

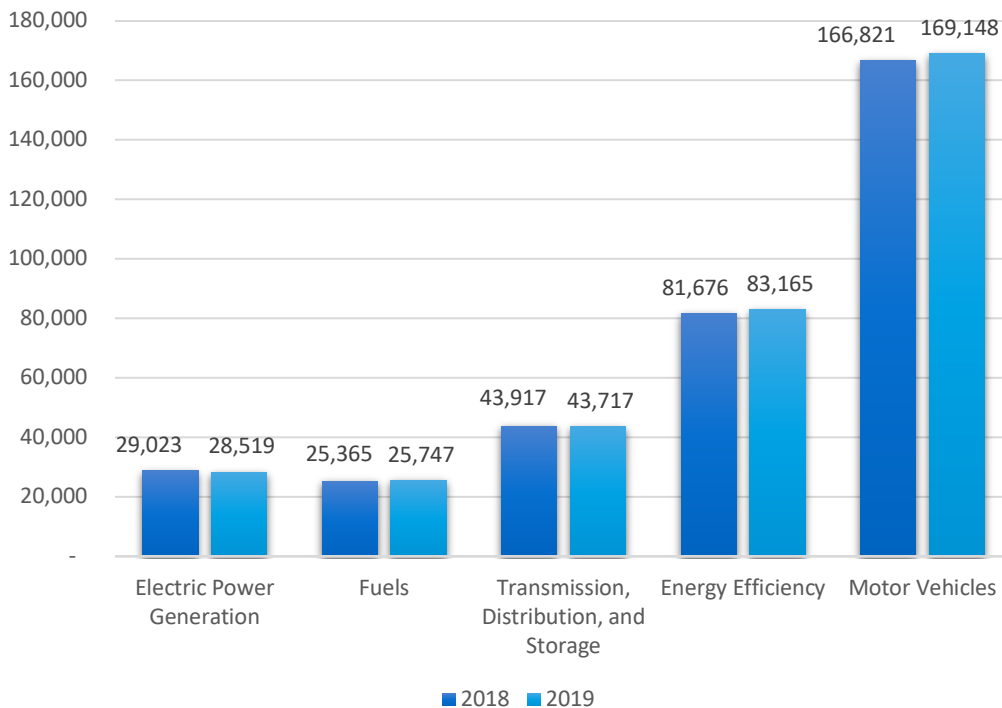
Ohio

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

Overview

Ohio has a low concentration of energy employment, with 97,983 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 2.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 28,519 are in Electric Power Generation, 25,747 are in Fuels, and 43,717 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Ohio is 1.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Ohio has an additional 83,165 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 169,148 jobs in Motor Vehicles (6.6 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure OH-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



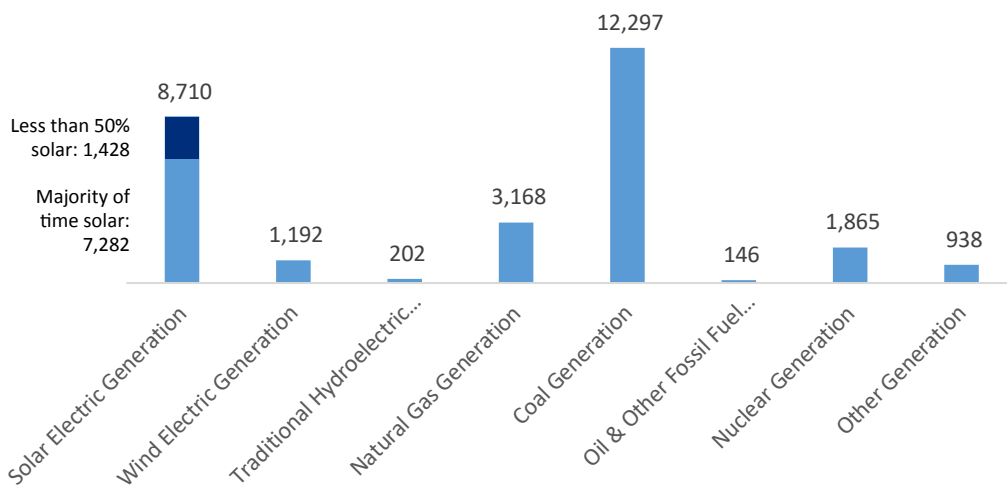
Overall, Traditional Energy jobs declined by 0.3 percent since the 2019 report, decreasing by 322 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 1,488 jobs (1.8 percent) and motor vehicles added 2,327 jobs (1.4 percent).

Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

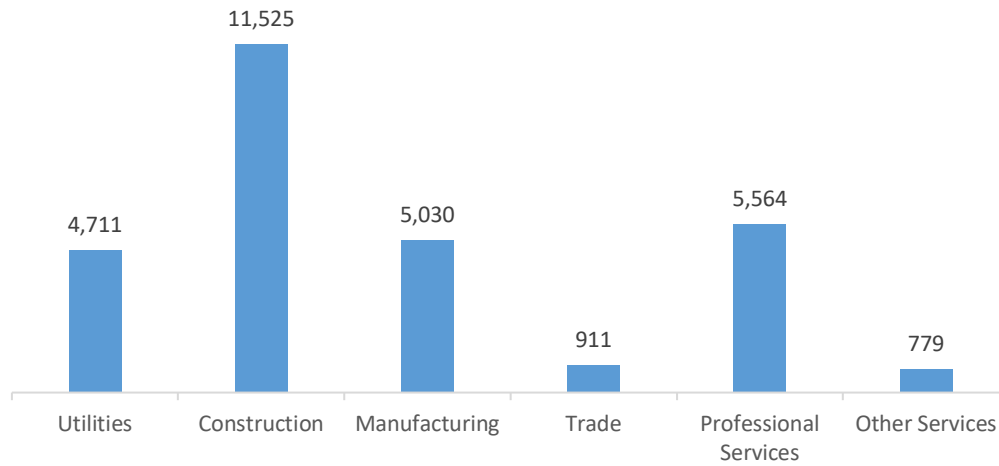
Electric Power Generation employs 28,519 workers in Ohio, 3.2 percent of the national total and losing 504 jobs over the past year (-1.7 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 15,612 jobs (down -8.8 percent), followed by solar at 8,710 jobs (up 7.4 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 40.4 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 19.5 percent.

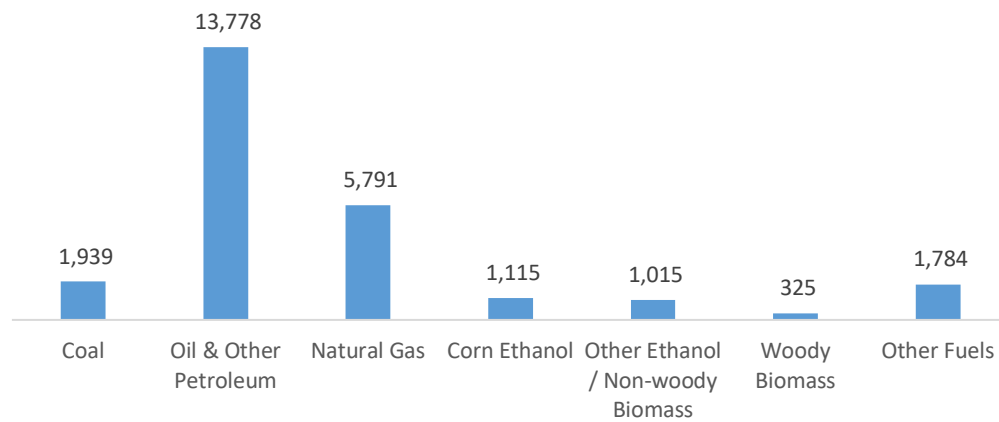
Figure OH-3.
Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector



FUELS

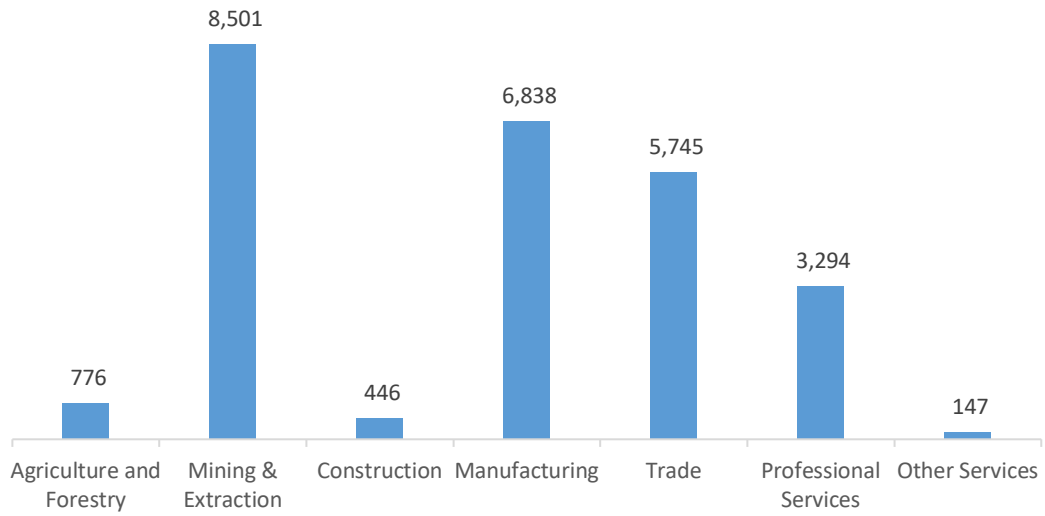
Fuels employs 25,747 workers in Ohio, 2.2 percent of the national total, up 1.5 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure OH-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 33.0 percent of Fuels jobs in Ohio.

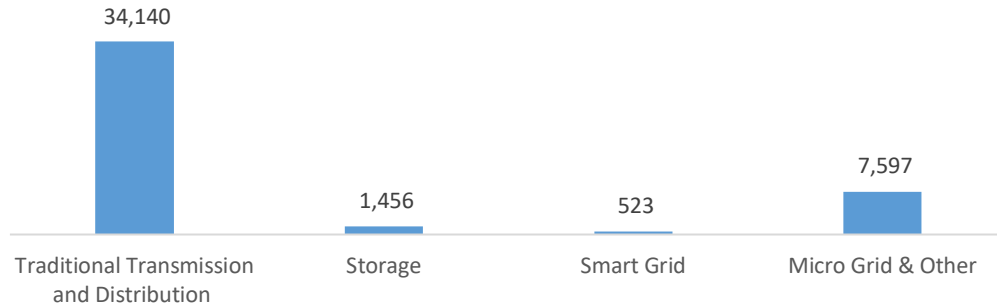
Figure OH-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

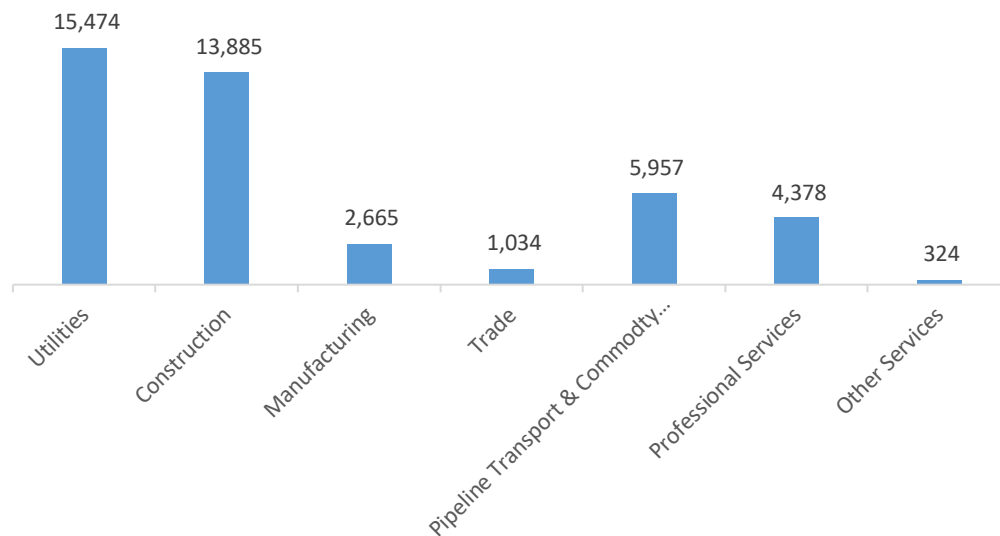
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 43,717 workers in Ohio, 3.2 percent of the national total, down 0.5 percent or 200 jobs since the 2018 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Ohio, with 35.4 percent of such jobs statewide.

