

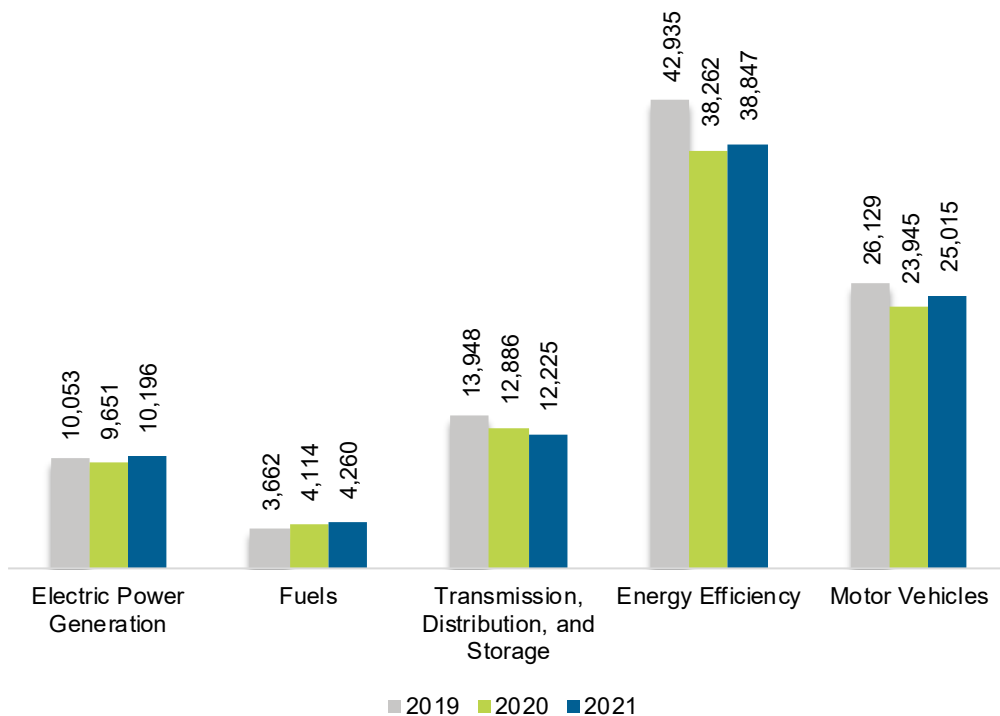
Oregon

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

Oregon had 90,543 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 1.2% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 10,196 are in electric power generation; 4,260 in fuels; 12,225 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 38,847 in energy efficiency; and 25,015 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 1,685 jobs, or 1.9%. The energy sector in Oregon represents 4.8% of total state employment.

