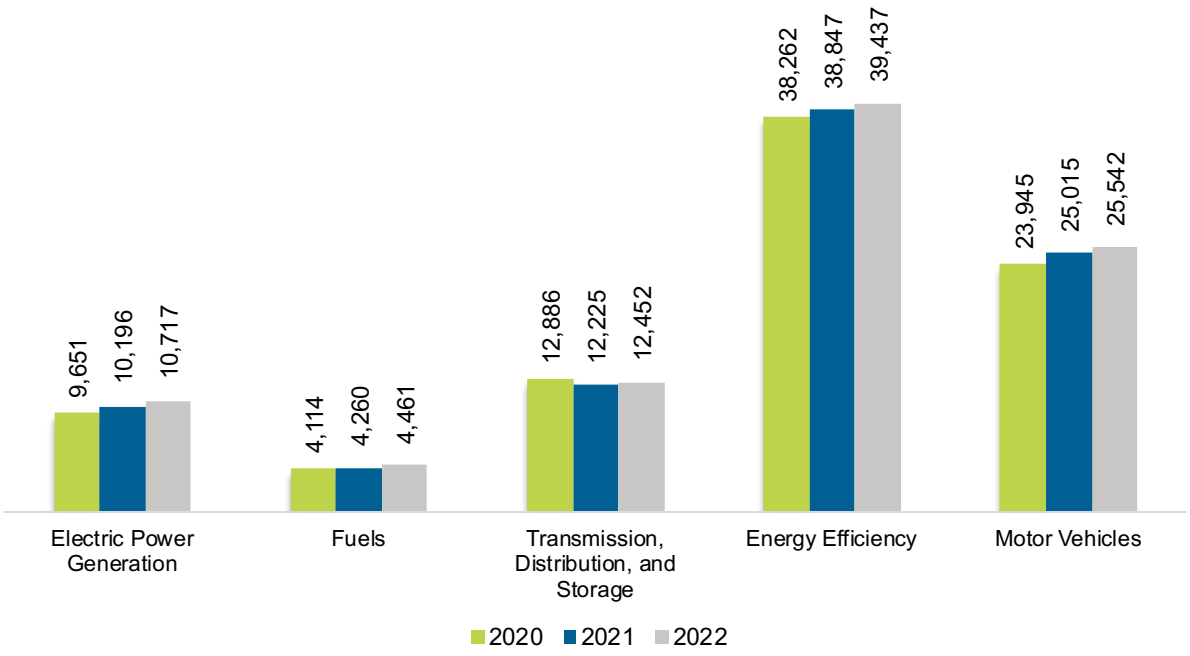
Oregon

U.S. ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT REPORT — 2023

Overview

Oregon had 92,608 energy workers statewide in 2022, representing 1.1% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 10,717 were in electric power generation; 4,461 in fuels; 12,452 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 39,437 in energy efficiency; and 25,542 in motor vehicles. From 2021 to 2022, energy jobs in the state increased 2,066 jobs, or 2.3% (Figure OR-1). The energy sector in Oregon represented 4.8% of total state employment.