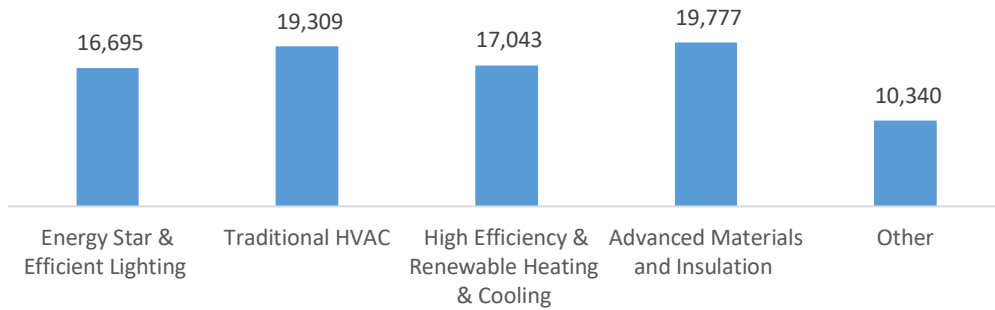
Figure OH-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

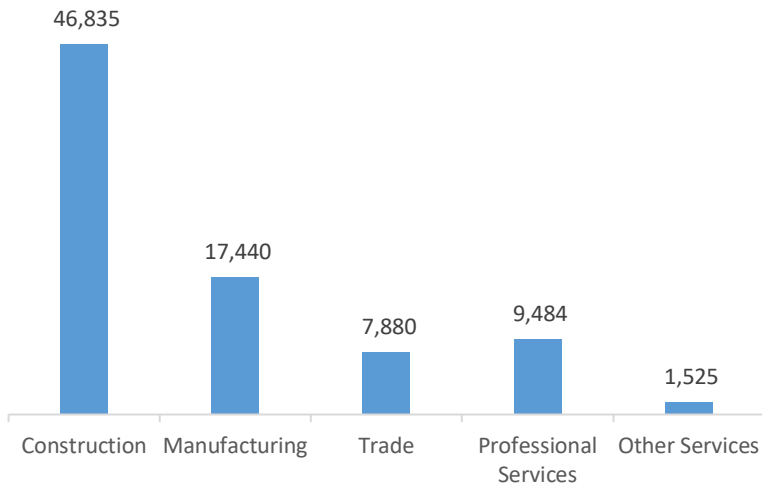
The 83,165 Energy Efficiency jobs in Ohio represent 3.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 1,488 jobs (1.8 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

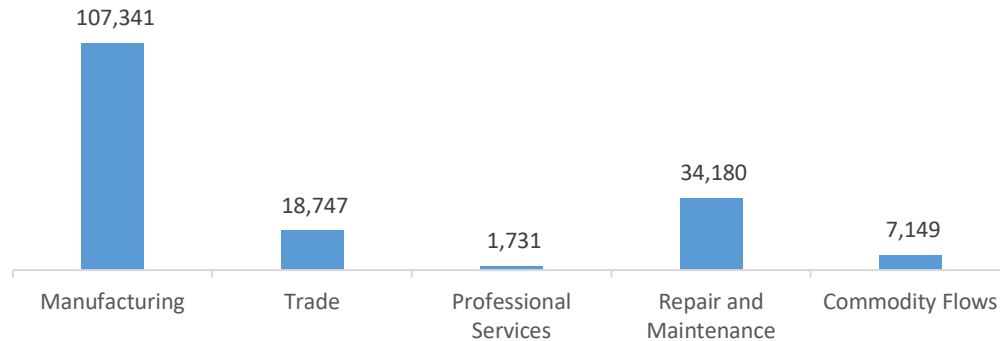
Figure OH-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 169,148 jobs in Ohio, up 2,327 jobs over the past year (1.4 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is manufacturing.

Figure OH-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in Ohio are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (2.9 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 3,273 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.9 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 8,103 jobs (4.8 percent) over the next year.

Table OH-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	5.4	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.0	3.5
Energy Efficiency	3.9	3.0
Fuels	3.4	1.7
Motor Vehicles	4.8	3.1

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 37.5 percent of energy-related employers in Ohio hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table OH-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	13.3	51.8	34.9
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	21.3	47.8	30.9
Energy Efficiency	61.4	28.9	9.6
Fuels	36.9	35.0	28.1
Motor Vehicles	36.3	53.4	10.2

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

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Cannot provide competitive wages
3. Difficulty finding industry-specific knowledge, skills, and interest

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

1. Technician or mechanical support — \$21.25 median hourly wage
2. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) — \$43.21 median hourly wage
3. Electrician/construction workers — \$23.25 median hourly wage