Figure OR-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

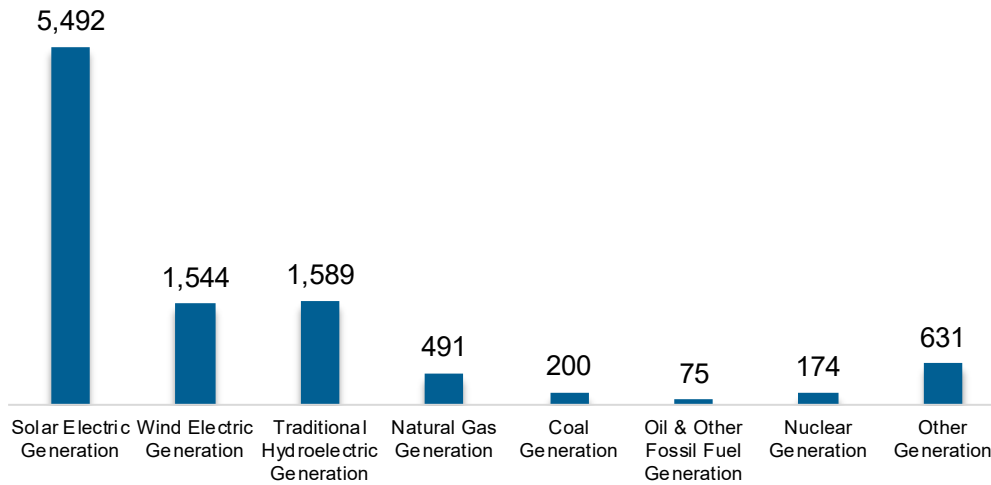


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

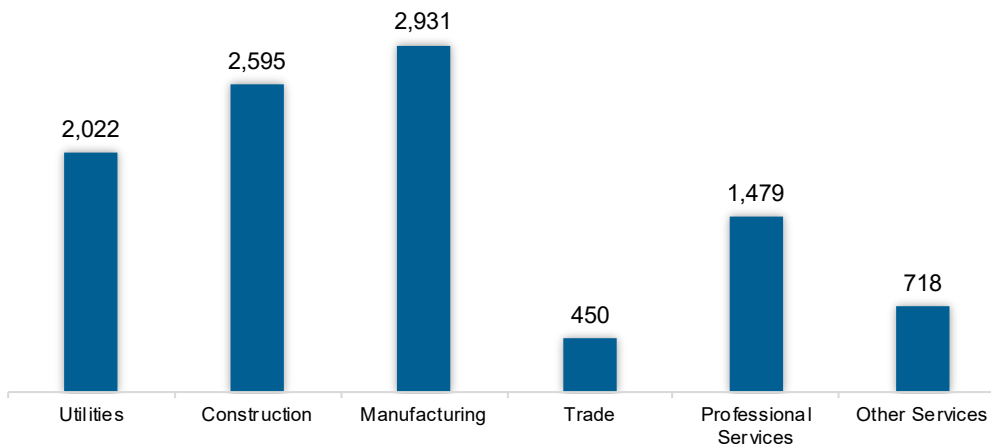
The electric power generation sector employed 10,196 workers in Oregon, 1.2% of the national electricity total, and added 545 jobs over the past year (5.6%).

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



Manufacturing work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 28.7% of jobs. Construction is second largest with 25.5%.

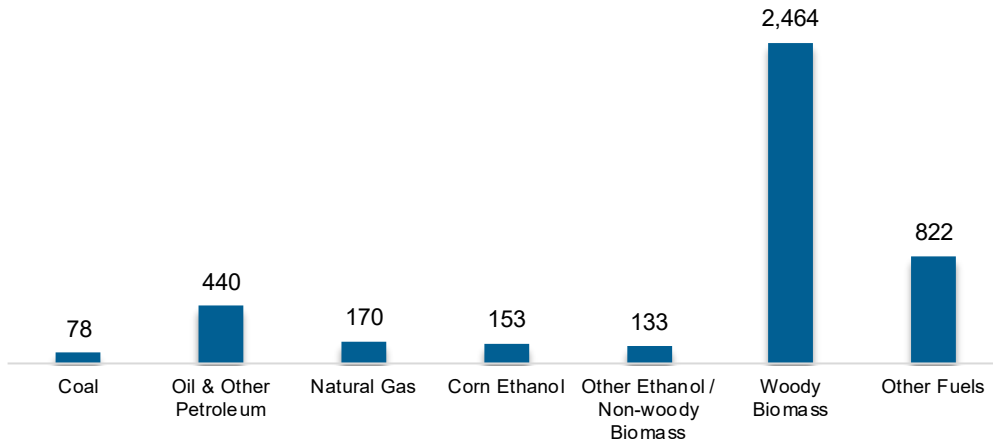
Figure OR-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

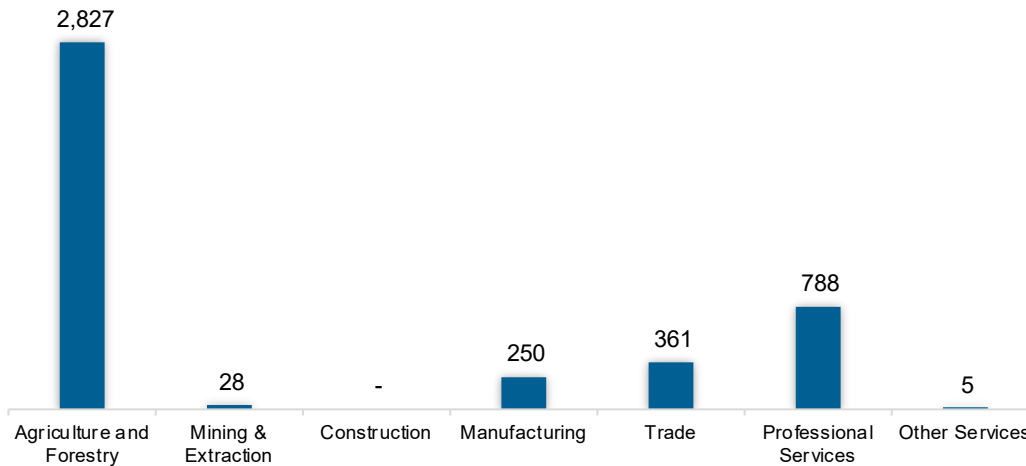
The fuel sector employed 4,260 workers in Oregon, 0.5% of the national total in fuels. The sector gained 146 jobs and increased 3.5% in the past year.