Figure OR-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

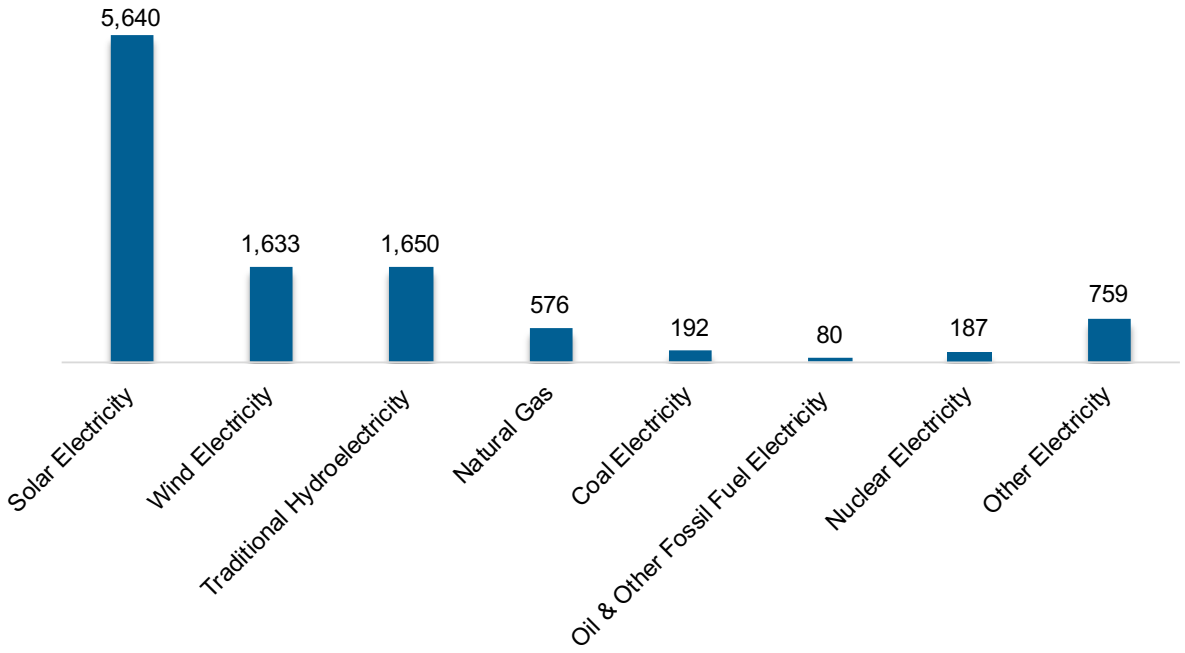


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

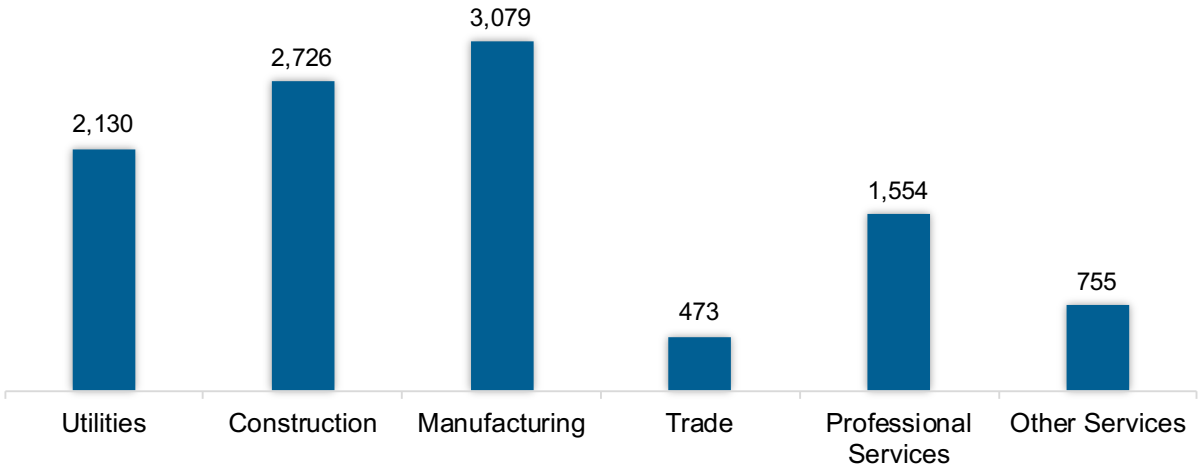
As shown in Figure OR-2, the electric power generation sector employed 10,717 workers in Oregon, 1.2% of the national electricity total, and added 521 jobs from 2021 to 2022 (5.1%).

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



Manufacturing was the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 28.7% of jobs. Construction was second largest with 25.4% (Figure OR-3).

