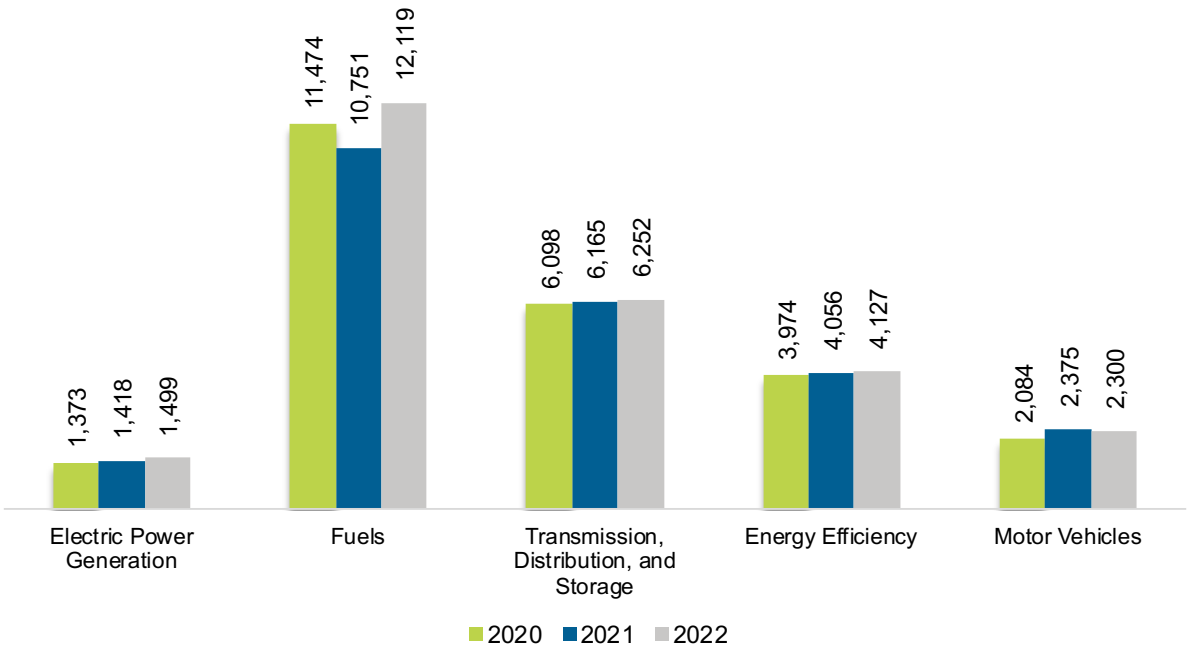
Alaska

U.S. ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT REPORT — 2023

Overview

Alaska had 26,298 energy workers statewide in 2022, representing 0.3% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 1,499 were in electric power generation; 12,119 in fuels; 6,252 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 4,127 in energy efficiency; and 2,300 in motor vehicles. From 2021 to 2022, energy jobs in the state increased 1,533 jobs, or 6.2% (Figure AK-1). The energy sector in Alaska represented 8.1% of total state employment.

