

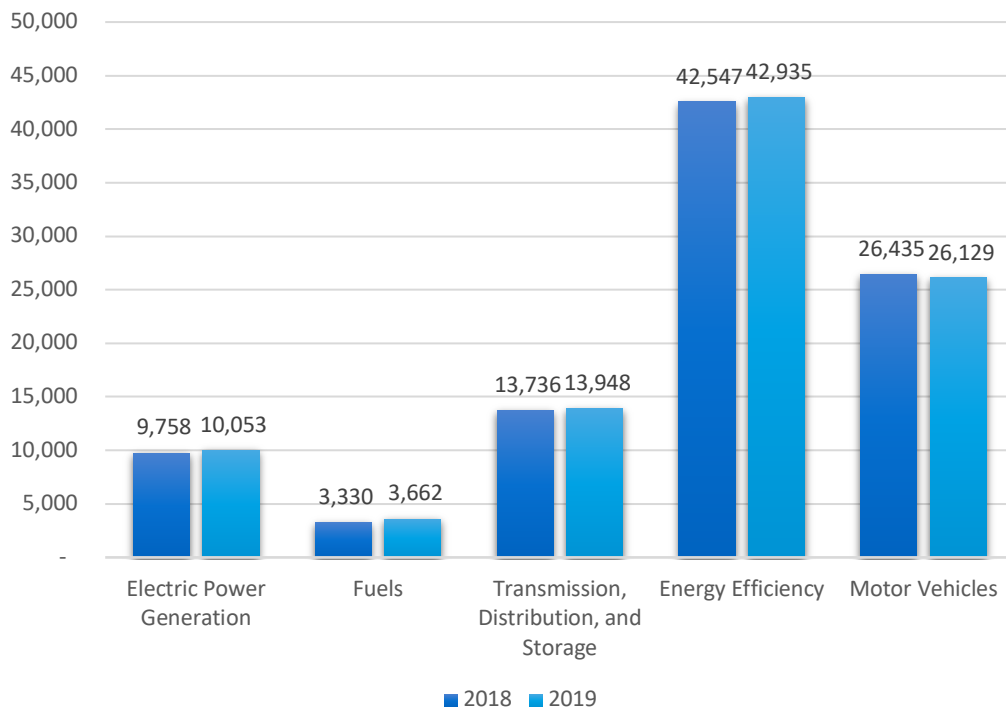
# Oregon

## ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

### Overview

Oregon has a low concentration of energy employment, with 27,664 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 10,053 are in Electric Power Generation, 3,662 are in Fuels, and 13,948 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Oregon is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Oregon has an additional 42,935 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 26,129 jobs in Motor Vehicles (1.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

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



Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 3.1 percent since the 2019 report, increasing by 839 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 388 jobs (0.9 percent) and motor vehicles lost 306 jobs (-1.2 percent).

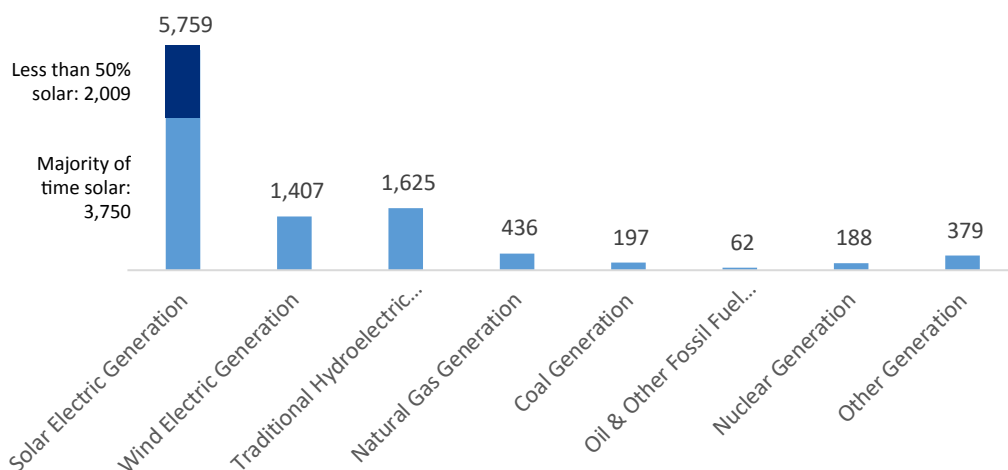
## Breakdown by Technology Applications

### ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Electric Power Generation employs 10,053 workers in Oregon, 1.1 percent of the national total and adding 295 jobs over the past year (3.0 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 5,759 jobs (up 0.6 percent), followed by traditional hydroelectric generation at 1,625 jobs (up 2.5 percent).

