

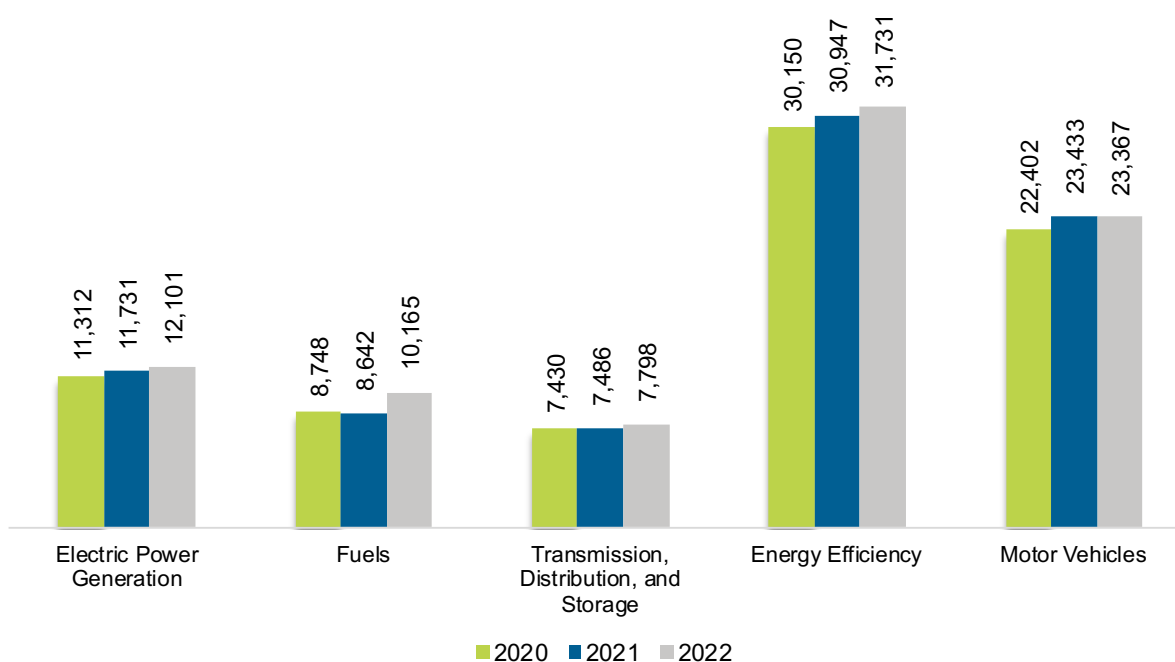
Utah

U.S. ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT REPORT — 2023

Overview

Utah had 85,163 energy workers statewide in 2022, representing 1.0% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 12,101 were in electric power generation; 10,165 in fuels; 7,798 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 31,731 in energy efficiency; and 23,367 in motor vehicles. From 2021 to 2022, energy jobs in the state increased 2,924 jobs, or 3.6% (Figure UT-1). The energy sector in Utah represented 5.1% of total state employment.

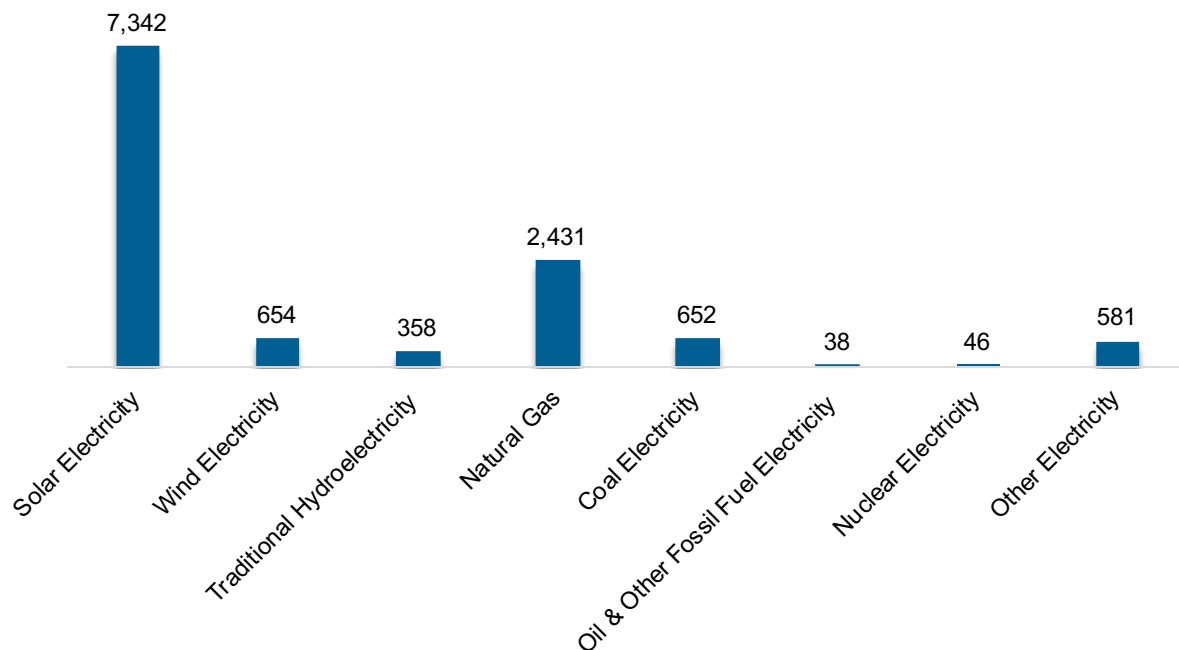
Figure UT-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



