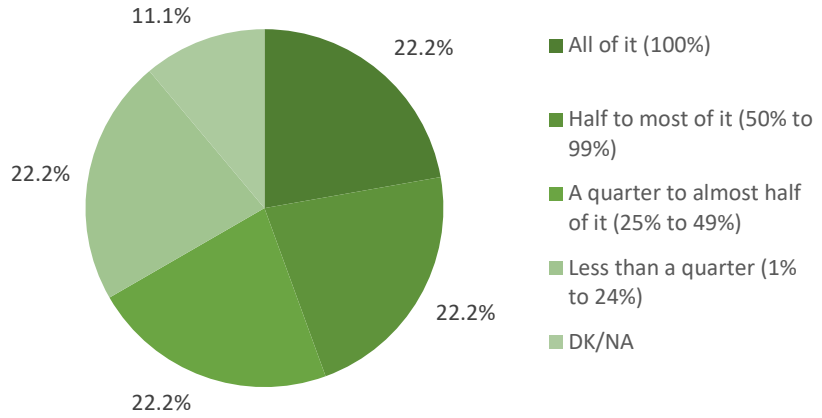


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	25.0%	59.4%	12.5%	3.1%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	27.5%	37.7%	31.9%	2.9%
Fuels	5.0%	40.0%	55.0%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	36.4%	36.4%	27.3%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	23.1%	23.1%	46.2%	7.7%

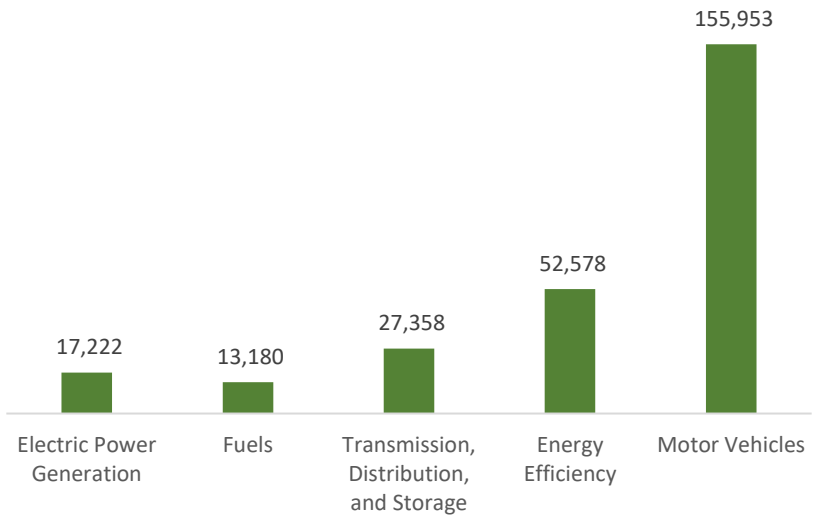
Indiana Energy and Employment

Overview

Indiana has a low concentration of energy employment, with 57,760 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 13,180 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 27,358 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 17,222 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.8% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Indiana. The traditional energy sector in Indiana is 2% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Indiana has an additional 52,578 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 155,953 in motor vehicles (6.4% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

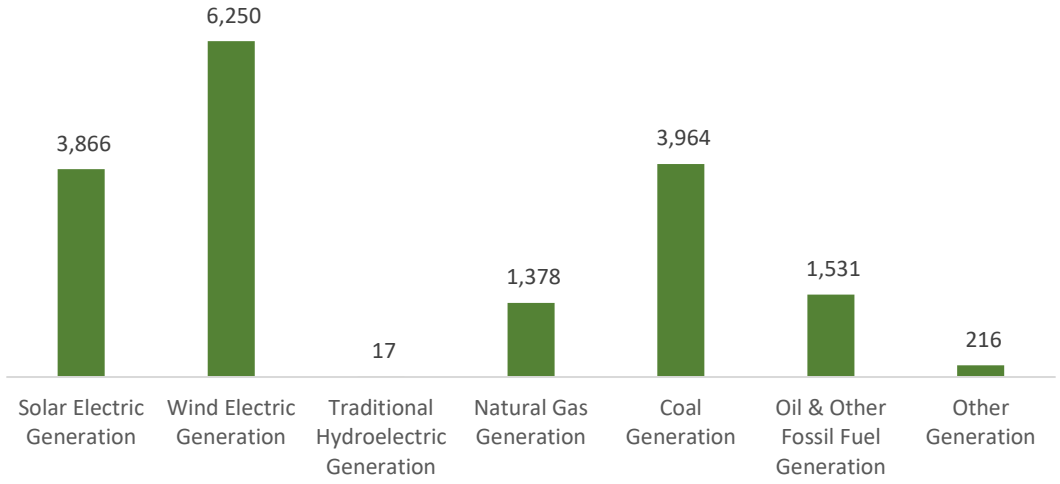


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

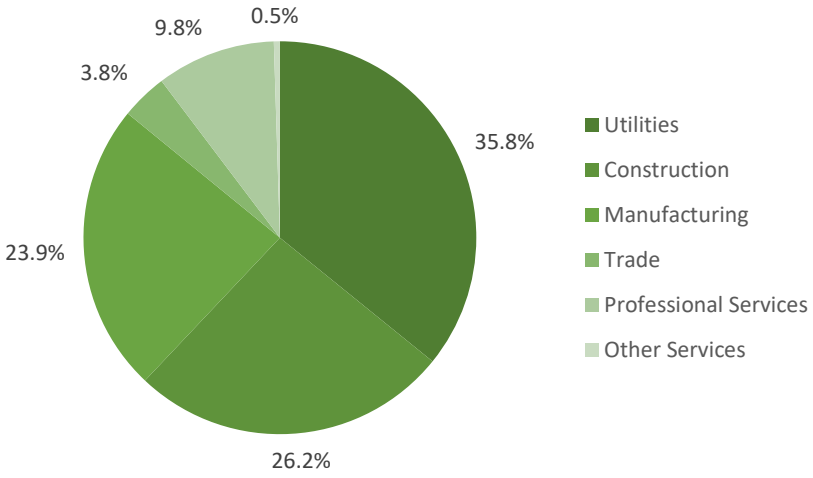
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 17,222 workers in Indiana, 2% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 6,873 jobs, followed by wind at 6,250 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 35.8% of jobs. Construction employment represents 26.2% of the total.

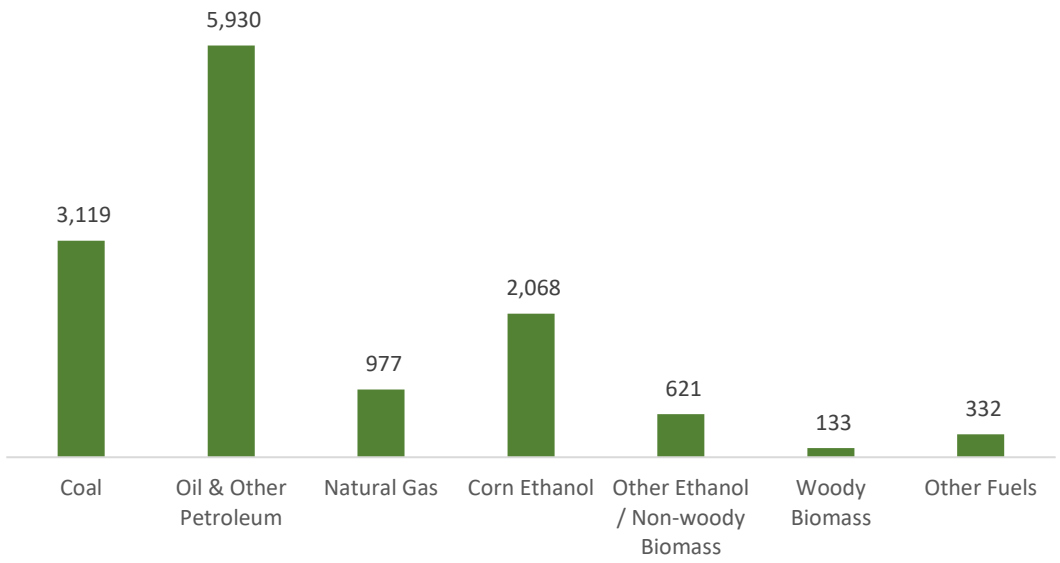
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

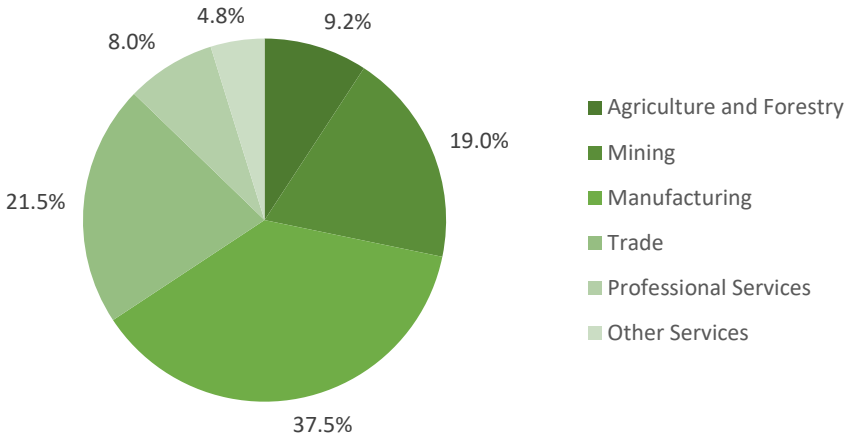
Fuels account for 13,180 jobs in Indiana, 1.2% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 5,930 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 37.5% of fuel jobs in Indiana.

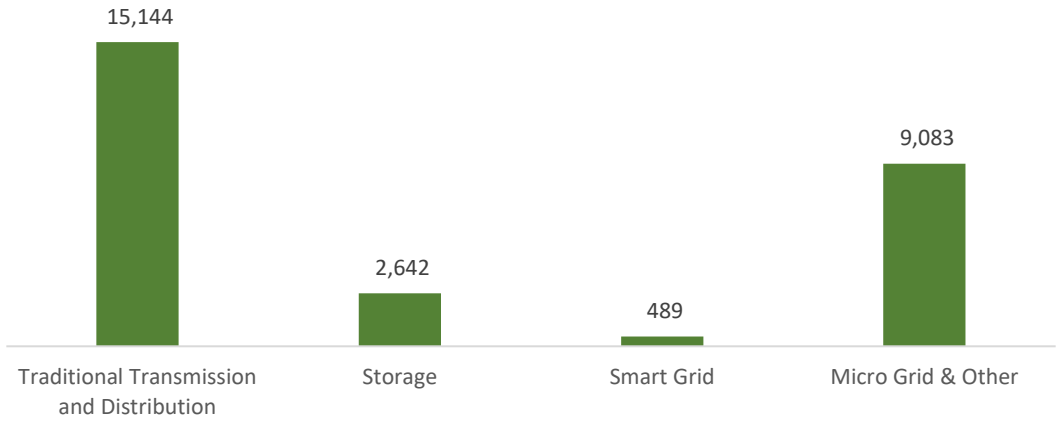
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

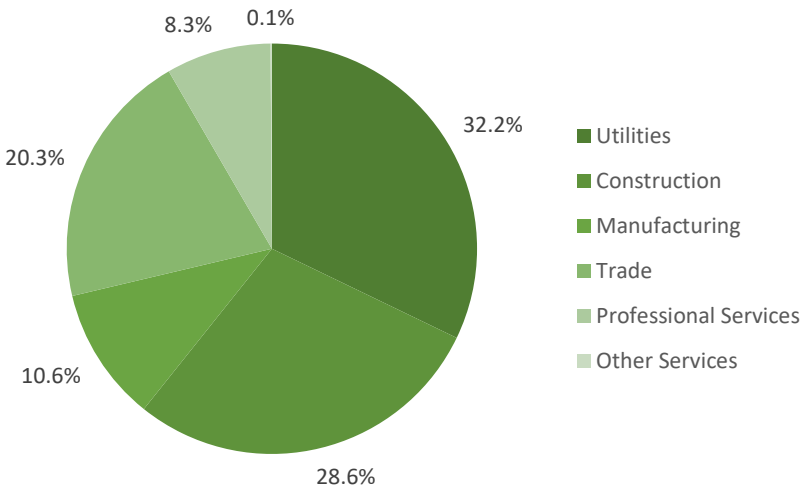
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Indiana represents 2.1% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Indiana, with 32.2% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 52,578 energy efficiency jobs in Indiana represents 2.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

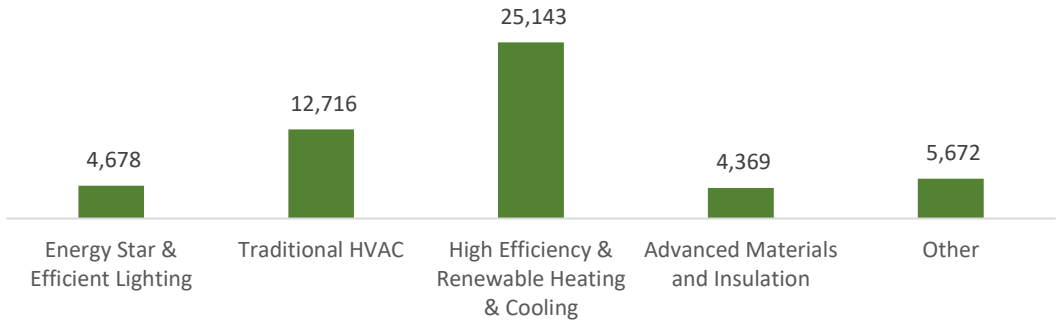
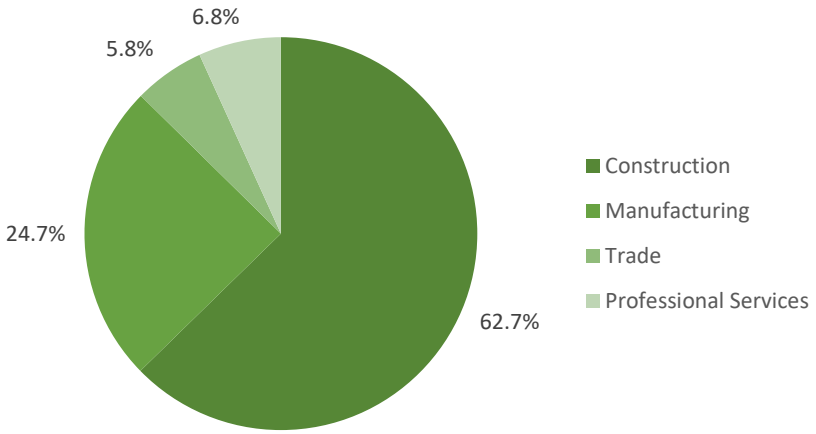


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 155,953 jobs in Indiana, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

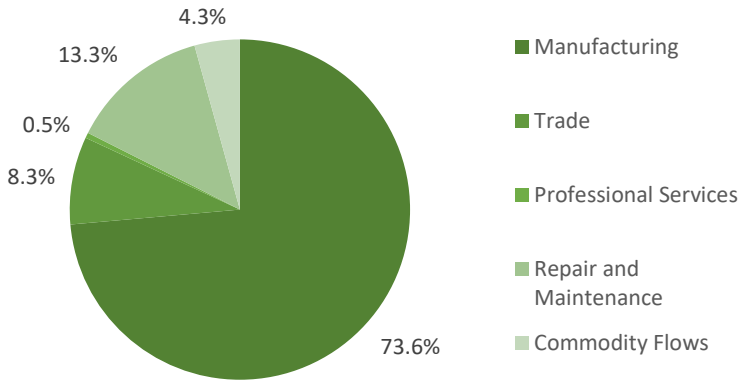


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

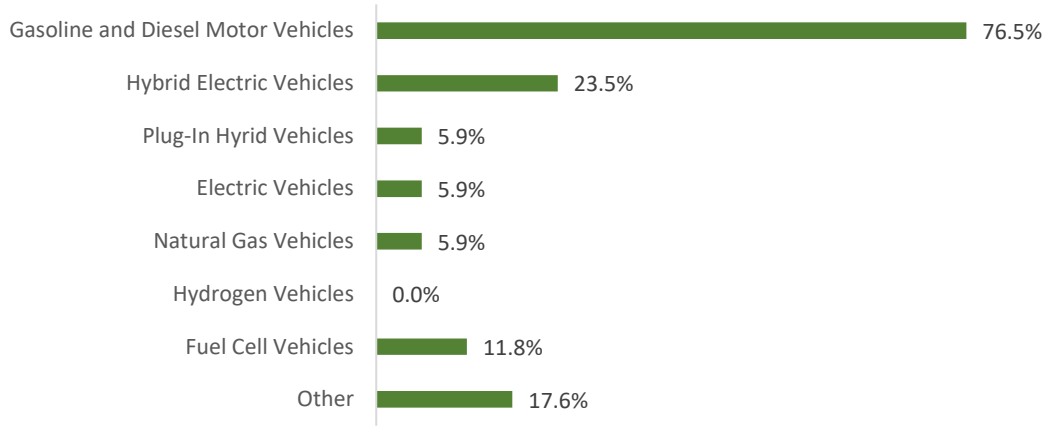
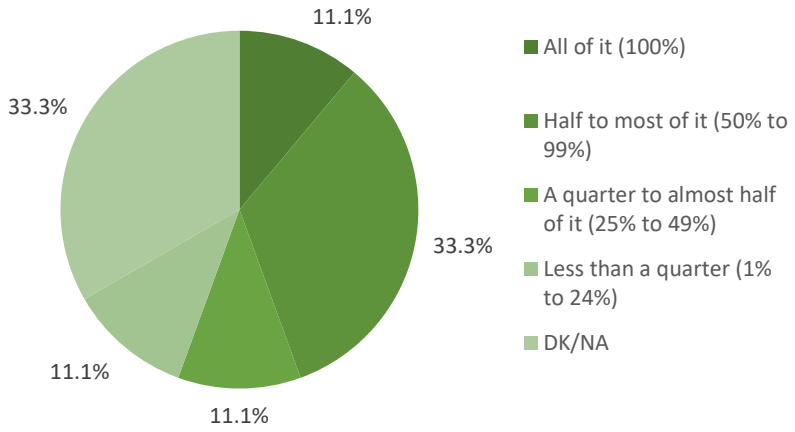


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	25.0%	66.7%	8.3%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	6.7%	86.7%	6.7%	0.0%
Fuels	12.5%	50.0%	31.3%	6.3%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%

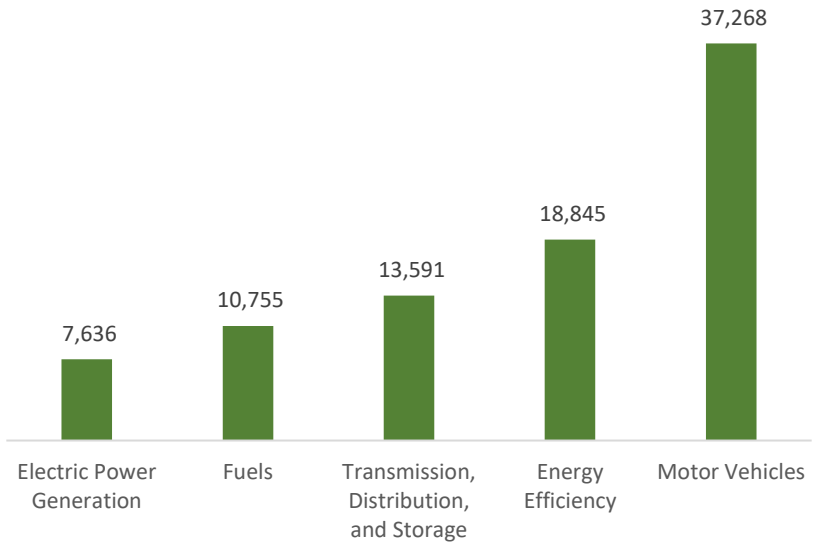
Iowa Energy and Employment

Overview

Iowa has an average concentration of energy employment, with 31,983 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 10,755 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 13,591 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 7,636 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Iowa. The traditional energy sector in Iowa is 2.1% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Iowa has an additional 18,845 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 37,268 in motor vehicles (1.5% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

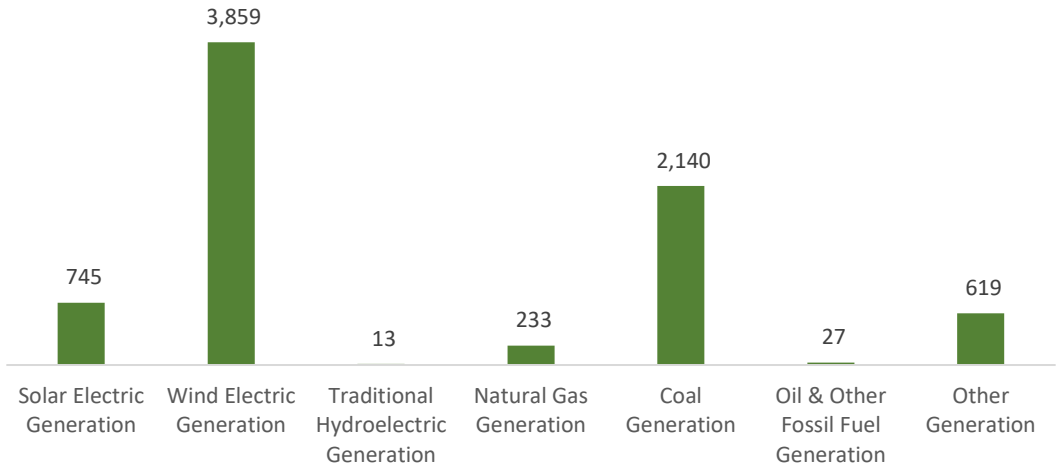


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

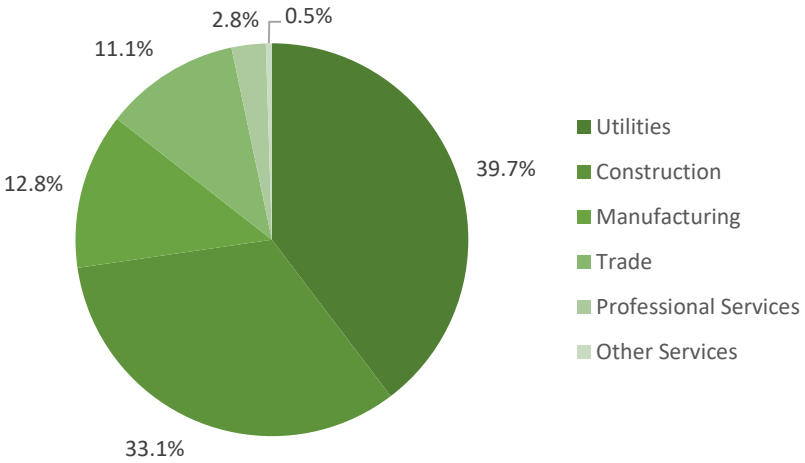
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 7,636 workers in Iowa, 0.9% of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment with 3,859 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,401 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 39.7% of jobs. Construction employment represents 33.1% of the total.

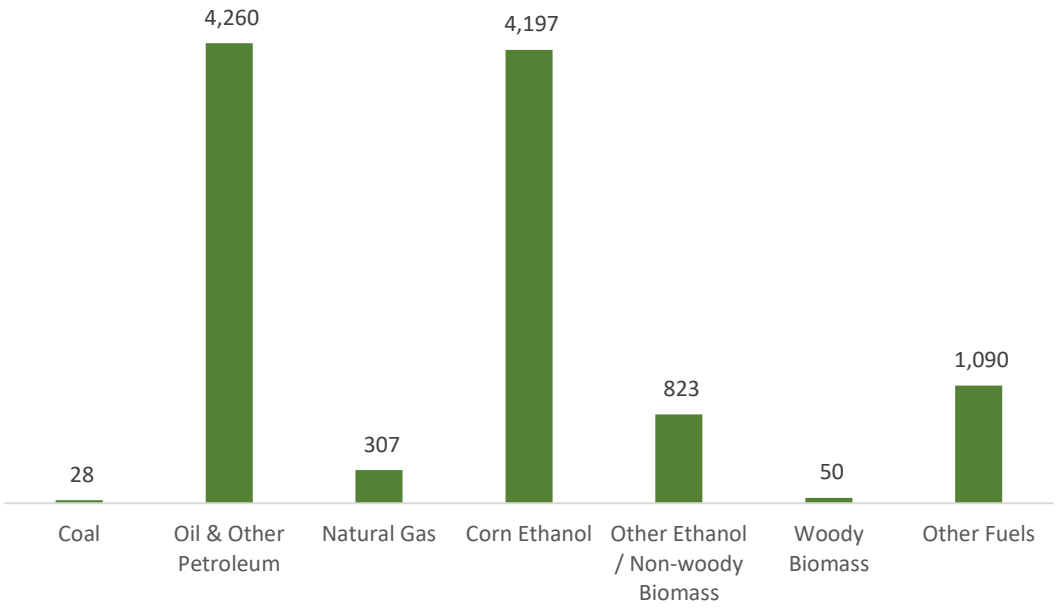
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

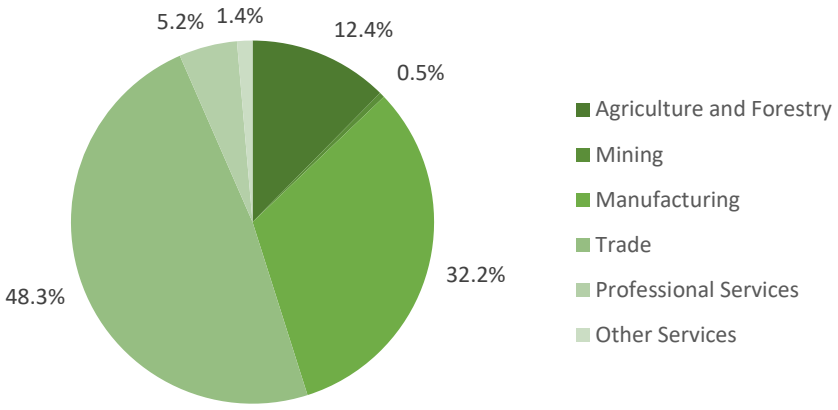
Fuels account for 10,755 jobs in Iowa, 1% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 4,260 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 48.3% of fuel jobs in Iowa.

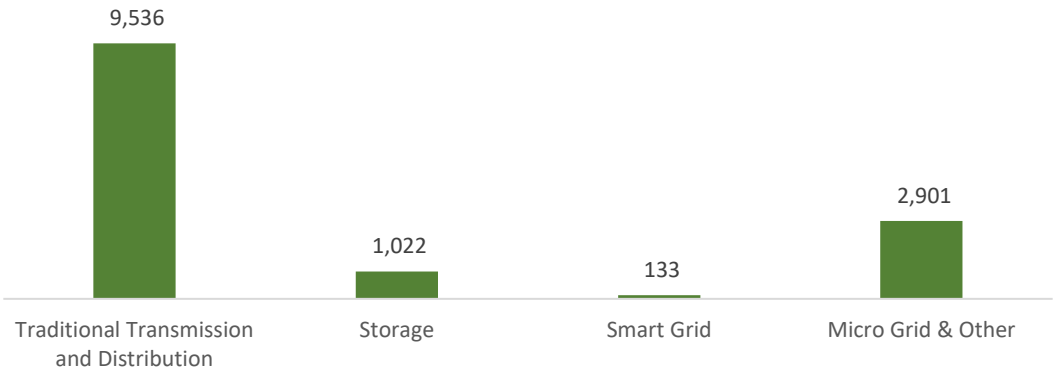
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

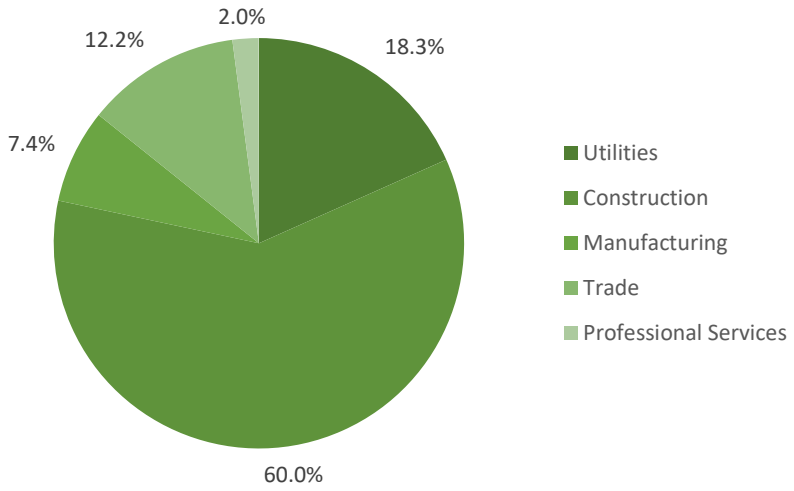
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Iowa represents 1% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Iowa, with 60% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 18,845 energy efficiency jobs in Iowa represents 0.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

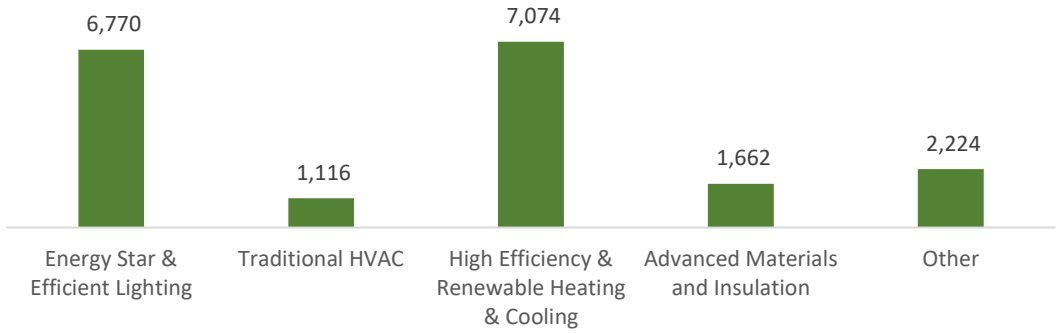
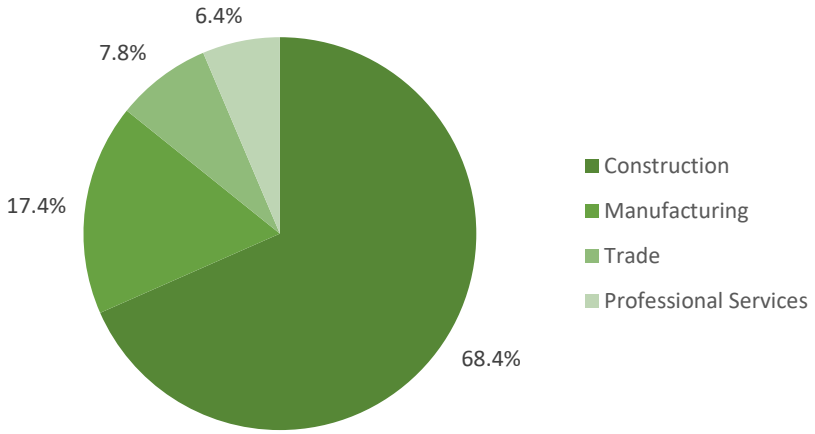


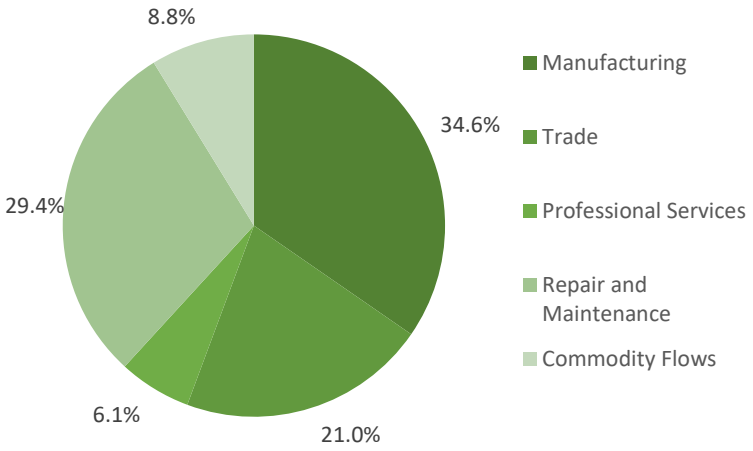
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 37,268 jobs in Iowa, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	33.3%	50.0%	8.3%	8.3%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Fuels	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	33.3%	55.6%	11.1%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

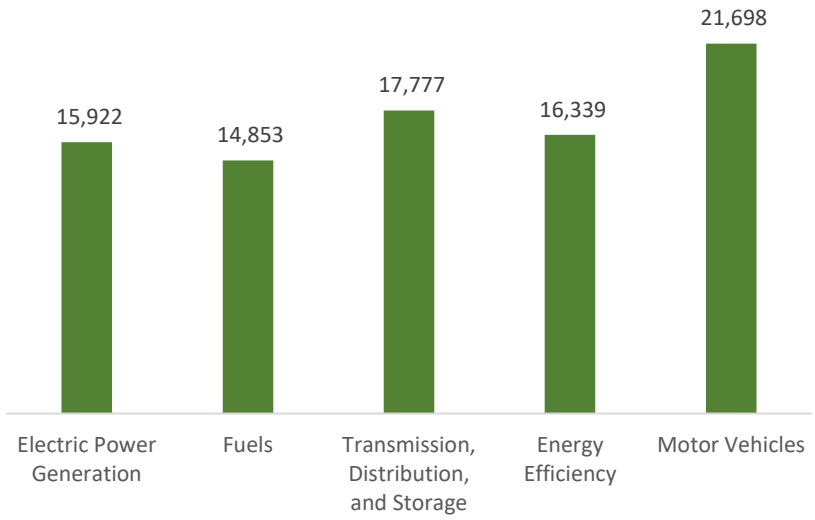
Kansas Energy and Employment

Overview

Kansas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 48,552 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 14,853 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 17,777 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 15,922 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.5% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Kansas. The traditional energy sector in Kansas is 3.6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Kansas has an additional 16,339 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 21,698 in motor vehicles (0.9% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

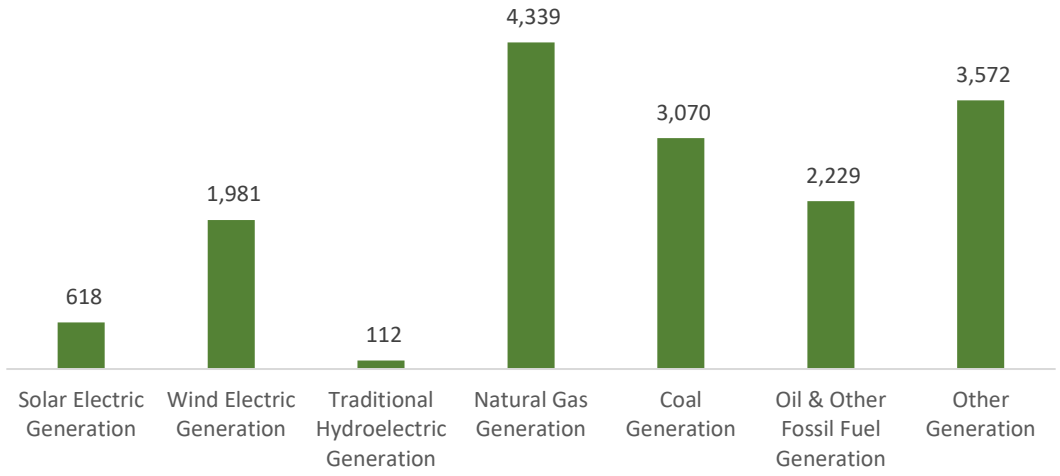


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

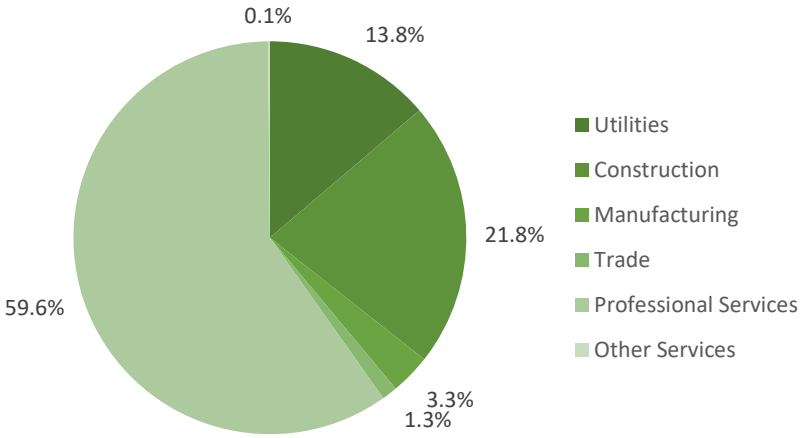
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 15,922 workers in Kansas, 1.8% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 9,638 jobs, followed by wind at 1,981 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 59.6% of jobs. Construction employment represents 21.8% of the total.

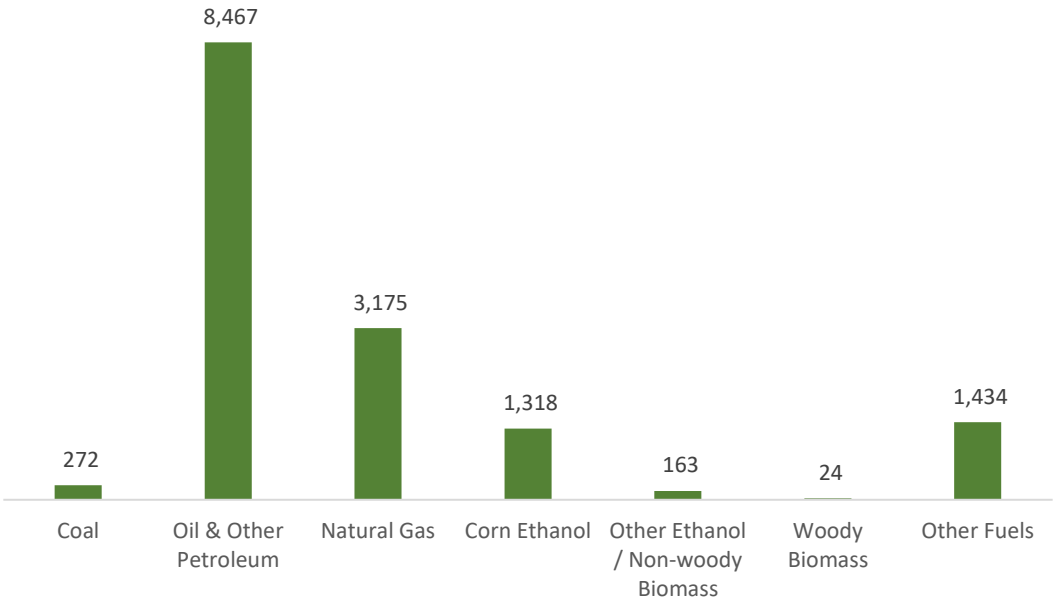
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

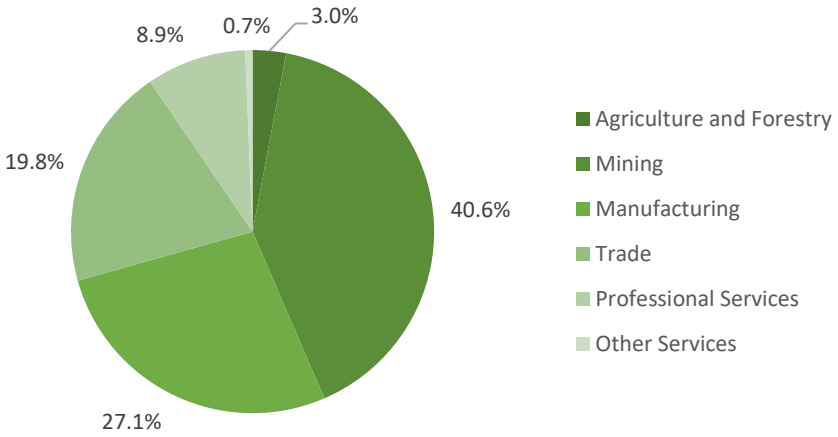
Fuels account for 14,853 jobs in Kansas, 1.4% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 8,467 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



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

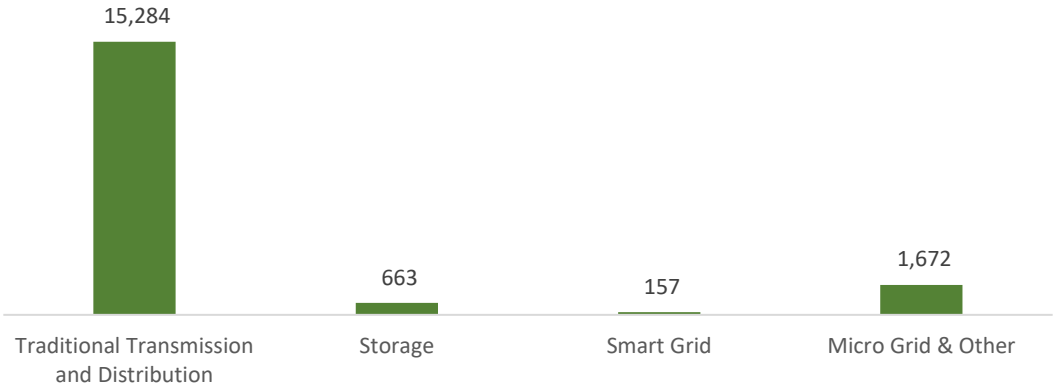
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

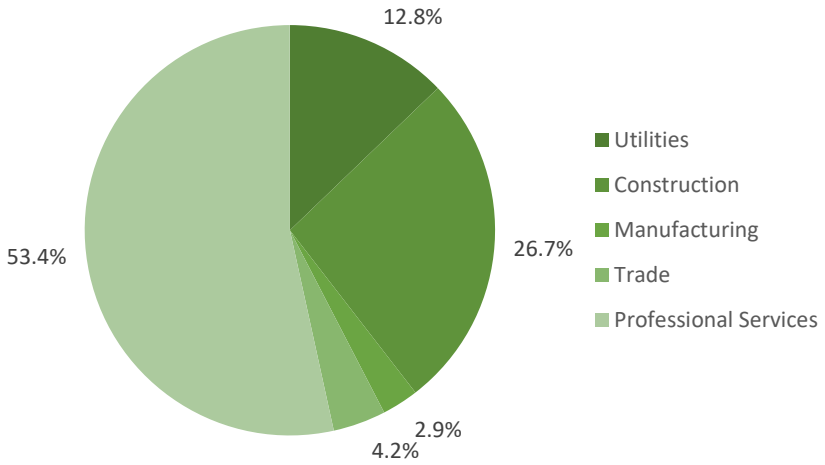
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Kansas represents 1.3% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Kansas, with 53.4% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 16,339 energy efficiency jobs in Kansas represents 0.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

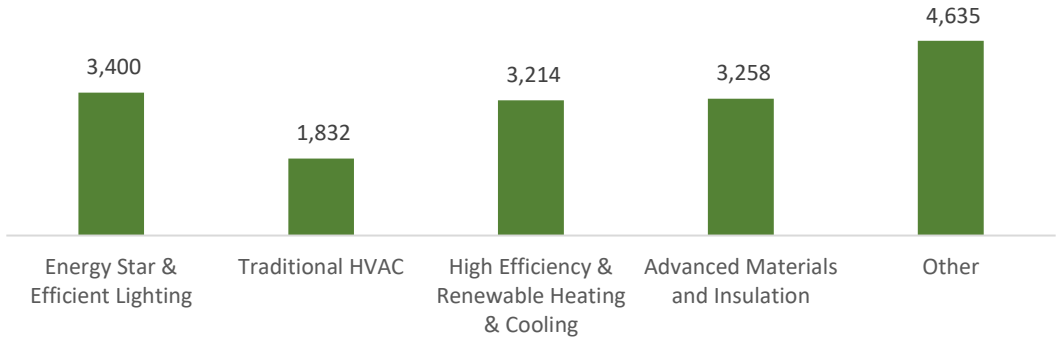
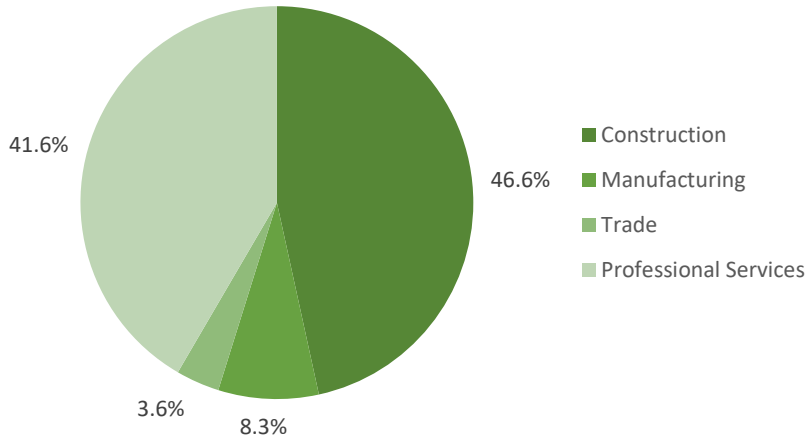


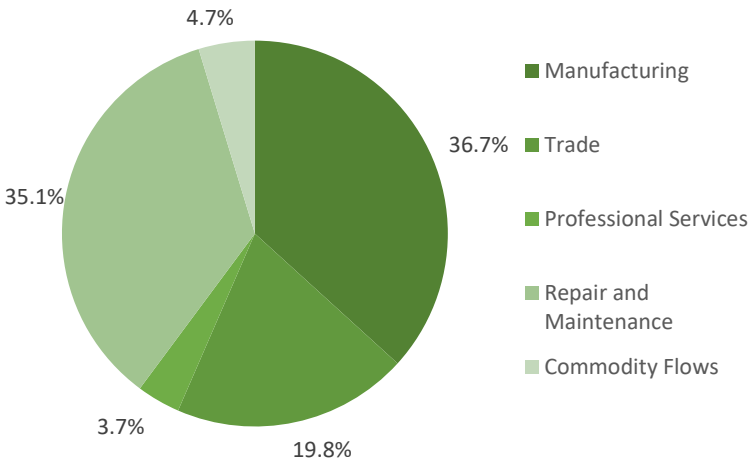
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 21,698 jobs in Kansas, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	20.0%	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	36.4%	63.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Fuels	23.1%	53.8%	23.1%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

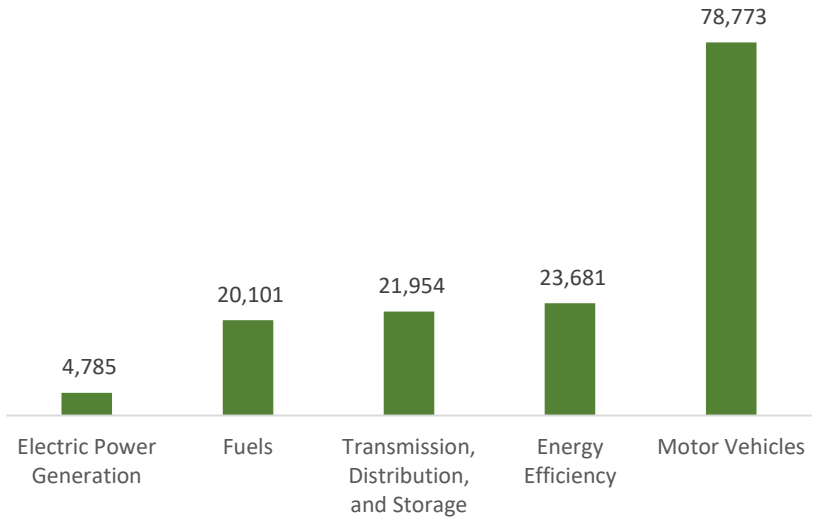
Kentucky Energy and Employment

Overview

Kentucky has an average concentration of energy employment, with 46,840 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 20,101 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 21,954 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 4,785 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.4% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Kentucky. The traditional energy sector in Kentucky is 2.5% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Kentucky has an additional 23,681 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.1% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 78,773 in motor vehicles (3.2% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

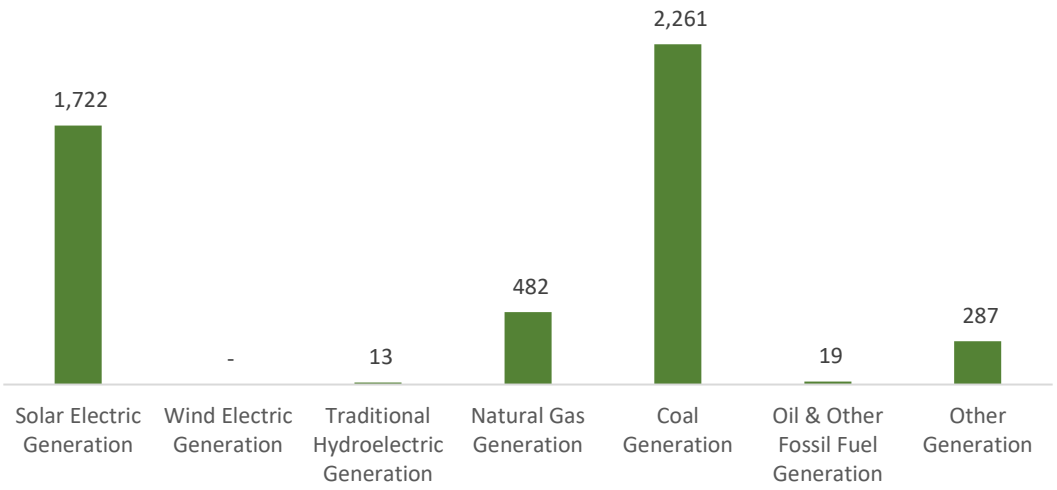


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

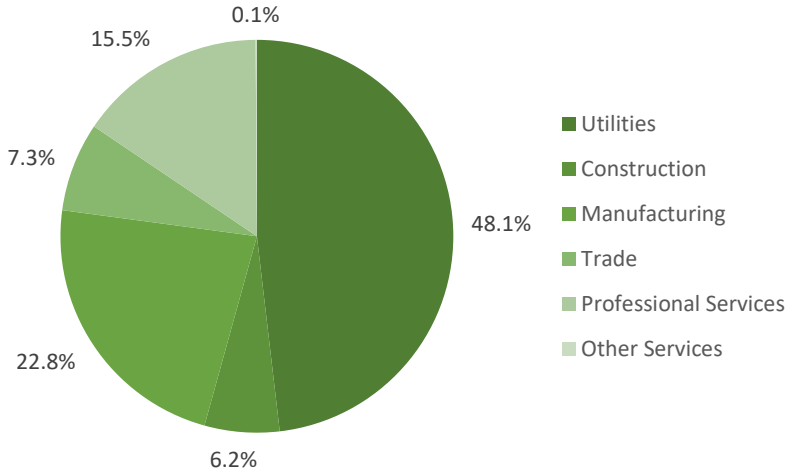
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 4,785 workers in Kentucky, 0.6% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 2,762 jobs, followed by solar at 1,722 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 48.1% of jobs. Manufacturing employment represents 22.8% of the total.

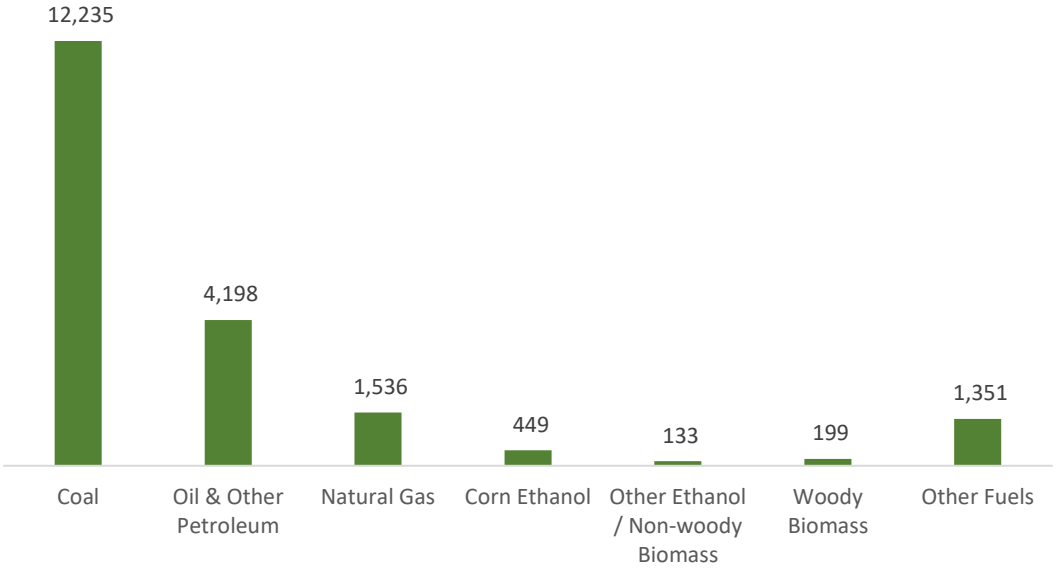
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

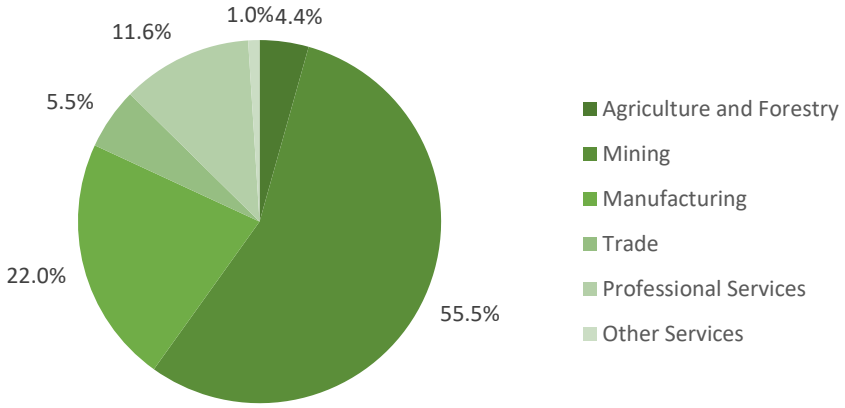
Fuels account for 20,101 jobs in Kentucky, 1.9% of the national total. Coal represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 12,235 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 55.5% of fuel jobs in Kentucky.

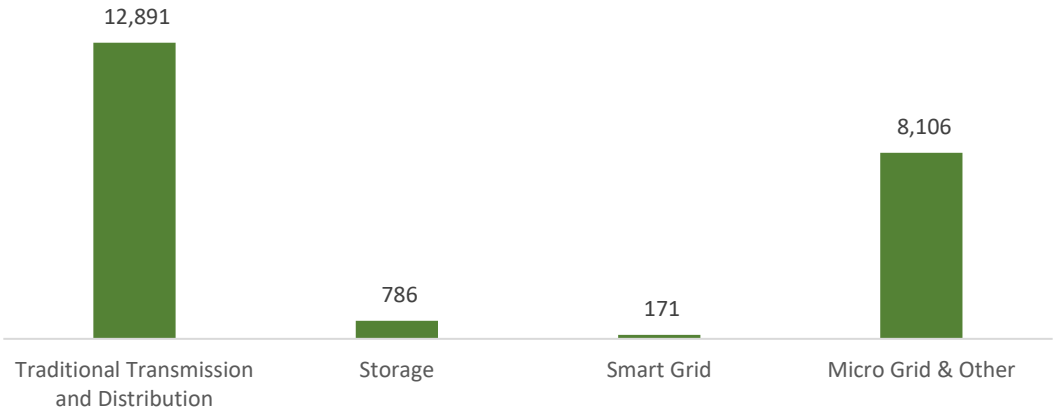
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

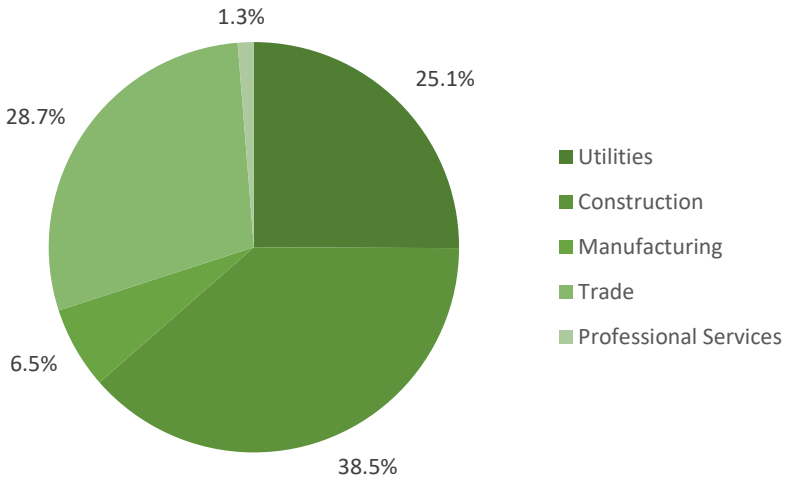
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Kentucky represents 1.7% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Kentucky, with 38.5% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 23,681 energy efficiency jobs in Kentucky represents 1.1% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

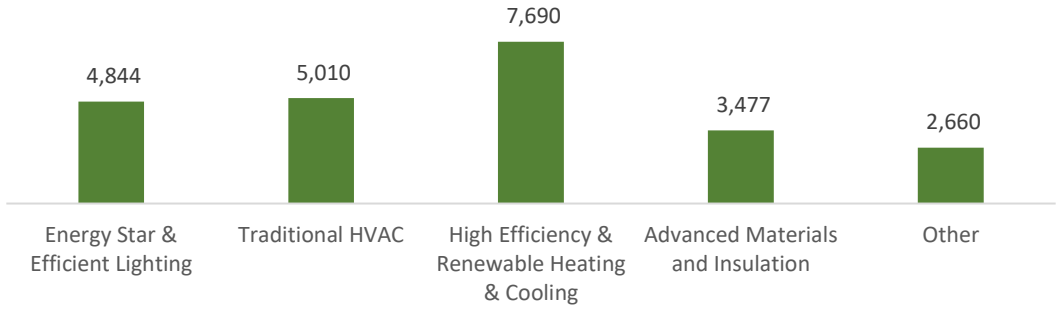
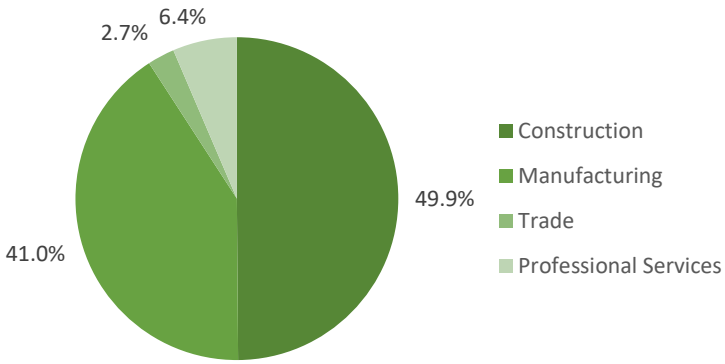


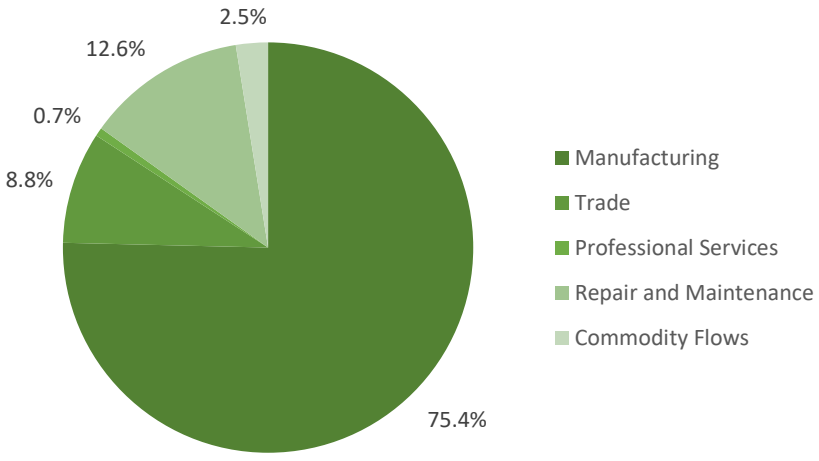
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 78,773 jobs in Kentucky, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	37.5%	25.0%	37.5%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Fuels	55.6%	22.2%	22.2%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

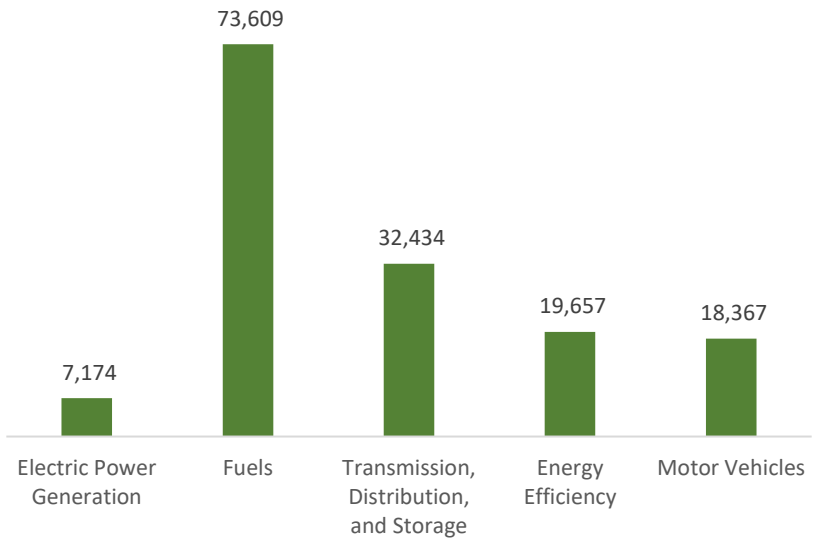
Louisiana Energy and Employment

Overview

Louisiana has a high concentration of energy employment, with 113,217 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 73,609 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 32,434 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 7,174 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 3.5% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Louisiana. The traditional energy sector in Louisiana is 5.9% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Louisiana has an additional 19,657 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 18,367 in motor vehicles (0.8% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

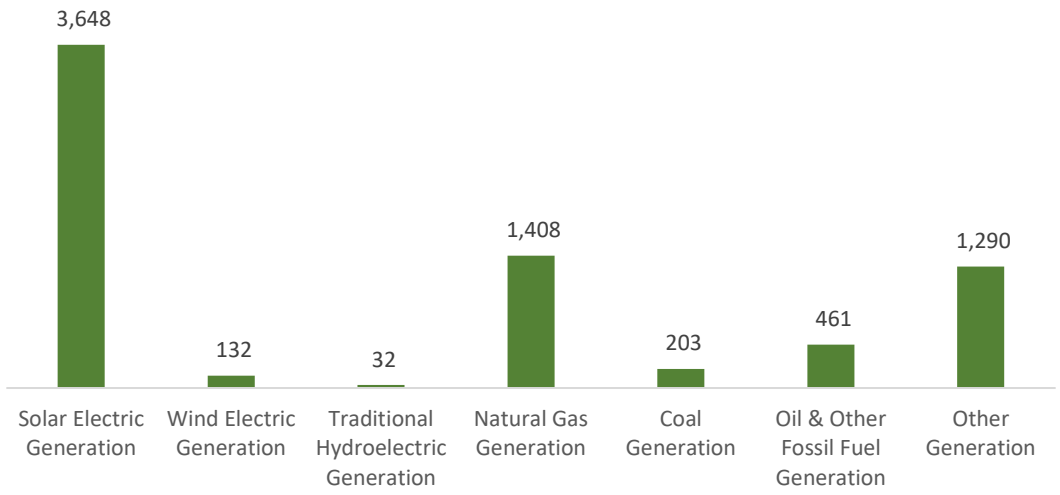


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

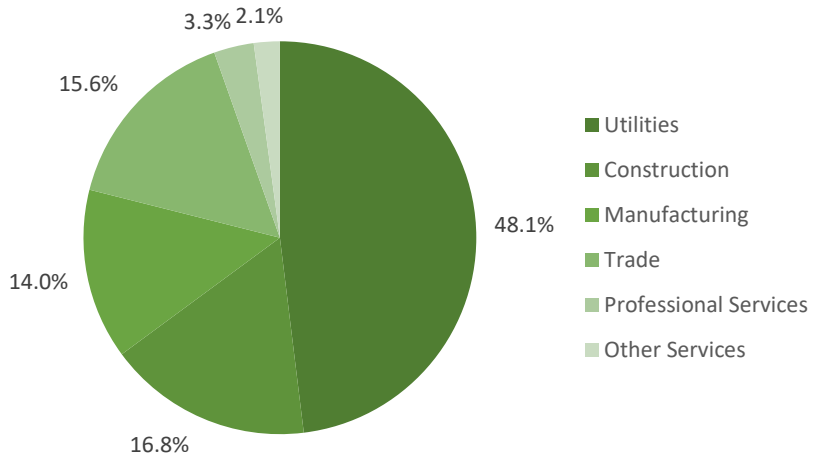
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 7,174 workers in Louisiana, 0.8% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 3,648 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,072 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 48.1% of jobs. Construction employment represents 16.8% of the total.

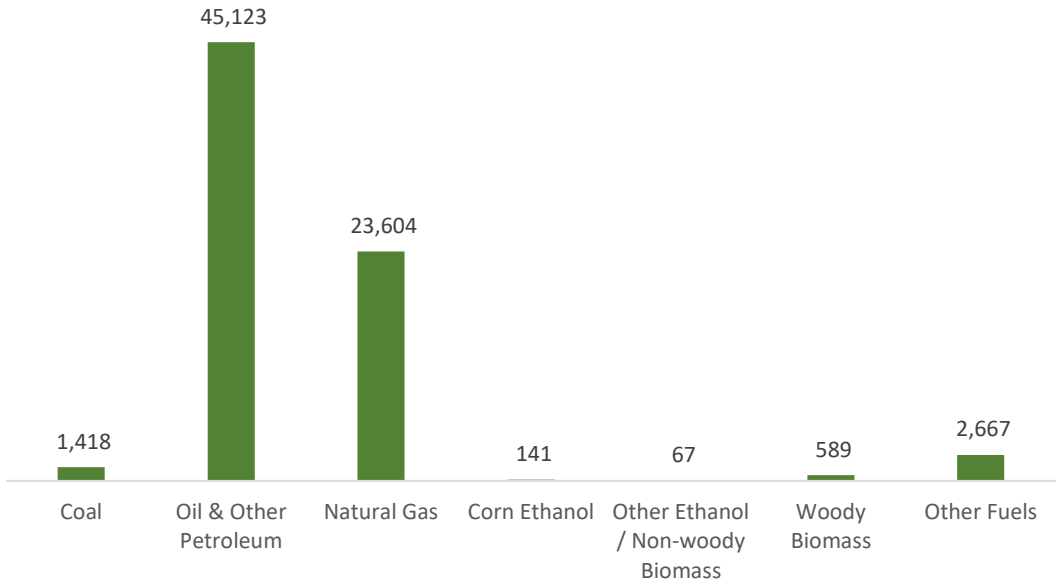
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

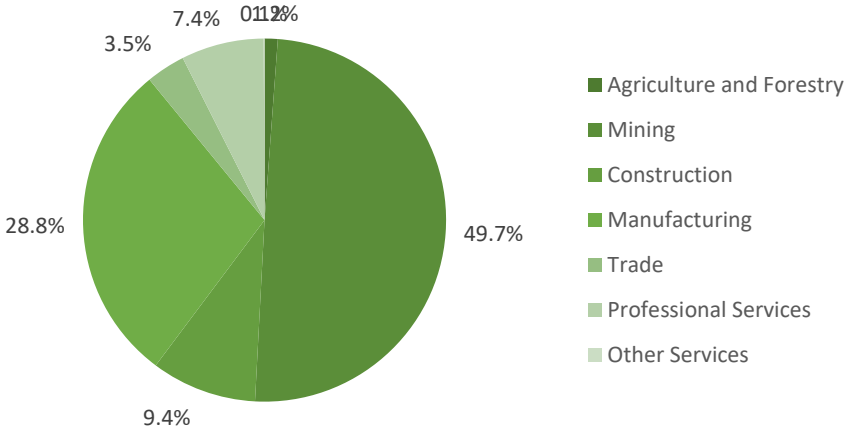
Fuels account for 73,609 jobs in Louisiana, 6.8% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 45,123 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 49.7% of fuel jobs in Louisiana.

