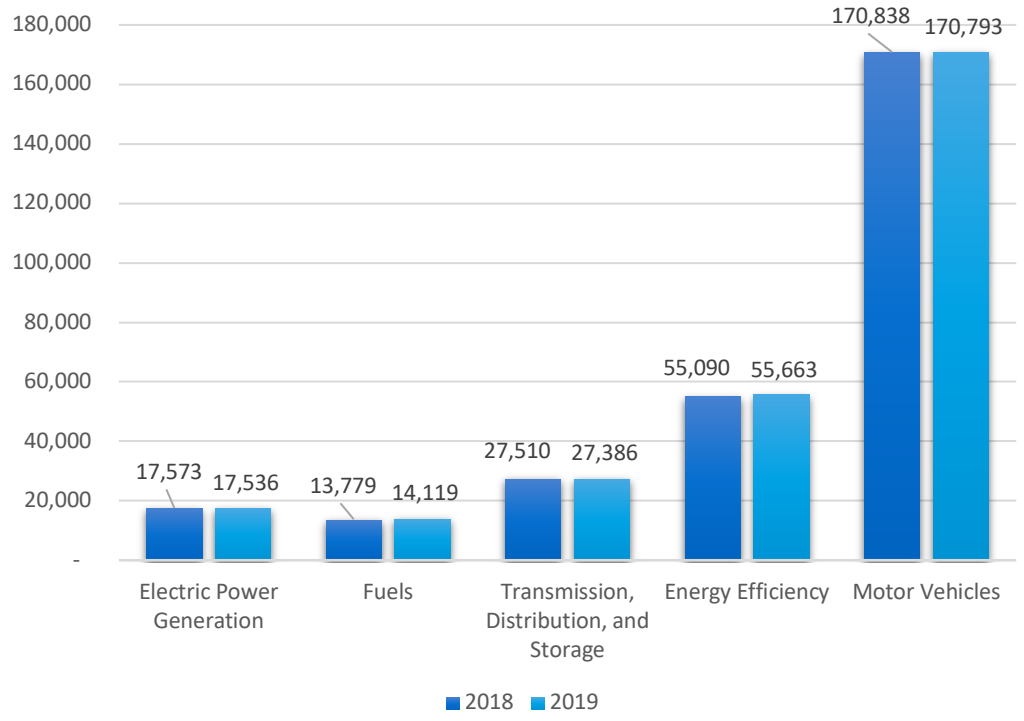
Indiana

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

Overview

Indiana has a low concentration of energy employment, with 59,041 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.7 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 17,536 are in Electric Power Generation, 14,119 are in Fuels, and 27,386 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Indiana is 1.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Indiana has an additional 55,663 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 170,793 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.7 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure IN-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



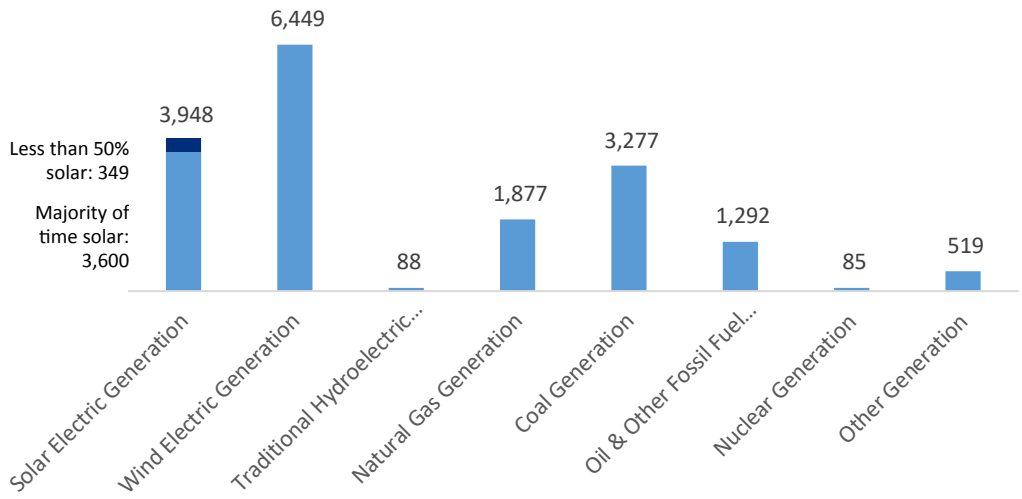
Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 0.3 percent since the 2019 report, increasing by 179 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 573 jobs (1.0 percent) and motor vehicles lost 46 jobs (-0.0 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

