

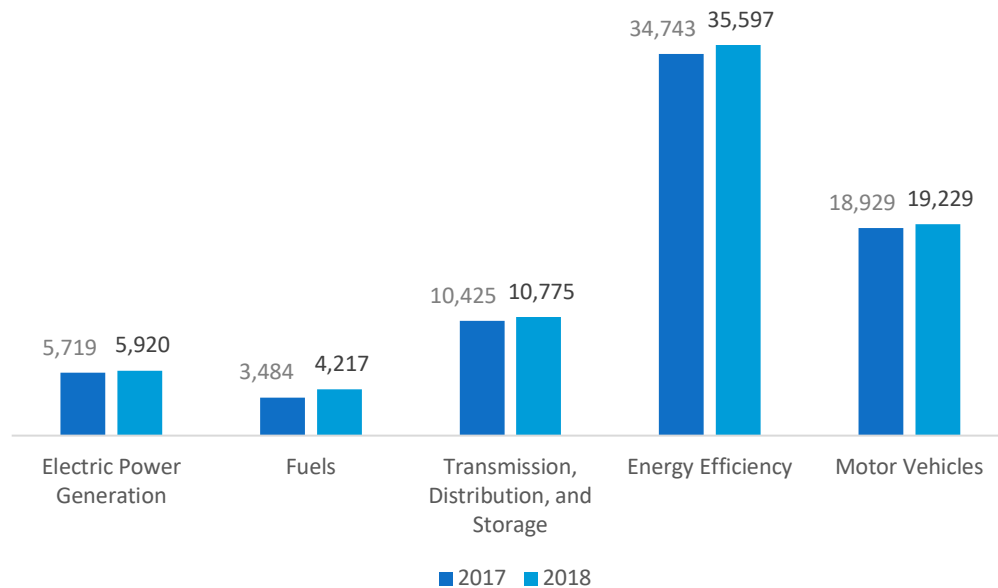
# Connecticut

## ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2019

### Overview

Connecticut has a low concentration of energy employment, with 20,912 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.6 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 5,920 are in Electric Power Generation, 4,217 are in Fuels, and 10,775 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Connecticut is 1.2 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Connecticut has an additional 35,597 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 19,229 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

**Figure CT-1.**  
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 6.5 percent since the 2018 report, increasing by 1,284 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 854 jobs (2.5 percent) and motor vehicles added 301 jobs (1.6 percent).

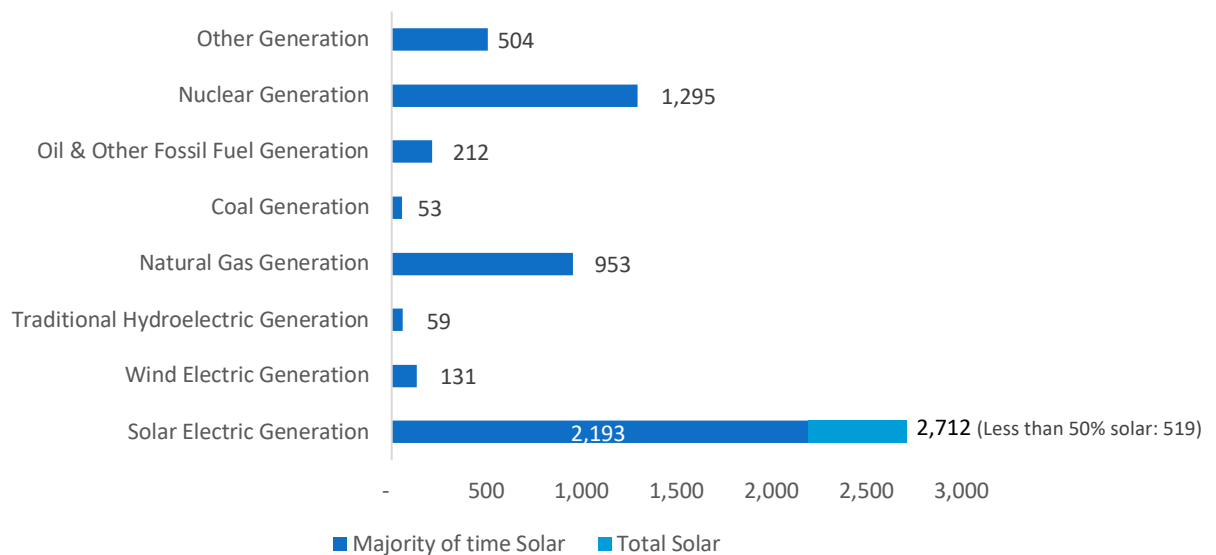
## Breakdown by Technology Applications

### Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 5,920 workers in Connecticut, 0.7 percent of the national total and adding 200 jobs over the past year (3.5 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 2,712 jobs (down 2.2 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 1,218 jobs (up 7.4 percent).