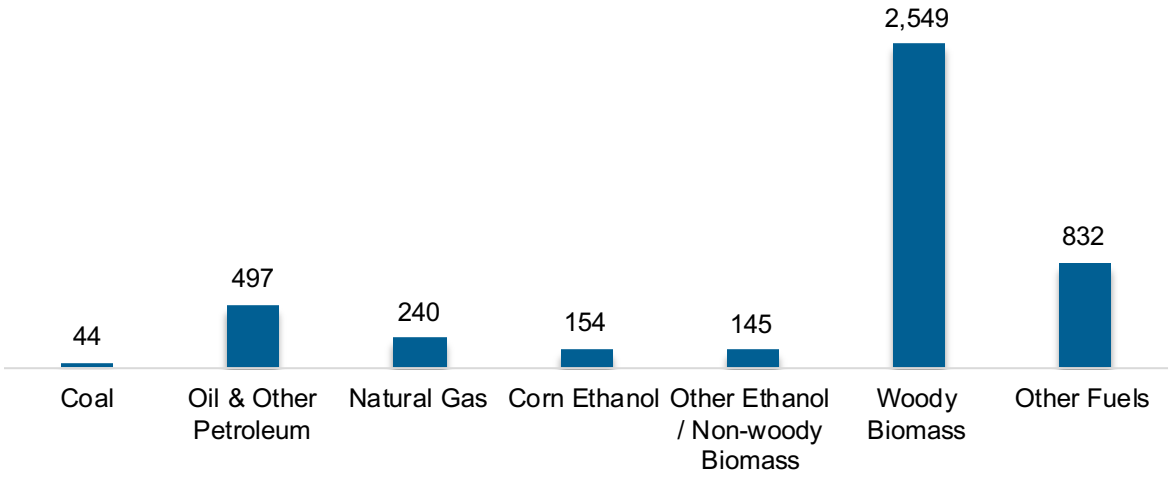
Figure OR-3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

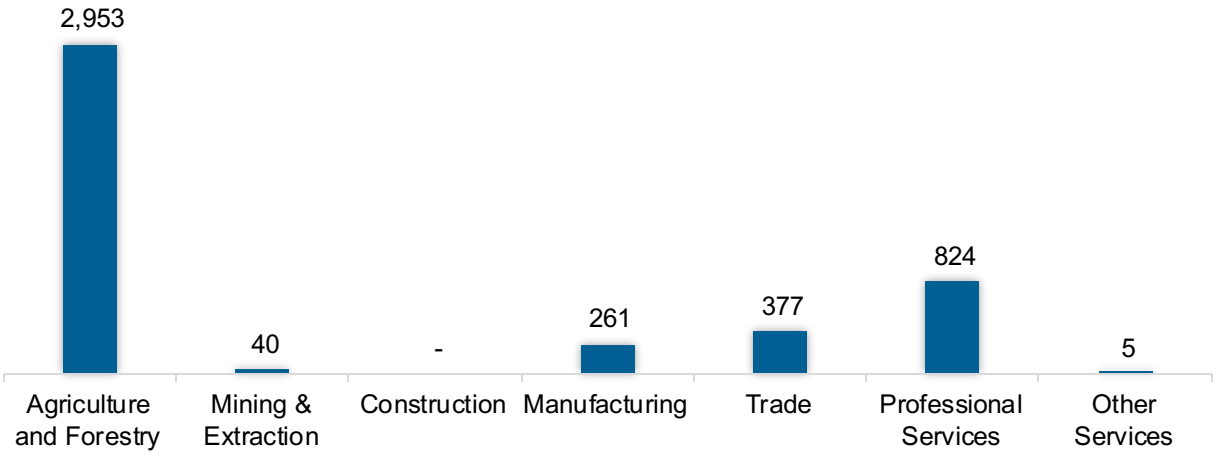
The Fuel sector employed 4,461 workers in Oregon, 0.4% of the national total in fuels (Figure OR-4). The sector gained 201 jobs and increased 4.7% from 2021 to 2022.