**Figure OR-2.**

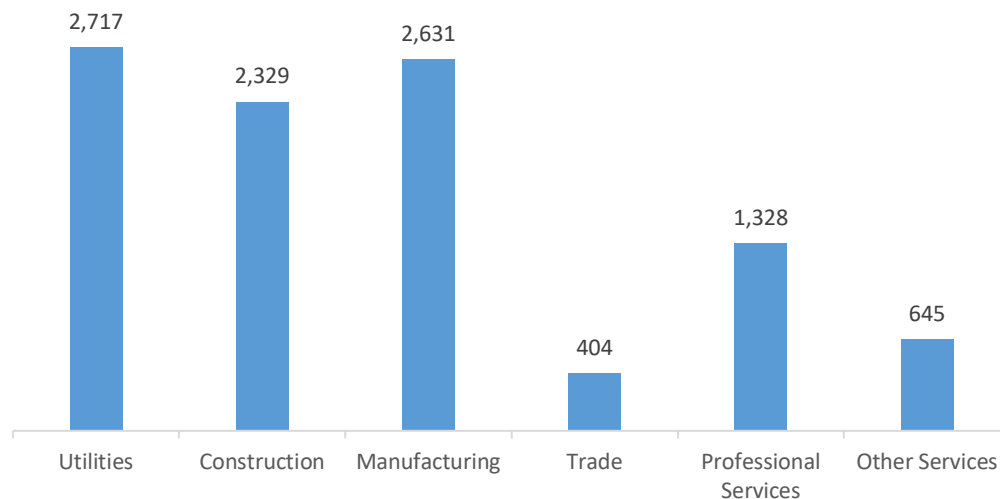
**Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application**



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 27.0 percent of jobs. Manufacturing is next with 26.2 percent.

**Figure OR-3.**

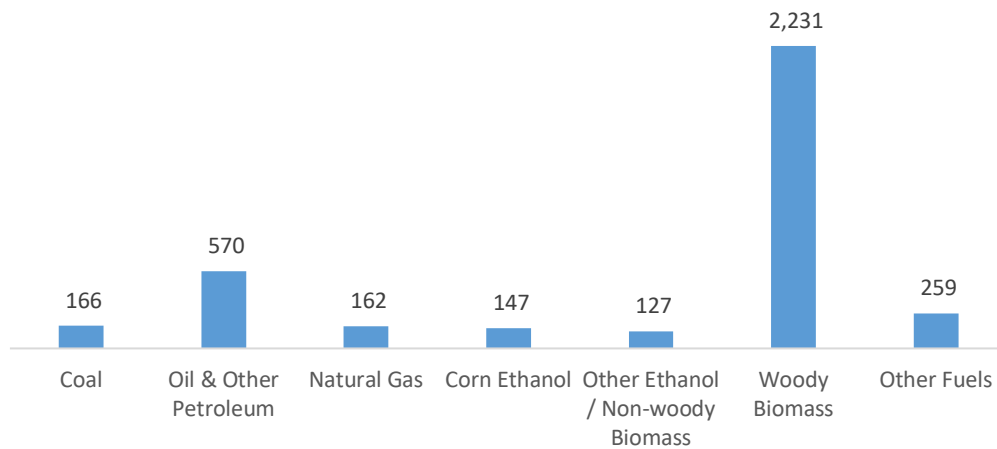
**Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector**