Figure AK-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

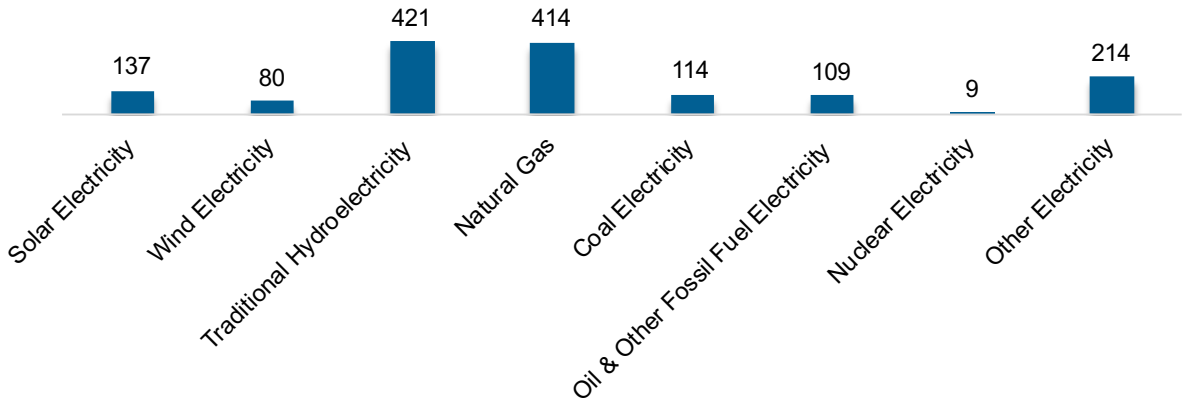


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

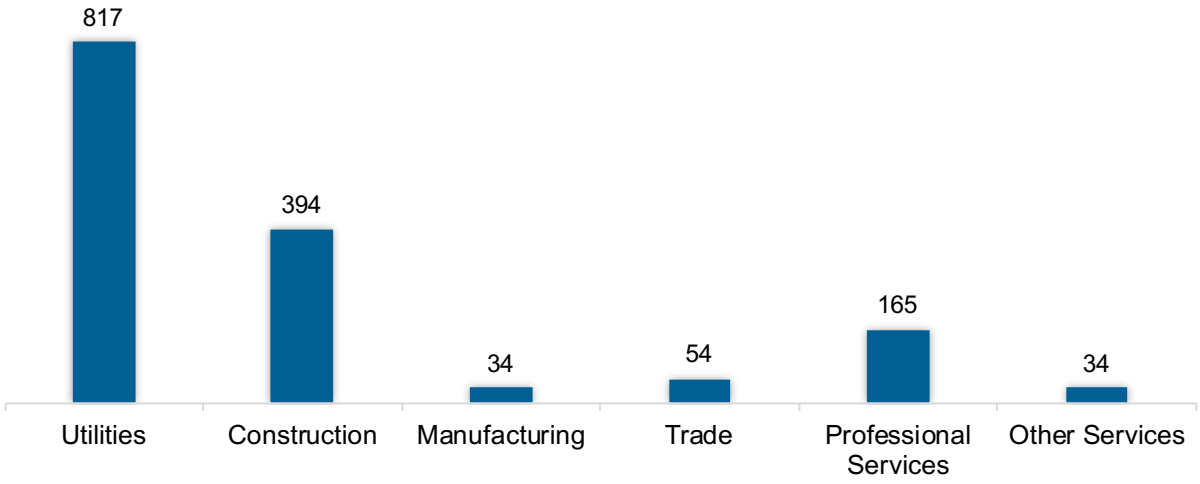
As shown in Figure AK-2, the electric power generation sector employed 1,499 workers in Alaska, 0.2% of the national electricity total, and added 81 jobs from 2021 to 2022 (5.7%).

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



Utilities was the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 54.5% of jobs. Construction was second largest with 26.3% (Figure AK-3).

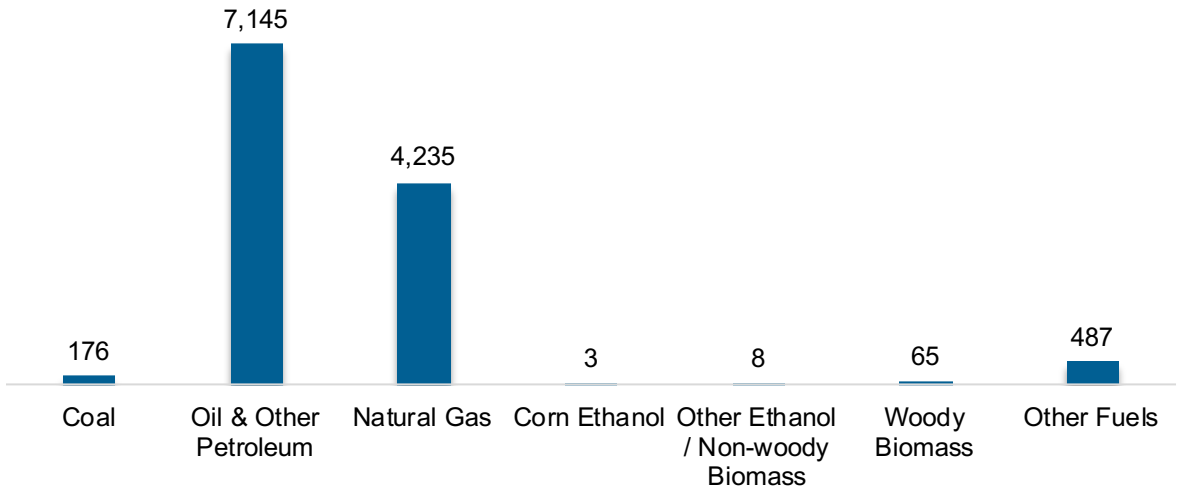
Figure AK-3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