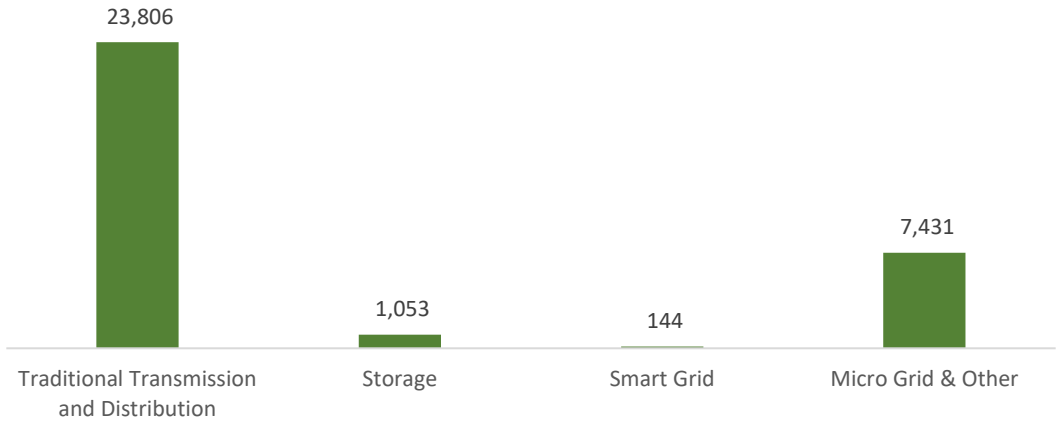
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

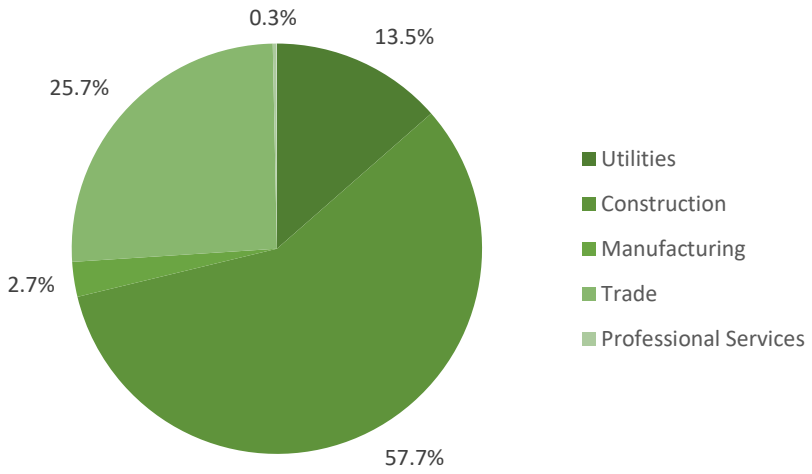
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Louisiana represents 2.5% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Louisiana, with 57.7% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 19,657 energy efficiency jobs in Louisiana represents .9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

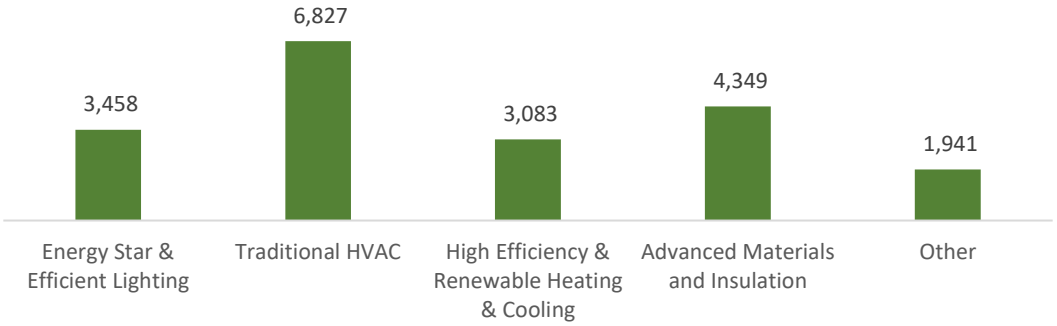
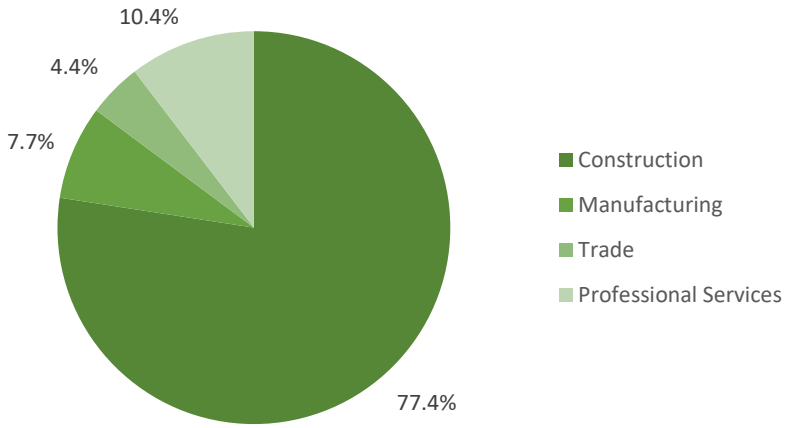


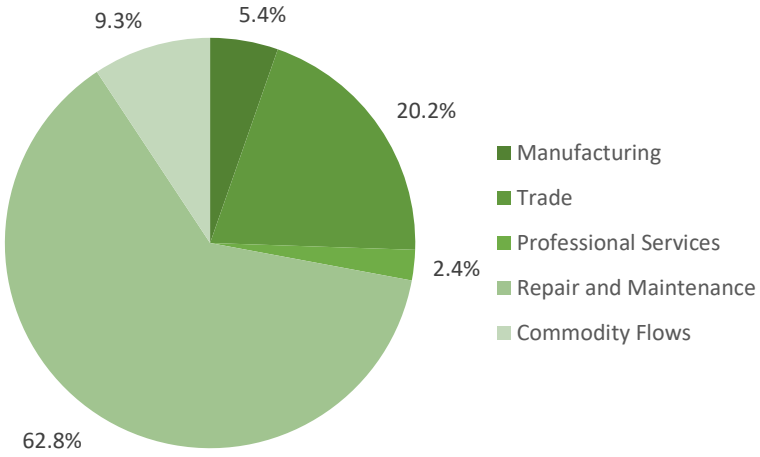
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 18,367 jobs in Louisiana, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Fuels	20.0%	35.0%	40.0%	5.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

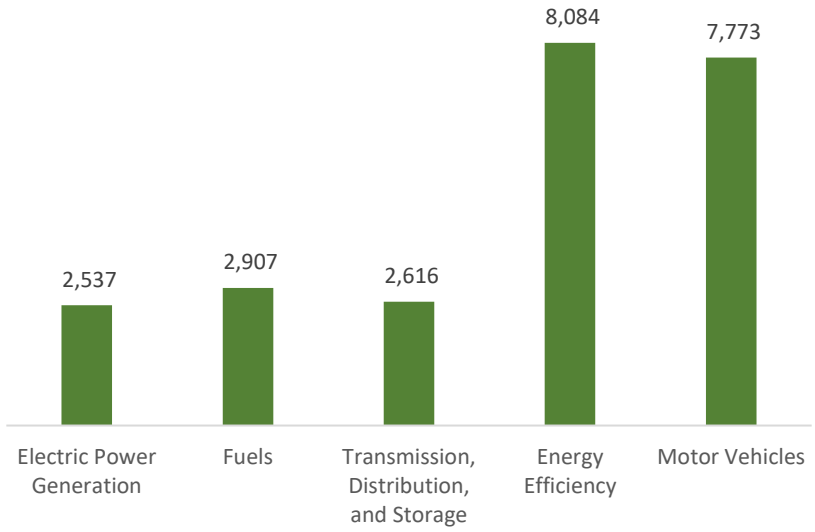
Maine Energy and Employment

Overview

Maine has a low concentration of energy employment, with 8,060 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 2,907 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 2,616 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 2,537 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.2% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Maine. The traditional energy sector in Maine is 1.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Maine has an additional 8,084 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 7,773 in motor vehicles (0.3% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

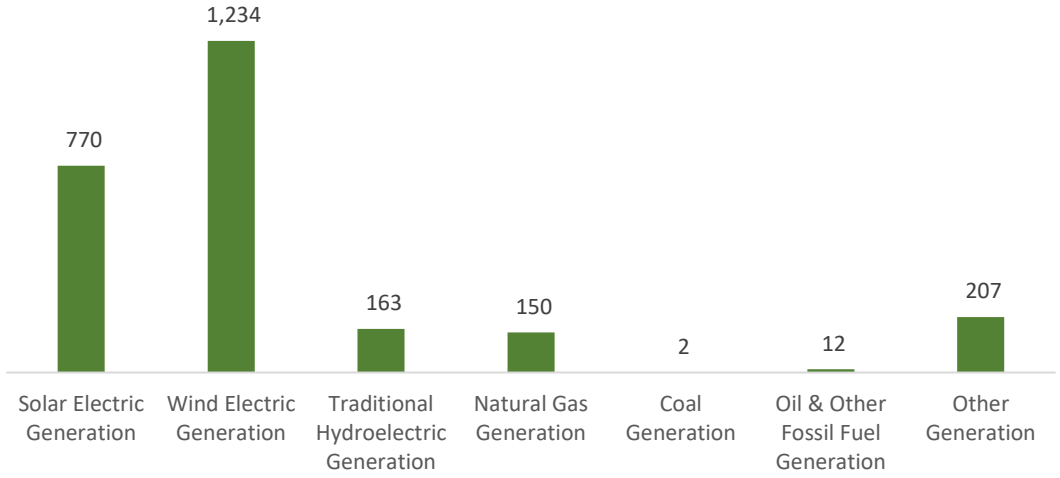


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

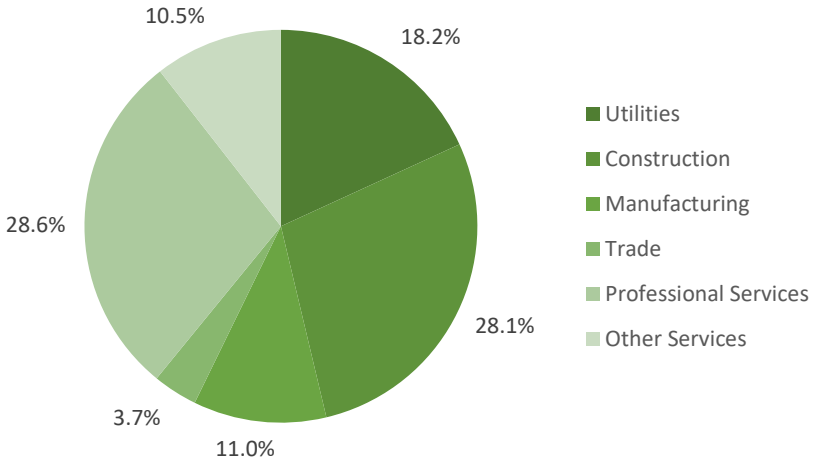
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 2,537 workers in Maine, .3% of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment with 1,234 jobs, followed by solar at 770 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 28.6% of jobs. Construction employment represents 28.1% of the total.

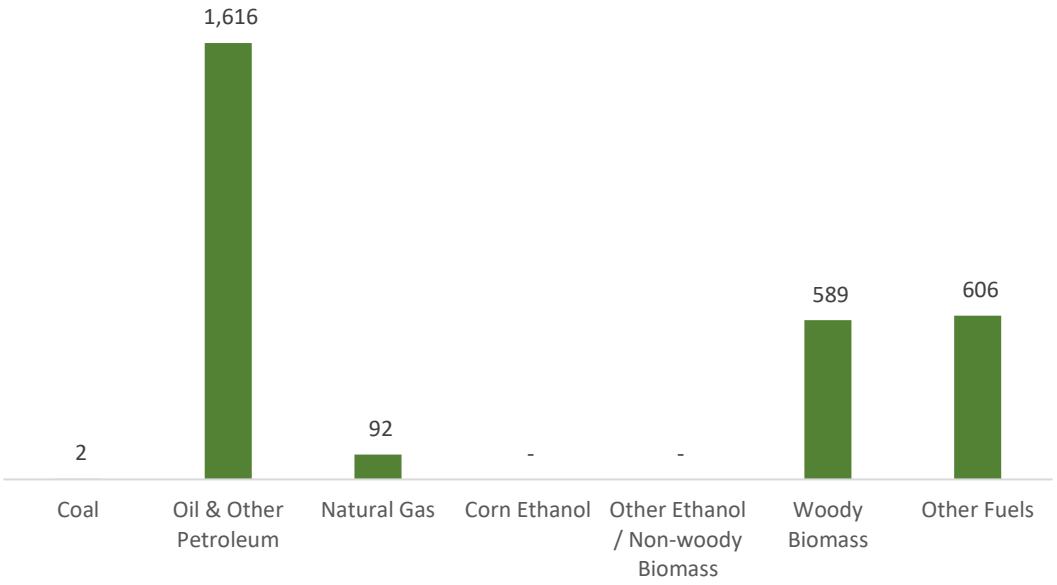
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

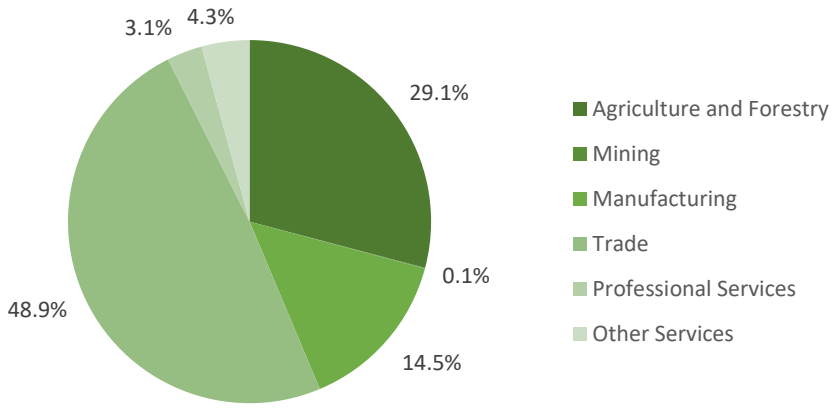
Fuels account for 2,907 jobs in Maine, .3% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 1,616 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 48.9% of fuel jobs in Maine.

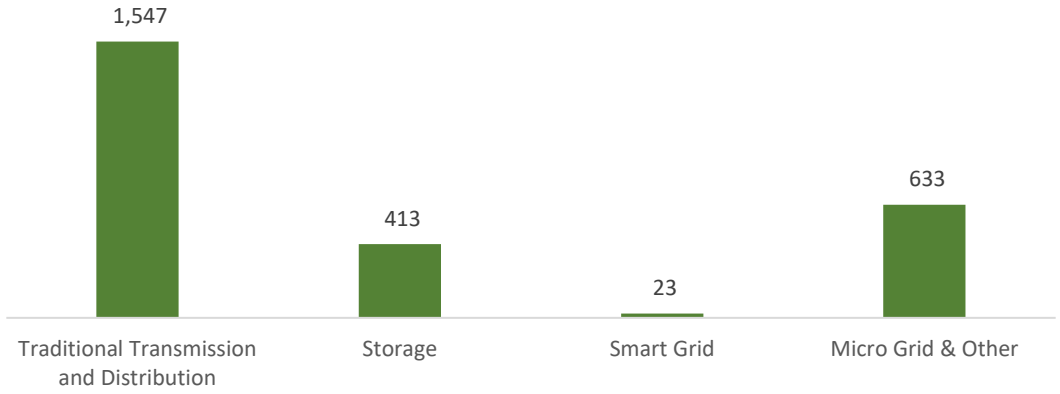
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

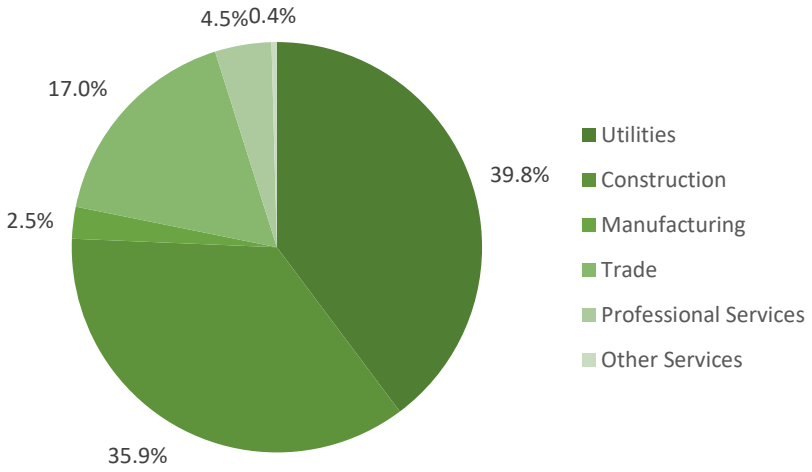
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Maine represents .2% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Maine, with 39.8% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 8,084 energy efficiency jobs in Maine represents .4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

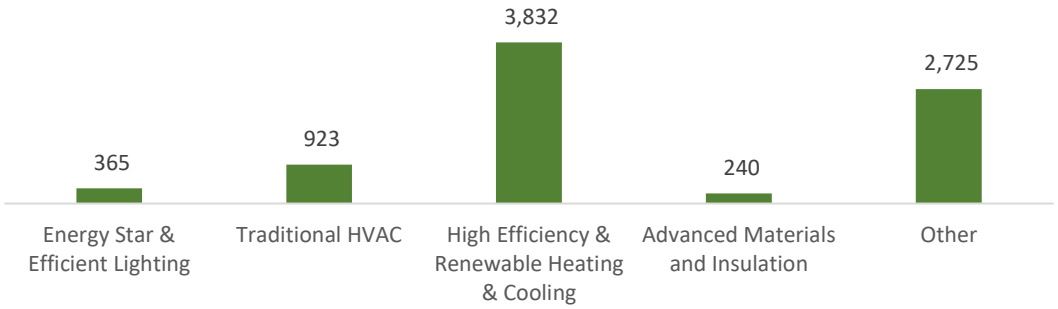
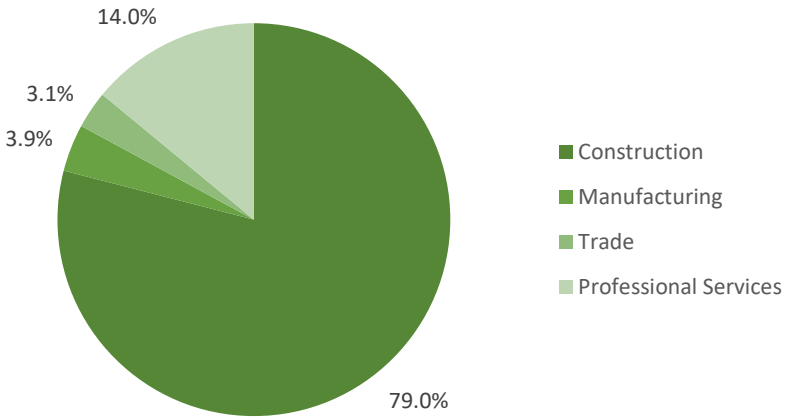


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 7,773 jobs in Maine, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

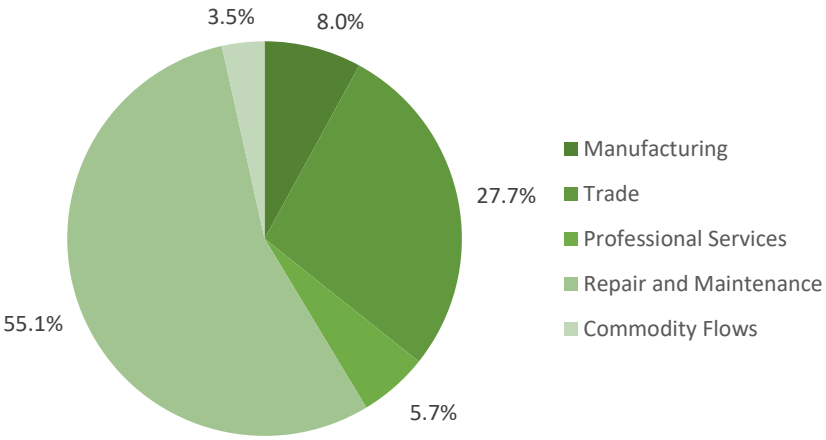


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

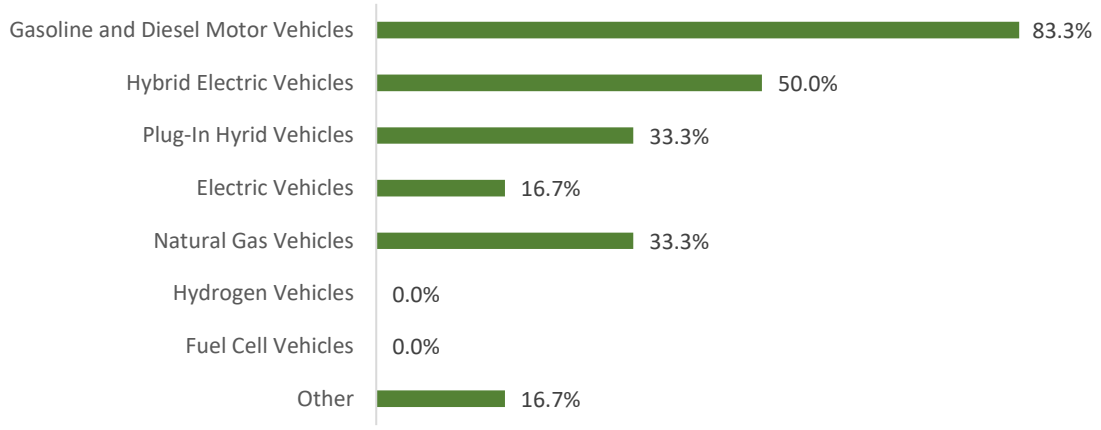
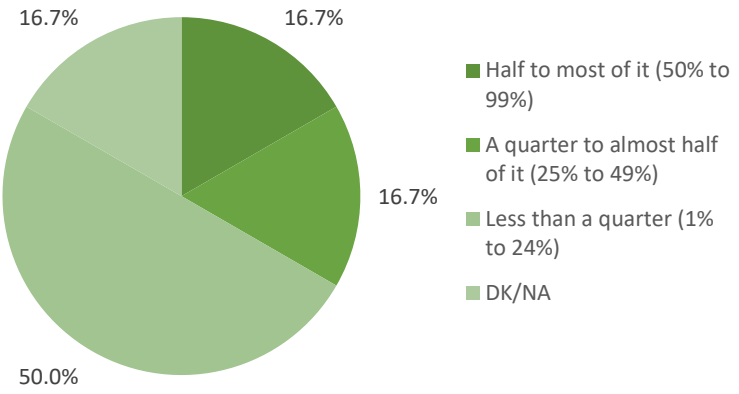


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	37.5%	37.5%	25.0%	0.0%
Fuels	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

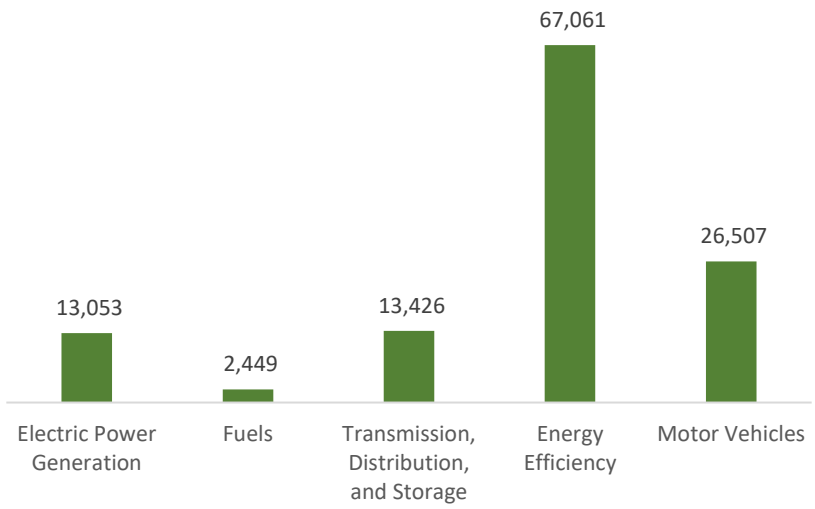
Maryland Energy and Employment

Overview

Maryland has a low concentration of energy employment, with 28,929 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 2,449 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 13,426 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 13,053 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. .9% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Maryland. The traditional energy sector in Maryland is 1.1% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Maryland has an additional 67,061 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.1% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 26,507 in motor vehicles (1.1% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

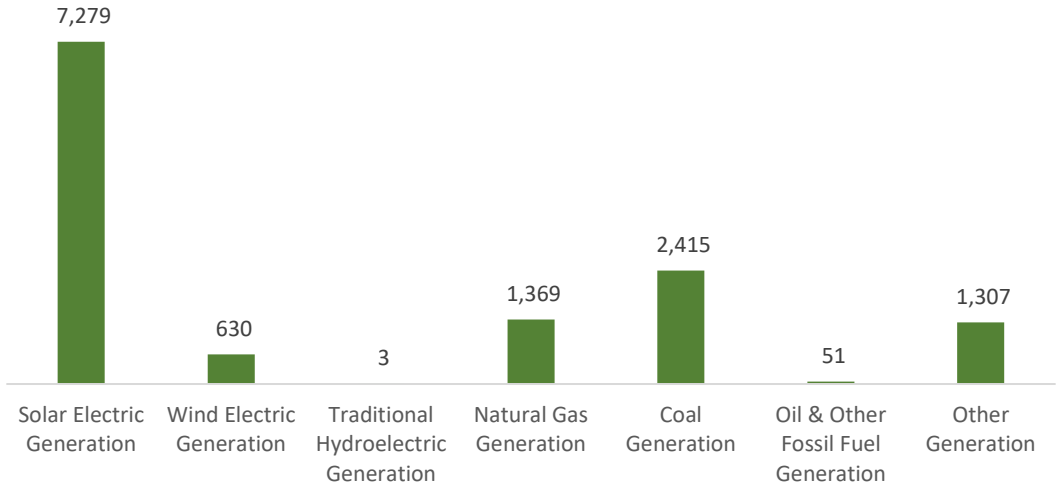


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

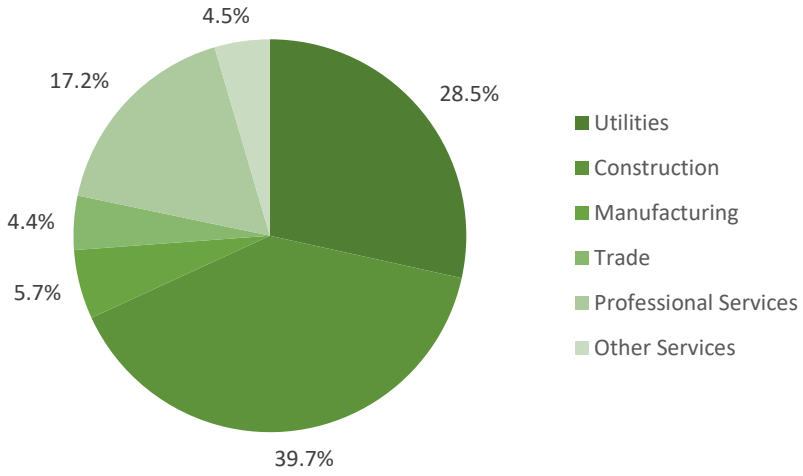
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 13,053 workers in Maryland, 1.5% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 7,279 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,834 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 39.7% of jobs. Utilities employment represents 28.5% of the total.

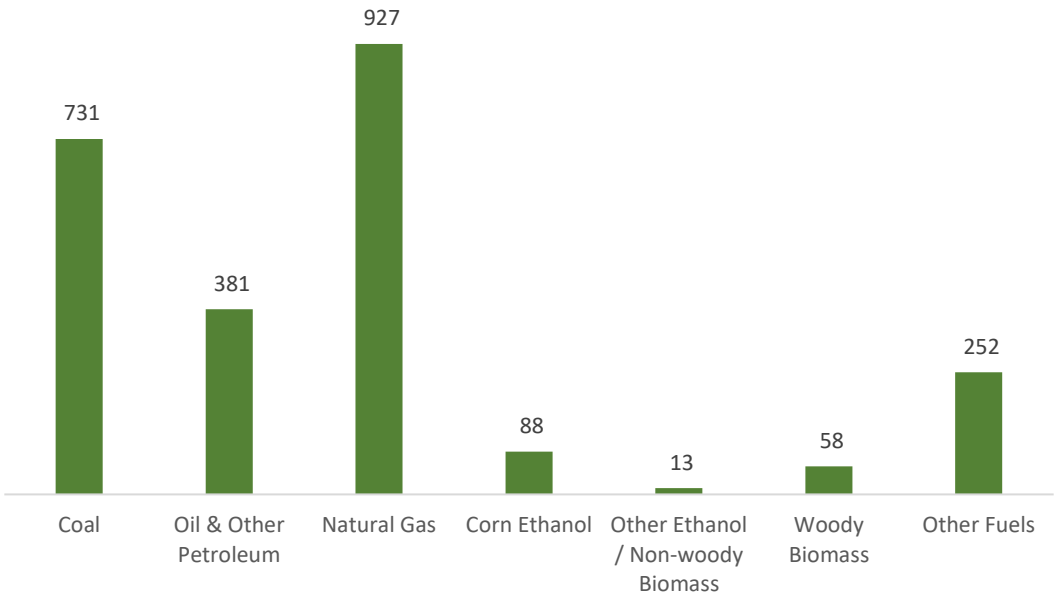
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

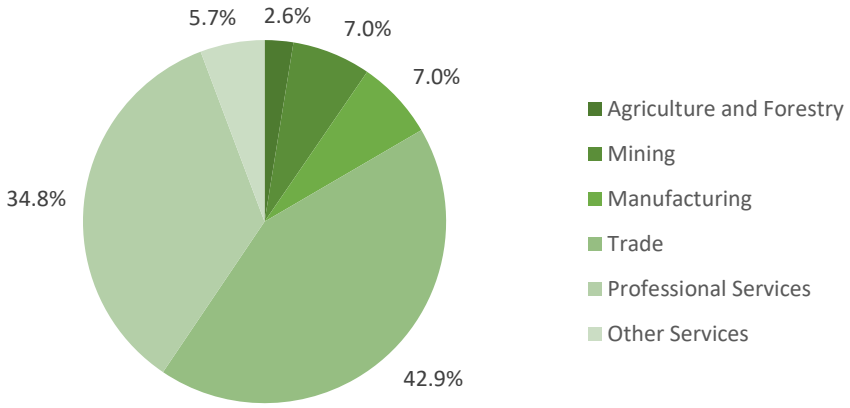
Fuels account for 2,449 jobs in Maryland, .2% of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 927 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 42.9% of fuel jobs in Maryland.

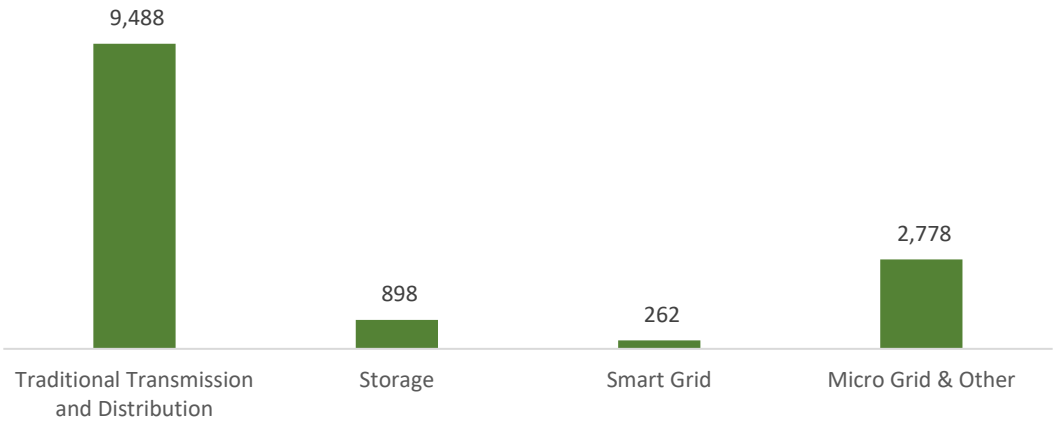
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

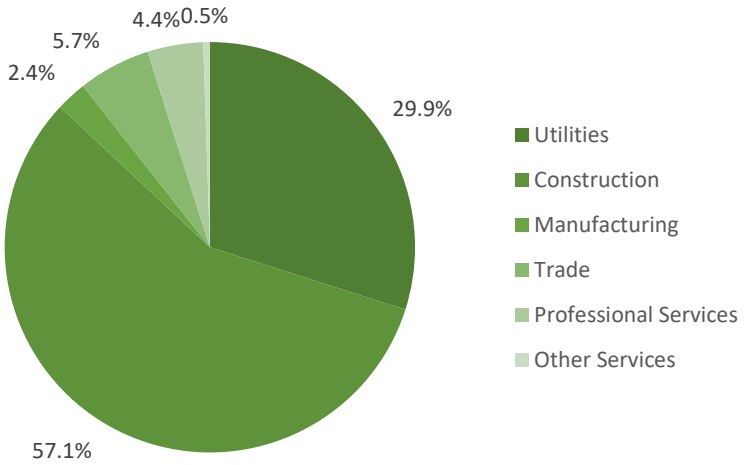
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Maryland represents 1.0% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Maryland, with 57.1% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 67,061 energy efficiency jobs in Maryland represents 3.1% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

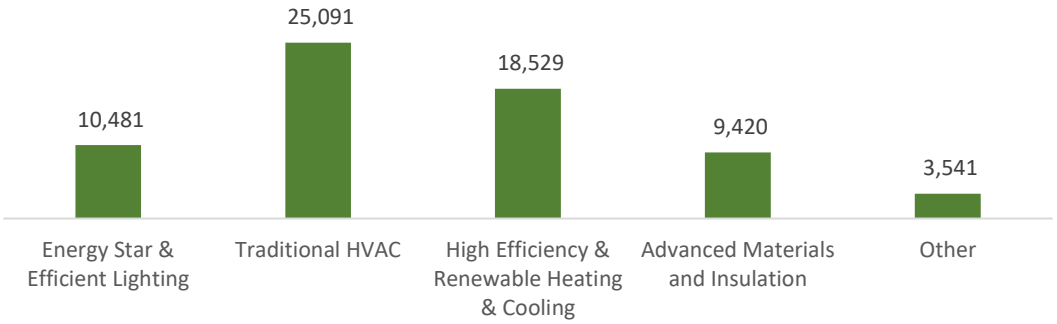
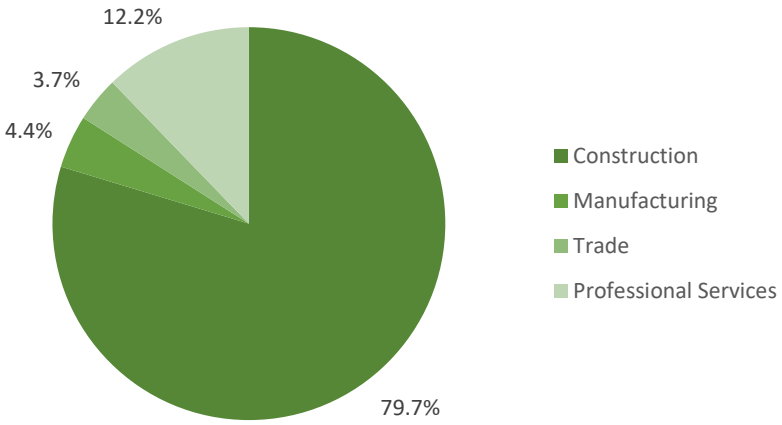


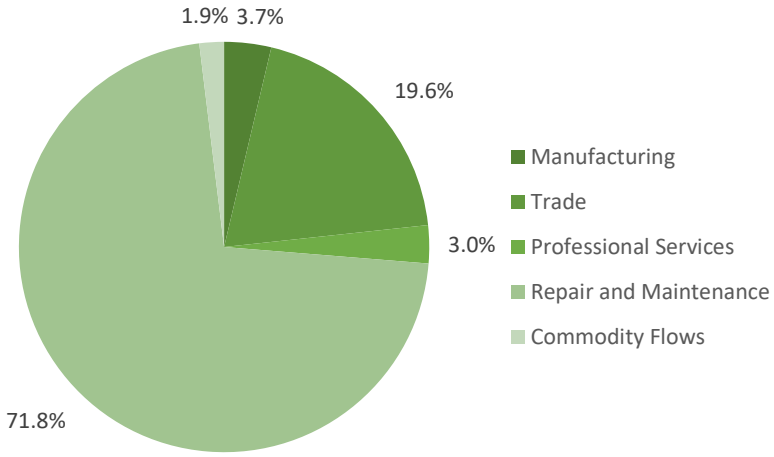
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 26,507 jobs in Maryland, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	21.4%	53.6%	17.9%	7.1%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	37.5%	31.3%	31.3%	0.0%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

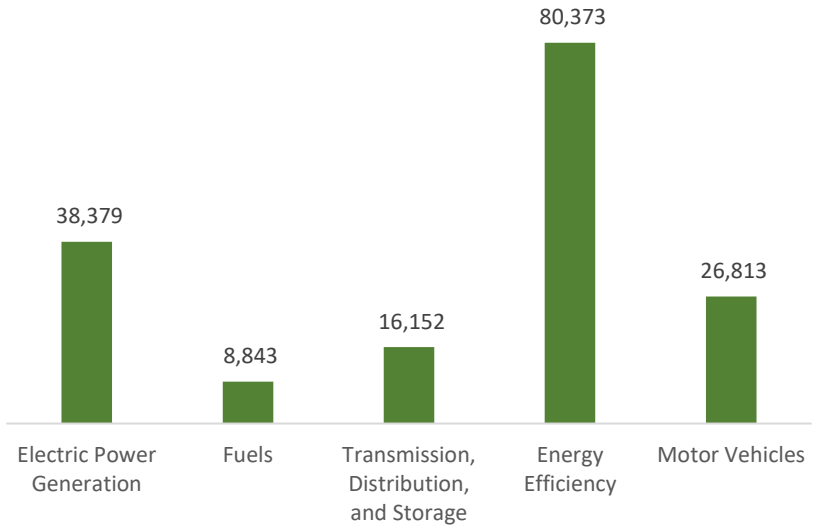
Massachusetts Energy and Employment

Overview

Massachusetts has a low concentration of energy employment, with 63,374 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 8,843 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 16,152 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 38,379 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.9% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Massachusetts. The traditional energy sector in Massachusetts is 1.9% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Massachusetts has an additional 80,373 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 26,813 in motor vehicles (1.1% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

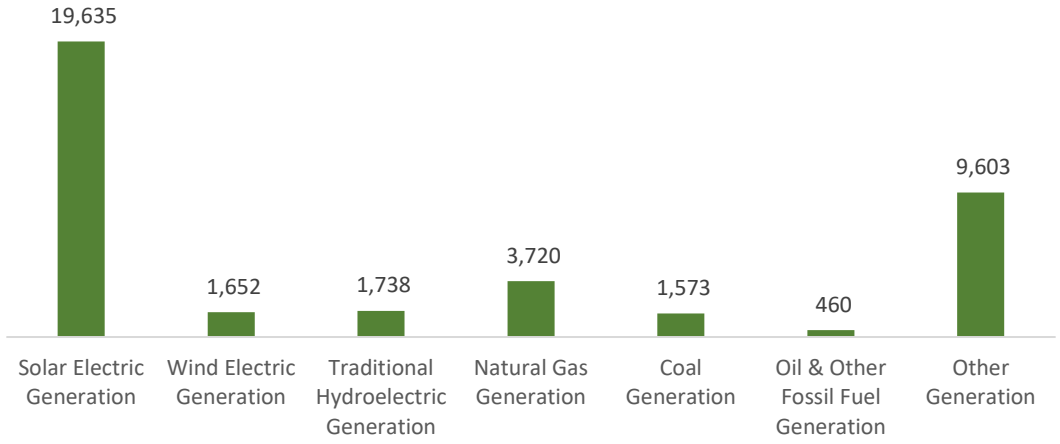


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

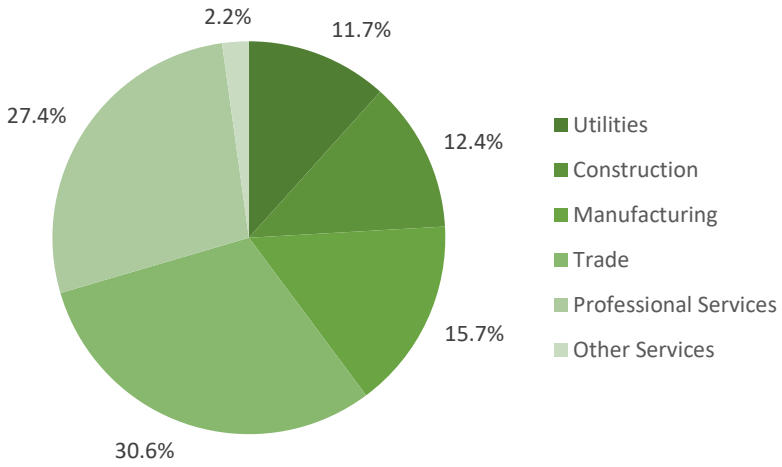
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 38,379 workers in Massachusetts, 4.5% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 19,635 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 5,753 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 30.6% of jobs. Professional and business services employment represent 27.4% of the total.

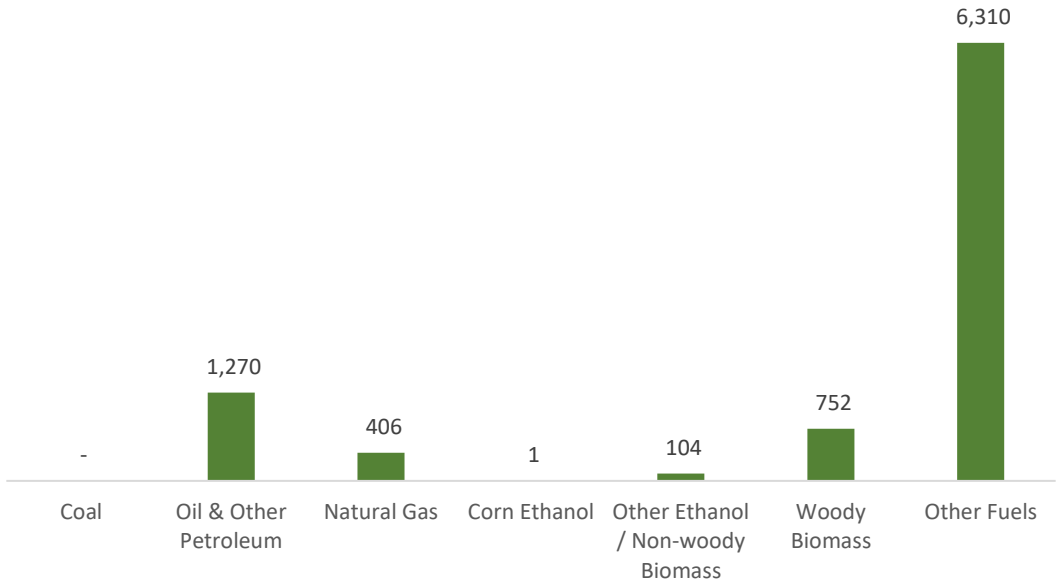
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

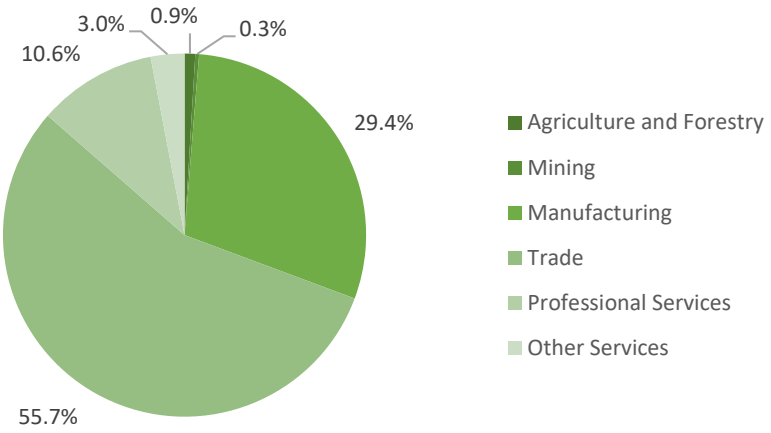
Fuels account for 8,843 jobs in Massachusetts, .8% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 1,270 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 55.7% of fuel jobs in Massachusetts.

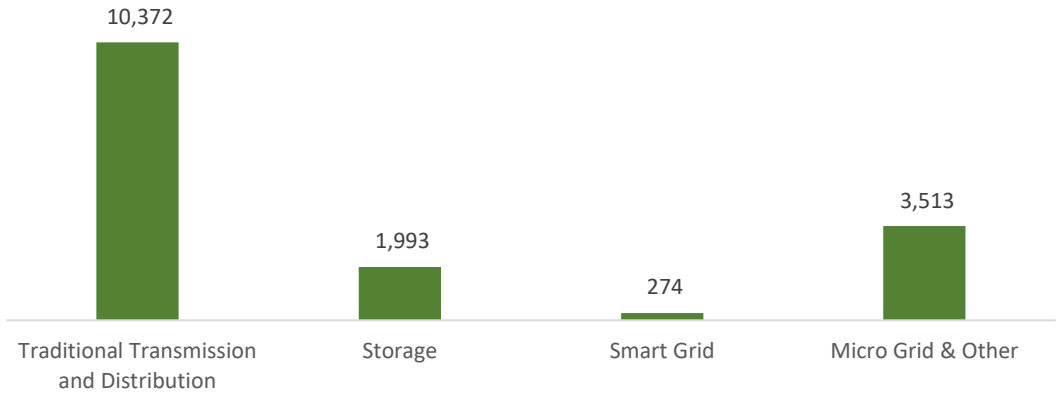
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

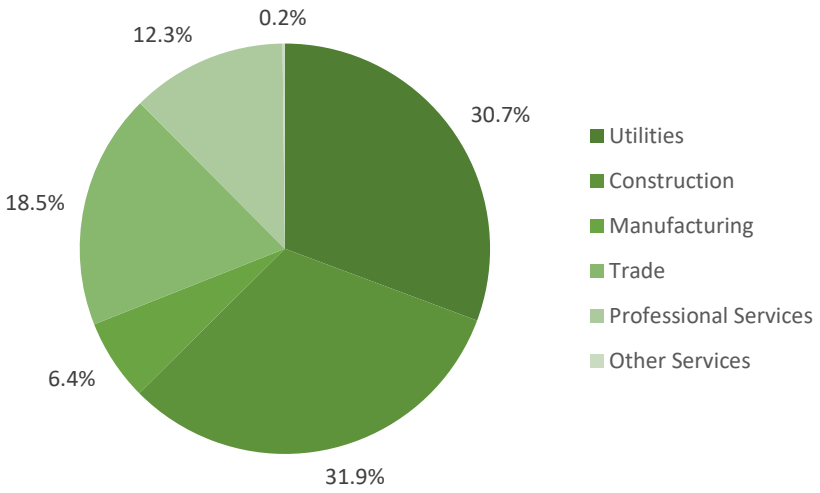
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Massachusetts represents 1.2% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Massachusetts, with 31.9% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 80,373 energy efficiency jobs in Massachusetts represents 3.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

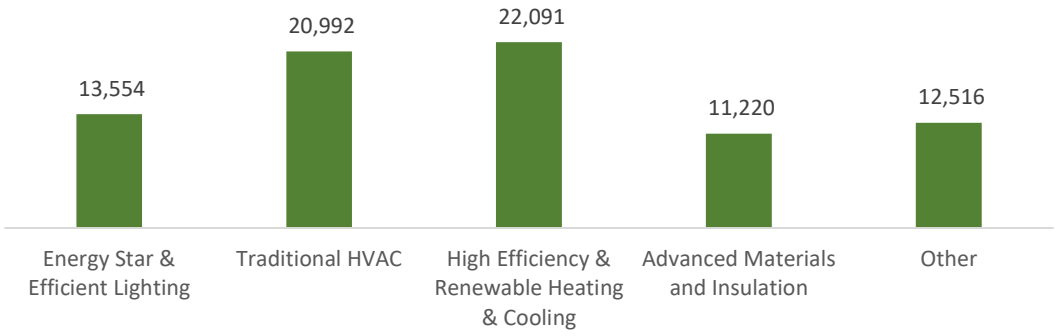
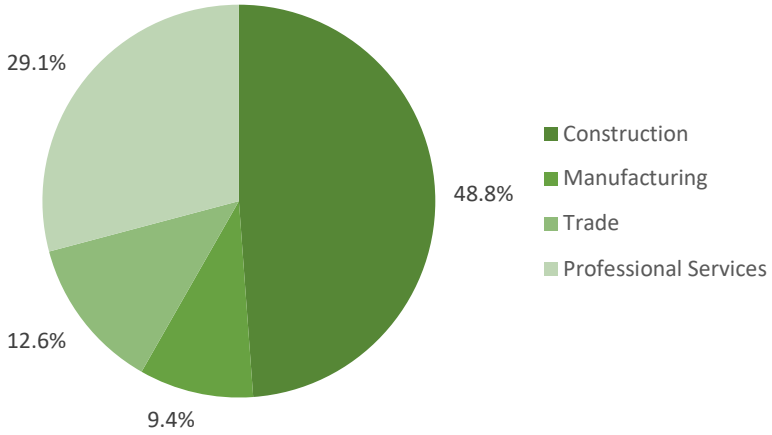


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 26,813 jobs in Massachusetts, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

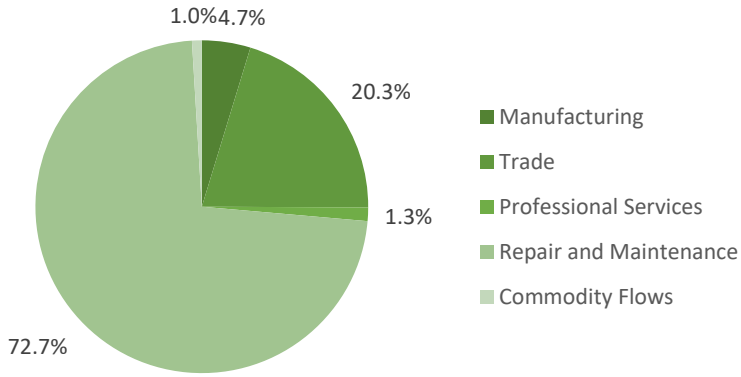


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

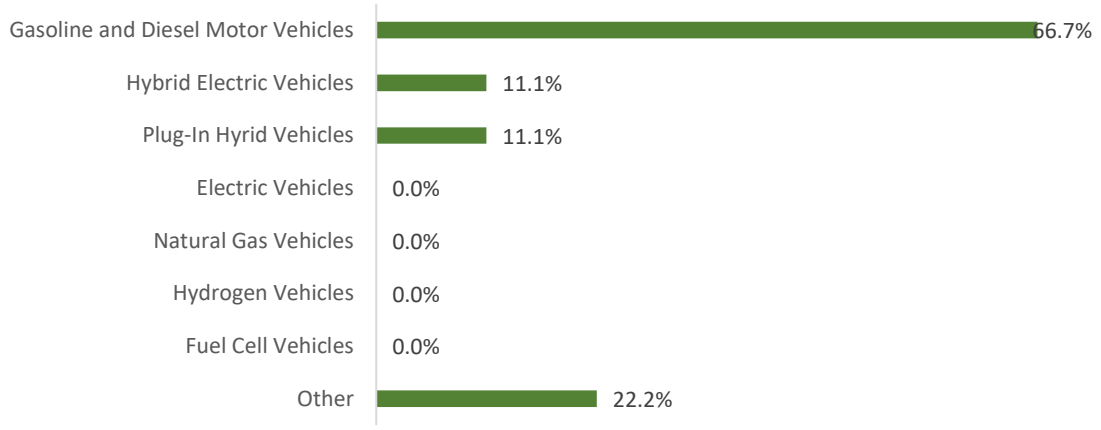
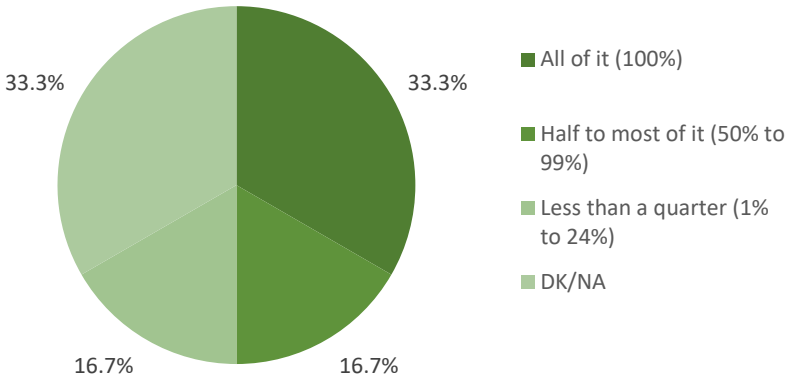


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	17.7%	63.3%	16.5%	2.5%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	28.6%	14.3%	57.1%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	27.8%	47.2%	25.0%	0.0%
Fuels	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

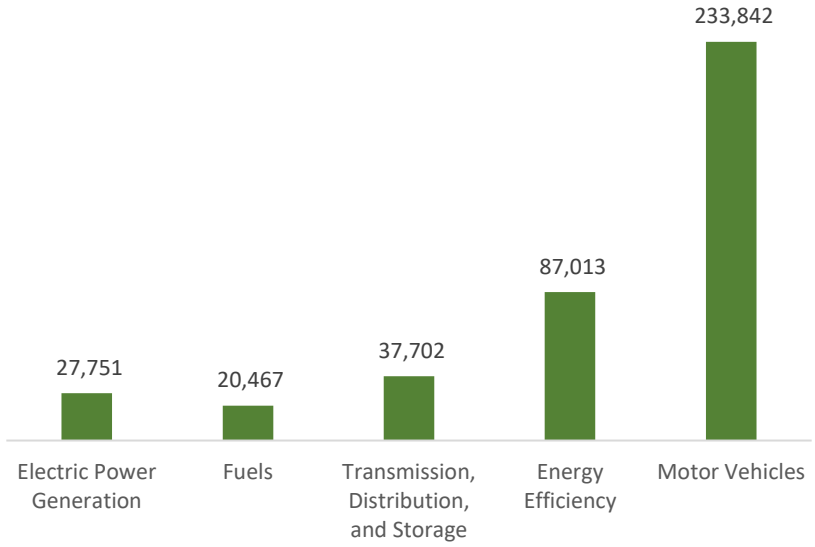
Michigan Energy and Employment

Overview

Michigan has an average concentration of energy employment, with 85,920 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 20,467 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 37,702 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 27,751 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 2.6% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Michigan. The traditional energy sector in Michigan is 2.1% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Michigan has an additional 87,013 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.0% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 233,842 in motor vehicles (9.6% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

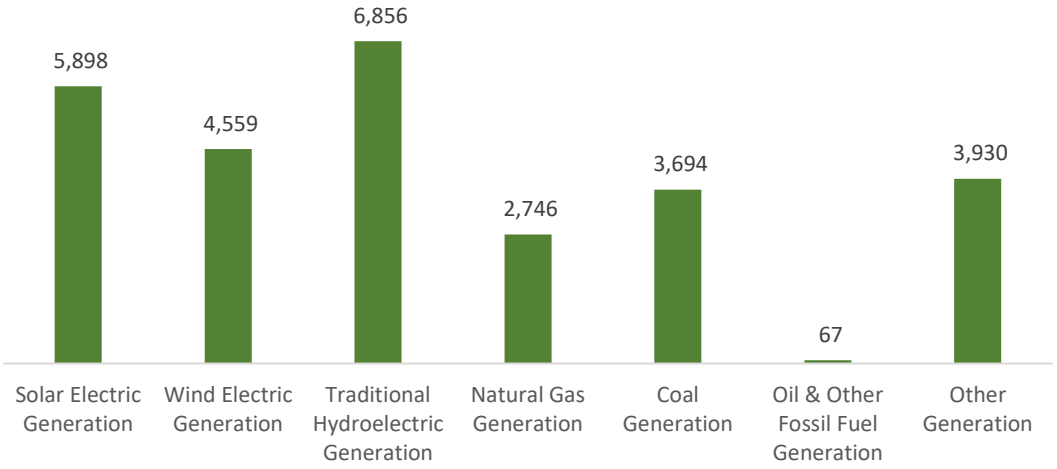


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

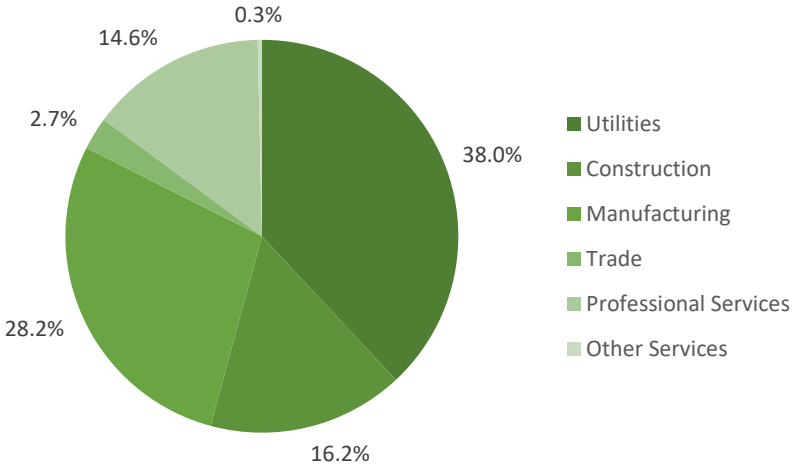
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 27,751 workers in Michigan, 3.2% of the national total. Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment with 6,856 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,508 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 38.0% of jobs. Manufacturing employment represents 28.2% of the total.

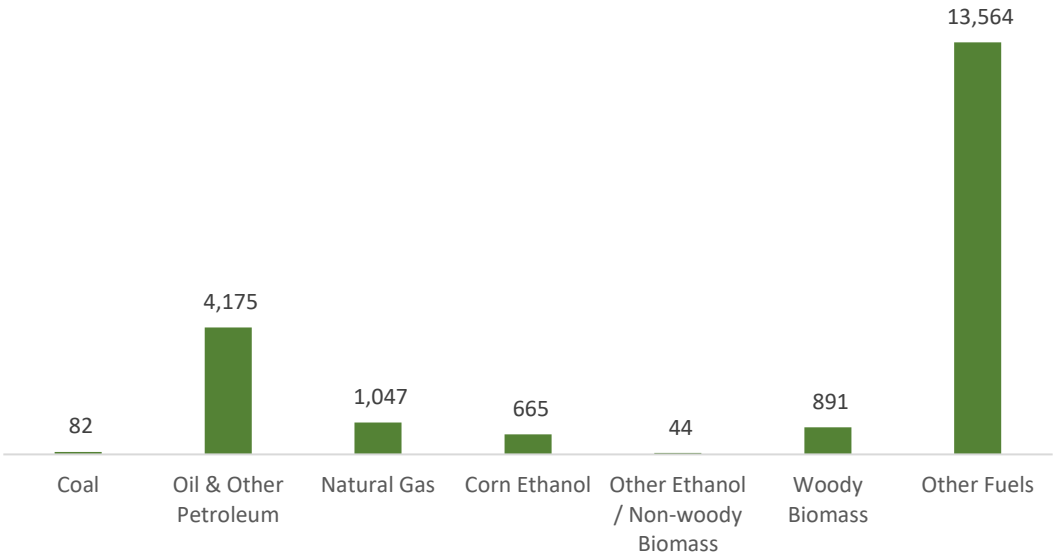
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

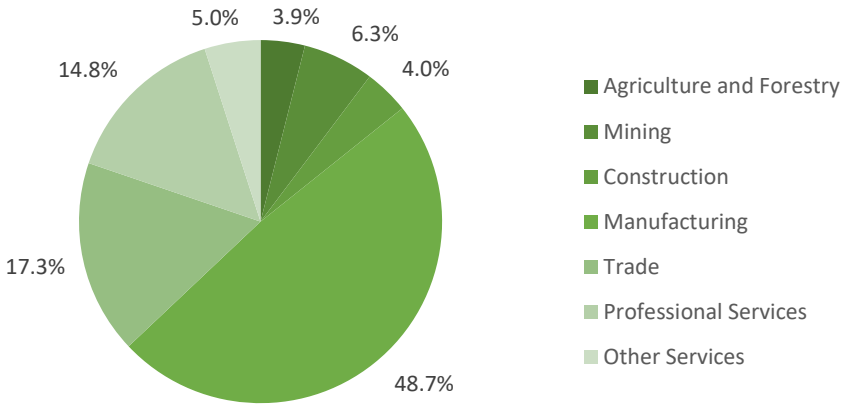
Fuels account for 20,467 jobs in Michigan, 1.9% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 4,175 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 48.7% of fuel jobs in Michigan.

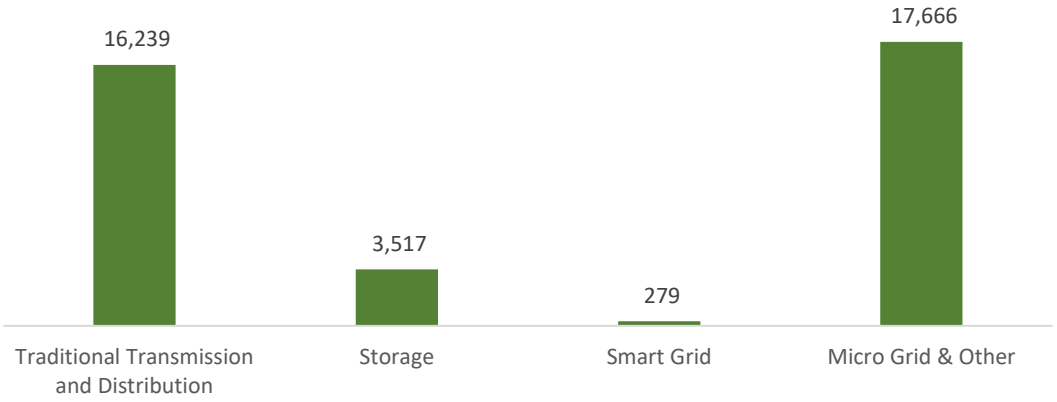
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

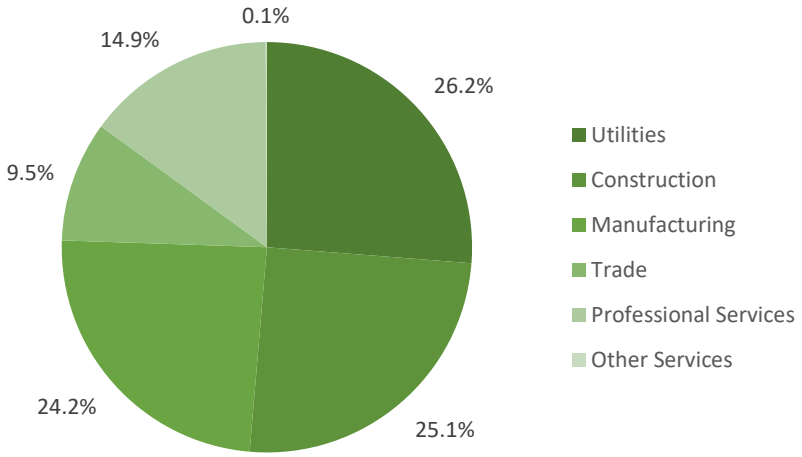
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Michigan represents 2.9% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Michigan, with 26.2% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 87,013 energy efficiency jobs in Michigan represents 4.0% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

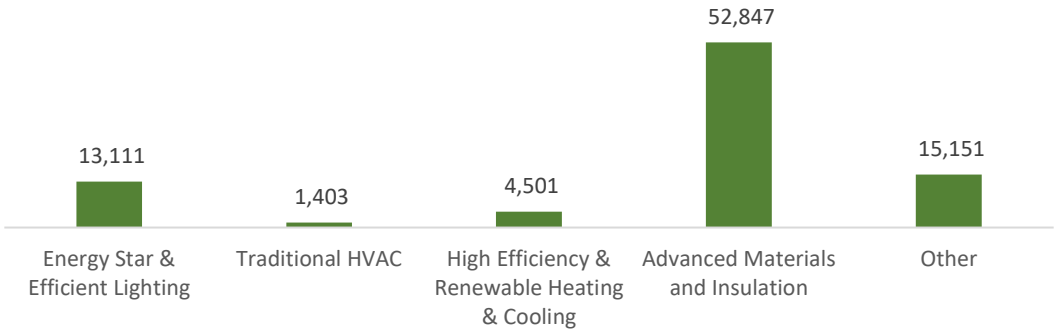
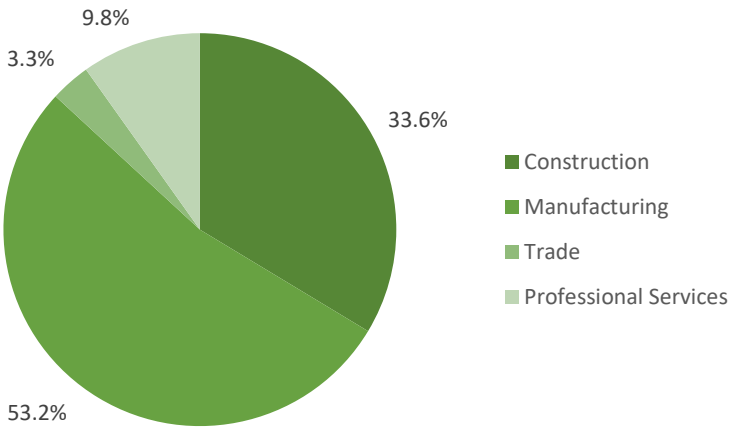


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 233,842 jobs in Michigan, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

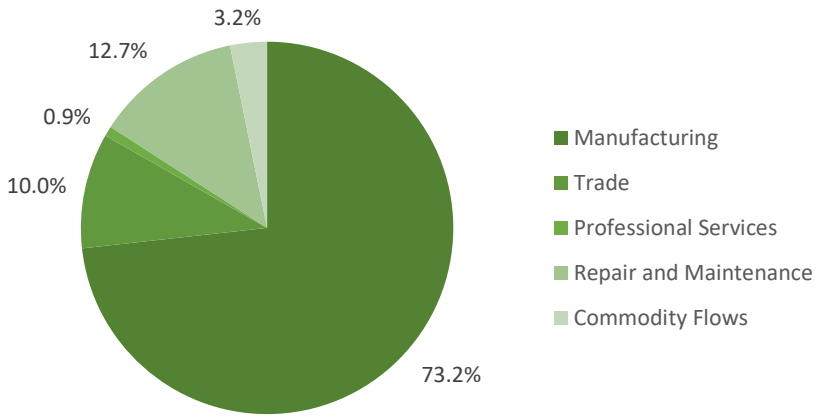


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

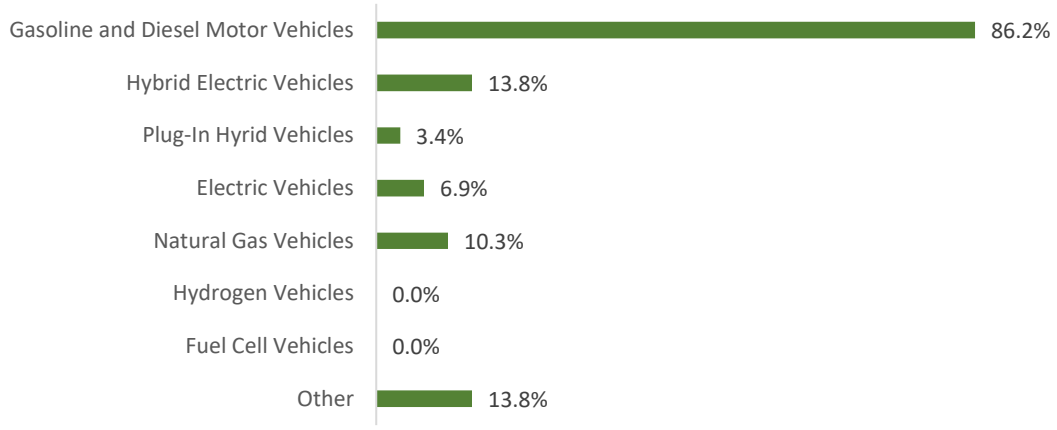
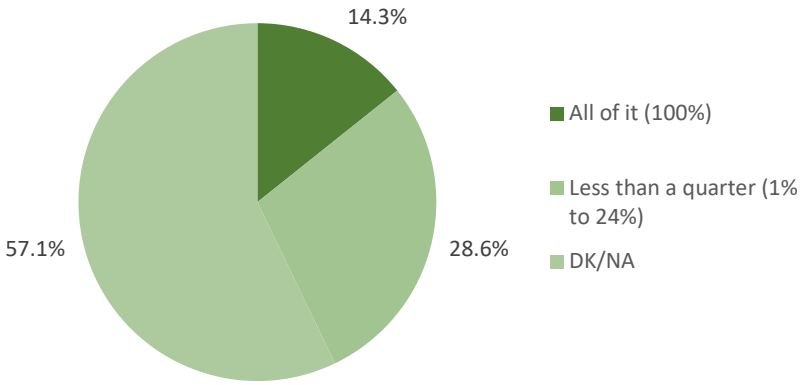


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	25.0%	37.5%	31.3%	6.3%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	25.0%	25.0%	45.8%	4.2%
Fuels	42.9%	21.4%	35.7%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	41.7%	50.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	37.5%	25.0%	25.0%	12.5%

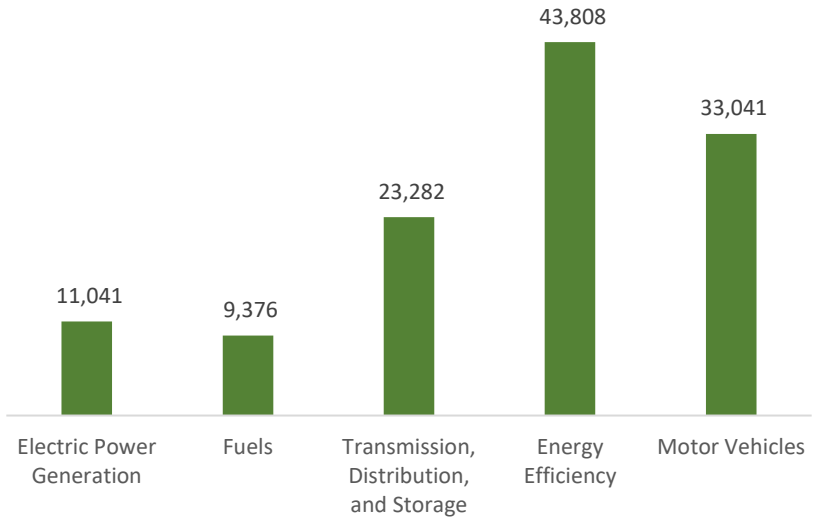
Minnesota Energy and Employment

Overview

Minnesota has a low concentration of energy employment, with 43,698 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 9,376 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 23,282 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 11,041 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.3% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Minnesota. The traditional energy sector in Minnesota is 1.6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Minnesota has an additional 43,808 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.0% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 33,041 in motor vehicles (1.4% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

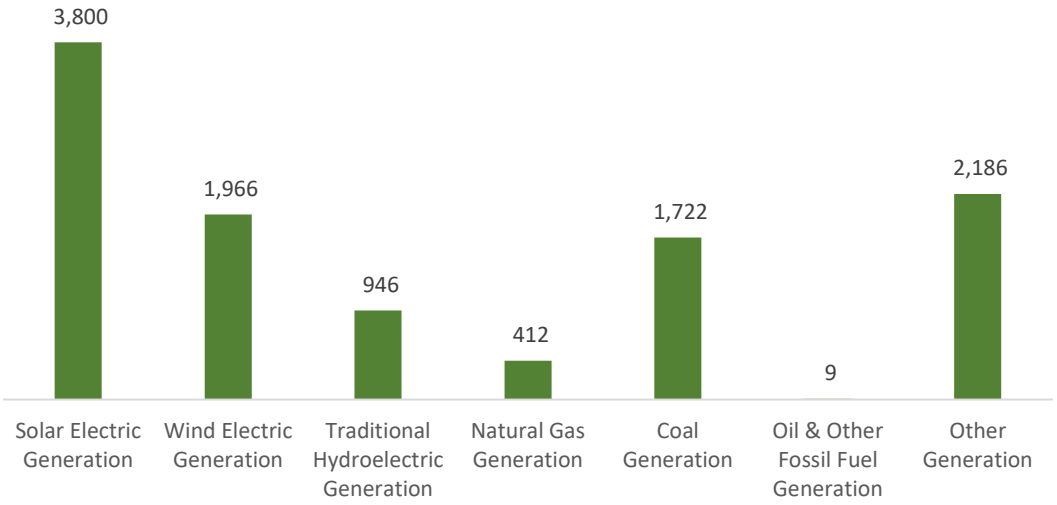


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

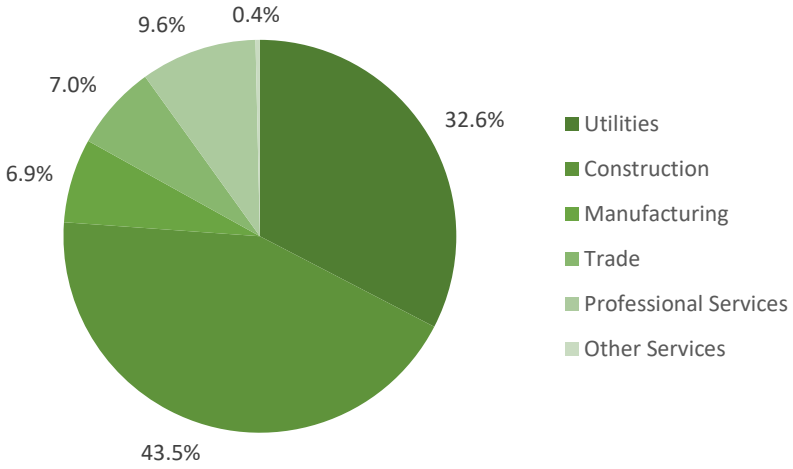
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 11,041 workers in Minnesota, 1.3% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 3,800 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,142 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 43.5% of jobs. Utilities employment represents 32.6% of the total.