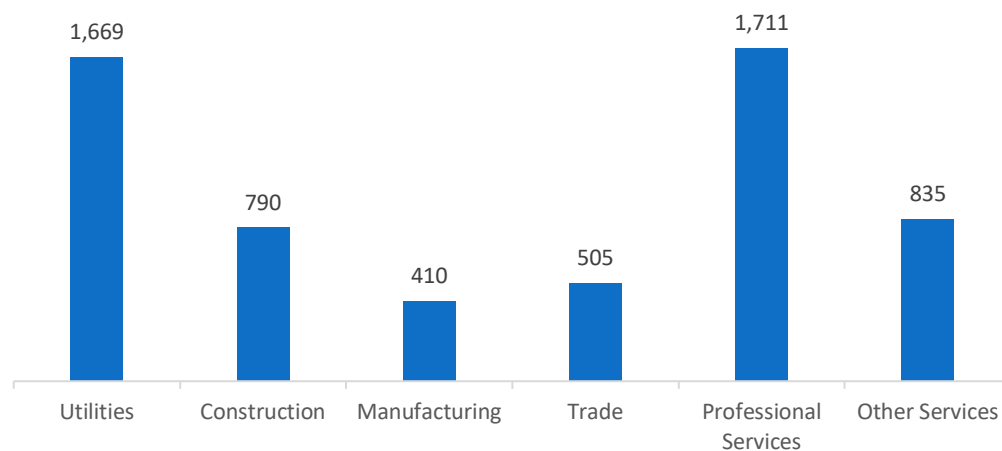
**Figure CT-2.**

Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 28.9 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 28.2 percent.

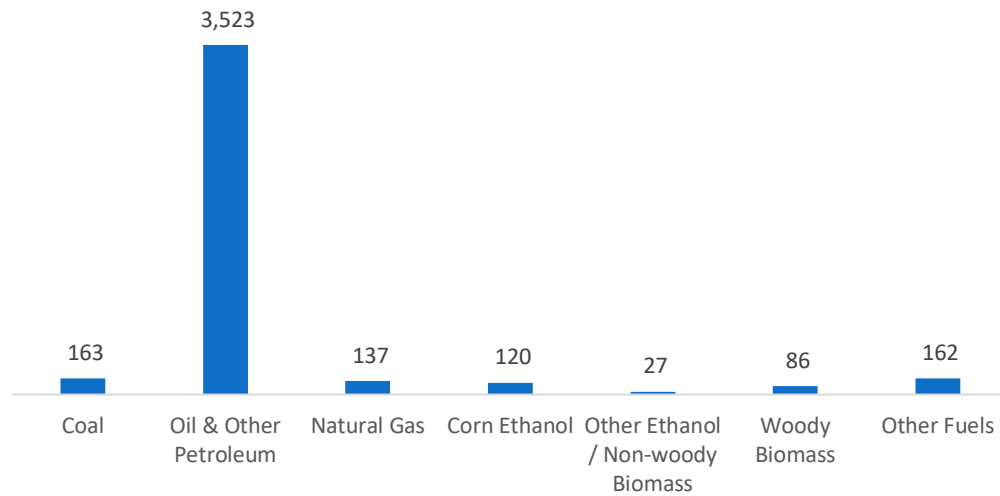
**Figure CT-3.**



## Fuels

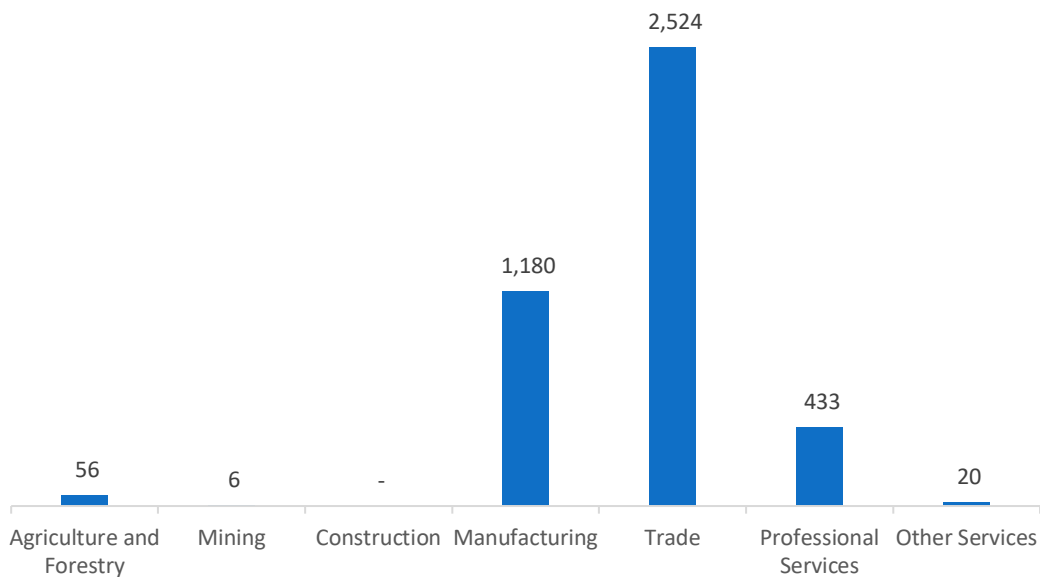
Fuels employs 4,217 workers in Connecticut, 0.4 percent of the national total, up 21.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