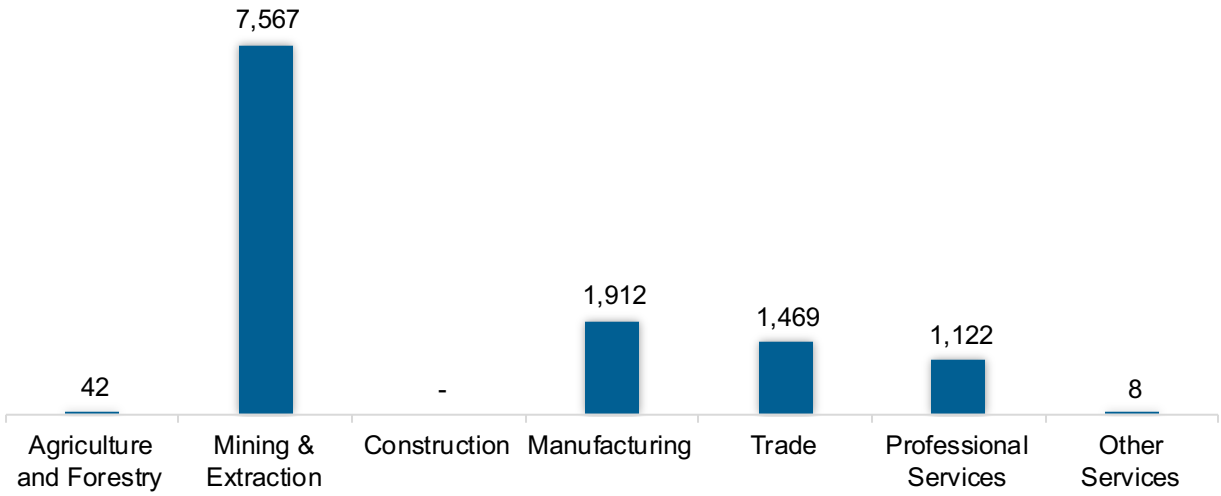
The Fuel sector employed 12,119 workers in Alaska, 1.2% of the national total in fuels (Figure AK-4). The sector gained 1,368 jobs and increased 12.7% from 2021 to 2022.

Figure AK-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represented 62.4% of fuel jobs in Alaska (Figure AK-5).

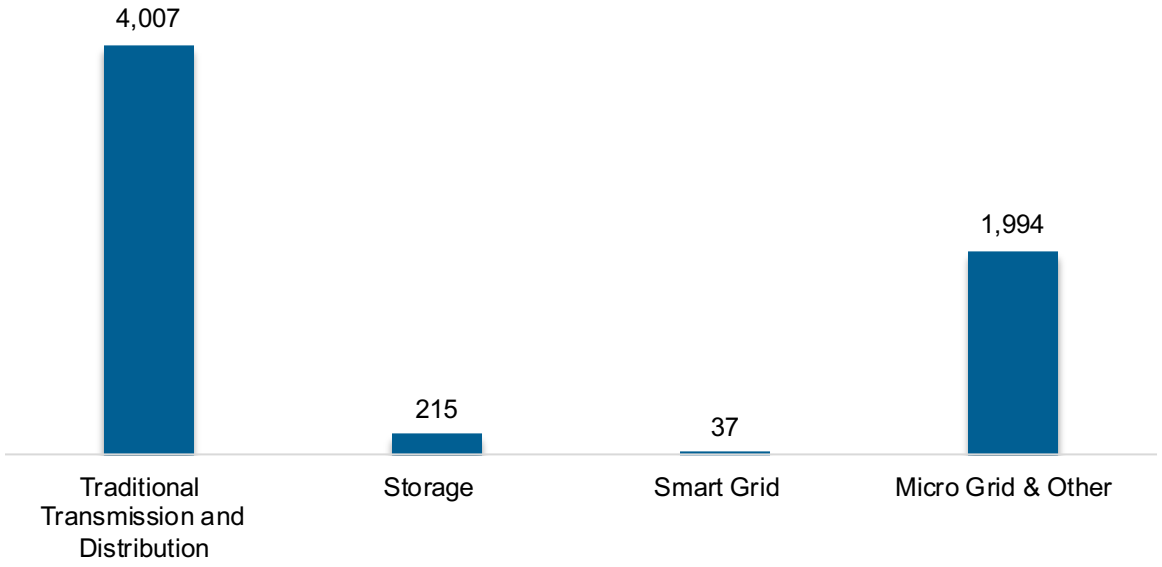
Figure AK-5. Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