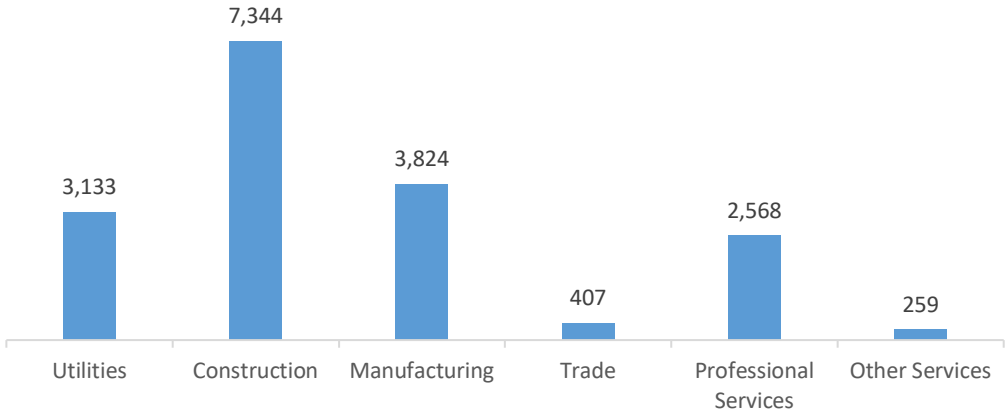
Electric Power Generation employs 17,536 workers in Indiana, 2.0 percent of the national total and losing 37 jobs over the past year (-0.2 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,449 jobs (down -0.9 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,447 jobs (down -5.0 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 41.9 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 21.8 percent.

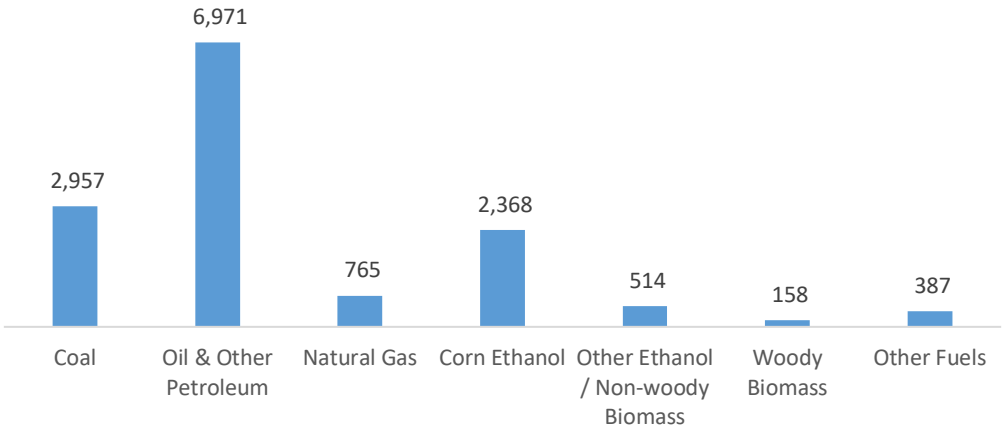
Figure IN-3.
Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector



FUELS

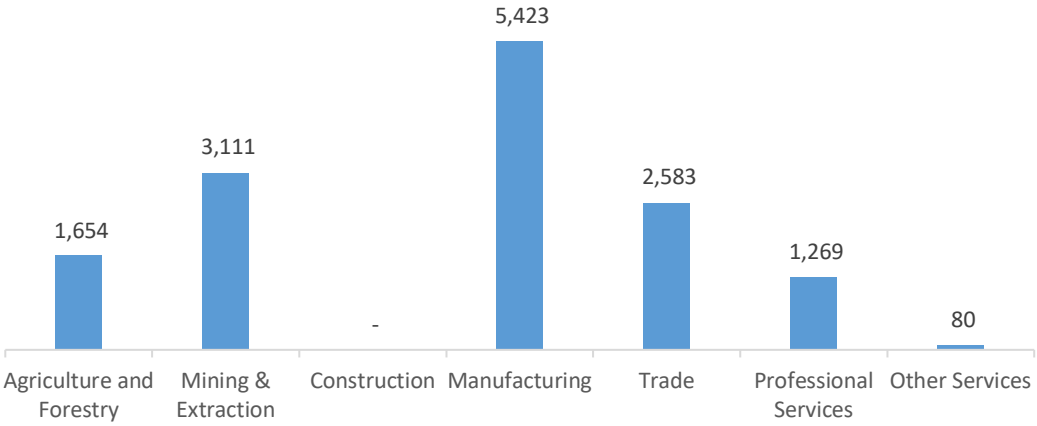
Fuels employs 14,119 workers in Indiana, 1.2 percent of the national total, up 2.5 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure IN-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Manufacturing jobs represent 38.4 percent of Fuels jobs in Indiana.

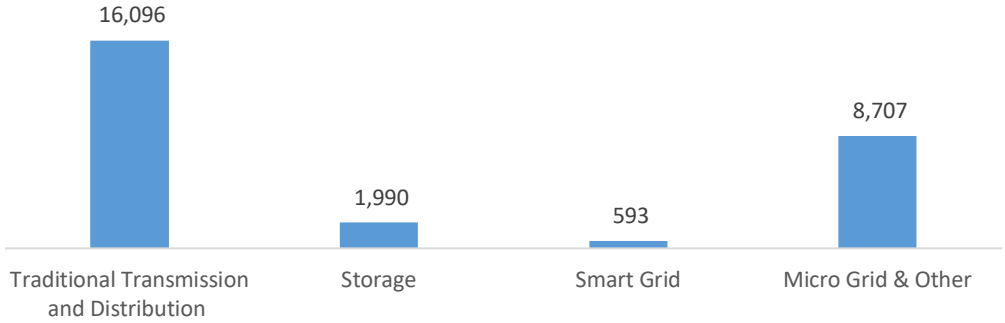
Figure IN-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

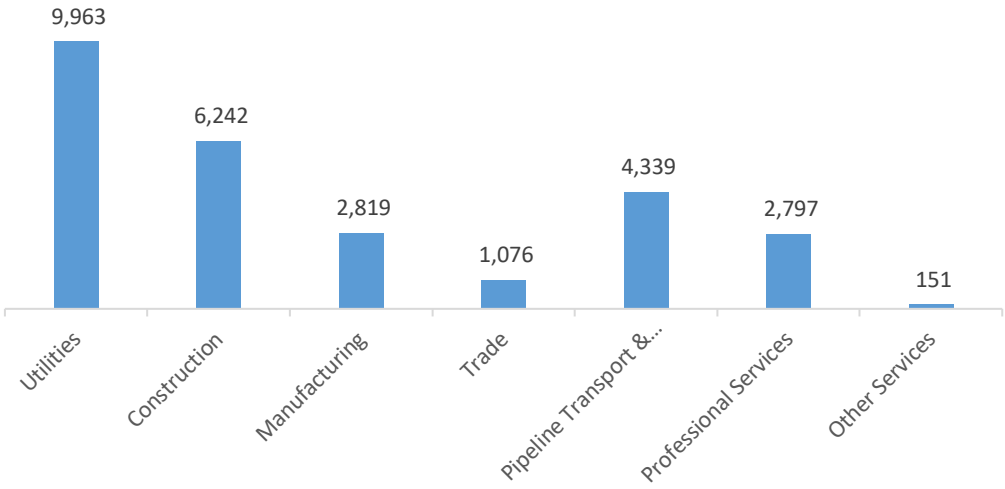
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 27,386 workers in Indiana, 2.0 percent of the national total, down 0.5 percent or 124 jobs since the 2018 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Indiana, with 36.4 percent of such jobs statewide.

