

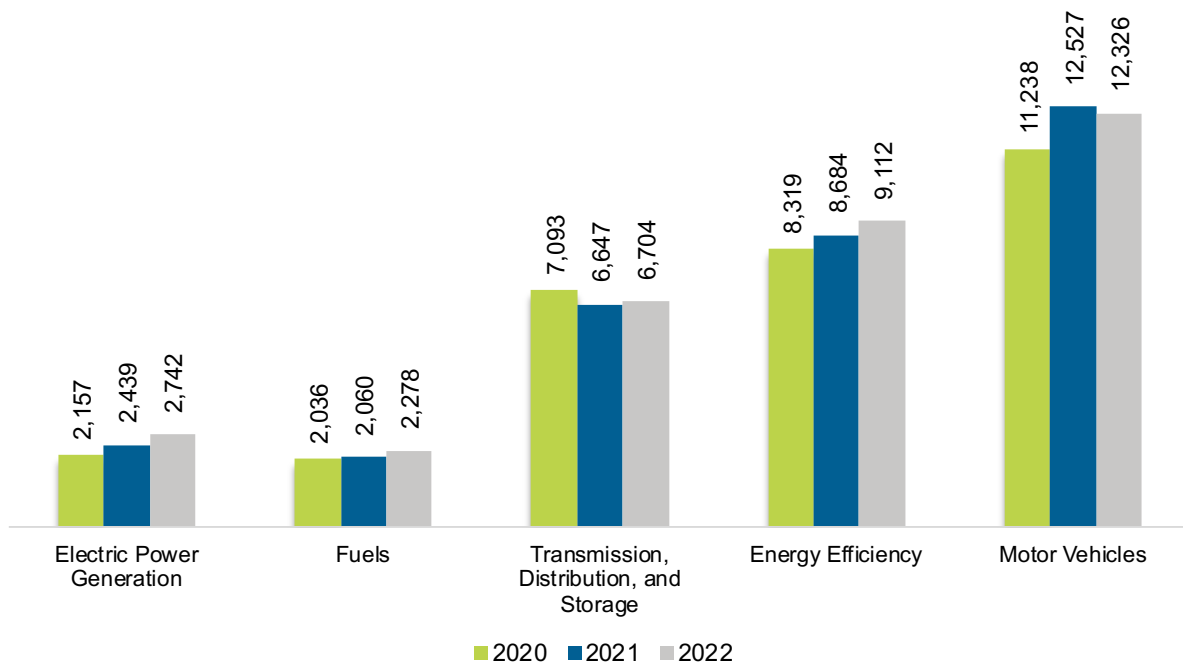
Idaho

U.S. ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT REPORT — 2023

Overview

Idaho had 33,162 energy workers statewide in 2022, representing 0.4% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 2,742 were in electric power generation; 2,278 in fuels; 6,704 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 9,112 in energy efficiency; and 12,326 in motor vehicles. From 2021 to 2022, energy jobs in the state increased 806 jobs, or 2.5% (Figure ID-1). The energy sector in Idaho represented 4.0% of total state employment.