**Figure CT-4.**  
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



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

**Figure CT-5.**  
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

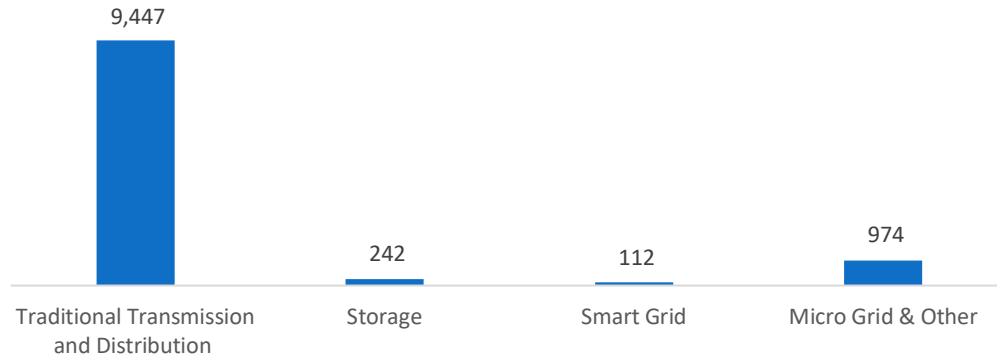


## Transmission, Distribution and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 10,775 workers in Connecticut, 0.8 percent of the national total, up 3.4 percent or 351 jobs since the 2018 report.

**Figure CT-6.**

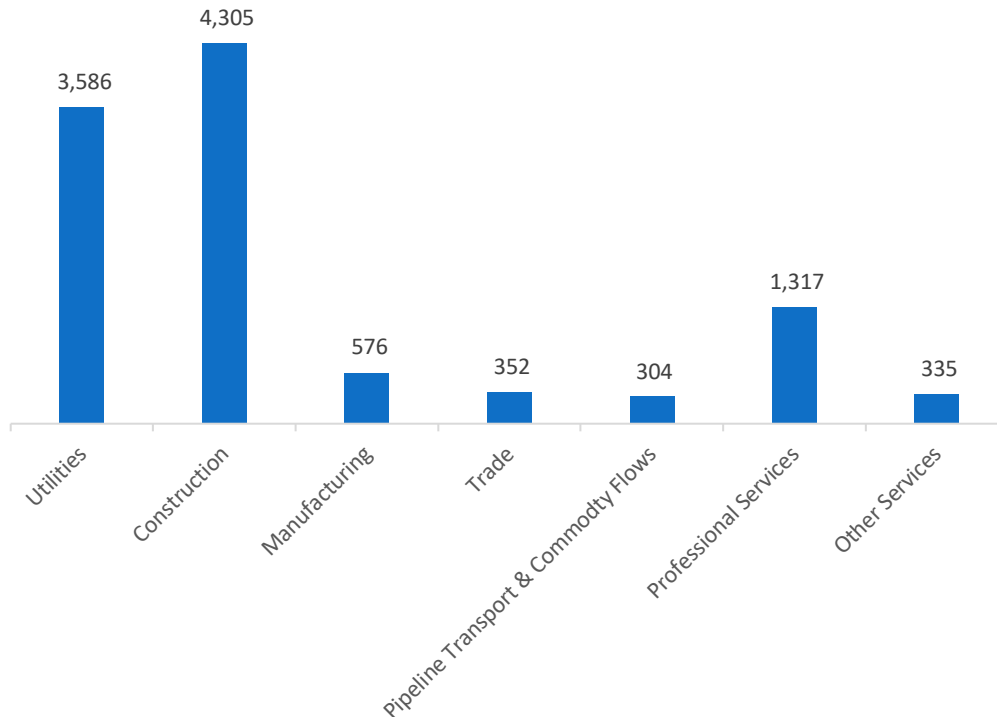
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Connecticut, with 40.0 percent of such jobs statewide.

