

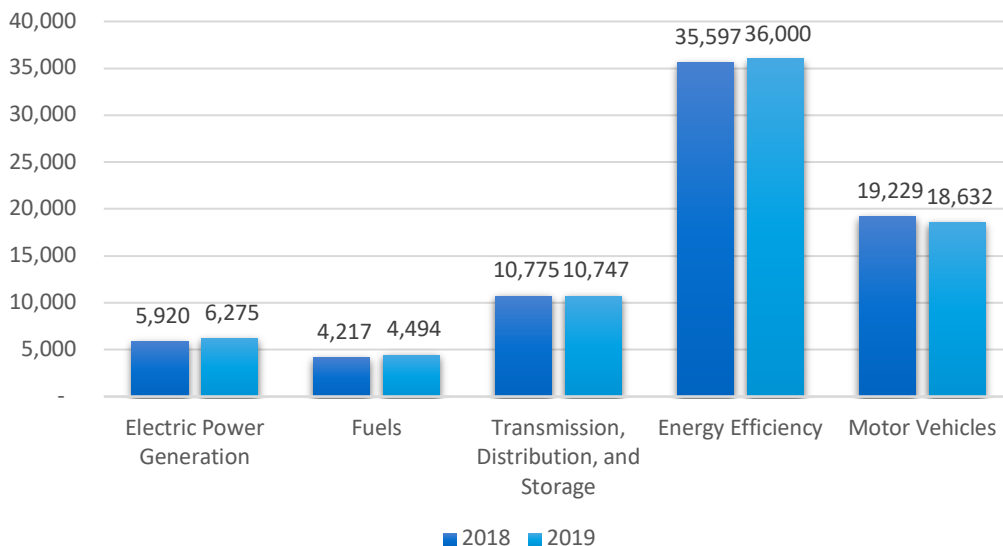
Connecticut

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

Overview

Connecticut has a low concentration of energy employment, with 21,517 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 6,275 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,494 are in Fuels, and 10,747 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Connecticut is 1.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Connecticut has an additional 36,000 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 18,632 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure CT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 2.9 percent since the 2019 report, increasing by 604 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 403 jobs (1.1 percent) and motor vehicles lost 598 jobs (-3.1 percent).

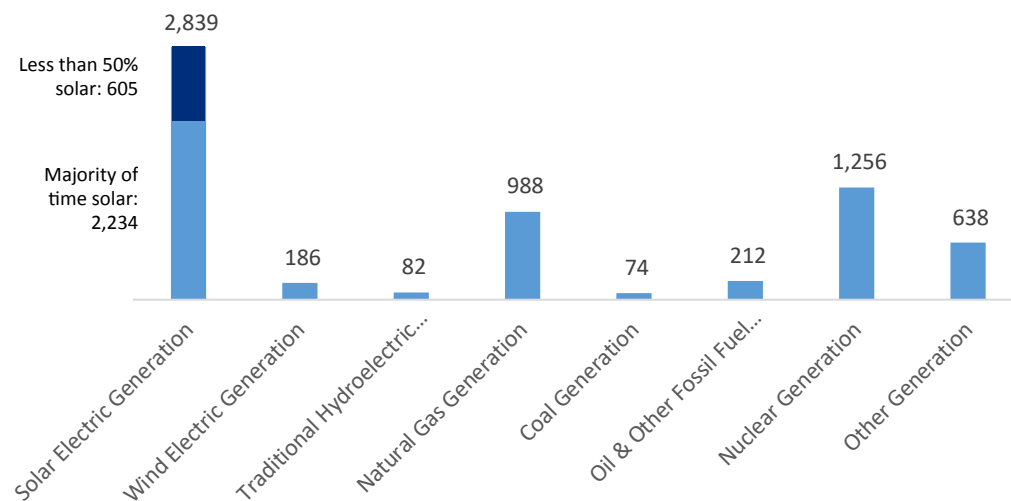
Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Electric Power Generation employs 6,275 workers in Connecticut, 0.7 percent of the national total and adding 355 jobs over the past year (6.0 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,839 jobs (up 4.7 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,274 jobs (up 4.6 percent).

