2025 CONNECTICUT CLEAN ENERGY INDUSTRY REPORT

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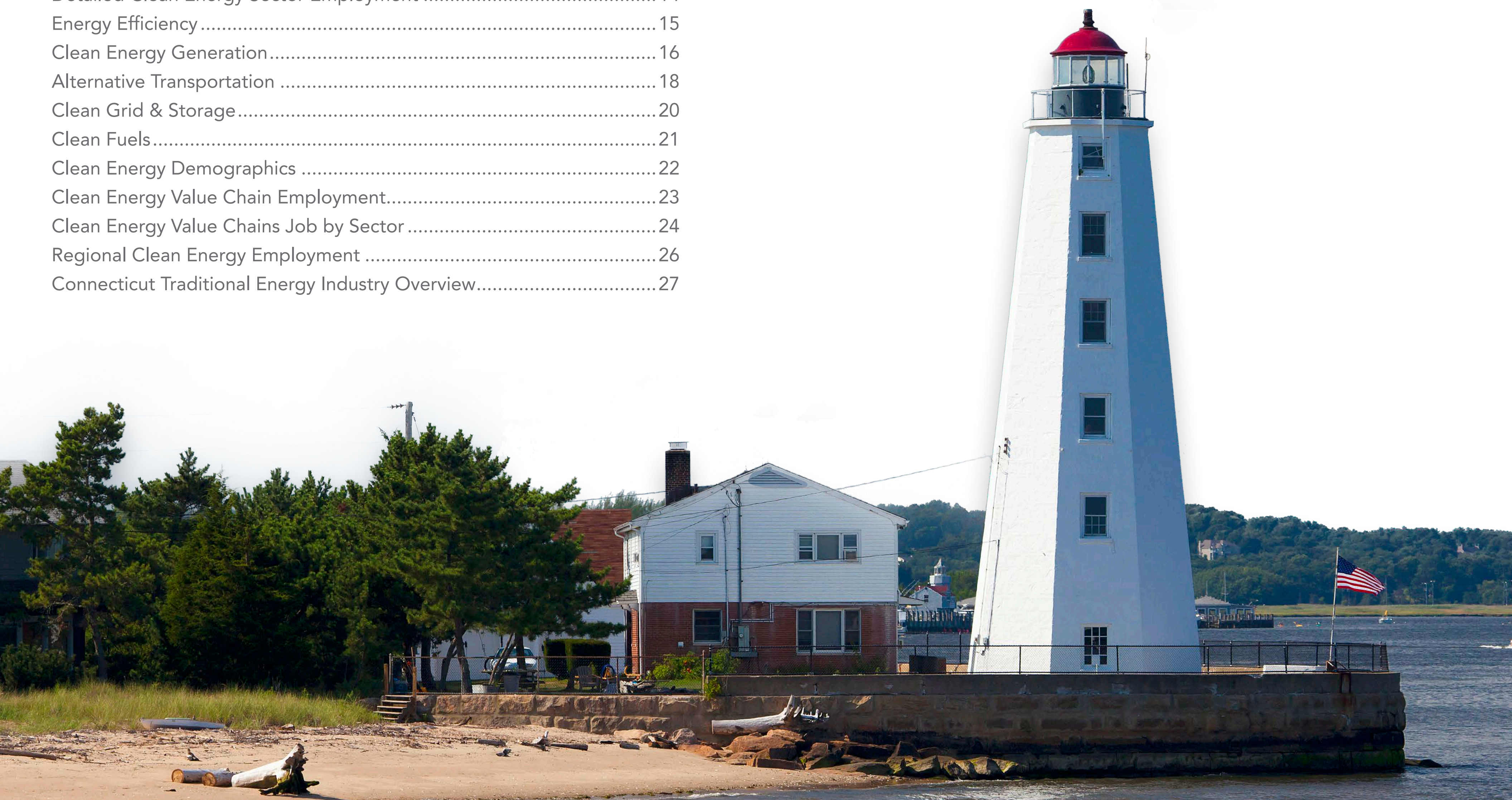

The Joint Committee of the Energy Efficiency Board and Connecticut Green Bank Board of Directors commissioned BW Research Partnership to produce the 2025 Connecticut Clean Energy Industry Report (CTCEIR).

The 2025 CTCEIR, examines historical clean and traditional energy employment trends from 2017 through 2024, applying Connecticut's established clean and traditional energy definition.[1] This report presents employment estimates by technology sector and sub-technology, as well as by industry value chain segment and county for clean energy employment. It also provides revised estimates of clean energy firms' contributions to Gross Regional Product (GRP), updated workforce demographic characteristics, and a review of notable clean energy policies enacted or advanced during 2025.

All employment data presented in this report is drawn from the 2025 U.S. Energy and Employment Report (USEER).[2]

Connecticut state capitol building in Hartford

[1] For further detail on Connecticut's clean energy industry definition and what constitutes a clean energy job, please refer to Appendix B: Clean Energy Technology List and Definition and Appendix C: Traditional Energy Technology List and Definition.

[2] https://www.energy.gov/policy/us-energy-employment-jobs-report-useer.

Brenda Watson, Chair

On behalf of the Joint Committee, I am pleased to share the **2025 Connecticut Clean Energy Industry Report**. The data presented here underscore the continued strength and resilience of Connecticut's clean energy economy. In 2024, clean energy employment reached a new record, growing at a rate that significantly outpaced overall statewide employment and reinforcing the sector's role as a cornerstone of Connecticut's economic future. Clean energy now accounts for a meaningful share of both job growth and economic output, even as traditional energy employment shows more modest gains following several years of decline.

Energy Efficiency remains the backbone of the clean energy workforce, driving the majority of job growth and business activity across the state. At the same time, emerging and rapidly expanding sectors like Clean Grid and Storage reflect the impact of sustained policy commitments, infrastructure investments, and market activity that are building a strong project pipeline for future years. This report highlights important shifts across the clean energy value chain, with increased activity in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and professional services pointing to a more mature and diversified clean energy economy.

This year's findings are set against a dynamic policy landscape. State and federal actions continue to shape workforce demand while advancing Connecticut's climate, resilience, and equity goals. These policies not only reduce emissions, but also create high-quality jobs and strengthen local supply chains.

We are grateful to the many partners who continue to make the clear economy thrive in our state and look forward to using these insights to inform policies that support a growing, inclusive, and competitive clean energy economy for Connecticut.

Sincerely,

Brenda Watson
Chair, Joint Committee

The Swift Factory in Hartford.
Go to page 26 and learn more.

Energize Connecticut

Energize CT is an initiative of the Energy Efficiency Fund, the Connecticut Green Bank, the State and your local electric and gas utilities with funding from a charge on customer energy bills.

Joint Committee

Pursuant to Section 16-245m(d)(2) of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Joint Committee shall examine opportunities to coordinate programs and activities contained in the plan developed under Section 16-245n(c) (i.e., Comprehensive Plan of the Green Bank) with the programs and activities contained in the plan developed under Section 16-245m(d)(1) (i.e., Conservation and Load Management Plan), and to provide financing to increase the benefits of programs funded by the plan developed under Section 16-245m(d)(1) so as to reduce the long-term cost, environmental impacts, and security risks of energy in the state.

To support the Joint Committee, the following is a principal statement to guide its activities: The Energy Efficiency Board and the Connecticut Green Bank have a shared goal to implement state energy policy throughout all sectors and populations of Connecticut with continuous innovation towards greater leveraging of ratepayer funds and a uniformly positive customer experience.

About the Members

The Connecticut Green Bank is the nation's first green bank. Its mission is to confront climate change by increasing and accelerating investment into Connecticut's green economy to create more resilient, healthier, and equitable communities. Guiding this mission is a vision for "a planet protected by the love of humanity."

CONNECTICUT GREEN BANK.

The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) is charged with conserving, improving, and protecting the natural resources and the environment of Connecticut and making energy cheaper, cleaner, and more reliable for the people and businesses of the State. The agency is also committed to playing a positive role in rebuilding Connecticut's economy, creating jobs, fostering a sustainable and prosperous economic future for the State. DEEP was established under Public Act 11-80, with the consolidation of the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Public Utility Control, and energy policy staff from other areas of state government.

CONNECTICUT ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

The United Illuminating Company (UI) is a subsidiary of Avangrid, Inc. Established in 1899, UI operates approximately 3,600 miles of electric distribution lines and 138 miles of transmission lines. It serves approximately 341,000 customers in the greater New Haven and Bridgeport areas of Connecticut. UI received the Edison Electric Institute's Emergency Recovery Award in 2019 and 2021.

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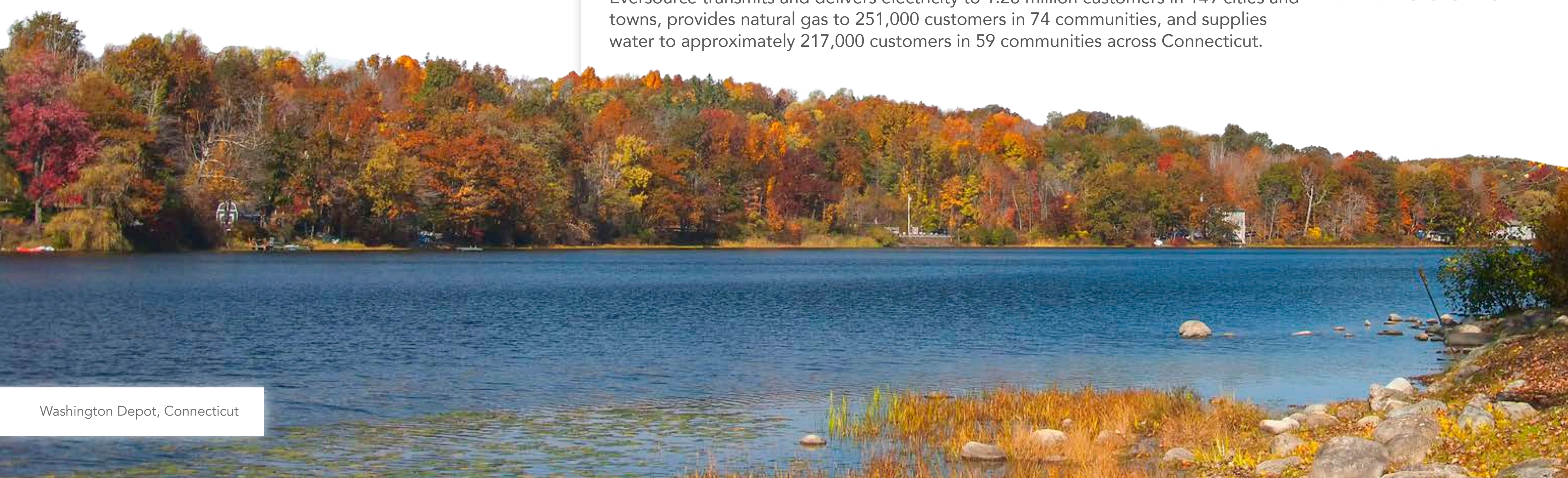
Part of the Avangrid family

Eversource (NYSE: ES), celebrated as a national leader for its corporate citizenship, is listes as America's Most Responsible Companies for 2023 and recognized as one of America's Most JUST Companies. Celebrated as a national leader for its corporate citizenship. Eversource transmits and delivers electricity to 1.28 million customers in 149 cities and towns, provides natural gas to 251,000 customers in 74 communities, and supplies water to approximately 217,000 customers in 59 communities across Connecticut.

EVERSOURCE



Washington Depot, Connecticut

In 2024, Connecticut saw continued momentum in clean energy, as both employment and economic output in the sector rose to record highs. The state's clean energy workforce continued to outpace traditional energy in both scale and growth, accounting for a growing share of Connecticut's employment and economic output. While traditional energy employment increased modestly in 2024 after several years of decline, it remained well below pre-pandemic levels, highlighting the state's ongoing transition toward clean energy. This memorandum examines Connecticut's clean energy and traditional energy workforces, showing how ongoing investments in a green and sustainable energy future are shaping job growth and highlighting the state's leadership in advancing clean energy.

Key Findings:

Clean energy employment in Connecticut outpaced overall state employment growth from 2023 to 2024, reaching a record high of nearly 47,300 jobs. The sector grew by 2.8 percent (+1,265 jobs) over the year, four times faster than statewide employment growth (0.7 percent). As a result, clean energy accounted for approximately 10.1 percent of total employment growth in Connecticut in 2024, surpassing the contribution of 7.5 percent in 2023.