**Figure CT-7.**

Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector

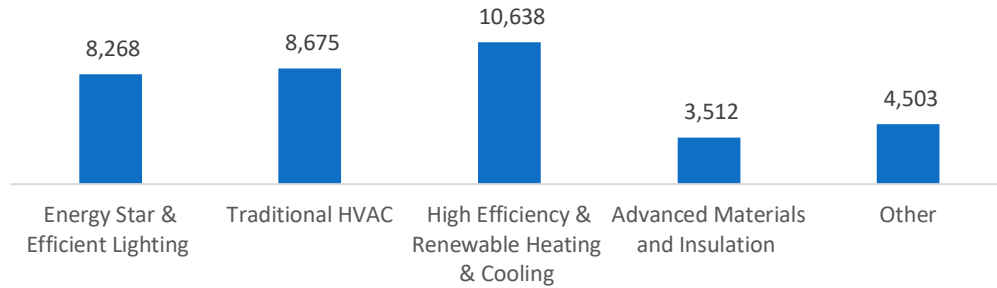


## Energy Efficiency

The 35,597 Energy Efficiency jobs in Connecticut represent 1.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 854 jobs (2.5 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.**

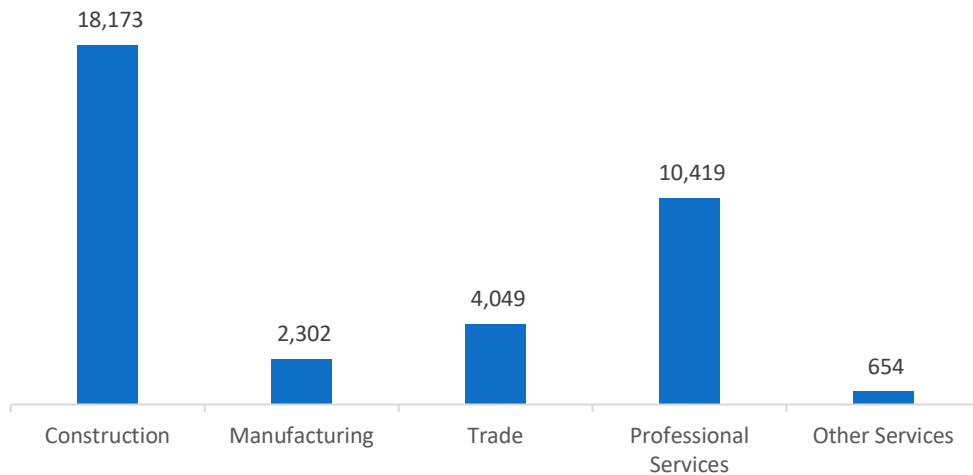
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure CT-9.**

Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector

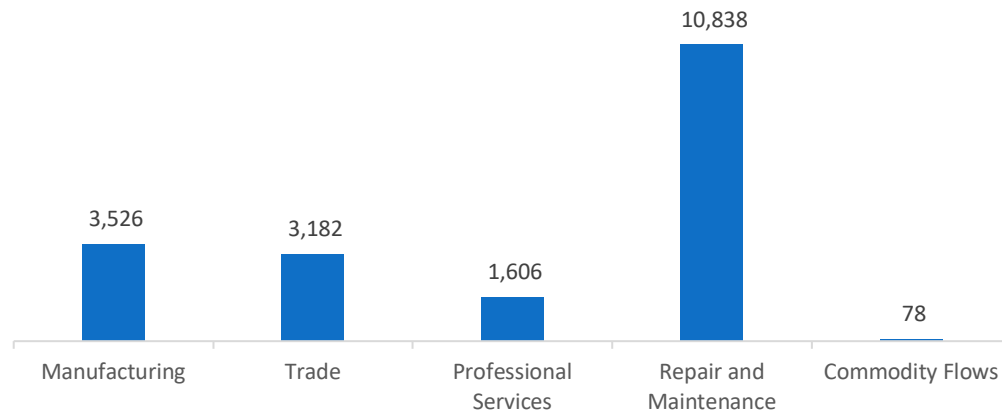


## Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 19,229 jobs in Connecticut, up 301 jobs over the past year (1.6 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 less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.1 percent versus 4.1 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 3,128 jobs in Energy Efficiency (8.8 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 381 jobs (2.0 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	7.6	7.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage	0.4	3.2
Energy Efficiency	8.8	7.8
Fuels	3.4	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.0	2.2

## Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 39.5 percent of energy-related employers in Connecticut hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

**Table CT-2**  
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

Technology	Very Difficult (%)		Somewhat Difficult (%)	
	State	National	State	National
Electric Power Generation	16.7	20.7	50.0	54.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage	--	21.9	50.0	46.1
Energy Efficiency	40.0	21.3	60.0	48.1
Fuels	--	37.9	--	43.0
Motor Vehicles	100.0	30.0	--	46.4

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

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Competition/ small applicant pool
3. Insufficient qualifications (certifications or education)

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

1. Technician or mechanical support – \$26.11 median hourly wage
2. Electrician/construction laborers – \$26.32 median hourly wage
3. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) – \$47.79 median hourly wage