

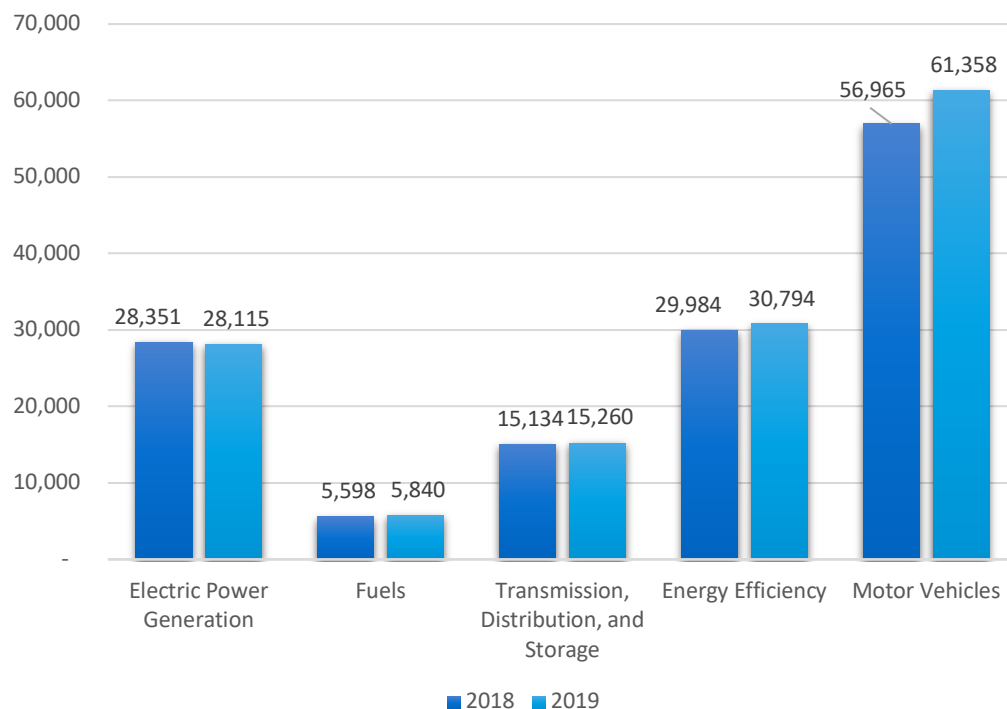
South Carolina

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

Overview

South Carolina has an average concentration of energy employment, with 49,215 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 28,115 are in Electric Power Generation, 5,840 are in Fuels, and 15,260 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in South Carolina is 2.3 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). South Carolina has an additional 30,794 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 61,358 jobs in Motor Vehicles (2.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure SC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 0.3 percent since the 2019 report, increasing by 132 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 810 jobs (2.7 percent) and motor vehicles added 4,393 jobs (7.7 percent).

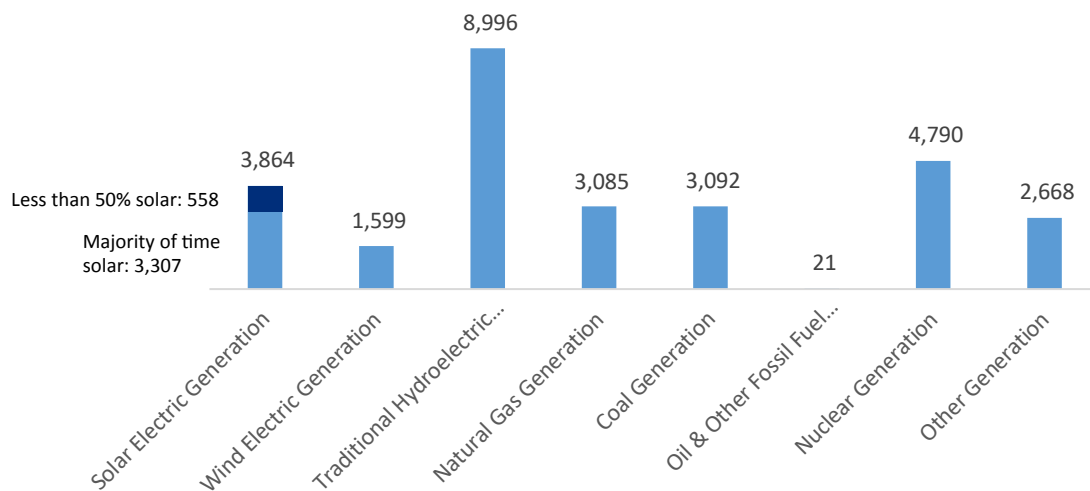
Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Electric Power Generation employs 28,115 workers in South Carolina, 3.2 percent of the national total and losing 236 jobs over the past year (-0.8 percent). Traditional hydroelectric generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 8,996 jobs (down -3.6 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 6,198 jobs (down -5.4 percent).