Figure ID-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

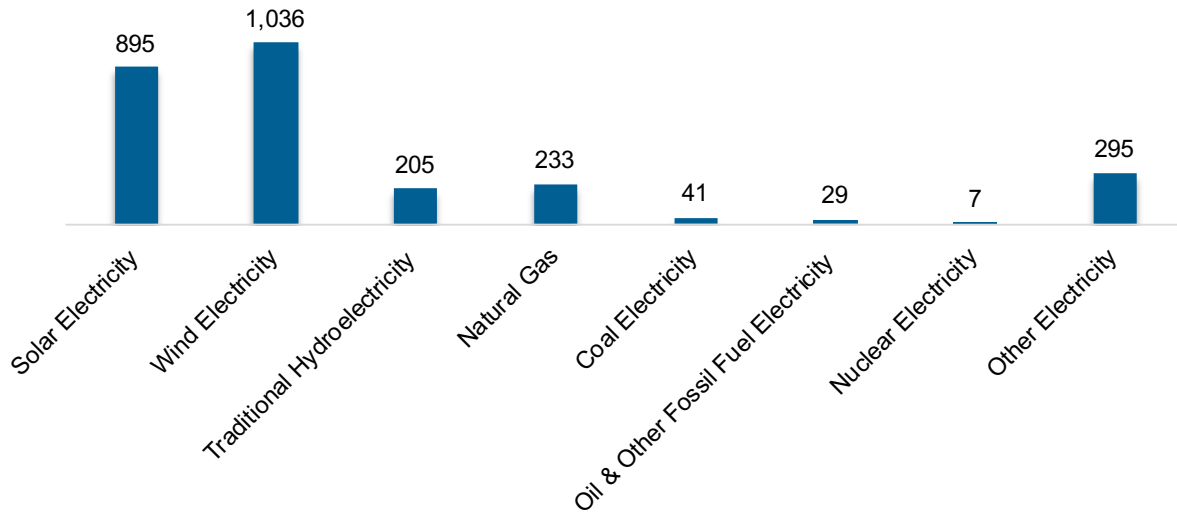


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

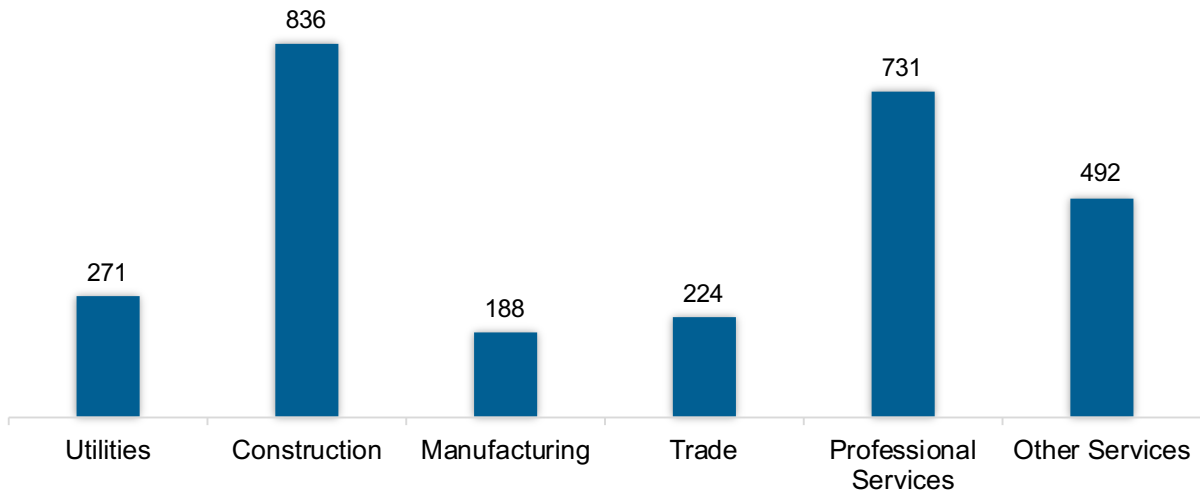
As shown in Figure ID-2, the electric power generation sector employed 2,742 workers in Idaho, 0.3% of the national electricity total, and added 303 jobs from 2021 to 2022 (12.4%).

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



Construction was the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 30.5% of jobs. Professional and business services was second largest with 26.7% (Figure ID-3).

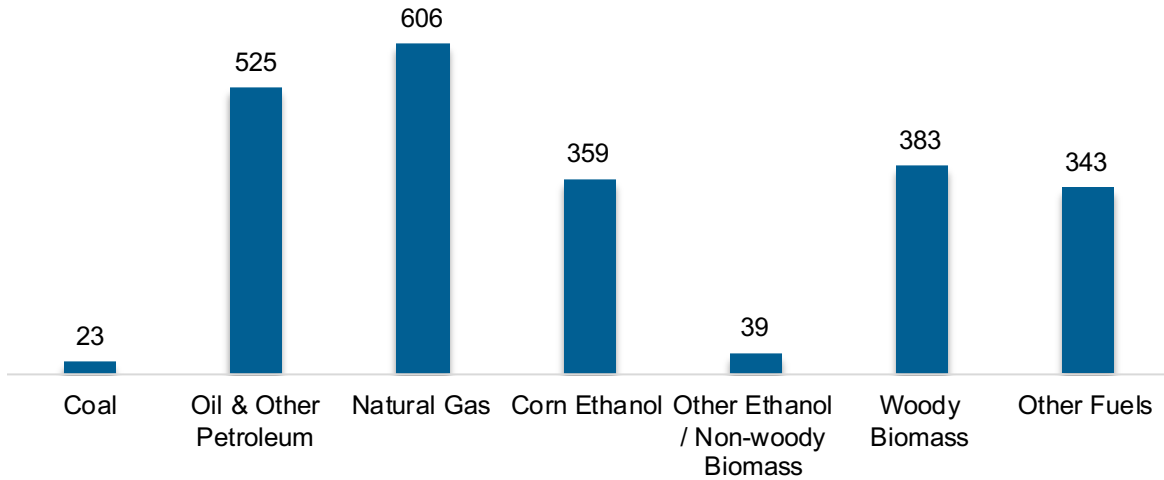
Figure ID-3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