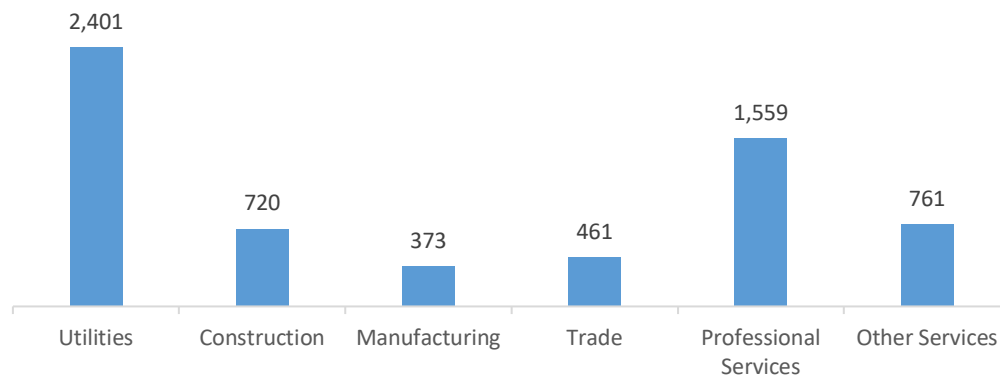
Figure CT-2.

Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 38.3 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 24.8 percent.

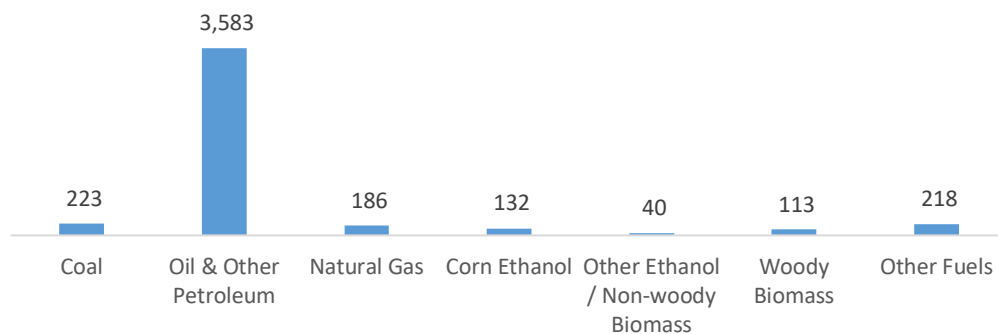
Figure CT-3.
Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector



FUELS

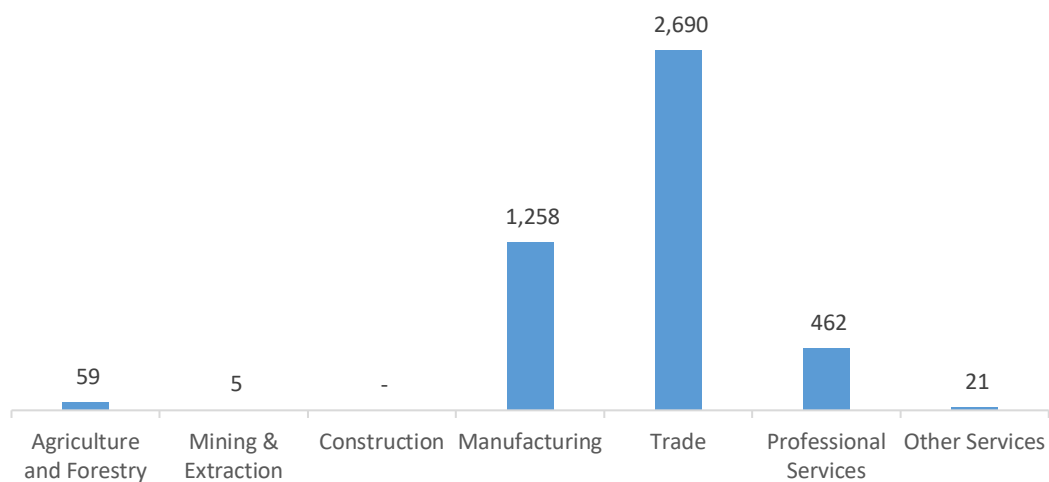
Fuels employs 4,494 workers in Connecticut, 0.4 percent of the national total, up 6.6 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure CT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 59.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Connecticut.