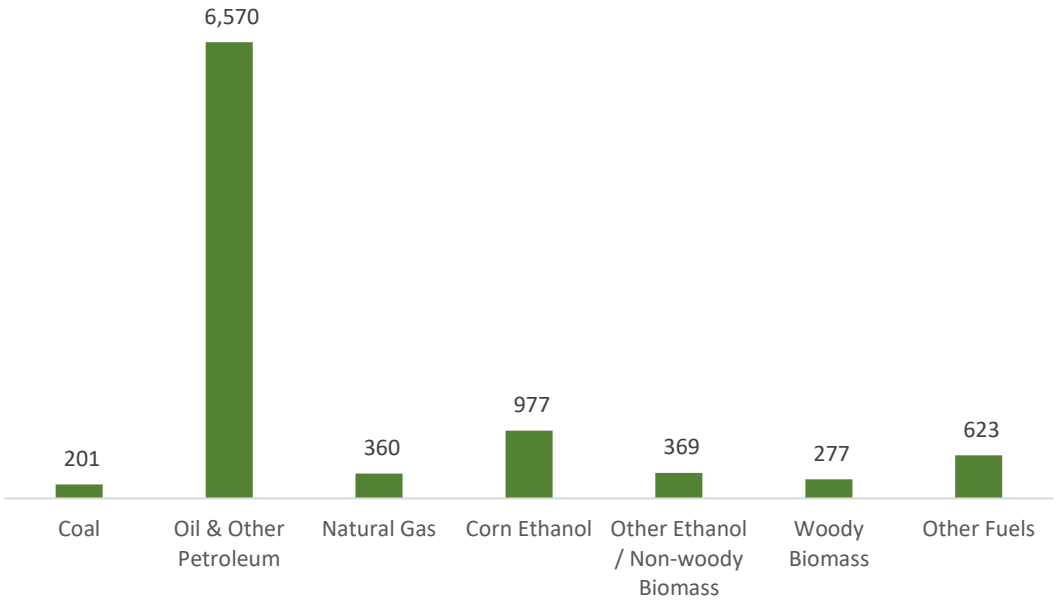
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

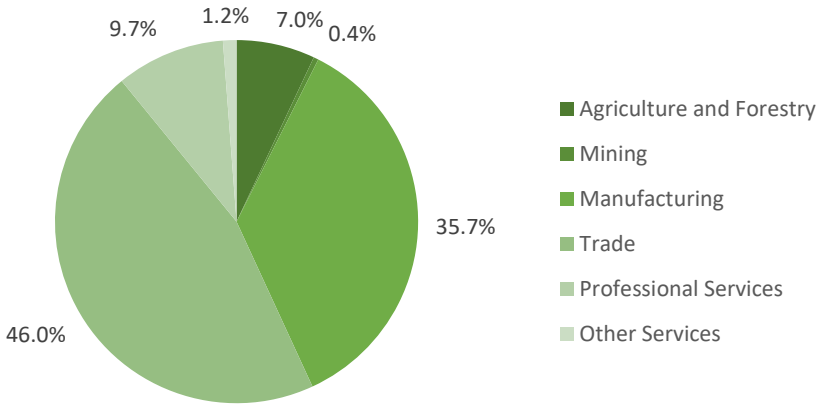
Fuels account for 9,376 jobs in Minnesota, .9% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 6,570 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 46.0% of fuel jobs in Minnesota.

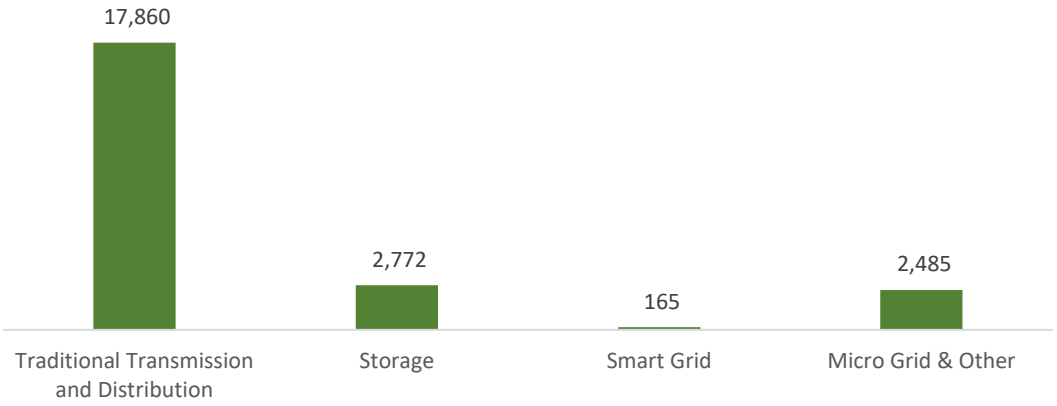
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

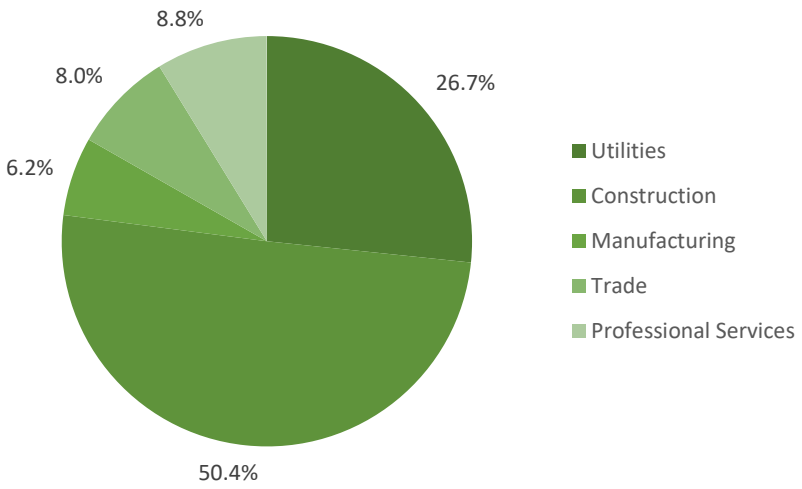
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Minnesota represents 1.8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Minnesota, with 50.4% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 43,808 energy efficiency jobs in Minnesota represents 2.0% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

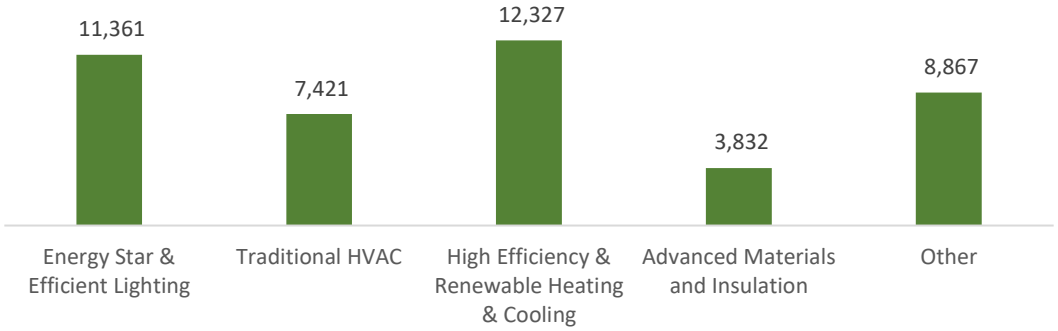
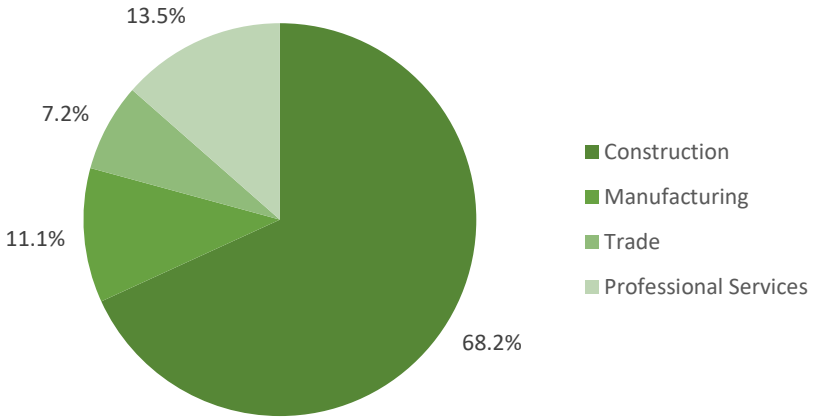


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 33,041 jobs in Minnesota, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

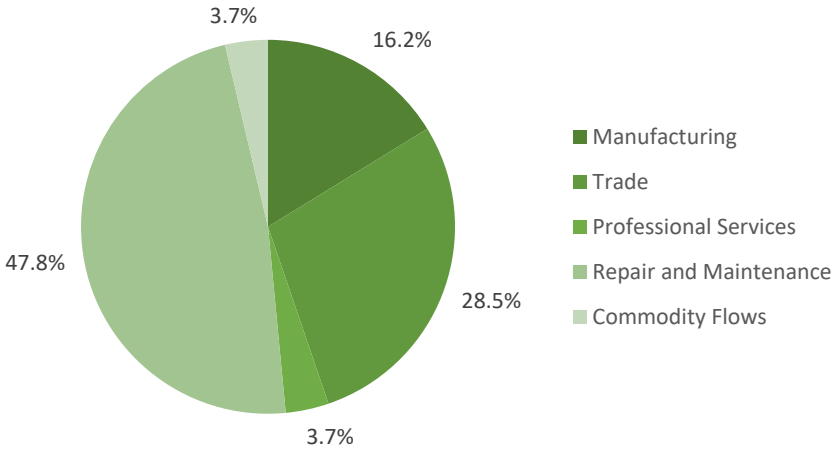


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

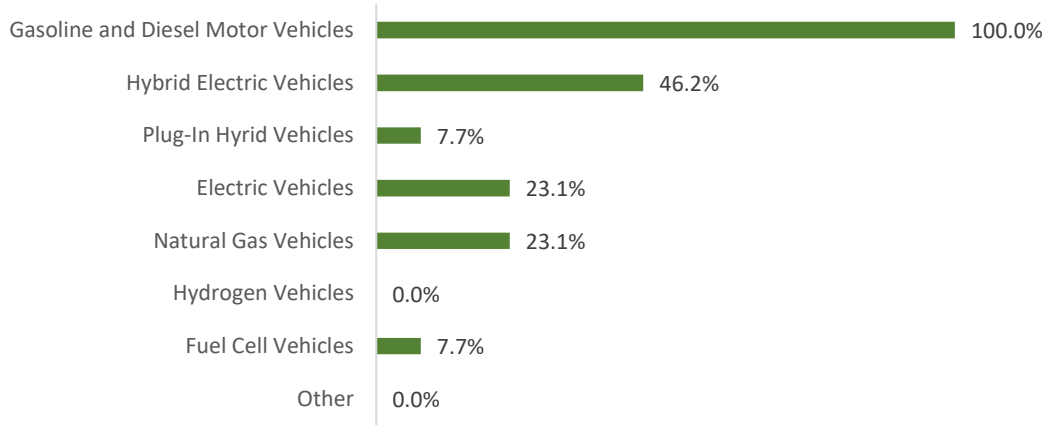
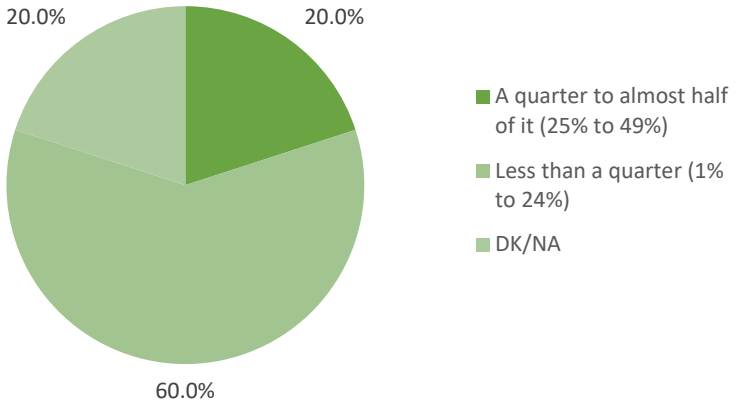


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	29.3%	46.3%	24.4%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	39.1%	39.1%	21.7%	0.0%
Fuels	31.4%	48.6%	20.0%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%

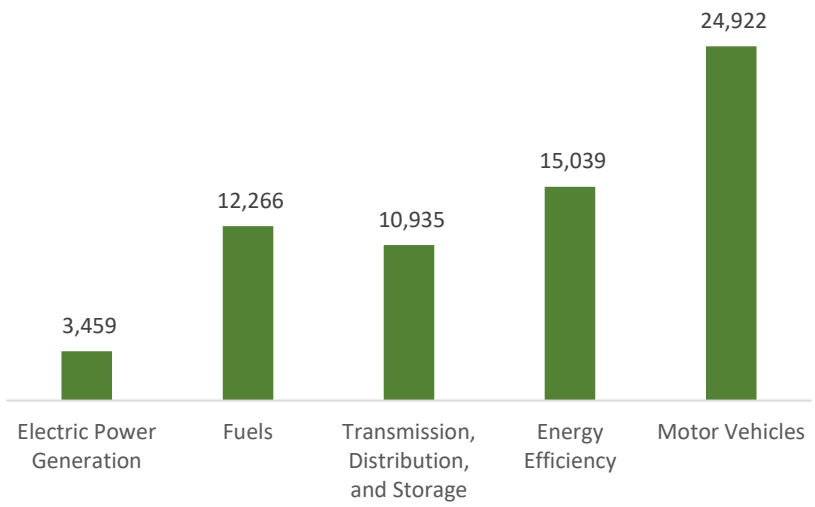
Mississippi Energy and Employment

Overview

Mississippi has an average concentration of energy employment, with 26,660 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 12,266 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 10,935 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 3,459 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.8% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Mississippi. The traditional energy sector in Mississippi is 2.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Mississippi has an additional 15,039 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 24,922 in motor vehicles (1.0% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

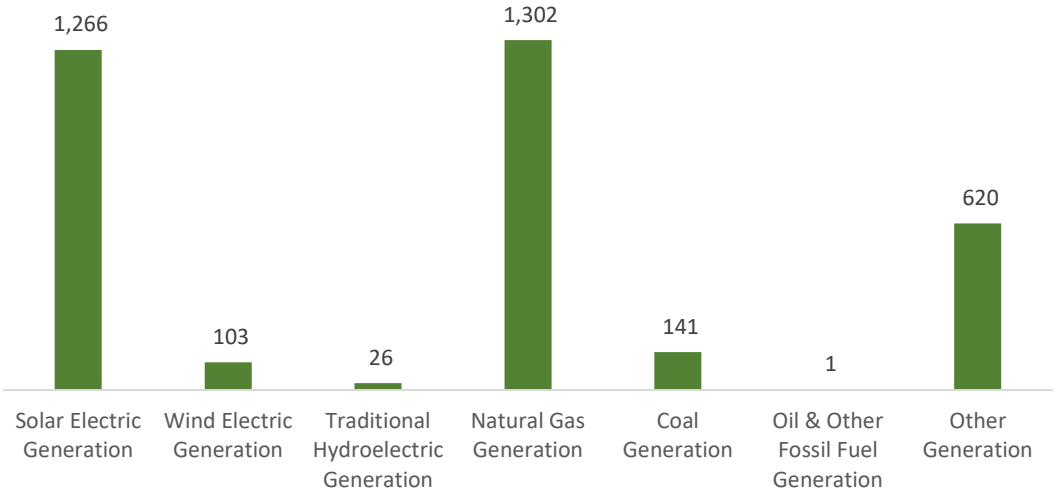


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

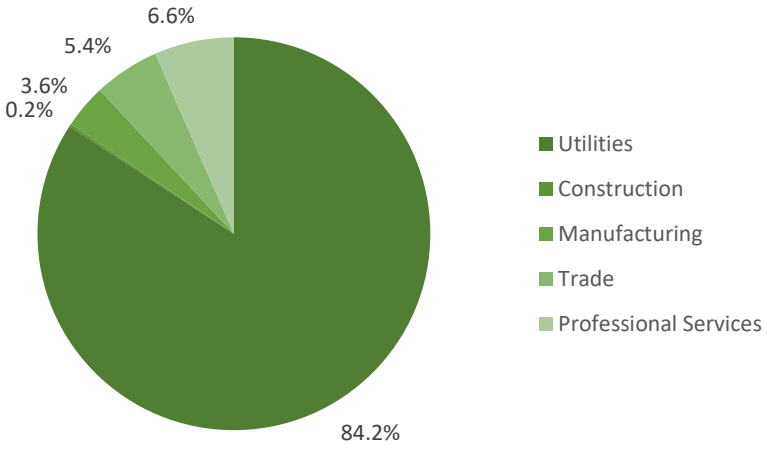
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 3,459 workers in Mississippi, .4% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 1,444 jobs, followed by solar at 1,266 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 84.2% of jobs. Professional and business services employment represent 6.6% of the total.

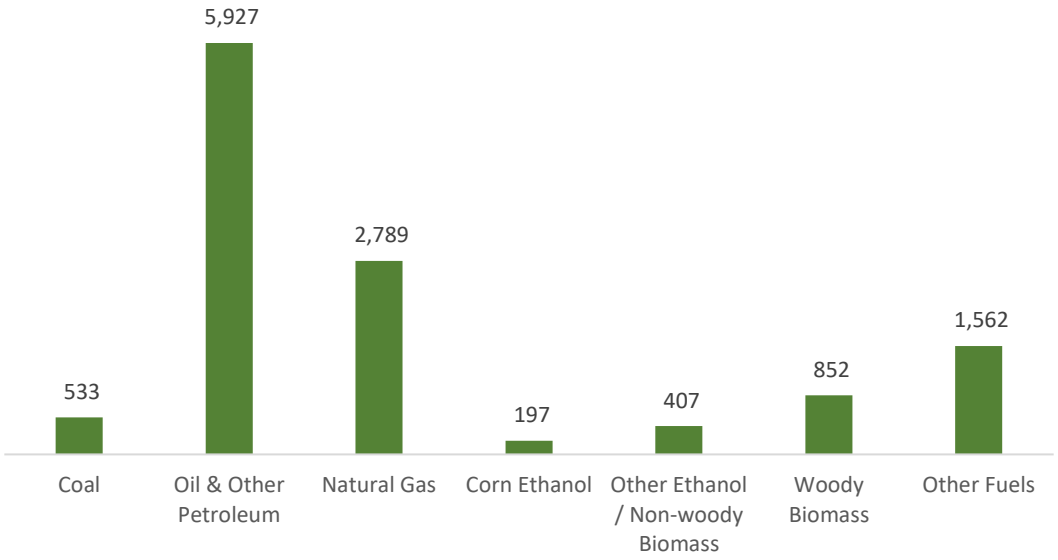
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

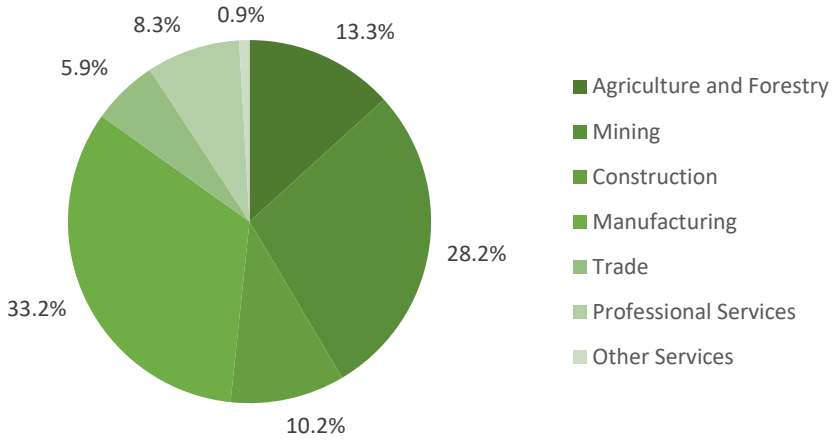
Fuels account for 12,266 jobs in Mississippi, 1.1% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 5,927 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 33.2% of fuel jobs in Mississippi.

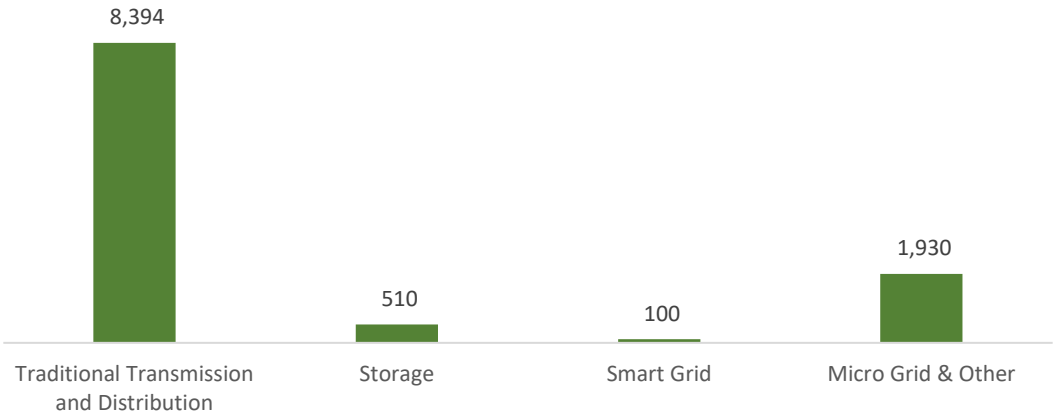
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

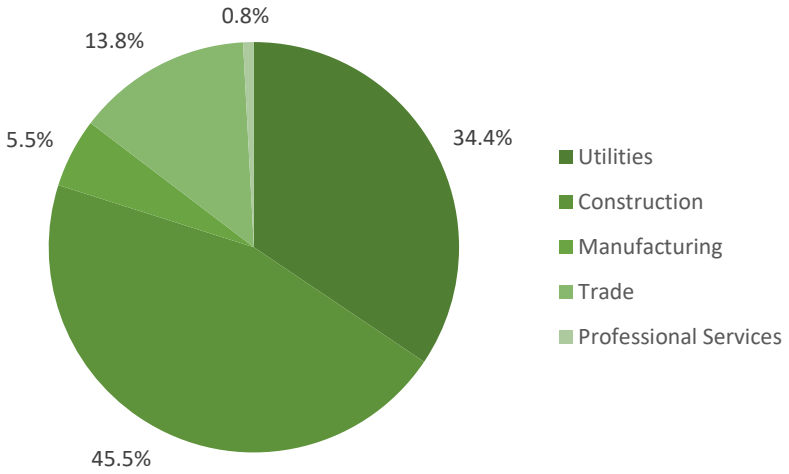
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Mississippi represents .8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Mississippi, with 45.5% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 15,039 energy efficiency jobs in Mississippi represents .7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

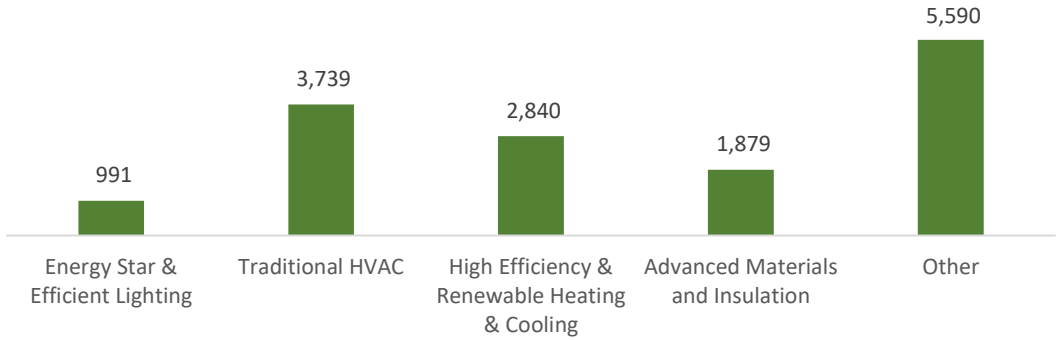
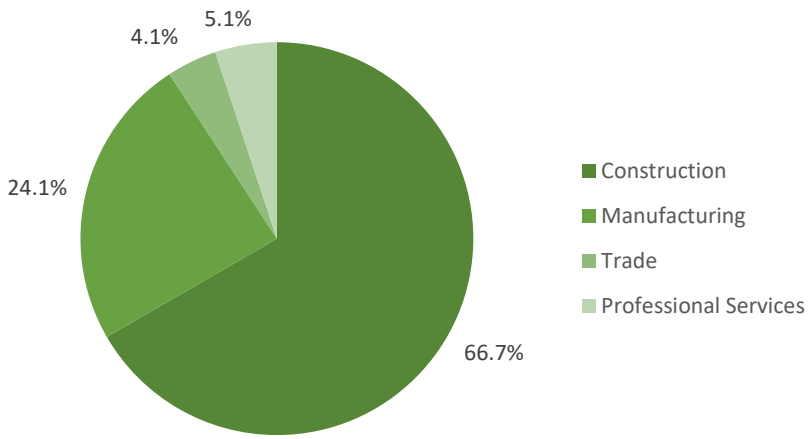


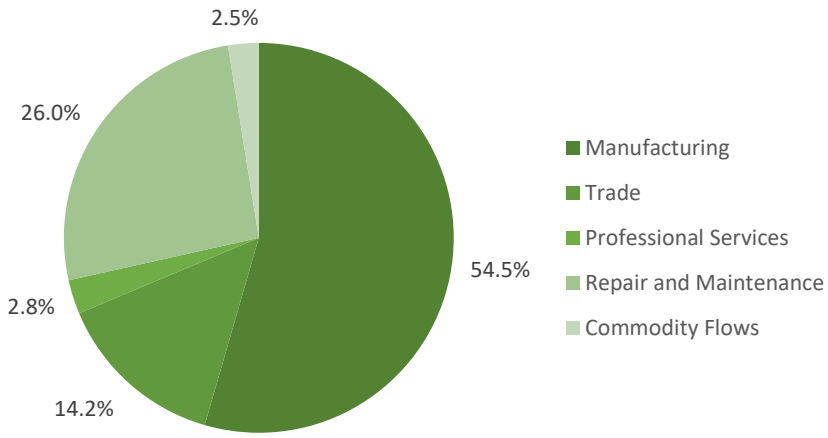
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 24,922 jobs in Mississippi, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Fuels	30.8%	30.8%	38.5%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

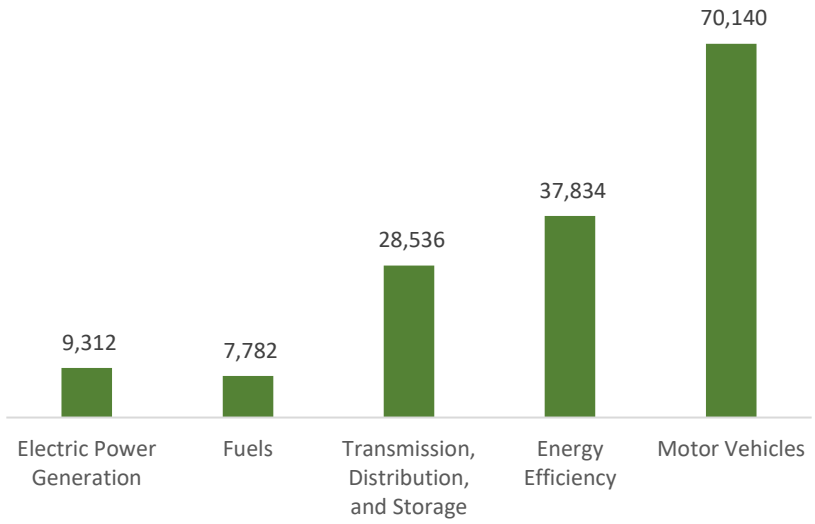
Missouri Energy and Employment

Overview

Missouri has a low concentration of energy employment, with 45,630 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 7,782 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 28,536 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 9,312 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.4% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Missouri. The traditional energy sector in Missouri is 1.7% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Missouri has an additional 37,834 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 70,140 in motor vehicles (2.9% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

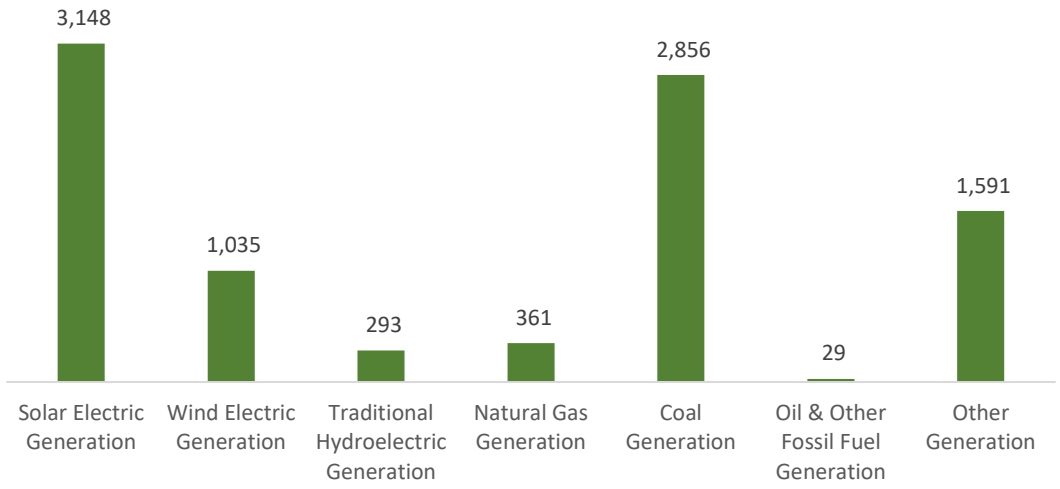


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

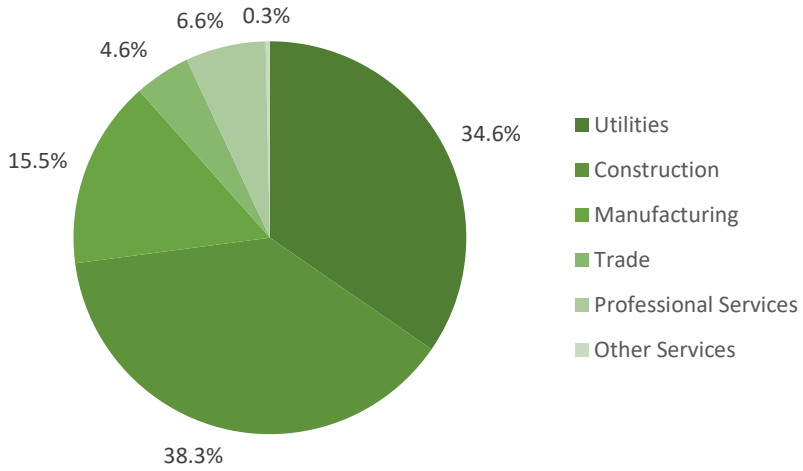
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 9,312 workers in Missouri, 1.1% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 3,246 jobs, followed by solar at 3,148 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 38.3% of jobs. Utilities employment represents 34.6% of the total.

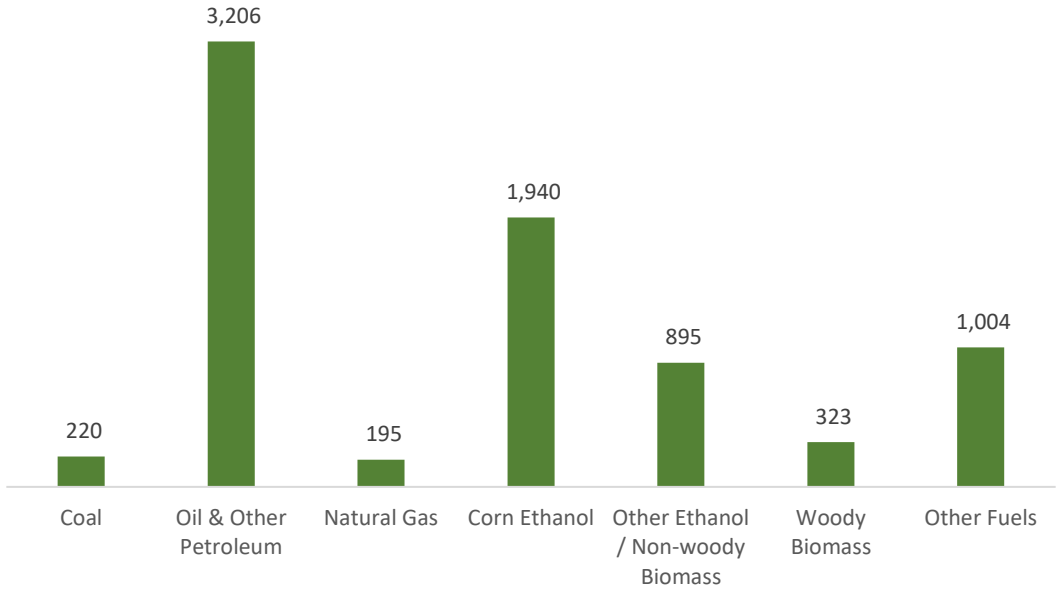
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

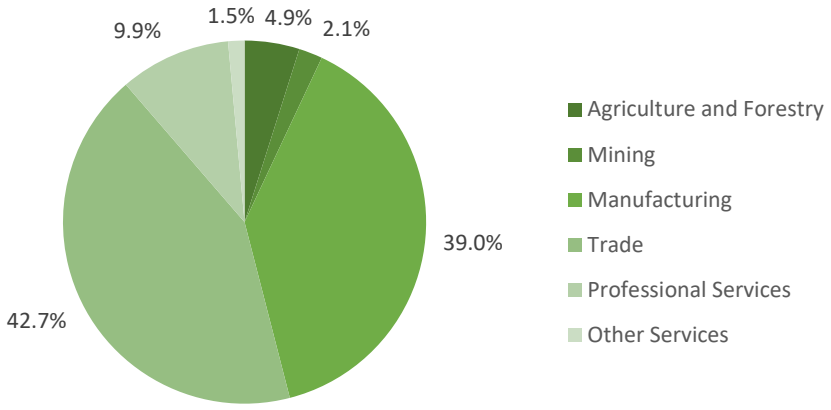
Fuels account for 7,782 jobs in Missouri, .7% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 3,206 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 39. % of fuel jobs in Missouri.

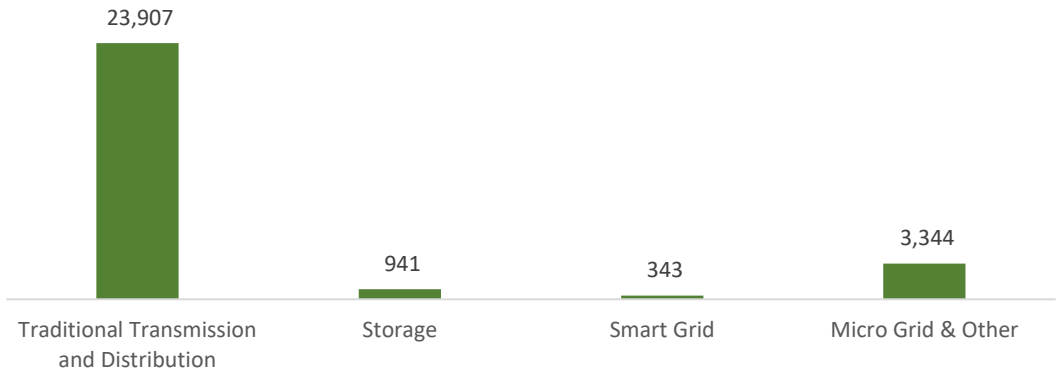
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

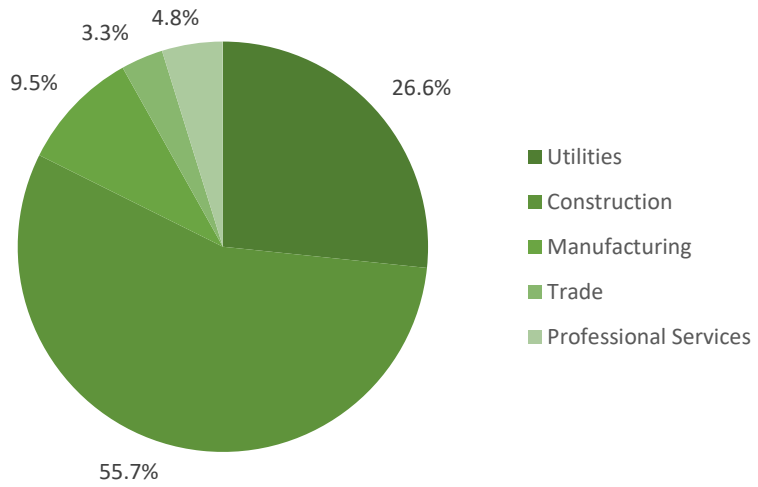
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Missouri represents 2.2% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Missouri, with 55.7% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 37,834 energy efficiency jobs in Missouri represents 1.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

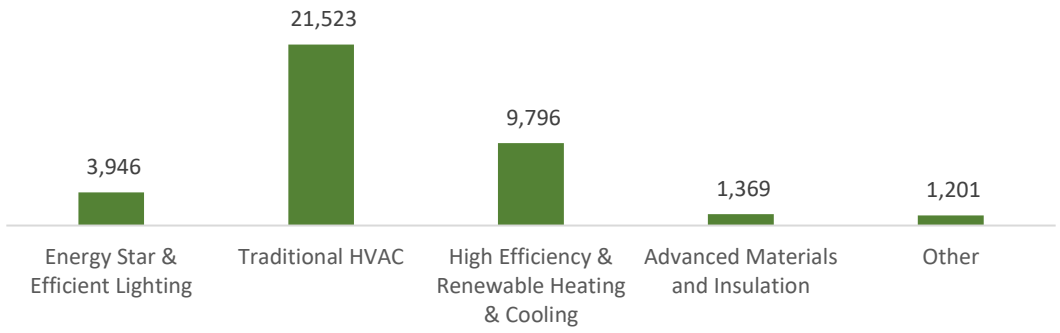
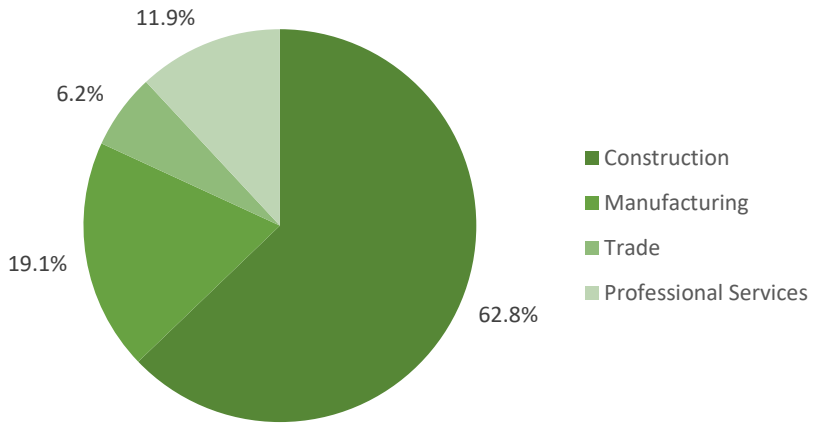


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 70,140 jobs in Missouri, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

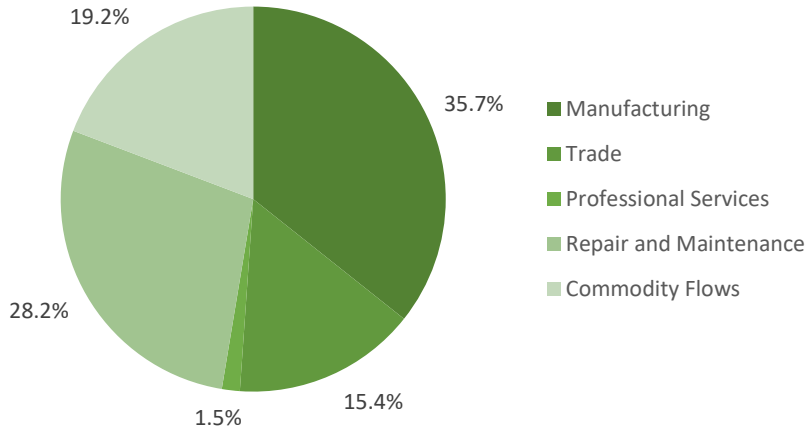


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

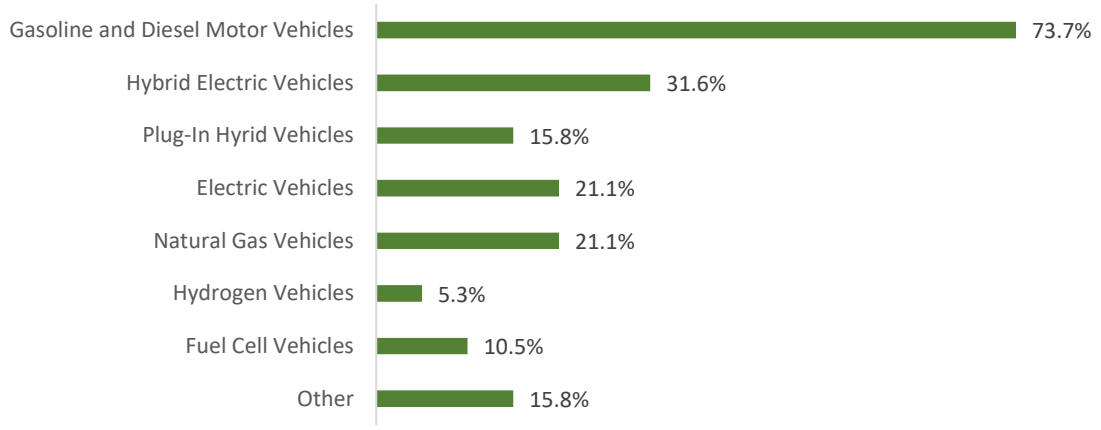
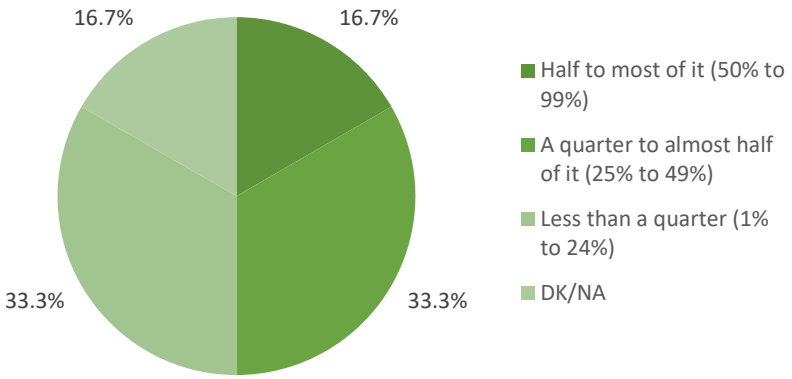


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	11.8%	58.8%	23.5%	5.9%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	19.4%	48.4%	29.0%	3.2%
Fuels	21.4%	42.9%	28.6%	7.1%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	44.4%	33.3%	22.2%	0.0%

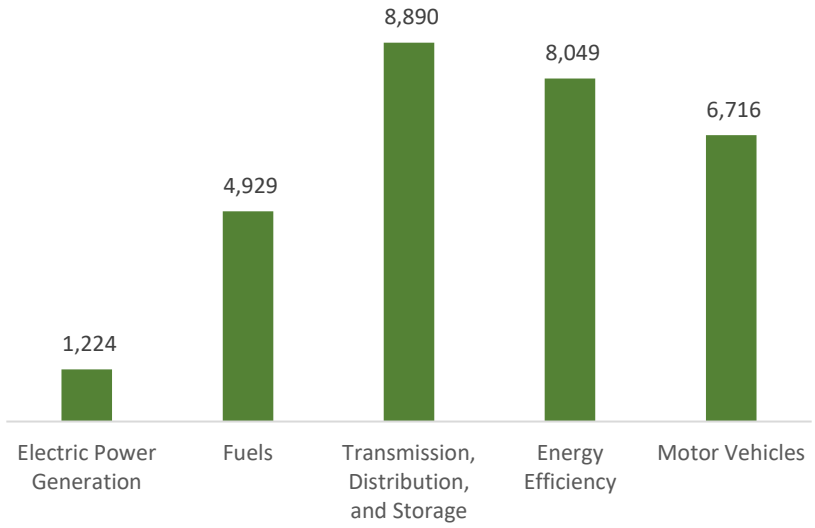
Montana Energy and Employment

Overview

Montana has a high concentration of energy employment, with 15,043 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 4,929 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 8,890 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 1,224 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.5% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Montana. The traditional energy sector in Montana is 3.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Montana has an additional 8,049 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 6,716 in motor vehicles (.3% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

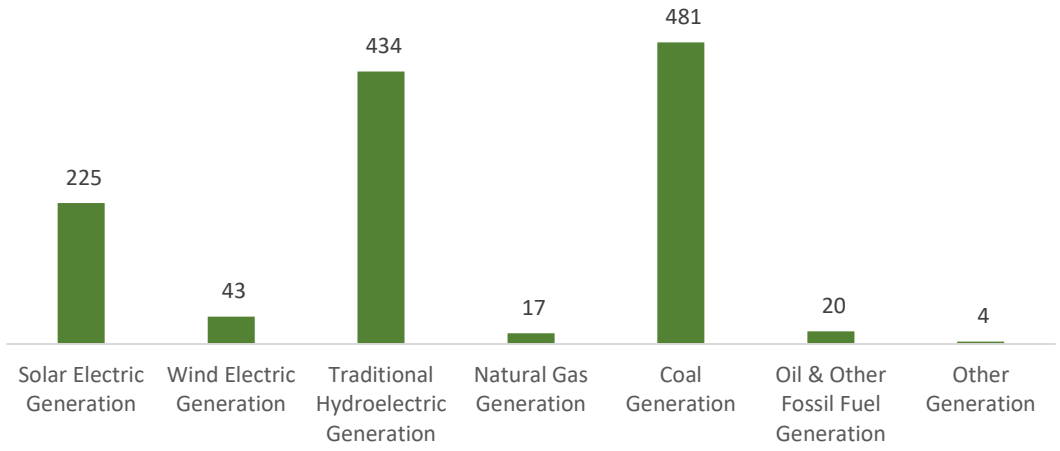


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

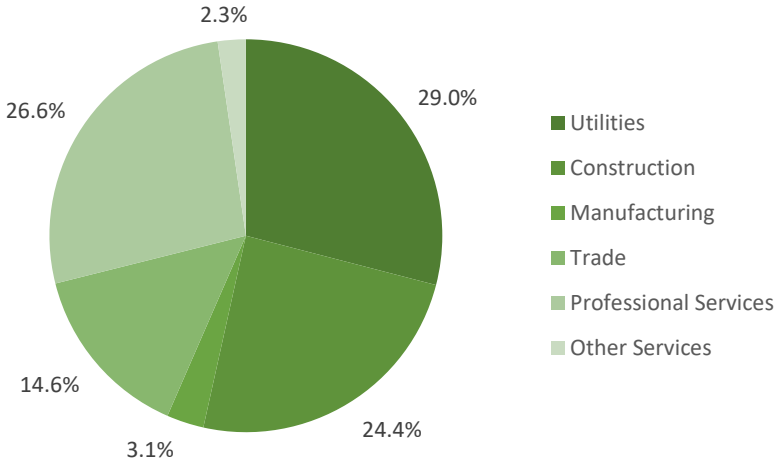
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 1,224 workers in Montana, .1% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 518 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 434 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 29.0% of jobs. Professional and business services employment represent 26.6% of the total.

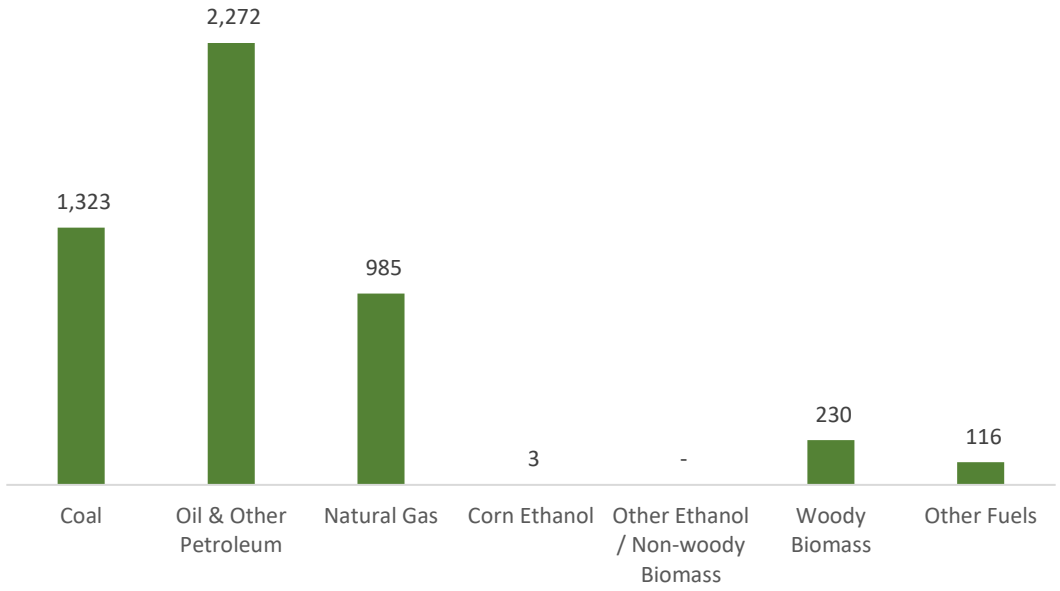
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

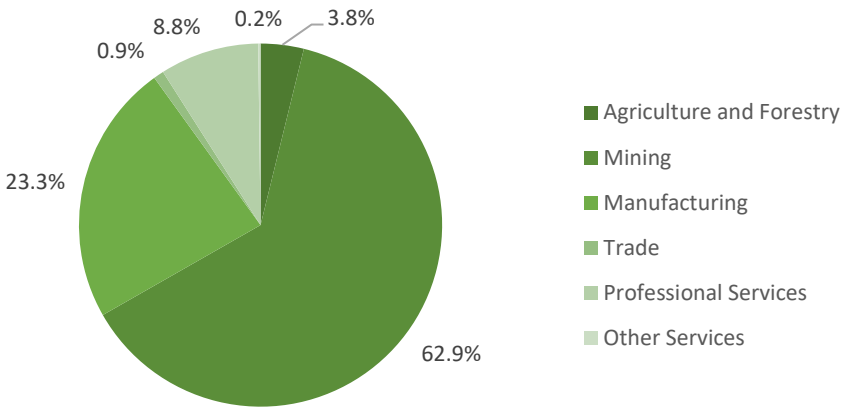
Fuels account for 4,929 jobs in Montana, .5% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 2,272 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 62.9% of fuel jobs in Montana.

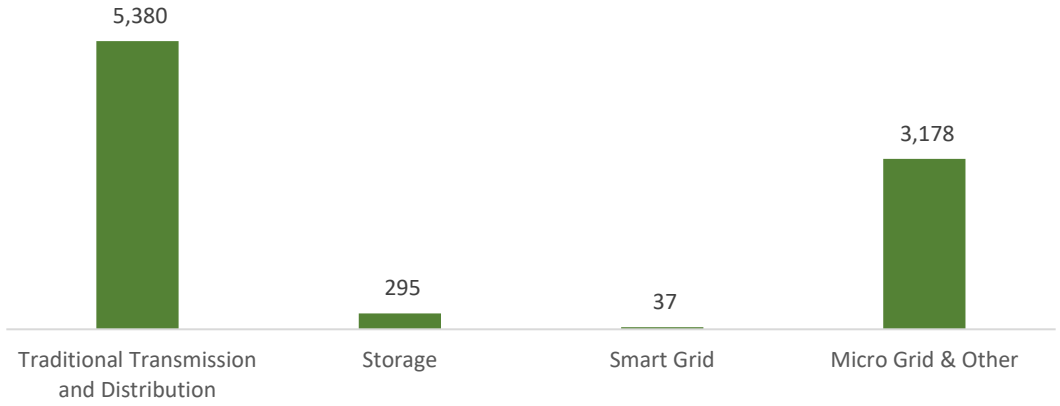
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

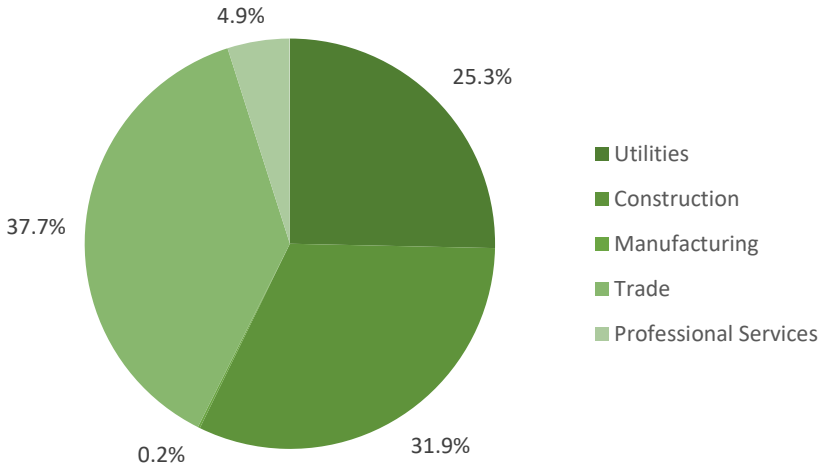
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Montana represents .7% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Montana, with 37.7% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 8,049 energy efficiency jobs in Montana represents .4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

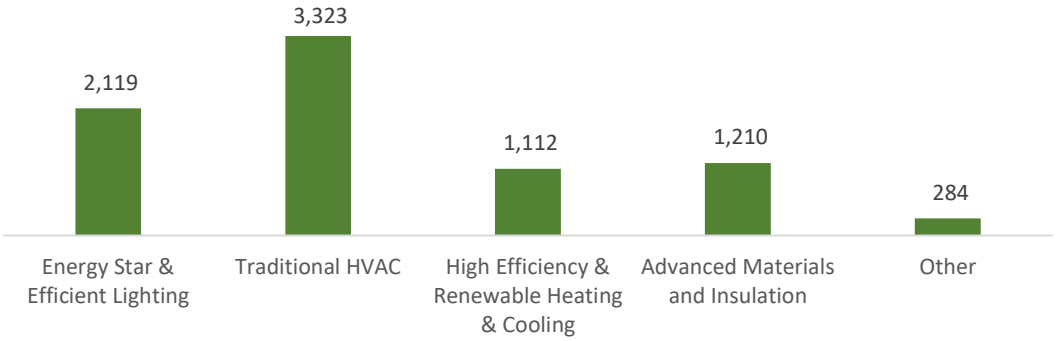
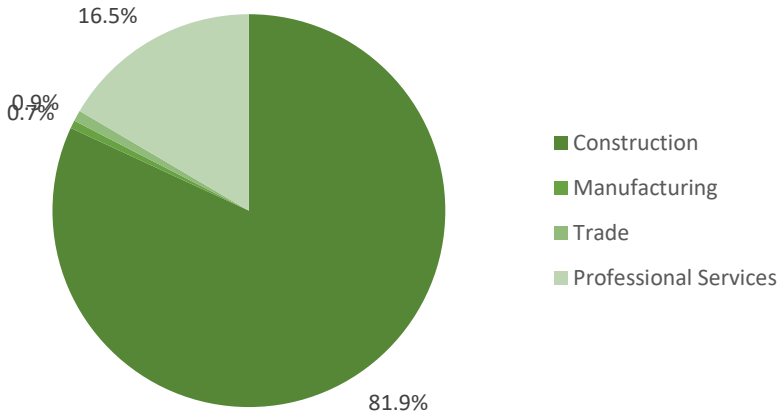


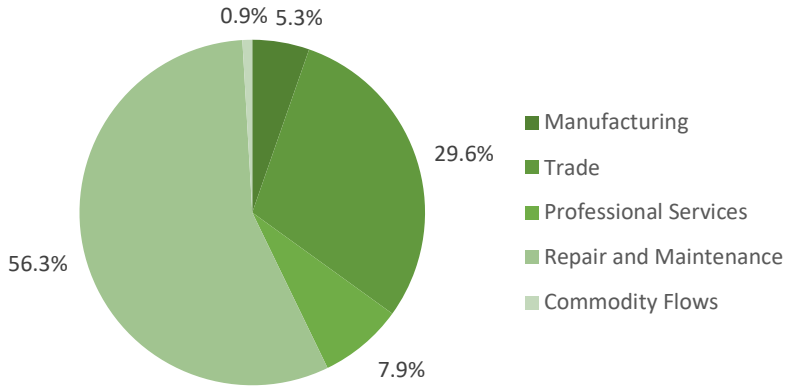
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 6,716 jobs in Montana, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	0.0%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

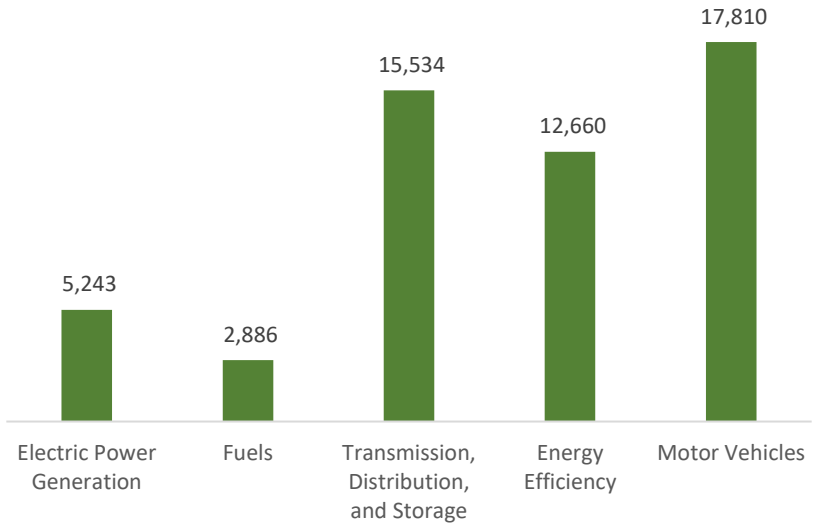
Nebraska Energy and Employment

Overview

Nebraska has an average concentration of energy employment, with 23,663 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 2,886 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 15,534 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 5,243 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. .7% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Nebraska. The traditional energy sector in Nebraska is 2.5% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Nebraska has an additional 12,660 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 17,810 in motor vehicles (.7% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

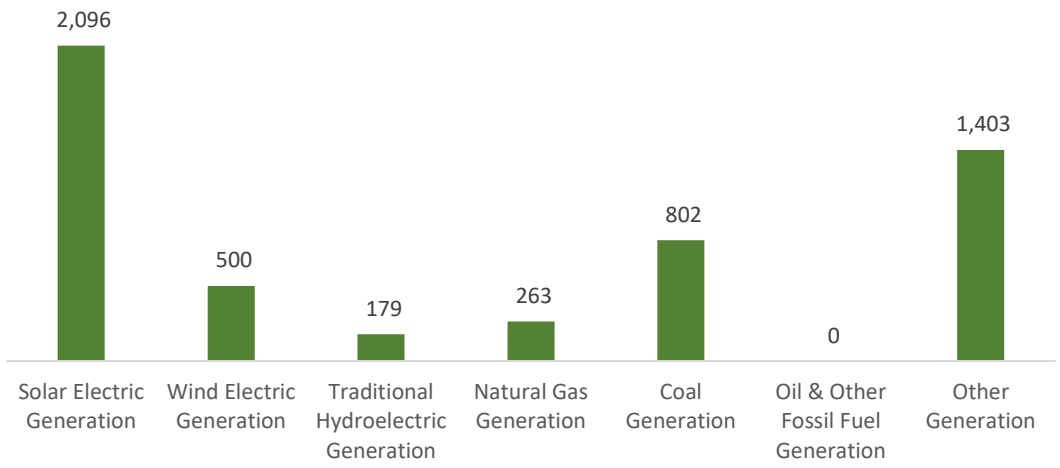


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

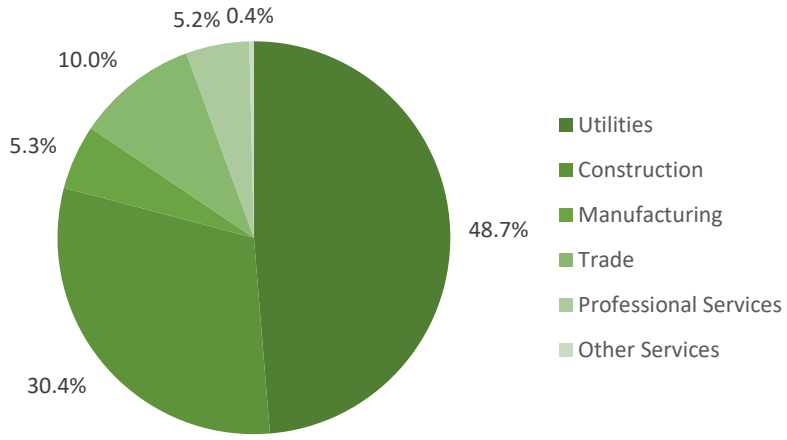
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 5,243 workers in Nebraska, .6% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 2,096 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,065 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 48.7% of jobs. Construction employment represents 30.4% of the total.

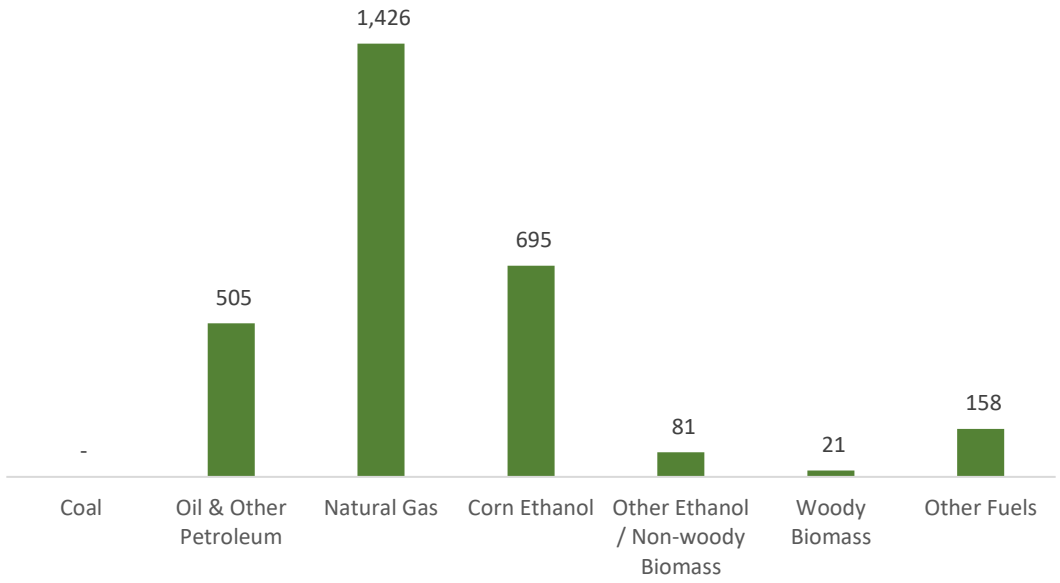
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

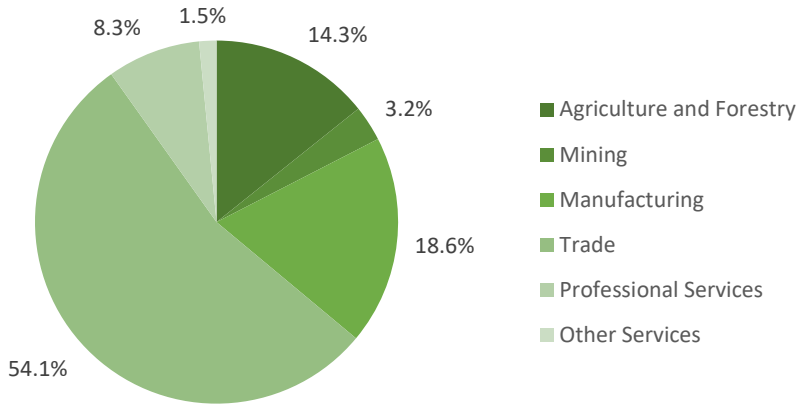
Fuels account for 2,886 jobs in Nebraska, .3% of the national total. Natural gas represents the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 1,426 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 54.1% of fuel jobs in Nebraska.