## FUELS

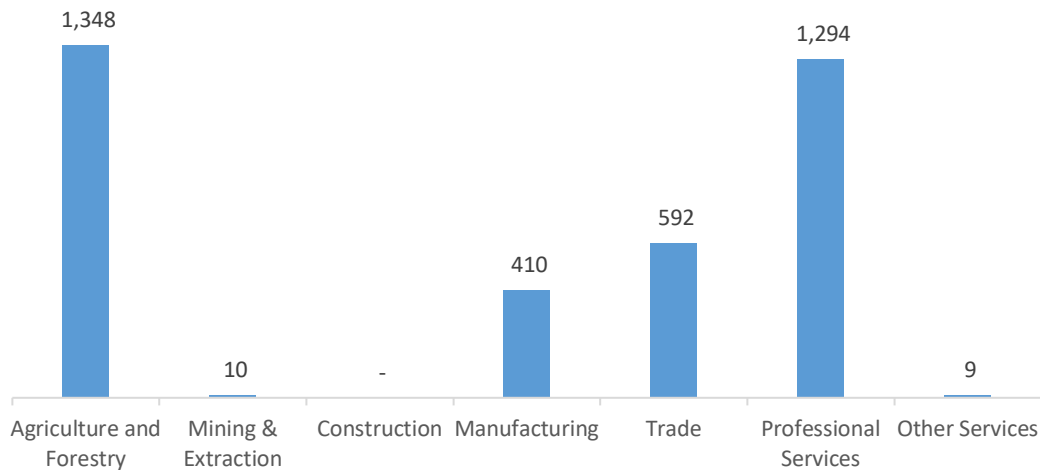
Fuels employs 3,662 workers in Oregon, 0.3 percent of the national total, up 10.0 percent over the past year. Woody biomass makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

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



Agriculture jobs represent 36.8 percent of Fuels jobs in Oregon.

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

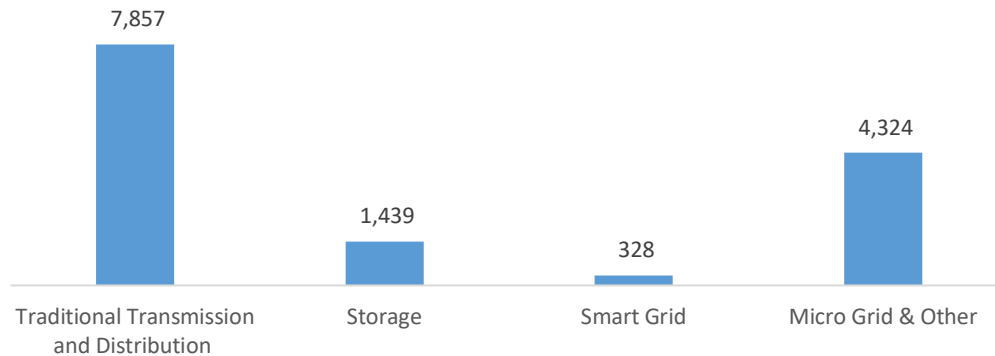


## TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 13,948 workers in Oregon, 1.0 percent of the national total, up 1.5 percent or 211 jobs since the 2018 report.

**Figure OR-6.**

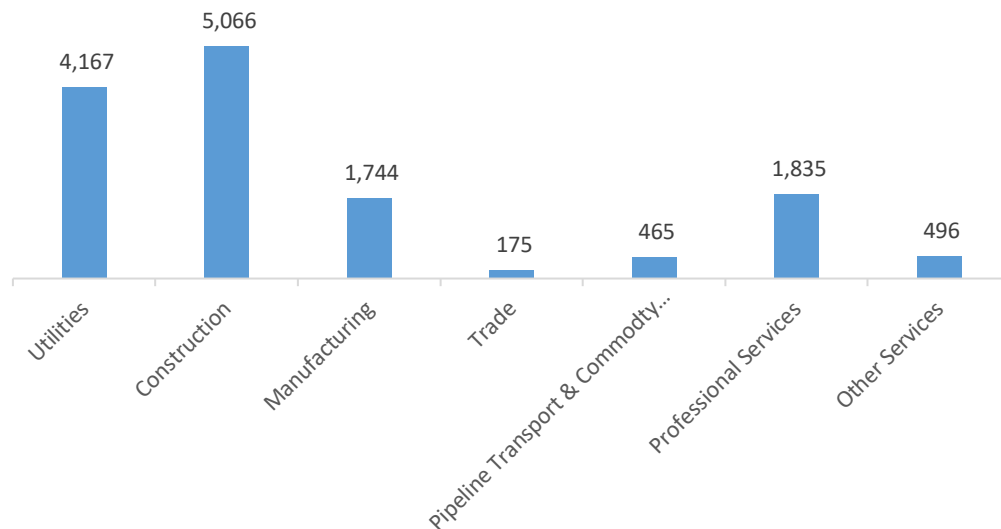
**Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology**



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Oregon, with 36.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

**Figure OR-7.**

**Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector**

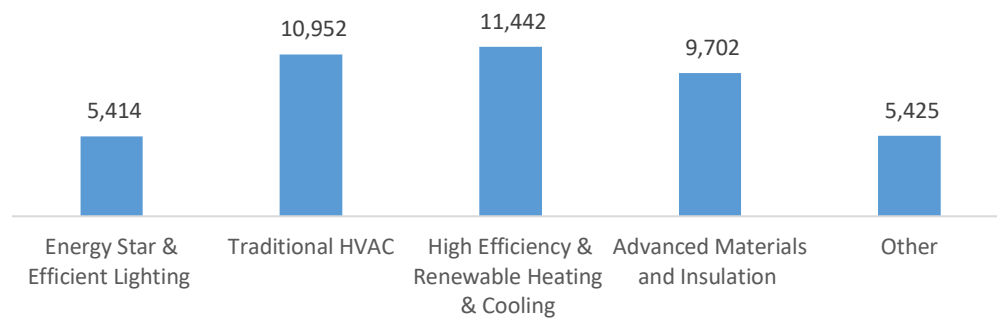


## ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The 42,935 Energy Efficiency jobs in Oregon represent 1.8 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 388 jobs (0.9 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 OR-8.**

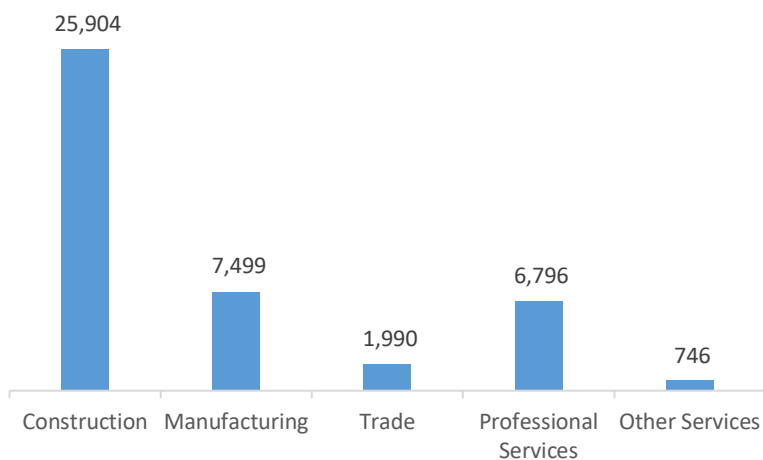
### Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure OR-9.**

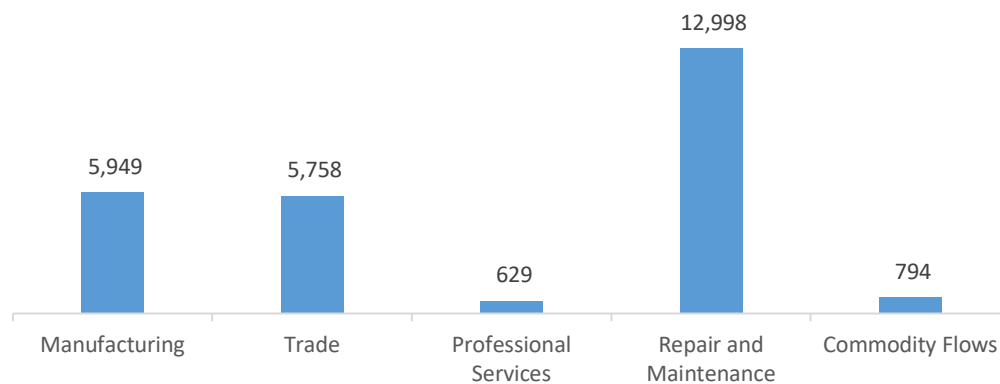
### Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



## MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 26,129 jobs in Oregon, down 306 jobs over the past year (-1.2 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

**Figure OR-10.**  
**Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector**



## Workforce Characteristics

### EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in Oregon are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (4.5 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,835 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.3 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 922 jobs (3.5 percent) over the next year.

**Table OR-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	8.6	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.9	3.5
Energy Efficiency	4.3	3.0
Fuels	3.4	1.7
Motor Vehicles	3.5	3.1

## HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 33.3 percent of energy-related employers in Oregon hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

**Table OR-2**  
**Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.**

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	22.3	65.4	12.3
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	20.6	58.7	20.7
Energy Efficiency	37.1	39.7	23.2
Fuels	27.1	40.7	32.2
Motor Vehicles	37.1	51.7	11.2

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

1. Competition/ small applicant pool
2. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
3. Cannot provide competitive wages

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

1. Engineers/scientists — \$45.54 median hourly wage
2. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) — \$48.93 median hourly wage
3. Technician or mechanical support — \$24.32 median hourly wage