Figure SC-2.

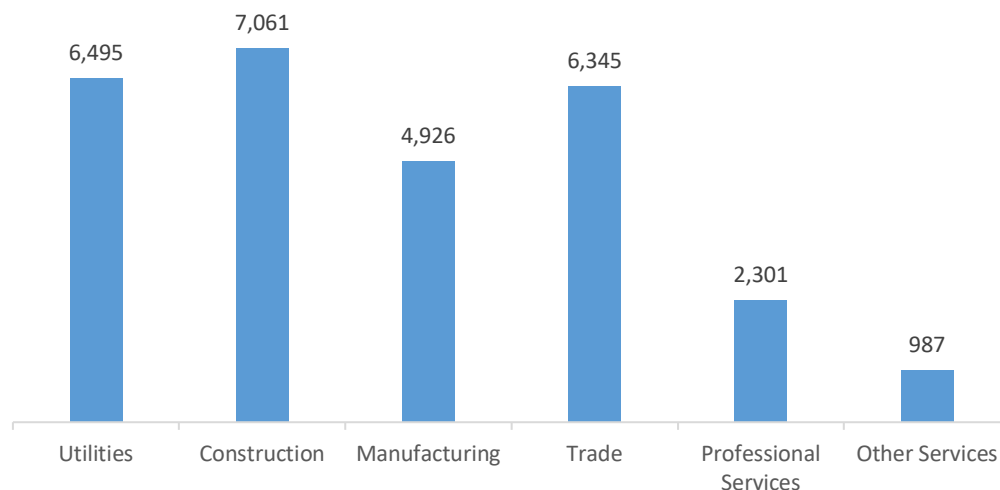
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 25.1 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 23.1 percent.

Figure SC-3.

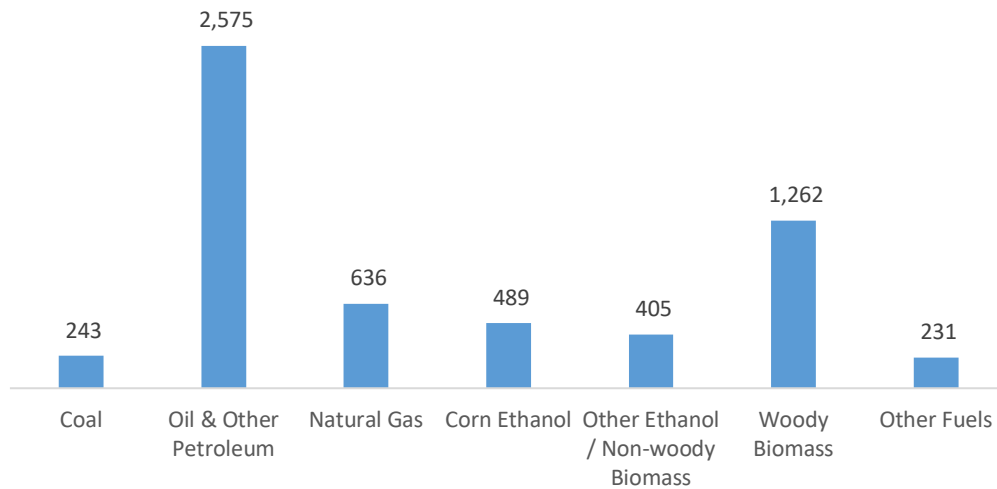
Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector



FUELS

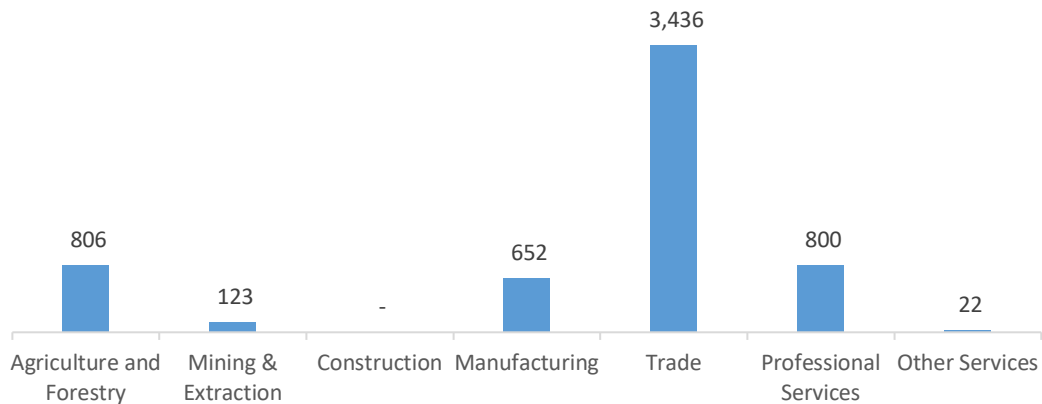
Fuels employs 5,840 workers in South Carolina, 0.5 percent of the national total, up 4.3 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure SC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Wholesale trade jobs represent 58.8 percent of Fuels jobs in South Carolina.

Figure SC-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

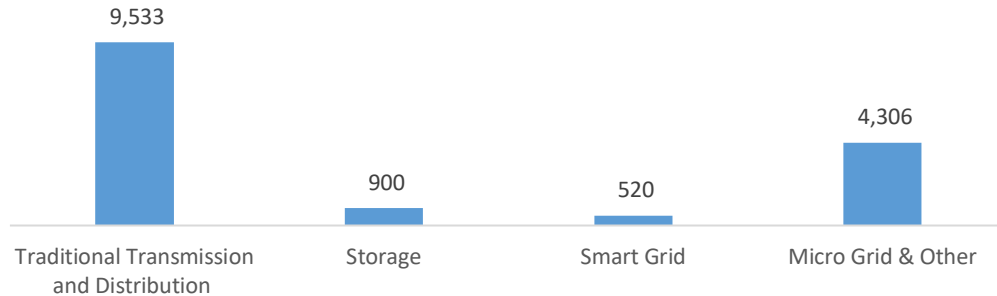


TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 15,260 workers in South Carolina, 1.1 percent of the national total, up 0.8 percent or 126 jobs since the 2018 report.

Figure SC-6.

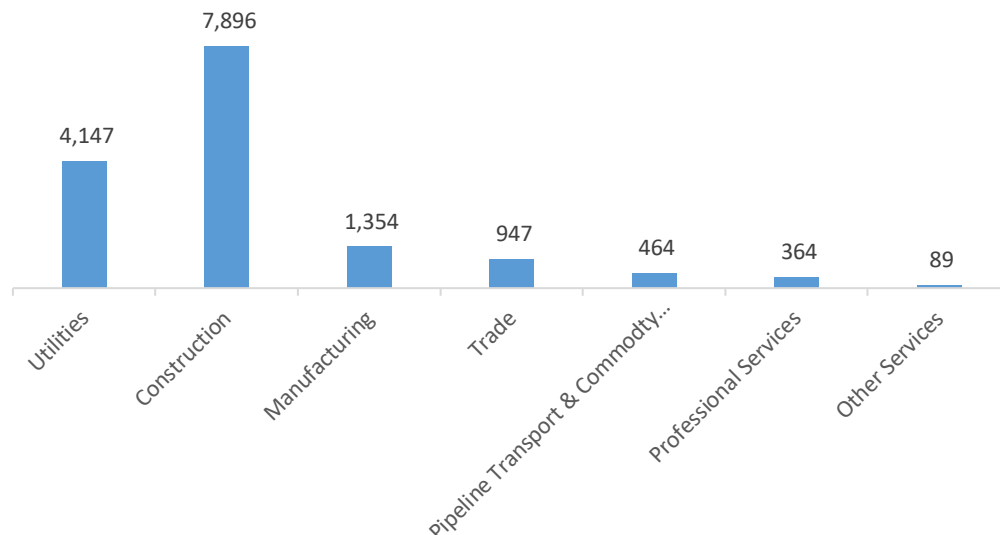
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in South Carolina, with 51.7 percent of such jobs statewide.

Figure SC-7.

Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector

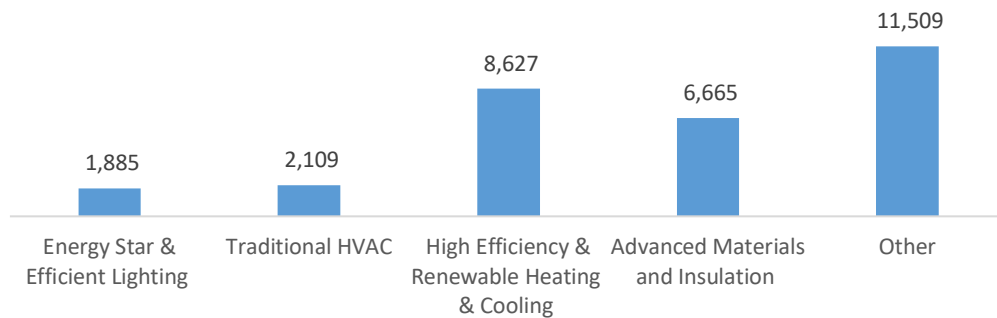


ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The 30,794 Energy Efficiency jobs in South Carolina represent 1.3 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 810 jobs (2.7 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

Figure SC-8.

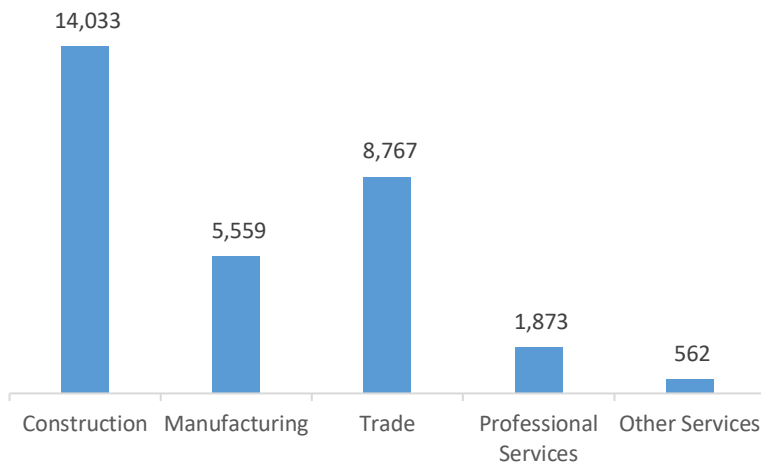
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure SC-9.

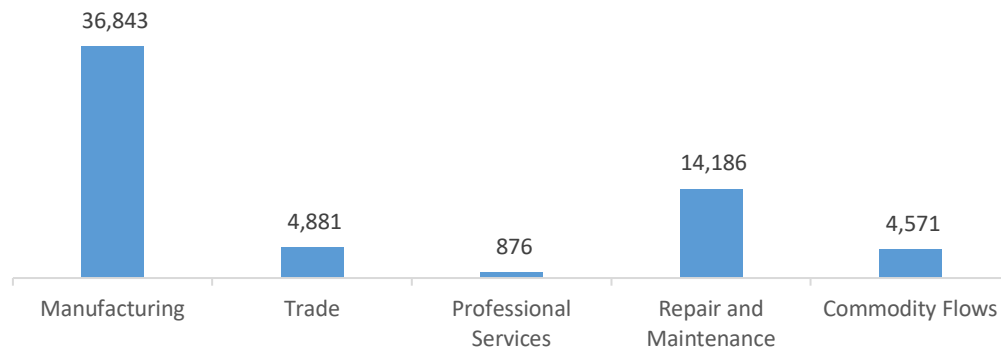
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 61,358 jobs in South Carolina, up 4,393 jobs over the past year (7.7 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure SC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in South Carolina are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.7 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,543 jobs in Energy Efficiency (5.0 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 4,854 jobs (7.9 percent) over the next year.

Table SC-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	3.8	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.5	3.5
Energy Efficiency	5.0	3.0
Fuels	4.2	1.7
Motor Vehicles	7.9	3.1

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 16.0 percent of energy-related employers in South Carolina hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table SC-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	25.4	66.1	8.5
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	28.2	62.4	9.4
Energy Efficiency	39.4	45.5	15.2
Fuels	30.8	39.9	29.3
Motor Vehicles	38.1	48.9	13.1

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

1. Insufficient non-technical skills (work ethic, dependability, critical thinking)
2. Cannot provide competitive wages
3. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills

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

1. Electrician/construction workers — \$22.79 median hourly wage
2. Technician or mechanical support — \$20.28 median hourly wage
3. Administrative support — \$17.98 median hourly wage