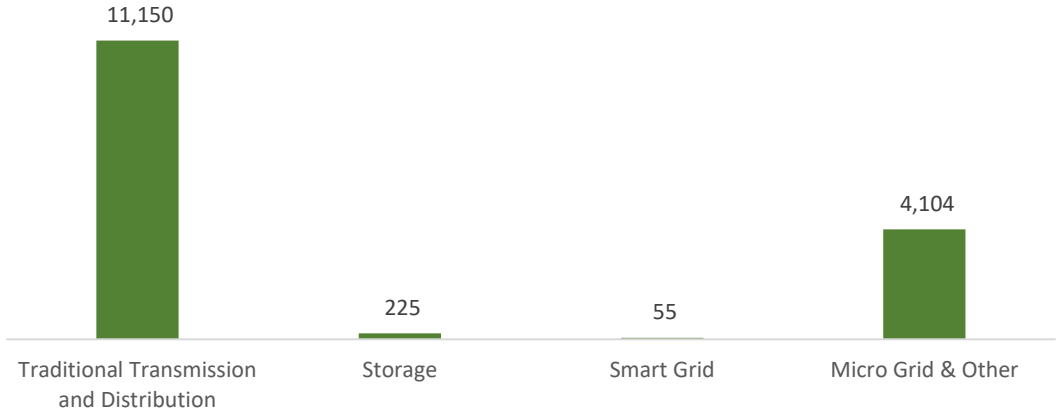
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

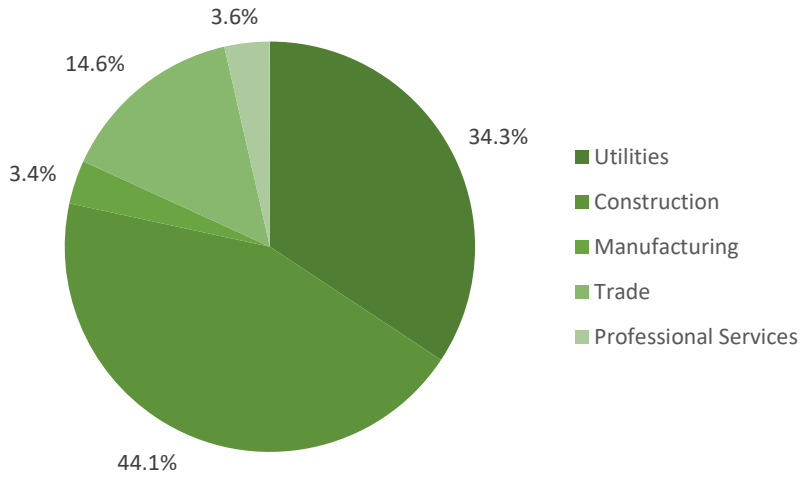
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Nebraska represents 1.2% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Nebraska, with 44.1% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 12,660 energy efficiency jobs in Nebraska represents .6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

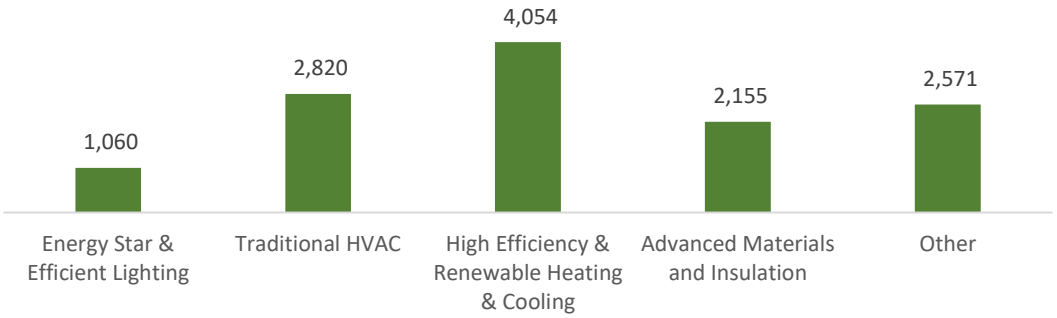
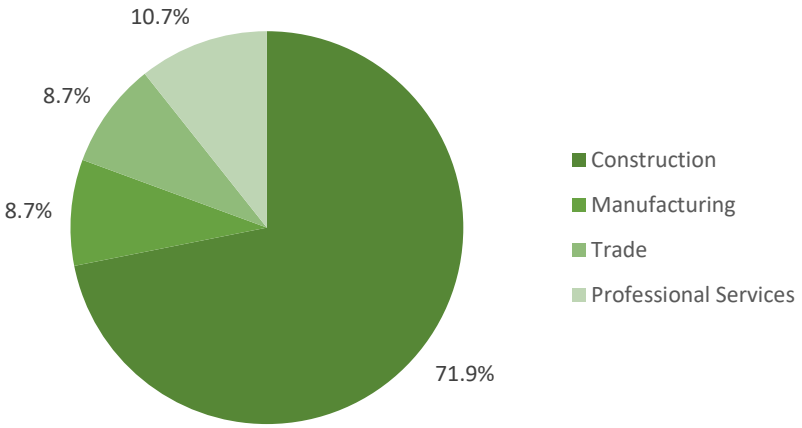


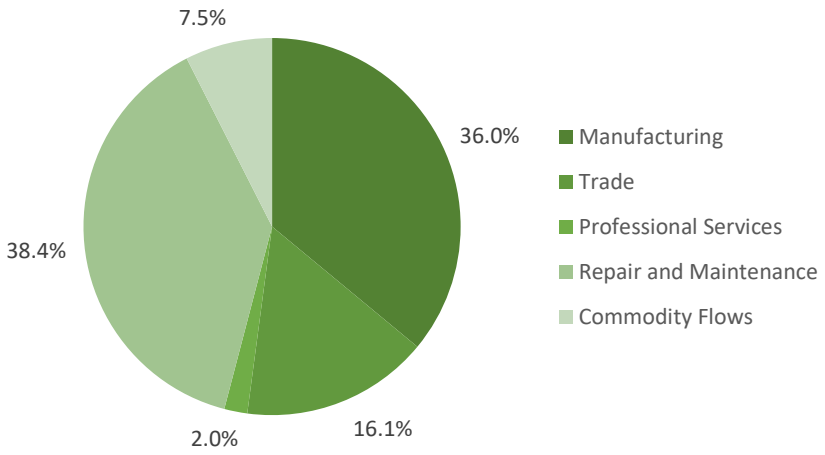
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 17,810 jobs in Nebraska, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	12.5%	12.5%	75.0%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	33.3%	44.4%	22.2%	0.0%
Fuels	28.6%	64.3%	7.1%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

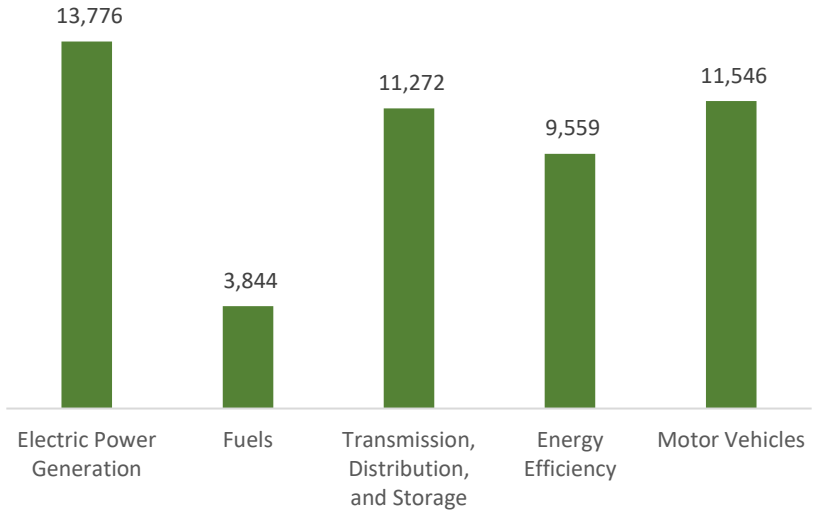
Nevada Energy and Employment

Overview

Nevada has an average concentration of energy employment, with 28,892 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 3,844 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 11,272 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 13,776 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.9% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Nevada. The traditional energy sector in Nevada is 2.3% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Nevada has an additional 9,559 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 11,546 in motor vehicles (.5% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

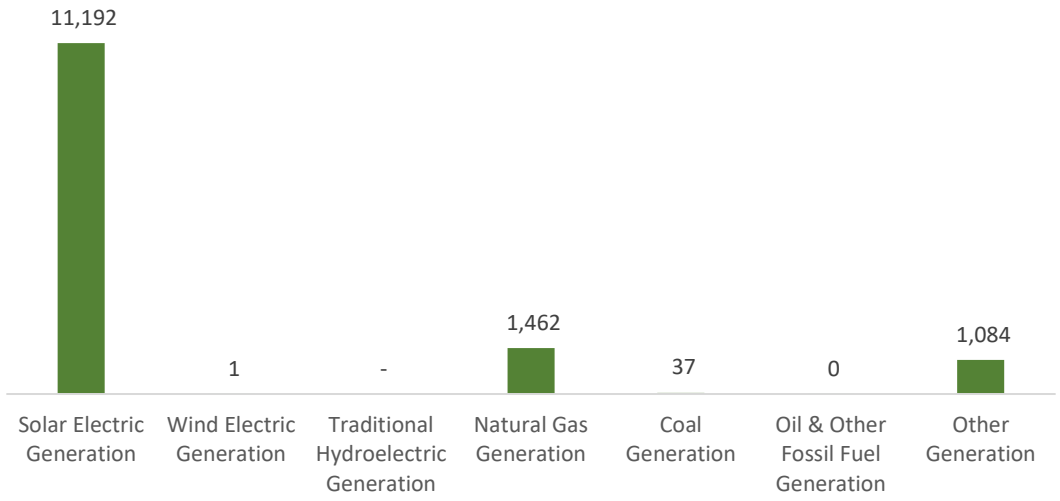


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

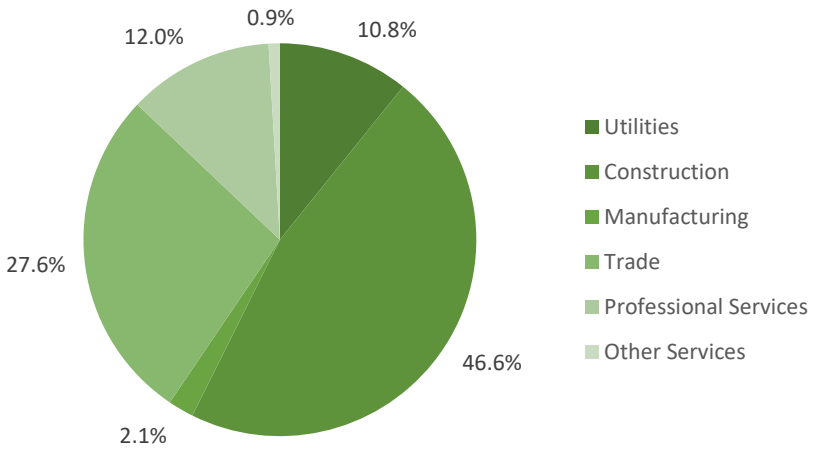
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 13,776 workers in Nevada, 1.6% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 11,192 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,499 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 46.6% of jobs. Wholesale trade employment represents 27.6% of the total.

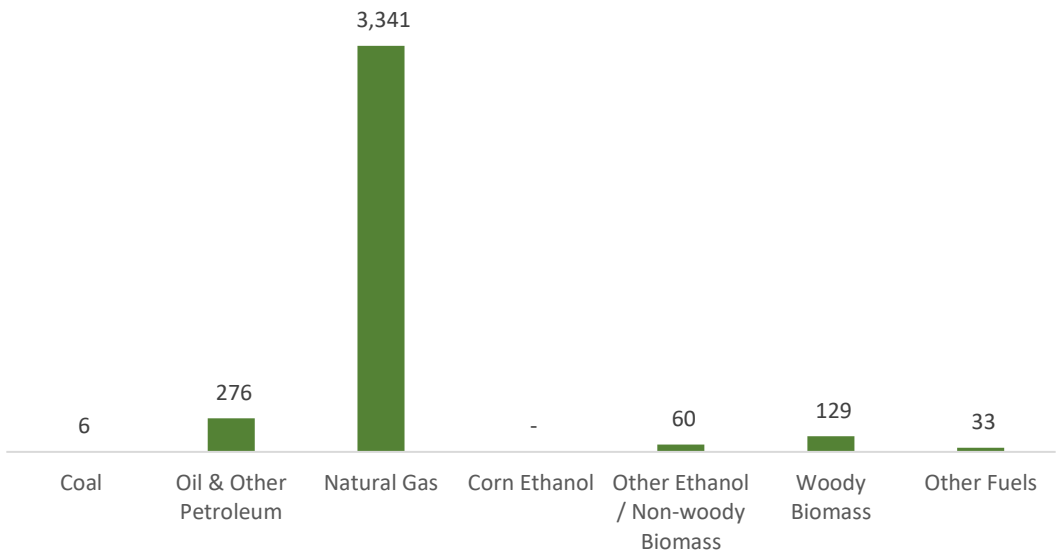
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

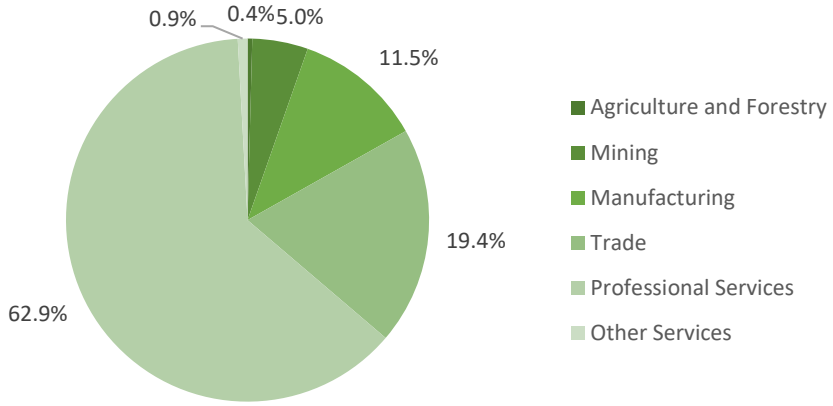
Fuels account for 3,844 jobs in Nevada, .4% of the national total. Natural gas represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 3,341 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services jobs represent 62.9% of fuel jobs in Nevada.

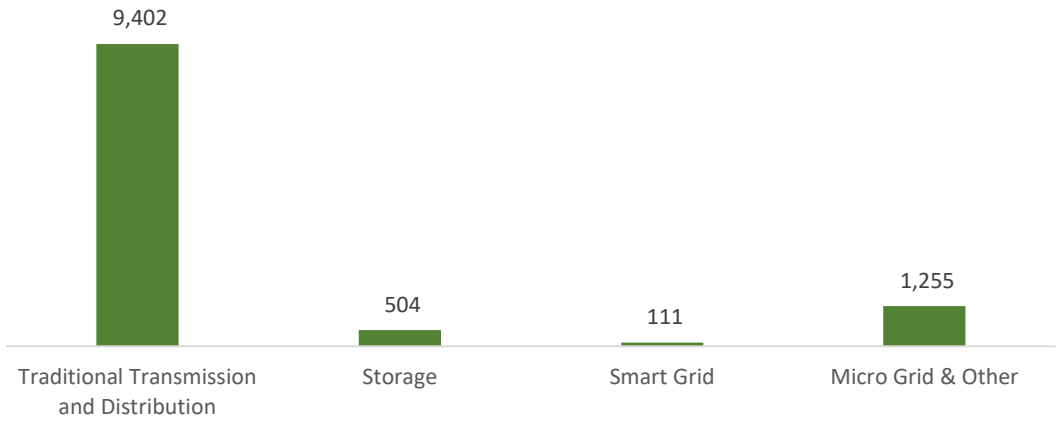
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

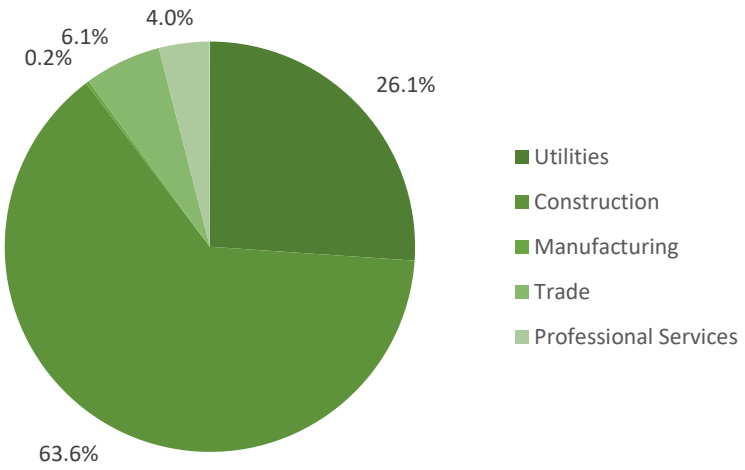
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Nevada represents .9% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Nevada, with 63.6% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 9,559 energy efficiency jobs in Nevada represents .4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

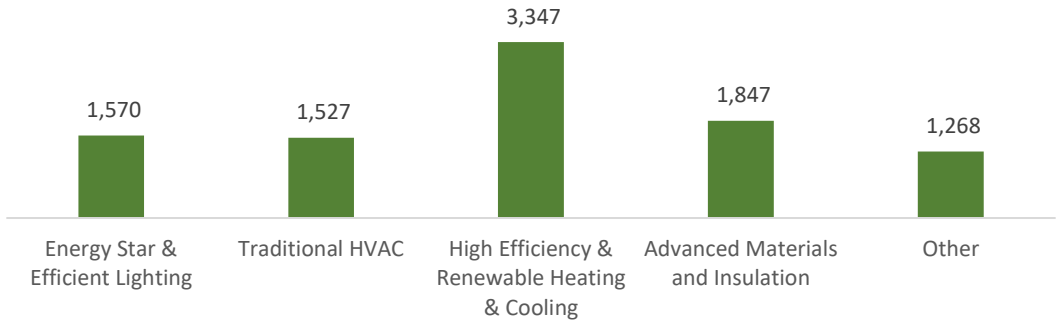
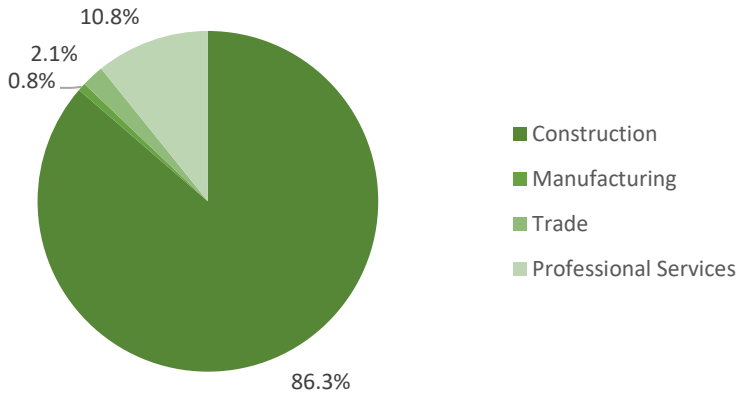


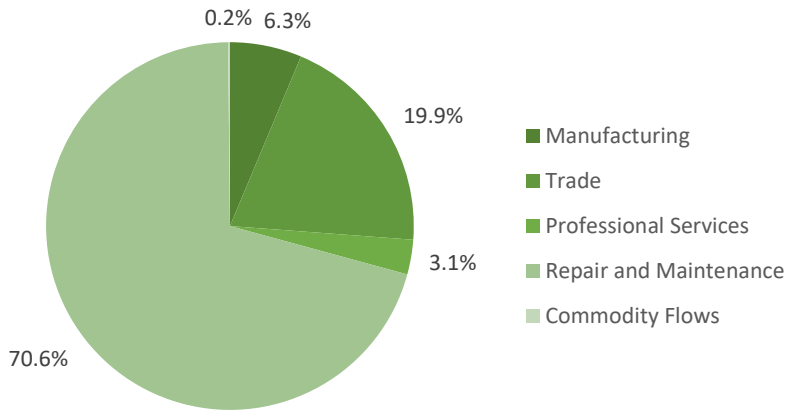
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 11,546 jobs in Nevada, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	8.3%	41.7%	50.0%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

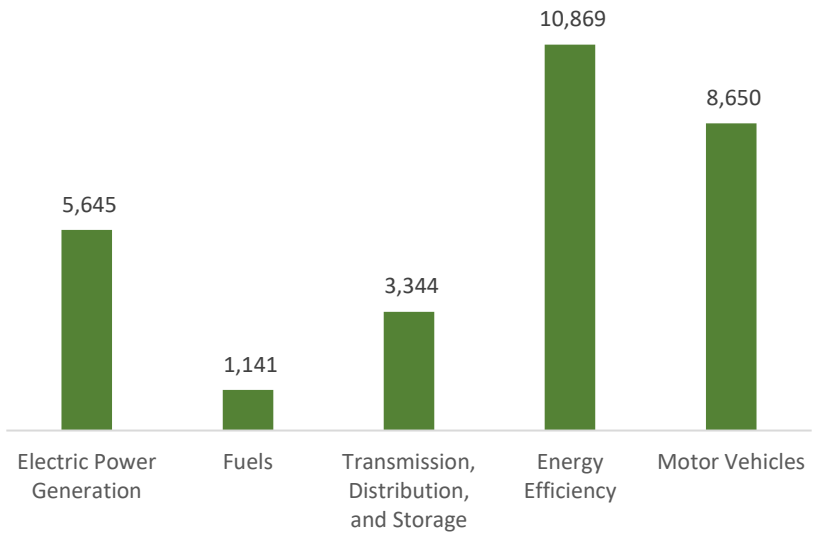
New Hampshire Energy and Employment

Overview

New Hampshire has a low concentration of energy employment, with 10,130 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 1,141 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 3,344 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 5,645 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.3% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in New Hampshire. The traditional energy sector in New Hampshire is 1.6% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

New Hampshire has an additional 10,869 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 8,650 in motor vehicles (.4% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

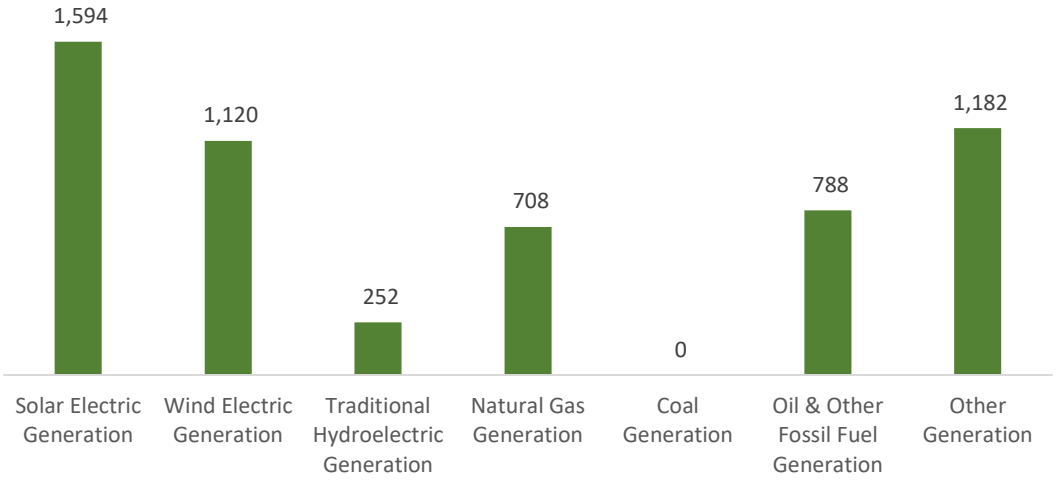


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

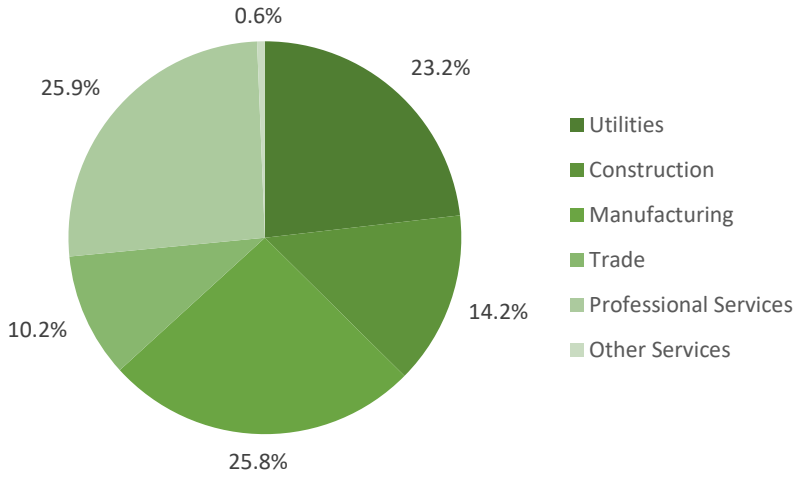
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 5,645 workers in New Hampshire, .7% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 1,594 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,497 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 25.9% of jobs. Manufacturing employment represents 25.8% of the total.

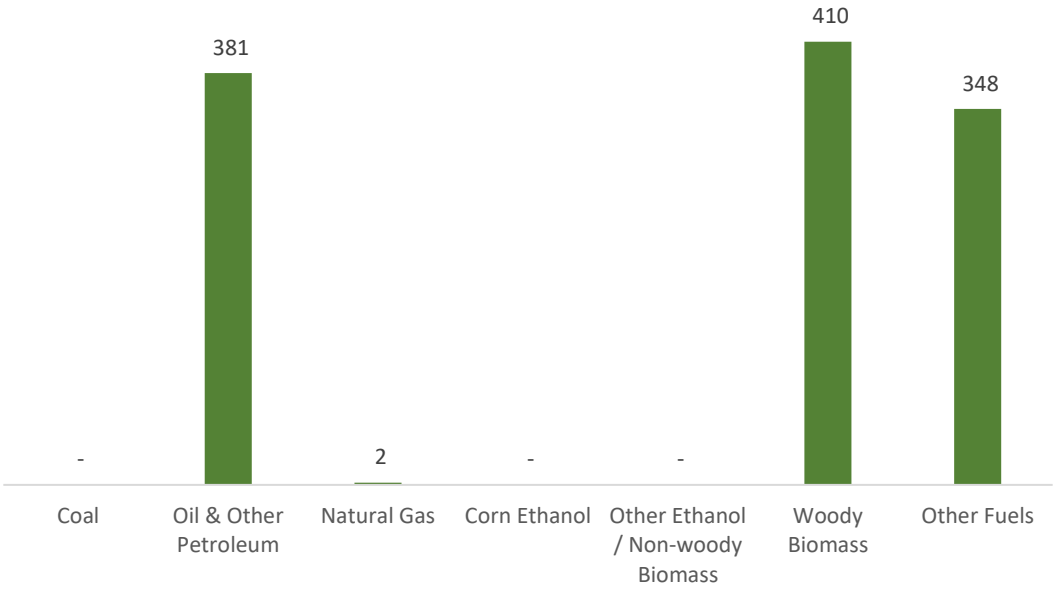
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

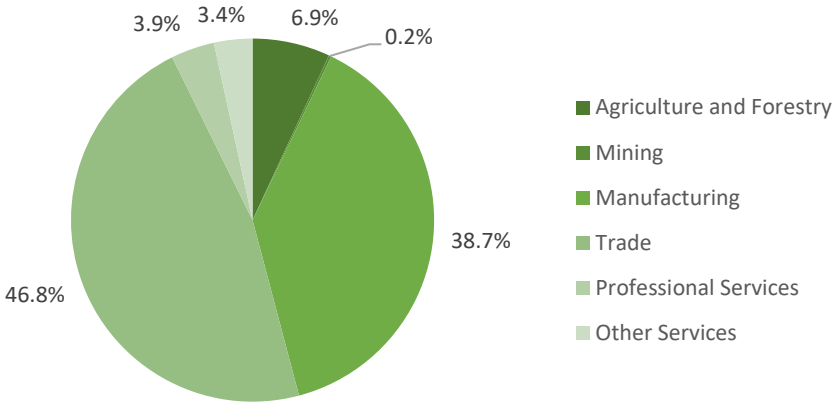
Fuels account for 1,141 jobs in New Hampshire, .1% of the national total. Woody biomass represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 410 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 46.8% of fuel jobs in New Hampshire.

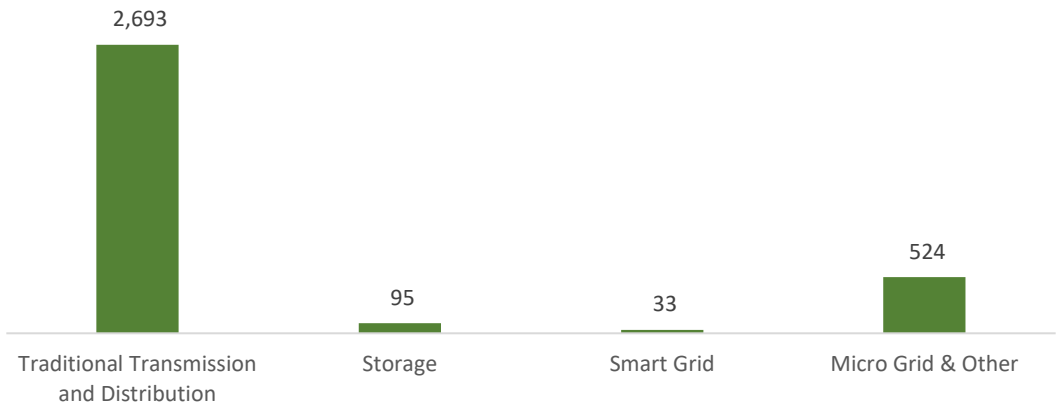
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

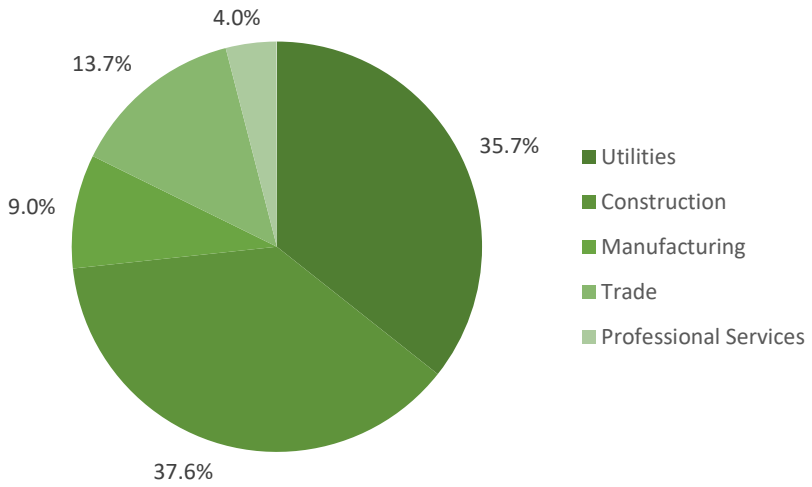
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in New Hampshire represents .3% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Hampshire, with 37.6% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 10,869 energy efficiency jobs in New Hampshire represents .5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

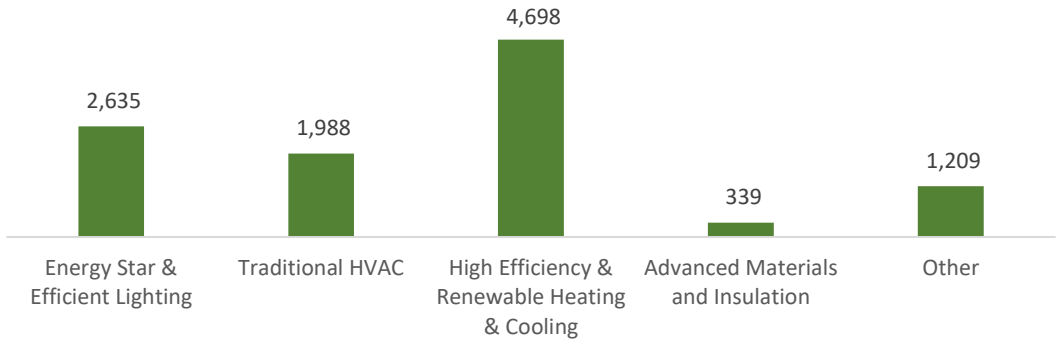
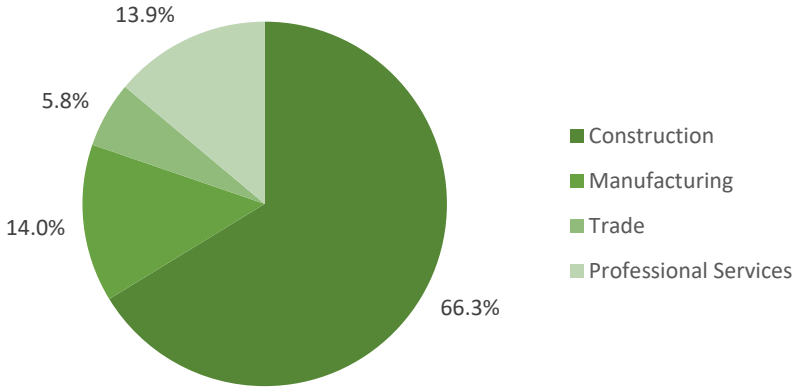


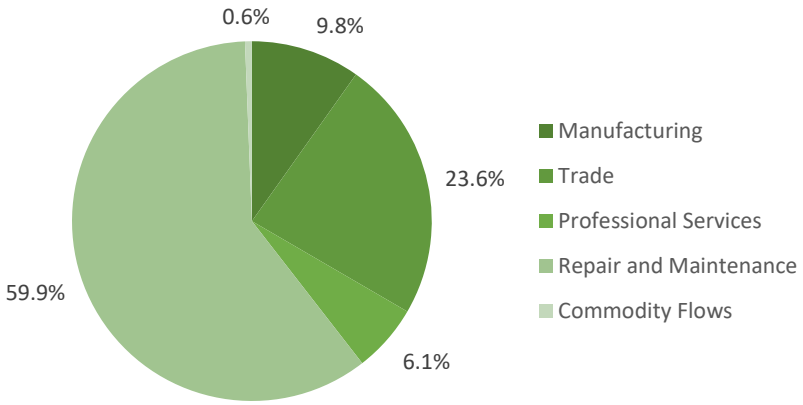
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 8,650 jobs in New Hampshire, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%	0.0%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

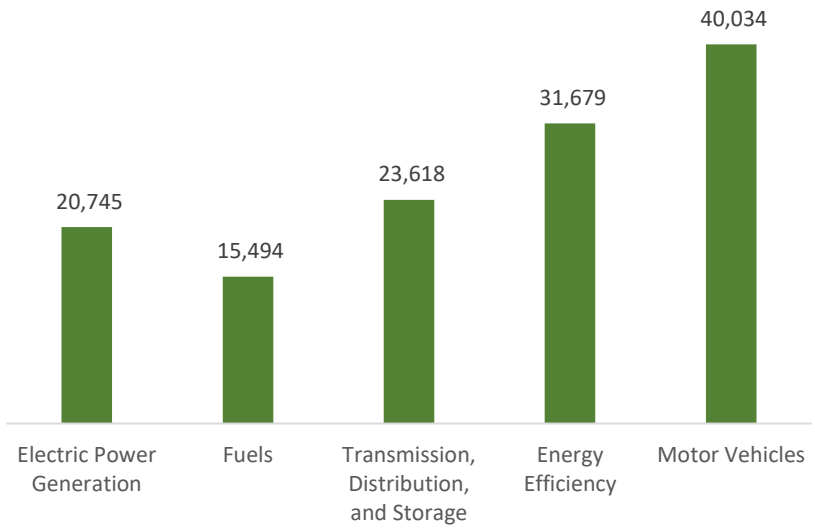
New Jersey Energy and Employment

Overview

New Jersey has a low concentration of energy employment, with 59,856 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 15,494 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 23,618 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 20,745 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.8% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in New Jersey. The traditional energy sector in New Jersey is 1.5% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

New Jersey has an additional 31,679 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 40,034 in motor vehicles (1.6% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

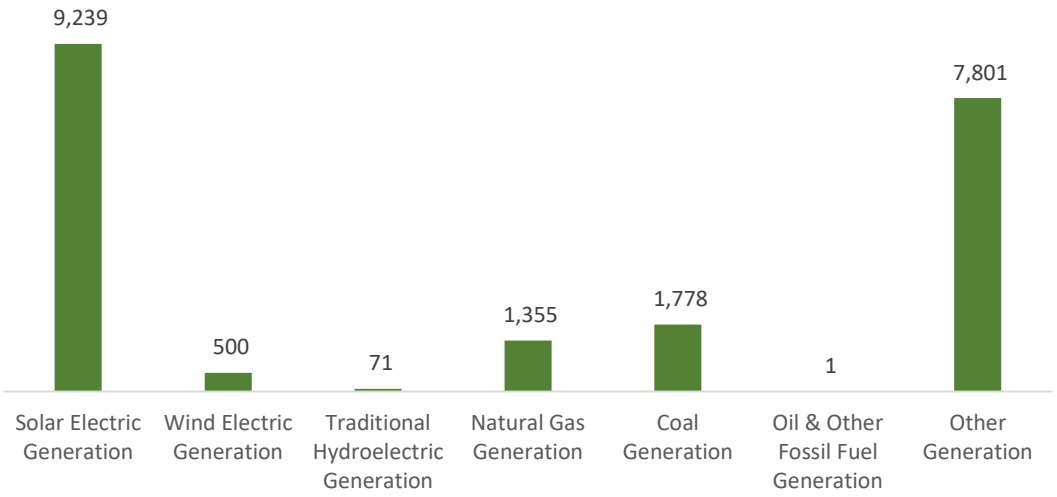


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

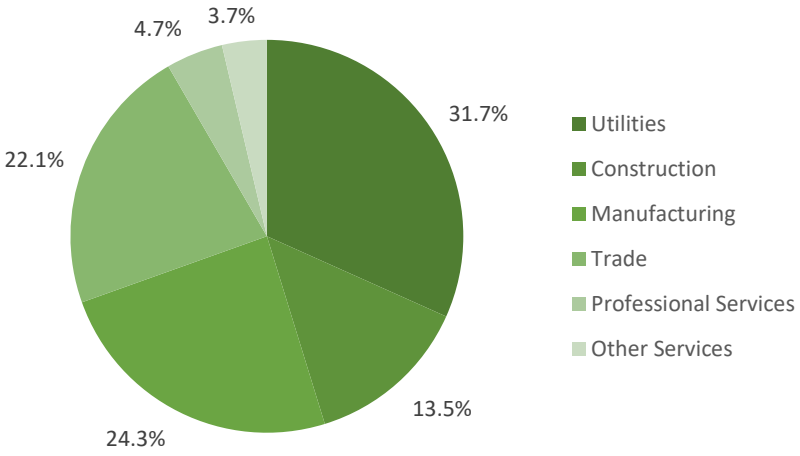
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 20,745 workers in New Jersey, 2.4% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 9,239 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,134 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 31.7% of jobs. Manufacturing employment represents 24.3% of the total.

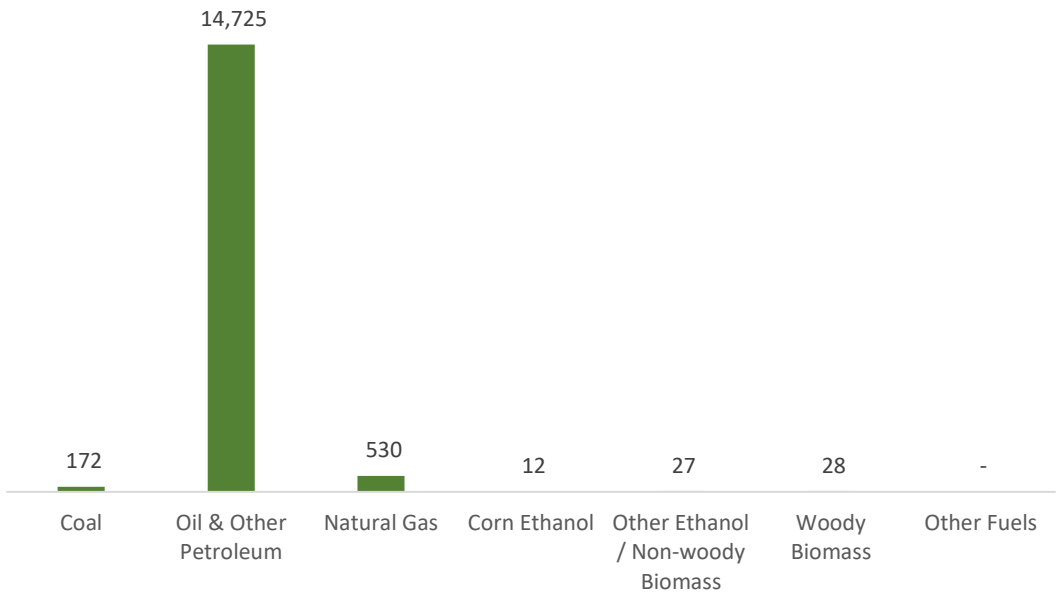
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

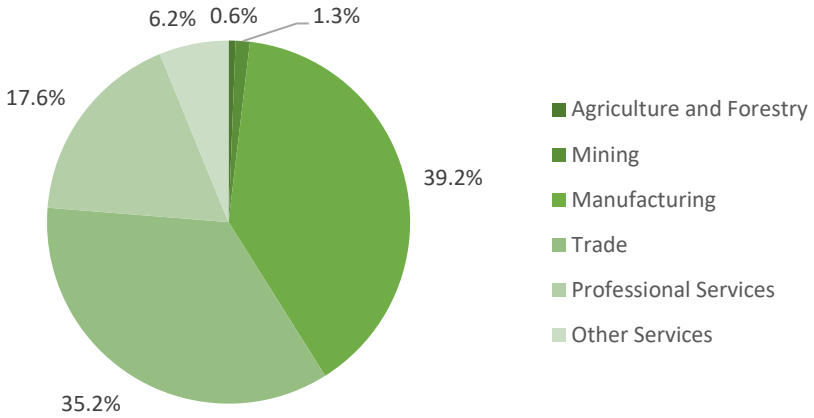
Fuels account for 15,494 jobs in New Jersey, 1.4% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 14,725 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 39.2% of fuel jobs in New Jersey.

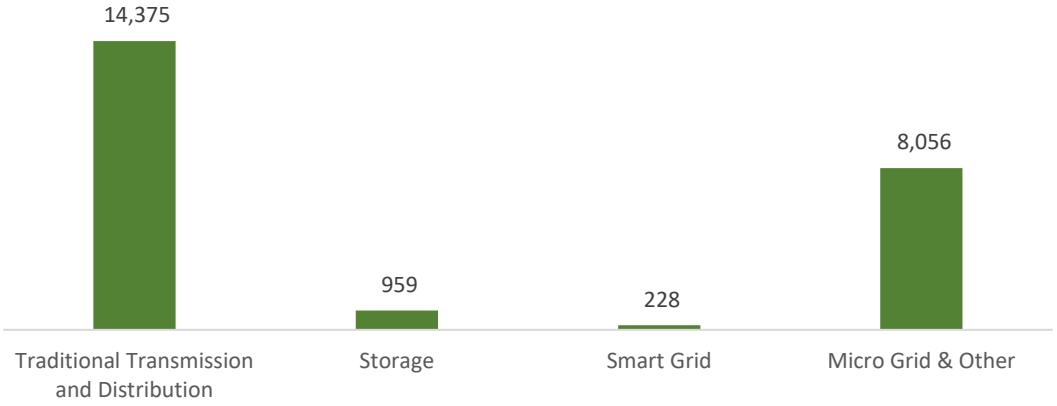
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

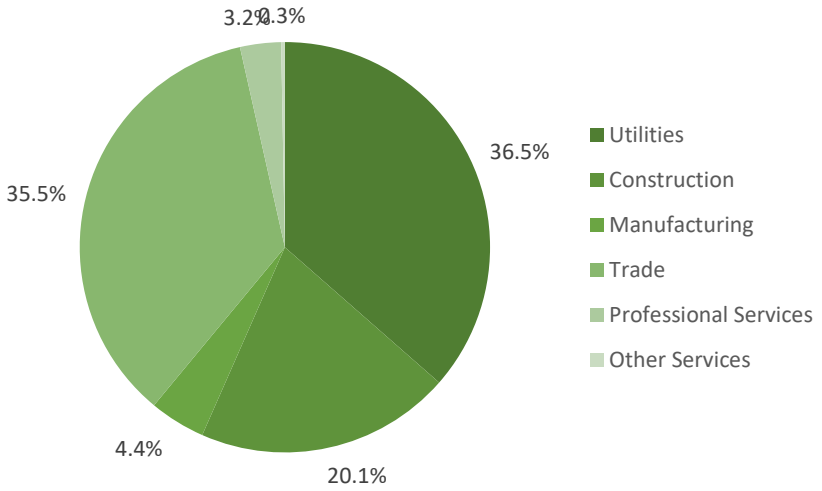
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in New Jersey represents 1.8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Jersey, with 36.5% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 31,679 energy efficiency jobs in New Jersey represents 1.5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

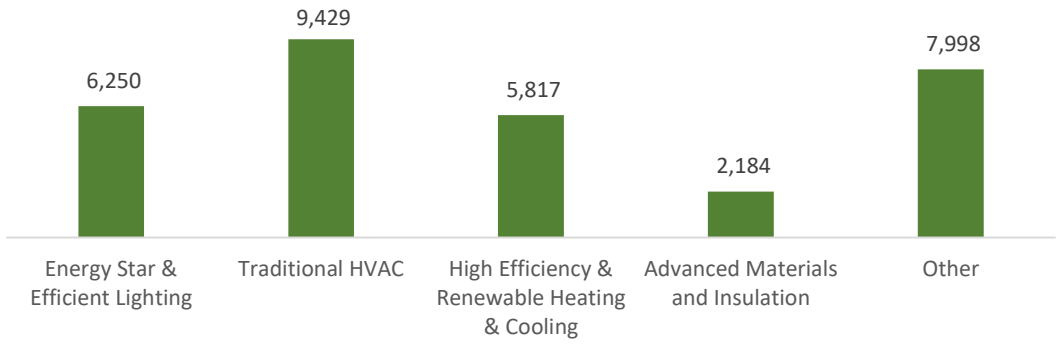
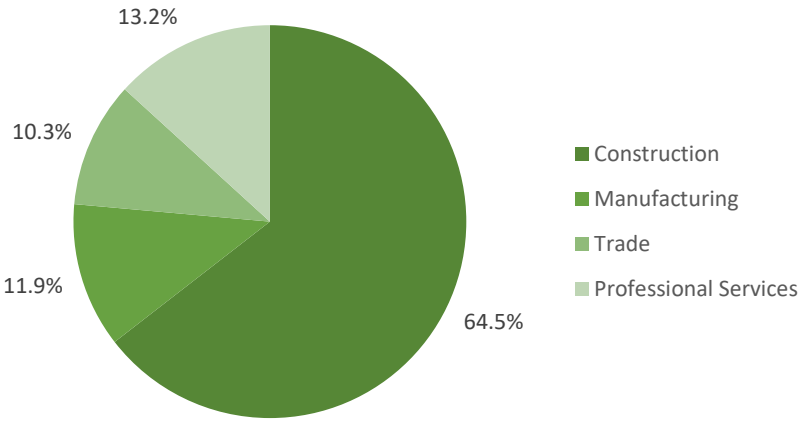


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 40,034 jobs in New Jersey, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

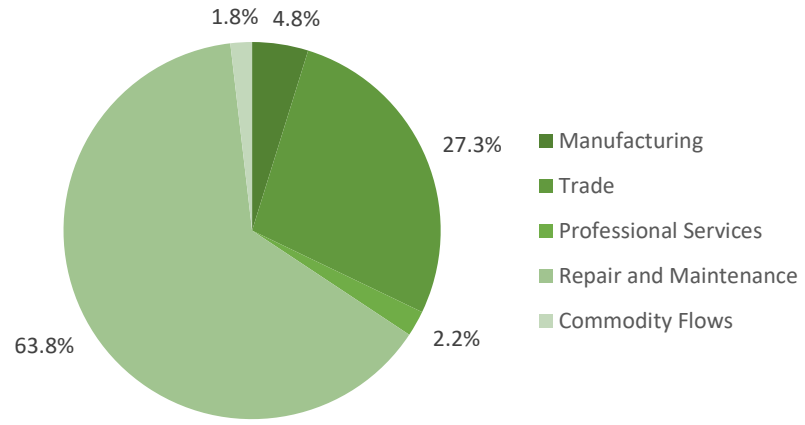


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

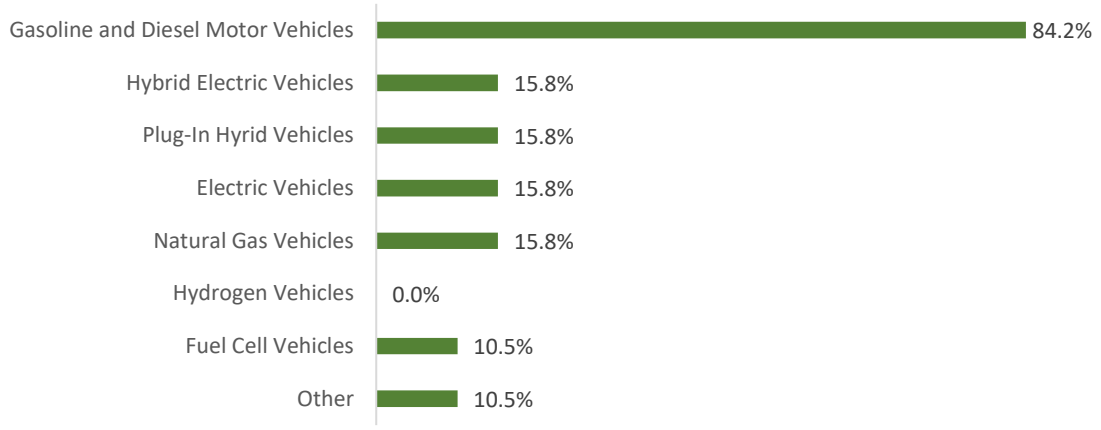
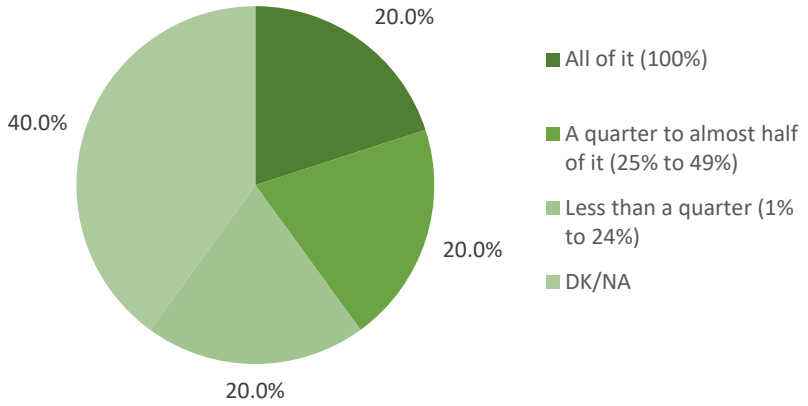


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	18.6%	62.8%	16.3%	2.3%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	22.7%	50.0%	27.3%	0.0%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

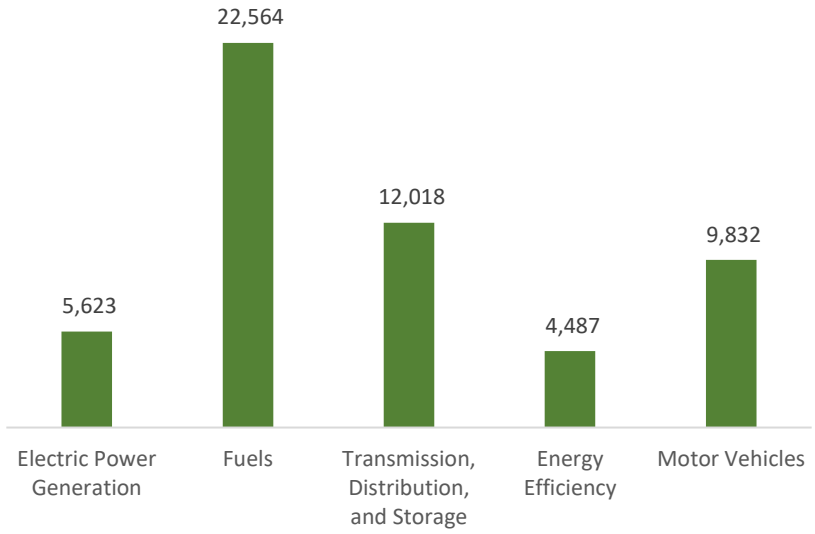
New Mexico Energy and Employment

Overview

New Mexico has a high concentration of energy employment, with 40,206 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 22,564 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 12,018 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 5,623 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.2% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in New Mexico. The traditional energy sector in New Mexico is 5.0% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

New Mexico has an additional 4,487 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.2% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 9,832 in motor vehicles (.4% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

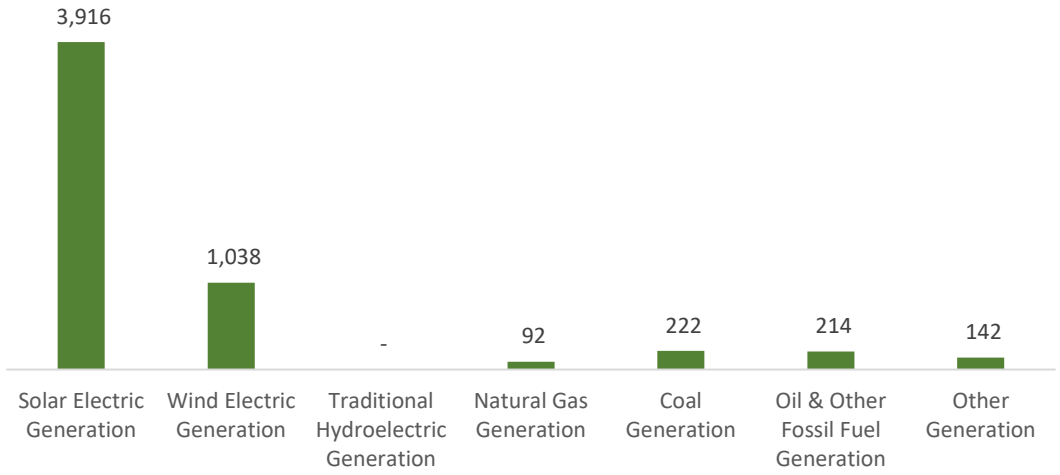


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

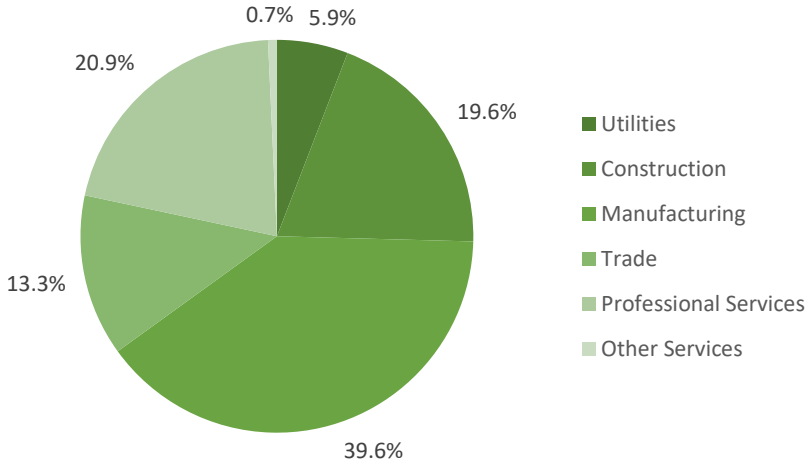
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 5,623 workers in New Mexico, .7% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 3,916 jobs, followed by wind at 1,038 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 39.6% of jobs. Professional and business services employment represent 20.9% of the total.

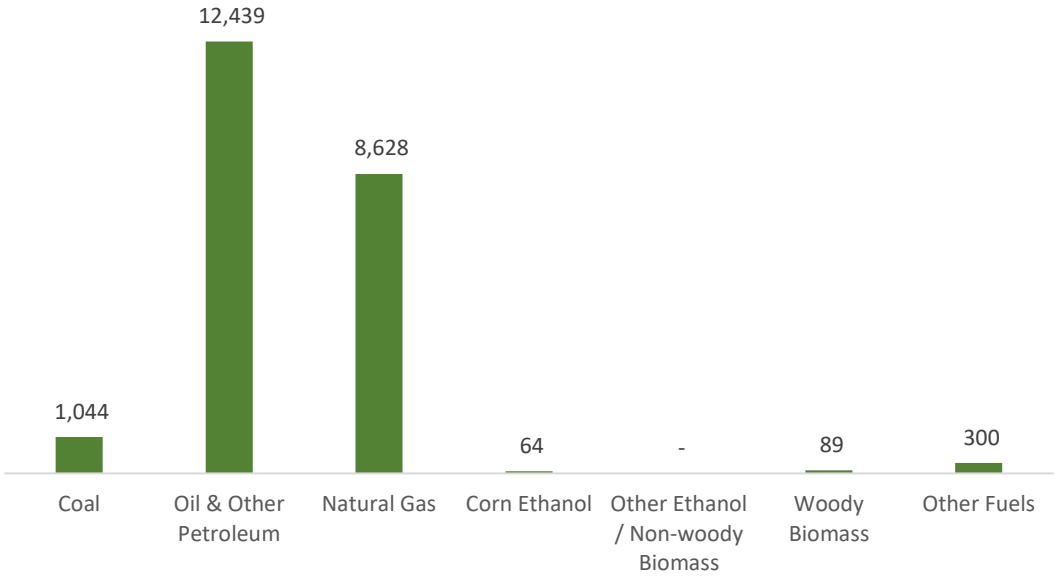
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

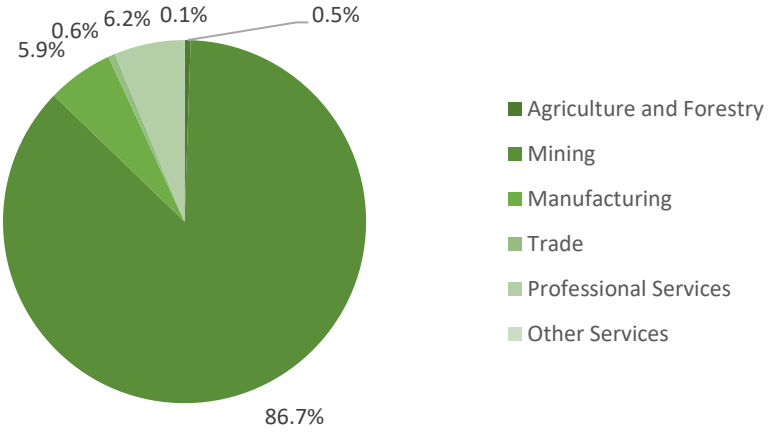
Fuels account for 22,564 jobs in New Mexico, 2.1% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 12,439 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 86.7% of fuel jobs in New Mexico.

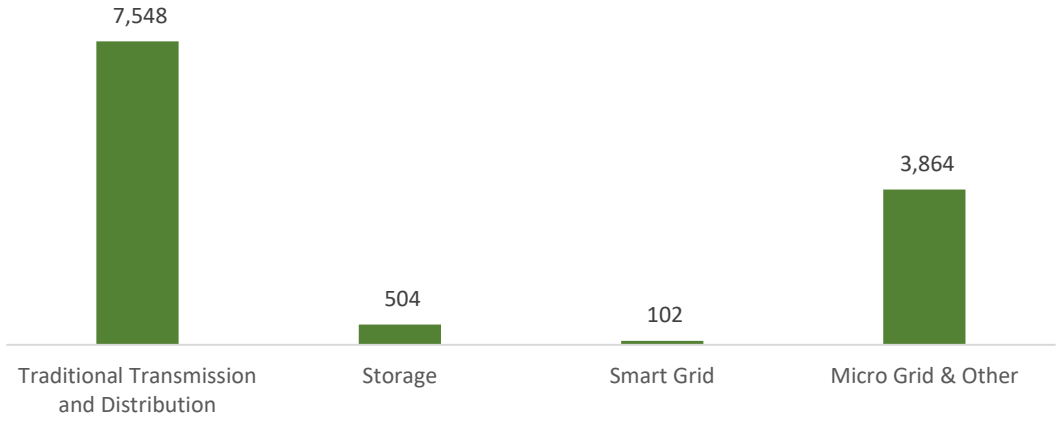
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

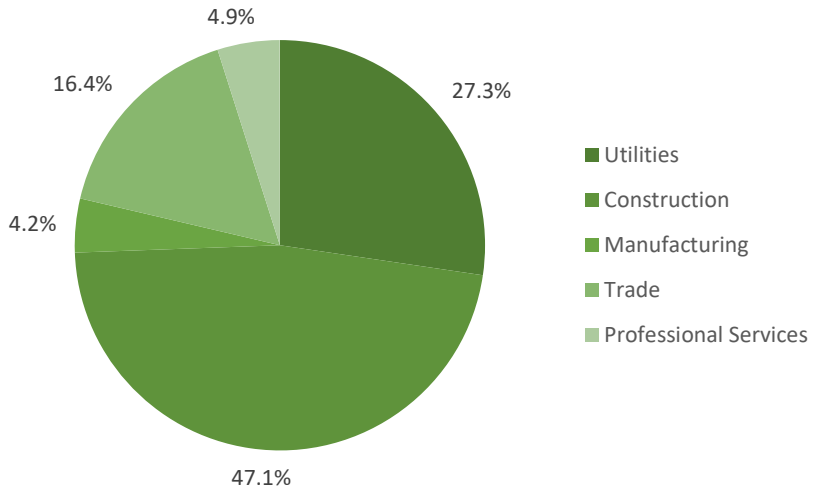
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in New Mexico represents .9% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New Mexico, with 47.1% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 4,487 energy efficiency jobs in New Mexico represents .2% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

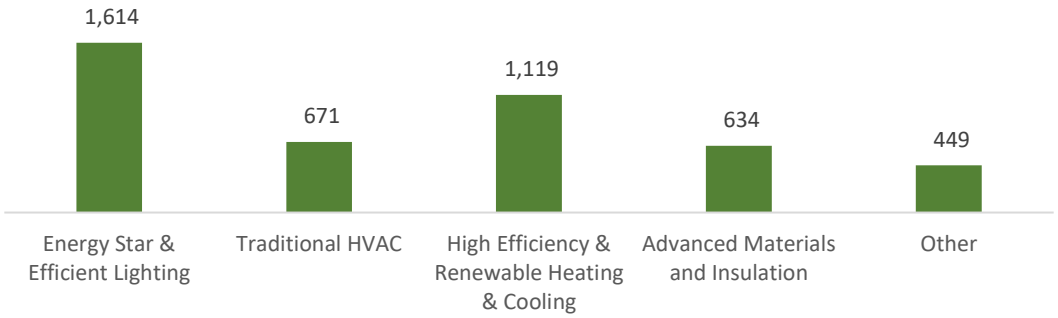
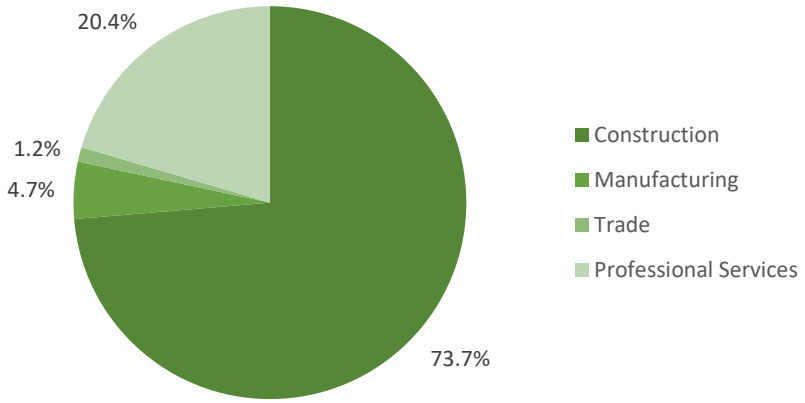


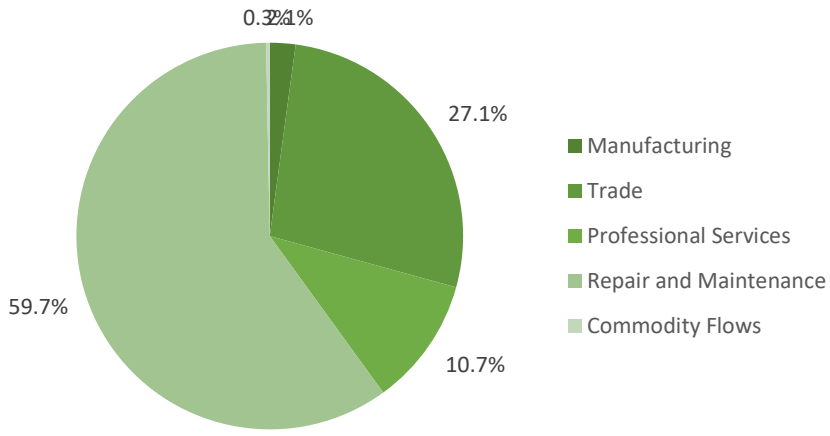
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 9,832 jobs in New Mexico, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	15.8%	78.9%	5.3%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Fuels	20.0%	26.7%	53.3%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	0.0%	87.5%	12.5%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

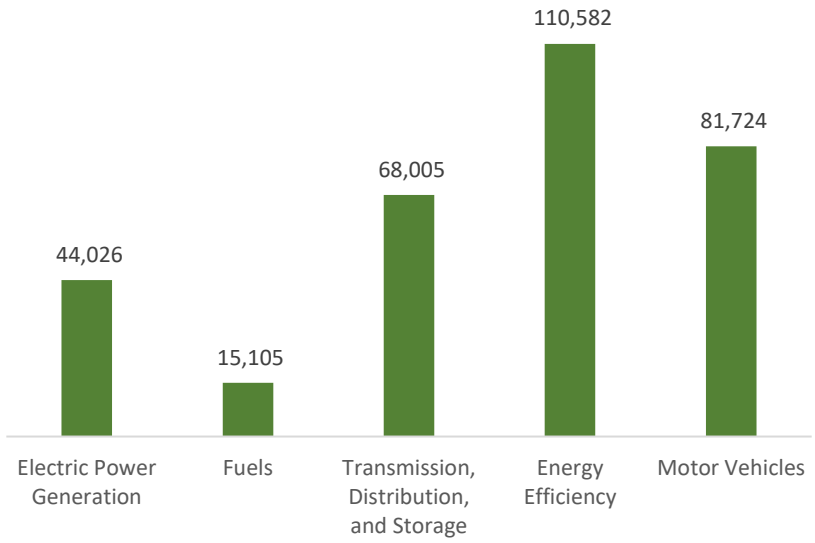
New York Energy and Employment

Overview

New York has a low concentration of energy employment, with 127,137 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 15,105 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 68,005 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 44,026 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 3.9% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in New York. The traditional energy sector in New York is 1.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

New York has an additional 110,582 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.1% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 81,724 in motor vehicles (3.4% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

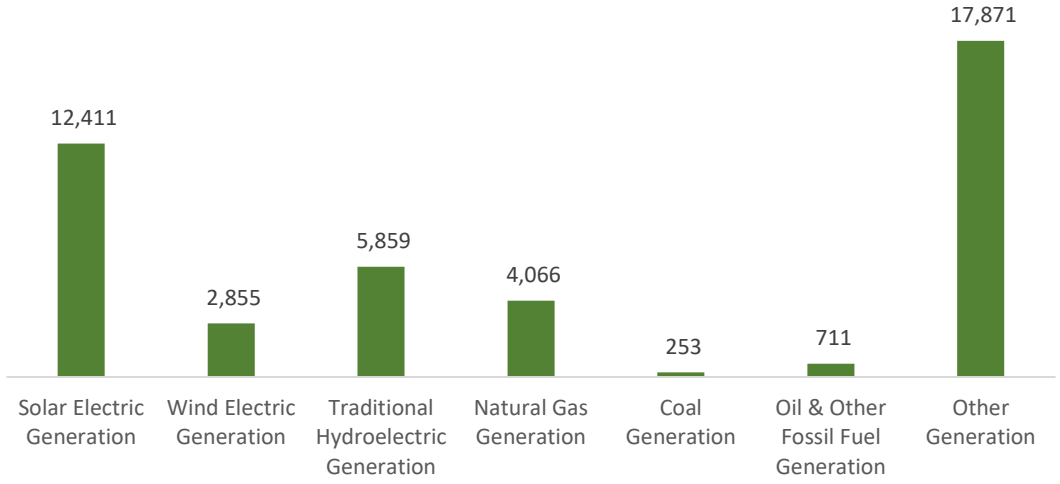


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

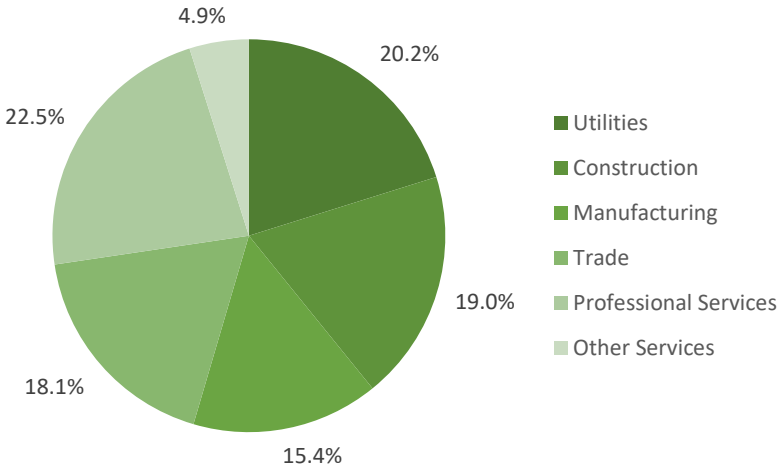
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 44,026 workers in New York, 5.1% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 12,411 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 5,859 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 22.5% of jobs. Utilities employment represents 20.2% of the total.

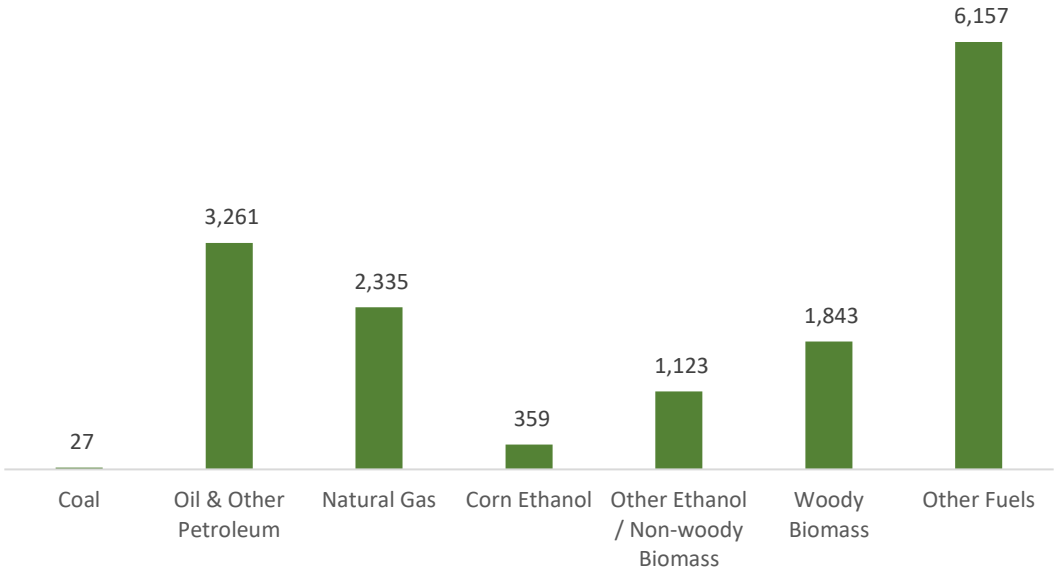
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

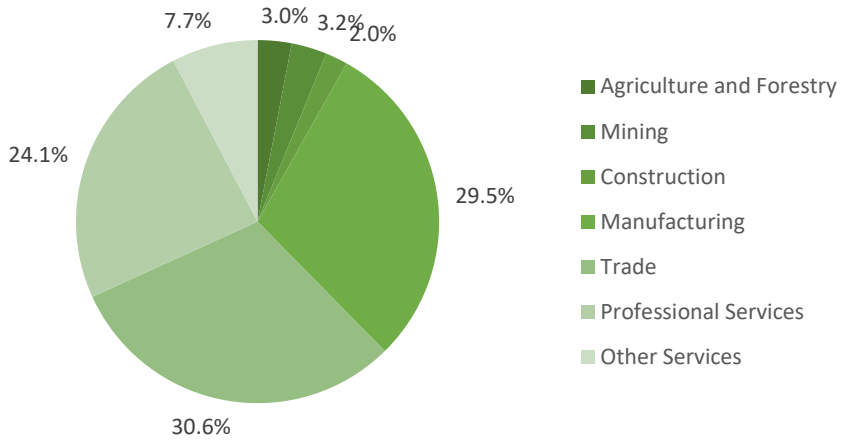
Fuels account for 15,105 jobs in New York, 1.4% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 3,261 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 30.6% of fuel jobs in New York.