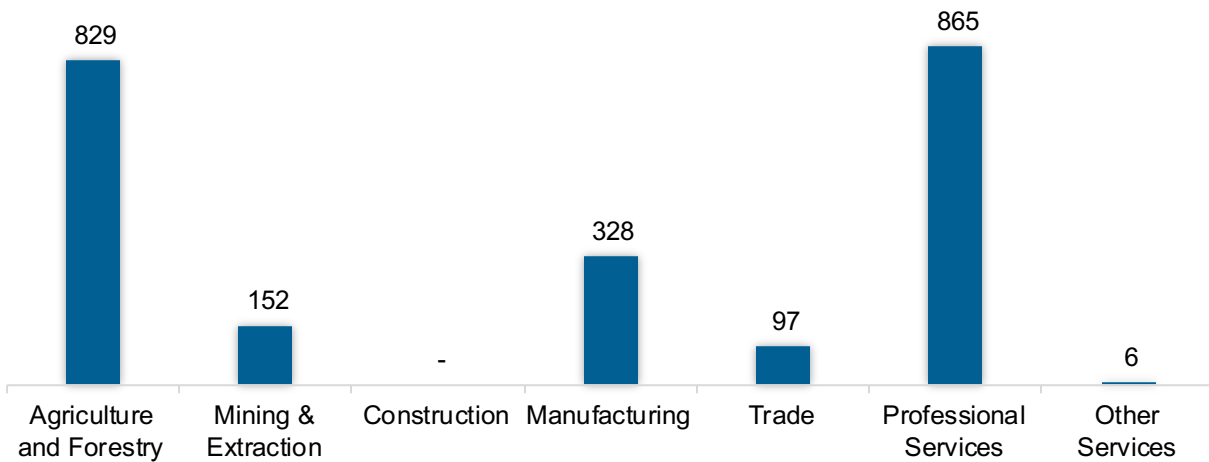
The Fuel sector employed 2,278 workers in Idaho, 0.2% of the national total in fuels (Figure ID-4). The sector gained 218 jobs and increased 10.6% from 2021 to 2022.

Figure ID-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represented 38.0% of fuel jobs in Idaho (Figure ID-5).

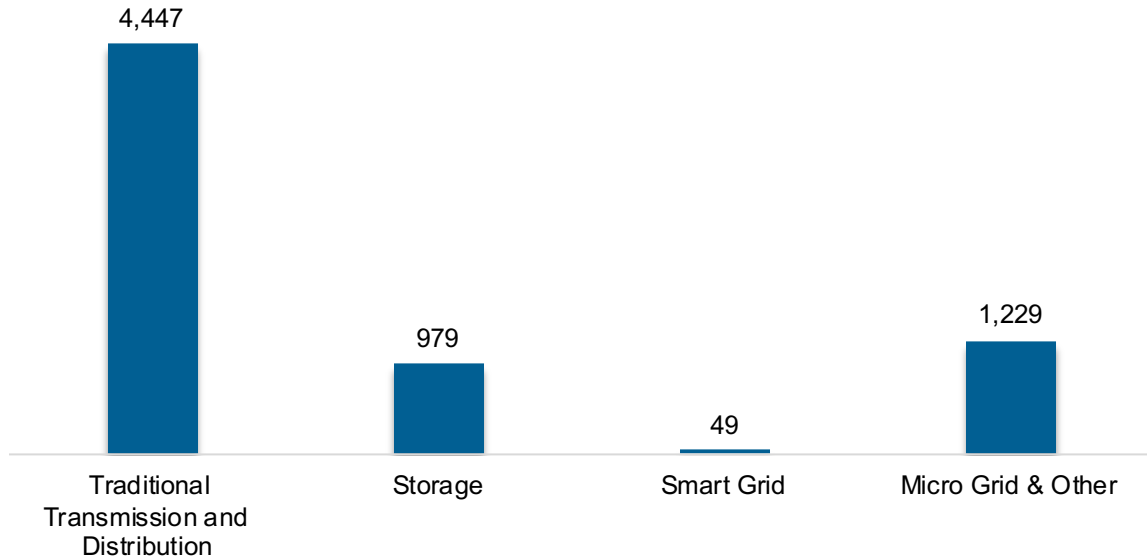
Figure ID-5. Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