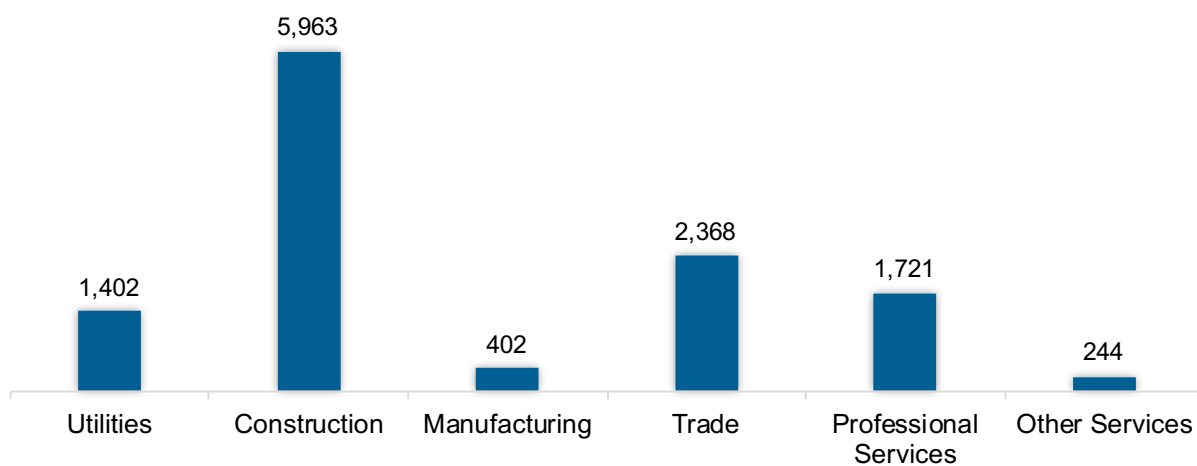
Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

As shown in Figure UT-2, the electric power generation sector employed 12,101 workers in Utah, 1.4% of the national electricity total, and added 370 jobs from 2021 to 2022 (3.2%).

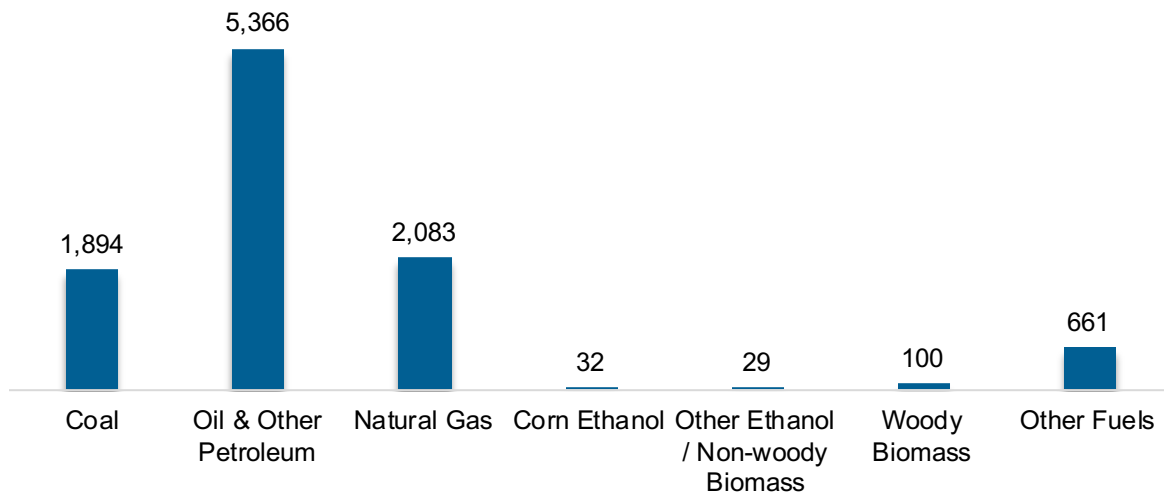
Figure UT-2. Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Construction was the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 49.3% of jobs. Wholesale trade was second largest with 19.6% (Figure UT-3).