Figure OR-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Agriculture jobs represent 66.4% of fuel jobs in Oregon.

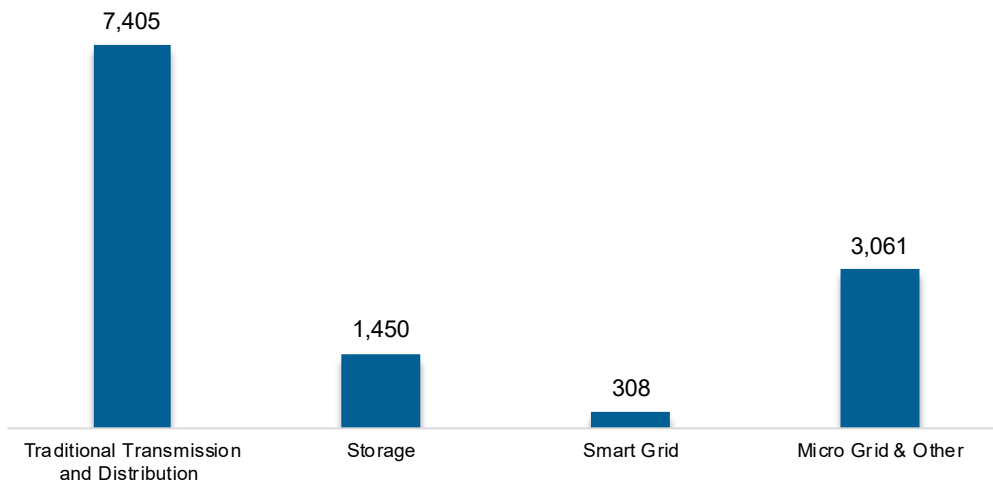
Figure OR-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

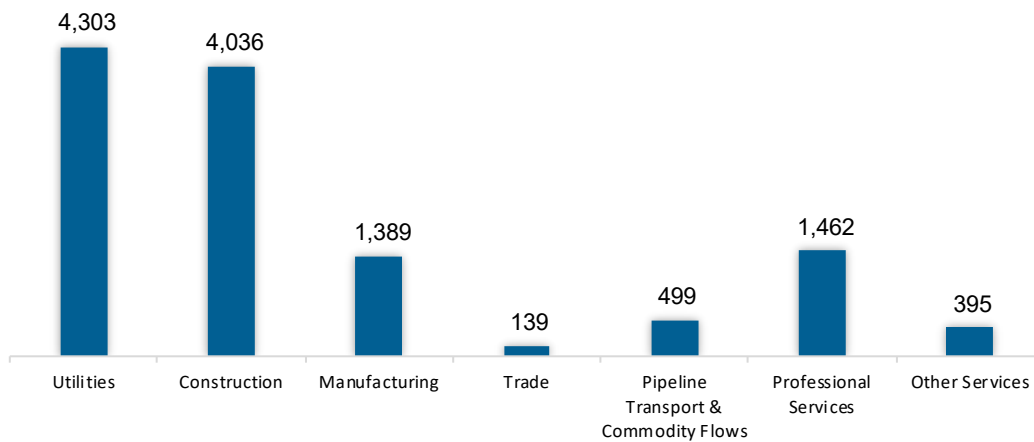
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 12,225 workers in Oregon, 0.5% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 661 jobs and decreased 5.1% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Oregon, accounting for 35.2% of the sector’s jobs statewide.

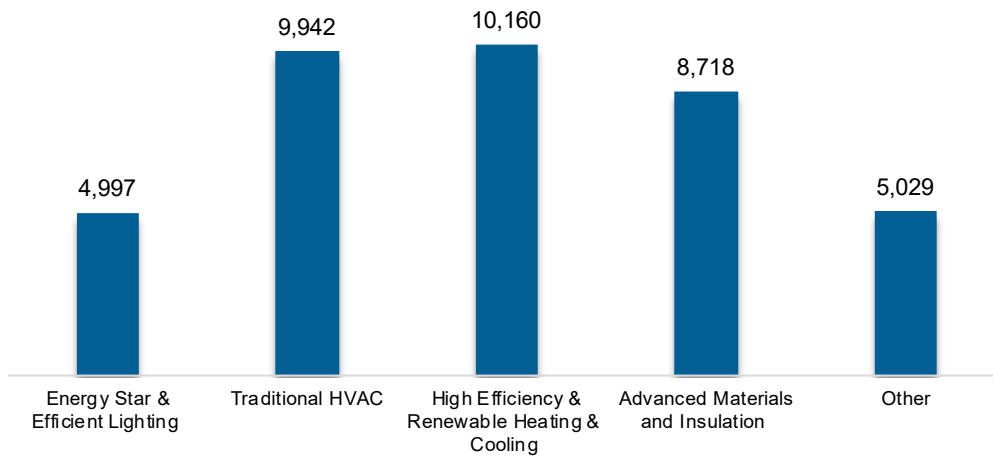
Figure OR-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