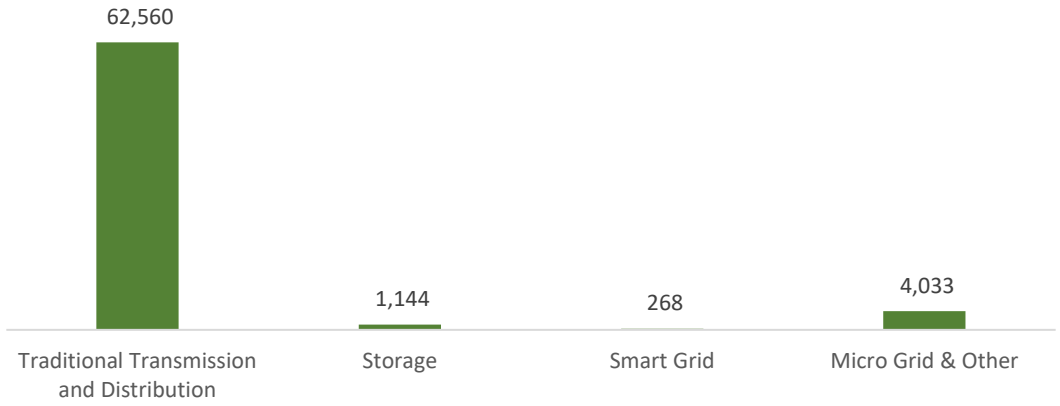
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

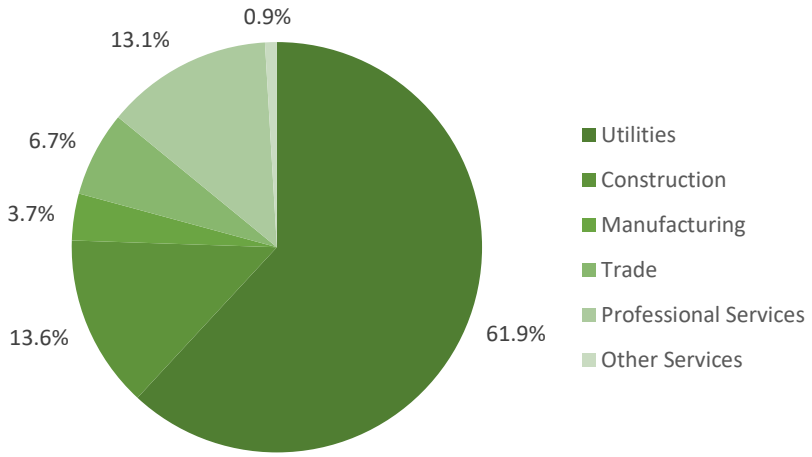
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in New York represents 5.2% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in New York, with 61.9% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 110,582 energy efficiency jobs in New York represents 5.1% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

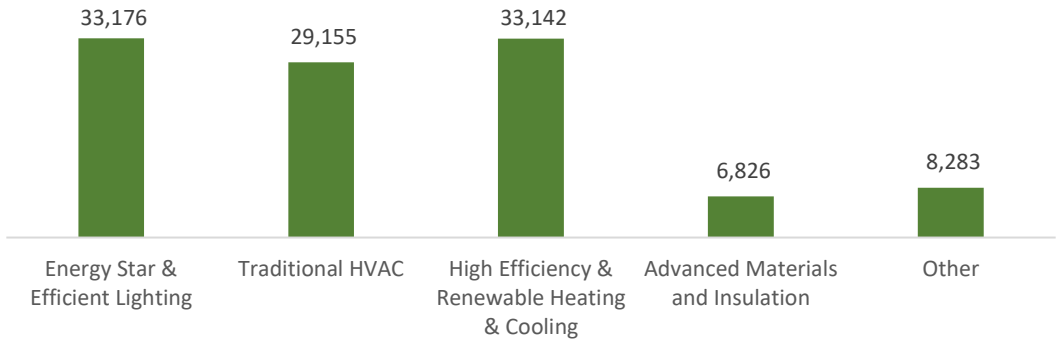
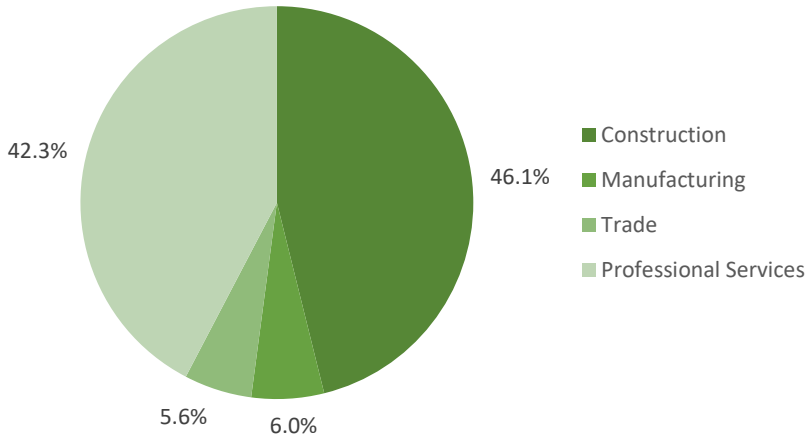


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 81,724 jobs in New York, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

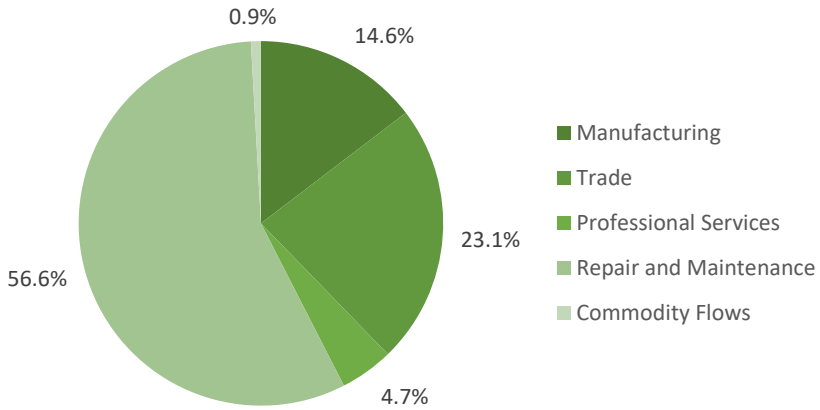


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

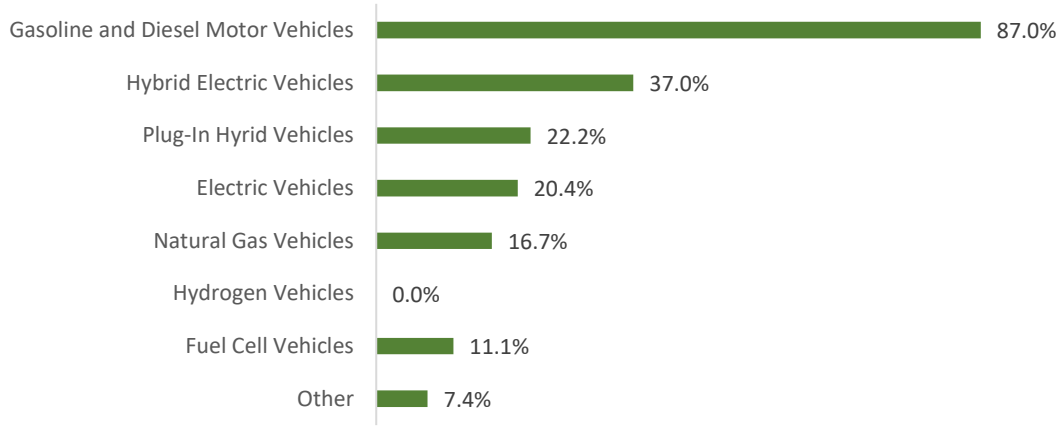
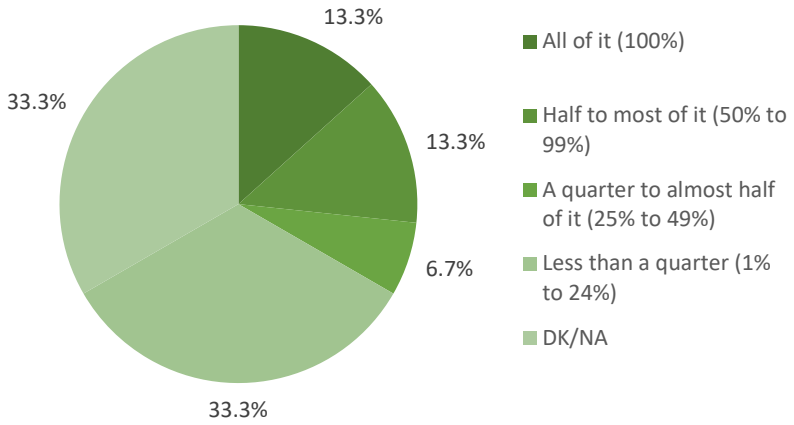


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	25.3%	56.0%	17.6%	1.1%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	42.1%	36.8%	21.1%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	23.4%	50.4%	23.4%	2.8%
Fuels	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	35.7%	35.7%	28.6%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%

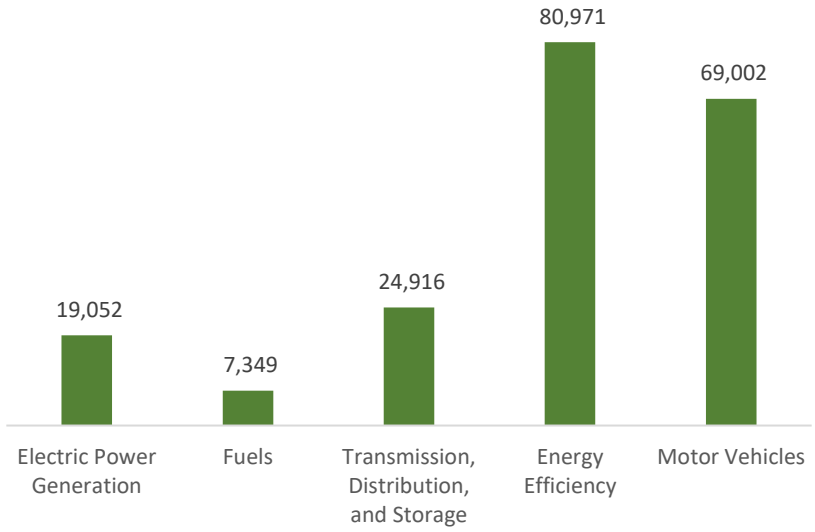
North Carolina Energy and Employment

Overview

North Carolina has a low concentration of energy employment, with 51,317 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 7,349 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 24,916 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 19,052 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.6% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in North Carolina. The traditional energy sector in North Carolina is 1.2% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

North Carolina has an additional 80,971 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 69,002 in motor vehicles (2.8% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

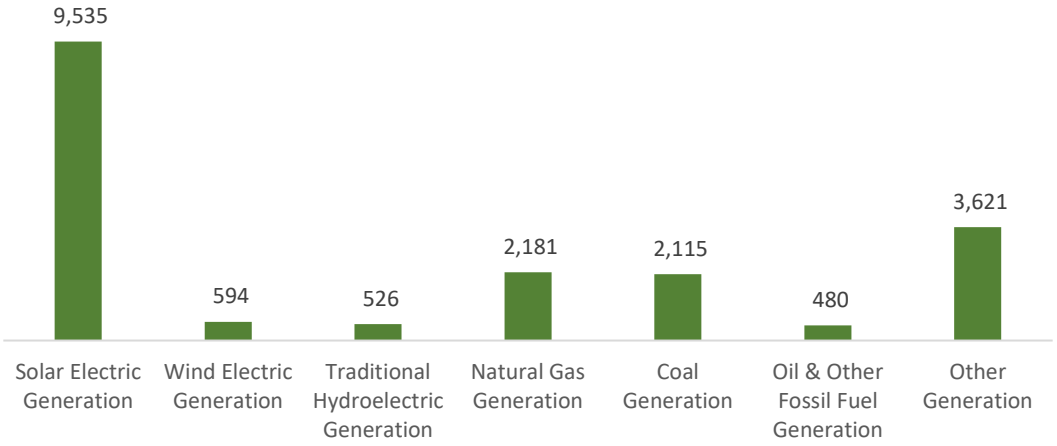


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

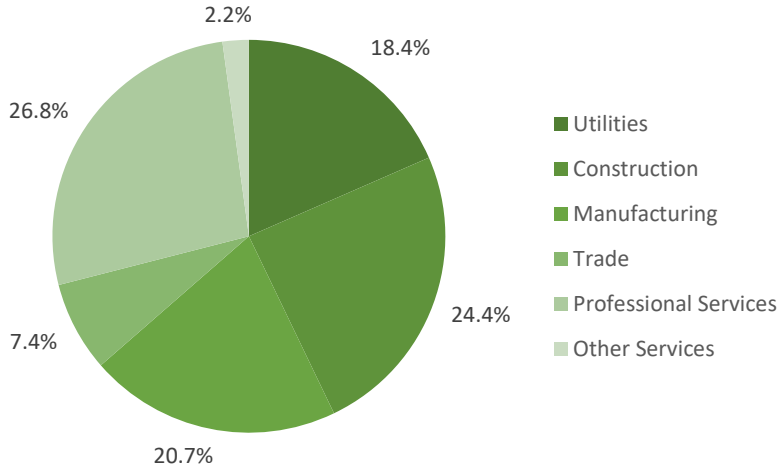
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 19,052 workers in North Carolina, 2.2% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 9,535 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 4,776 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 26.8% of jobs. Construction employment represents 24.4% of the total.

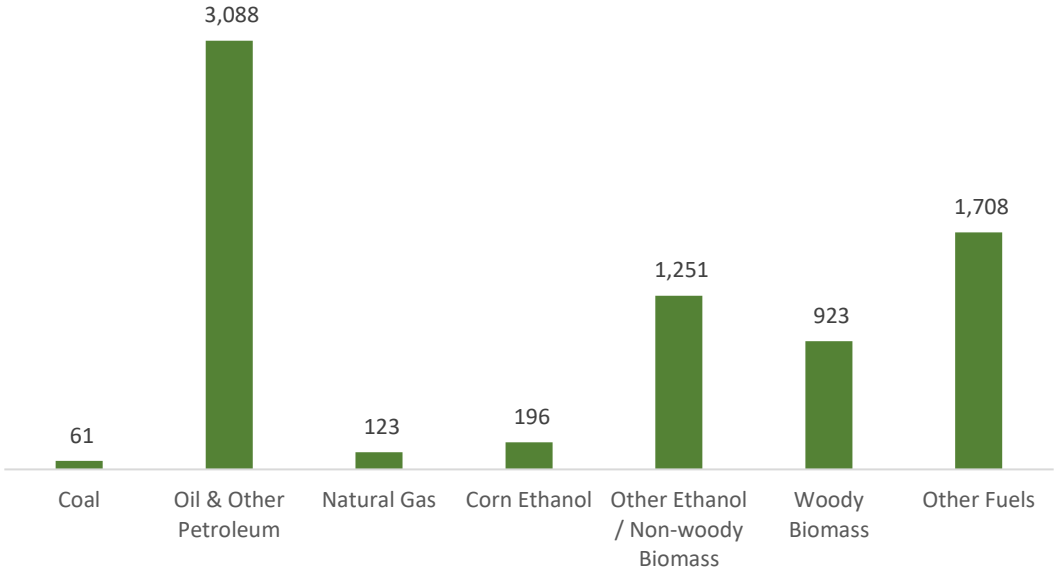
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

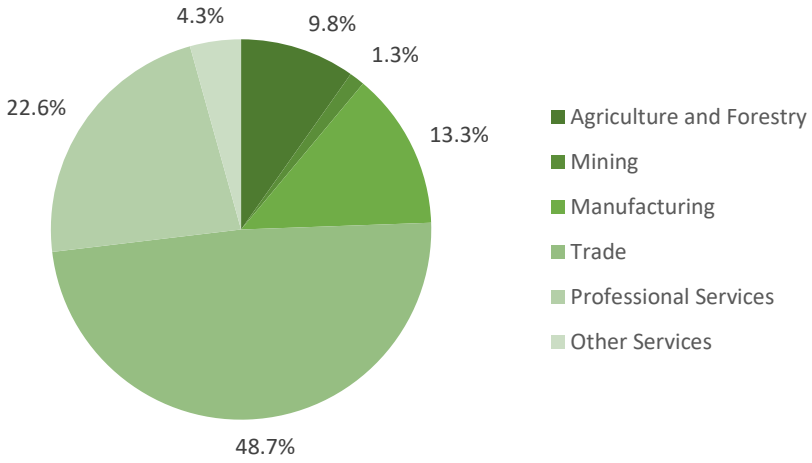
Fuels account for 7,349 jobs in North Carolina, .7% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 3,088 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 48.7% of fuel jobs in North Carolina.

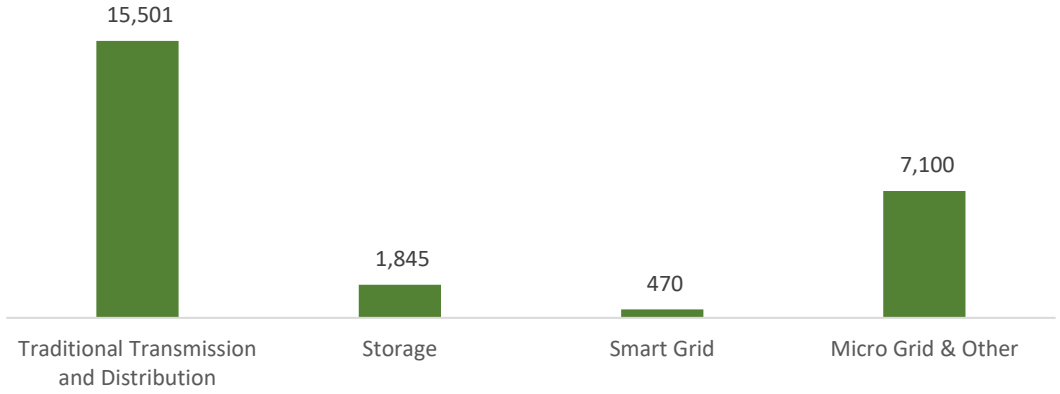
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

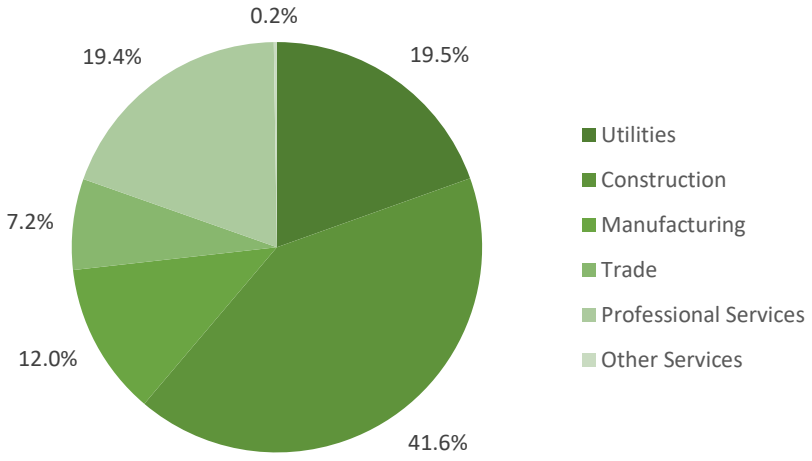
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in North Carolina represents 1.9% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in North Carolina, with 41.6% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 80,971 energy efficiency jobs in North Carolina represents 3.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

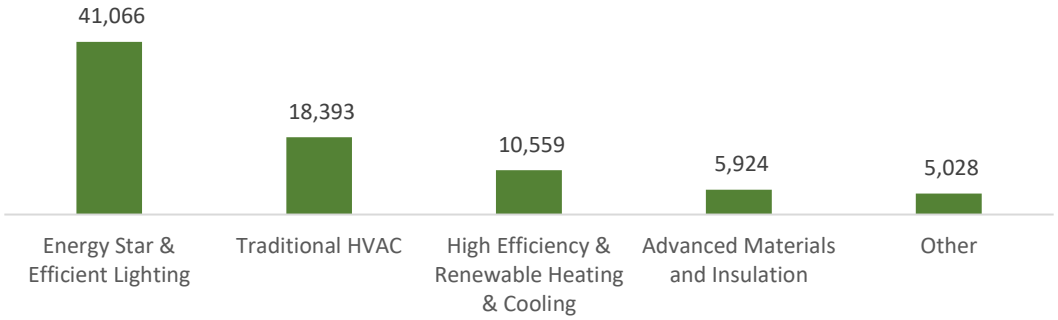
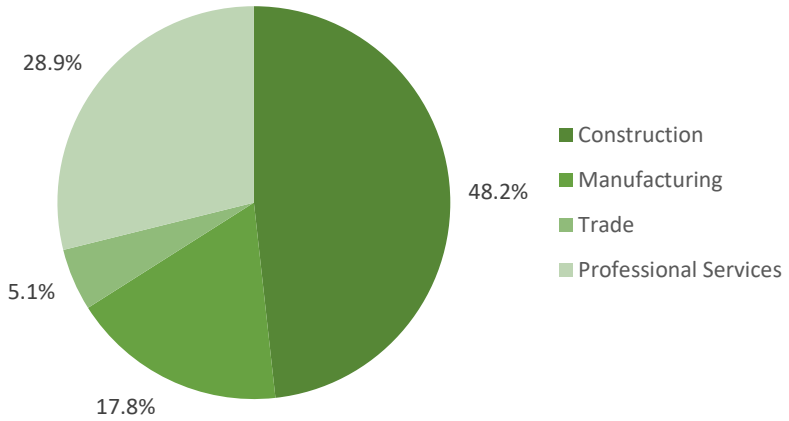


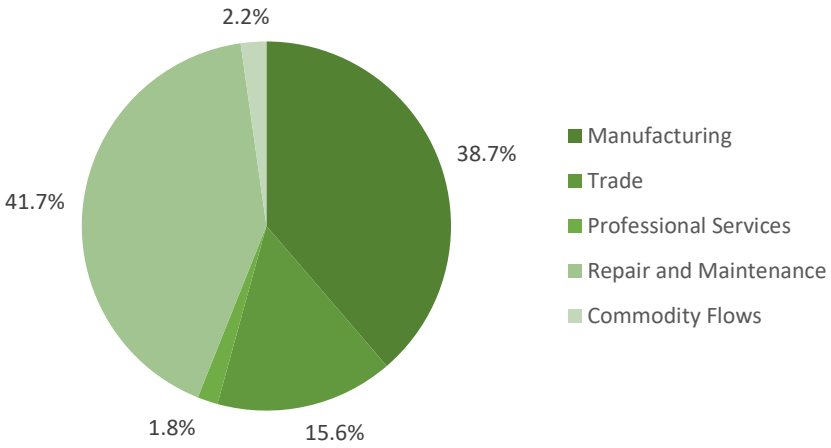
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 69,002 jobs in North Carolina, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	11.3%	60.4%	26.4%	1.9%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	25.0%	37.5%	37.5%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	43.9%	36.4%	19.7%	0.0%
Fuels	12.5%	37.5%	50.0%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	37.5%	25.0%	37.5%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

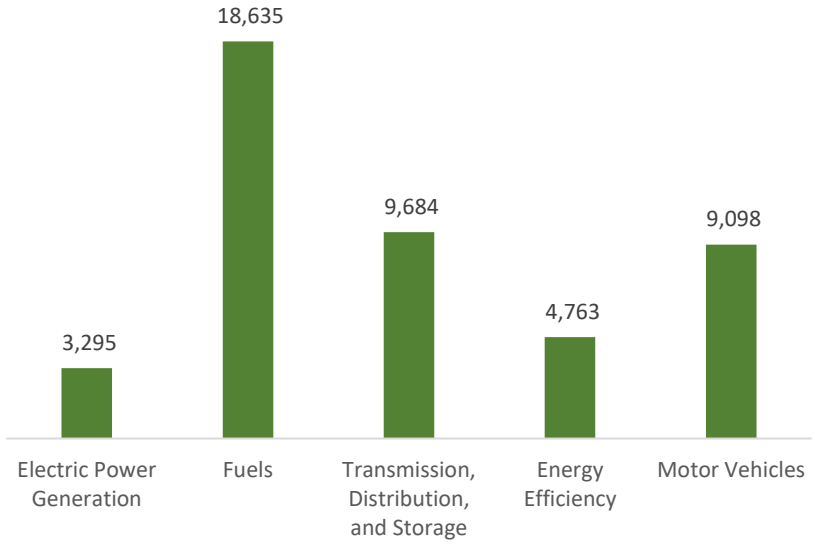
North Dakota Energy and Employment

Overview

North Dakota has a high concentration of energy employment, with 31,615 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 18,635 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 9,684 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 3,295 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.0% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in North Dakota. The traditional energy sector in North Dakota is 7.7% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

North Dakota has an additional 4,763 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.2% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 9,098 in motor vehicles (.4% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

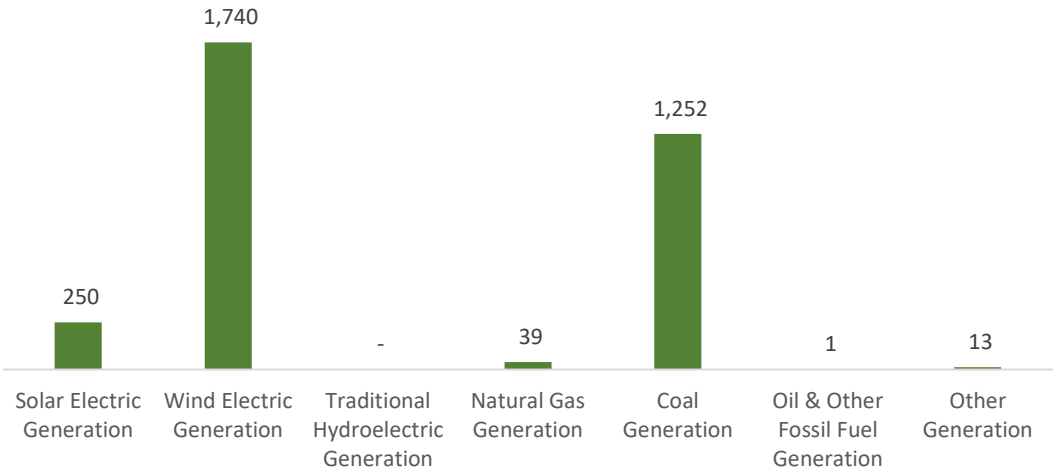


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

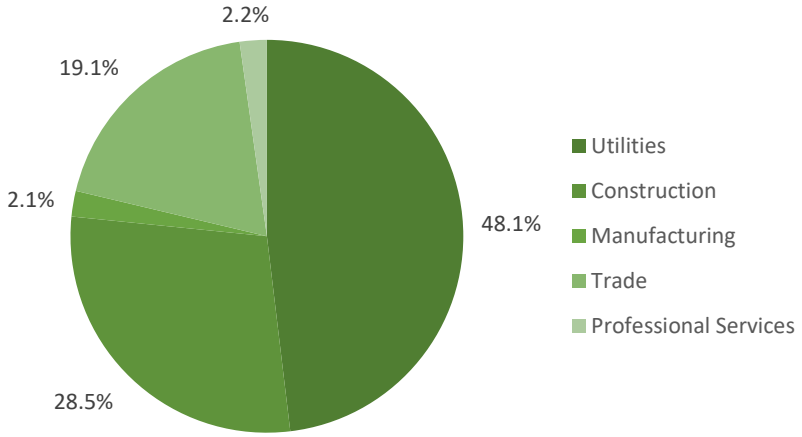
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 3,295 workers in North Dakota, .4% of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment with 1,740 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,292 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 48.1% of jobs. Construction employment represents 28.5% of the total.

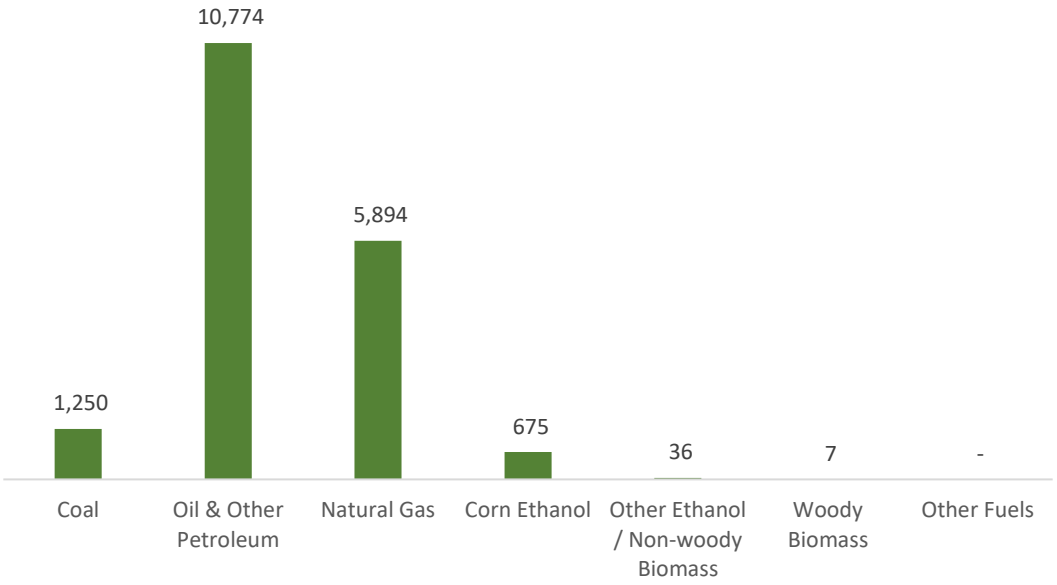
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

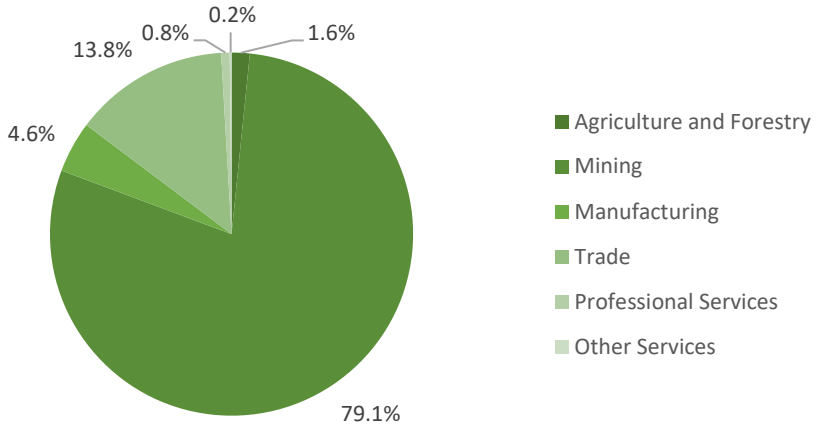
Fuels account for 18,635 jobs in North Dakota, 1.7% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 10,774 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 79.1% of fuel jobs in *North Dakota.*

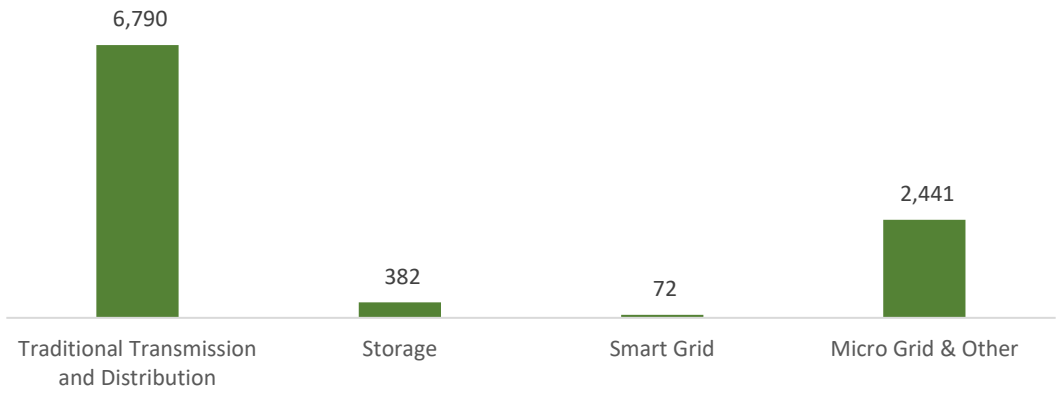
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

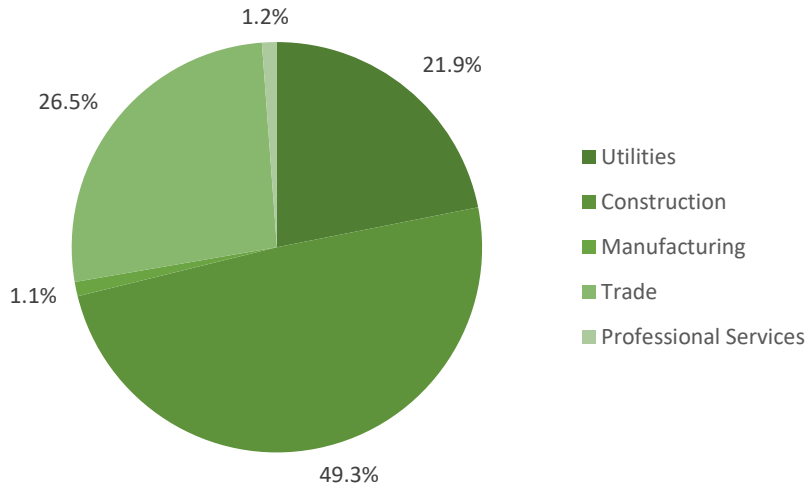
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in North Dakota represents .7% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in North Dakota, with 49.3% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 4,763 energy efficiency jobs in North Dakota represents .2% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

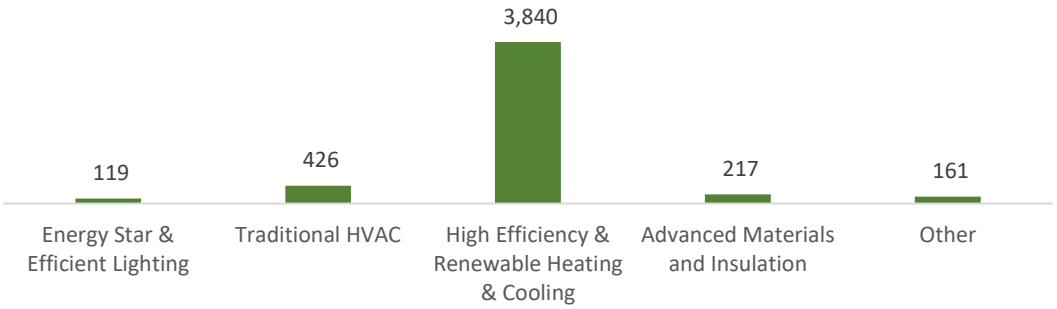
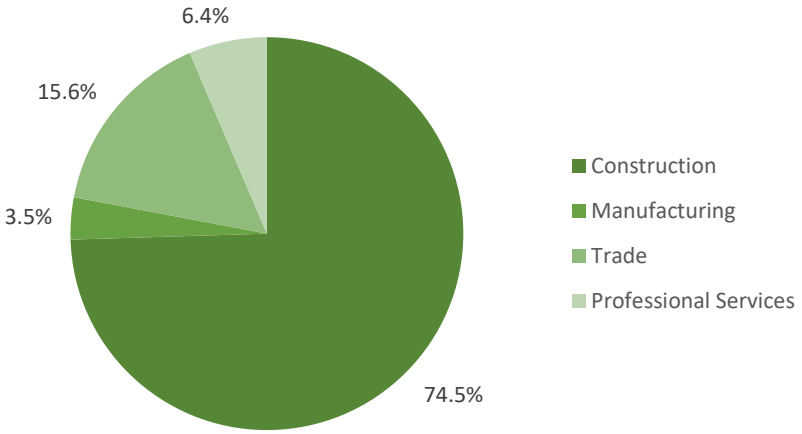


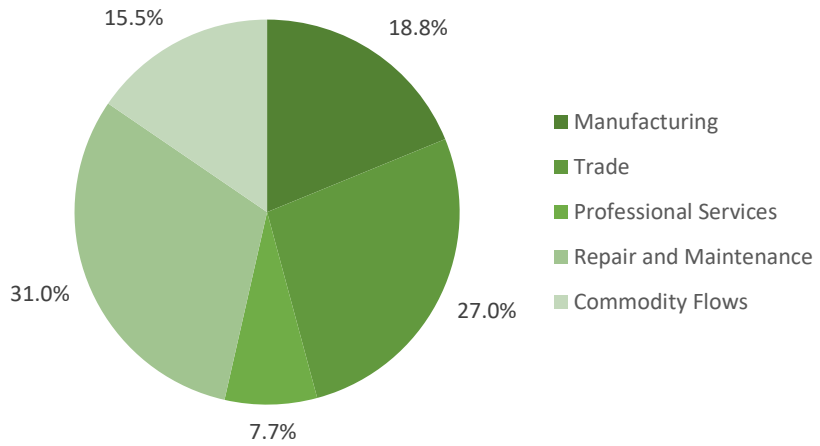
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 9,098 jobs in North Dakota, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Fuels	6.3%	50.0%	43.8%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

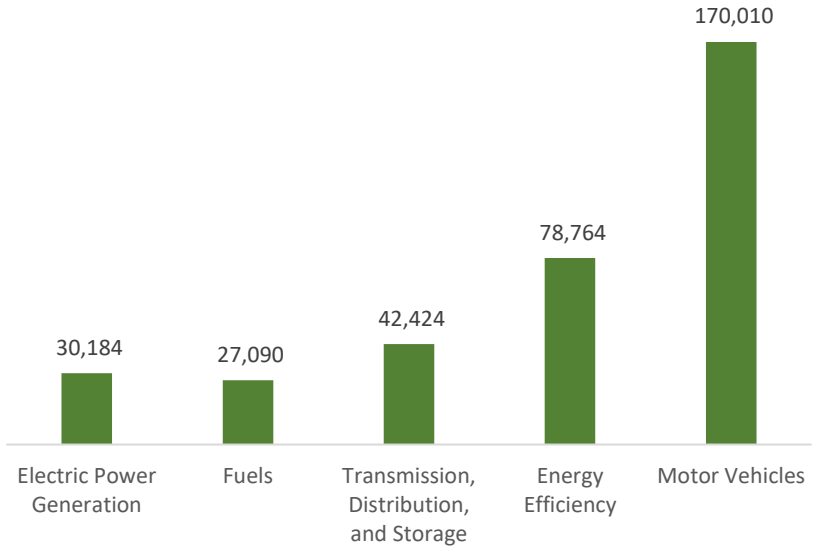
Ohio Energy and Employment

Overview

Ohio has a low concentration of energy employment, with 99,698 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 27,090 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 42,424 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 30,184 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 3.1% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Ohio. The traditional energy sector in Ohio is 1.9% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Ohio has an additional 78,764 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 170,010 in motor vehicles (7.0% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

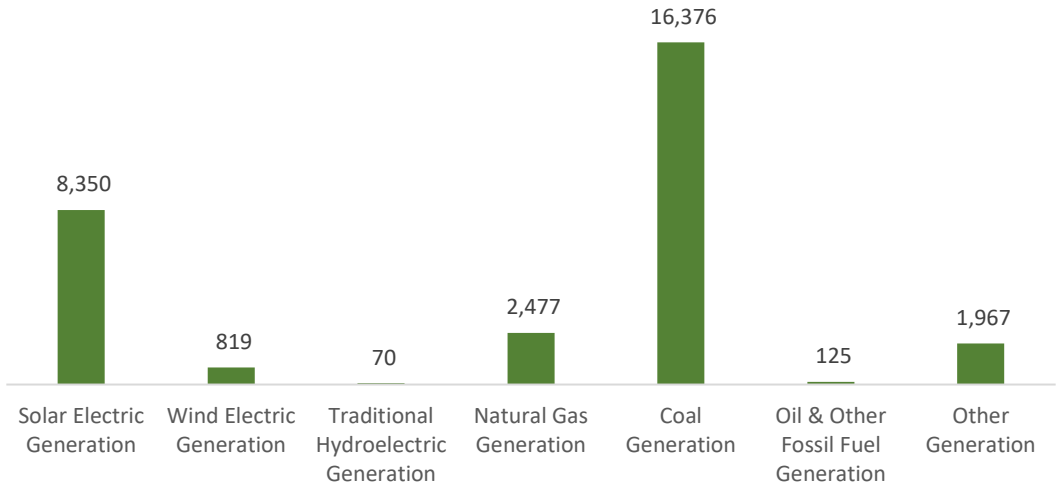


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

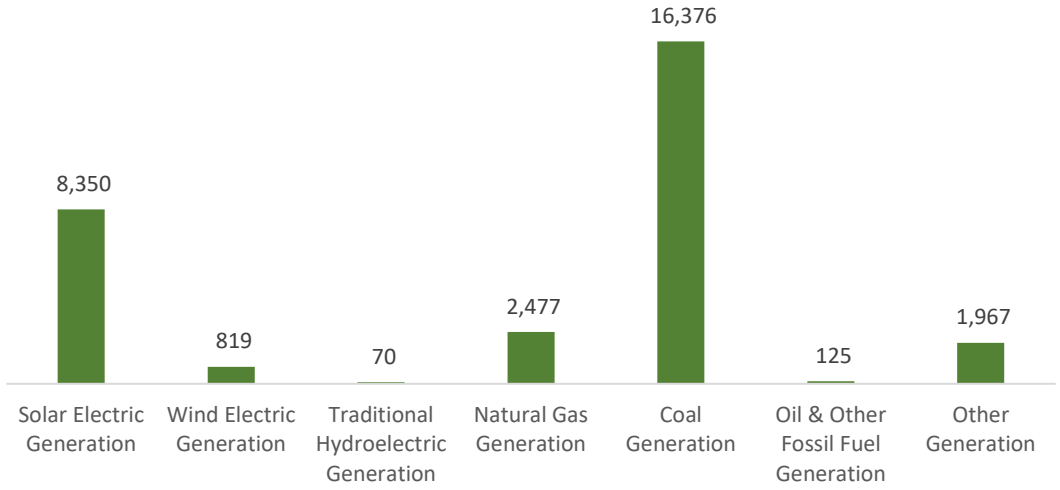
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 30,184 workers in Ohio, 3.5% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 18,978 jobs, followed by solar at 8,350 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 29.2% of jobs. Construction employment represents 27.9% of the total.

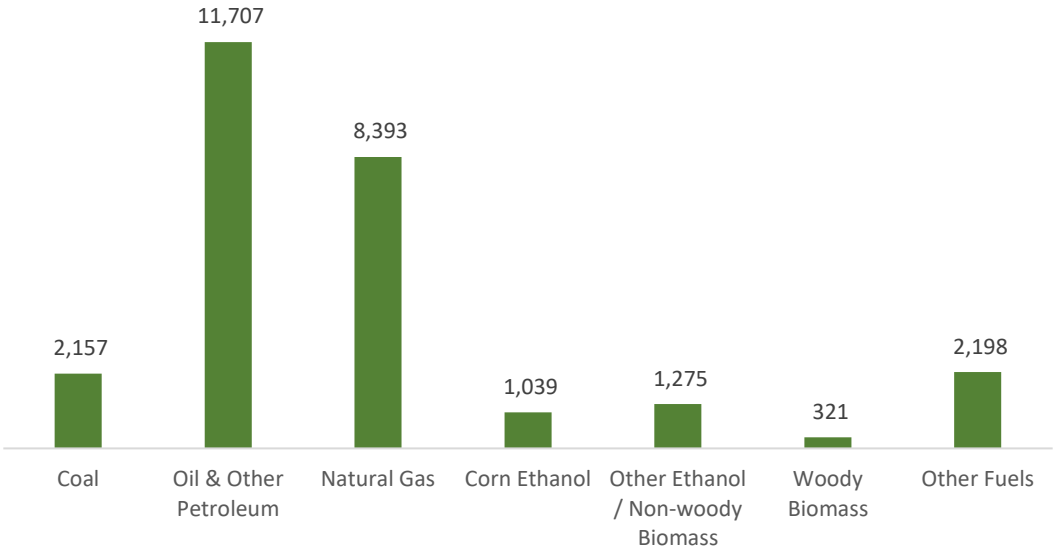
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

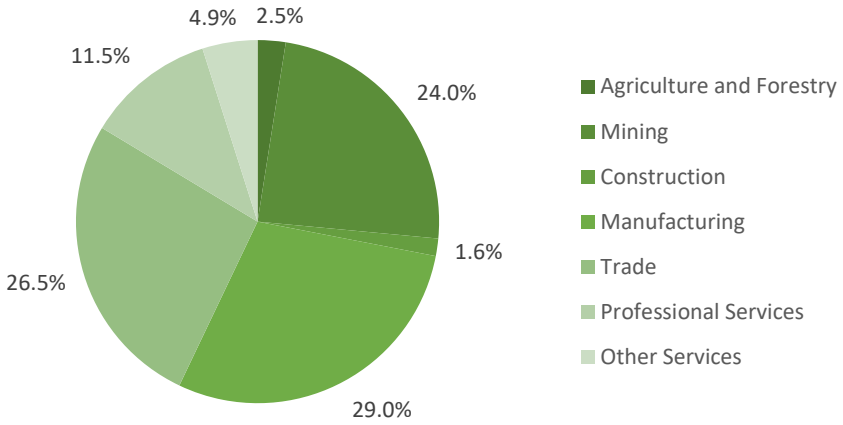
Fuels account for 27,090 jobs in Ohio, 2.5% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 11,707 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 29.0% of fuel jobs in Ohio.

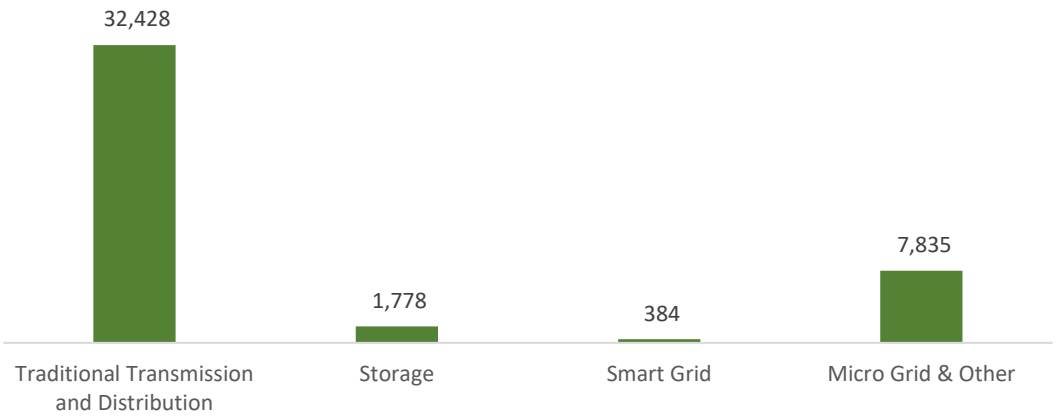
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

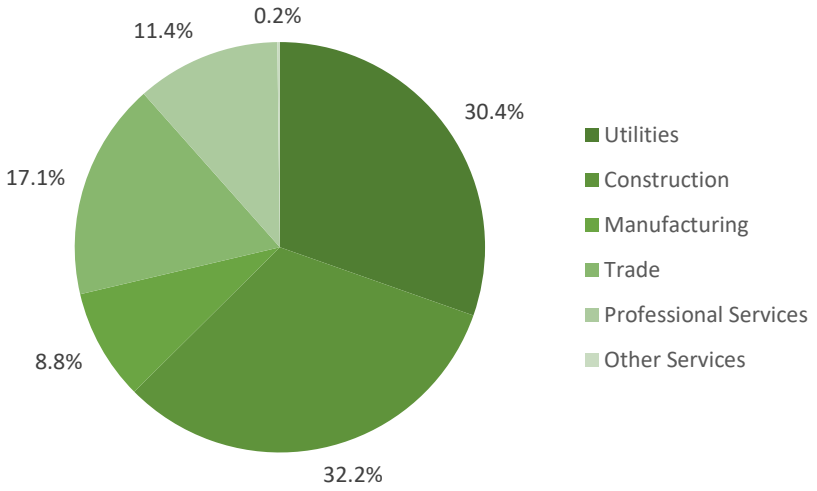
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Ohio represents 3.2% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Ohio, with 32.2% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 78,764 energy efficiency jobs in Ohio represents 3.6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

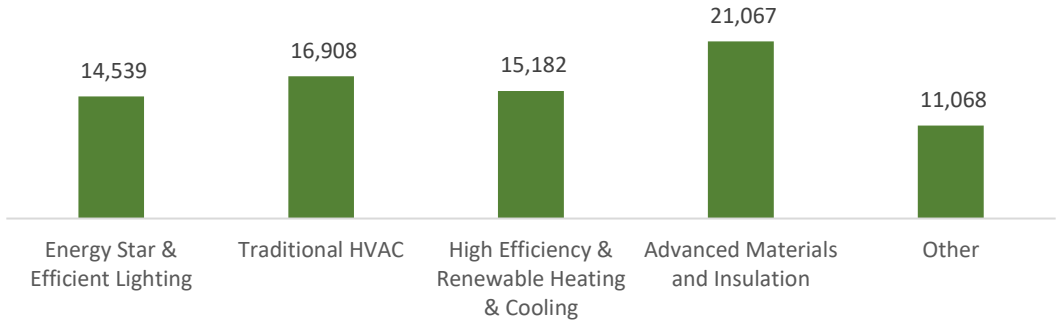
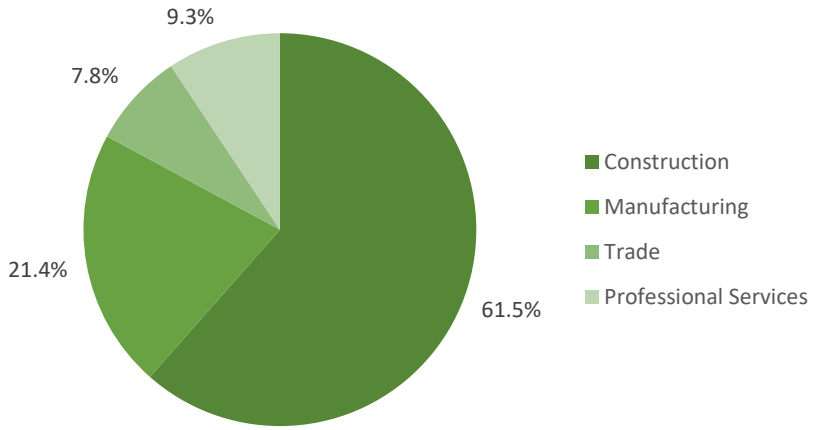


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 170,010 jobs in Ohio, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

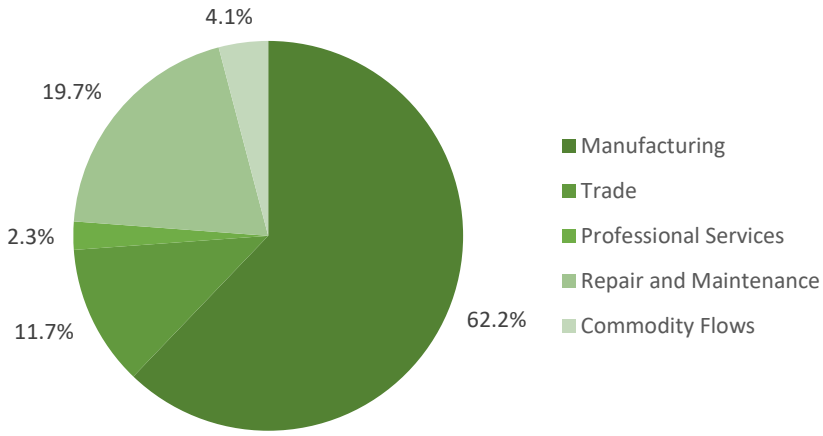


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

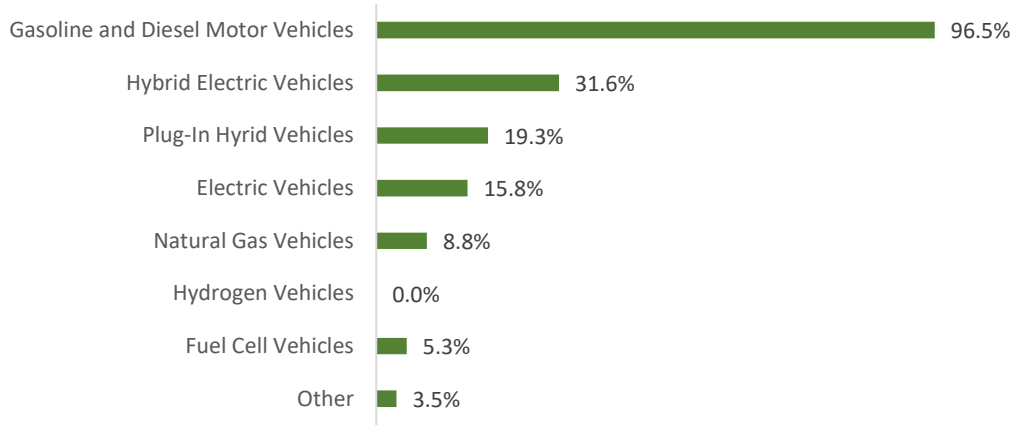
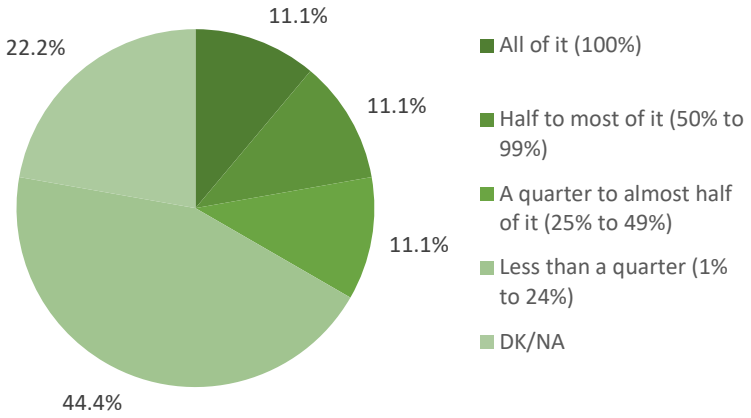


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	33.3%	52.4%	14.3%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	30.0%	37.5%	32.5%	0.0%
Fuels	20.0%	40.0%	35.0%	5.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	40.0%	46.7%	13.3%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	43.8%	43.8%	12.5%	0.0%

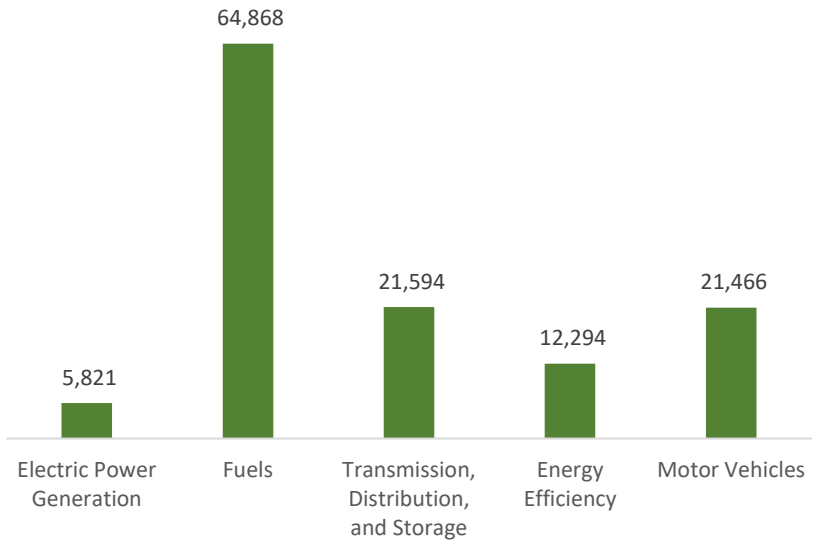
Oklahoma Energy and Employment

Overview

Oklahoma has a high concentration of energy employment, with 92,282 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 64,868 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 21,594 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 5,821 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 2.8% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Oklahoma. The traditional energy sector in Oklahoma is 5.8% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Oklahoma has an additional 12,294 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 21,466 in motor vehicles (.9% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

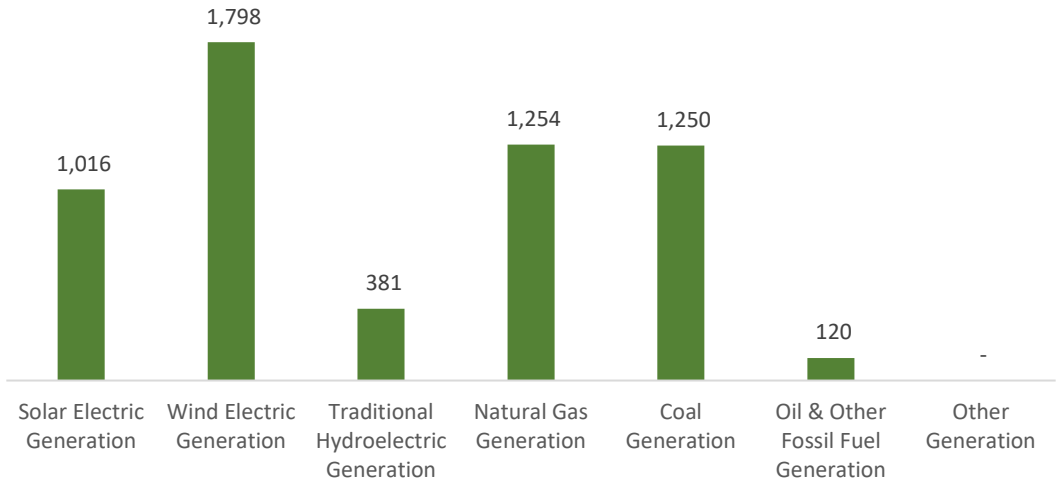


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

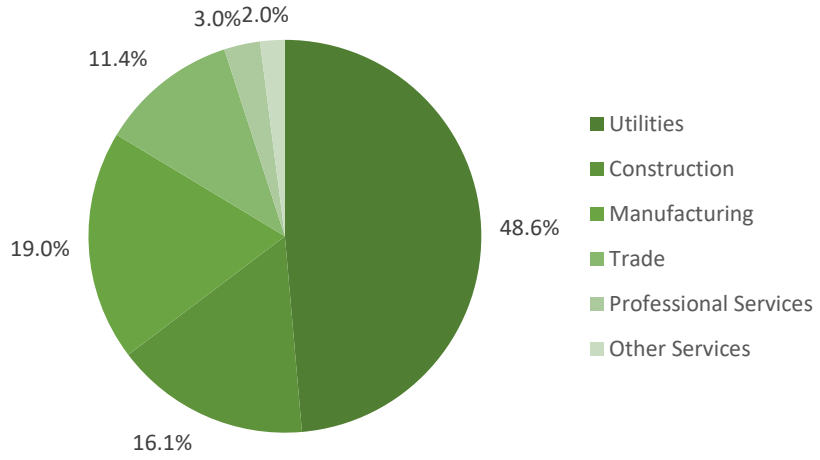
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 5,821 workers in Oklahoma, .7% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 2,625 jobs, followed by wind at 1,798 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 48.6% of jobs. Manufacturing employment represents 19. % of the total.

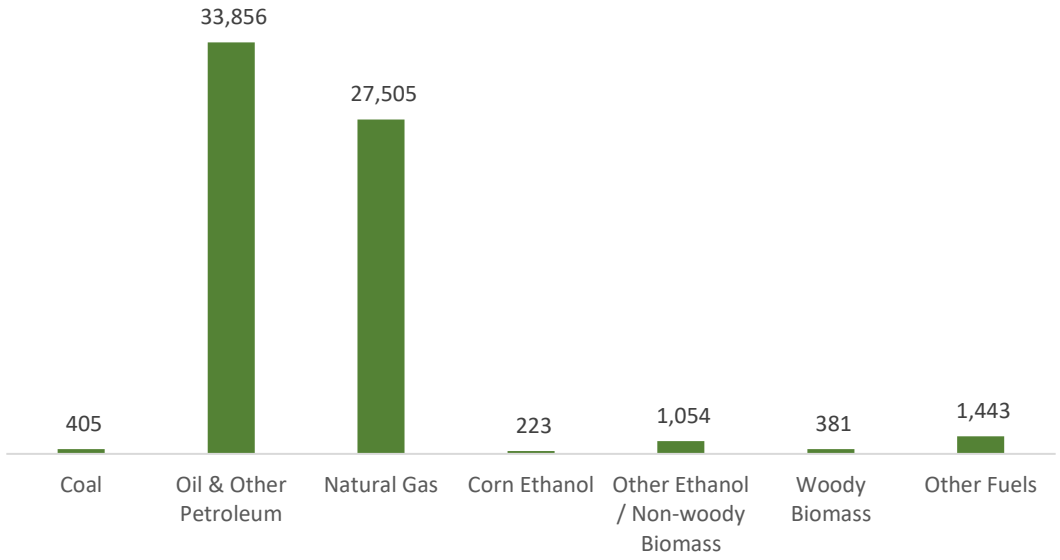
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

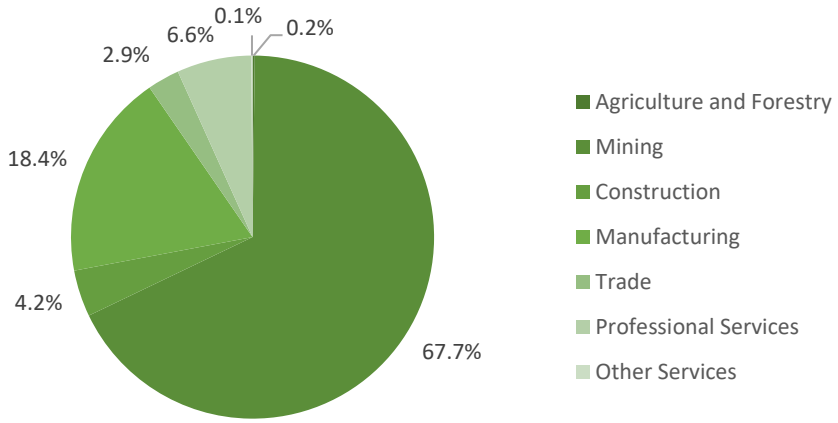
Fuels account for 64,868 jobs in Oklahoma, 6. % of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 33,856 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 67.7% of fuel jobs in Oklahoma.

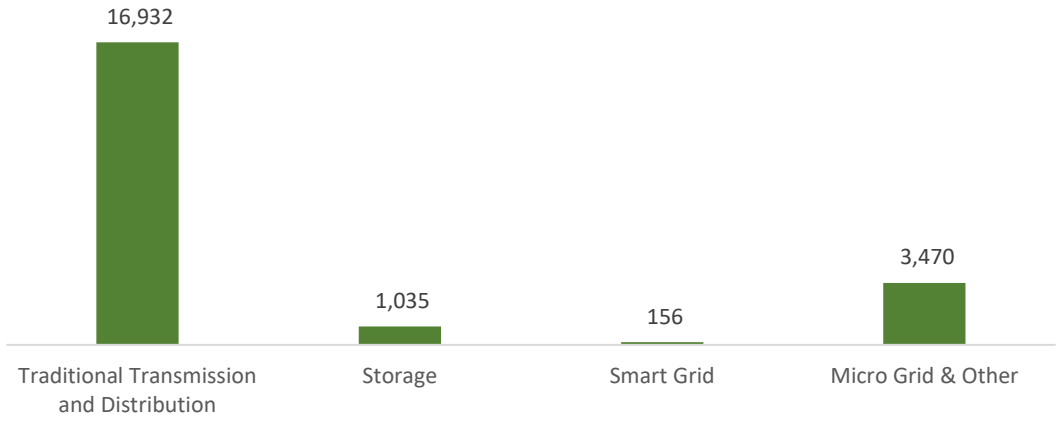
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

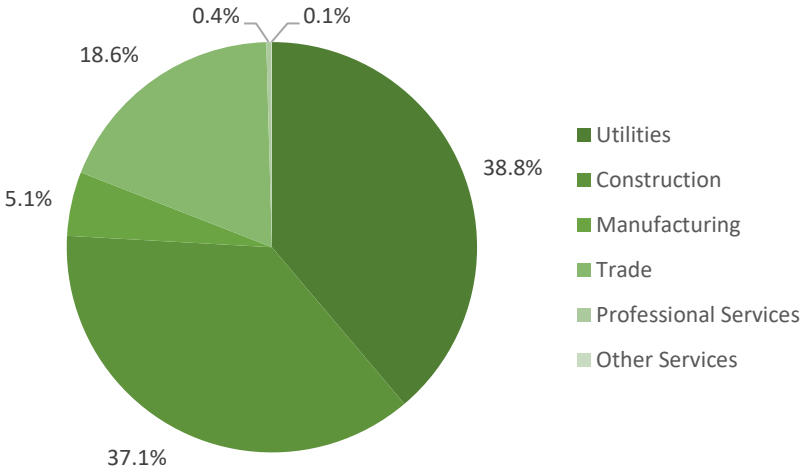
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Oklahoma represents 1.6% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Oklahoma, with 38.8% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 12,294 energy efficiency jobs in Oklahoma represents .6% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

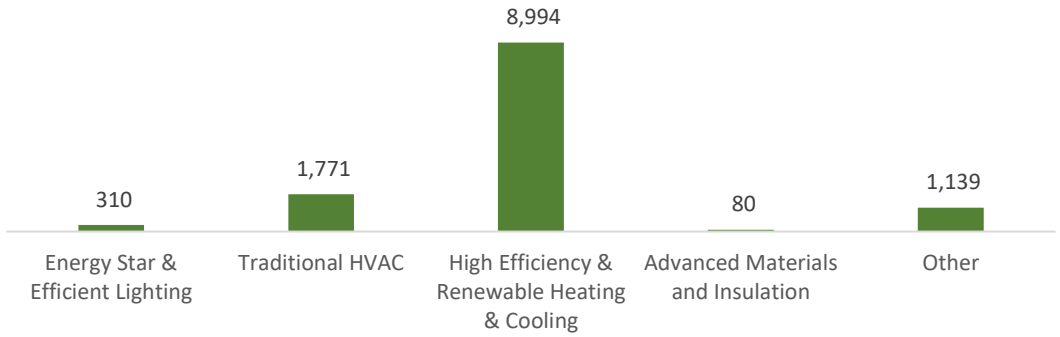
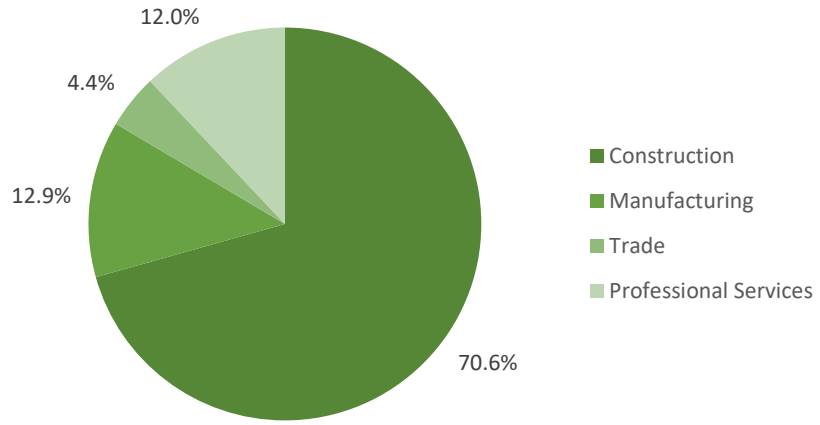


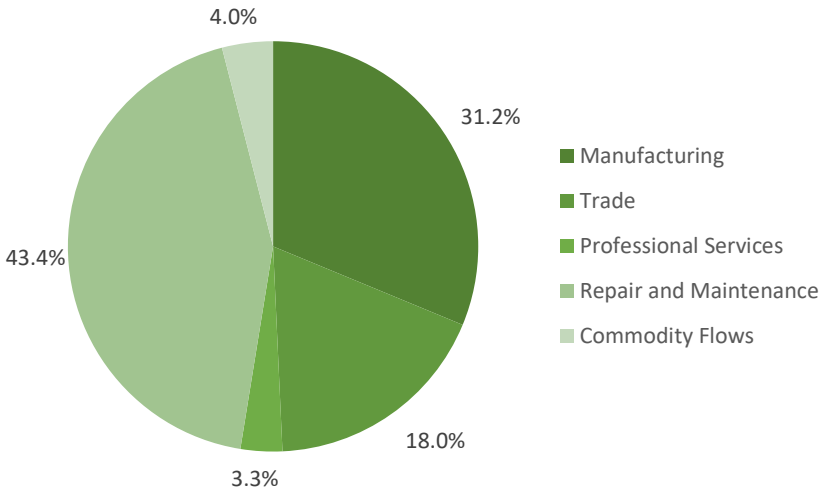
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 21,466 jobs in Oklahoma, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	50.0%	30.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Fuels	17.6%	38.2%	41.2%	2.9%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

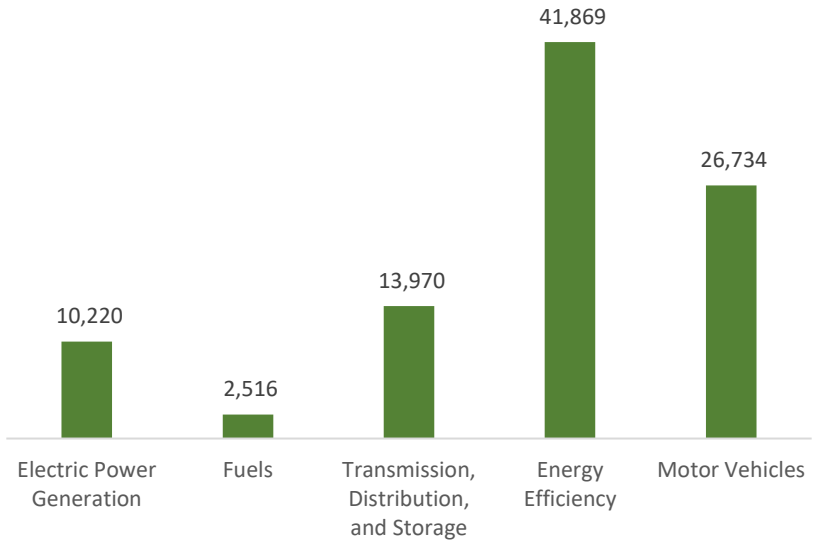
Oregon Energy and Employment

Overview

Oregon has a low concentration of energy employment, with 26,705 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 2,516 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 13,970 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 10,220 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.8% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Oregon. The traditional energy sector in Oregon is 1.5% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Oregon has an additional 41,869 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 26,734 in motor vehicles (1.1% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

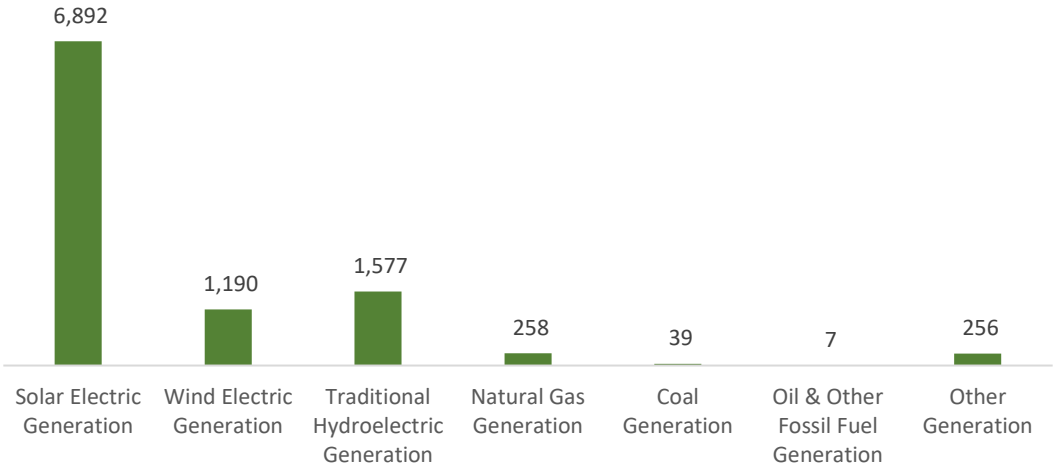


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

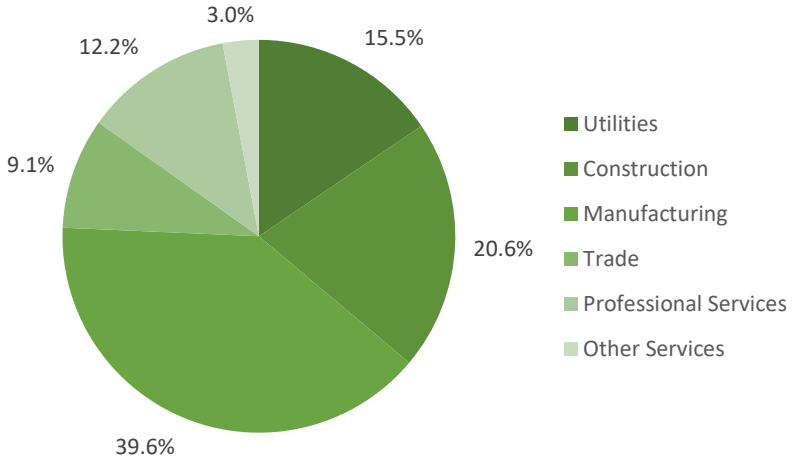
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 10,220 workers in Oregon, 1.2% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 6,892 jobs, followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 1,577 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 39.6% of jobs. Construction employment represents 20.6% of the total.