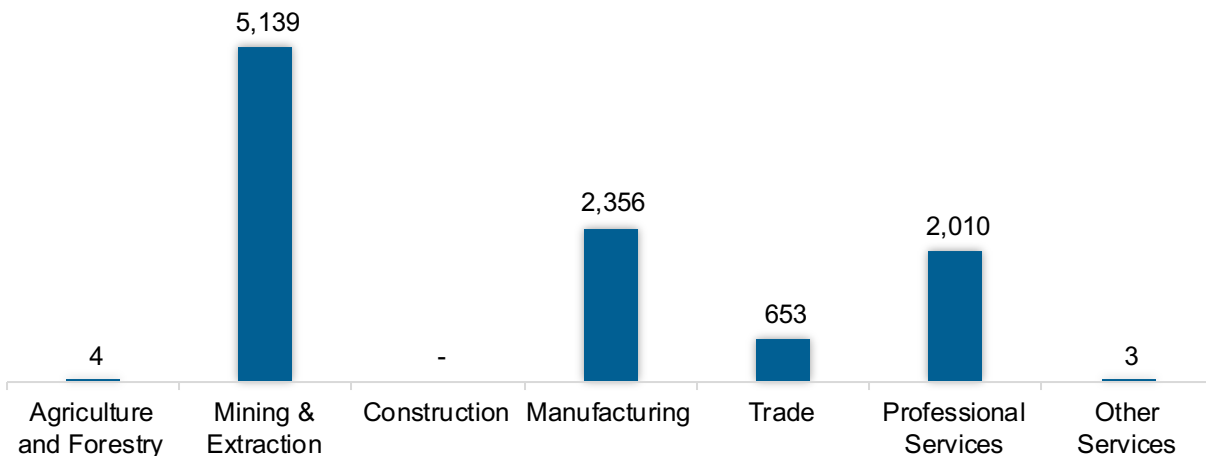
Figure UT-3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector

Fuels

The Fuel sector employed 10,165 workers in Utah, 1.0% of the national total in fuels (Figure UT-4). The sector gained 1,524 jobs and increased 17.6% from 2021 to 2022.

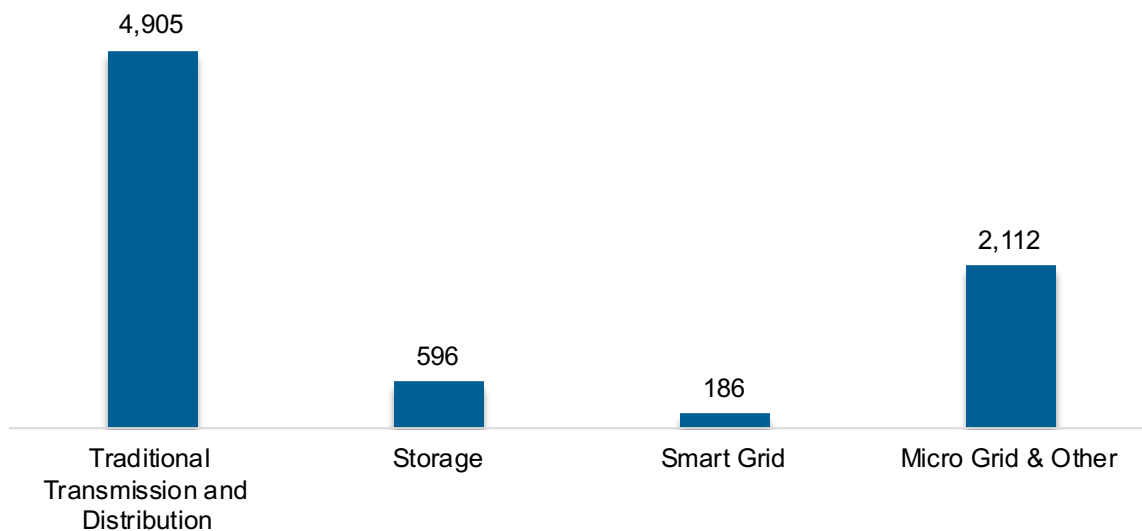
Figure UT-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Mining and extraction jobs represented 50.6% of fuel jobs in Utah (Figure UT-5).