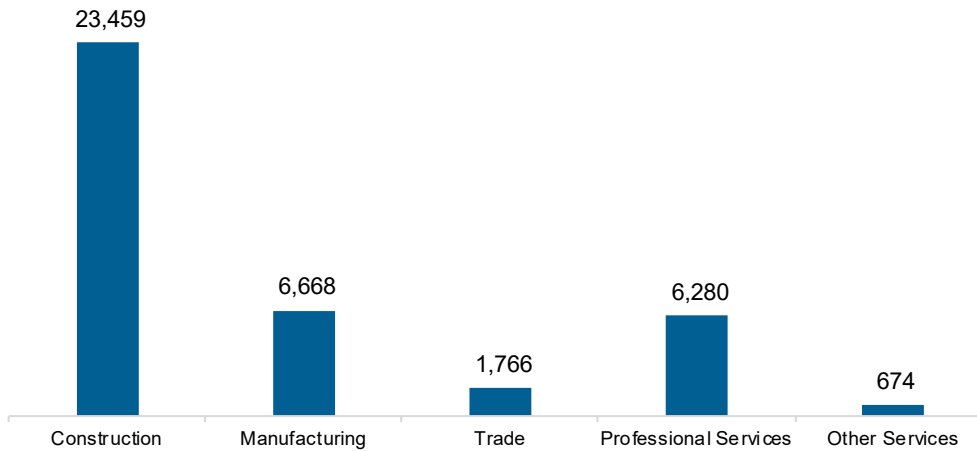
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 38,847 workers in Oregon, 1.8% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 585 jobs and increased 1.5% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

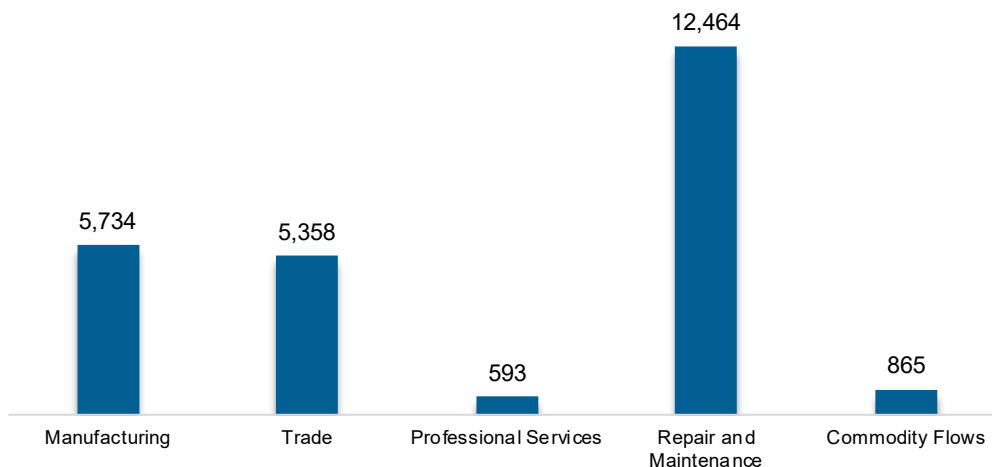
Figure OR-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 25,015 workers in Oregon, 1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,070 jobs and increased 4.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure OR-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Oregon are more optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth 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 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| Energy Efficiency | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| Fuels | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Motor Vehicles | 3.5 | 3.2 |

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Oregon reported 63.1% overall hiring difficulty.

Table OR-2
Hiring Difficulty

| Hiring Difficulty | Very Difficult (percent) | Somewhat Difficult (percent) | Not at All Difficult (percent) | Did Not Hire (percent) | Overall Hiring Difficulty |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Overall | 22.7 | 40.4 | 5.2 | 31.6 | 63.1 |