Figure CT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

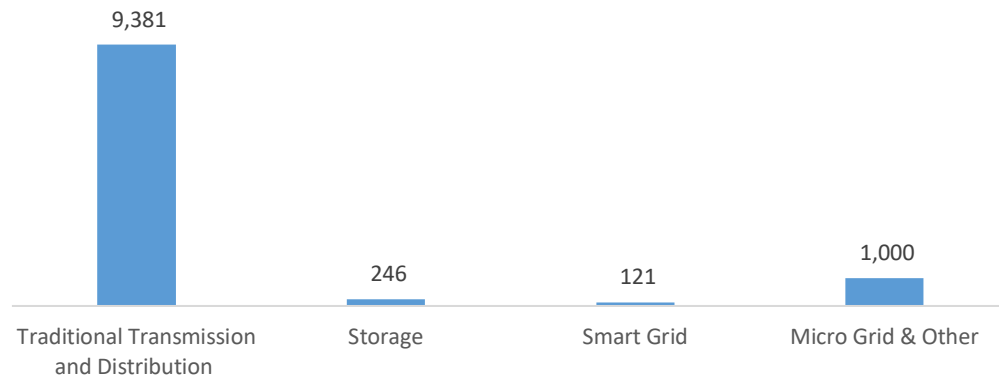


TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 10,747 workers in Connecticut, 0.8 percent of the national total, down 0.3 percent or 28 jobs since the 2018 report.

Figure CT-6.

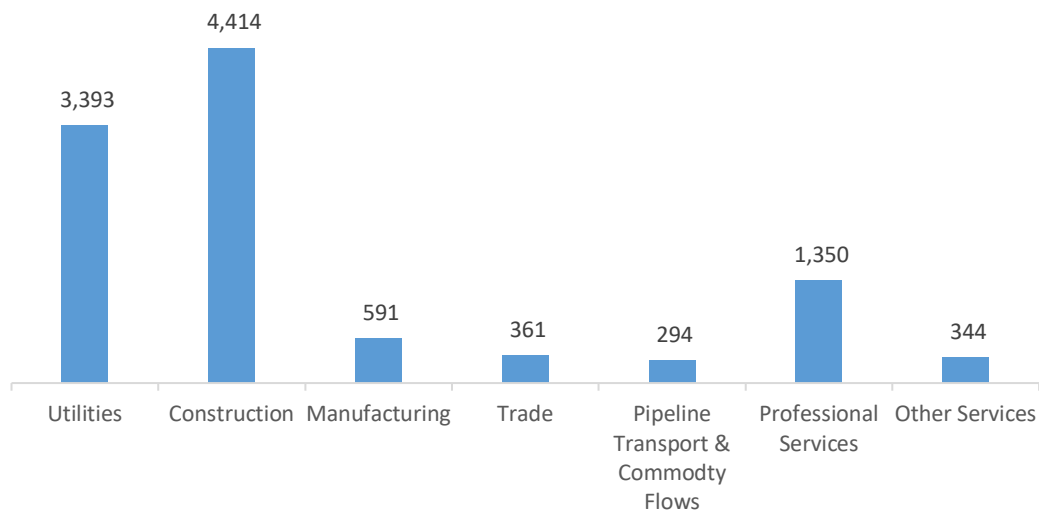
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Connecticut, with 41.1 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure CT-7.

Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector

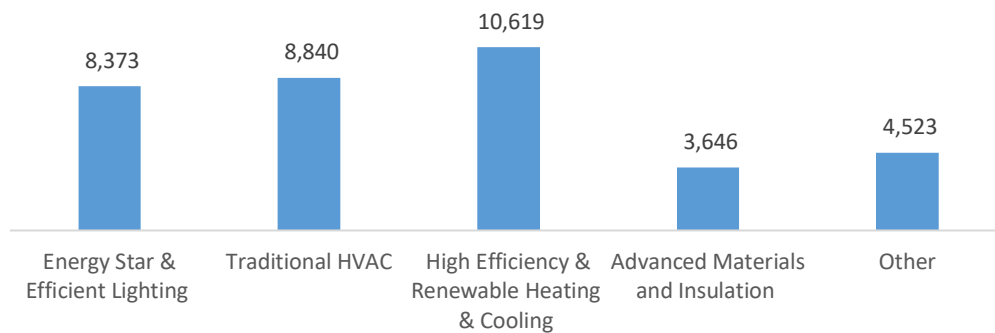


ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The 36,000 Energy Efficiency jobs in Connecticut represent 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 403 jobs (1.1 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

Figure CT-8.