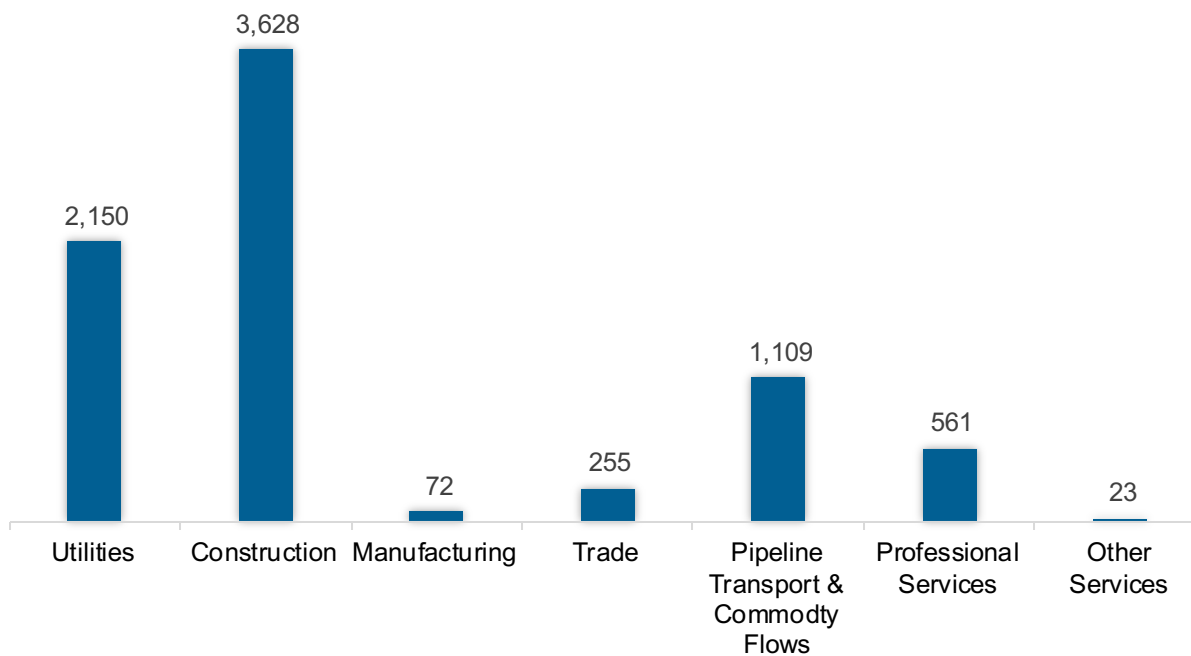
Figure UT-5. Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

Transmission, Distribution and Storage

The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 7,798 workers in Utah, 1.0% of the national TDS total (Figure UT-6). The sector gained 312 jobs and increased 4.2% from 2021 to 2022.

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

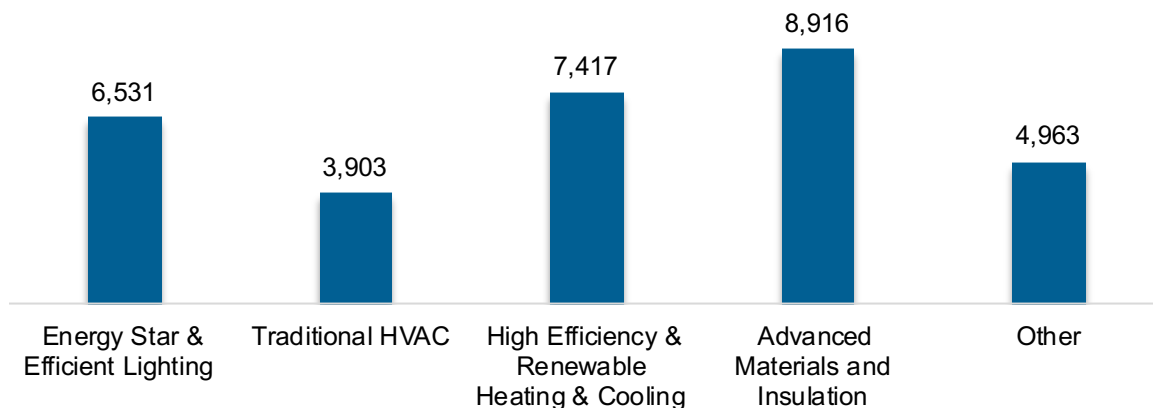
Construction was the largest proportion of TDS jobs in Utah, accounting for 46.5% of the sector's jobs statewide (Figure UT-7).