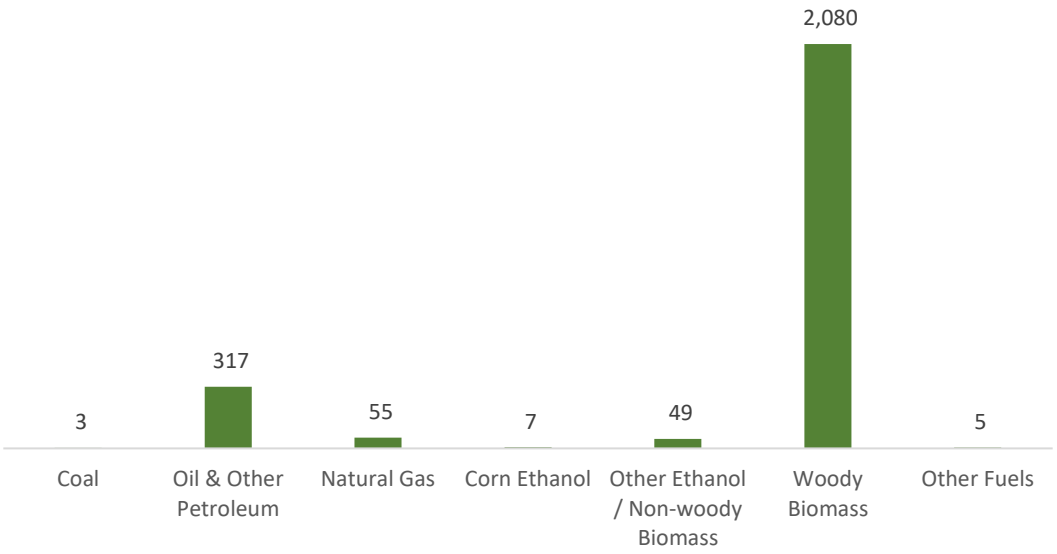
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

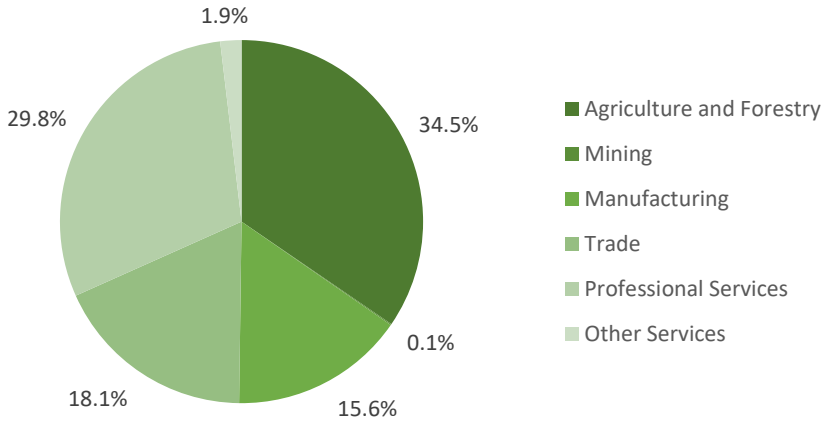
Fuels account for 2,516 jobs in Oregon, .2% of the national total. Woody biomass represents the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 2,080 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Agriculture jobs represent 34.5% of fuel jobs in Oregon.

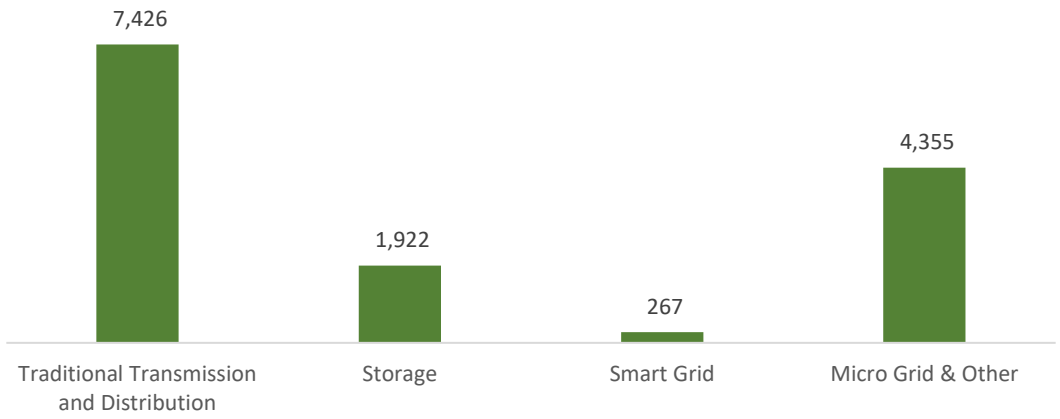
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

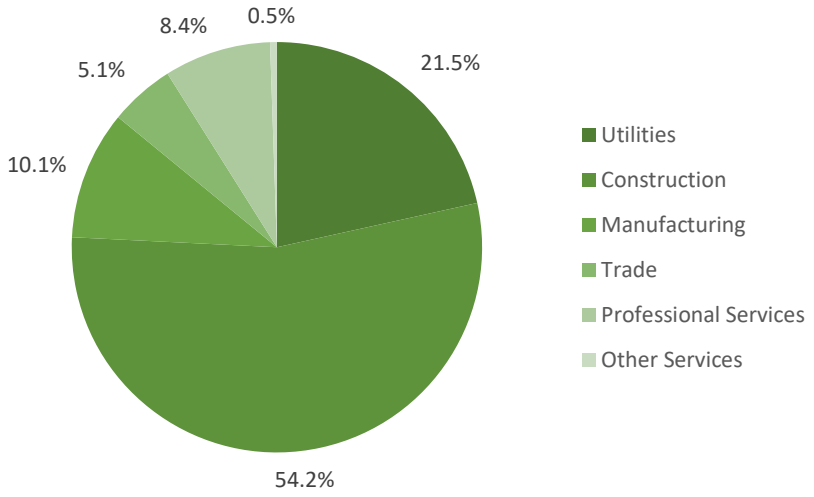
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Oregon represents 1.1% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Oregon, with 54.2% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 41,869 energy efficiency jobs in Oregon represents 1.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

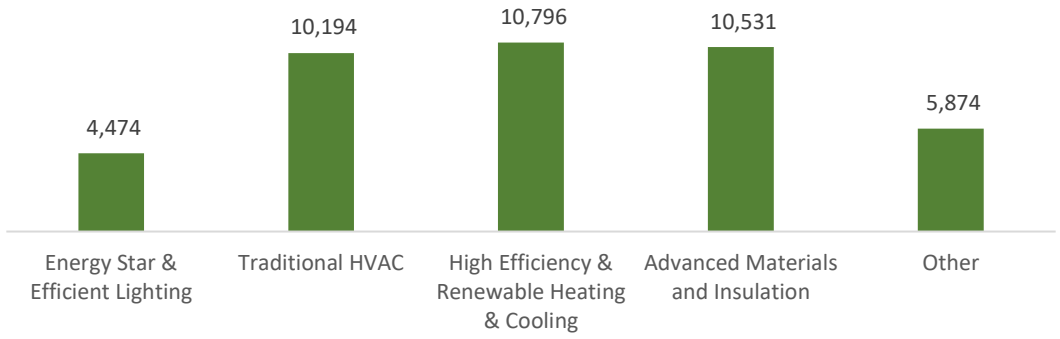
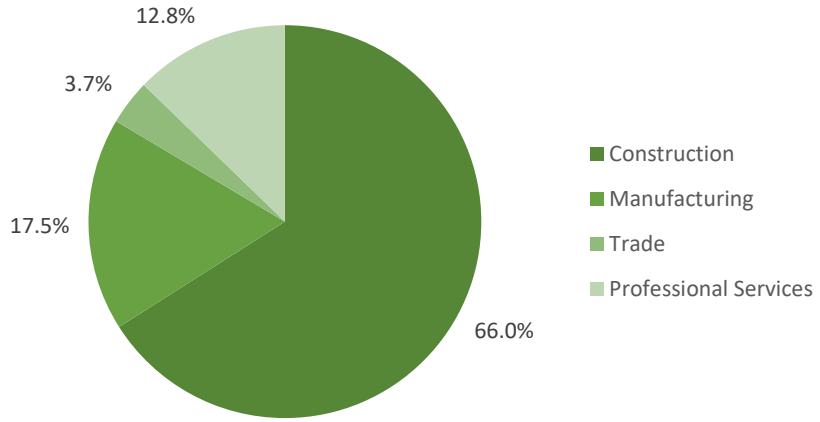


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 26,734 jobs in Oregon, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

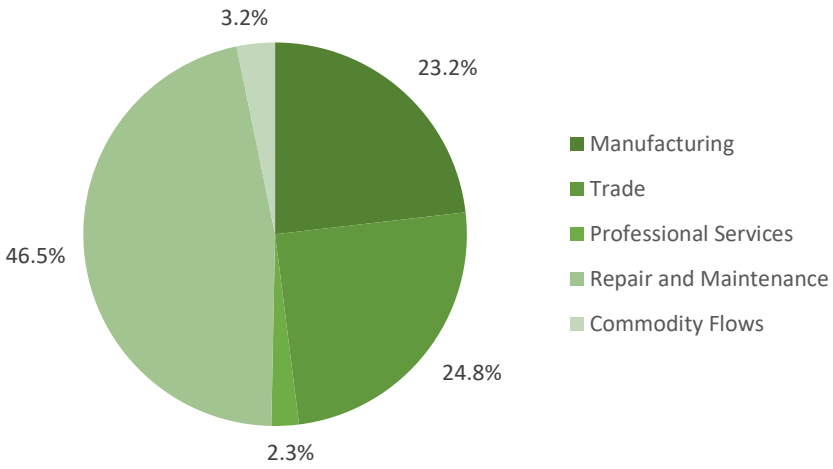


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

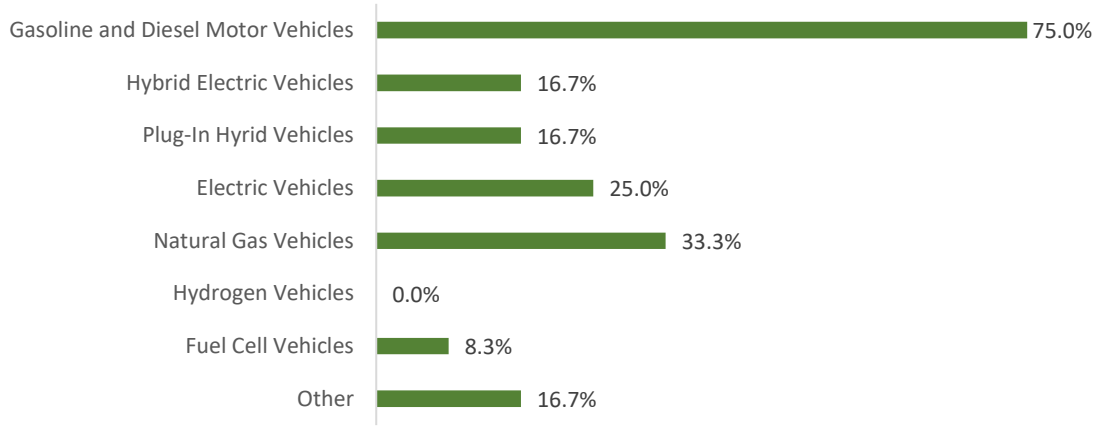
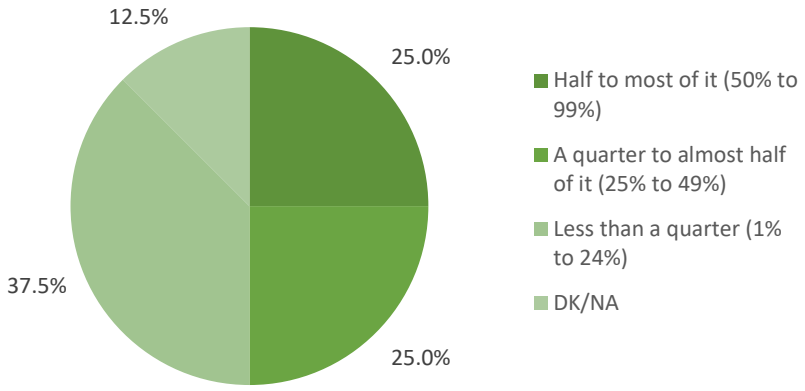


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	24.0%	68.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	45.8%	54.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Fuels	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%

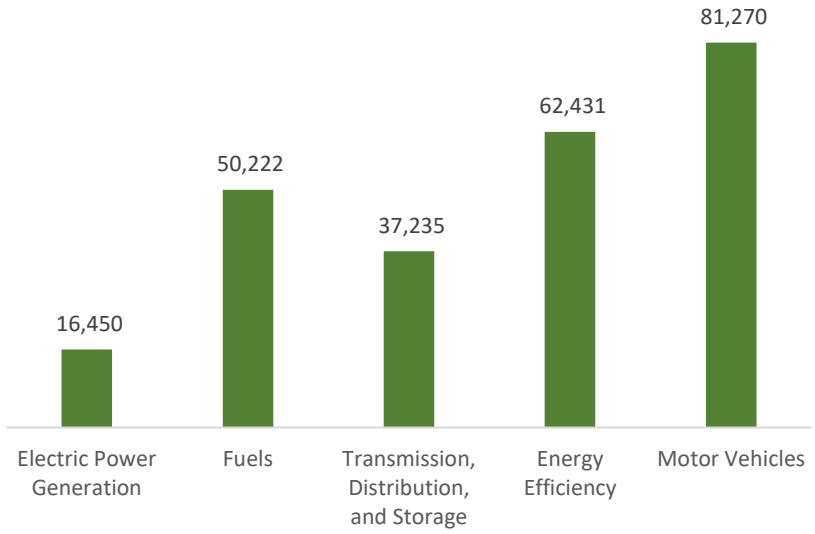
Pennsylvania Energy and Employment

Overview

Pennsylvania has a low concentration of energy employment, with 103,907 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 50,222 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 37,235 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 16,450 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 3.2% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Pennsylvania. The traditional energy sector in Pennsylvania is 1.8% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Pennsylvania has an additional 62,431 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 81,270 in motor vehicles (3.3% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

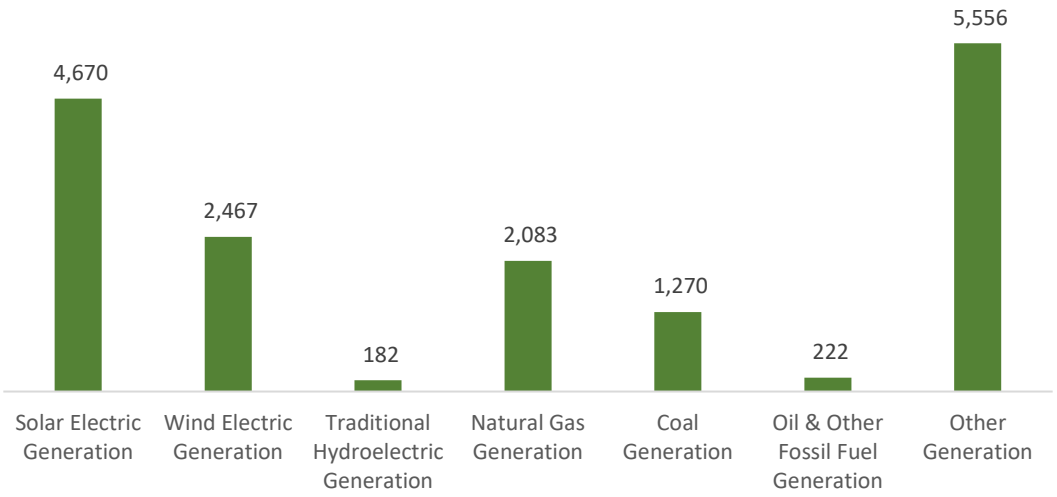


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

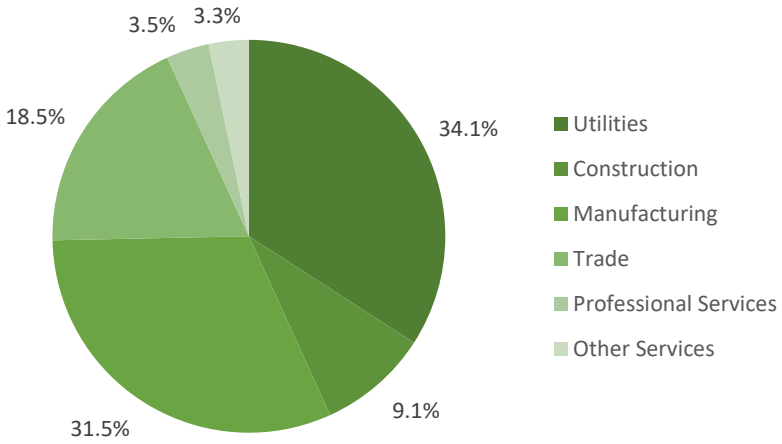
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 16,450 workers in Pennsylvania, 1.9% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 4,670 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,575 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 34.1% of jobs. Manufacturing employment represents 31.5% of the total.

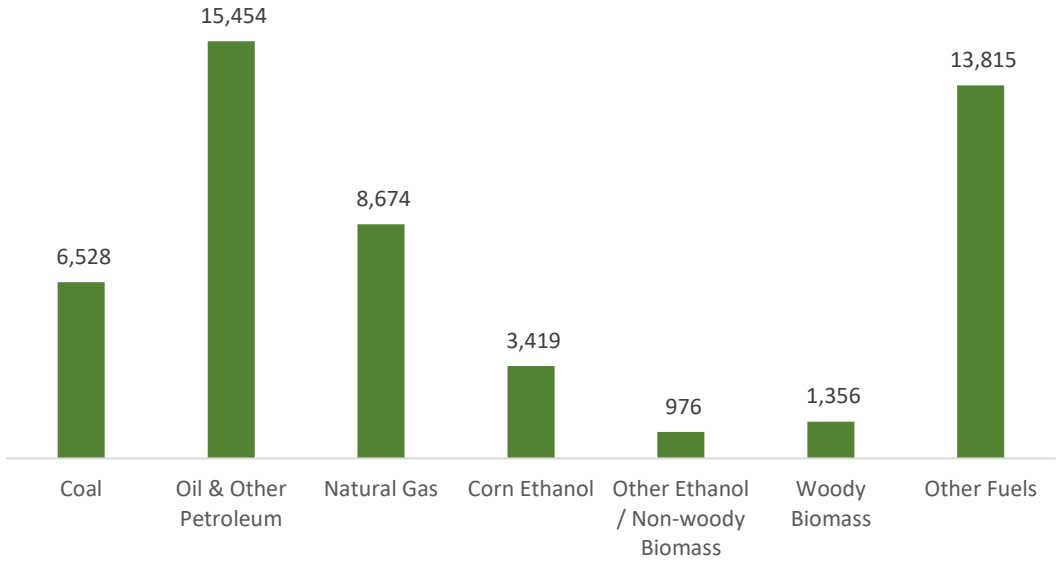
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

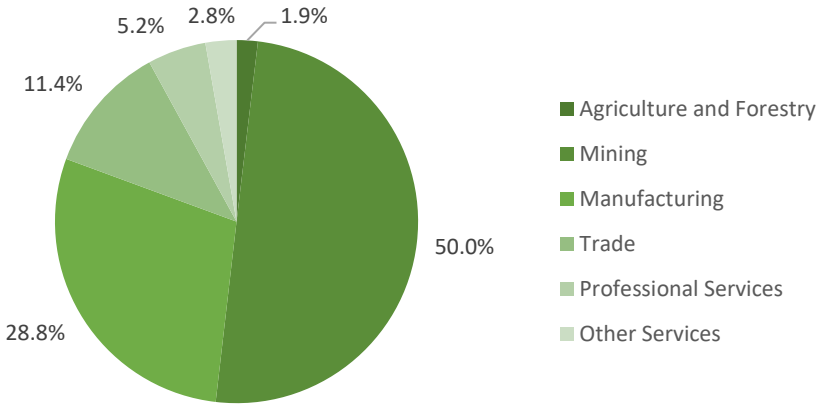
Fuels account for 50,222 jobs in Pennsylvania, 4.6% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 15,454 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 50.0% of fuel jobs in Pennsylvania.

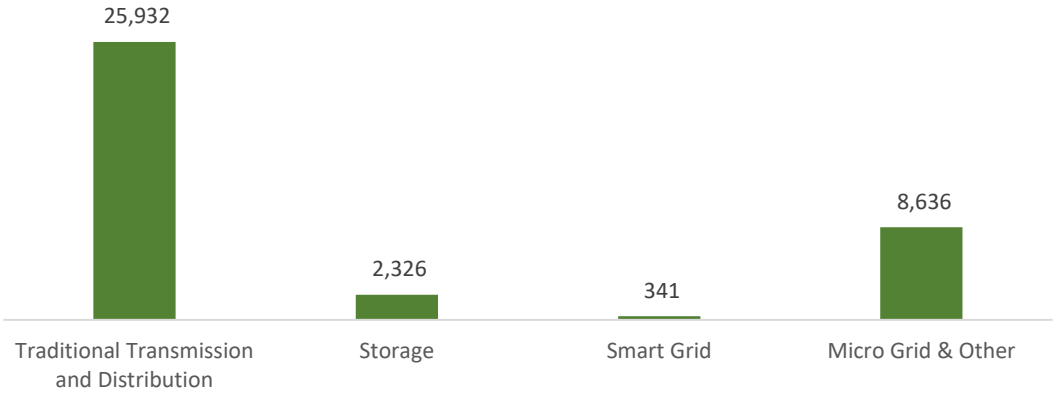
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

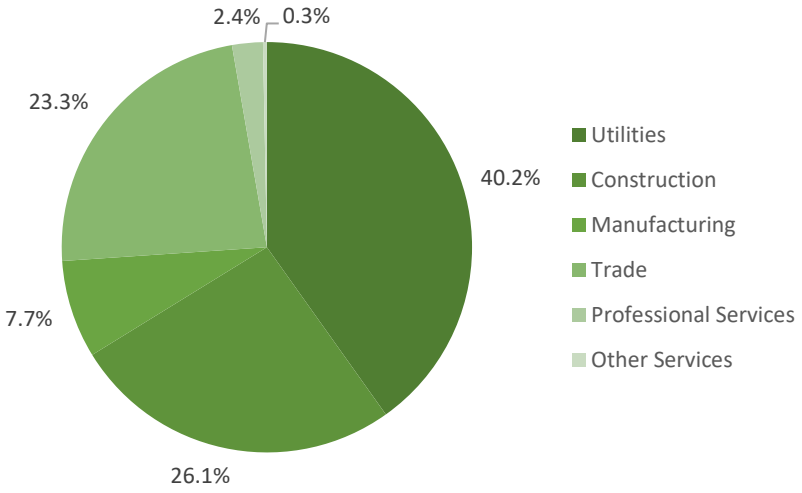
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Pennsylvania represents 2.8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Pennsylvania, with 40.2% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 62,431 energy efficiency jobs in Pennsylvania represents 2.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

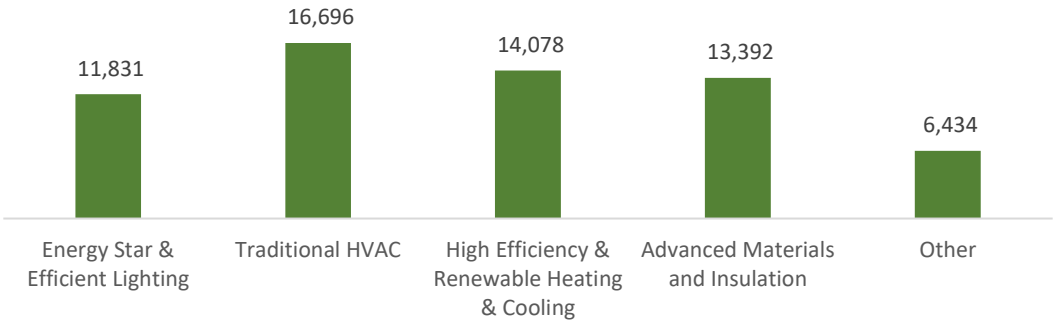
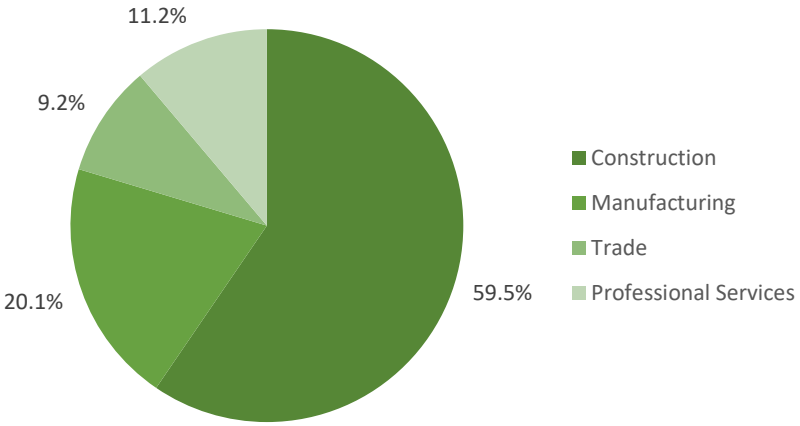


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 81,270 jobs in Pennsylvania, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

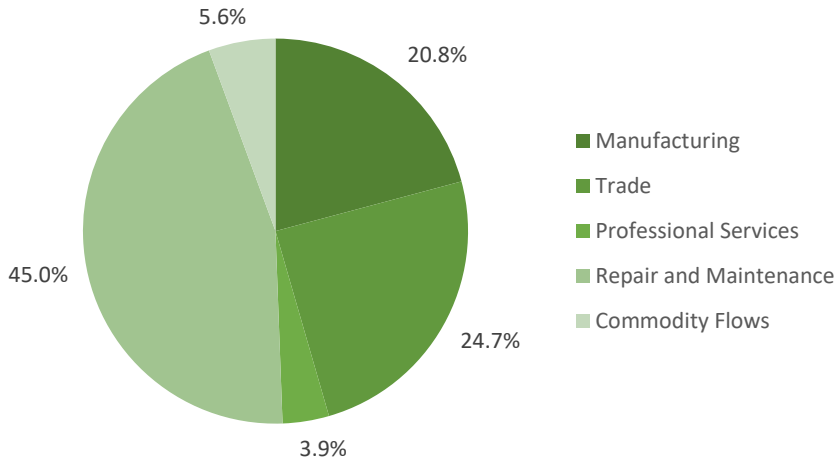


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

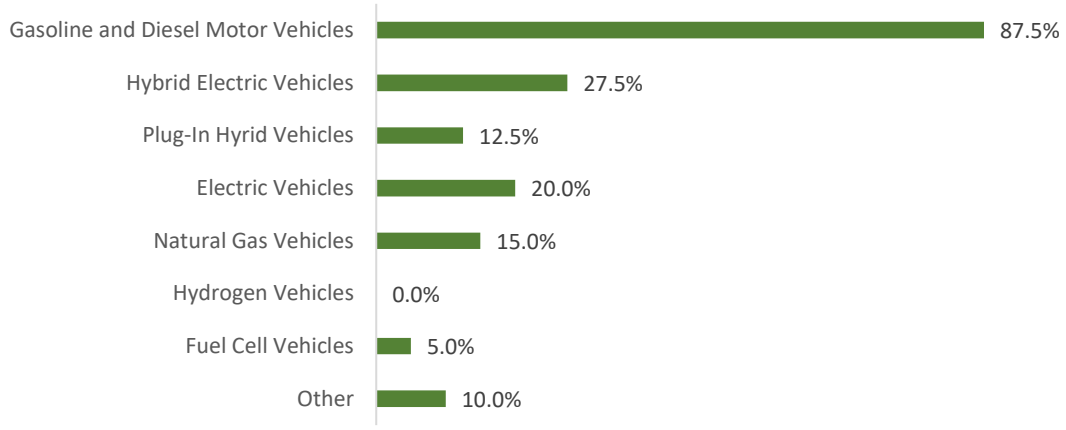
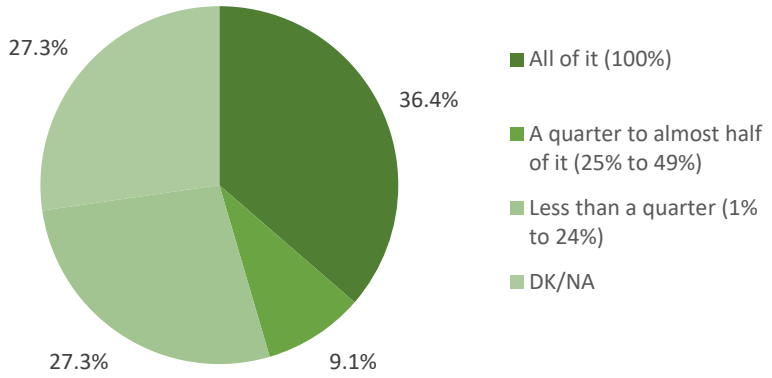


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	20.8%	54.2%	25.0%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	24.0%	48.0%	22.0%	6.0%
Fuels	26.3%	15.8%	57.9%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	61.5%	23.1%	15.4%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	40.0%	10.0%	50.0%	0.0%

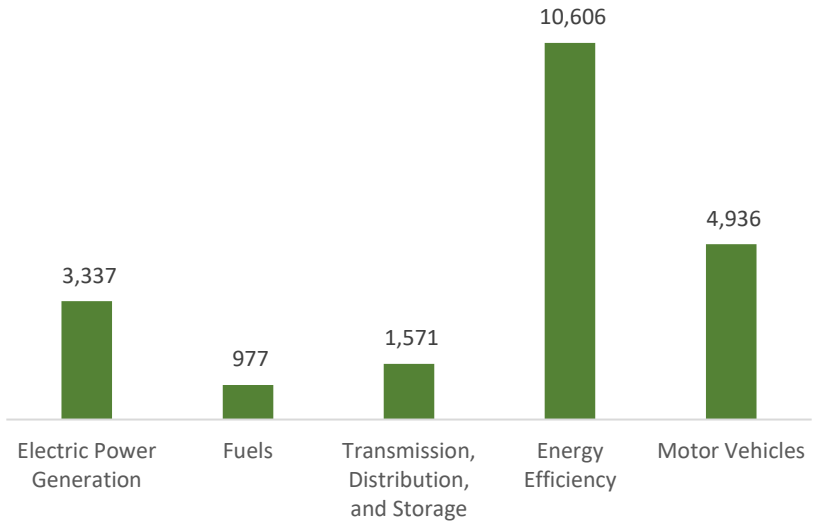
Rhode Island Energy and Employment

Overview

Rhode Island has a low concentration of energy employment, with 5,885 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 977 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 1,571 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 3,337 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.2% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Rhode Island. The traditional energy sector in Rhode Island is 1.3% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Rhode Island has an additional 10,606 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 4,936 in motor vehicles (.2% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

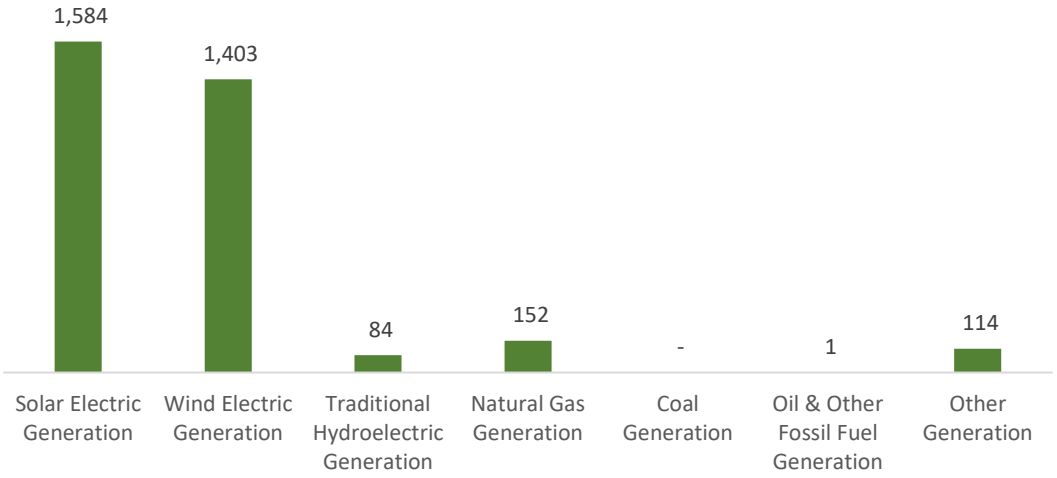


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

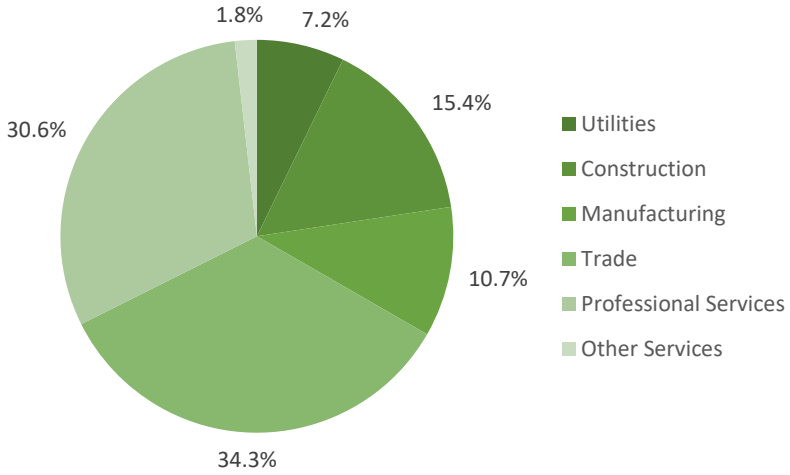
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 3,337 workers in Rhode Island, .4% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 1,584 jobs, followed by wind at 1,403 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 34.3% of jobs. Professional and business services employment represent 30.6% of the total.

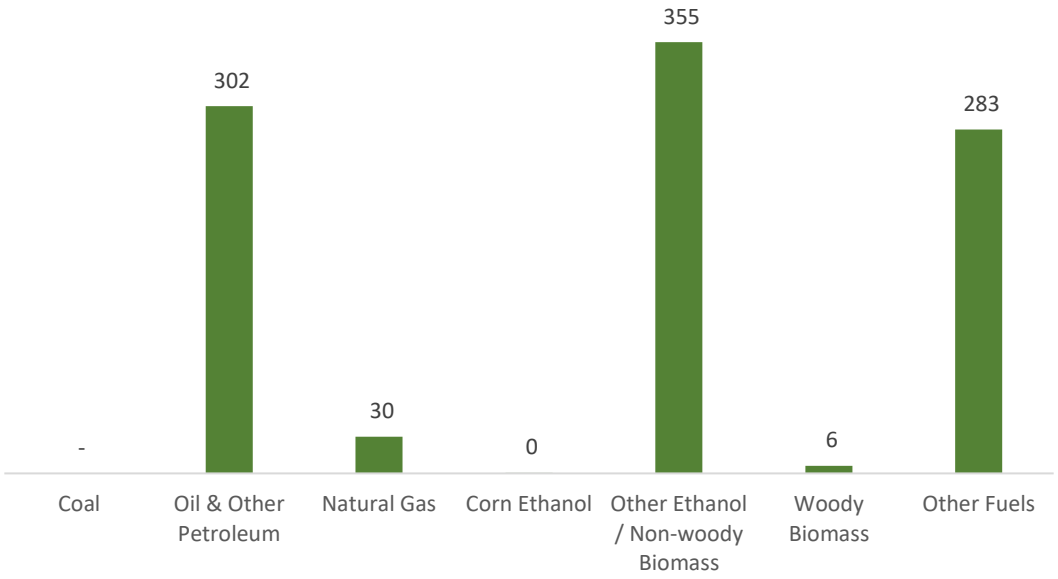
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

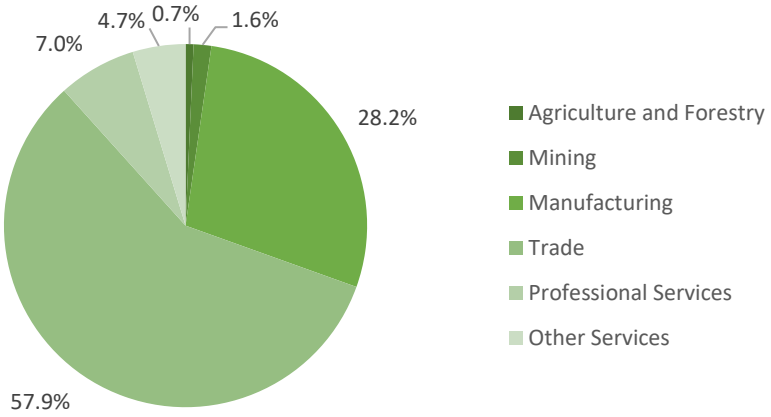
Fuels account for 977 jobs in Rhode Island, .1% of the national total. Other ethanol/non-woody biomass, including biodiesel represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 355 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 57.9% of fuel jobs in Rhode Island.

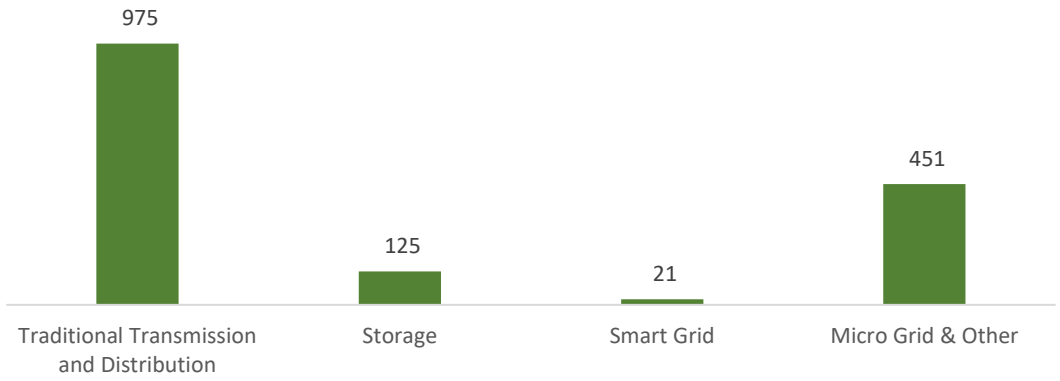
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

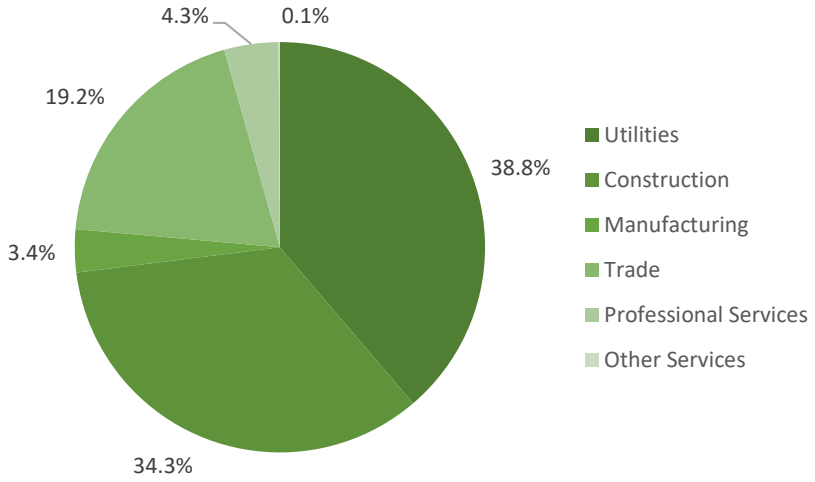
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Rhode Island represents .1% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Rhode Island, with 38.8% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 10,606 energy efficiency jobs in Rhode Island represents .5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

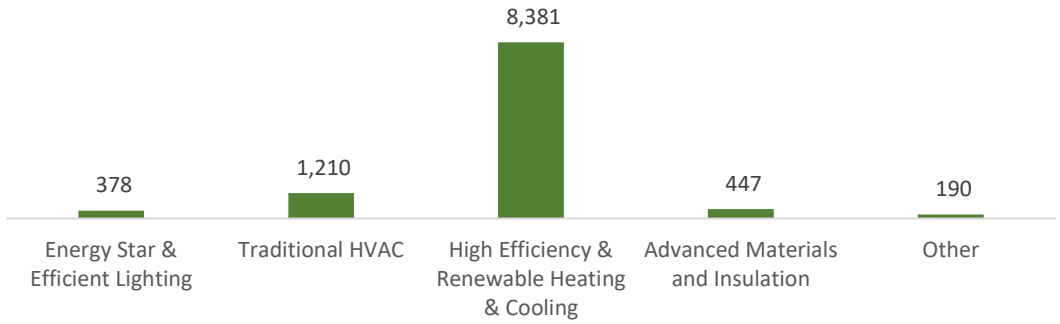
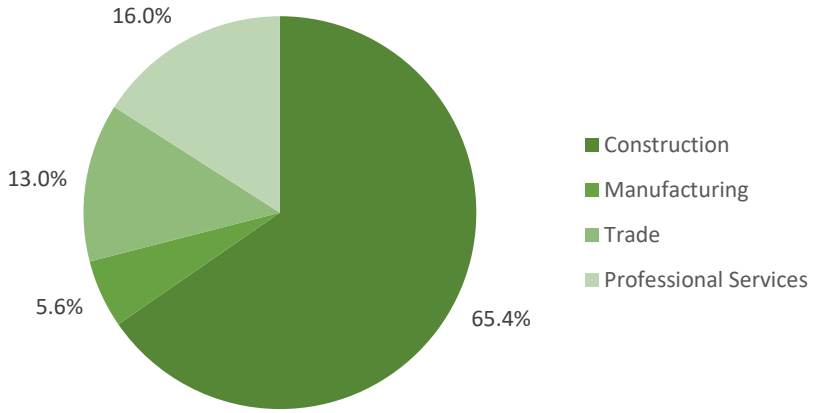


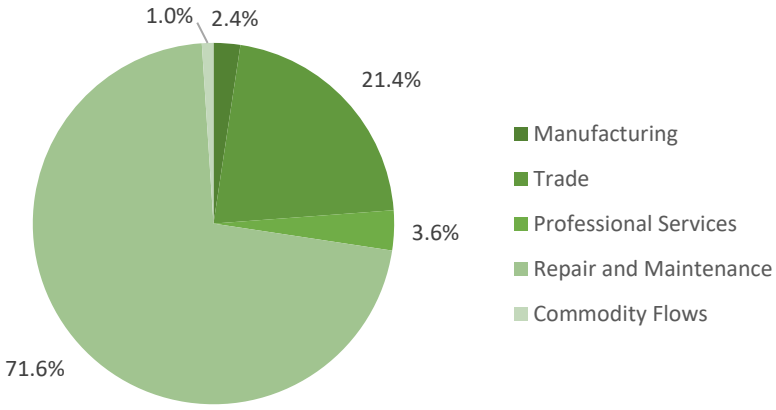
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 4,936 jobs in Rhode Island, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	23.1%	30.8%	46.2%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	41.7%	41.7%	16.7%	0.0%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

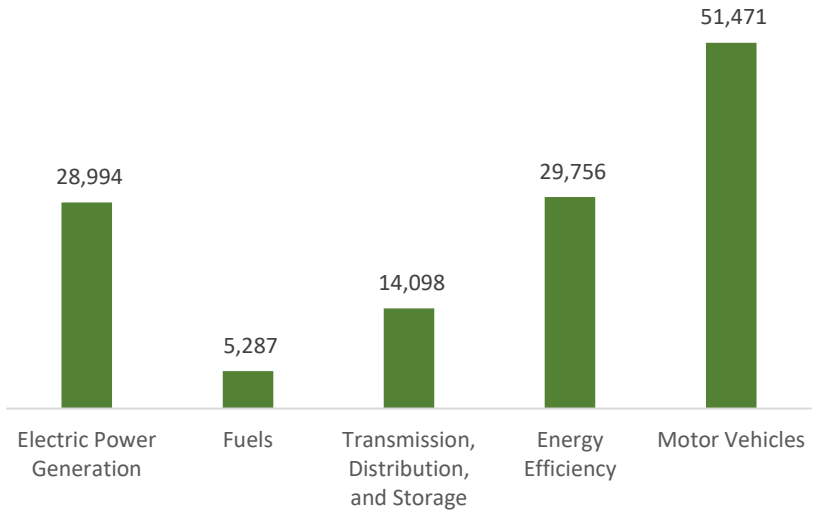
South Carolina Energy and Employment

Overview

South Carolina has an average concentration of energy employment, with 48,379 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 5,287 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 14,098 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 28,994 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.5% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in South Carolina. The traditional energy sector in South Carolina is 2.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

South Carolina has an additional 29,756 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 51,471 in motor vehicles (2.1% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

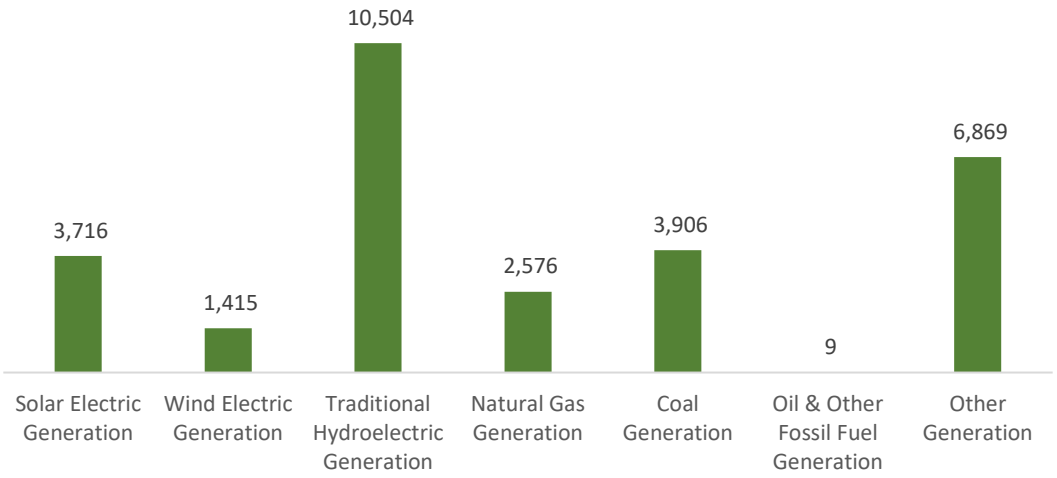


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

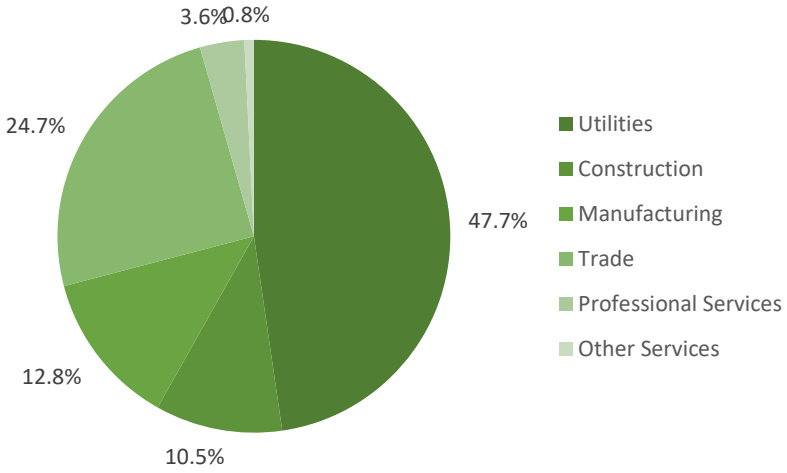
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 28,994 workers in South Carolina, 3.4% of the national total. Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment with 10,504 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,491 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 47.7% of jobs. Wholesale trade employment represents 24.7% of the total.

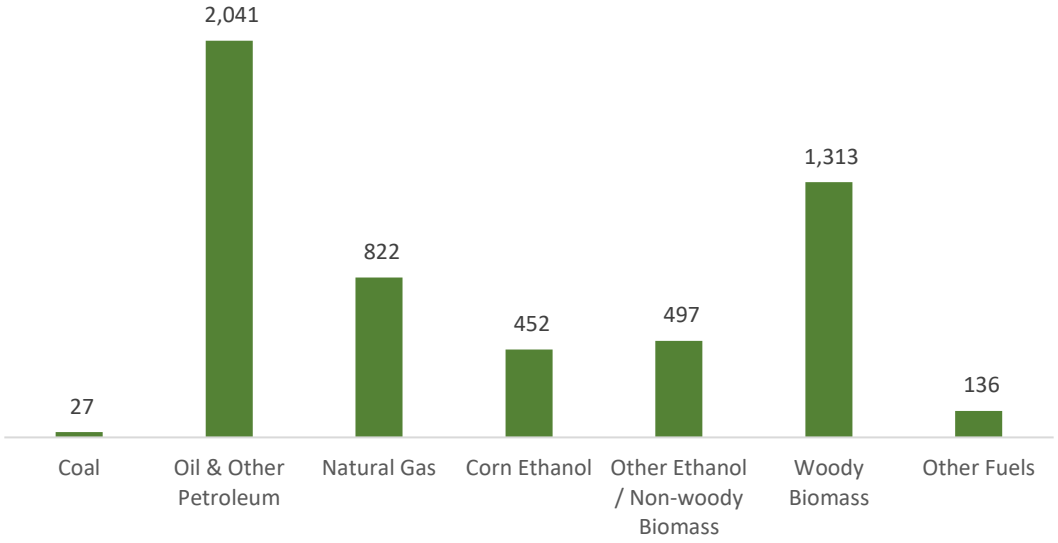
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

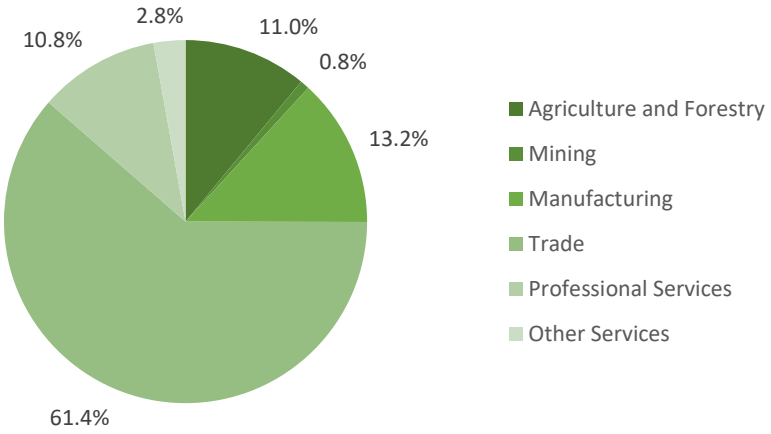
Fuels account for 5,287 jobs in South Carolina, .5% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 2,041 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 61.4% of fuel jobs in South Carolina.

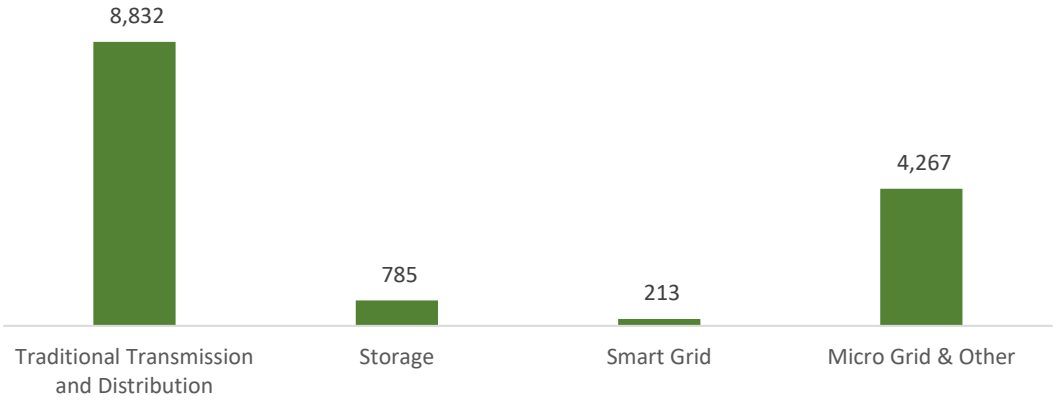
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

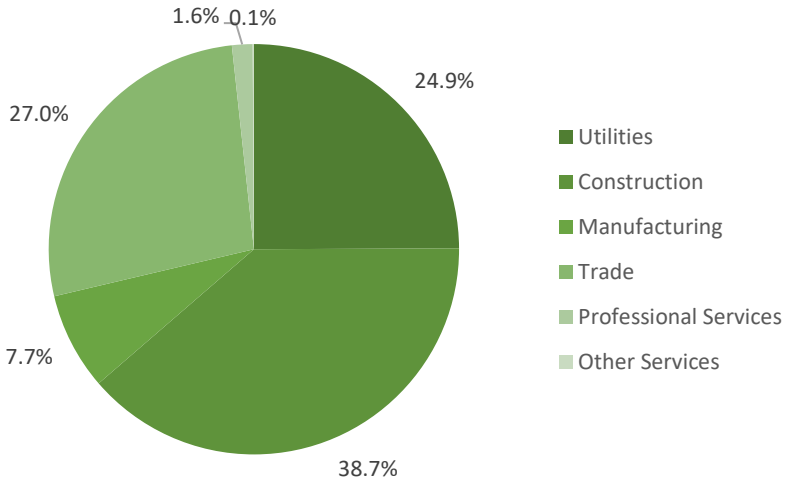
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in South Carolina represents 1.1% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in South Carolina, with 38.7% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 29,756 energy efficiency jobs in South Carolina represents 1.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

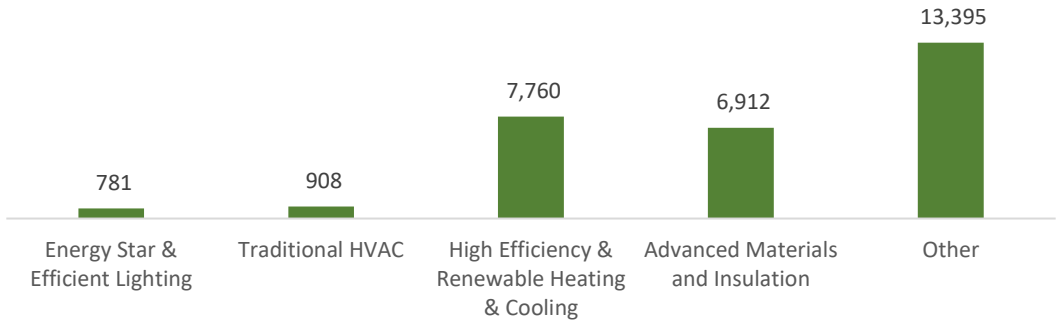
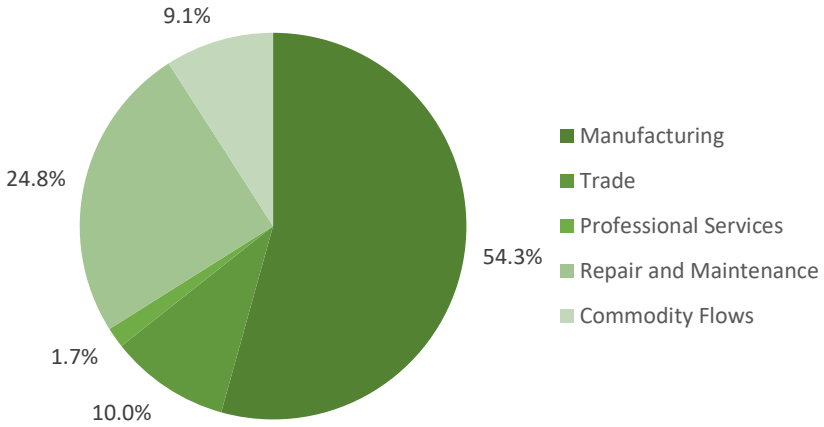


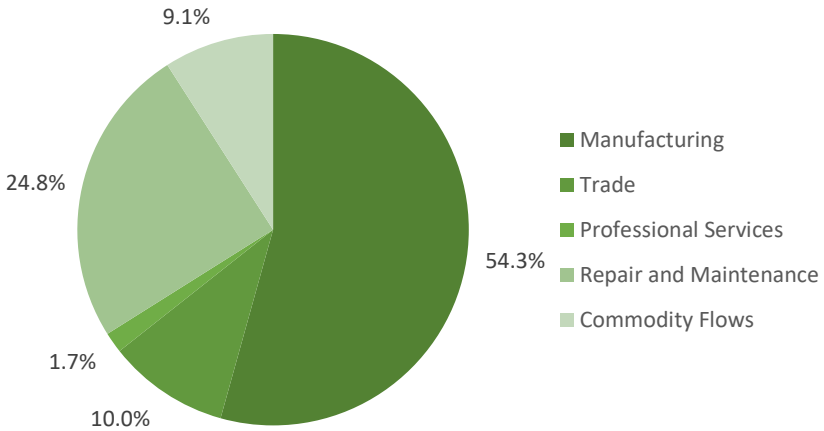
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 51,471 jobs in South Carolina, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	10.0%	70.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	47.1%	35.3%	17.6%	0.0%
Fuels	44.4%	33.3%	22.2%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

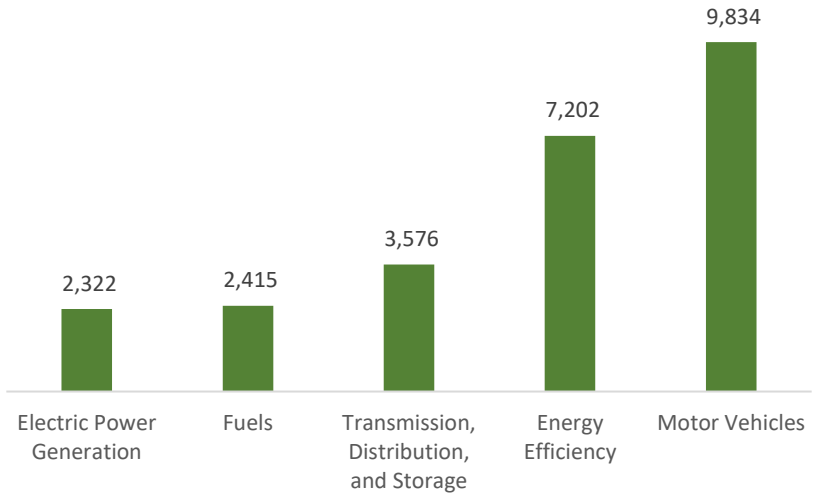
South Dakota Energy and Employment

Overview

South Dakota has an average concentration of energy employment, with 8,314 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 2,415 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 3,576 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 2,322 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.3% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in South Dakota. The traditional energy sector in South Dakota is 2.0% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

South Dakota has an additional 7,202 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 9,834 in motor vehicles (.4% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

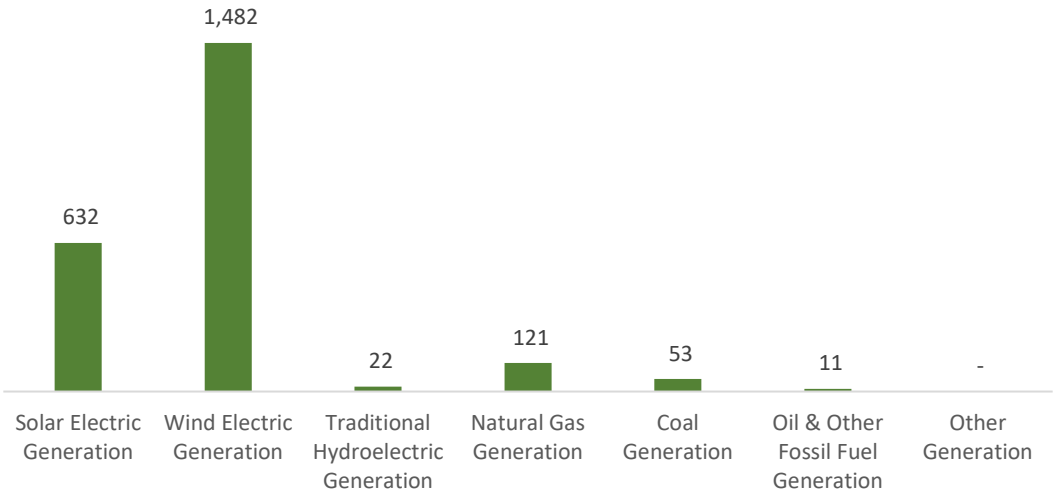


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

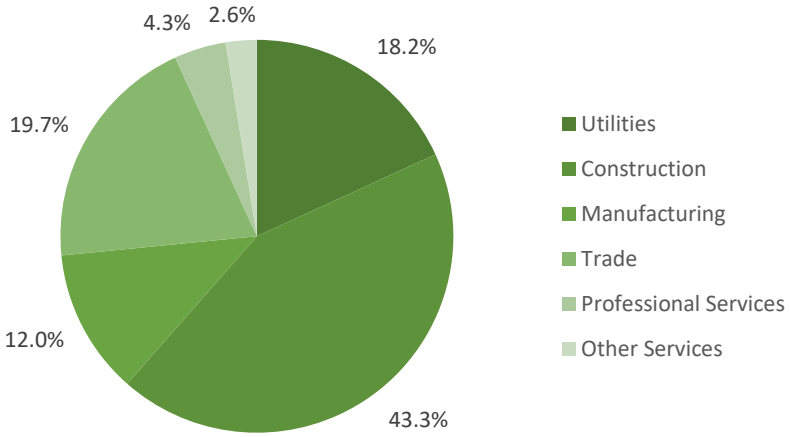
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 2,322 workers in South Dakota, .3% of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment with 1,482 jobs, followed by solar at 632 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 43.3% of jobs. Wholesale trade employment represents 19.7% of the total.

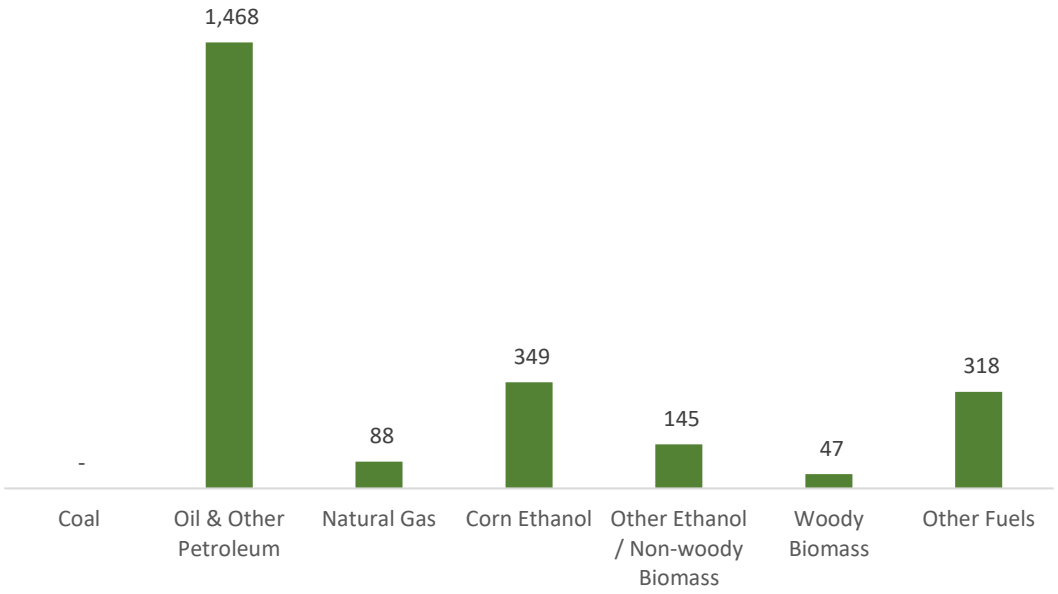
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

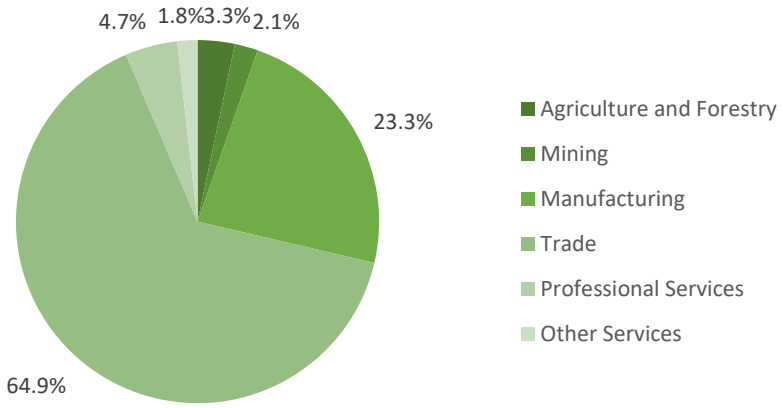
Fuels account for 2,415 jobs in South Dakota, .2% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 1,468 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 64.9% of fuel jobs in South Dakota.

