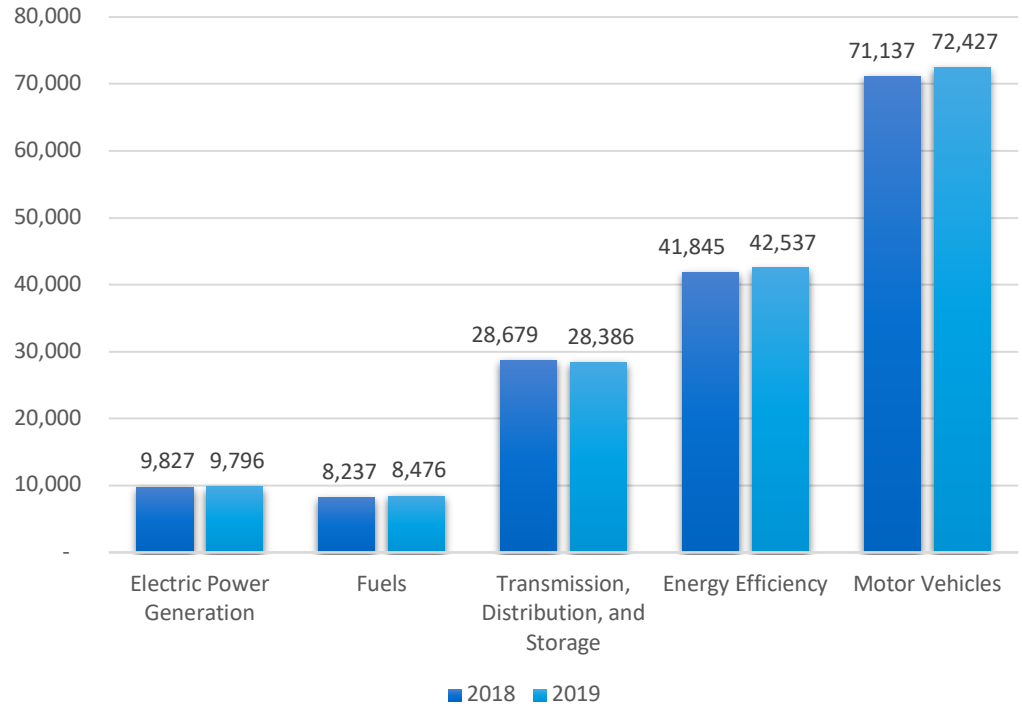
Missouri

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

Overview

Missouri has a low concentration of energy employment, with 46,657 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 9,796 are in Electric Power Generation, 8,476 are in Fuels, and 28,386 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Missouri is 1.6 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Missouri has an additional 42,537 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 72,427 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure MO-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



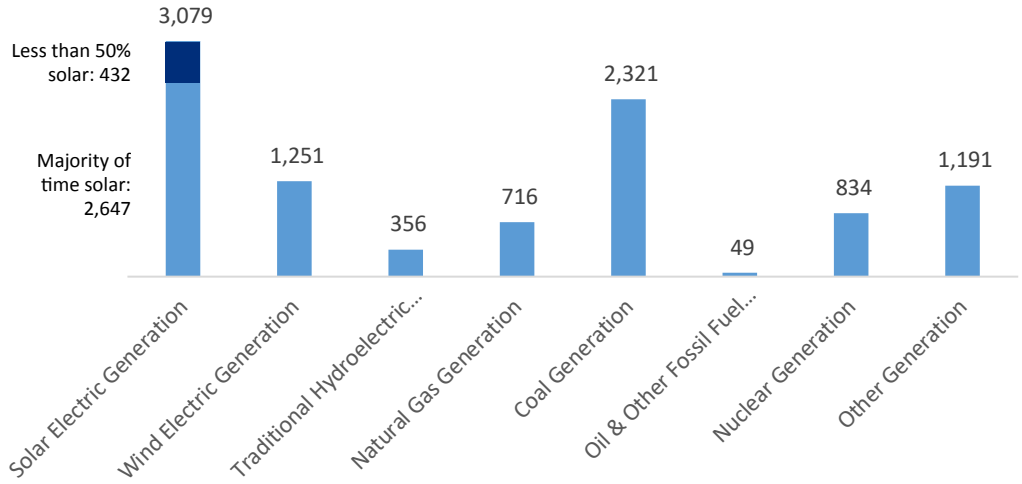
Overall, Traditional Energy jobs declined by 0.2 percent since the 2019 report, decreasing by 86 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 692 jobs (1.7 percent) and motor vehicles added 1,289 jobs (1.8 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