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

Energy Efficiency

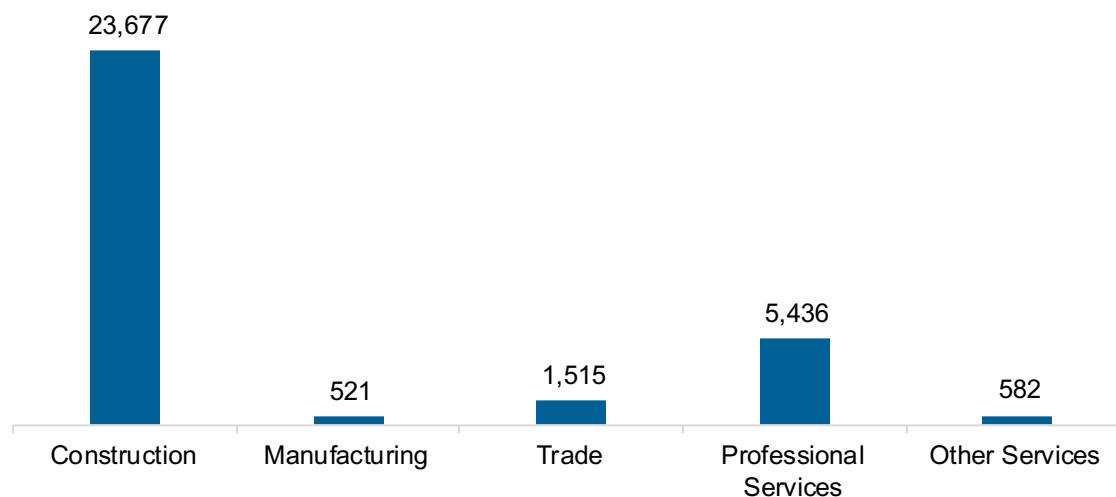
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 31,731 workers in Utah, 1.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 784 jobs and decreased 2.5% from 2021 to 2022 (Figure UT-8).

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



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

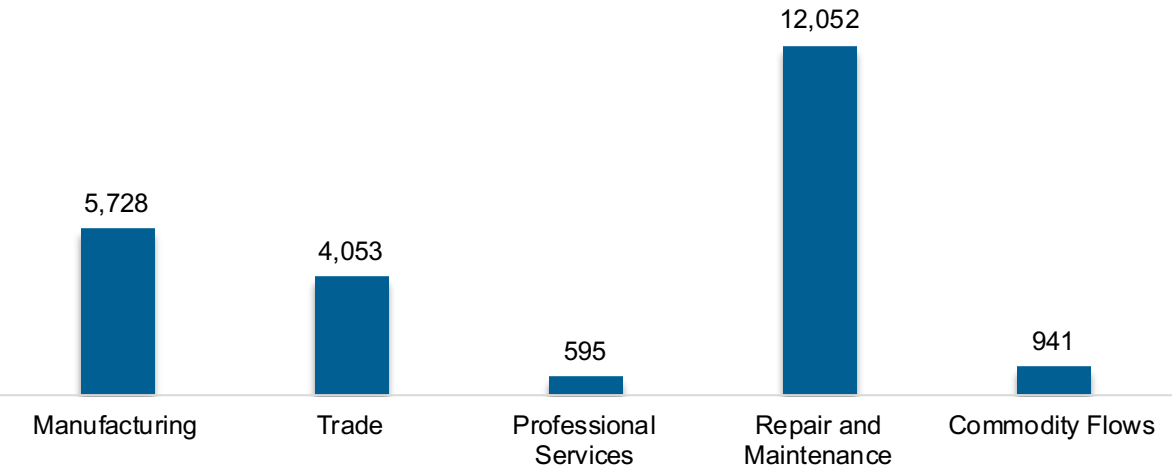
Figure UT-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 23,367 workers in Utah, 0.9% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 66 jobs and decreased 0.3% from 2021 to 2022. Repair and maintenance is the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs (Figure UT-10).

Figure UT-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Clean Energy Jobs

In 2022, there were 48,839 jobs in clean energy in Utah if traditional transmission and distribution is included and 43,904 jobs if it is not.⁴⁵ These increased under either definition, growing 3.3% with traditional transmission and distribution and 3.2% without.

Employer Perspectives

Expected Growth

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

Table UT-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	6.2	6.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.1	3.9
Energy Efficiency	6.4	6.4
Fuels	4.0	1.6
Motor Vehicles	5.9	5.5

⁴⁵ 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 Utah reported 51% overall hiring difficulty (Table UT-2).

Table UT-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	26	25	6	43	51