Figure OR-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Agriculture jobs represented 66.2% of fuel jobs in Oregon (Figure OR-5).

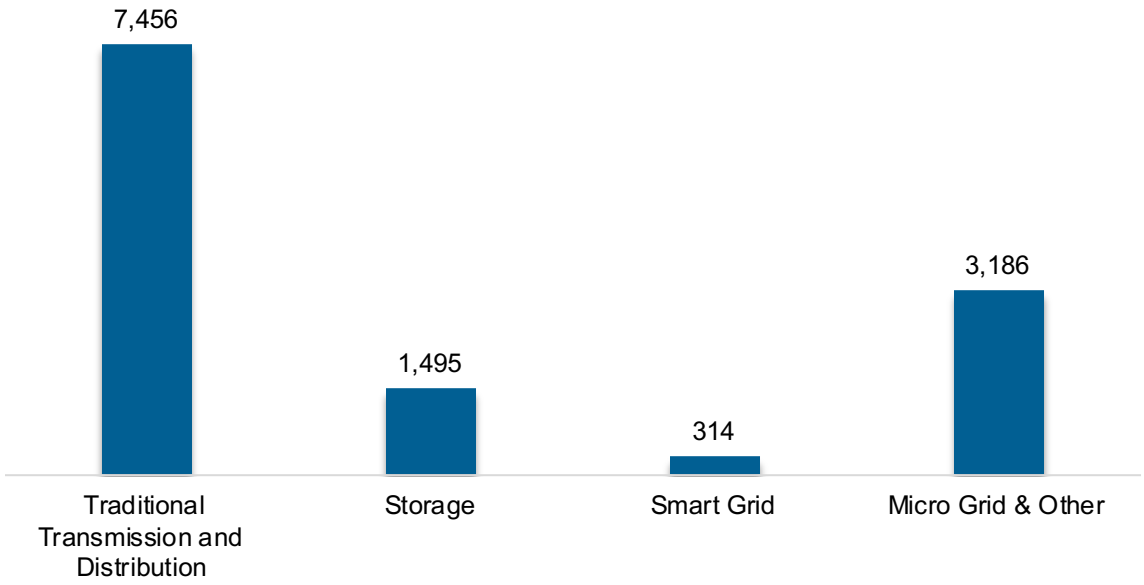
Figure OR-5. Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

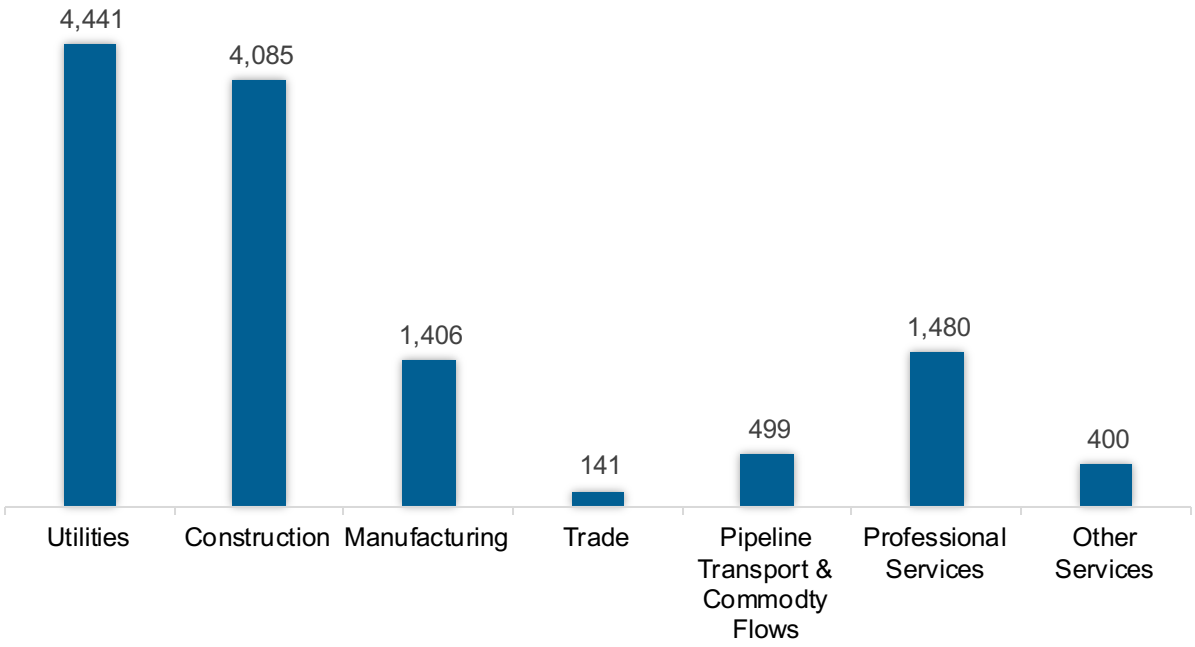
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 12,452 workers in Oregon, 0.4% of the national TDS total (Figure OR-6). The sector gained 227 jobs and increased 1.9% from 2021 to 2022.

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



Utilities was the largest proportion of TDS jobs in Oregon, accounting for 35.7% of the sector's jobs statewide (Figure OR-7).

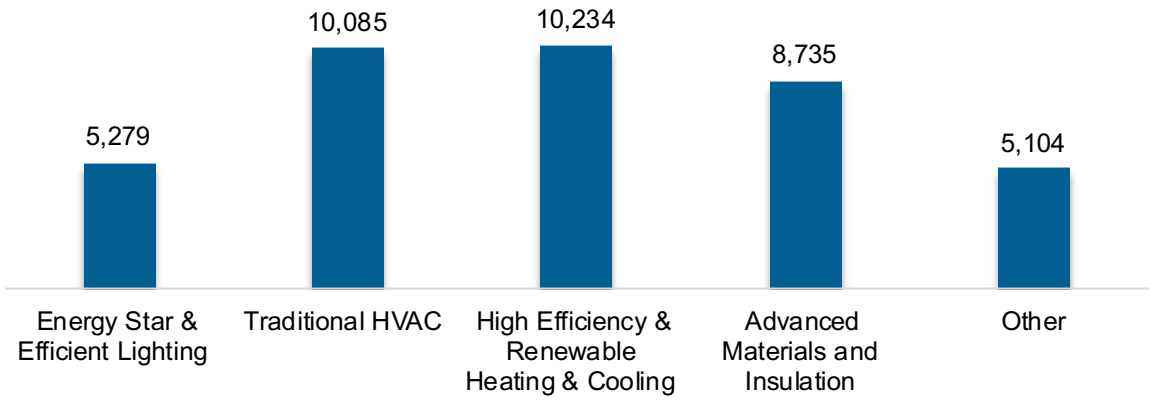
Figure OR-7. Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

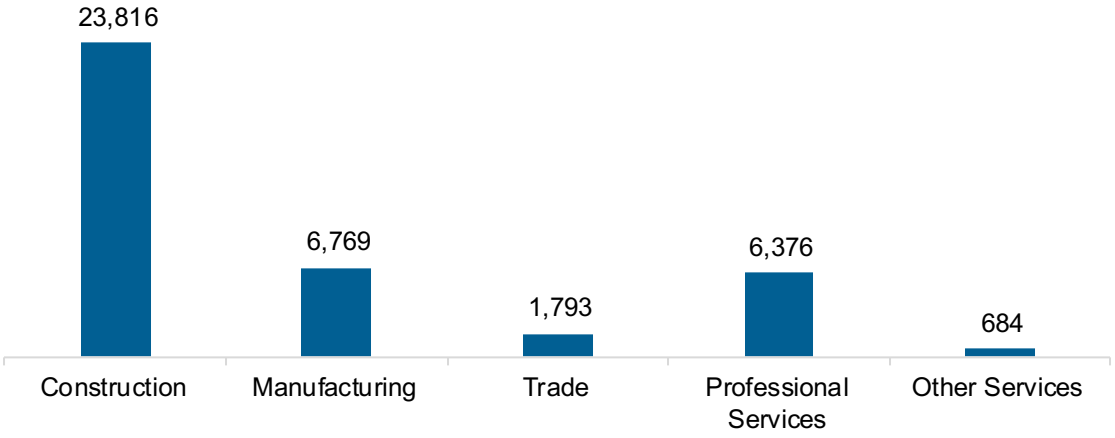
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 39,437 workers in Oregon, 1.8% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 590 jobs and increased 1.5% from 2021 to 2022 (Figure OR-8).