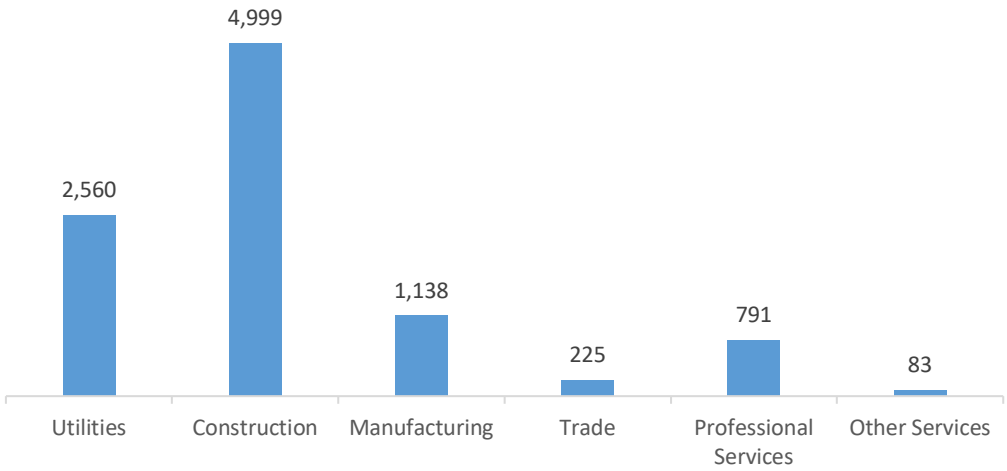
Electric Power Generation employs 9,796 workers in Missouri, 1.1 percent of the national total and losing 31 jobs over the past year (-0.3 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 3,085 jobs (down -5.3 percent), followed by solar at 3,079 jobs (down -1.1 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 51.0 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 26.1 percent.

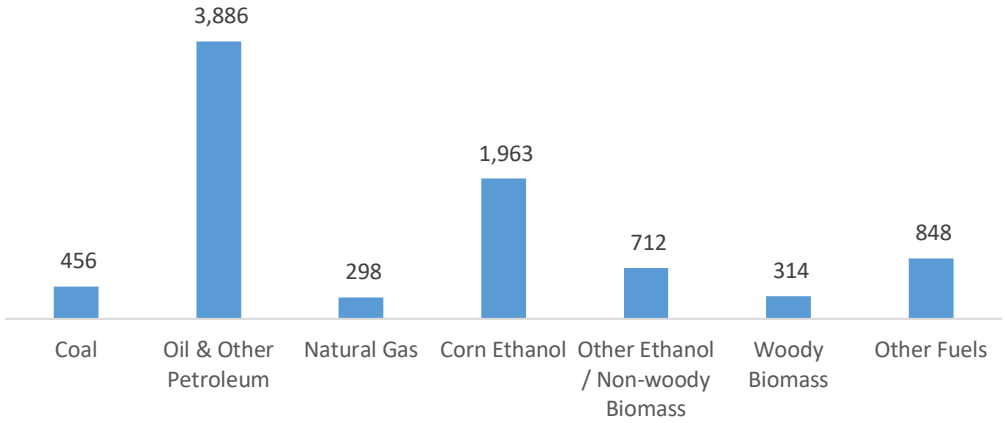
Figure MO-3.
Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector



FUELS

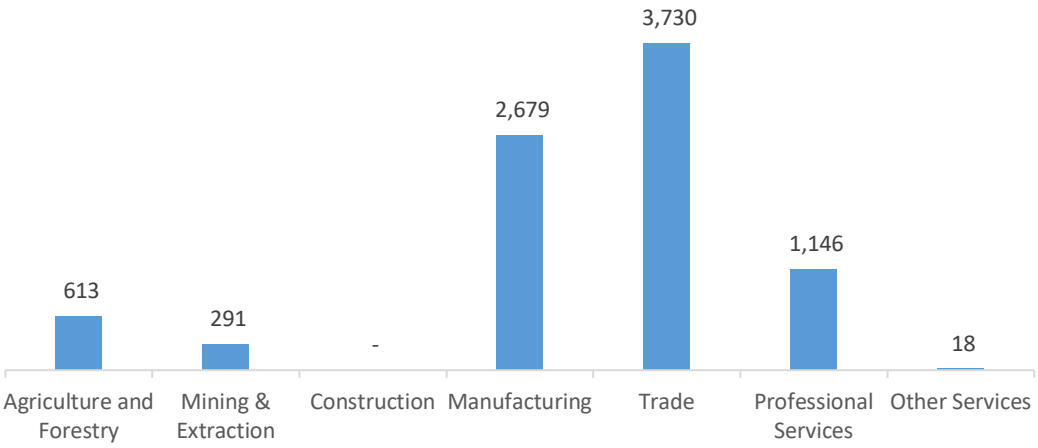
Fuels employs 8,476 workers in Missouri, 0.7 percent of the national total, up 2.9 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure MO-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 44.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Missouri.

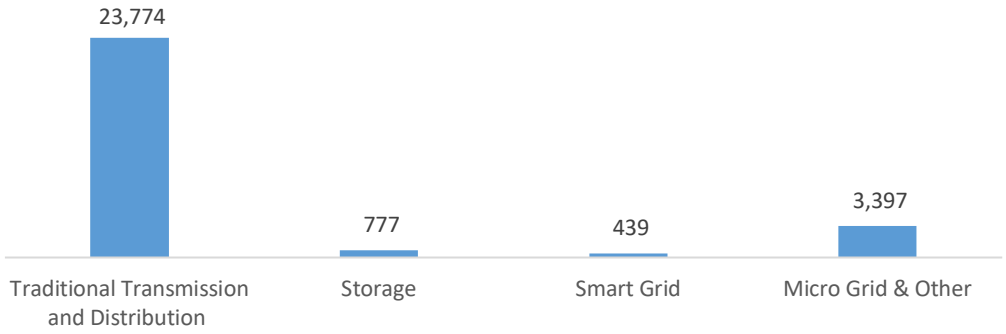
Figure MO-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

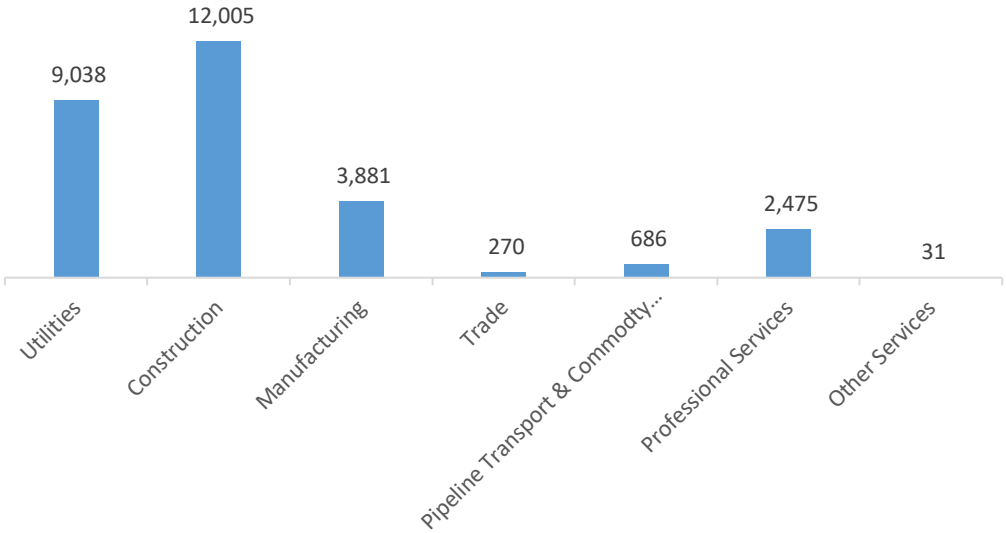
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 28,386 workers in Missouri, 2.1 percent of the national total, down 1.0 percent or 293 jobs since the 2018 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Missouri, with 42.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