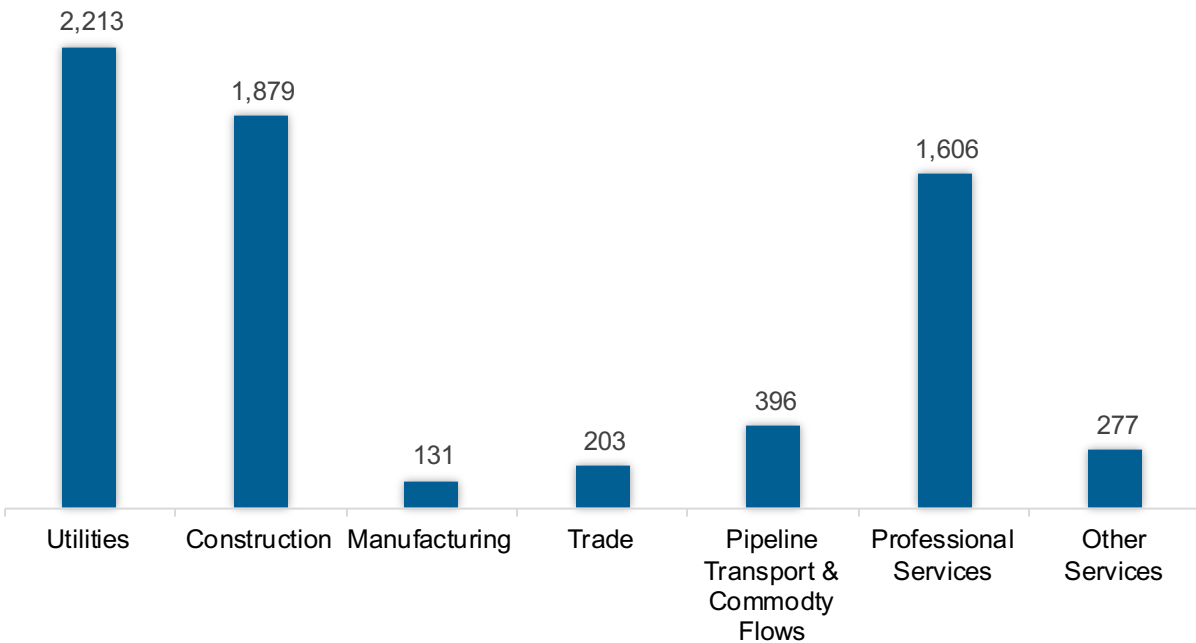
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 6,704 workers in Idaho, 0.2% of the national TDS total (Figure ID-6). The sector gained 58 jobs and increased 0.9% from 2021 to 2022.

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



Utilities was the largest proportion of TDS jobs in Idaho, accounting for 33.0% of the sector’s jobs statewide (Figure ID-7).

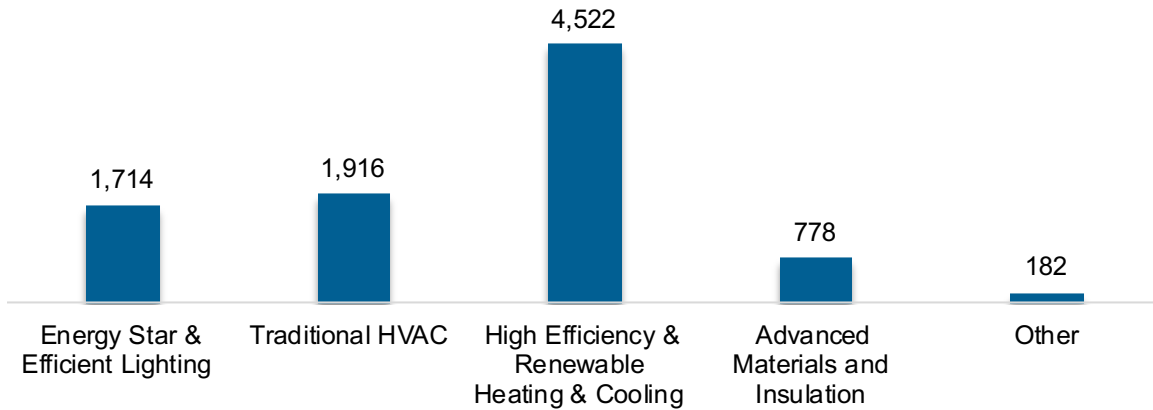
Figure ID-7. Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