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



Energy efficiency employment was primarily found in the construction industry (Figure OR-9).

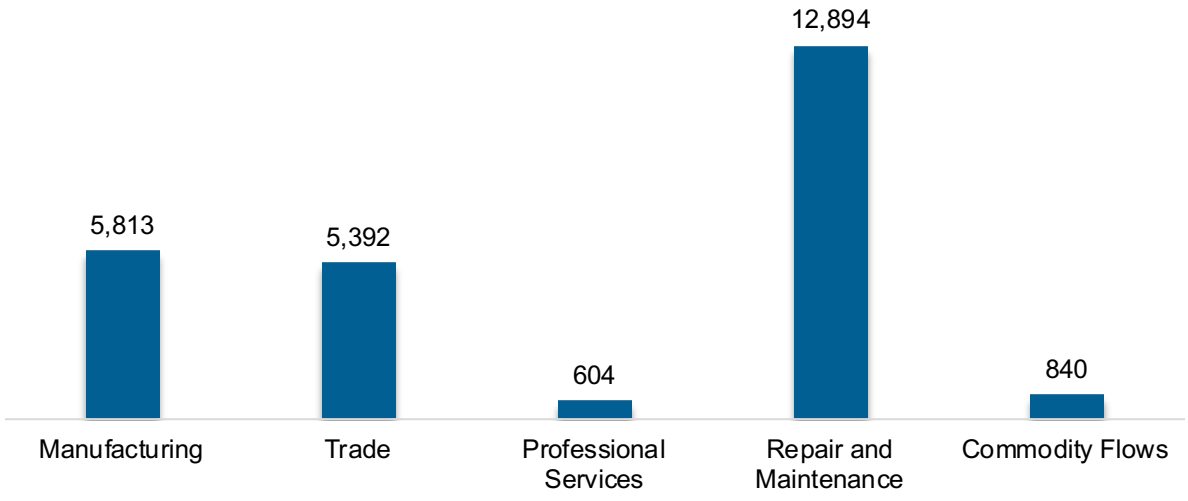
Figure OR-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 25,542 workers in Oregon, 1.0% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 527 jobs and increased 2.1% from 2021 to 2022. Repair and maintenance is the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs (Figure OR-10).

Figure OR-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Clean Energy Jobs

In 2022, there were 65,763 jobs in clean energy in Oregon if traditional transmission and distribution is included and 58,231 jobs if it is not.[38] These increased under either definition, growing 2.7% with traditional transmission and distribution and 2.8% without.

Employer Perspectives

Expected Growth

Employers in Oregon were less optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth over the next year (Table OR-1).

Table OR-1 Expected Growth by Major Technology Application

Technology	State Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	5.1	6.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	4.0	3.9
Energy Efficiency	5.3	6.4
Fuels	2.9	1.6
Motor Vehicles	4.8	5.5

[38] The definition of "clean energy" at the state level differs from the national definition due to data availability. For more information see Appendix A of the national U.S. Energy and Employment Report.

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Oregon reported 47% overall hiring difficulty (Table OR-2).

Table OR-2 Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did not hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	25	22	6	47	47