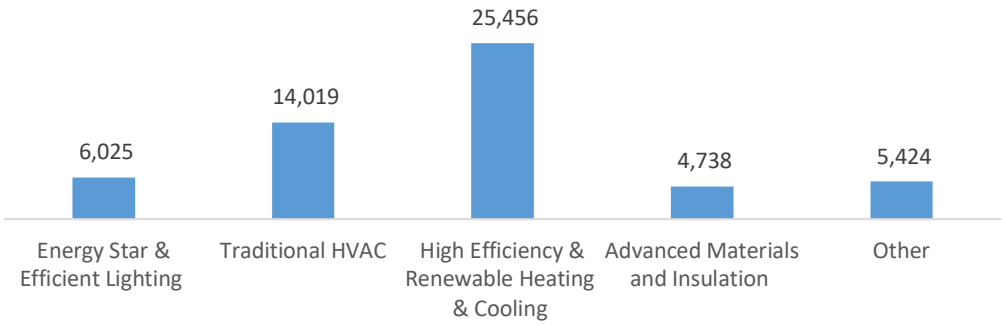
Figure IN-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

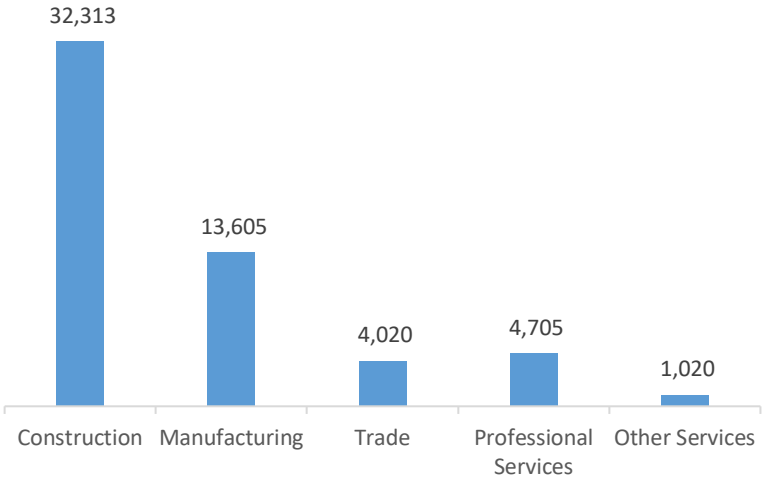
The 55,663 Energy Efficiency jobs in Indiana represent 2.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 573 jobs (1.0 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

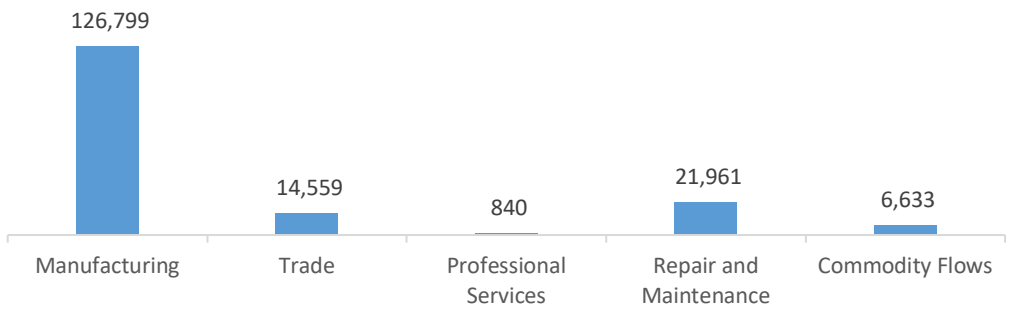
Figure IN-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 170,793 jobs in Indiana, down 46 jobs over the past year (-0.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure IN-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in Indiana are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.2 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,959 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.5 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 4,766 jobs (2.8 percent) over the next year.

Table IN-1
Projected Growth by Major Technology Application.

Technology	State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	5.5	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.5	3.5
Energy Efficiency	3.5	3.0
Fuels	3.4	1.7
Motor Vehicles	2.8	3.1

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 51.7 percent of energy-related employers in Indiana hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table IN-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	12.7	55.0	32.4
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	11.3	57.8	30.9
Energy Efficiency	51.4	38.9	9.6
Fuels	26.9	45.0	28.1
Motor Vehicles	32.7	58.1	9.2

Employers in Indiana 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. Difficulty finding industry-specific knowledge, skills, and interest

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

1. Installation workers — $20.51 median hourly wage
2. Technician or mechanical support — $21.25 median hourly wage
3. Sales, marketing, or customer service — $32.37 median hourly wage