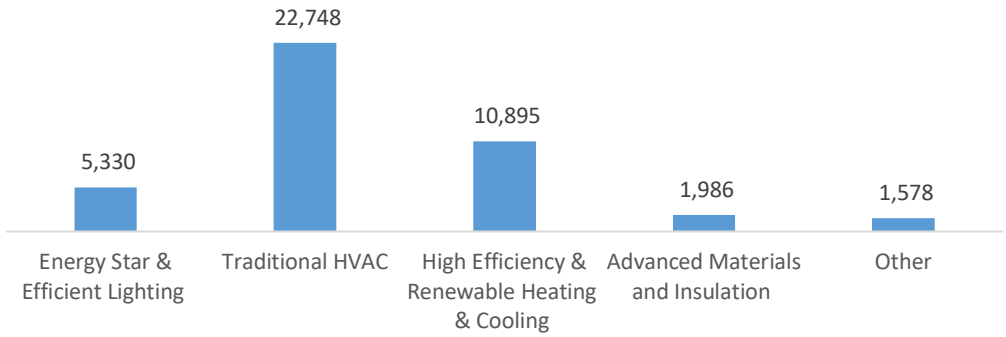
Figure MO-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

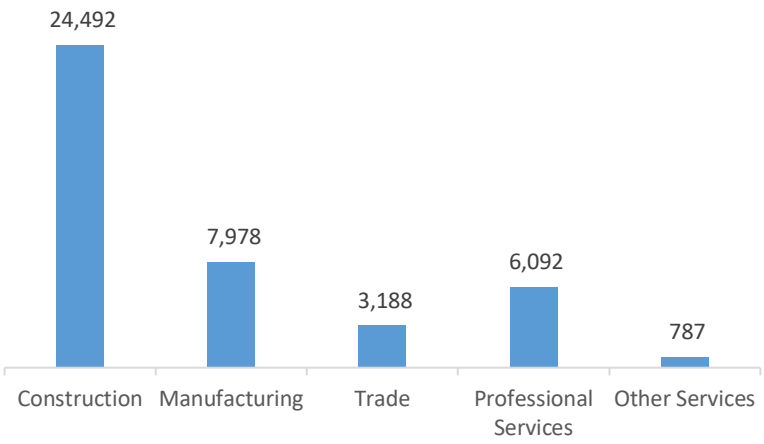
The 42,537 Energy Efficiency jobs in Missouri represent 1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 692 jobs (1.7 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (traditional HVAC firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

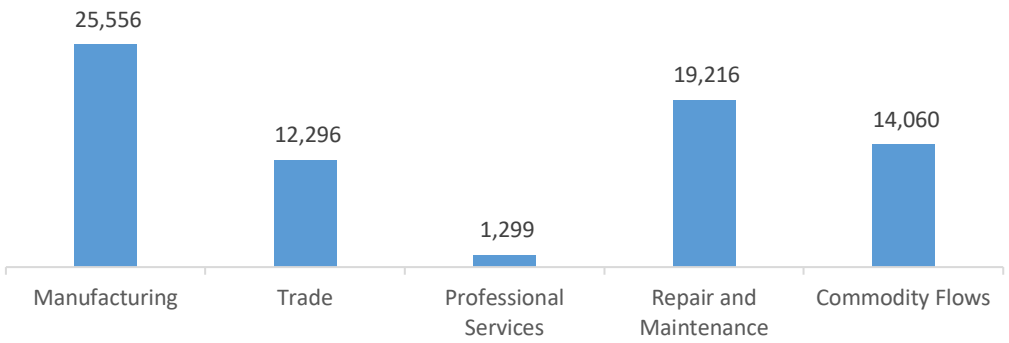
Figure MO-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 72,427 jobs in Missouri, up 1,289 jobs over the past year (1.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure MO-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in Missouri are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.8 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,725 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.1 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 2,841 jobs (3.9 percent) over the next year.

Table MO-1
Projected Growth by Major Technology Application.

Technology	State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	7.5	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.0	3.5
Energy Efficiency	4.1	3.0
Fuels	8.9	1.7
Motor Vehicles	3.9	3.1

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 44.1 percent of energy-related employers in Missouri hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table MO-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	41.1	46.9	12.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	35.1	43.9	21.0
Energy Efficiency	29.0	45.0	26.0
Fuels	25.7	35.9	38.4
Motor Vehicles	51.7	37.3	11.0

Employers in Missouri 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 — $25.92 median hourly wage
2. Sales, marketing, or customer service — $33.71 median hourly wage
3. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) — $41.47 median hourly wage