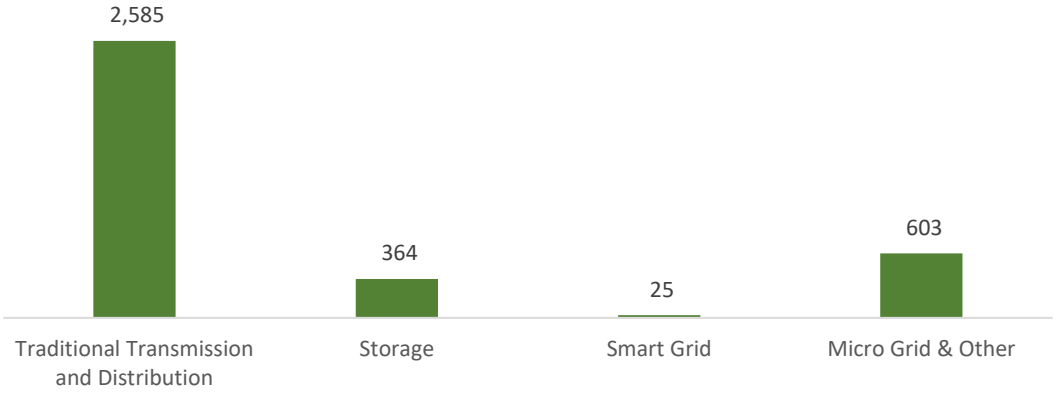
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

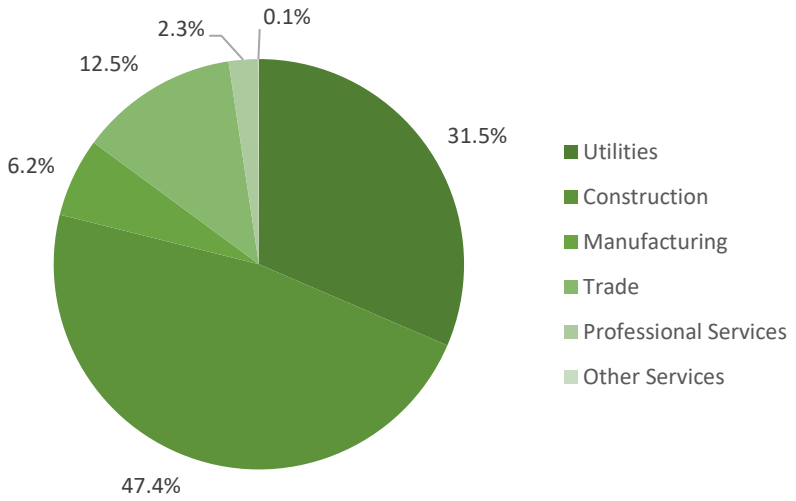
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in South Dakota represents .3% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in South Dakota, with 47.4% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 7,202 energy efficiency jobs in South Dakota represents .3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

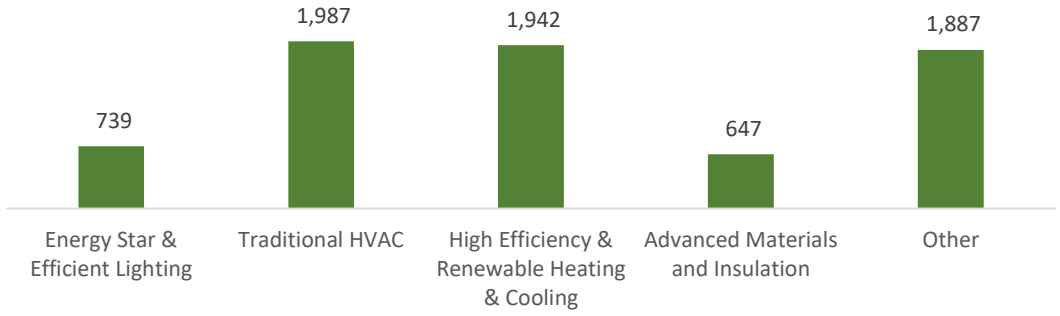
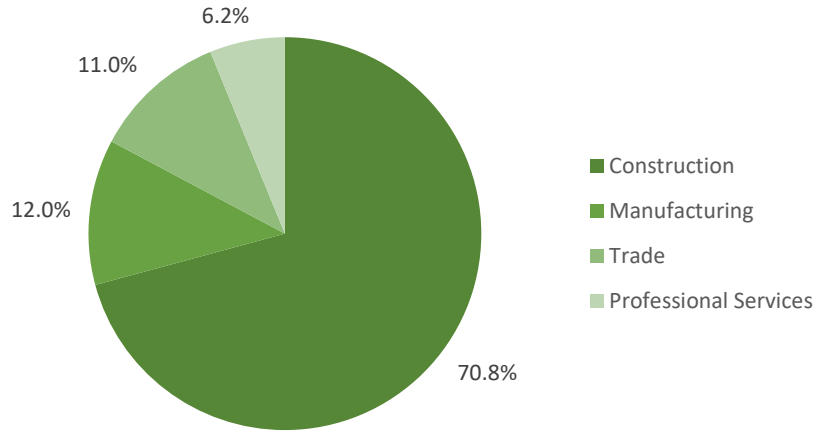


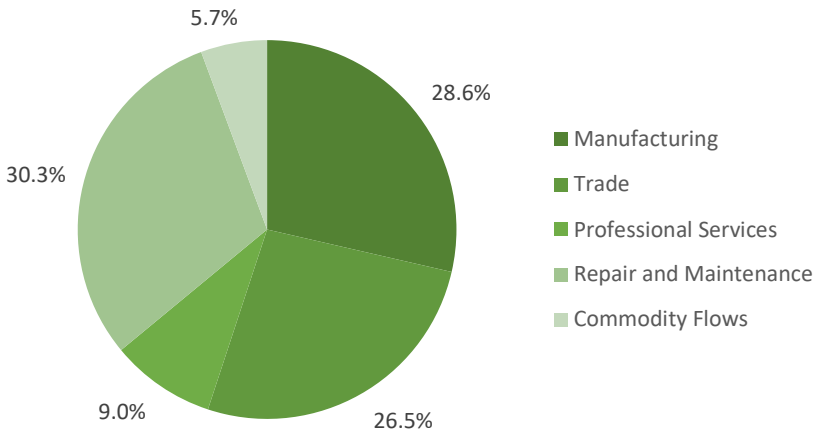
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 9,834 jobs in South Dakota, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	27.3%	54.5%	18.2%	0.0%
Fuels	23.1%	38.5%	38.5%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

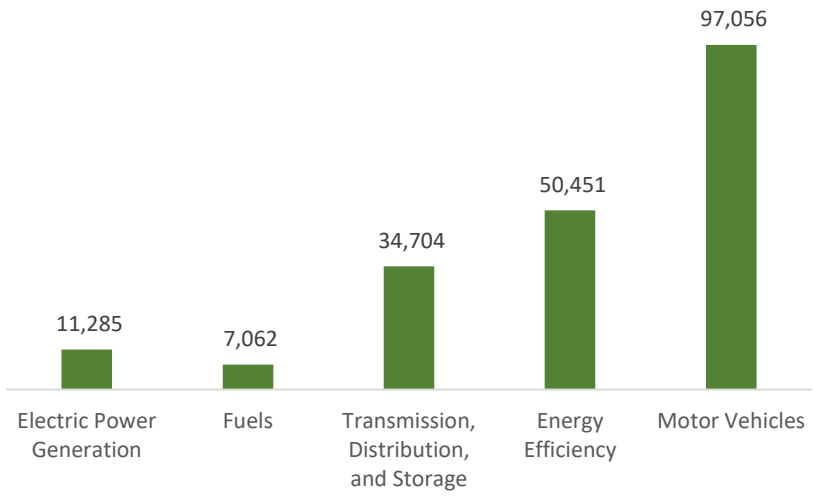
Tennessee Energy and Employment

Overview

Tennessee has a low concentration of energy employment, with 53,051 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 7,062 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 34,704 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 11,285 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.6% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Tennessee. The traditional energy sector in Tennessee is 1.9% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Tennessee has an additional 50,451 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 97,056 in motor vehicles (4.0% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

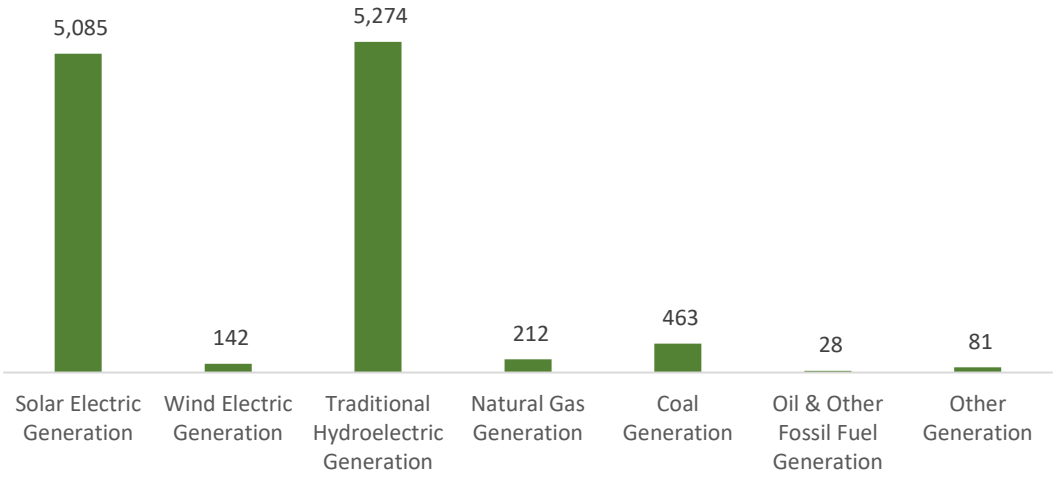


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

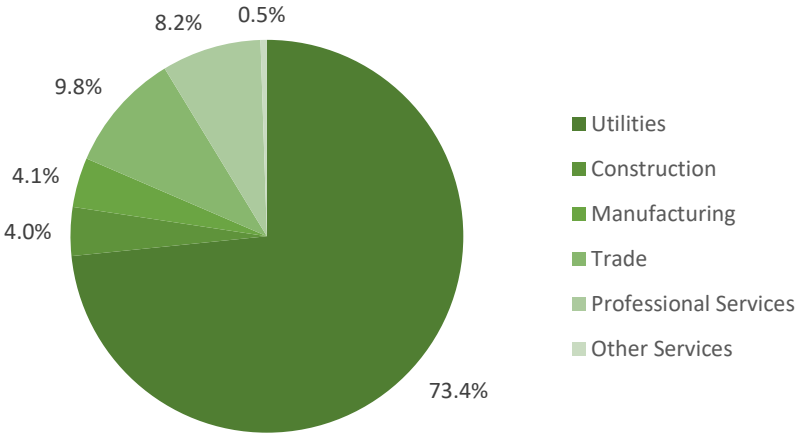
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 11,285 workers in Tennessee, 1.3% of the national total. Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment with 5,274 jobs, followed by solar at 5,085 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 73.4% of jobs. Wholesale trade employment represents 9.8% of the total.

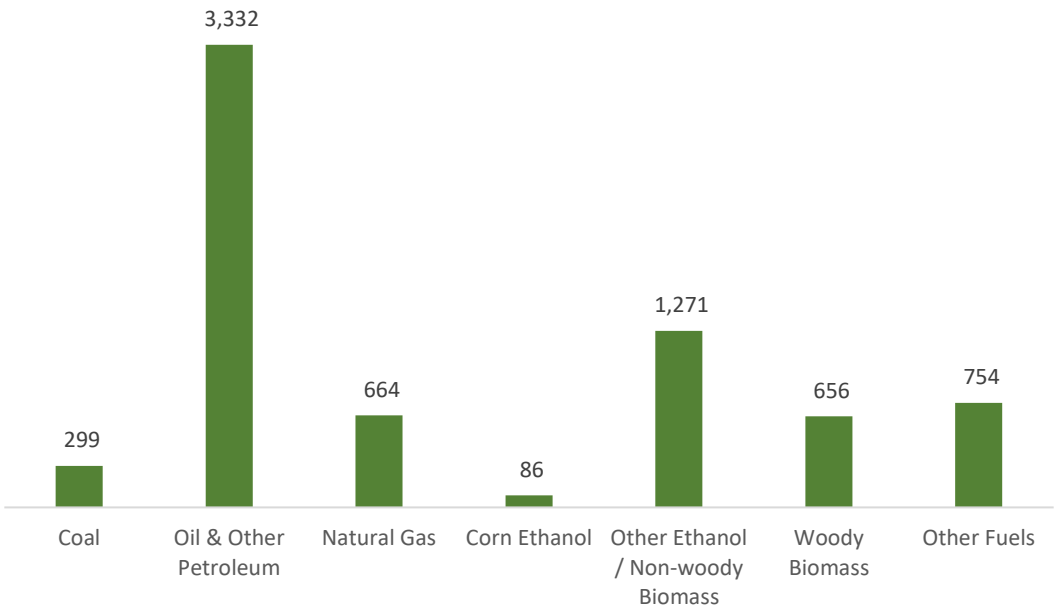
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

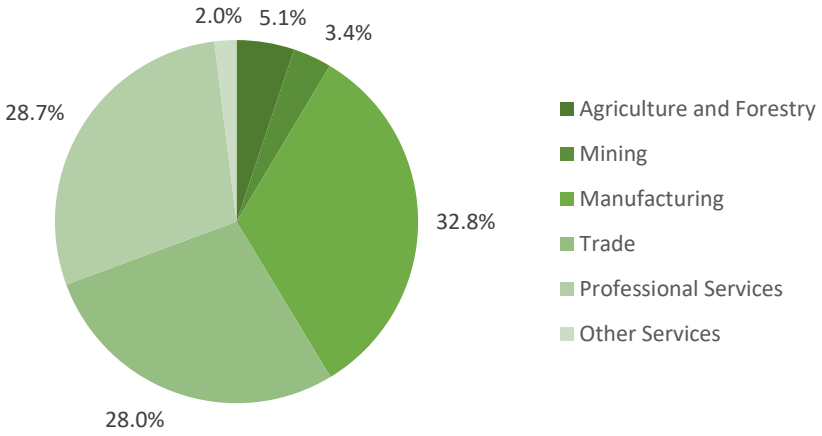
Fuels account for 7,062 jobs in Tennessee, .7% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 3,332 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 32.8% of fuel jobs in Tennessee.

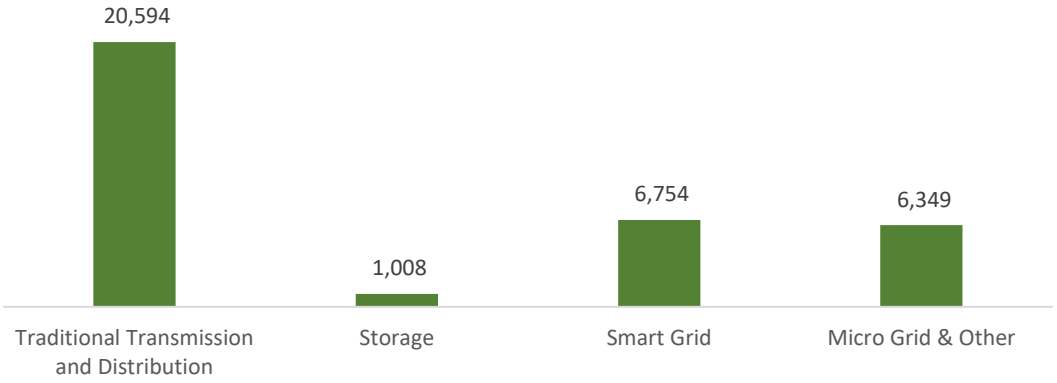
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

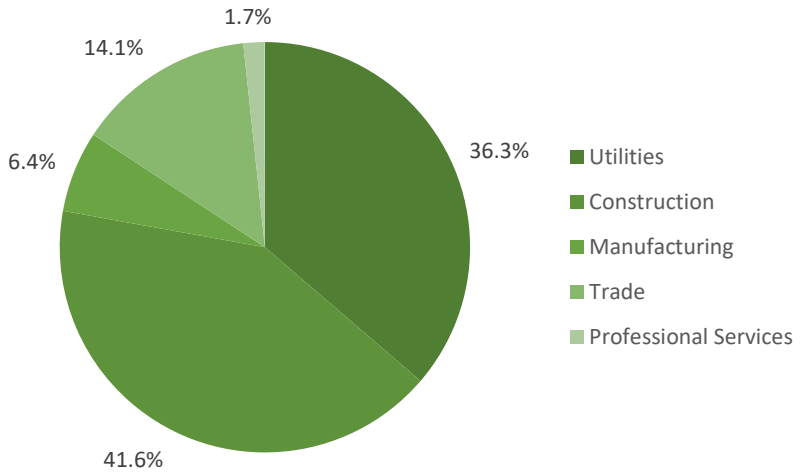
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Tennessee represents 2.6% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Tennessee, with 41.6% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 50,451 energy efficiency jobs in Tennessee represents 2.3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

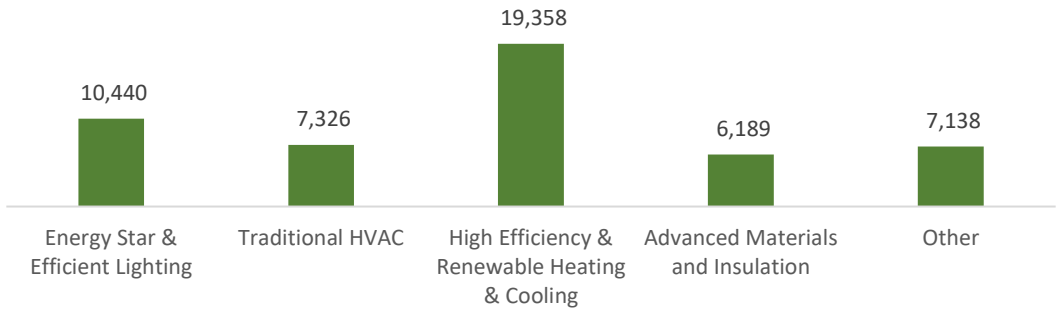
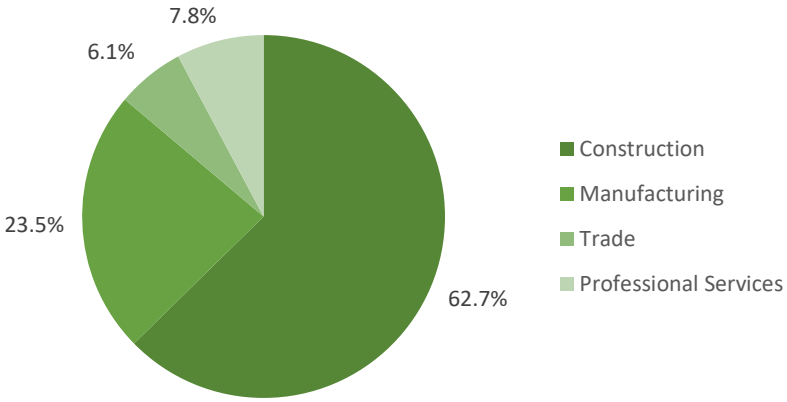


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 97,056 jobs in Tennessee, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

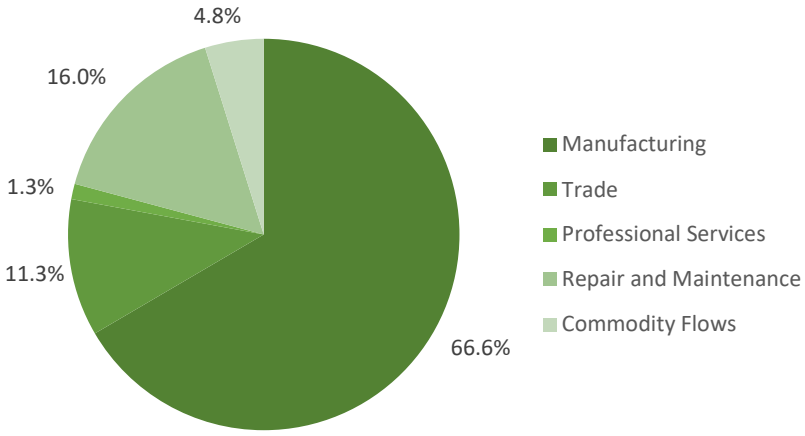


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

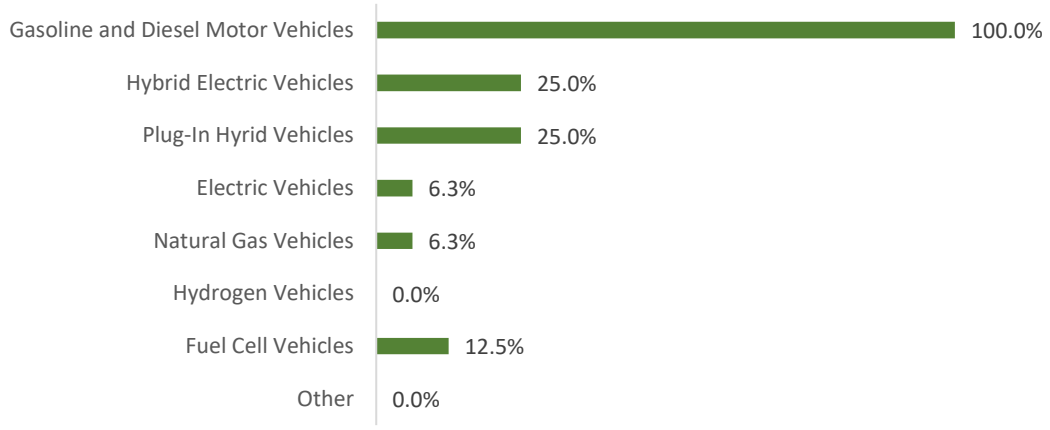
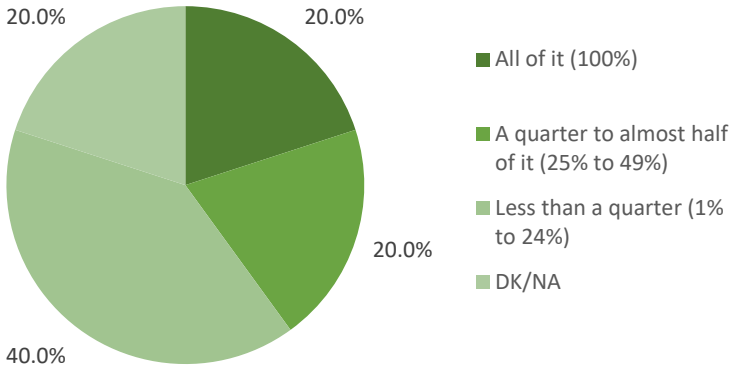


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	23.1%	61.5%	15.4%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	28.2%	46.2%	25.6%	0.0%
Fuels	33.3%	16.7%	50.0%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%

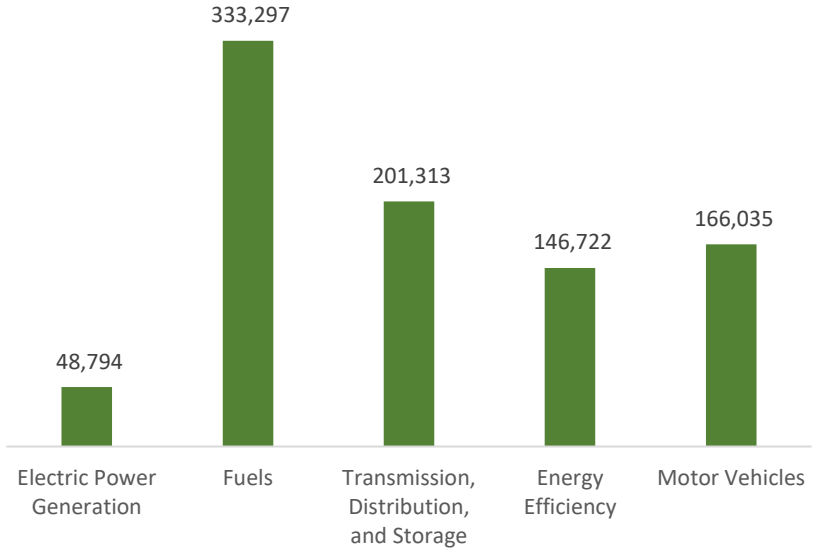
Texas Energy and Employment

Overview

Texas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 583,404 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 333,297 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 201,313 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 48,794 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 17.9% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Texas. The traditional energy sector in Texas is 5. % of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Texas has an additional 146,722 jobs in Energy Efficiency (6.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 166,035 in motor vehicles (6.8% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

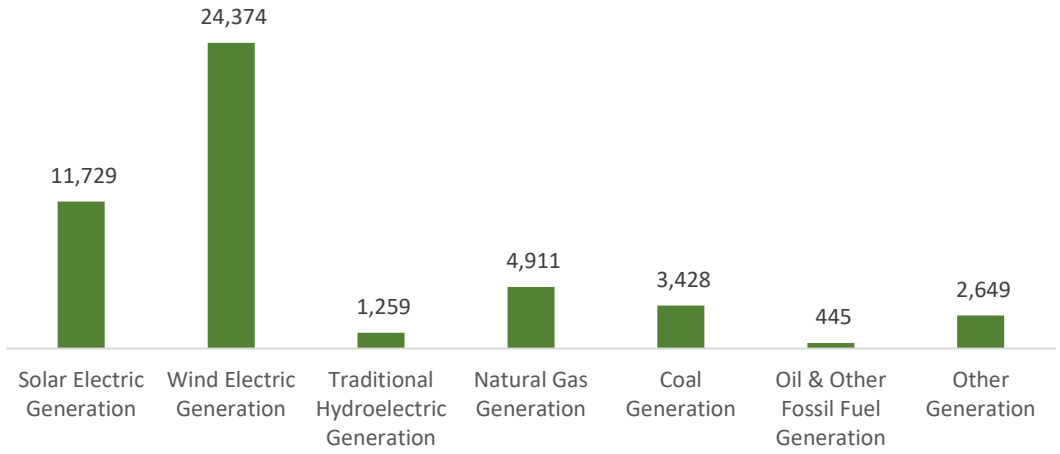


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

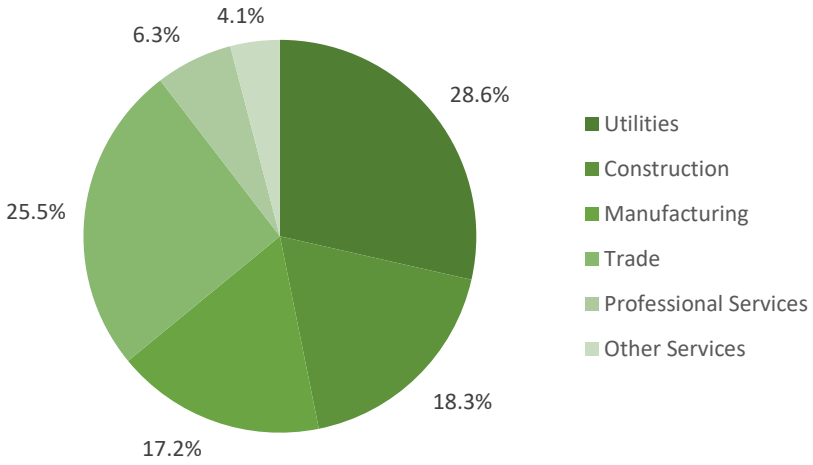
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 48,794 workers in Texas, 5.7% of the national total. Wind makes up the largest segment with 24,374 jobs, followed by solar at 11,729 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 28.6% of jobs. Wholesale trade employment represents 25.5% of the total.

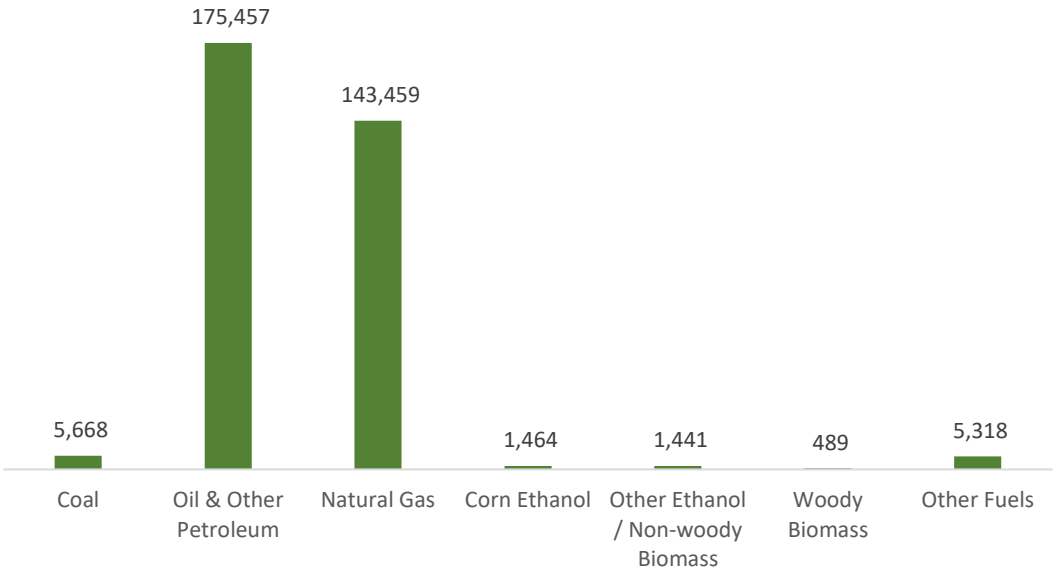
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

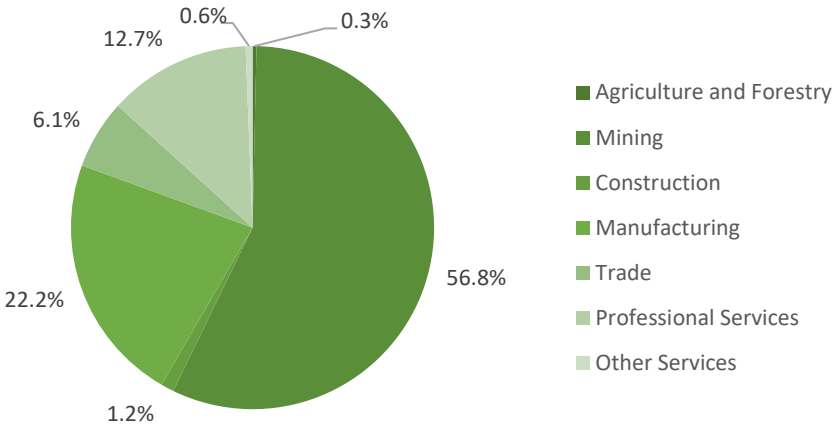
Fuels account for 333,297 jobs in Texas, 30.8% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 175,457 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 56.8% of fuel jobs in Texas.

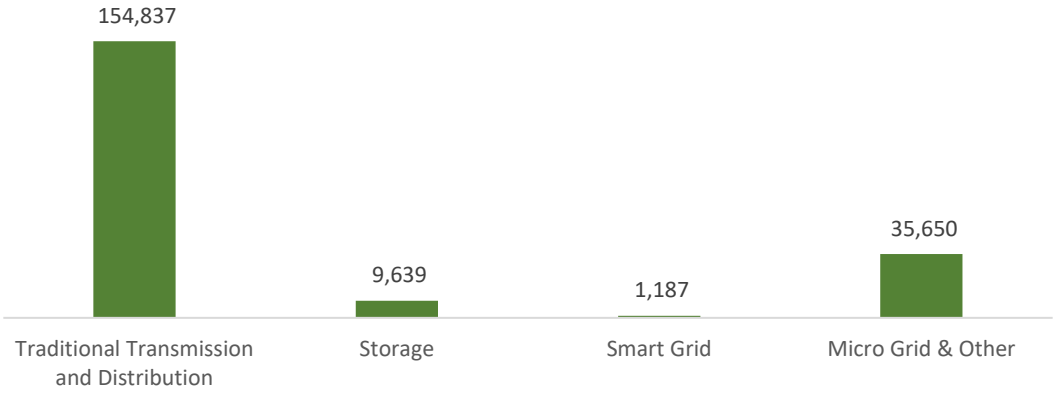
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

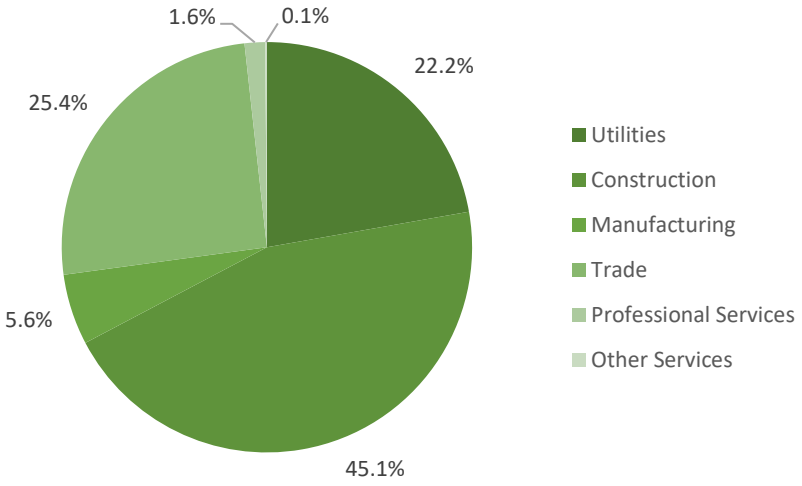
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Texas represents 15.3% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Texas, with 45.1% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 146,722 energy efficiency jobs in Texas represents 6.7% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

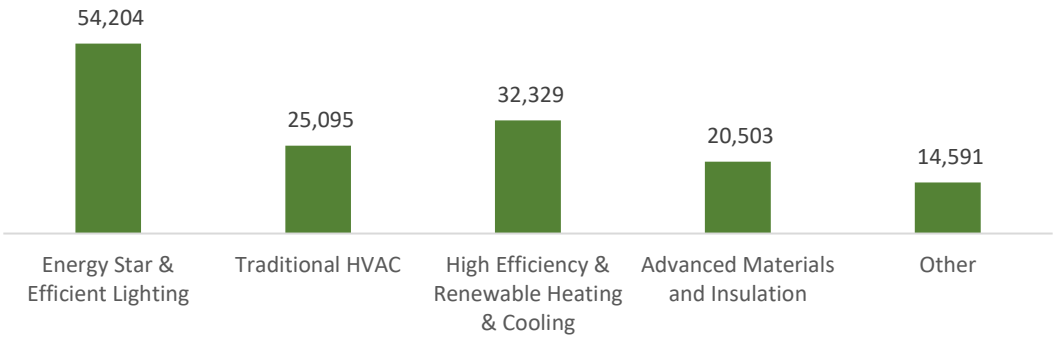
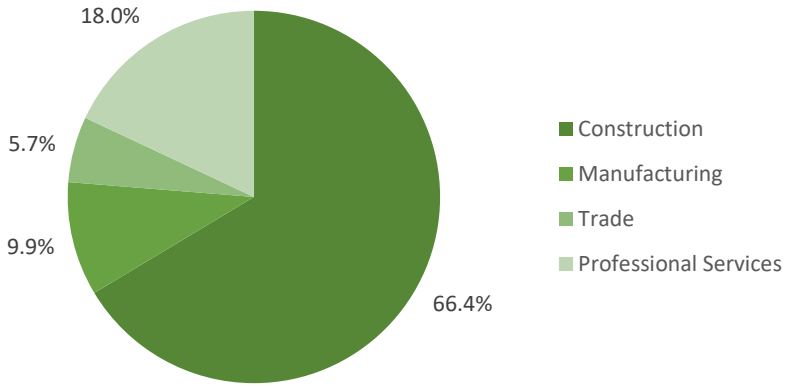


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 166,035 jobs in Texas, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

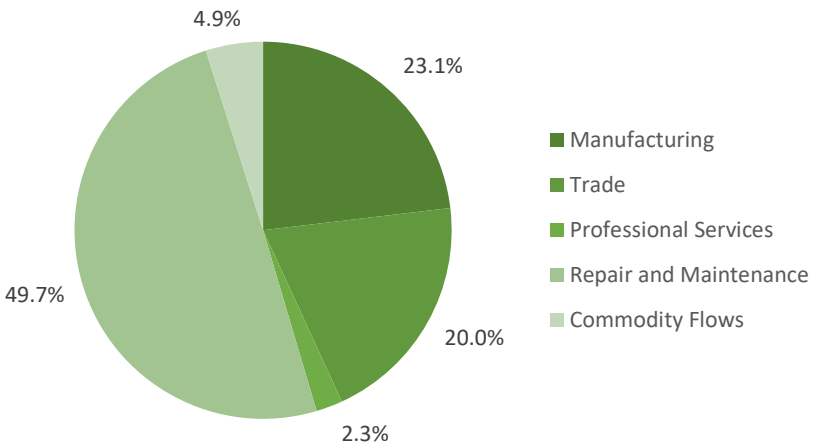


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

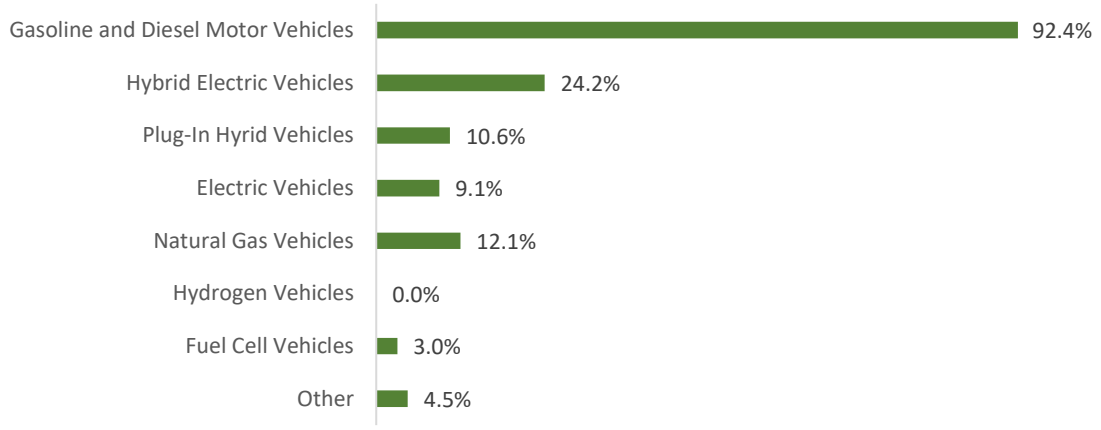
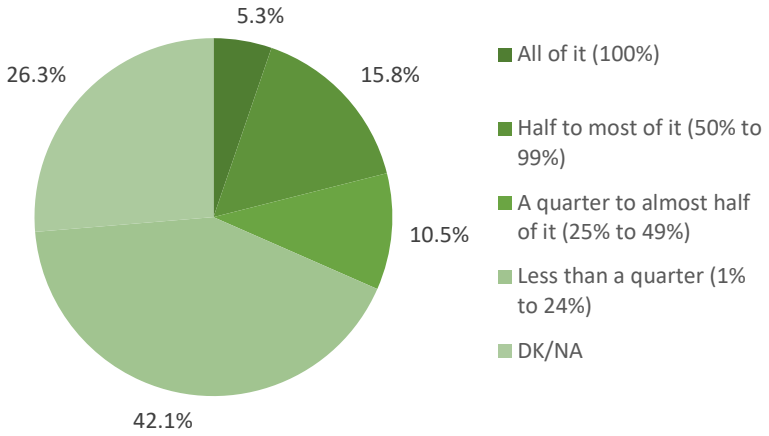


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	18.4%	46.9%	32.7%	2.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	17.6%	47.1%	29.4%	5.9%
Energy Efficiency	29.8%	42.6%	25.5%	2.1%
Fuels	21.1%	28.1%	50.9%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	36.4%	9.1%	45.5%	9.1%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%

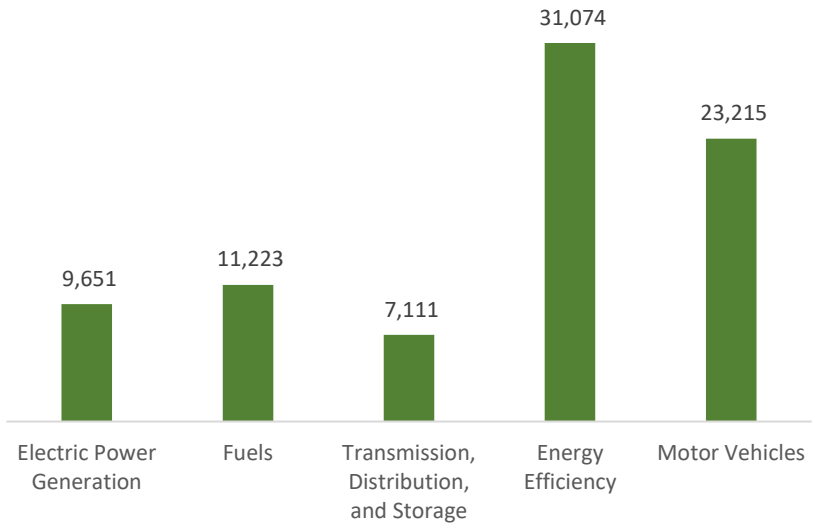
Utah Energy and Employment

Overview

Utah has an average concentration of energy employment, with 27,985 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 11,223 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 7,111 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 9,651 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.9% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Utah. The traditional energy sector in Utah is 2.0% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Utah has an additional 31,074 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 23,215 in motor vehicles (1.0% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

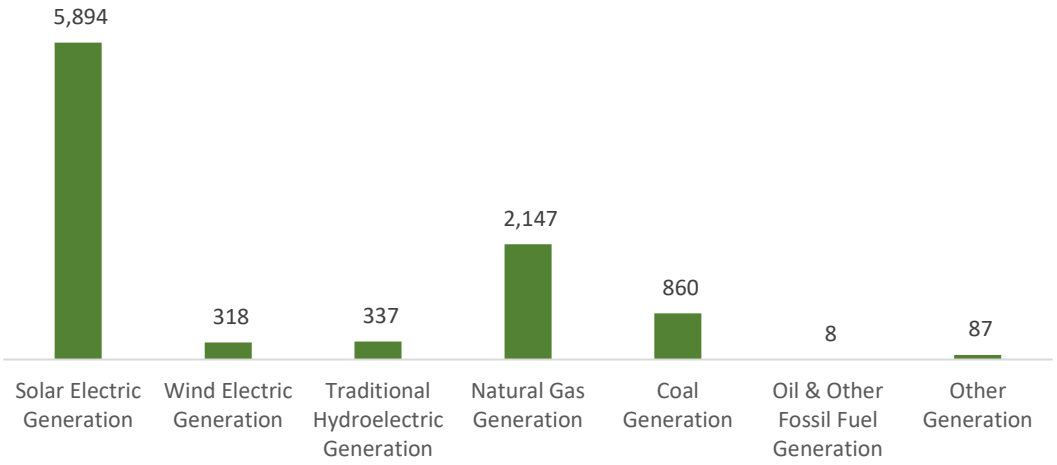


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

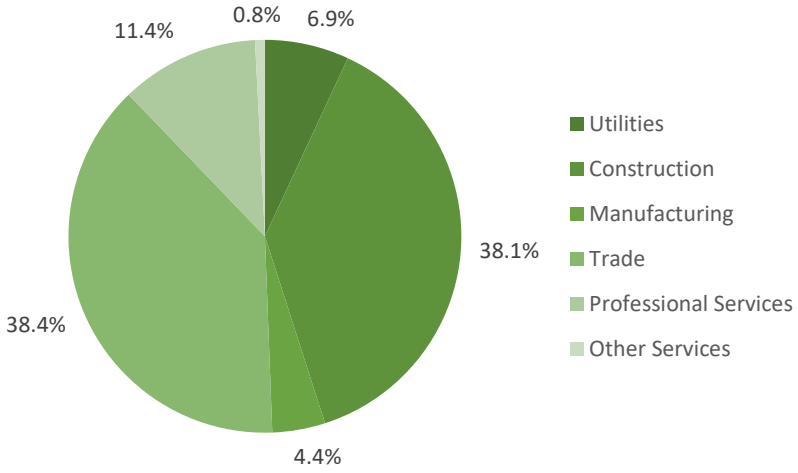
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 9,651 workers in Utah, 1.1% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 5,894 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,015 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 38.4% of jobs. Construction employment represents 38.1% of the total.

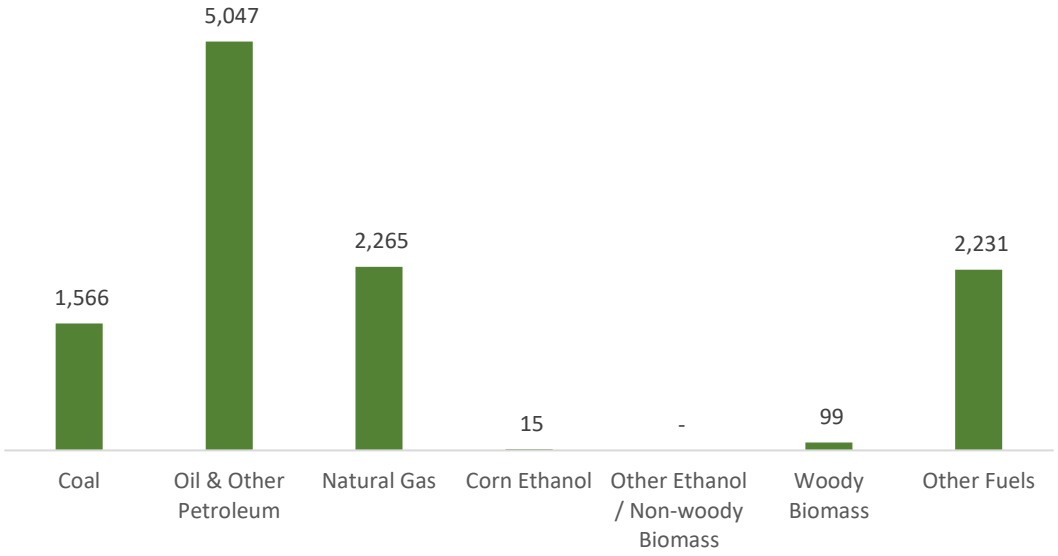
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

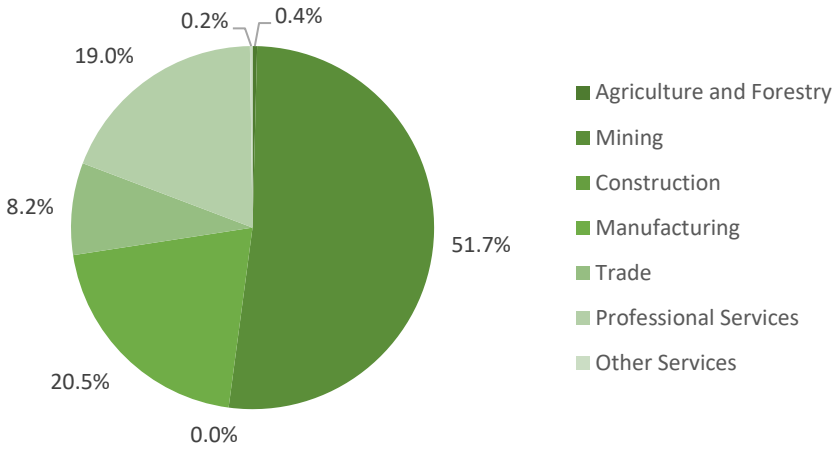
Fuels account for 11,223 jobs in Utah, 1.0% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 5,047 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 51.7% of fuel jobs in Utah.

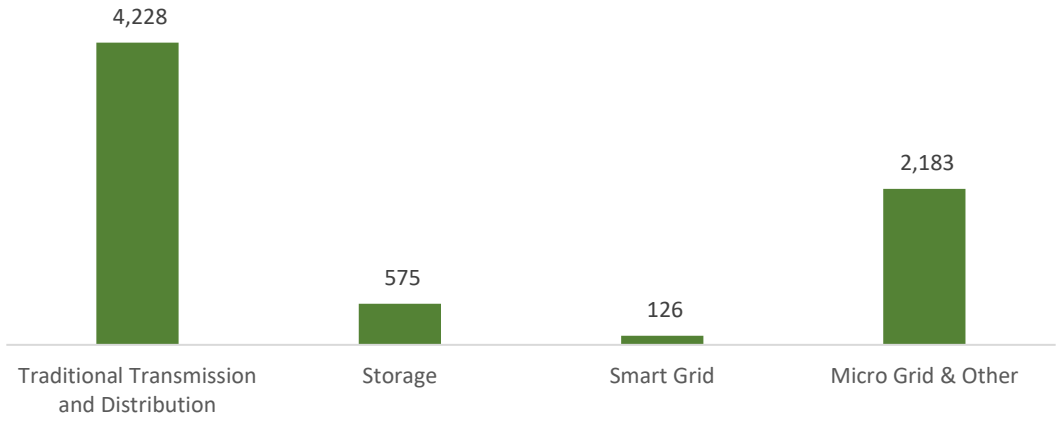
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

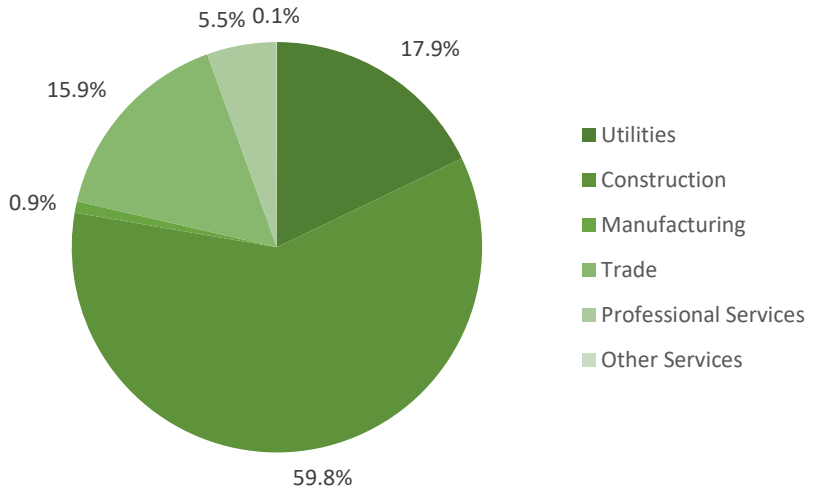
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Utah represents .5% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Utah, with 59.8% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 31,074 energy efficiency jobs in Utah represents 1.4% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

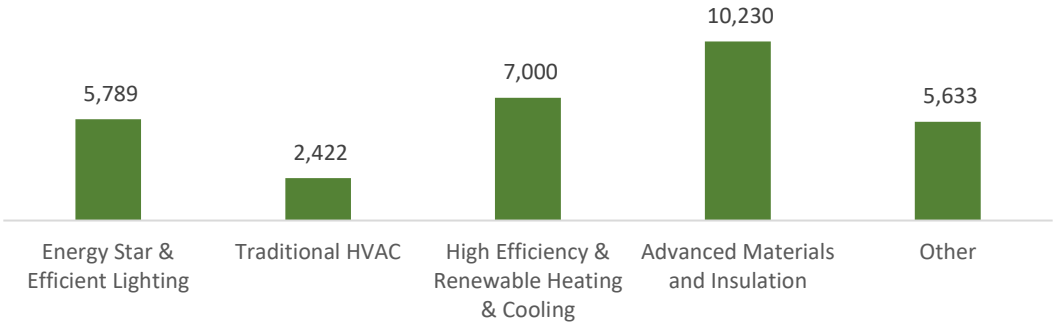
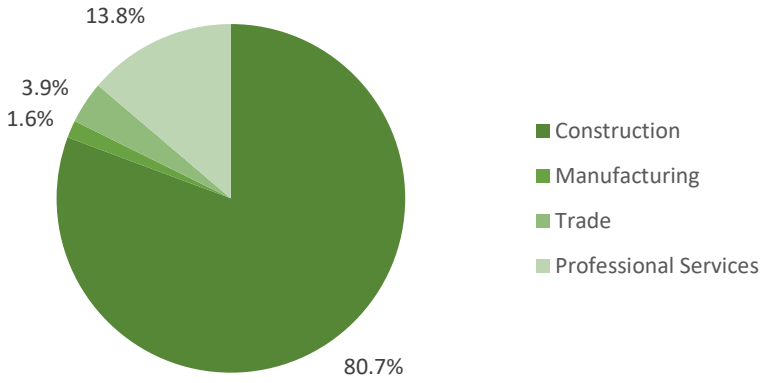


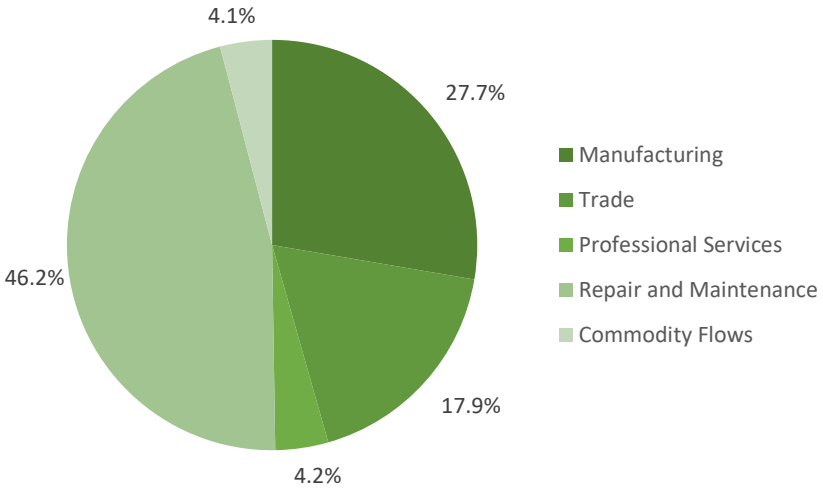
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 23,215 jobs in Utah, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	18.8%	68.8%	12.5%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	26.7%	46.7%	20.0%	6.7%
Fuels	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

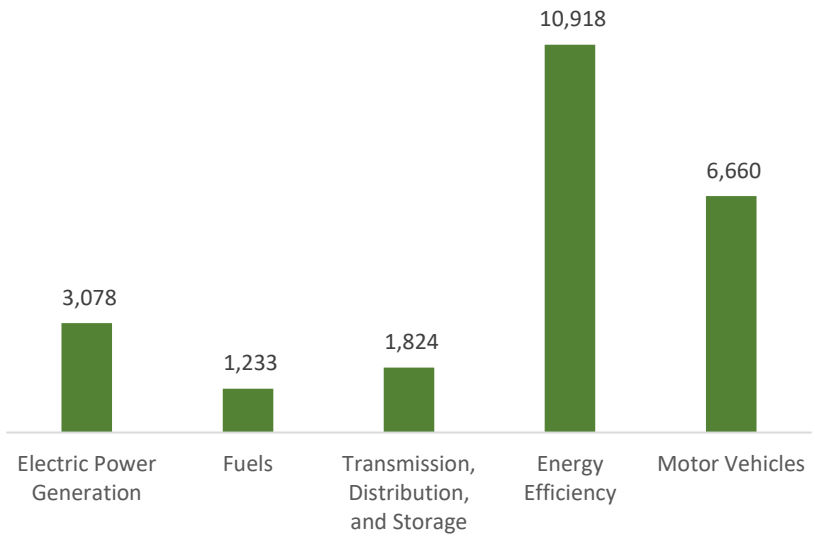
Vermont Energy and Employment

Overview

Vermont has an average concentration of energy employment, with 6,135 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 1,233 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 1,824 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 3,078 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 0.2% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Vermont. The traditional energy sector in Vermont is 2. % of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Vermont has an additional 10,918 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 6,660 in motor vehicles (.3% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

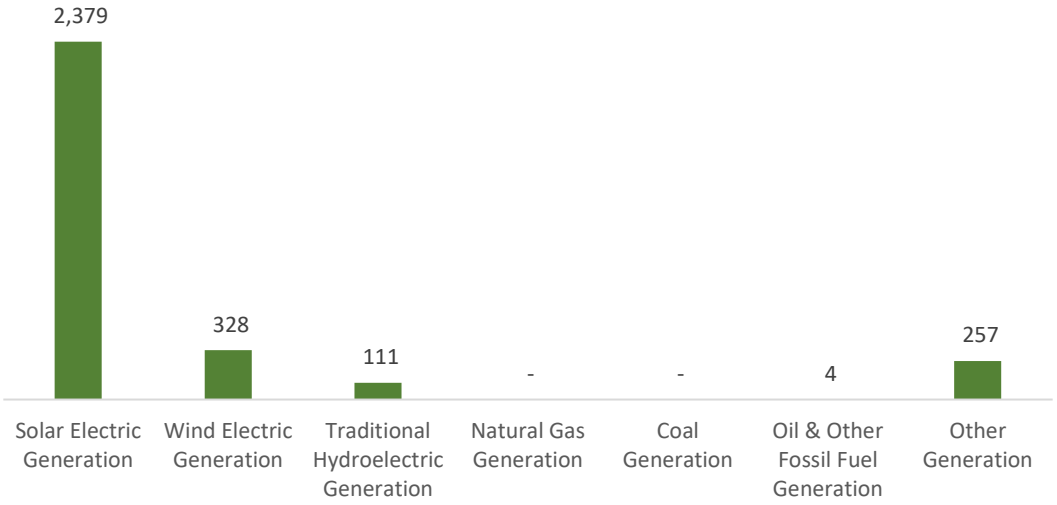


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

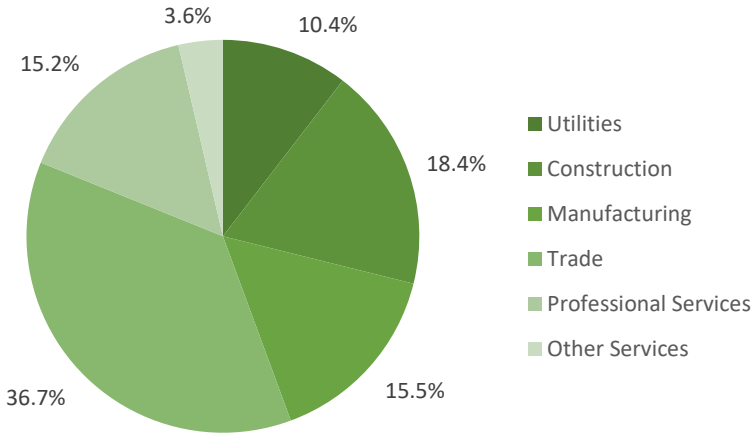
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 3,078 workers in Vermont, .4% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 2,379 jobs, followed by wind at 328 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 36.7% of jobs. Construction employment represents 18.4% of the total.

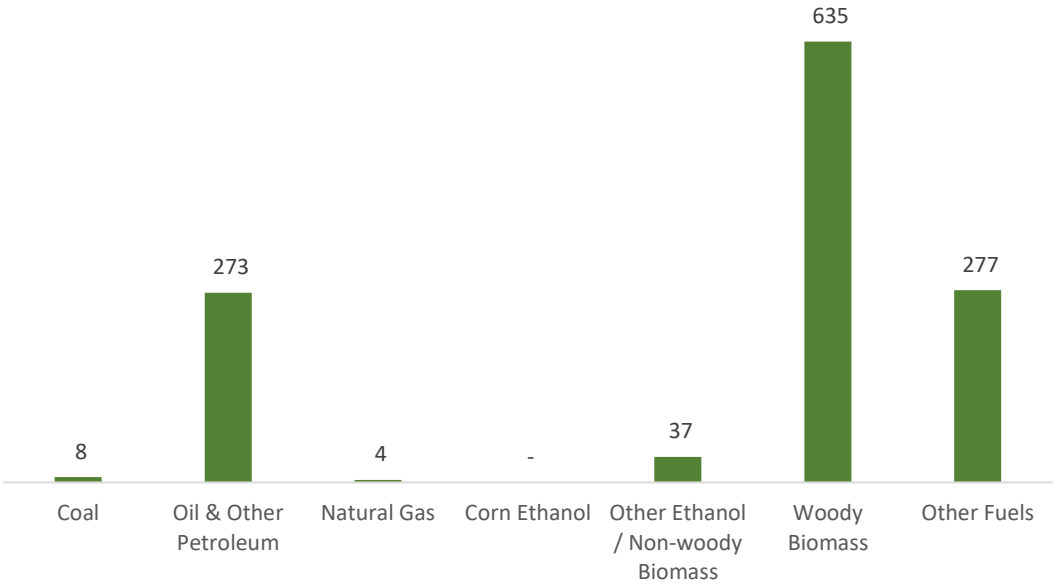
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

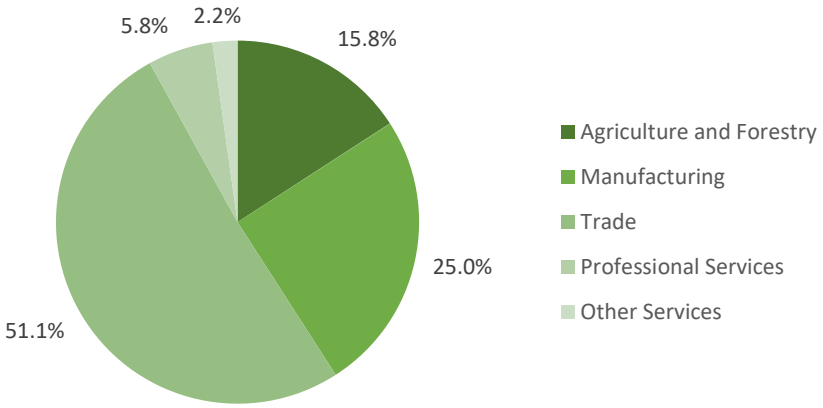
Fuels account for 1,233 jobs in Vermont, .1% of the national total. Woody biomass represents the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 635 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade jobs represent 51.1% of fuel jobs in *Vermont.*

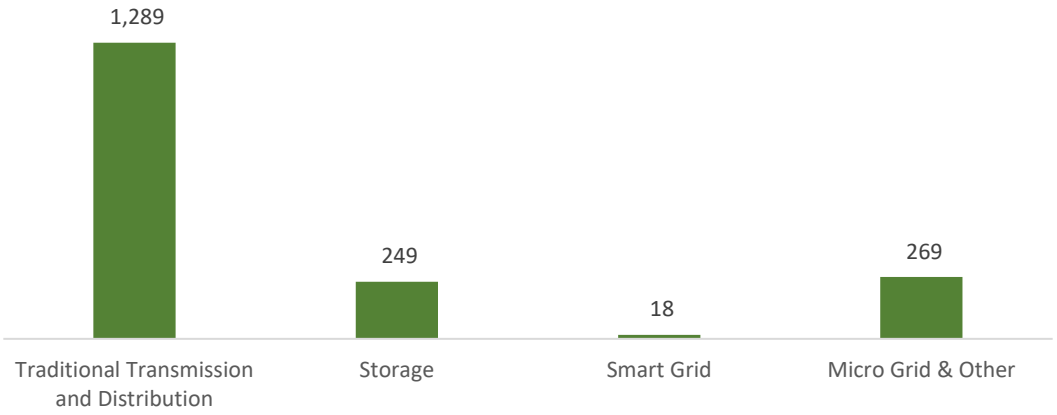
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

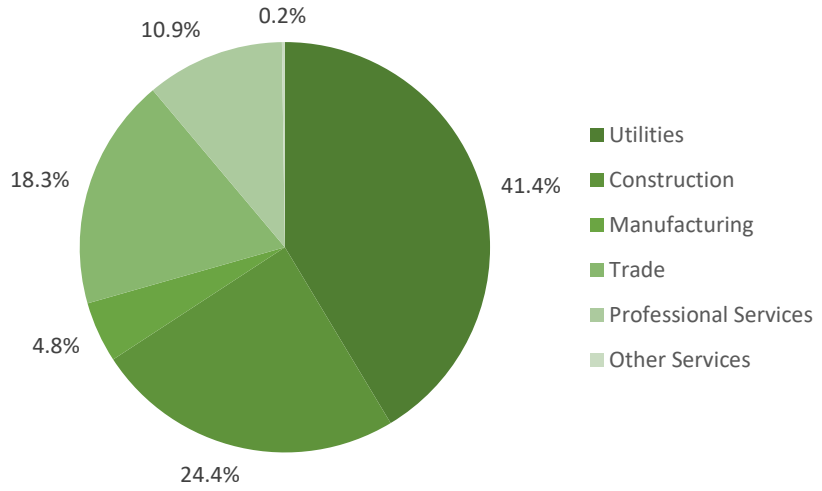
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Vermont represents .1% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities employ the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Vermont, with 41.4% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 10,918 energy efficiency jobs in Vermont represents .5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

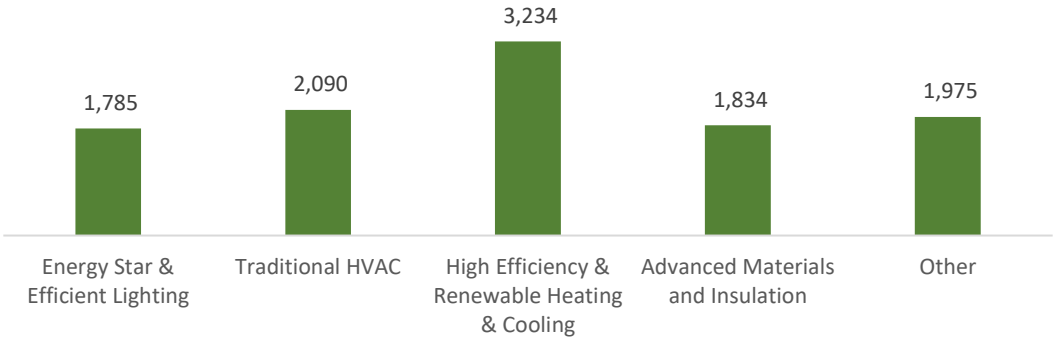
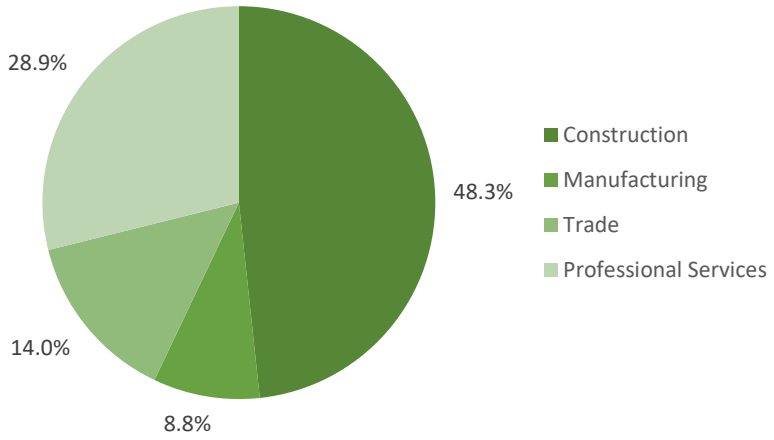


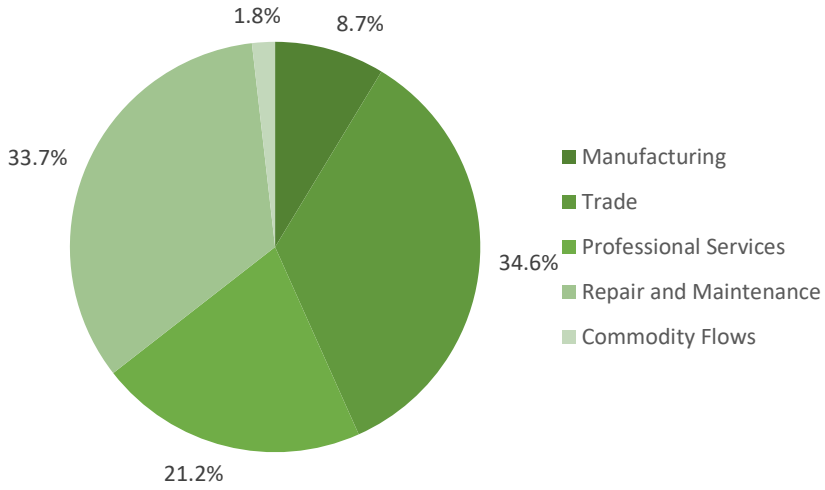
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 6,660 jobs in Vermont, with the most jobs found in wholesale trade.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	8.0%	76.0%	16.0%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	36.8%	36.8%	23.7%	2.6%
Fuels	11.1%	66.7%	22.2%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

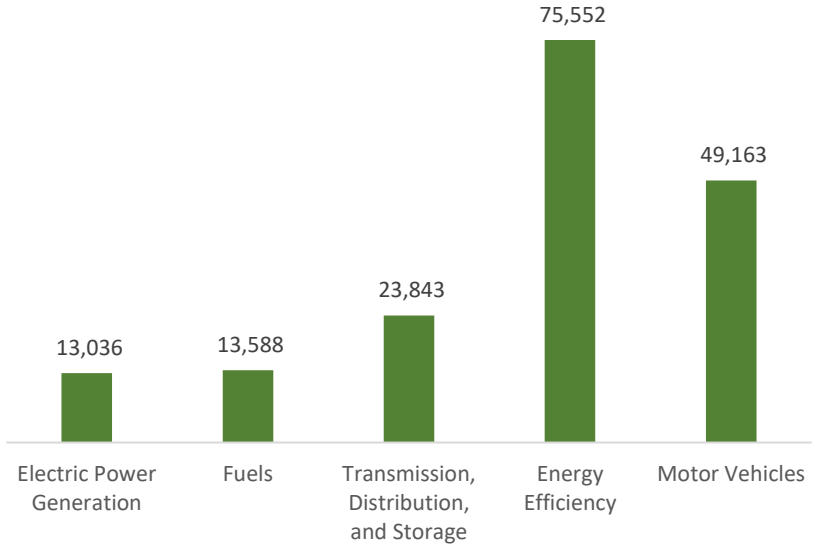
Virginia Energy and Employment

Overview

Virginia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 50,467 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 13,588 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 23,843 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 13,036 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.5% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Virginia. The traditional energy sector in Virginia is 1.3% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Virginia has an additional 75,552 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 49,163 in motor vehicles (2.0% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

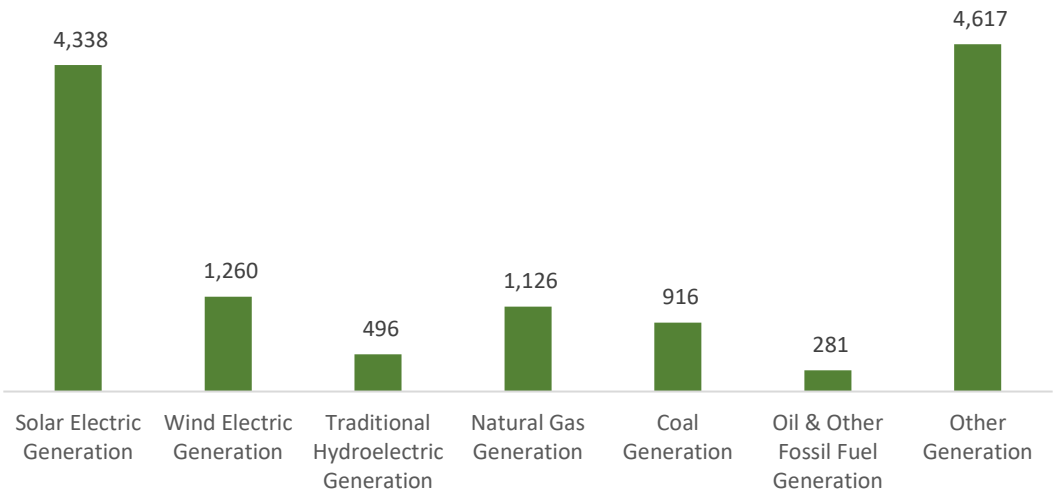


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

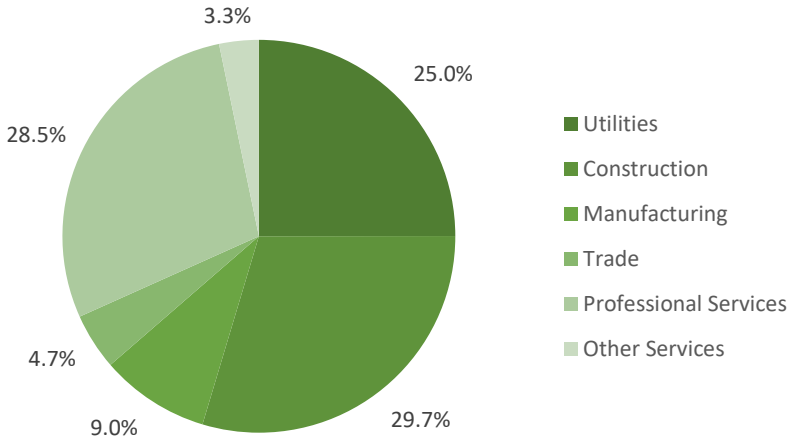
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 13,036 workers in Virginia, 1.5% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 4,338 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,324 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 29.7% of jobs. Utilities employment represents 25.0% of the total.

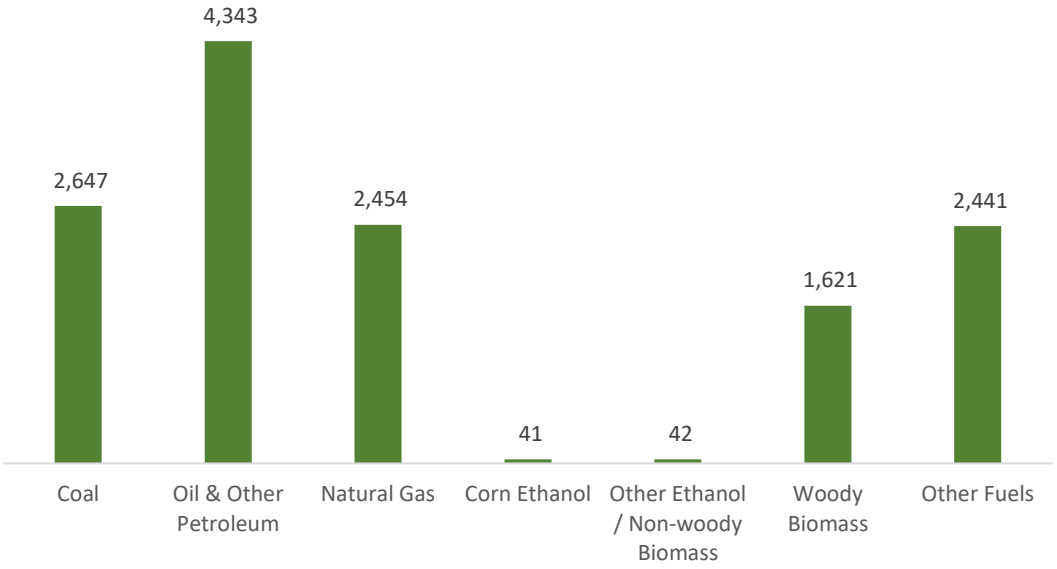
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

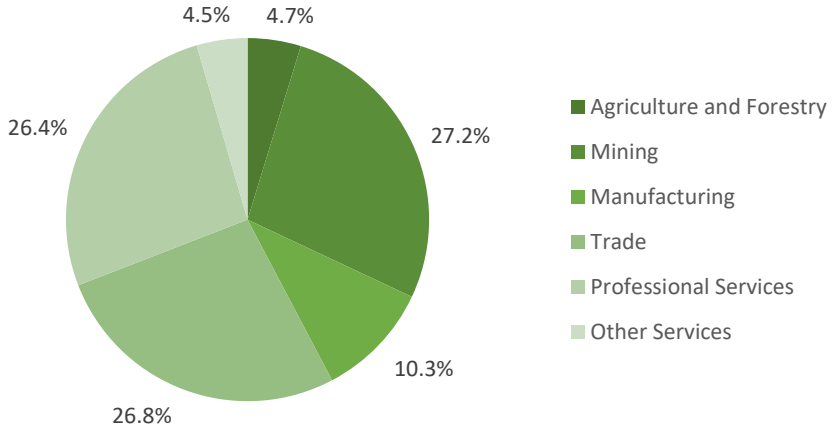
Fuels account for 13,588 jobs in Virginia, 1.3% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 4,343 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 27.2% of fuel jobs in Virginia.