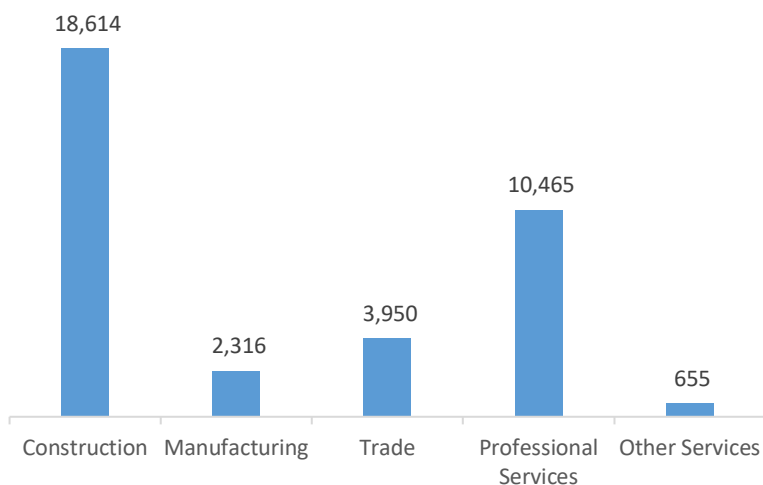
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure CT-9.

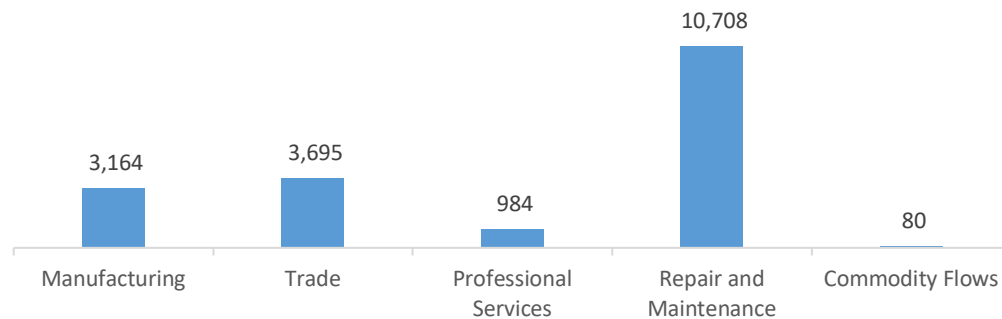
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 18,632 jobs in Connecticut, down 598 jobs over the past year (-3.1 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure CT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in Connecticut are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (4.0 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,841 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.1 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 538 jobs (2.9 percent) over the next year.

Table CT-1
Projected Growth by Major Technology Application.

Technology	State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	6.4	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.9	3.5
Energy Efficiency	5.1	3.0
Fuels	5.6	1.7
Motor Vehicles	2.9	3.1

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 50.0 percent of energy-related employers in Connecticut hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage.

Table CT-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	25.8	59.1	15.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	25.4	61.2	13.4
Energy Efficiency	38.2	43.6	18.2
Fuels	30.8	39.9	29.3
Motor Vehicles	47.3	37.4	15.2

Employers in Connecticut gave the following as the top three reasons for their reported difficulty:

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Difficulty finding industry-specific knowledge, skills, and interest
3. Insufficient qualifications (certifications or education)

Employers reported the following as the three most difficult occupations to hire for:

1. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) — \$48.41 median hourly wage
2. Engineers/scientists — \$41.07 median hourly wage
3. Technician or mechanical support — \$23.84 median hourly wage