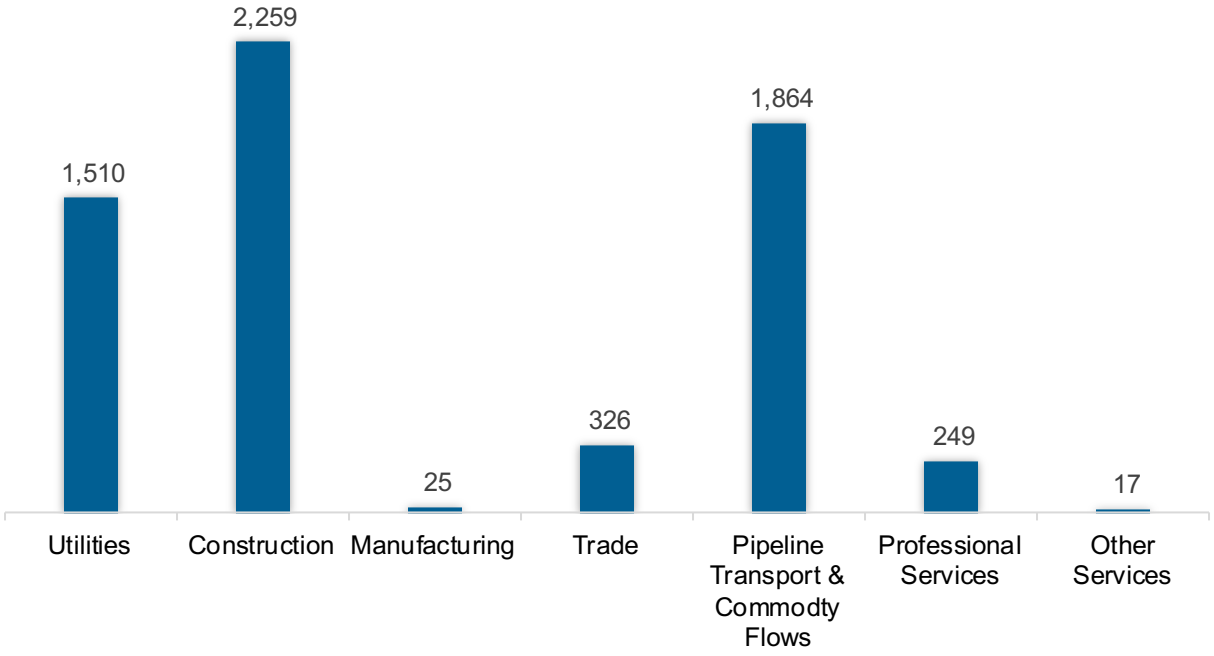
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 6,252 workers in Alaska, 1.2% of the national TDS total (Figure AK-6). The sector gained 87 jobs and increased 1.4% from 2021 to 2022.

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



Construction was the largest proportion of TDS jobs in Alaska, accounting for 36.1% of the sector's jobs statewide (Figure AK-7).

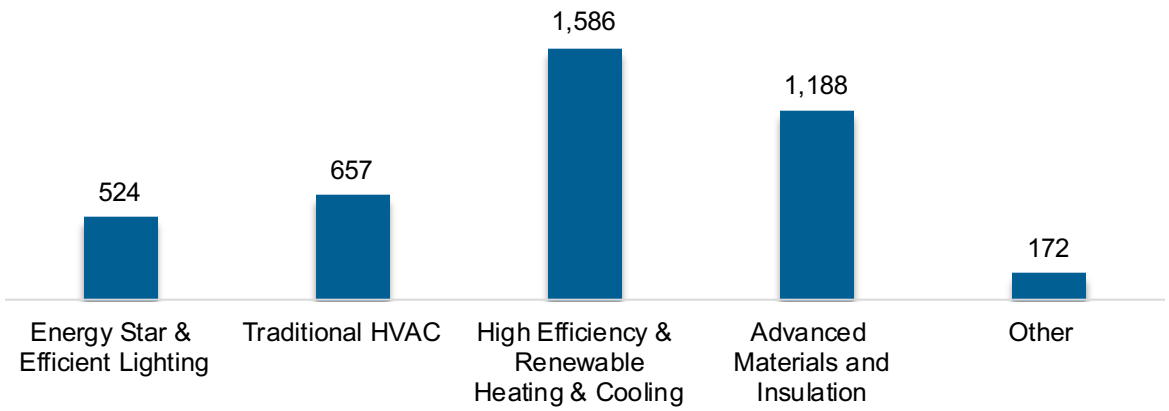
Figure AK-7. Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

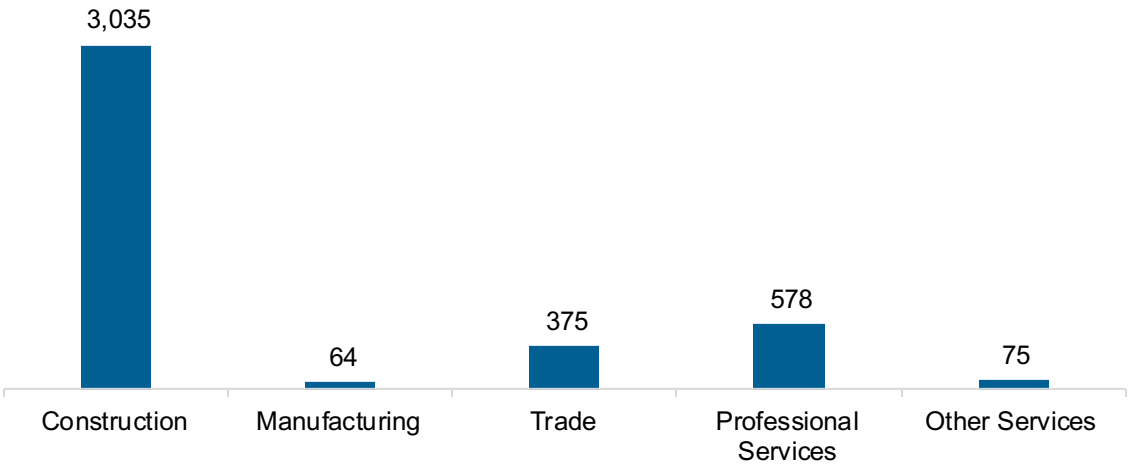
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 4,127 workers in Alaska, 0.2% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 72 jobs and decreased 1.8% from 2021 to 2022 (Figure AK-8).

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



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

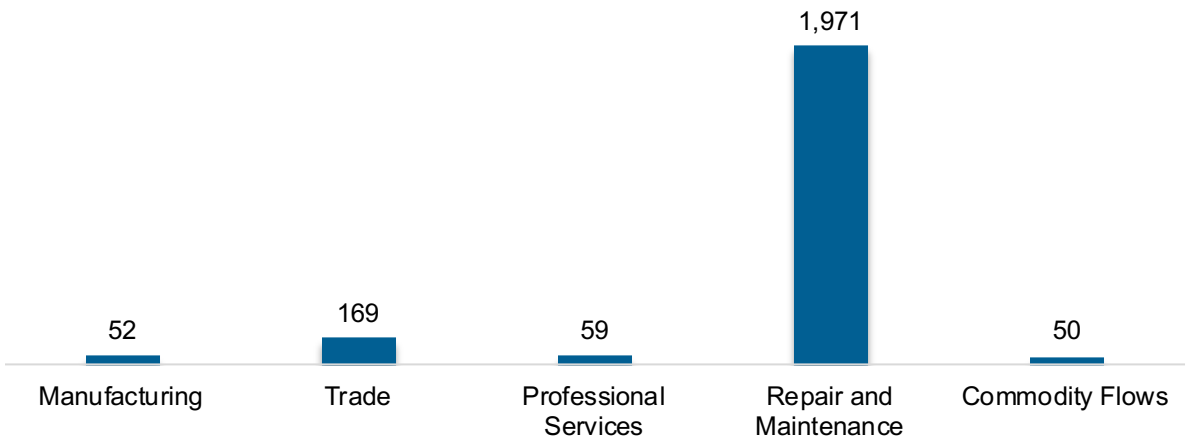
Figure AK-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 2,300 workers in Alaska, 0.1% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 75 jobs and decreased 3.2% from 2021 to 2022. Repair and maintenance is the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs (Figure AK-10).

Figure AK-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Clean Energy Jobs

In 2022, there were 9,535 jobs in clean energy in Alaska if traditional transmission and distribution is included and 5,518 jobs if it is not.[2] These increased under either definition, growing 1.5% with traditional transmission and distribution and 2.8% without.

Employer Perspectives

Expected Growth

Employers in Alaska are similarly optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth over the next year (Table AK-1).

Table AK-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	6.0	6.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.0	3.9
Energy Efficiency	6.2	6.4
Fuels	3.8	1.6
Motor Vehicles	5.8	5.5

[2] 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 Alaska reported 42% overall hiring difficulty (Table AK-2).

Table AK-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	22	20	4	53	42