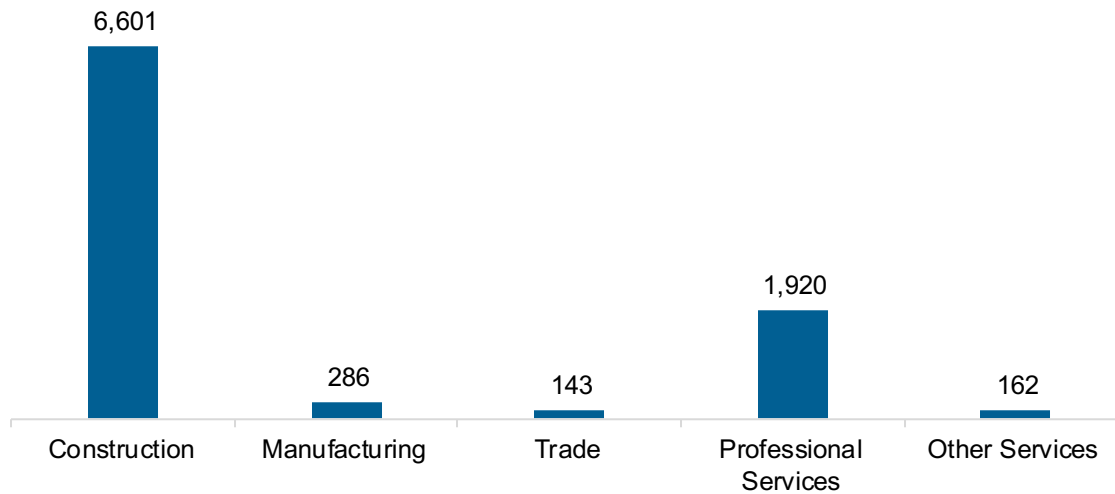
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 9,112 workers in Idaho, 0.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 428 jobs and decreased 4.9% from 2021 to 2022 (Figure ID-8).

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



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

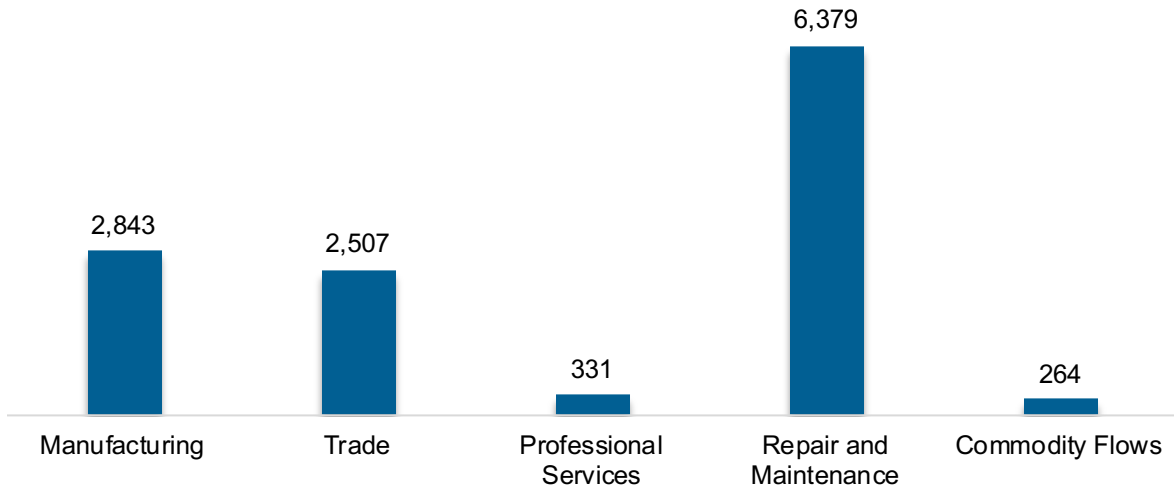
Figure ID-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 12,326 workers in Idaho, 0.5% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 201 jobs and decreased 1.6% from 2021 to 2022. Repair and maintenance is the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs (Figure ID-10).

Figure ID-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Clean Energy Jobs

In 2022, there were 18,872 jobs in clean energy in Idaho if traditional transmission and distribution is included and 14,375 jobs if it is not.¹³ These increased under either definition, growing 4.2% with traditional transmission and distribution and 5.3% without.

Employer Perspectives

Expected Growth

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

Table ID-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	4.9	6.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.9	3.9
Energy Efficiency	5.1	6.4
Fuels	2.7	1.6
Motor Vehicles	4.7	5.5

¹³ 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 Idaho reported 47% overall hiring difficulty (Table ID-2).

Table ID-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	4	49	47