Energy Efficiency remains the state's largest clean energy technology sector and the primary driver of clean energy job growth. In 2024, the sector supported approximately 36,300 jobs, representing 76.9 percent of total statewide clean energy employment. From 2023 to 2024, it grew by 2.9 percent, adding roughly 1,000 jobs and accounting for 80.5 percent of overall clean energy employment growth. Employment increased across every Energy Efficiency sub-technology sector, with gains concentrated in HVAC-related activities: High-Efficiency HVAC & Renewable Heating and Cooling and Traditional HVAC each added approximately 300 jobs, together contributing to 60.4 percent of total Energy Efficiency employment growth in 2024. At the value-chain level, these job gains were led by Wholesale Trade, which added nearly 600 jobs (+15.6 percent), and Manufacturing, which added about 300 jobs (+13.7 percent).

Energy Efficiency establishments recorded the largest single-year increase since tracking began, underscoring continued expansion in this sector's business activity. The number of Energy Efficiency establishments grew from just over 4,000 in 2023 to around 4,100 in 2024, an increase of about 120 establishments, or 3.0 percent growth. While establishment growth was heavily concentrated in Energy Efficiency, other clean energy technology sectors collectively added an additional 17 establishments to the state's clean energy economy.

Connecticut's clean energy economy generated approximately $7.0 billion in Gross Regional Product (GRP) in 2024, accounting for 2.4 percent of the state's total GRP. Clean energy GRP remained relatively flat from 2023 to 2024, in line with the overall economy Gross State Product (GSP). Construction was a key area of growth, with its contribution to clean energy GRP increasing by 8.9 percent between 2023 and 2024.

New Haven, Connecticut

Clean energy Construction activity in Connecticut became more economically productive between 2023 and 2024, generating higher economic output despite stagnant employment. Construction remained the largest source of clean energy employment but had no change in its number of workers in 2024, following years of consistent growth. At the same time, Construction's GRP contribution increased by 8.9 percent, suggesting a shift toward higher-value, more capital-intensive, or more efficient clean energy construction projects.

Outside of Construction, employment growth accelerated across several other segments of the clean energy value chain from 2023 to 2024. Wholesale Trade recorded the most significant net employment gain and fastest growth rate during this period, adding roughly 650 jobs to the clean energy economy (approximately 11.9 percent). Professional and Business Services expanded by over 400 jobs (3.6 percent), while Manufacturing employment increased by more than 280 jobs (8.1 percent). Within Energy Efficiency activities, the divergence between strong Wholesale Trade and Manufacturing growth and flat Construction employment may indicate a procurement-led phase of activity, with equipment manufacturing and distribution expanding ahead of installation. This supply-chain growth may reflect projects in the procurement phase, with potential construction impacts occurring in subsequent periods.

The Clean Grid and Storage technology sector experienced the fastest clean energy employment growth rate from 2023 to 2024, reaching a milestone of over 1,000 workers. Growth in Clean Grid and Storage rose 6.6 percent, led primarily by Clean Storage. This growth aligns with continued state procurement activity, storage incentive programs, and grid modernization efforts initiated or expanded in 2023, which helped build a project pipeline that contributed to employment gains in 2024.

Traditional energy employment grew more slowly than clean energy employment but saw its largest gains since 2018, mainly in the Electric Power Generation sector. While traditional energy employment overall remains below its pre-pandemic levels, the industry gained 630 jobs, a 2.2 percent increase from 2023 to 2024, after five years of negative and flat growth rates. The Electric Power Generation sector within the traditional energy industry, while relatively small, saw significant growth during this period and is the only sector showing consistent employment growth since tracking began in 2017. By 2024, it had surpassed 2,000 workers, growing the fastest at 5.3 percent since 2023. This is driven primarily by gains in the Natural Gas Electricity and Other Electricity sub-technology sectors.

At the county level, New London County's clean energy employment rebounded strongly in 2024, after a year of decline, posting the fastest clean energy employment growth in the state. The county added nearly 250 clean energy jobs, representing a 6.4 percent increase. While New London County experienced the highest growth rate, Fairfield County, home to over a quarter (25.8 percent) of the state's clean energy workforce, recorded the largest absolute employment gains, adding 467 jobs and growing by 4.0 percent.

Stamford, Connecticut

Connecticut continued to advance its clean energy policy landscape through 2024 and into 2025, with policy activity increasingly focused on program implementation, infrastructure deployment, and market integration. As Connecticut's clean energy strategy has advanced, recent initiatives reflect a more integrated approach connecting the power sector, transportation, and buildings. This evolving policy framework increasingly emphasizes energy storage, building efficiency and electrification, renewable generation, and grid reliability as interdependent components of a unified clean energy system. Together, these policies provide important context for understanding employment trends across Connecticut's clean energy economy, including their composition, stability, and areas of growth.

On July 1, 2025, Governor Lamont approved the Connecticut Green Economy Act, updating the state's greenhouse gas reduction targets to include a net-zero by 2050 goal alongside intermediate targets for 2030 and 2040. The Act also established the Connecticut Clean Economy Council to advise on strategies and policies to strengthen the state's climate mitigation, clean energy, resilience, and sustainability efforts, with a particular focus on vulnerable communities. Under the legislation, the Council is charged with coordinating clean economy workforce efforts and developing strategies to support economic development and job growth across climate mitigation, clean energy, and resilience sectors.[3]

Also in 2025, Connecticut lawmakers addressed distributed solar cost sharing by directing the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) to impose, beginning in 2026, a minimum 3.25-cent charge on Residential Renewable Energy Solutions (RRES) program participants. This change is intended to improve grid cost recovery while maintaining eligibility for residential rooftop solar projects under the state's renewable energy tariff structure.[4] PURA's Energy Storage Solutions program, aligned with the state's broader energy storage deployment goals, was also strengthened in 2024 when regulators increased the maximum residential upfront incentive from $7,500 to $16,000 and raised per-kilowatt-hour (kWh) incentives to $600/kWh for low-income customers and $450/kWh for customers in underserved communities.[5] This policy expanded access to residential energy storage while reinforcing grid resilience and equity outcomes. Since this 2024 program update and prior to publication in early 2026, PURA revised the Energy Storage Solutions program to shift from large upfront installation incentives to a performance-based incentive structure for new participants beginning April 1, 2026. Low-income customers' upfront incentives drop from the described $16,000 to $900, while performance incentives rise from $11,627 to $33,000.[6]

Connecticut also advanced early implementation piloting of the New England Heat Pump Accelerator in 2025. This accelerator is a $450 million regional EPA-funded initiative expected to direct up to $100 million to cold climate heat pumps, water heaters, and geothermal systems in Connecticut, with around half of the benefits intended for low-income and overburdened communities, consistent with Justice40.[7] Complementary actions, such as ongoing updates to statewide energy codes, and investments in high-performance public buildings, reinforced a combined efficiency–electrification strategy aimed at reducing fossil fuel use in homes and businesses, lowering energy bills, and improving indoor air quality.

[3] Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD), "Connecticut Clean Economy Council," CT.gov. https://portal.ct.gov/decd/content/clean-economy/clean-economy-council.

[4] Connecticut General Assembly, OLR, 2025 Acts Affecting Energy and Utilities (2025-R-0118), July 28, 2025, p. 12, https://www.cga.ct.gov/2025/rpt/pdf/2025-R-0118.pdf#:~:text=Low%2DIncome%20Discount%20Rates%20A%20new%20law%20requires,the%20reporting%20provision%20is%20effective%20upon%20passage

[5] Connecticut Green Bank, "Connecticut's Battery Storage Program Implements Changes to Increase Accessibility and Adoption Among Residents," January 18, 2024. https://www.ctgreenbank.com/battery-storage-program-increases-accessibility-for-residents/.

[6] For more information, see: https://energystoragect.com/program-changes-for-april-1-2026/

[7] Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, March 25, 2024, https://portal.ct.gov/deep/news-releases/news-releases---2024/gov-lamont-announces-ct-receives-fed-grant-to-accelerate-adoption-of-affordable-electric-heat-pumps

Transportation decarbonization has been another priority in Connecticut, with new electric vehicle and clean transportation policies building on prior ones. The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) expanded the Connecticut Hydrogen and Electric Automobile Purchase Rebate (CHEAPR) program in 2025, maintaining a focus on enhanced Rebate+ incentives for low- and moderate-income drivers. DEEP also launched a second round of the statewide electric bicycle voucher program in September 2024, offering $500 base incentives and $750 Voucher+ options for residents in environmental justice communities, reinforcing equitable access to clean mobility.[8]

Despite shifts in the federal policy landscape, federal investments under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) continued to shape Connecticut's clean energy market in 2024 and remain active into 2025. In January 2024, the state was awarded a $14.6 million IIJA grant to expand EV charging in seven communities and advance its NEVI Formula Program, applying $52.5 million toward high-speed DC fast-charging corridors and community charging expansion. In late 2025, Connecticut's NEVI plan was approved, and infrastructure deployment is underway.[9] In parallel, school districts received over $21 million in EPA Clean School Bus Program rebates for more than ninety zero-emission buses, consistent with Connecticut's longer-term transition toward electric school buses in environmental justice communities by 2030 and statewide by 2040.[10]

[8] Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), DEEP Launches Second Round of Electric Bike Voucher Program, September 17, 2024; and DEEP, DEEP Announces Increased Incentive Levels for CHEAPR Program Effective October 1st, 2025, https://portal.ct.gov/deep/news-releases/news-releases---2024/deep-launches-second-round-of-electric-bike-voucher-program ; https://portal.ct.gov/deep/news-releases/news-releases---2025/deep-announces-increased-incentive-levels-for-cheapr-program-effective-october-1st

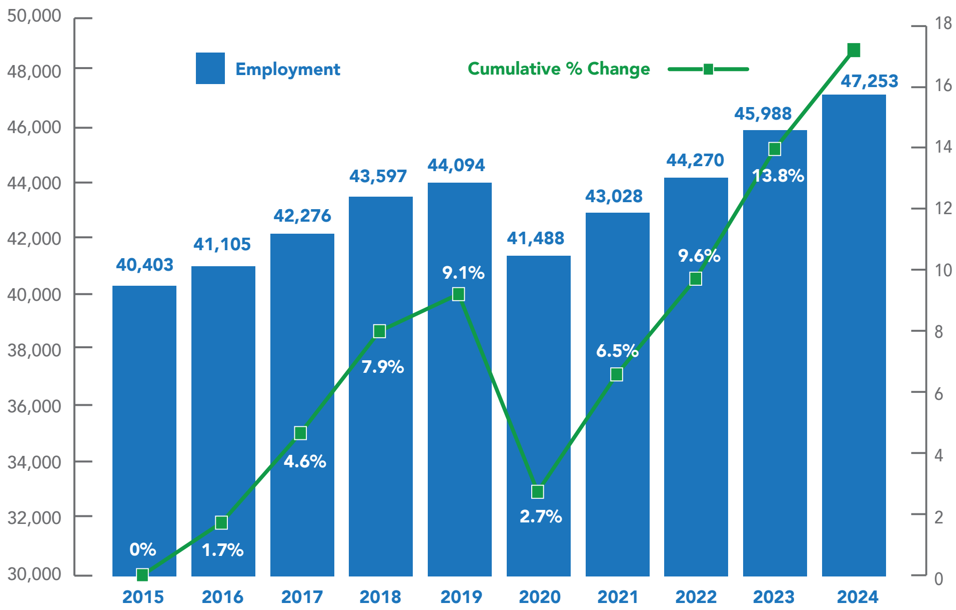
[9] Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, "Governor Lamont Announces Connecticut Awarded $14.6 Million Federal Grant to Expand Electric Vehicle Charging Stations in Seven Communities," news release, January 12, 2024, https://portal.ct.gov/deep/news-releases/news-releases---2024/gov-lamont-announces-ct-awarded-14-6-million-fed-grant-to-expand-ev-charging-in-seven-communities

[10] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Biden-Harris Administration Announces Nearly $215 Million in Rebates for Clean School Buses, 2024; and DEEP, 2024, https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-nearly-215-million-rebates-clean-school-buses

Jobs in Connecticut's clean energy industry include roles directly involved in the research, development, production, manufacturing, distribution, sales, implementation, installation, or repair of components, goods, or services related to Energy Efficiency, Clean Energy Generation, CGS, Clean Grid and Storage, and Clean Fuels. Professional or business services jobs in supporting services such as consulting, finance, tax, and legal services related to energy are also included. Workers who spend part or all of their time engaged with specific clean energy technologies are classified as clean energy workers.

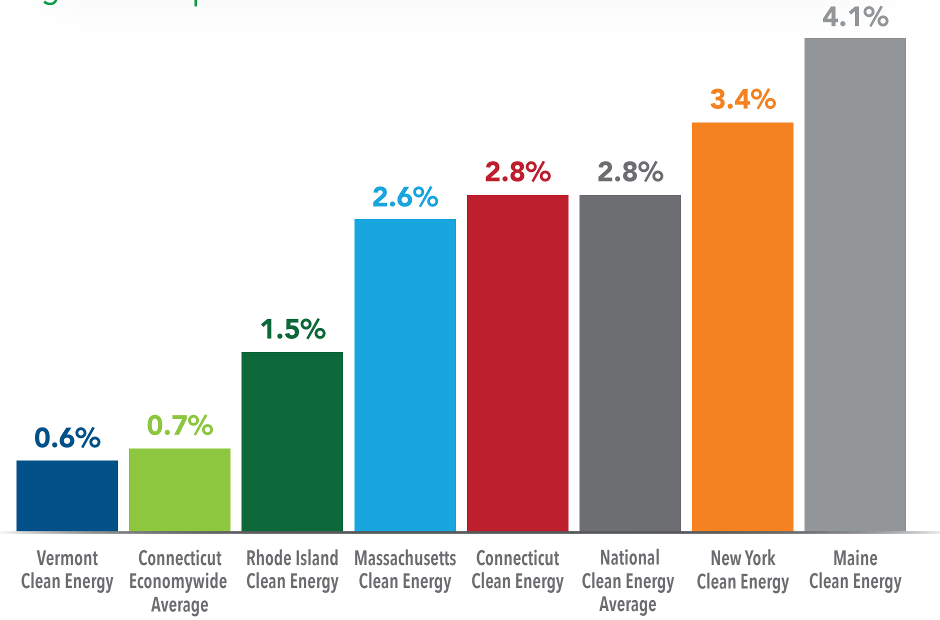
In 2024, clean energy employment in Connecticut reached close to 47,300 jobs, the highest employment level since tracking began in 2015. From 2023 to 2024, clean energy employment grew by 2.8 percent, more than three times the statewide growth rate of 0.7 percent, adding roughly 1,300 jobs and accounting for about 7.3 percent of Connecticut's net employment gains.[11] Employment in the sector continues to rise and points to steady, long-term momentum in the state's transition toward a cleaner energy economy (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: Clean Energy Employment in Connecticut, 2015-2024



While the national clean energy workforce has previously grown faster than in Connecticut, in 2024 the state experienced growth at the same rate as the national clean energy workforce, which also grew at 2.8 percent. Connecticut's growth rate also surpassed that of various nearby states, including Vermont, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. While Connecticut grew at a faster rate than Maine in the prior reporting period, the state saw major employment growth in this reporting period (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2: Clean Energy Employment Change, 2023-2024, Regional Comparison[12]

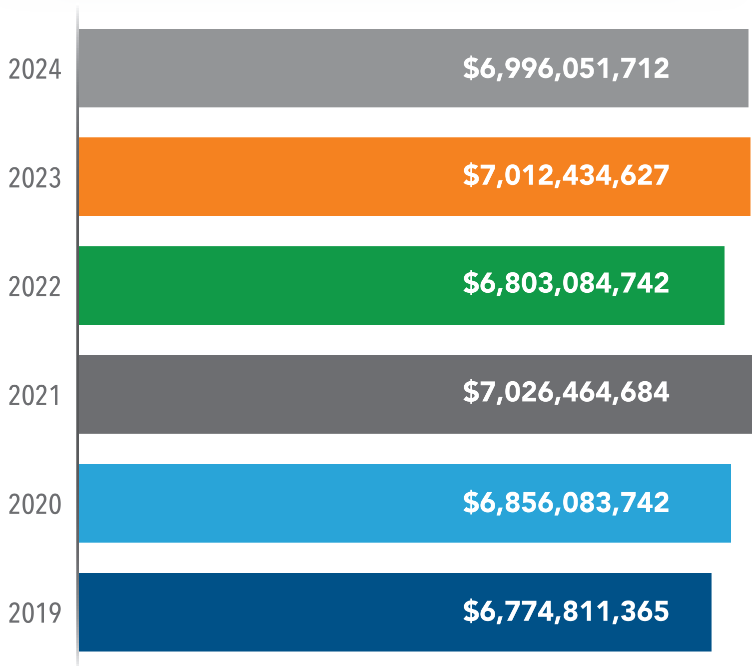


[11] JobsEQ, 2024 4-quarter moving average employment. Figures may not sum due to rounding. Data accessed December 2025.

[12] National and state clean energy employment comparisons are all based on Connecticut's definition of clean energy. For further detail on Connecticut's clean energy industry definition, please refer to Appendix B: Clean Energy Technology List and Definition.

In 2024, Connecticut's clean energy economy contributed approximately $7.0 billion to the state's overall Gross Regional Product (GRP) (Figure 3).[13] Since 2023, this clean energy GRP contribution remained largely flat, similar to the total Connecticut GSP. As a result, the sector accounted for the same share (2.4 percent) of the state's GSP in both 2023 and 2024.

FIGURE 3: Clean Energy Contribution to GRP, 2019-2024, Connecticut



Change in clean energy GRP in 2024 was uneven across value chains. Manufacturing and Professional and Business Services continued to make up the largest share of Connecticut's clean energy economy, representing about two-thirds (65.0 percent) of total clean energy GRP in 2024. Despite Professional and Business Services' large share of GRP, the segment declined by 3.7 percent. In contrast, Manufacturing's contribution to GRP increased at a rate of 2.1 percent while Construction surpassed that, with a high growth rate of 8.9 percent (Table 1).

TABLE 1: Clean Energy Contribution to GRP, 2019-2024, Connecticut[14] (in billions)

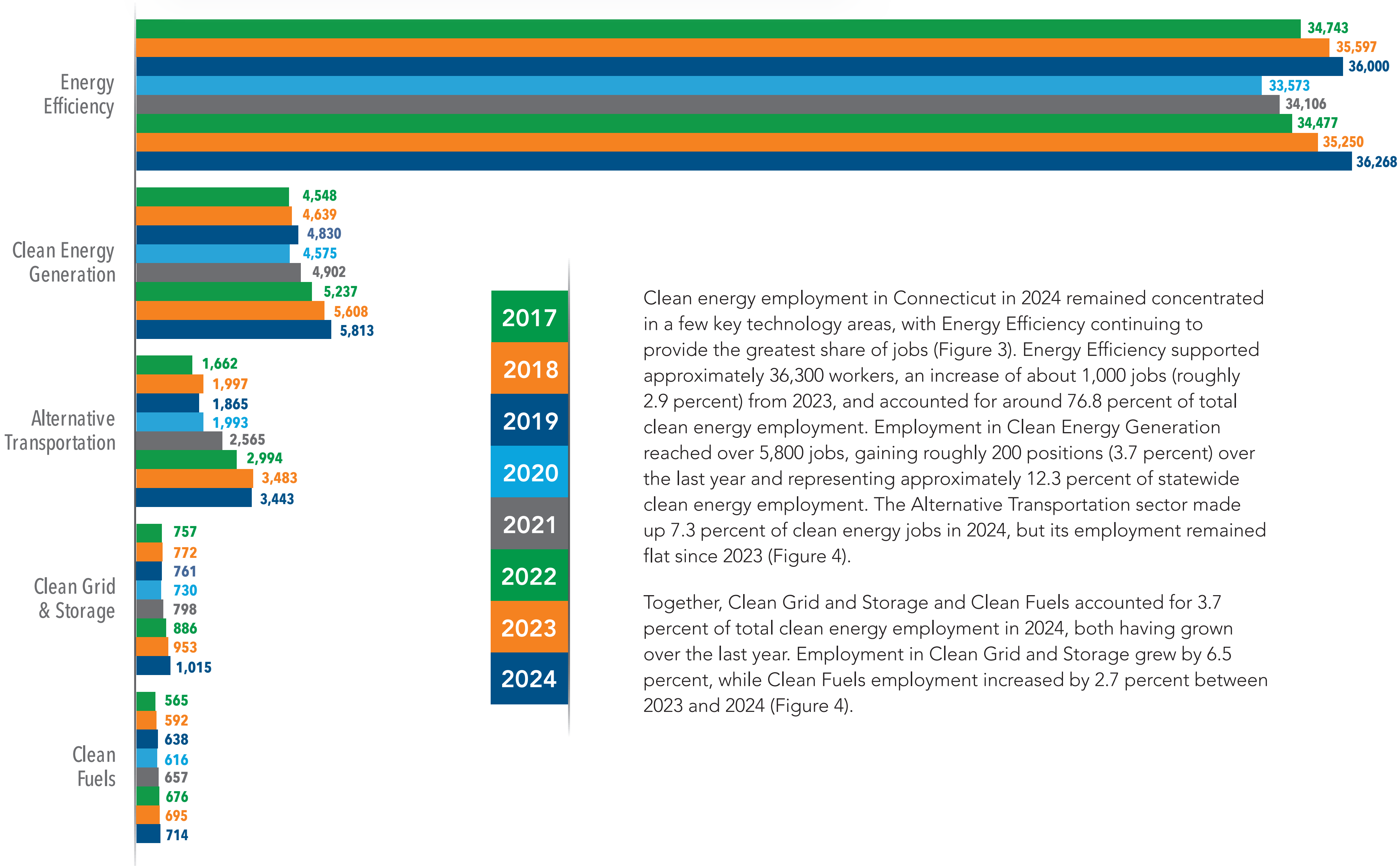
	2024 Clean Energy GRP	2023 Clean Energy GRP	YoY % Change	2024 Proportion
Professional and Business Services	$2.71	$2.82	-3.7%	38.8%
Manufacturing	$1.84	$1.80	2.1%	26.3%
Utilities	$1.35	$1.34	0.5%	19.2%
Construction	$0.51	$0.47	8.9%	7.4%
Wholesale Trade	$0.55	$0.55	0.6%	7.9%
Other Services[15]	$0.03	$0.03	0.6%	0.5%
Agriculture and Forestry	$0.00	$0.00	-2.6%	0.0%
TOTAL	$7.00	$7.01	-2.3%	

[13] Total Connecticut Gross Regional Product (GRP) is based on data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Total GRP figures reflect real GRP in millions of chained 2017 dollars, as reported by BEA. Figure 2 and Table 1 reflect the revised prior-year data for 2019–2024 that have been revised by BEA and may differ from values reported in earlier editions of the Connecticut Clean Energy Industry Report.

[14] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "SAGDP9N Real GDP by state"

[15] The "other services" value chain includes automotive and non-automotive repair and maintenance activities, as well as organizational and nonprofit activities such as environmental and conservation organizations, business associations, and advocacy groups.

FIGURE 4: Connecticut Clean Energy Employment by Technology Sector, 2017-2024



Clean energy employment in Connecticut in 2024 remained concentrated in a few key technology areas, with Energy Efficiency continuing to provide the greatest share of jobs (Figure 3). Energy Efficiency supported approximately 36,300 workers, an increase of about 1,000 jobs (roughly 2.9 percent) from 2023, and accounted for around 76.8 percent of total clean energy employment. Employment in Clean Energy Generation reached over 5,800 jobs, gaining roughly 200 positions (3.7 percent) over the last year and representing approximately 12.3 percent of statewide clean energy employment. The Alternative Transportation sector made up 7.3 percent of clean energy jobs in 2024, but its employment remained flat since 2023 (Figure 4).

Together, Clean Grid and Storage and Clean Fuels accounted for 3.7 percent of total clean energy employment in 2024, both having grown over the last year. Employment in Clean Grid and Storage grew by 6.5 percent, while Clean Fuels employment increased by 2.7 percent between 2023 and 2024 (Figure 4).

The number of clean energy establishments in Connecticut reached nearly 4,700 in 2024, reflecting an increase of 3.0 percent, or about 136 establishments, from 2023. Energy Efficiency firms continued to represent most clean energy establishments in the state, accounting for over 4,100 establishments, or 87.7 percent of the total. The remaining establishments were distributed across Clean Energy Generation (6.1 percent) and Alternative Transportation (4.3 percent), as well as smaller segments such as Clean Fuels and Clean Grid and Storage (Table 2).

TABLE 2: Connecticut Clean Energy Employment by Technology Sector, 2023-2024[16]

SECTORS	2024 Establishment	2023-24 Change	2023-24 % Change	Proportion of 2024 Establishments
Energy Efficiency	4,104	+119	3.0%	87.7%
Clean Energy Generation	287	+9	3.1%	6.1%
Alternative Transportation	200	+6	3.1%	4.3%
Clean Fuels	52	+2	3.0%	1.1%
Clean Grid & Storage	35	+1	3.2%	0.7%
TOTAL CLEAN ENERGY	4,679	+136	3.0%	

Connecticut has a network of electric vehicle charging stations. The Department of Energy and Environmental protection provides Electric Vehicle Charging Station Maps. This one, manufactured by General Electric, is located in a shopping center in Storrs, Connecticut.

[16] JobsEQ, Industry Data: Clean Energy Establishments, Connecticut. Establishment counts reflect covered establishments only and represent 4-quarter moving average estimates. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

This section offers an overview of clean energy employment in Connecticut, broken down by major technology sectors and their sub-technologies or detailed technologies. The major sectors – Energy Efficiency, Clean Energy Generation, Alternative Transportation, Clean Grid and Storage, and Clean Fuels – each include multiple detailed technologies, as detailed in (Table 3).

TABLE 3: Clean Energy Industry Definition[17]





Energy Efficiency	Clean Energy Generation	Alternative Transportation	Clean Grid & Storage	Clean Fuels
High Efficiency HVAC & Renewable Heating and Cooling (including geothermal, biomass, and heat pumps)	Solar	Hybrid Electric Vehicles	Storage	Other Biofuels
Traditional HVAC	Nuclear	Electric Vehicles	Microgrid	Nuclear Fuels
ENERGY STAR & Efficient Lighting (including LED, CFL, and other efficient lighting)	Bioenergy & Combined Heat and Power	Plug-In Hybrid Vehicles	Other Grid Modernization	Woody Biomass
Other	Wind	Natural Gas Vehicles	Smart Grid	Other Ethanol & Non-Woody Biomass
Advanced Materials (including weatherization)	Traditional Hydropower	Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Vehicles		
	Low-impact Hydropower			
	Geothermal			

[17] For detailed definitions of detailed technologies, please see Appendix B.

Energy Efficiency remained the largest clean energy technology sector in Connecticut in 2024, reaching approximately 36,300 jobs, its highest employment level since tracking began in 2017. In Connecticut, employment in the sector increased by 2.9 percent from 2023 to 2024, or just over 1,000 jobs, compared to 4.0 percent growth nationally.[18]

Employment increased across all Energy Efficiency sub-technologies in 2024. High-efficiency HVAC and Renewable Heating and Cooling, along with Traditional HVAC both experienced gains of about 300 jobs, at growth rates of 3.0 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. While these two industries contributed over half of the technology sector's growth, Advanced Materials grew the fastest at 3.8 percent, adding 145 jobs (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5: Clean Energy Employment by Technology Sector, 2017-2024[19]

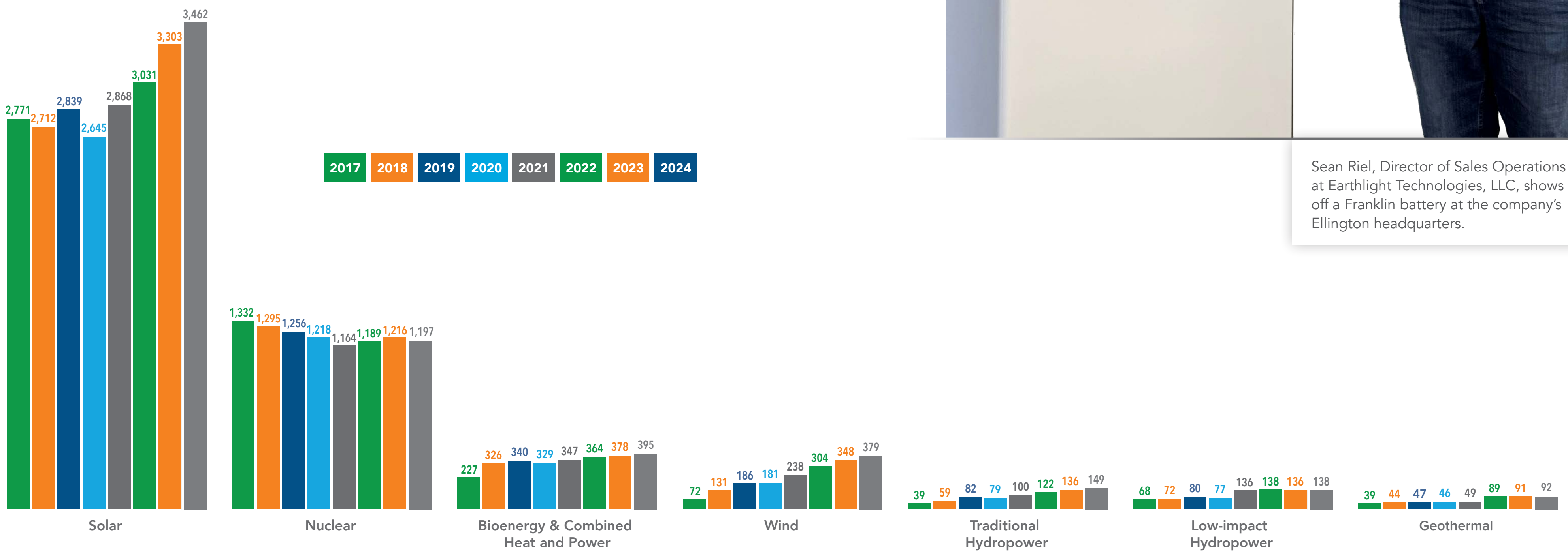
[18] National clean energy employment comparisons are all based on Connecticut's definition of clean energy. For further detail on Connecticut's clean energy industry definition, please refer to Appendix B: Clean Energy Technology List and Definition.

[19] For detailed definitions of sub-technologies, please see Appendix B.

Employment in Clean Energy Generation (CEG) continued to increase, growing by 3.7 percent from the prior year to just over 5,800 jobs in 2024, more than twice the national CEG growth rate of 1.6 percent.[20] Growth was led by Solar workers, at 4.8 percent, and gaining about 160 jobs. This workforce also accounted for three-fifths (59.6 percent) of total CEG employment, reinforcing its central role within the sector (Figure 6 and Figure 7). Wind recorded a strong growth rate, expanding by 9.0 percent since 2023; however, it only added about 30 jobs, given the sub-technology sector's small base (Figure 6).

Sean Riel, Director of Sales Operations at Earthlight Technologies, LLC, shows off a Franklin battery at the company's Ellington headquarters.

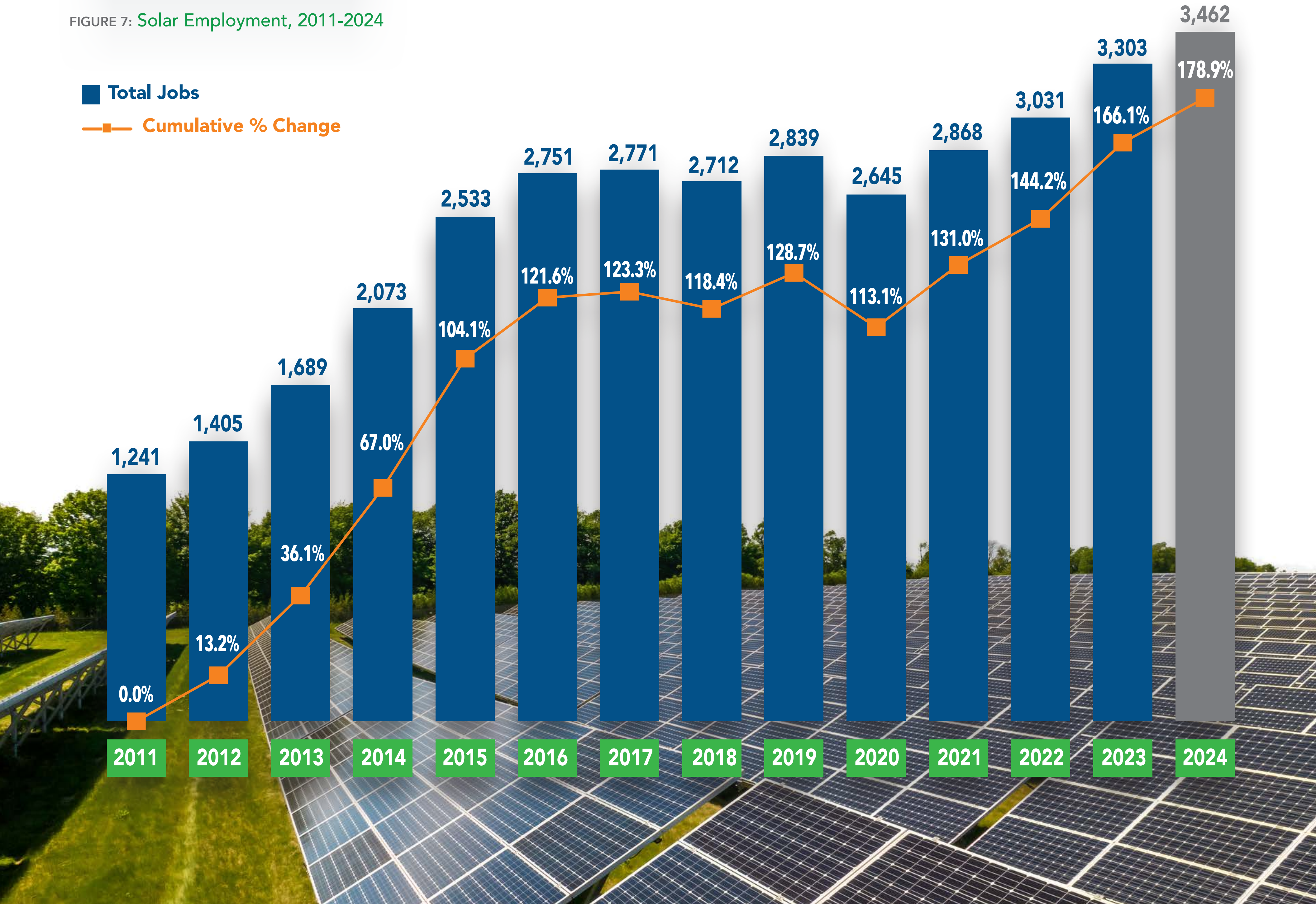
FIGURE 6: Clean Energy Generation Employment by Sub-Technology, 2017-2024[21]



[20] National clean energy employment comparisons are all based on Connecticut's definition of clean energy. For further detail on Connecticut's clean energy industry definition, please refer to Appendix B: Clean Energy Technology List and Definition.

[21] For detailed definitions of sub-technologies, please see Appendix B.

FIGURE 7: Solar Employment, 2011-2024



The Alternative Transportation (AT) technology sector in Connecticut declined modestly by 1.1 percent from 2023—the first year over-year decrease since 2020—amid a broader national contraction, as AT employment nationally fell by 2.9 percent.[22] Despite this pullback, employment in 2024 remained more than twice its 2017 level, underscoring the sector's longer-term expansion. Hybrid Electric Vehicles remained the largest segment at roughly 1,650 jobs (about 48.0 percent of sector employment) with limited losses, while employment in all other subsectors had minimal change between 2023 and 2024 (Figure 8).

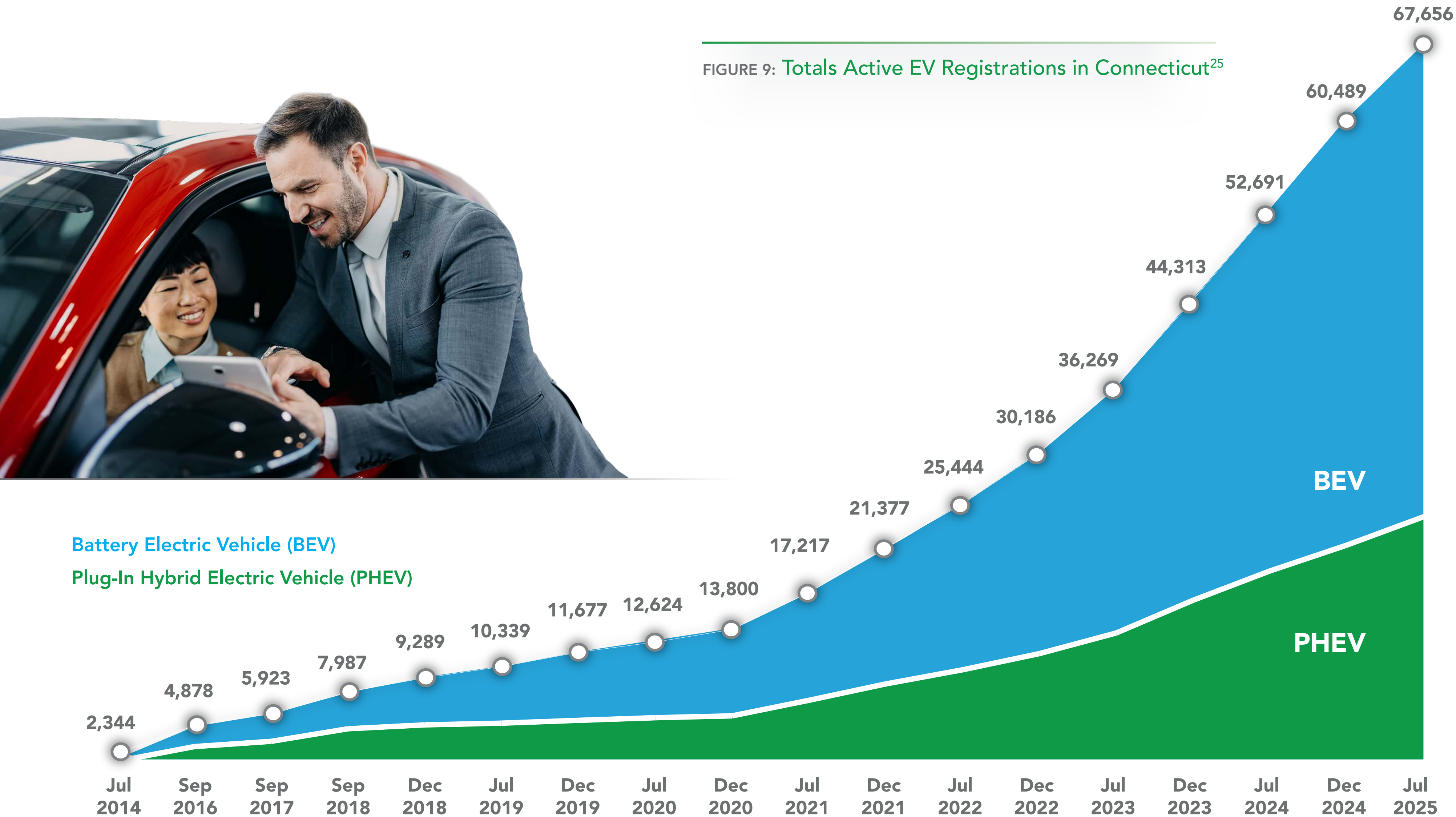
FIGURE 8: Alternative Transportation Employment by Sub-Technology, 2017-2024[23]

[22] National clean energy employment comparisons are all based on Connecticut's definition of clean energy. For further detail on Connecticut's clean energy industry definition, please refer to Appendix B: Clean Energy Technology List and Definition.

[23] For detailed definitions of sub-technologies, please see Appendix B: Clean Energy Technology List and Definition.

Despite employment remaining relatively flat, growth in vehicle adoption signals future employment growth in this sector. Statewide data show that total active electric vehicle registrations rose sharply through 2024 and into 2025, exceeding 60,000 registered EVs by mid-2025, with battery electric vehicles accounting for most of the growth (Figure 9). Looking ahead, recent federal funding to support zero-emission freight truck fueling infrastructure along the I-95 corridor may trigger employment growth within AT sub-technologies.[24]

FIGURE 9: Totals Active EV Registrations in Connecticut[25]



[24] Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP), Governor Lamont Announces Connecticut Receives Federal Grant to Accelerate Adoption of Affordable Electric Heat Pumps, November 2024, https://portal.ct.gov/deep/news-releases/news-releases---2024/gov-lamont-announces-ct-receives-fed-grant-to-accelerate-adoption-of-affordable-electric-heat-pumps

[25] Connecticut's Official State Website, Expanded EV Registration Fact Sheet, https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DEEP/air/mobile/CHEAPR/EV-Reg-Fact-Sheet.pdf.

Connecticut's Clean Grid and Storage (CGS) technology sector operates within the state's broader Transmission, Distribution, and Storage (TDS) sector and includes workers who spend part or all their time on clean grid and storage activities. Although the overall TDS sector, which encompasses both clean and traditional energy jobs, is substantially larger, the CGS category represents the share of the workforce directly supporting energy storage, grid modernization, and smart grid technologies.

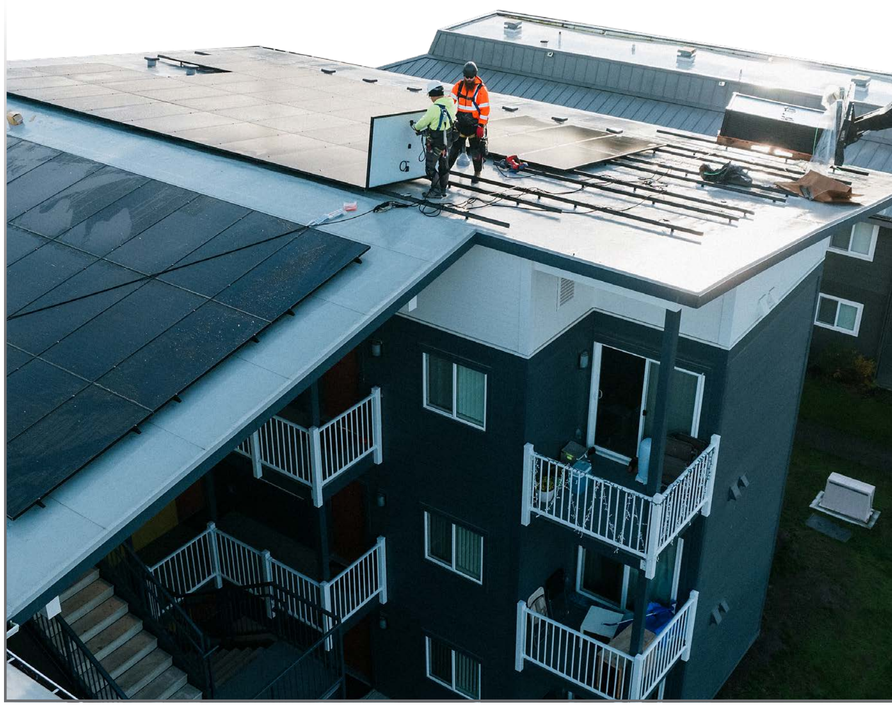
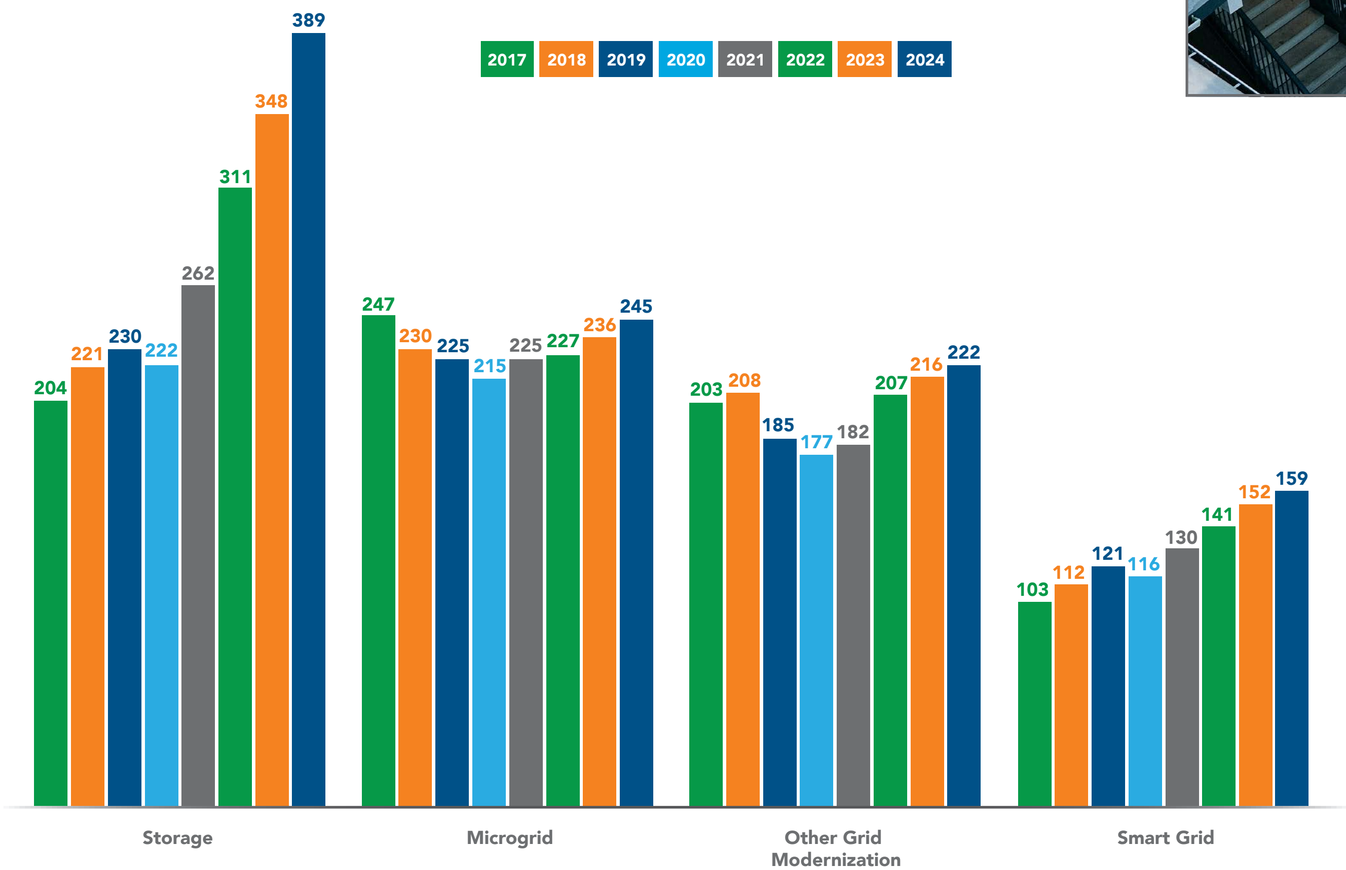


FIGURE 10: Clean Grid and Storage Employment by Sub-technology, 2017-2024[27]



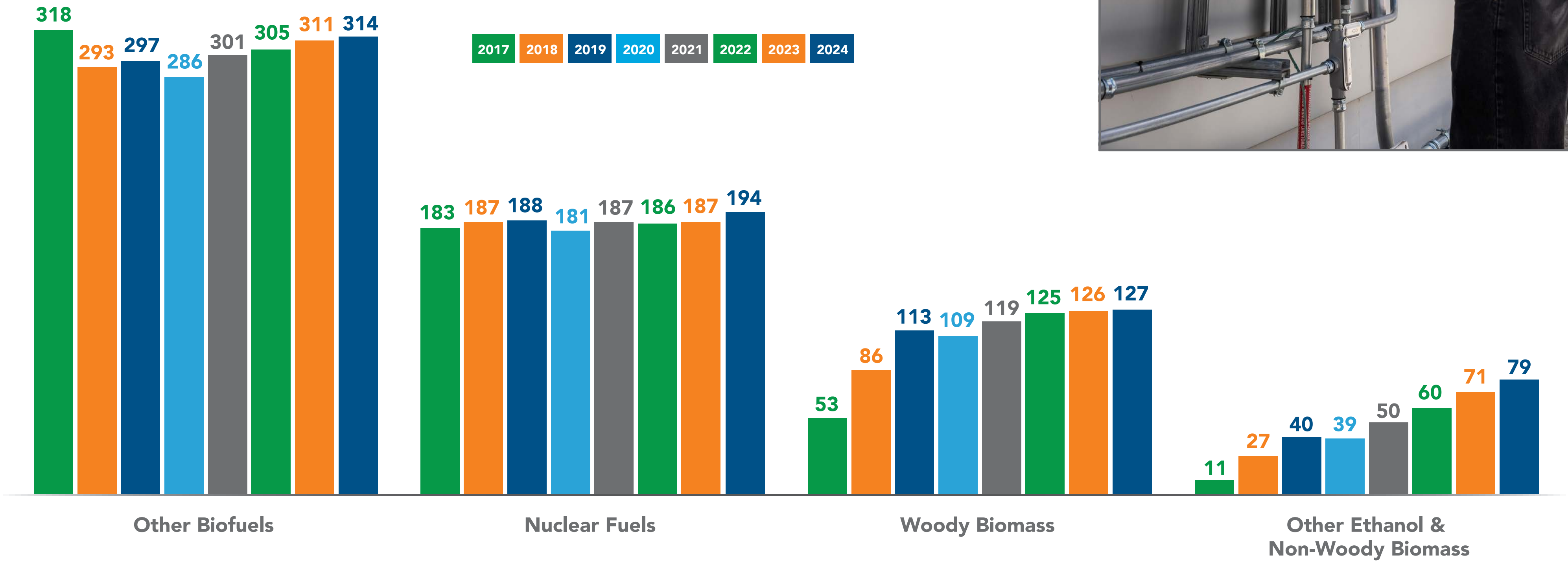
Employment in Connecticut's Clean Grid and Storage (CGS) technology sector continued to expand in 2024, increasing by 6.6 percent from 2023, outpacing the national growth of 4.3 percent.[26] Growth was driven primarily by the Storage sub-technology, which expanded by 11.7 percent, or 40 jobs, and remained the largest segment in the sub-technology with approximately 390 jobs. No significant employment changes were recorded across the three grid-facing technologies of this sector (Figure 10).

[26] National clean energy employment comparisons are all based on Connecticut's definition of clean energy.

[27] For detailed definitions of sub-technologies, please see Appendix B: Clean Energy Technology List and Definition.

Employment in Connecticut's Clean Fuels (CF) technology sector, and each sub-technology of the sector, held steady in 2024, totaling 714 jobs by the end of the year. The Other Biofuels sub-technology sector continued to make up nearly half (44.0 percent) of CF jobs (Figure 11).

FIGURE 11: Clean Fuels Employment by Sub-Technology, 2017-2024[28]



[28] For detailed definitions of sub-technologies, please see Appendix B: Clean Energy Technology List and Definition.

Connecticut's clean energy workforce experienced little demographic change from 2023 to 2024. It largely mirrors the state's overall workforce and the national clean energy industry' workforce in terms of racial and ethnic diversity, but exceeds them in "two or more races" representation. Hispanic or Latino workers represented 12.9 percent of Connecticut's clean energy workforce, below both the statewide share (15.7 percent) and the national clean energy average (17.0 percent), but have been improving, with a three-percentage-point increase from 2019 to 2024. Additionally, Black or African American workers accounted for 7.1 percent of clean energy employment, roughly half their representation in Connecticut's overall workforce (13.8 percent). While Black and African American representation in clean energy remains below its share of the overall state workforce, individuals identifying as two or more races are represented in clean energy at nearly three times their share of the overall workforce (Table 4).

TABLE 4: Clean Energy Workforce Demographics, 2024[29]

Workforce Demographic	Connecticut Clean Energy, 2019	Connecticut Clean Energy, 2024	Connecticut Overall Work-force, 2024	U.S. Clean Energy, 2024	U.S. Overall Work-force, 2024
Male	72%	73%	48%	72%	53%
Female	28%	27%	52%	28%	47%
Hispanic or Latino	10%	13%	16%	17%	19%
Not Hispanic or Latino	90%	87%	84%	83%	81%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Asian	6%	7%	6%	8%	7%
Black or African American	6%	7%	14%	8%	13%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%
White	82%	79%	78%	73%	76%
Two or more races	5%	6%	2%	8%	3%
Veterans	11%	9%	3%	9%	5%
55 Years and Over	15%	13%	28%	14%	34%

Additionally, women accounted for 27.4 percent of clean energy employment, which was close to the 27.8 percent nationally, but still notably behind the 51.7 percent in Connecticut's overall workforce. Age and veteran representation also differed from broader labor market patterns. Workers aged 55 and over comprised 13.1 percent of Connecticut's clean energy workforce, substantially below the statewide share of 27.8 percent. Meanwhile, veterans accounted for 9.0 percent of clean energy employment, exceeding their representation threefold in the Connecticut overall workforce (3.1 percent) and closely aligning with the national clean energy workforce (9.4 percent) (Table 4).

[29] Demographic data retrieved from the United States Energy and Employment Report 2025 (USEER 2025); the Bureau of Labor Statistics: Current Population Survey, and Veterans News Release; E2, "Clean Jobs America," https://cleanjobsamerica.e2.org/; as well as JobsEQ Population Demographics

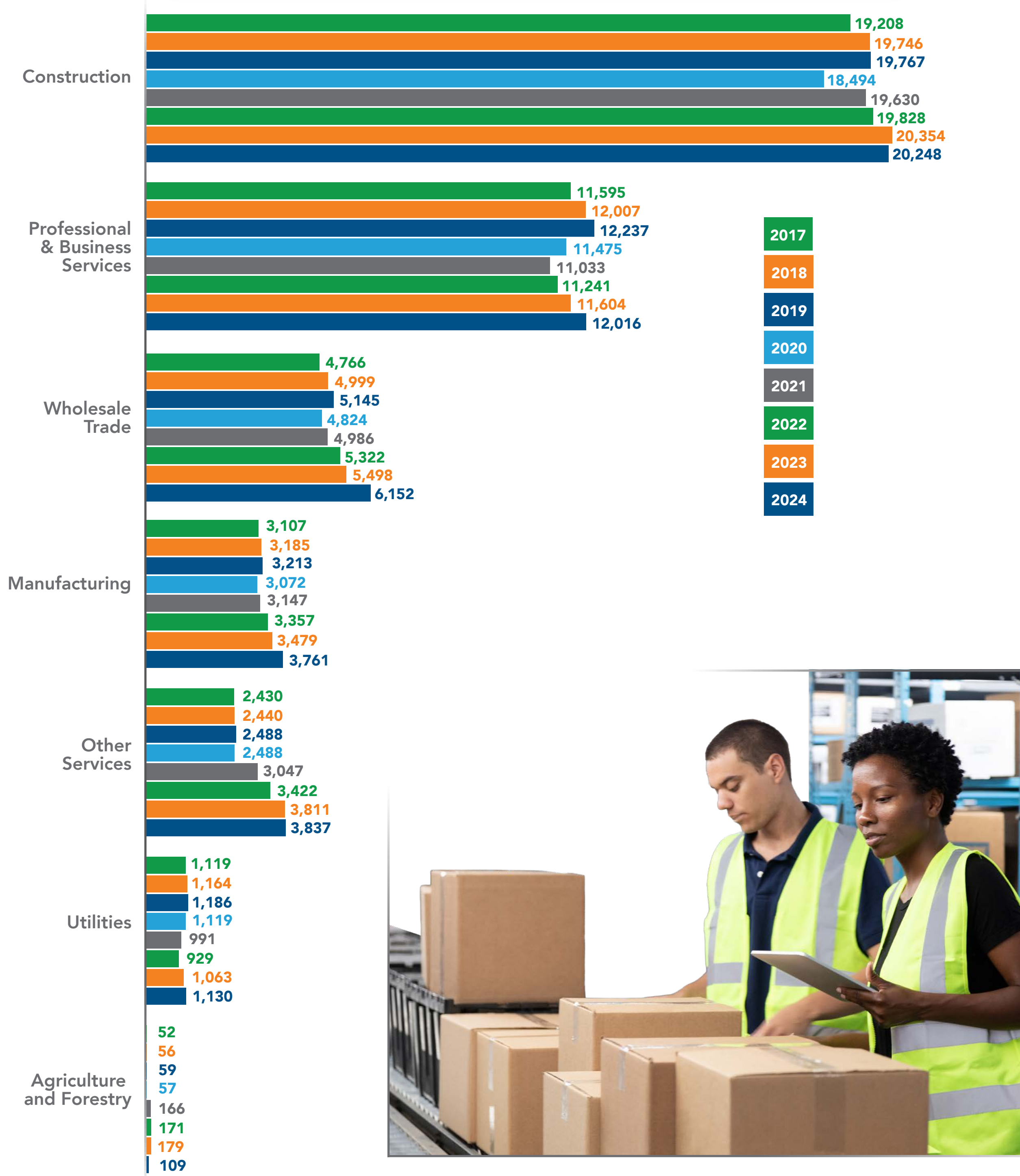
Connecticut's clean energy value chain employment reflects the industries where clean energy activities are most concentrated, helping to identify the policy and workforce development approaches needed to support employers across the state. Core value chain segments include Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, Professional and Business Services, Other Services, Agriculture and Forestry, and Utilities.

Overall Clean Energy Value Chain Jobs

Between 2023 and 2024, employment growth across Connecticut's clean energy economy shifted away from Construction and toward other value chain segments, after consistent growth in Construction workers from 2020 to 2023. Construction remained the largest source of clean energy jobs but saw no employment change from 2023 to 2024. Yet, the sector's contribution to Gross Regional Product increased by 6.1 percent. This divergence suggests that construction activity shifted toward higher-value, more capital-intensive projects, leading to greater economic output per worker.

In contrast, Wholesale Trade recorded the largest net employment gain and fastest growth rate, adding roughly 650 jobs (approximately 11.9 percent). Professional and Business Services expanded by about 400 jobs (3.6 percent), while Manufacturing employment increased by approximately 280 jobs (8.1 percent) (Figure 12).

FIGURE 12: Clean Energy Employment by Value Chain Segment, 2017-2024



In 2024, Connecticut's clean energy workforce was primarily in Construction and Professional and Business Services, like in previous years. The Construction value chain remained overwhelmingly associated with Energy Efficiency, accounting for 18,250 Construction jobs, or 90.2 percent of employment in 2024. While the largest value chain segment in Energy Efficiency, jobs in the Construction value chain remained relatively flat from 2023 to 2024. Energy Efficiency employment growth in the 2023 to 2024 period was instead led by Wholesale Trade, which gained almost 600 jobs and grew at a rate of 15.6 percent (Table 5).

Professional and Business Services (PBS) formed the second-largest value chain segment, supporting 12,016 jobs, or 25.4 percent of total clean energy employment. PBS employment was most concentrated in Energy Efficiency and also experienced notable growth in the Energy Efficiency sector specifically, gaining almost 250 jobs and growing at a rate of 2.4 percent from 2023 to 2024 (Table 5).

Beyond Construction and Professional and Business Services, Wholesale Trade represented 13.0 percent of total clean energy employment, followed by Manufacturing (8.0 percent) and Other Services (8.1 percent). Manufacturing in the Energy Efficiency technology sector grew by a notable 300 jobs at a rate of 13.7 percent. Wholesale Trade and Manufacturing job gains indicate supply-chain activity in Energy Efficiency, which may contribute to increased installation and construction activity in the coming years (Table 5).

TABLE 5: Value Chain Employment by Clean Energy Technology Sector, 2024

Clean Energy Sector	Clean Energy Generation	Clean Grid & Storage	Energy Efficiency	Clean Fuels	Alternative Transportation	TOTAL
Agriculture and Forestry	—	—	—	109	—	109
Utilities[30]	1,130	—	—	—	—	1,130
Construction	1,374	620	18,254	—	—	20,248
Manufacturing	402	81	2,462	168	648	3,761
Wholesale Trade	585	50	4,428	366	723	6,152
Professional & Business Services	1,159	216	10,459	67	114	12,016
Other Services	1,162	48	664	3	1,959	3,837
TOTAL	5,813	1,015	36,268	714	3,443	47,253

[30] Many energy utilities and third parties in the U.S. sponsor or manage Energy Efficiency programs for residential, commercial, and industrial properties. However, the USEER Energy Efficiency employment numbers do not include direct employees of the utilities that administer these programs. These employees are included in the numbers for "utilities" employees in the CEG section of this report. Though the Energy Efficiency section does not capture these employees, the programs include many different incentives and tools that reduce energy consumption and improve Energy Efficiency in meaningful ways.

Biogas dairy digester system at Fort Hill Farms in Thompson, CT.

TABLE 6: Value Chain Proportional Employment by Clean Energy Technology Sector, 2024

Clean Energy Sector	Clean Energy Generation	Clean Grid & Storage	Energy Efficiency	Clean Fuels	Alternative Transportation	Connecticut Clean Energy Average
Agriculture and Forestry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Utilities	19.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Construction	23.6%	61.1%	50.3%	0.0%	0.0%	42.8%
Manufacturing	6.9%	7.9%	6.8%	23.6%	18.8%	8.0%
Trade	10.1%	4.9%	12.2%	51.3%	21.0%	13.0%
Professional & Business Services	19.9%	21.3%	28.8%	9.4%	3.3%	25.4%
Other Services	20.0%	4.8%	1.8%	0.4%	56.9%	8.1%

Clean energy employment in Connecticut remained concentrated in a few counties. Hartford County had the largest share of clean energy jobs in 2024, with approximately 14,460 workers representing 30.6 percent of statewide clean energy employment, similar to the year prior. Fairfield County followed with about 12,200 jobs (25.8 percent) and recorded the largest net employment gains from 2023 to 2024, adding more than 450 jobs. In addition, New Haven County supported roughly 9,600 jobs, or 20.3 percent of all clean energy workers in the state. Together, these three counties accounted for three-fourths of the clean energy workforce (76.7 percent), consistent with prior reporting years. Notably, between 2023 and 2024, New London County had the highest growth rate in clean energy employment at 6.4 percent, representing approximately 250 jobs gained (Figure 13).

FIGURE 13: Clean Energy Employment by County, 2024[31]

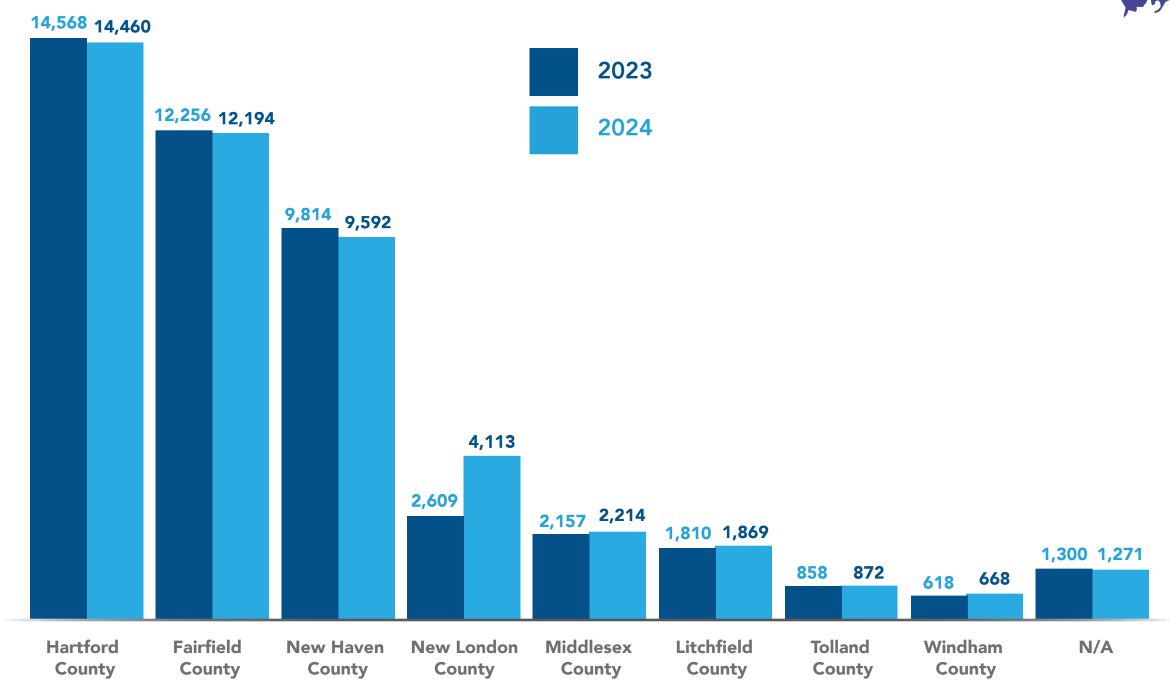
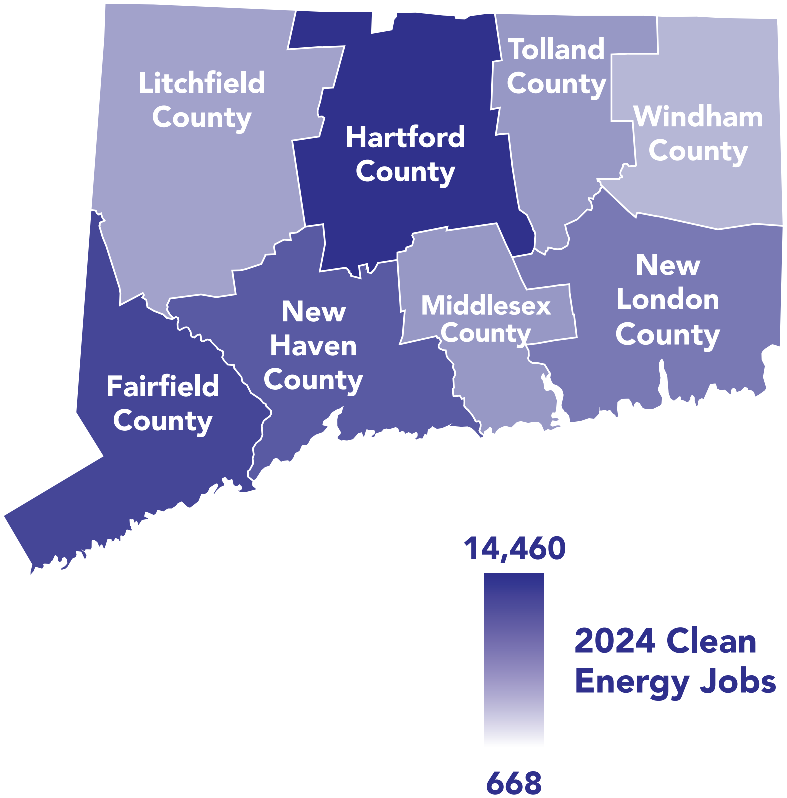


FIGURE 14: Map of Clean Energy Employment by County, 2024



[31] Employment categorized as "n/a" could not be assigned to a single location. 2023 figures differ from the prior version of this report due to increased granularity in job sorting. In prior editions, jobs classified as "other" were proportioned using overall clean energy employment levels; this year, those proportions are applied at the technology level, resulting in revised estimates.

Connecticut's traditional energy industry includes permanent workers directly involved in Electric Power Generation; Fuels; Transmission, Distribution, and Storage; and Motor Vehicles technologies. Roles engaging in the research, development, production, manufacturing, distribution, sales, implementation, installation, or repair of components, goods, or services related to these types of technologies are considered traditional energy roles. Similar to the clean energy industry, professional or business services jobs in consulting, finance, tax, and legal services related to energy are also included. Permanent workers who spend part or all of their time engaged with specific traditional energy technologies are classified as traditional energy workers in this report.[32]

[32] Please see Appendix C: Traditional Energy Technology List and Definitions for the list of detailed technologies included in each traditional energy technology sector.

Swift Factory Case Study

In 2026, the North Hartford Partnership (NHP) will begin implementation of the **North Hartford Resilience Hub at the Swift Factory**, strengthening the campus as a trusted neighborhood anchor for emergency preparedness, clean energy navigation, workforce pathways, and year-round community resilience. This project represents the first phase of implementation following extensive planning, resident engagement, and partnership development.

North Hartford residents face high energy costs, increasing climate risks, and limited access to workforce pathways. The Resilience Hub at the Swift Factory will provide a welcoming, centralized place where residents can prepare for emergencies, learn how to better control household energy costs, and access opportunities connected to the clean energy economy.

Building on NHP's workforce experience, the Hub will expand access to clean energy and resilience-related career pathways. Activities will include referrals to training programs, assistance obtaining industry certifications, and exploration of additional credentials that could be hosted at Swift to reduce barriers for local residents.

Rendering of the future solar installation at the Swift Factory in Hartford.

In 2024, Connecticut's traditional energy workforce totaled approximately 29,300 jobs, about 18,000 fewer than the state's clean energy industry. Despite gains in 2024 (+630 jobs, or 2.2 percent), traditional energy employment remains about 10.3 percent below its 2019 level, reflecting a longer-term contraction. Over the same period, clean energy employment grew by 7.2 percent, outpacing traditional energy and highlighting Connecticut's ongoing structural transition toward clean energy industries.

Employment gains were spread across all four traditional energy segments. Electric Power Generation grew by the fastest rate (5.3 percent) and added roughly 100 jobs, while Transmission, Distribution, and Storage (TDS) had the largest net job growth of about 210 jobs, representing 2.3 percent growth (Figure 15).

FIGURE 15: Traditional Energy Employment by Sector, 2017-2024

Electric Power Generation

Connecticut's traditional energy Electric Power Generation (EPG) workforce is focused on electricity generation using imported fuels, since the state produces no natural gas, crude oil, or coal. Employment in this sector centers on fuel importation, power generation, and grid-connected electricity rather than in-state fuel extraction or processing.[33]

Natural Gas is the dominant sub-technology in EPG, accounting for more than three-fifths (61.7 percent) of jobs in the technology sector. Growth in EPG was primarily driven by Natural Gas Electricity, which added roughly 80 jobs, an increase of about 6.5 percent from 2023. Employment in Other Electricity sources also rose by 7.0 percent, or 30 jobs, continuing the steady upward trend observed since 2019 (Figure 16).

FIGURE 16: Connecticut Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub-Technology, 2017-2024[34]

[33] U.S. Energy Information Administration, Connecticut State Profile and Energy Estimates, December 2024, https://www.eia.gov/state/analysis.php?sid=CT

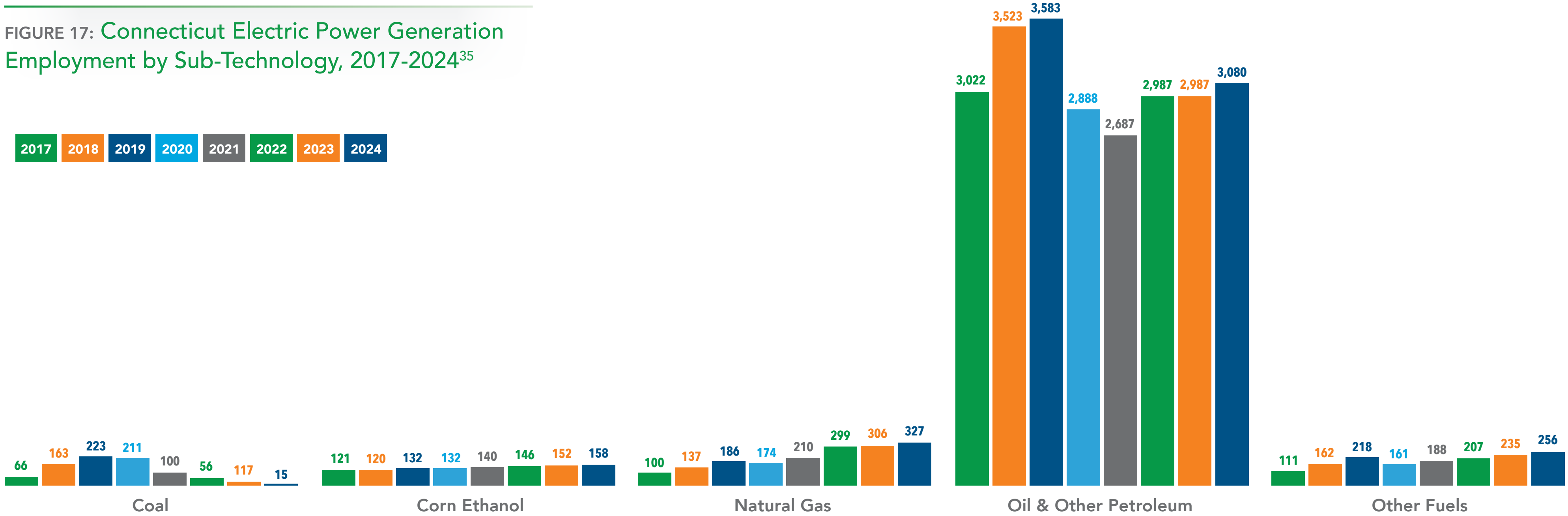
[34] For detailed definitions of sub-technologies, please see Appendix C: Traditional Energy Technology List and Definition.

Traditional Fuels

Although Connecticut is not a fossil fuel producer, the state's traditional fuel workers engage in the import, storage, and distribution of fossil fuels. In 2024, the Traditional Fuels sector employed over 3,800 workers, representing about 13.0 percent of Connecticut's traditional energy workforce. Employment in this sector grew by 3.4 percent since 2023, adding 127 jobs and outpacing the overall traditional energy growth rate of 2.2 percent during the same period (Figure 17).

Growth in 2024 was driven primarily by the Oil and Other Petroleum workforce, which added 93 jobs—the largest increase among sub-technologies in the sector—representing 3.1 percent growth from 2023. The Other Fuels sub-sector experienced the fastest growth in 2024, expanding by 8.9 percent, or 21 jobs. While modest increases were experienced across the Traditional Fuels sector from 2023 to 2024, Coal fuels continued its historical job decline, decreasing by 87.0 percent since 2019 (Figure 17).

FIGURE 17: Connecticut Electric Power Generation Employment by Sub-Technology, 2017-2024[35]



[35] For detailed definitions of sub-technologies, please see Appendix C: Traditional Energy Technology List and Definition.

Transmission, Distribution, And Storage

In 2024, Transmission, Distribution, and Storage (TDS) remained the second-largest segment of Connecticut's traditional energy workforce, supporting roughly 9,200 jobs, or about 31.4 percent of total traditional energy employment. Employment in the Traditional TDS sub-sector, the dominant sub-technology within TDS, totaled roughly 8,600 jobs in 2024, up 2.3 percent (about 200 jobs) from 2023, following year-over-year declines since 2019 (Figure 18).

FIGURE 18: Connecticut Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub-Technology, 2017-2024[36]

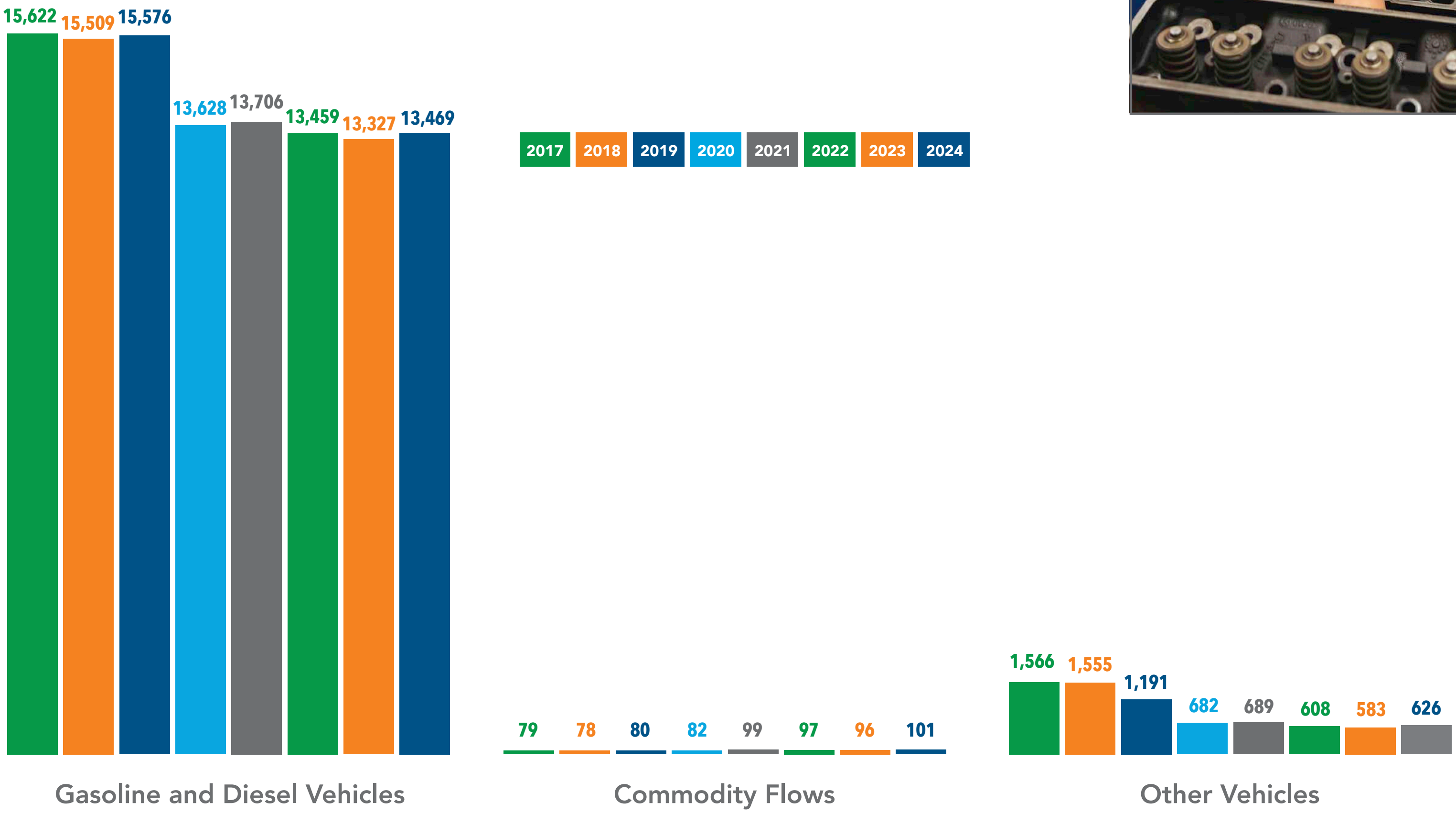
[36] For detailed definitions of sub-technologies, please see Appendix C: Traditional Energy Technology List and Definition.

Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicles (MV) represents the largest traditional energy sector in Connecticut, accounting for approximately 48.5 percent of total traditional energy employment statewide in 2024. This MV workforce is primarily involved in vehicle production, parts supply, and maintenance activities associated with internal combustion engine technologies. In 2024, employment in this sector totaled about 14,200 jobs, reflecting a 1.4 percent year-over-year increase from 2023, or approximately 190 additional positions (Figure 19).

Workers engaged with Gasoline and Diesel Vehicles comprise the majority of MV, supporting approximately 13,500 jobs, with employment increasing by 1.1 percent (roughly 140 jobs) from 2023 to 2024 (Figure 19).

FIGURE 19: Connecticut Transmission, Distribution, and Storage Employment by Sub-Technology, 2017-2024[37]



[37] For detailed definitions of sub-technologies, please see Appendix C: Traditional Energy Technology List and Definition.

Data for the 2025 Connecticut Clean Energy Industry Report comes from the 2025 U.S. Energy and Employment Report (USEER). The survey was conducted via phone and web, with phone interviews handled by ReconMR and the web survey programmed internally. To ensure data integrity, each respondent used a unique ID to prevent duplication.

A total of 565 business establishments in Connecticut participated, providing data to calculate industry incidence rates and distribute employment across industry categories—insights not available from state and federal labor market information agencies. The margin of error for incidence rates in Connecticut is ±4.12% at a 95% confidence level.

The full research methodology for USEER is available at: https://www.energy.gov/media/348938

APPENDIX B: CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LIST AND DEFINITIONS

The Connecticut Green Bank, Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, Eversource, and United Illuminating, operating through the Joint Committee, partnered with BW Research Partnership to define clean energy technologies in alignment with the state's clean energy policies.

Clean Energy employment in this report is categorized into five major clean energy sectors:

1. Energy Efficiency
2. Clean Energy Generation
3. Alternative Transportation
4. Clean Grid & Storage
5. Clean Fuels

A clean energy job includes any role directly involved in the research, development, production, manufacturing, distribution, sales, implementation, installation, or repair of components, goods, or services related to these sectors. It also includes supporting services such as consulting, finance, tax, and legal services related to clean energy.

Connecticut's clean energy sub-technologies, listed below, were selected based on their alignment with state-specific clean energy policies.[38]

Energy Efficiency:

- Certified Appliances, excluding HVAC
- Certified Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), including boilers and furnaces with an AFUE rating of 90 or greater and air and central air conditioning units of 15 SEER or greater
- Traditional HVAC goods, control systems, and services34
- Certified Electronics (TVs, Telephones, Audio/Video, etc.)
- Certified Windows and Doors
- Certified Roofing
- Certified Seal and Insulation
- Certified Commercial Food Service Equipment
- Certified Data Center Equipment
- Certified LED Lighting
- Other LED, CFL, and Efficient Lighting
- Solar Thermal Water Heating and Cooling
- Other Renewable Heating and Cooling (geothermal, biomass, heat pumps, etc.)
- Advanced Building Materials/Insulation
- Recycled Building Materials
- Reduced Water Consumption Products and Appliances
- Other Energy Efficiency[39]

Clean Energy Generation

- Solar Photovoltaic Electric Generation
- Concentrated Solar Electric Generation
- Wind Generation
- Geothermal Generation
- Bioenergy/Biomass Generation
- Low-Impact Hydroelectric Generation, including Wave/Kinetic Generation
- Traditional Hydroelectric Generation
- Nuclear Generation
- Combined Heat and Power

Alternative Transportation

- Hybrid Electric Vehicles
- Plug-In Hybrid Vehicles
- Electric Vehicles
- Natural Gas Vehicles
- Hydrogen Vehicles
- Fuel Cell Vehicles

Clean Grid & Storage

Electric Power Transmission and Distribution

- Smart Grid
- Microgrids
- Other Grid Modernization[40]

Storage

- Pumped Hydropower Storage
- Battery Storage, including battery storage for solar generation
  - o Lithium Batteries
  - o Lead-Based Batteries
  - o Other Solid-Electrode Batteries
  - o Vanadium Redox Flow Batteries
  - o Other Flow Batteries
- Mechanical Storage, including flywheels, compressed air energy storage, etc.
- Thermal Storage
- Biofuels, including ethanol and biodiesel
- Nuclear Fuel

Clean Fuels

- Woody Biomass/Cellulosic Biofuel
- Nuclear Fuel
- Other Ethanol/Non-Woody Biomass, including biodiesel
- Other Biofuels[41]

[38] Detailed major technology sector and sub-technology definitions are available at: https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2024-10/USEER%202024%20Appendices_1002_0.pdf

[39] Other Energy Efficiency includes any Energy Efficiency that is not captured in the categories listed previously or a category that is used when unable to split employment into a single Energy Efficiency category.

[40] Other Grid Modernization includes other modernization of Connecticut's electricity transmission and distribution system to maintain a reliable and secure electricity infrastructure that can meet future demand growth.

[41] Other Biofuels includes other fuel derived directly from living matter.

Electric Power Generation

- Natural Gas Electricity
- Coal Electricity
- Oil and Other Fossil Fuel Electricity
- Other Electricity[42]

Transmission Distribution and Storage

- Traditional Transmission and Distribution
- Other Transmission and Distribution[43]
- Other Storage[44]

Fuels

- Oil and Other Petroleum
- Natural Gas
- Corn Ethanol
- Coal
- Other Fuels[45]

Motor Vehicles

- Gasoline and Diesel Vehicles
- Other Vehicles[46]

Corn field in Colebrook, Connecticut

[42] Any generation that is not captured in the categories previously listed or a category that is used when unable to split employment into a single category.

[43] Any transmission, distribution, and storage that is not captured in the categories listed previously or a category that is used when unable to split employment into a single transmission, distribution, and storage category.

[44] Any transmission, distribution, and storage that is not captured in the categories listed previously or a category that is used when unable to split employment into a single transmission, distribution, and storage category.

[45] Any fuel that is not captured in the categories listed previously or a category that is used when unable to split employment into a single fuel category.

[46] Other Vehicles includes any motor vehicle technology that is not captured in the categories listed previously or a category that is used when unable to split employment into a single motor vehicle category.

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