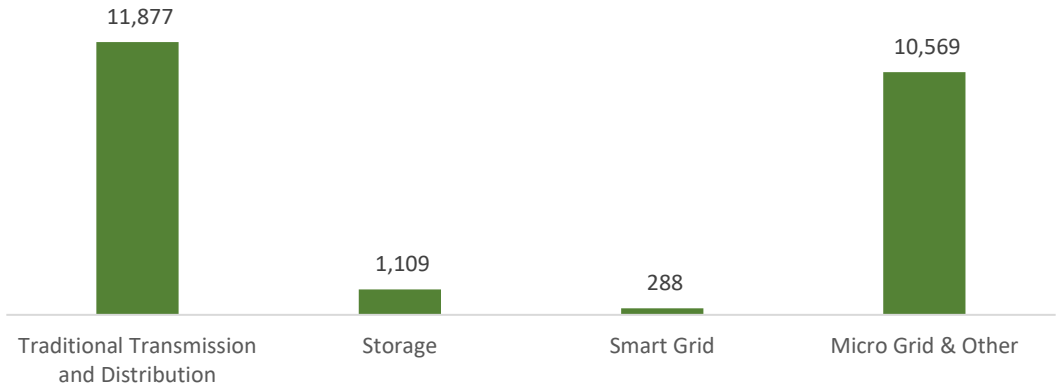
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

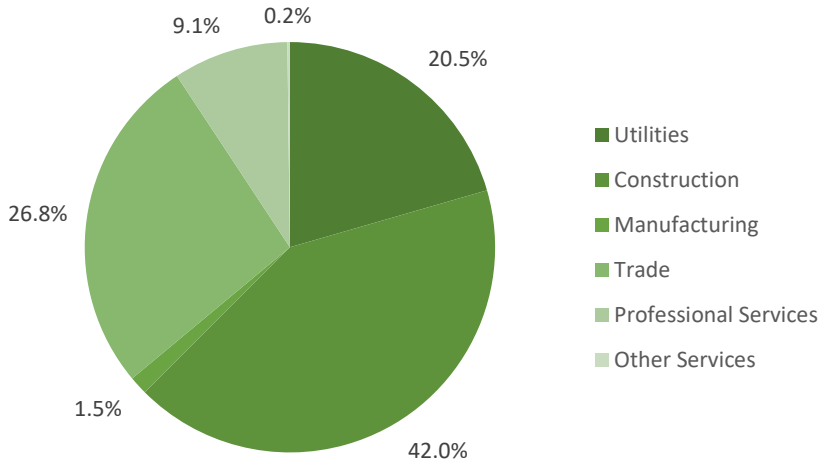
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Virginia represents 1.8% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Virginia, with 42.0% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 75,552 energy efficiency jobs in Virginia represents 3.5% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

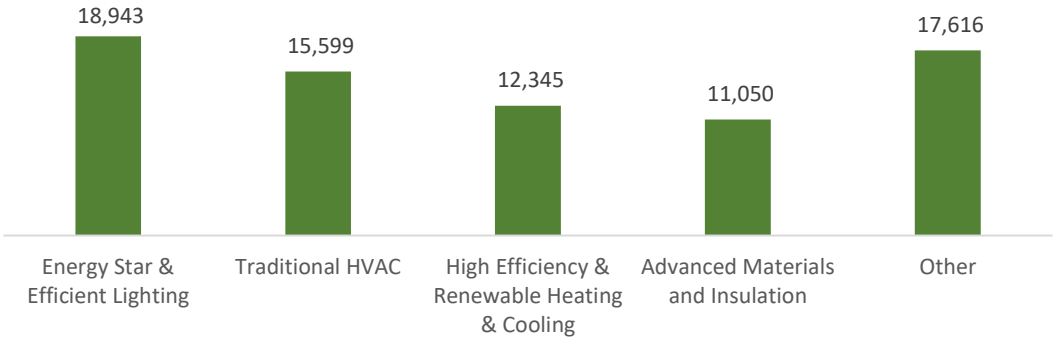
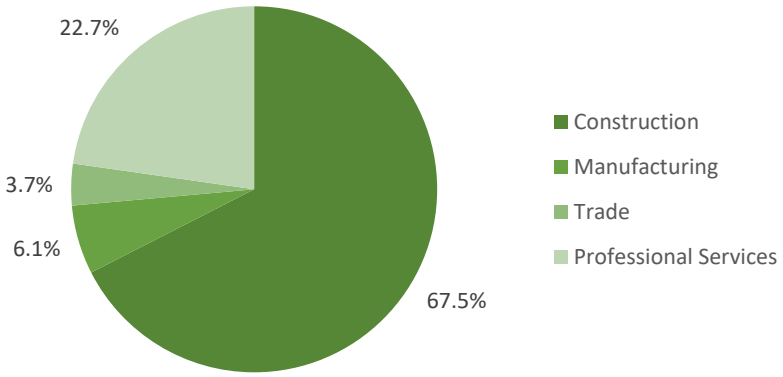


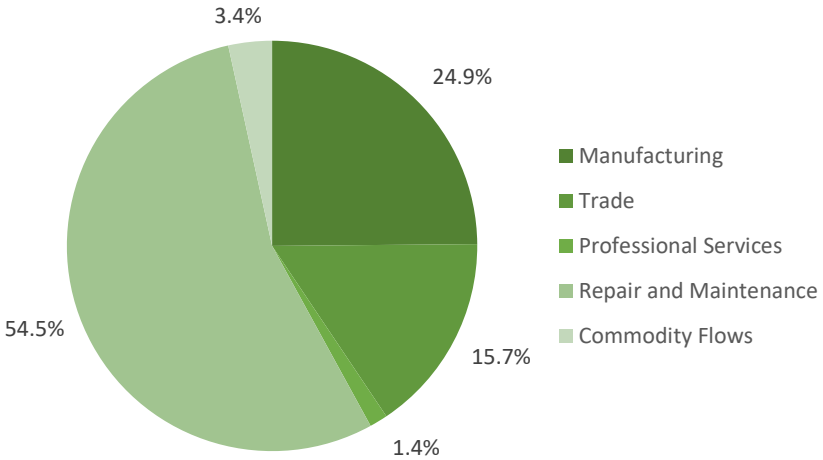
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 49,163 jobs in Virginia, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	15.8%	63.2%	21.1%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	37.7%	37.7%	23.4%	1.3%
Fuels	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

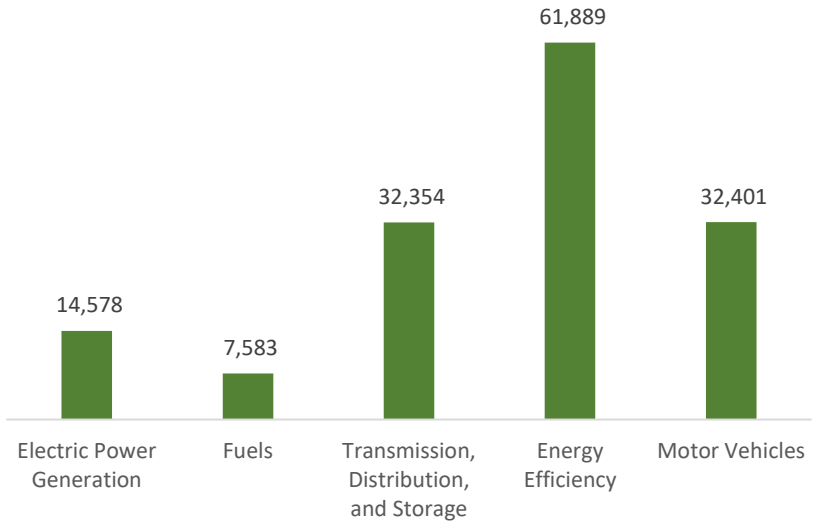
Washington Energy and Employment

Overview

Washington has a low concentration of energy employment, with 54,515 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 7,583 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 32,354 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 14,578 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.7% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Washington. The traditional energy sector in Washington is 1.7% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Washington has an additional 61,889 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.8% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 32,401 in motor vehicles (1.3% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

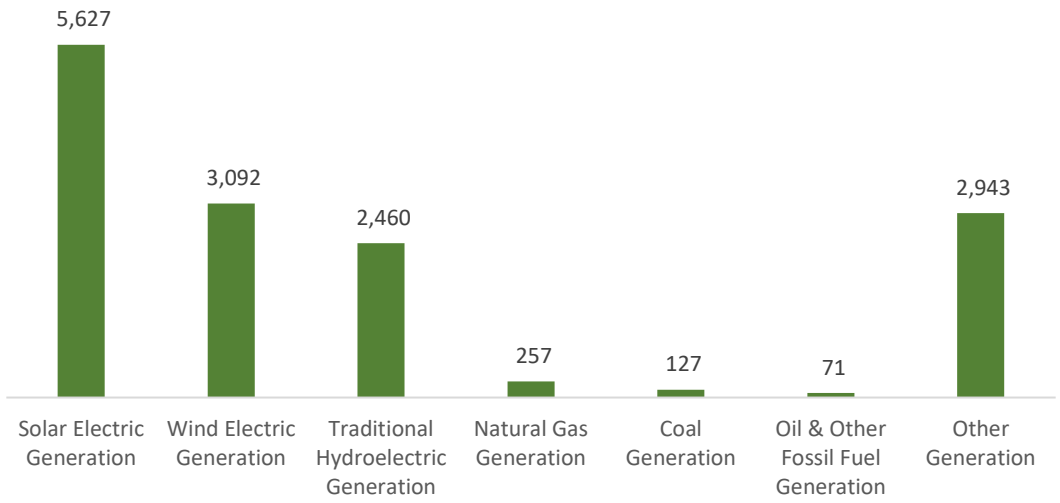


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

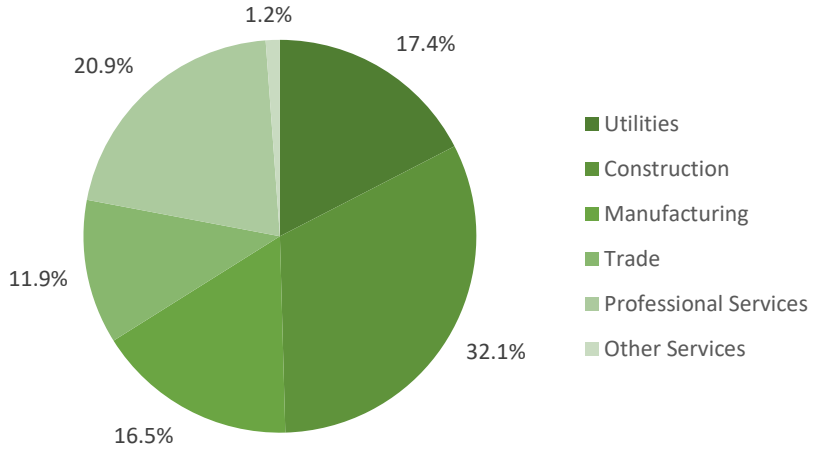
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 14,578 workers in Washington, 1.7% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 5,627 jobs, followed by wind at 3,092 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Construction are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 32.1% of jobs. Utilities employment represents 17.4% of the total.

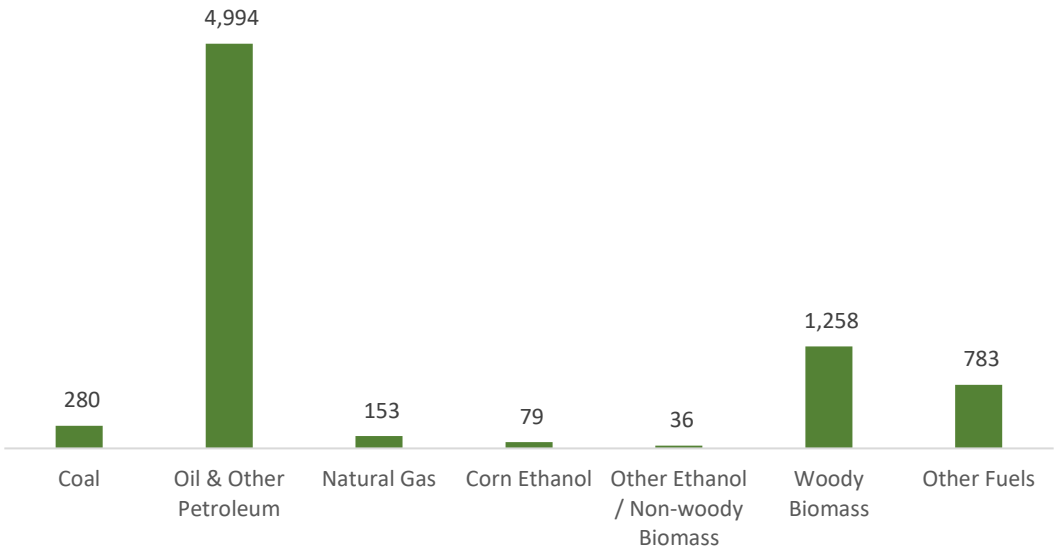
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

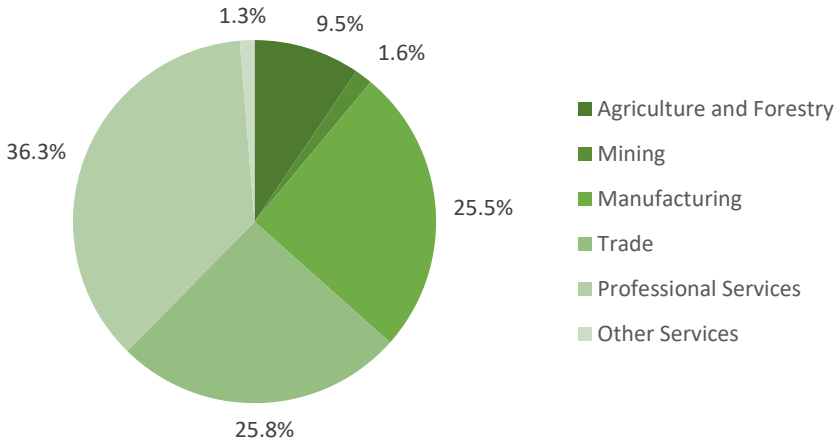
Fuels account for 7,583 jobs in Washington, .7% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 4,994 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Professional and business services jobs represent 36.3% of fuel jobs in Washington.

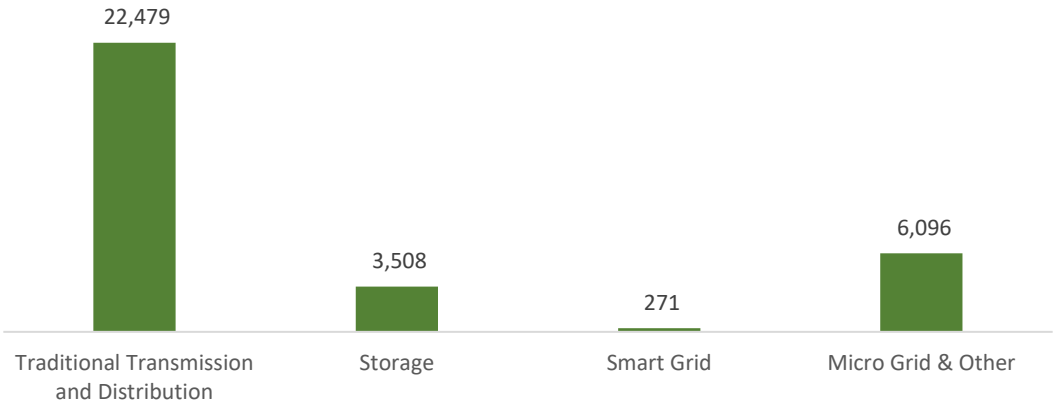
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

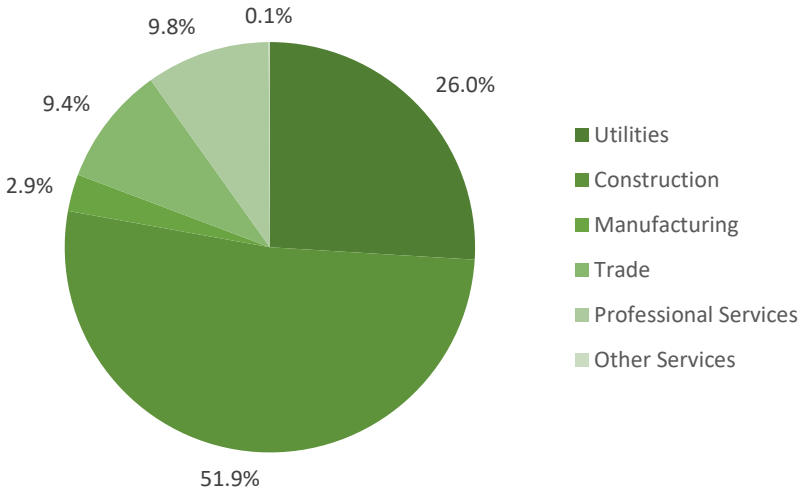
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Washington represents 2.5% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Washington, with 51.9% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 61,889 energy efficiency jobs in Washington represents 2.8% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in traditional HVAC firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

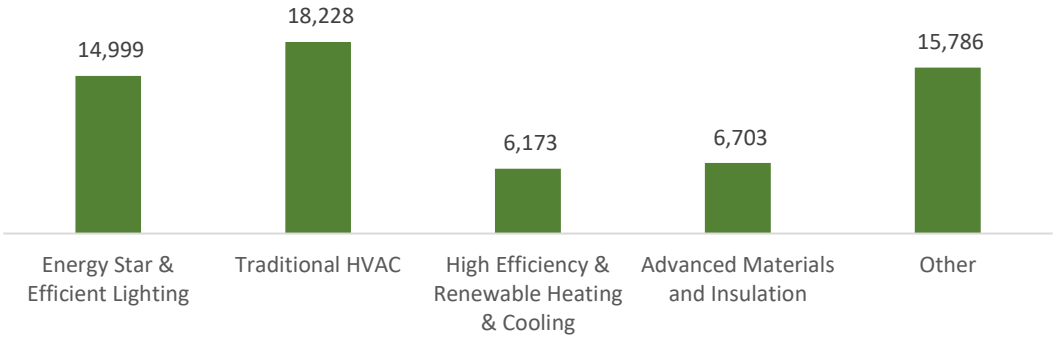
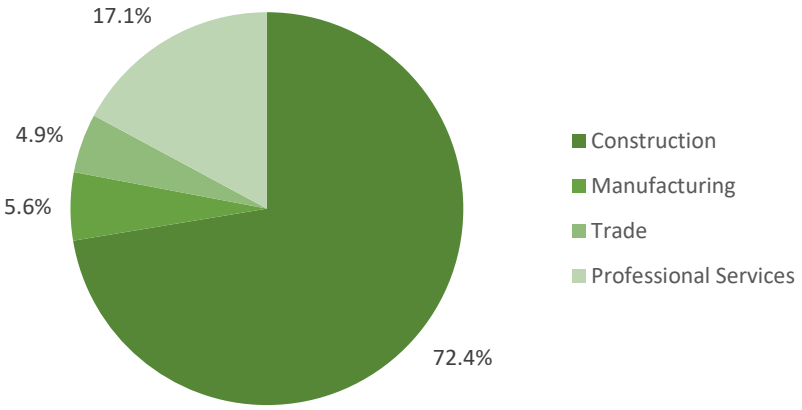


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 32,401 jobs in Washington, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

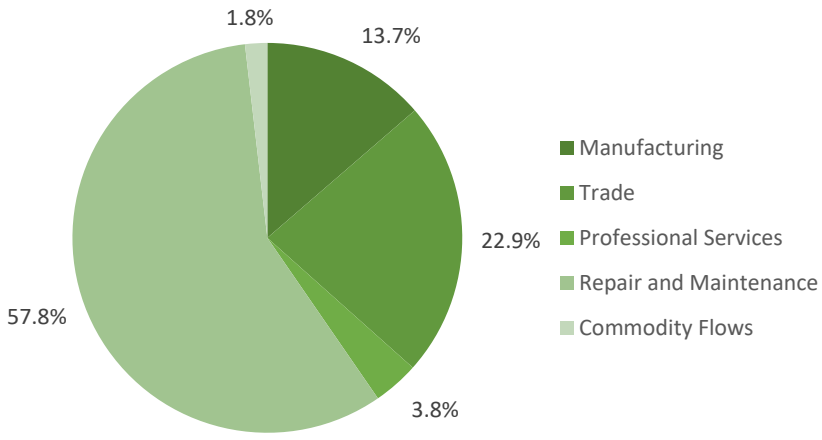


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

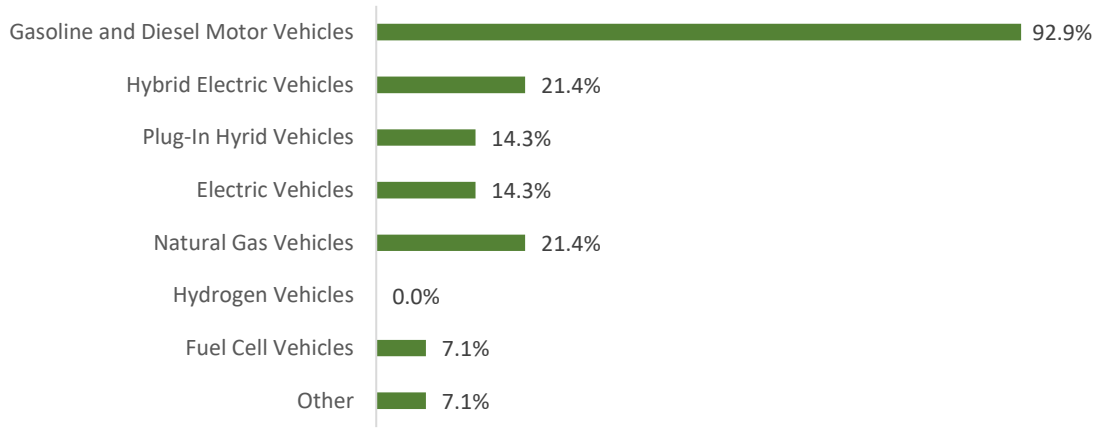
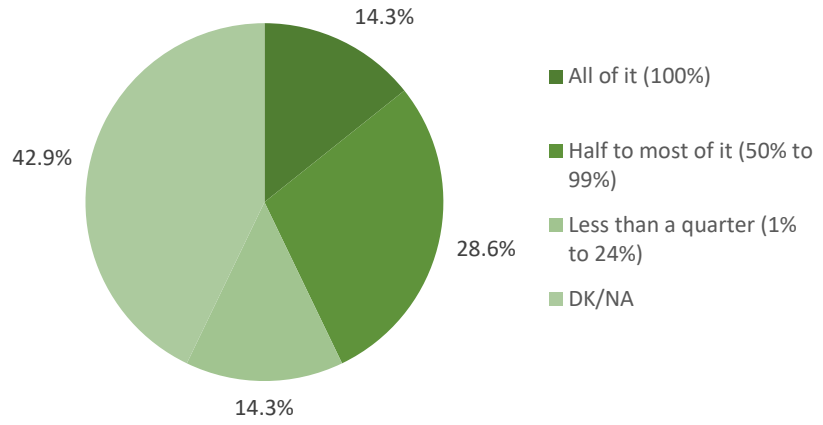


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	16.0%	56.0%	28.0%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	30.0%	40.0%	30.0%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	22.2%	50.0%	27.8%	0.0%
Fuels	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	12.5%	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

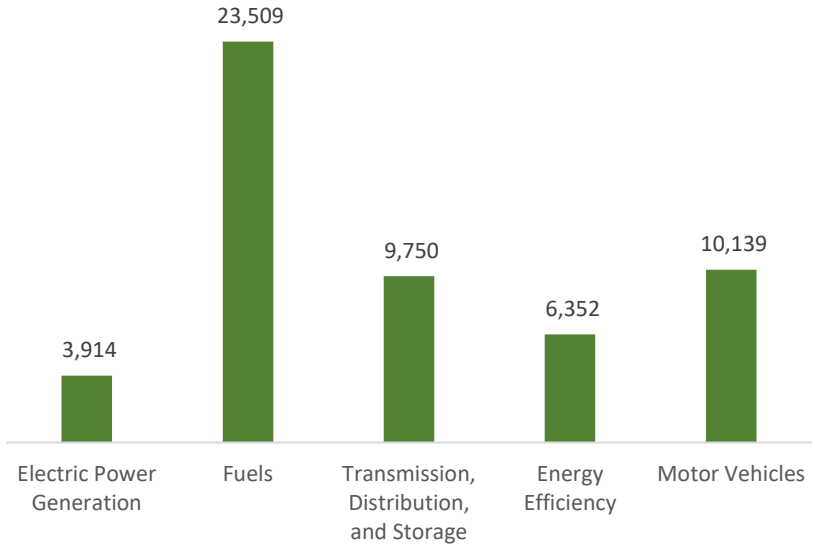
West Virginia Energy and Employment

Overview

West Virginia has a high concentration of energy employment, with 37,173 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 23,509 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 9,750 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 3,914 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.1% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in West Virginia. The traditional energy sector in West Virginia is 5.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

West Virginia has an additional 6,352 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 10,139 in motor vehicles (.4% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

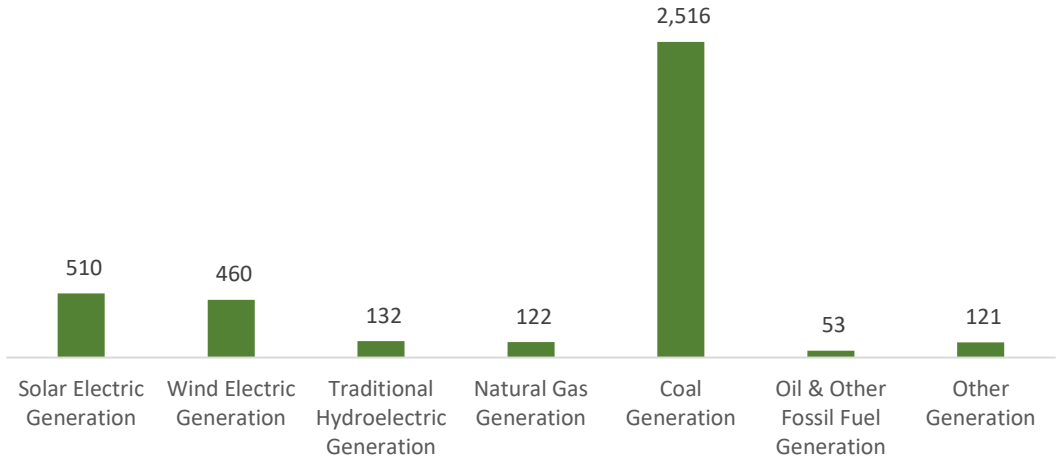


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

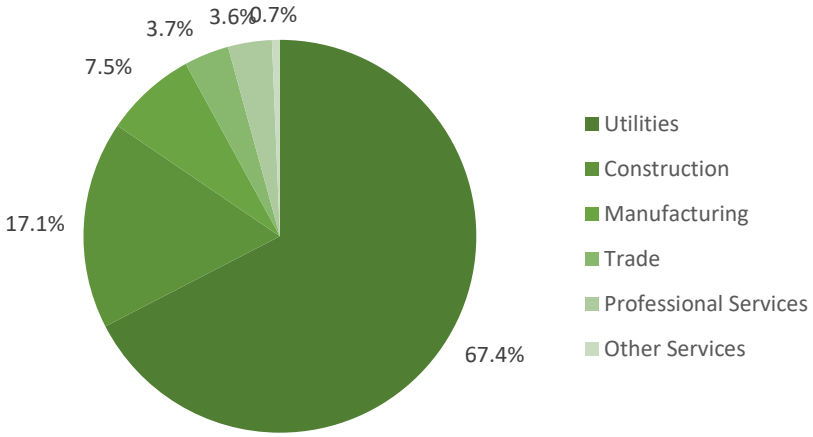
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 3,914 workers in West Virginia, .5% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 2,691 jobs, followed by solar at 510 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 67.4% of jobs. Construction employment represents 17.1% of the total.

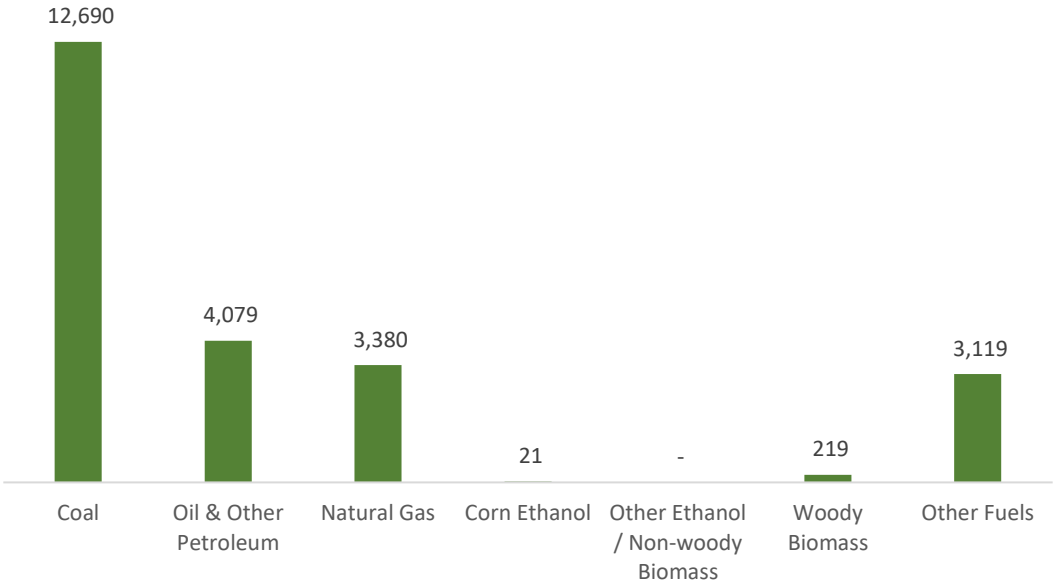
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

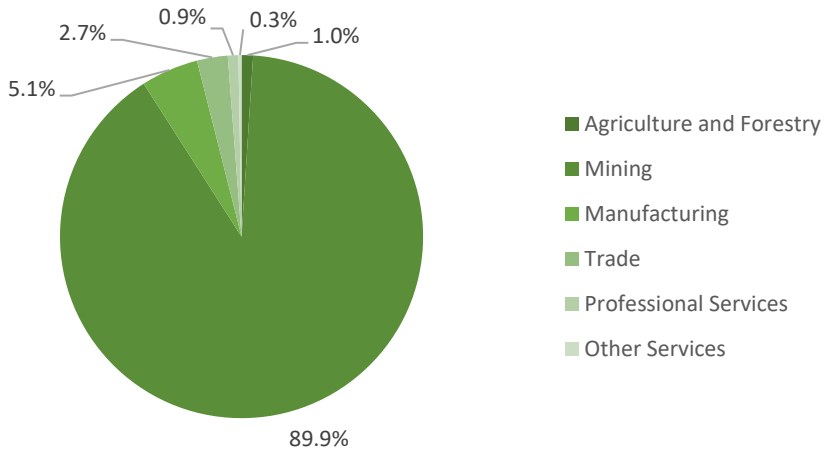
Fuels account for 23,509 jobs in West Virginia, 2.2% of the national total. Coal represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 12,690 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 89.9% of fuel jobs in West Virginia.

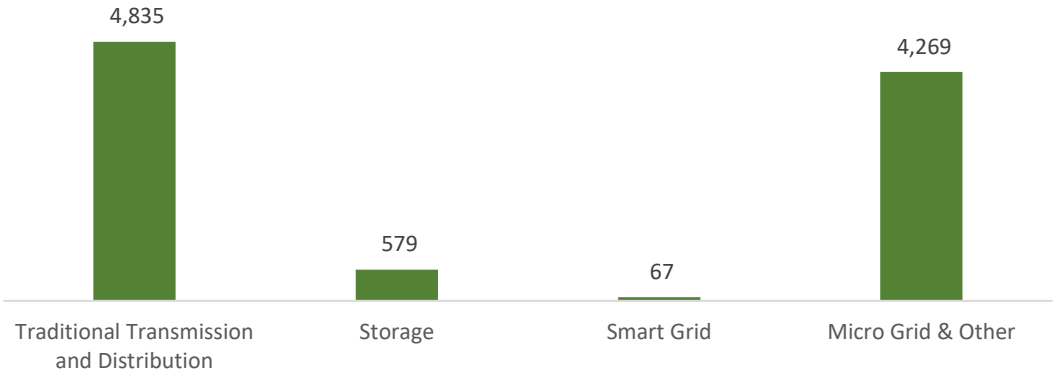
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

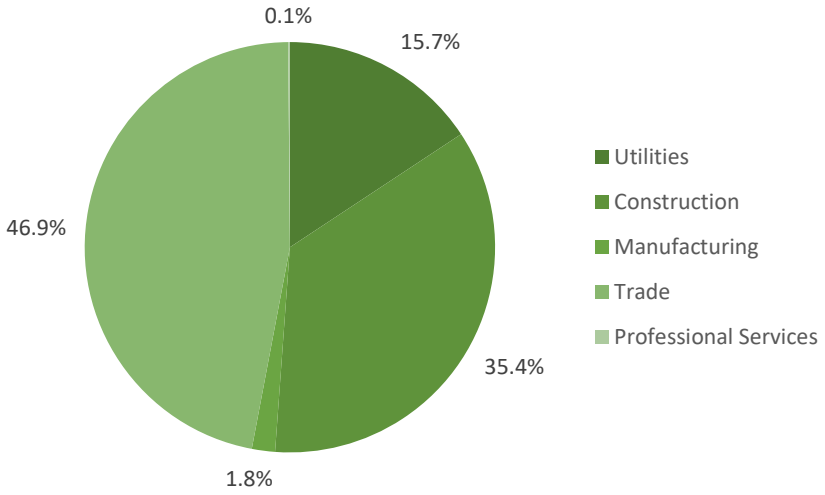
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in West Virginia represents .7% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in West Virginia, with 46.9% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 6,352 energy efficiency jobs in West Virginia represents .3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

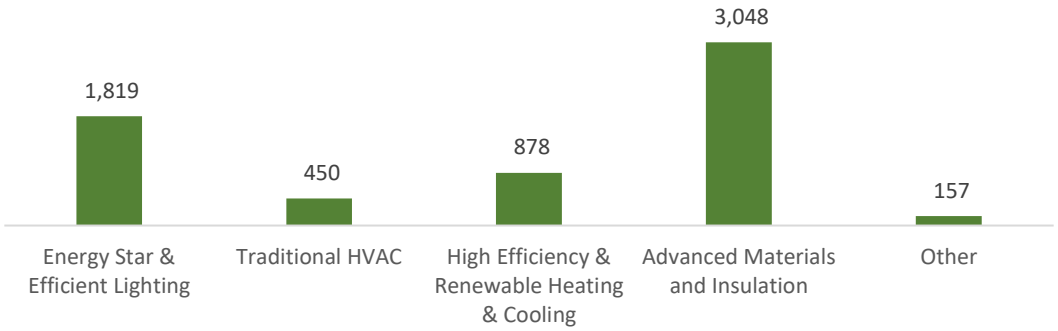
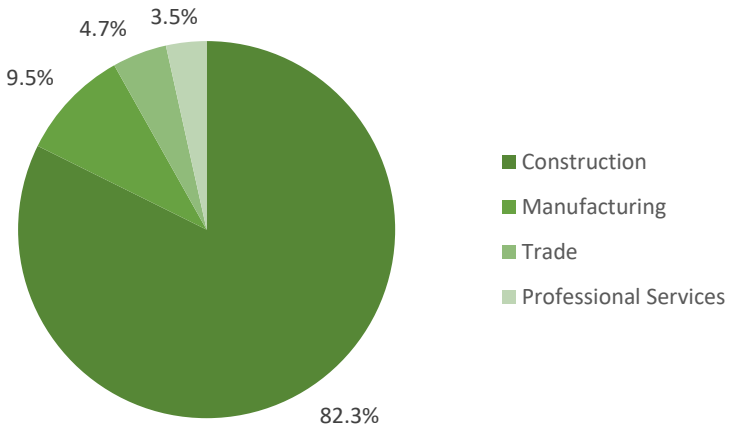


Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 10,139 jobs in West Virginia, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors

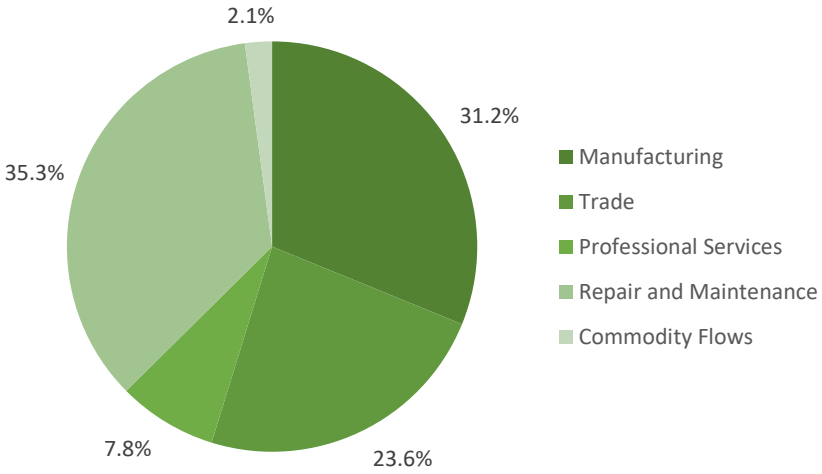


Figure 11: Parts Offered by Vehicle Fuel Type

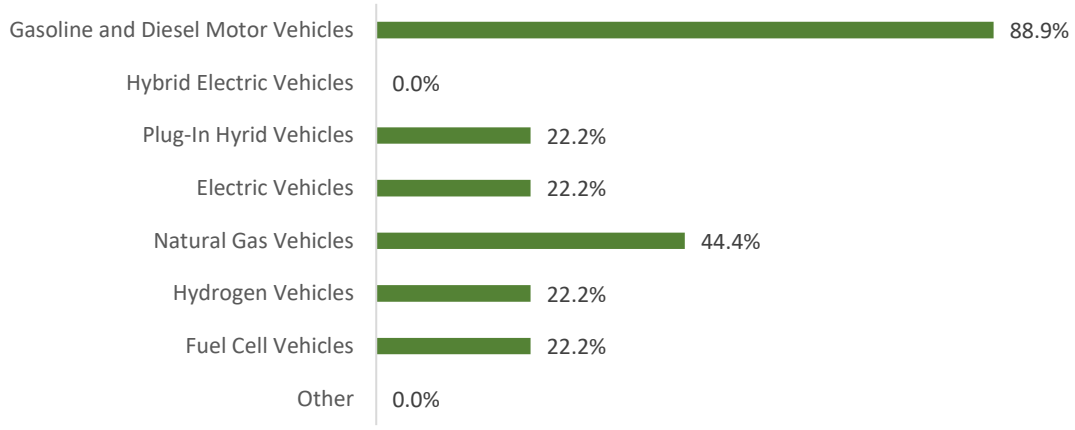
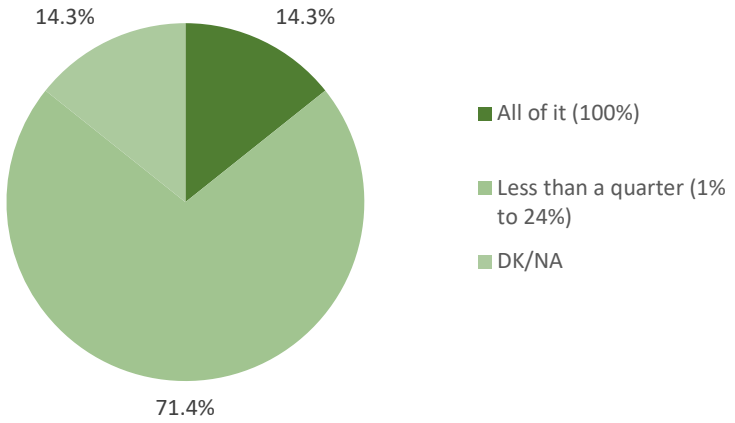


Figure 12: Revenue Attributable to Part for Fuel Economy



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Fuels	7.7%	46.2%	46.2%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

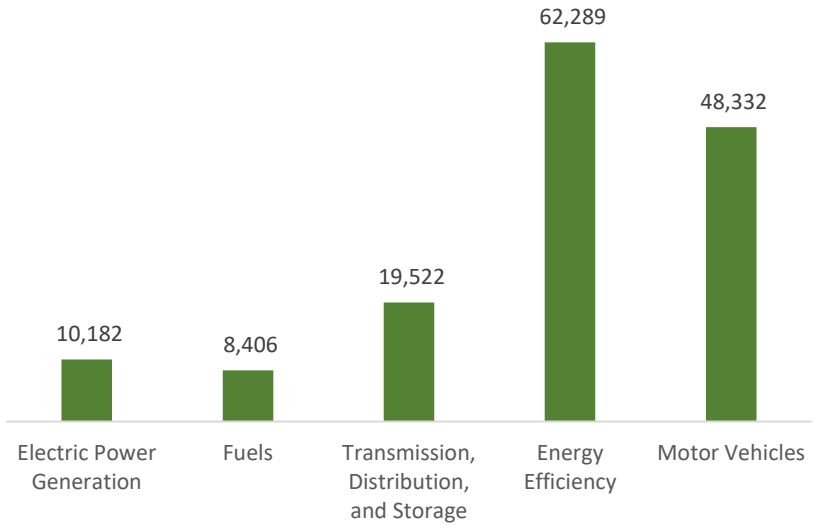
Wisconsin Energy and Employment

Overview

Wisconsin has a low concentration of energy employment, with 38,110 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 8,406 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 19,522 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 10,182 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.2% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Wisconsin. The traditional energy sector in Wisconsin is 1.4% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Wisconsin has an additional 62,289 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 48,332 in motor vehicles (2.0% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

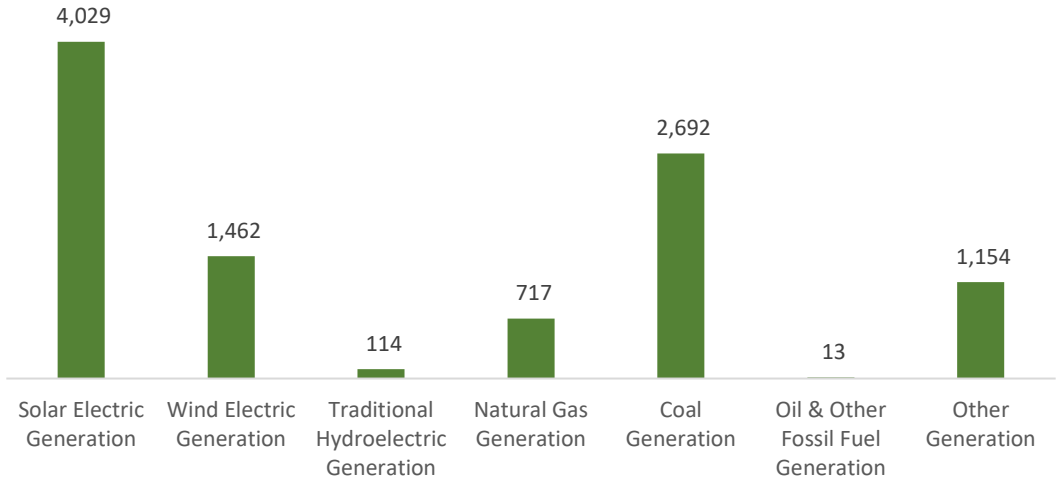


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

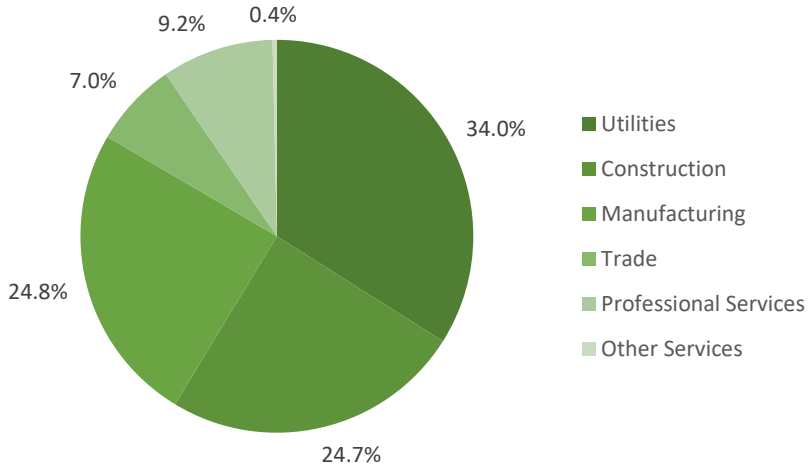
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 10,182 workers in Wisconsin, 1.2% of the national total. Solar makes up the largest segment with 4,029 jobs, followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,422 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 34.0% of jobs. Manufacturing employment represents 24.8% of the total.

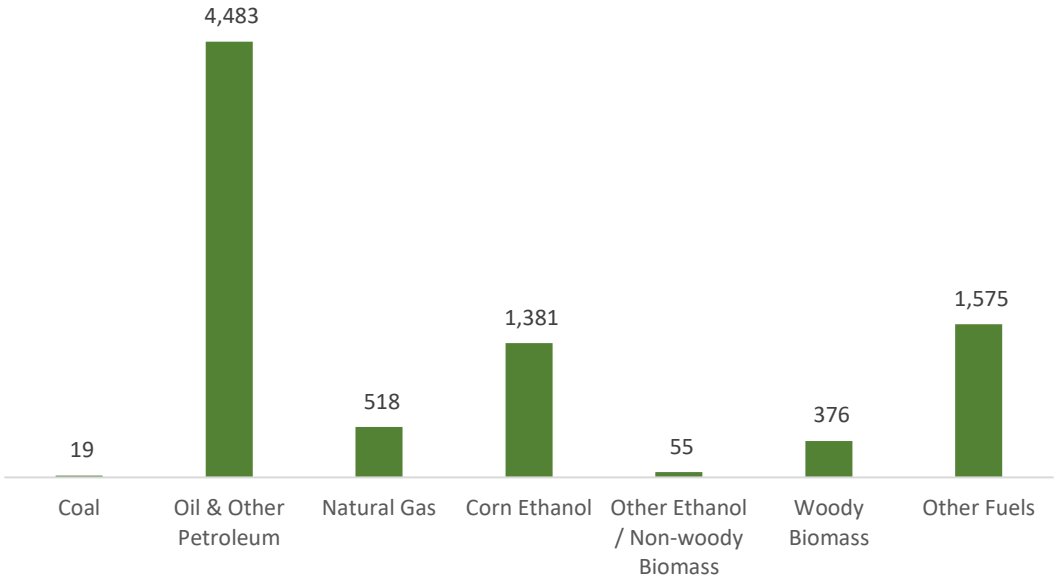
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

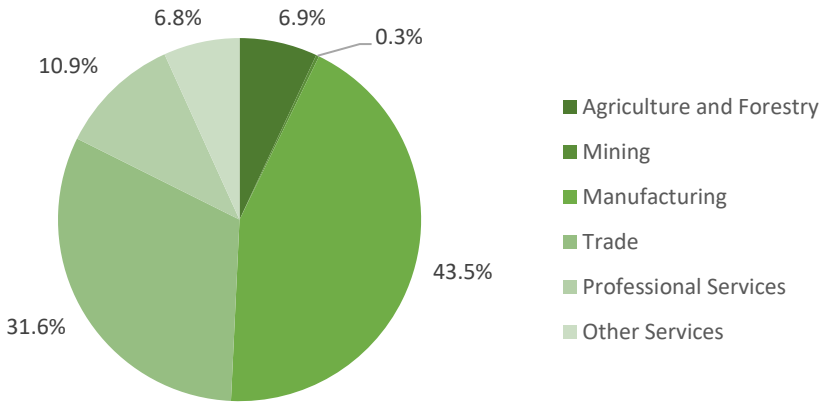
Fuels account for 8,406 jobs in Wisconsin, .8% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 4,483 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Manufacturing jobs represent 43.5% of fuel jobs in Wisconsin.

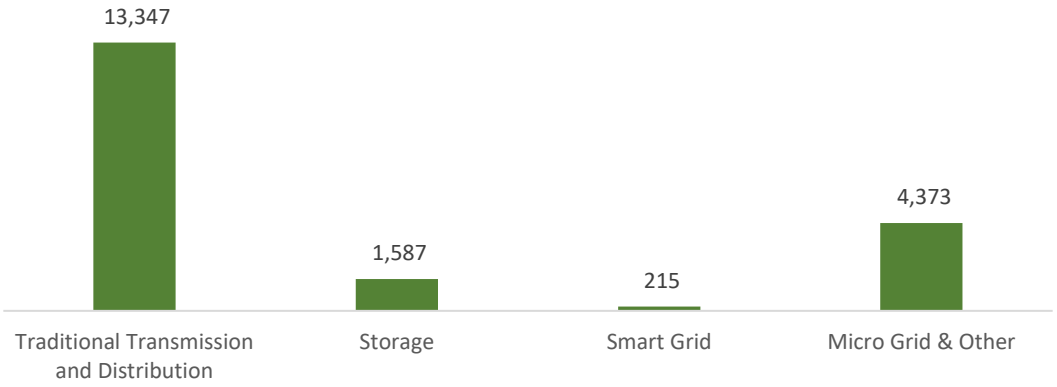
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

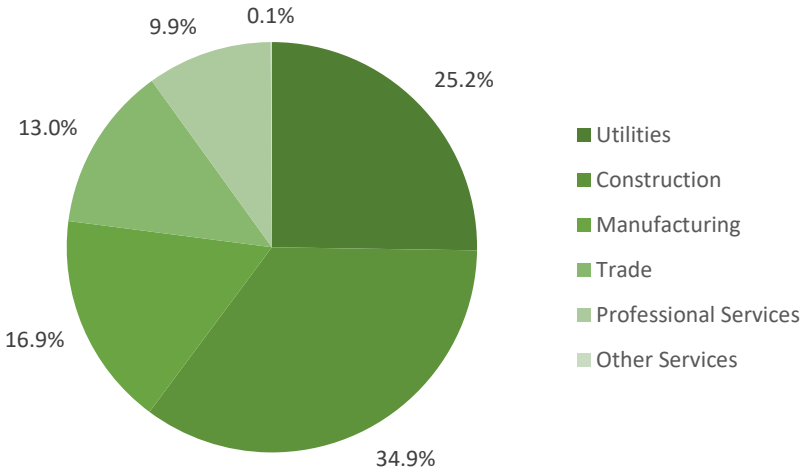
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Wisconsin represents 1.5% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Construction employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Wisconsin, with 34.9% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 62,289 energy efficiency jobs in Wisconsin represents 2.9% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by advanced materials and insulation. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

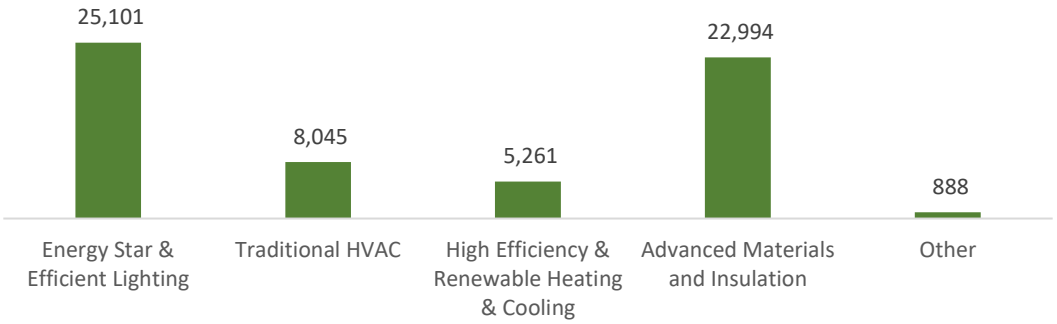
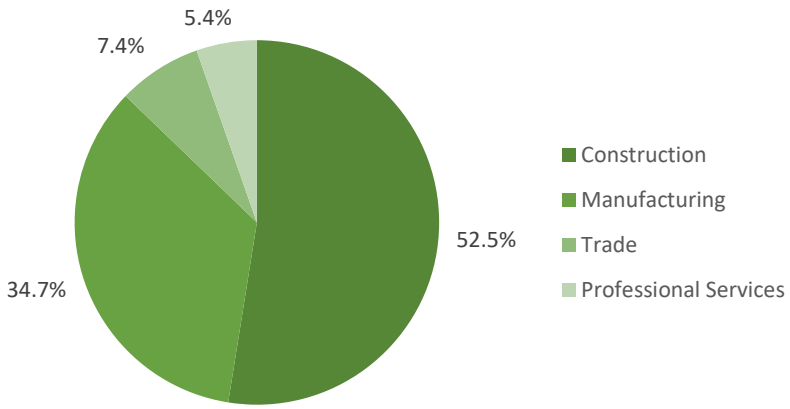


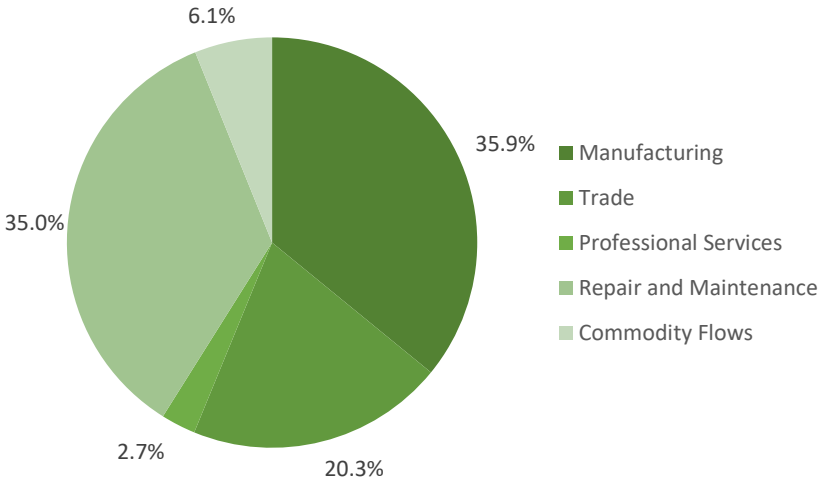
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 48,332 jobs in Wisconsin, with the most jobs found in manufacturing.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	28.6%	42.9%	28.6%	0.0%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency	17.6%	64.7%	17.6%	0.0%
Fuels	22.2%	55.6%	22.2%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

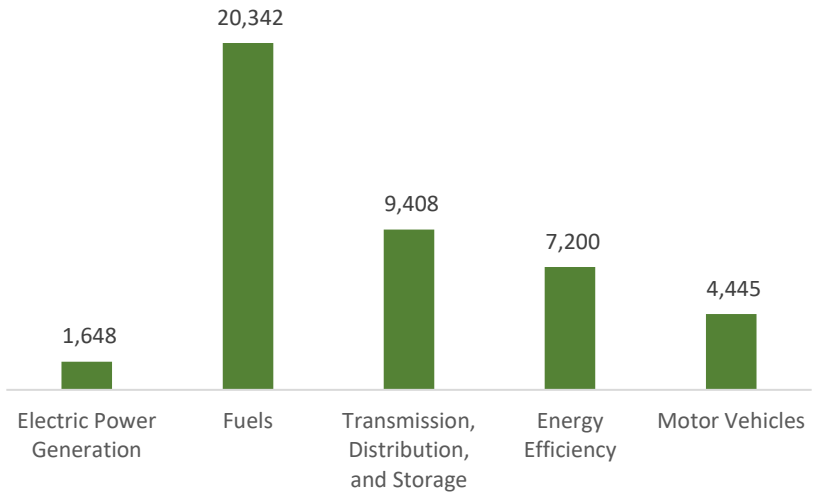
Wyoming Energy and Employment

Overview

Wyoming has a high concentration of energy employment, with 31,398 Traditional Energy workers statewide. 20,342 of these workers are in the Fuels sector, 9,408 work in Transmission, Wholesale Distribution, and Storage, and 1,648 workers are employed in Electric Power Generation. 1.0% of the Traditional Energy jobs across the U.S. are located in Wyoming. The traditional energy sector in Wyoming is 11.7% of total state employment (compared to 2.4% of national employment).

Wyoming has an additional 7,200 jobs in Energy Efficiency (.3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationwide) and 4,445 in motor vehicles (.2% of all motor vehicle jobs nationwide).

Figure 1. Employment by Major Technology

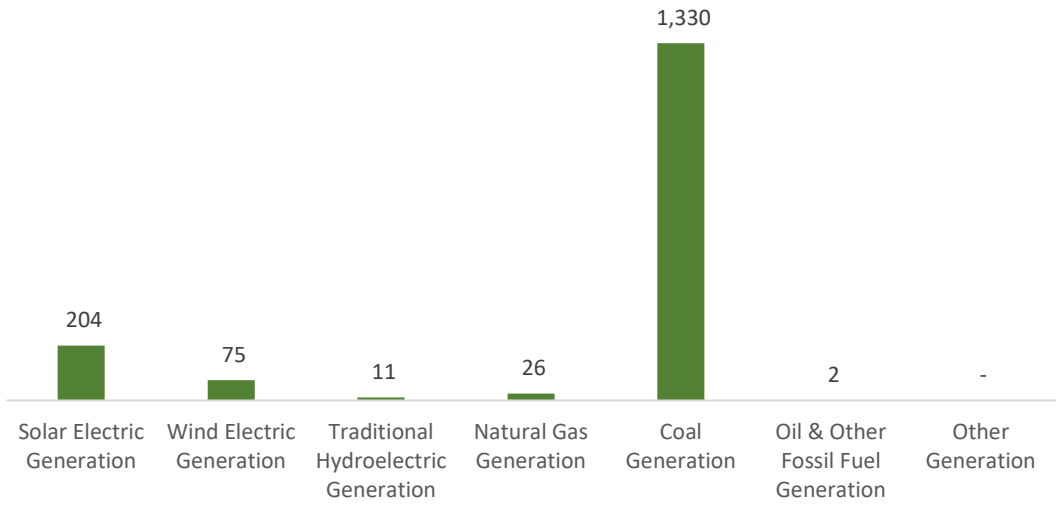


Technology Breakdown

Electric Power Generation

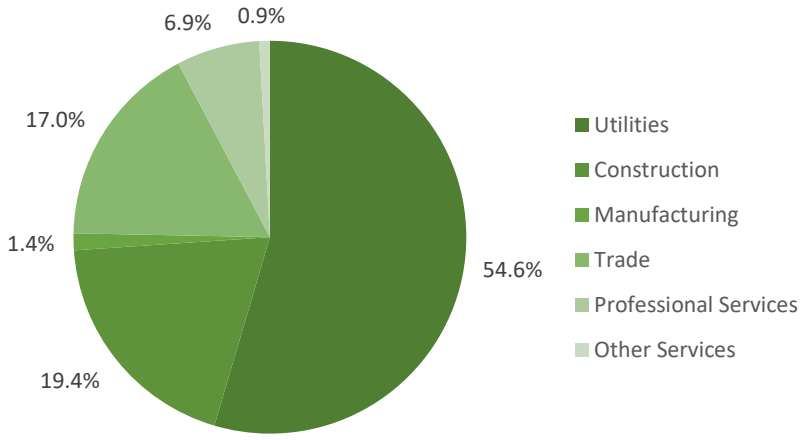
The Electric Power Generation segment employs 1,648 workers in Wyoming, .2% of the national total. Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment with 1,358 jobs, followed by solar at 204 jobs.

Figure 2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub Technology



Utilities are responsible for most of the employment in Electric Power Generation, with 54.6% of jobs. Construction employment represents 19.4% of the total.

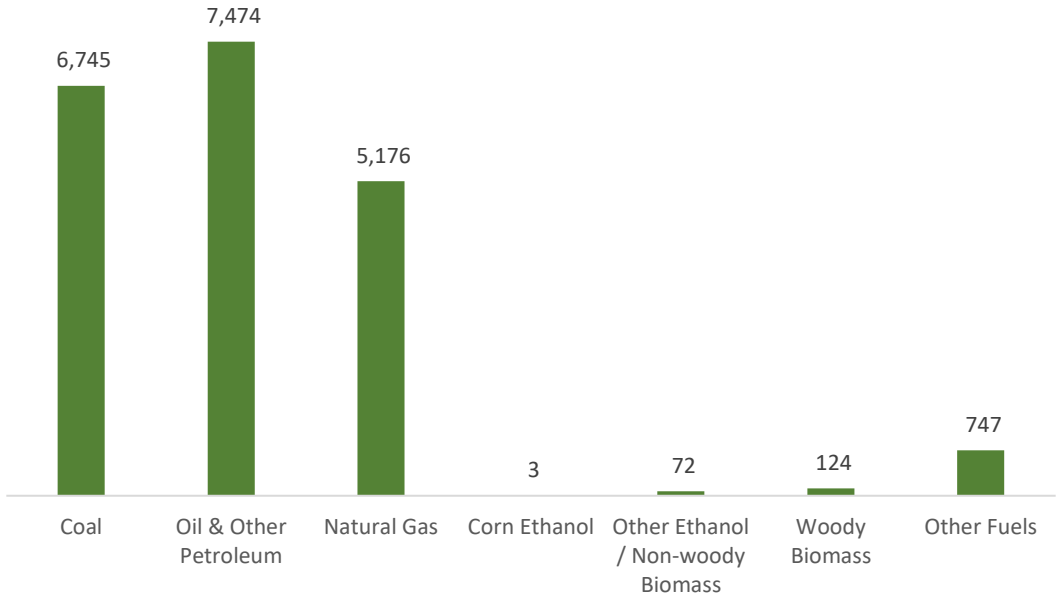
Figure 3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sectors



Fuels

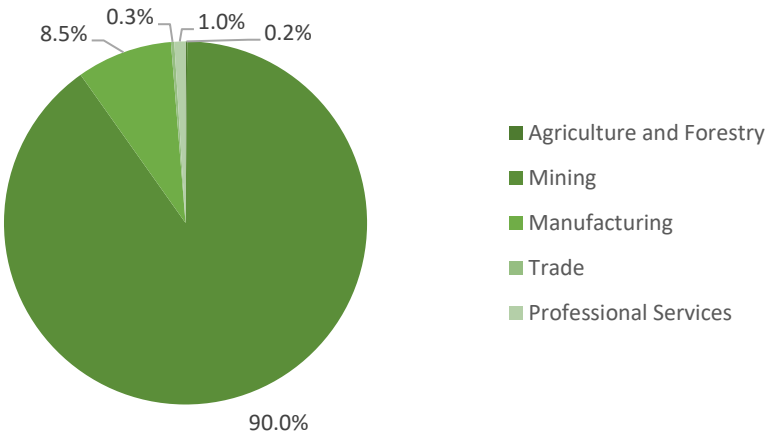
Fuels account for 20,342 jobs in Wyoming, 1.9% of the national total. Petroleum and other fossil fuels represent the largest segment of fuel-related employment, with 7,474 jobs.

Figure 4. Fuel Employment by Sub Technology



Mining and extraction jobs represent 90% of fuel jobs in Wyoming.

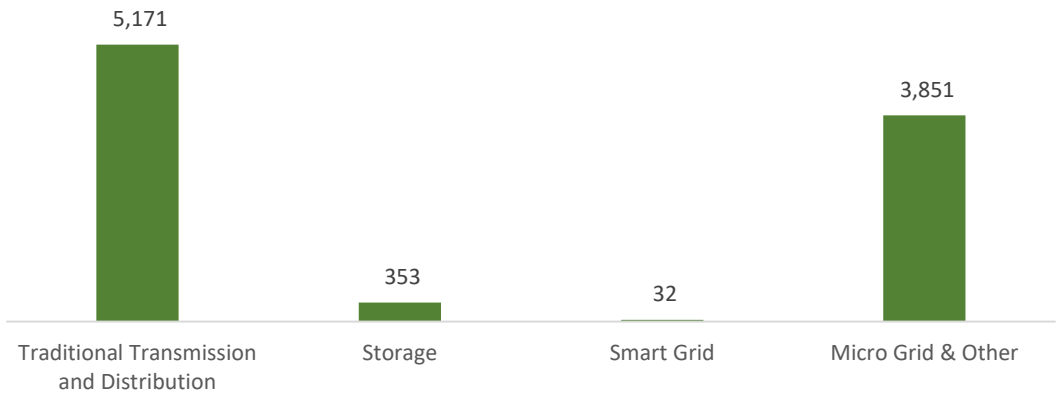
Figure 5. Fuel Employment by Industry Sectors



Transmission, Distribution, and Storage

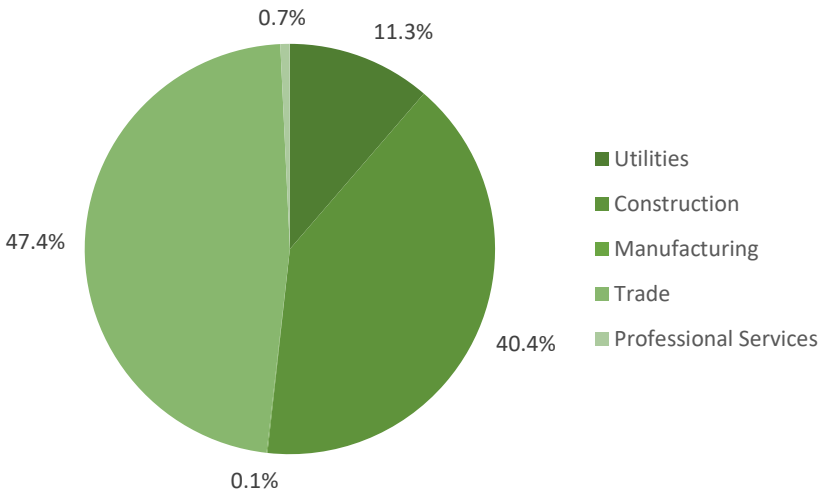
Transmission, distribution, and storage employment in Wyoming represents .7% of the national total in the segment.

Figure 6. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub Technology



Wholesale trade employs the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Wyoming, with 47.4% of jobs statewide.

Figure 7. Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Industry Sectors



Energy Efficiency

The 7,200 energy efficiency jobs in Wyoming represents .3% of all energy efficiency jobs nationally. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by traditional HVAC. Energy Efficiency employment is found in the construction industry.

Figure 8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Sub Technology

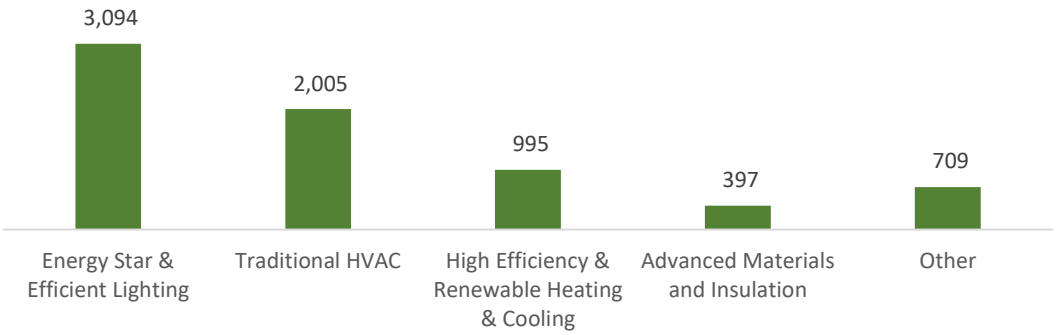
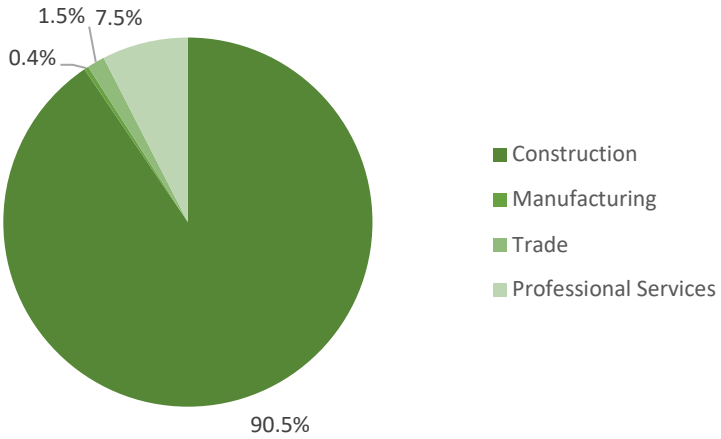


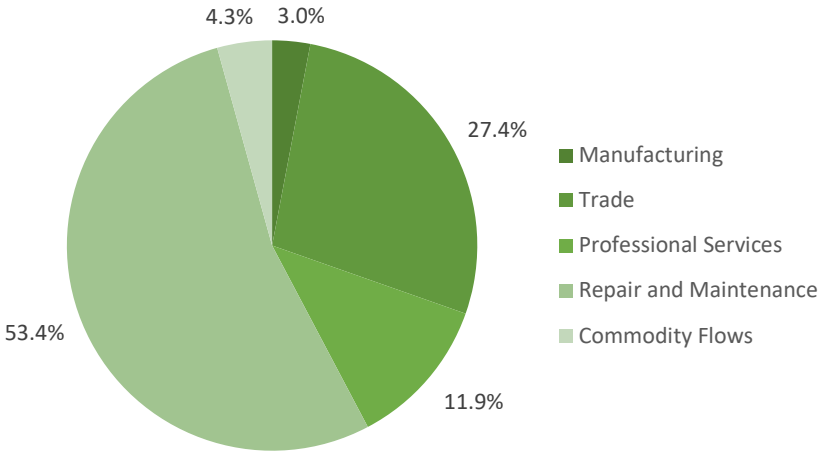
Figure 9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sectors



Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle employment accounts for 4,445 jobs in Wyoming, with the most jobs found in repair and maintenance.

Figure 10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sectors



Workforce Characteristics

Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fuels	18.2%	45.5%	36.4%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA