

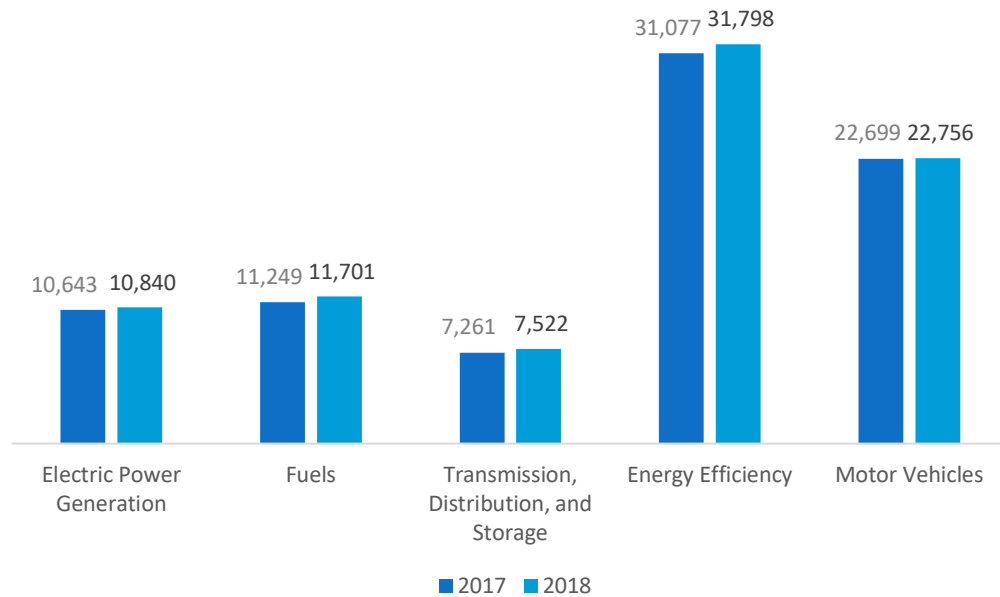
Utah

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2019

Overview

Utah has an average concentration of energy employment, with 30,063 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 10,840 are in Electric Power Generation, 11,701 are in Fuels, and 7,522 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Utah is 2.0 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Utah has an additional 31,798 jobs in Energy Efficiency (1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 22,756 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.9 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure UT-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 3.1 percent since the 2018 report, increasing by 910 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 721 jobs (2.3 percent) and motor vehicles added 57 jobs (0.3 percent).

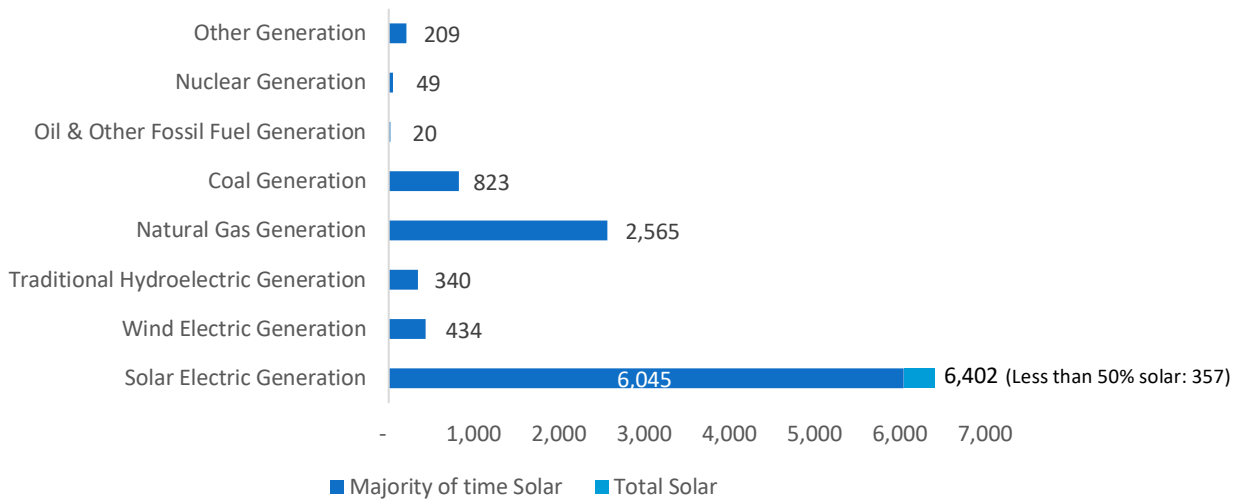
Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 10,840 workers in Utah, 1.2 percent of the national total and adding 197 jobs over the past year (1.9 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,402 jobs (up 1.1 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,407 jobs (down 0.1 percent).

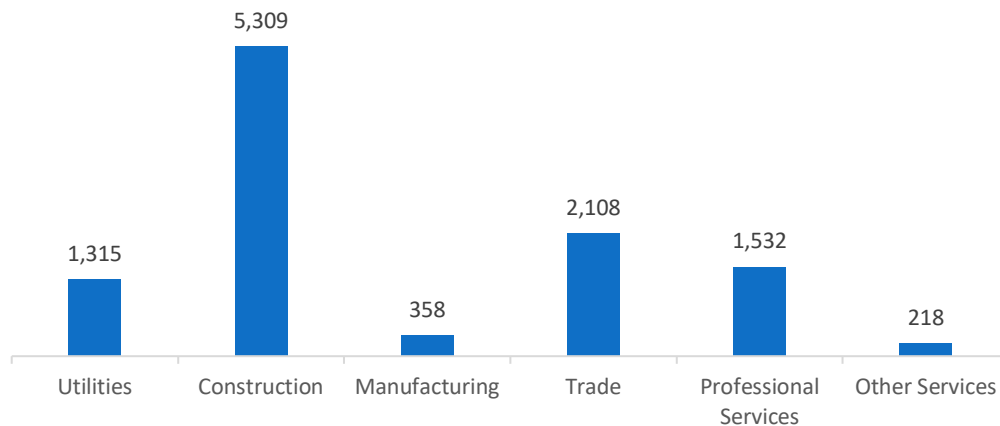
Figure UT-2.

Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 49.0 percent of jobs. Wholesale trade is next with 19.5 percent.

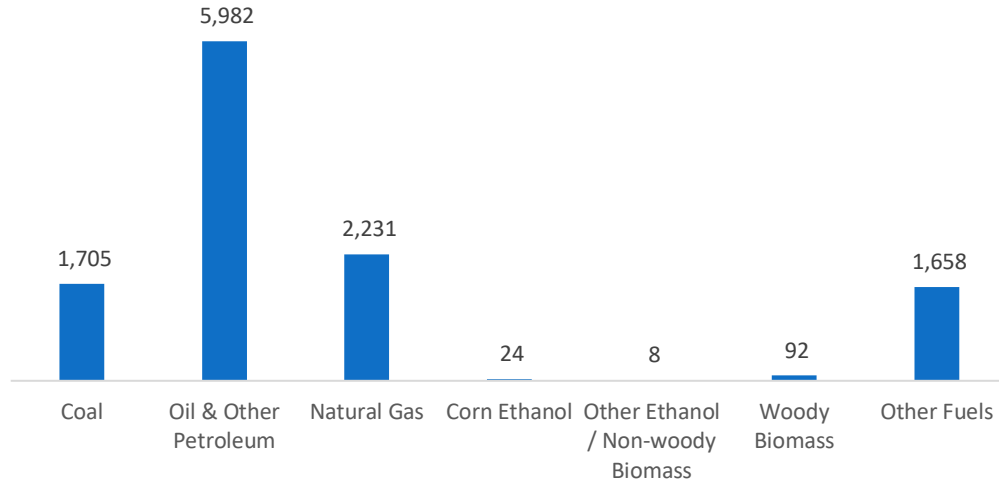
Figure UT-3.



Fuels

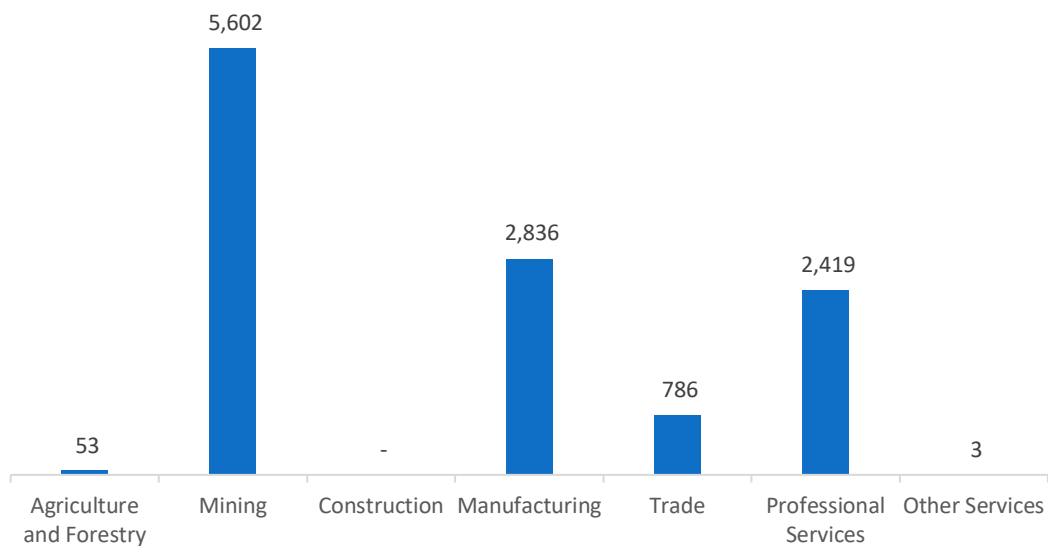
Fuels employs 11,701 workers in Utah, 1.0 percent of the national total, up 4.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure UT-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 47.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Utah.

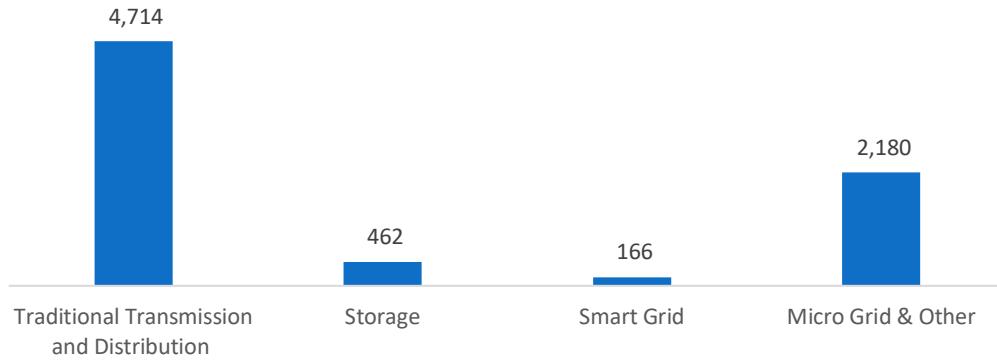
Figure UT-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

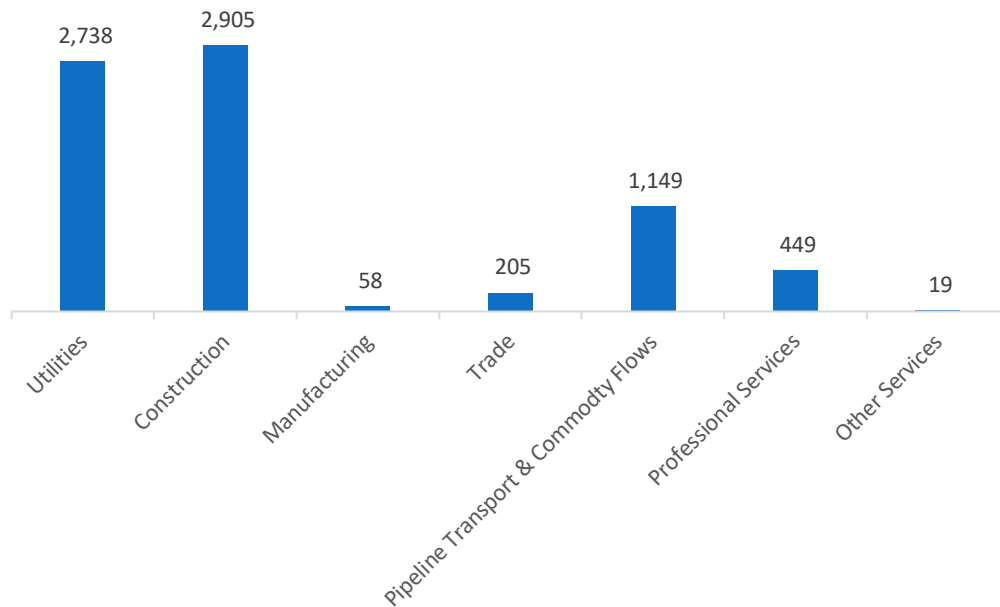
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 7,522 workers in Utah, 0.6 percent of the national total, up 3.6 percent or 261 jobs since the 2018 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Utah, with 38.6 percent of such jobs statewide.

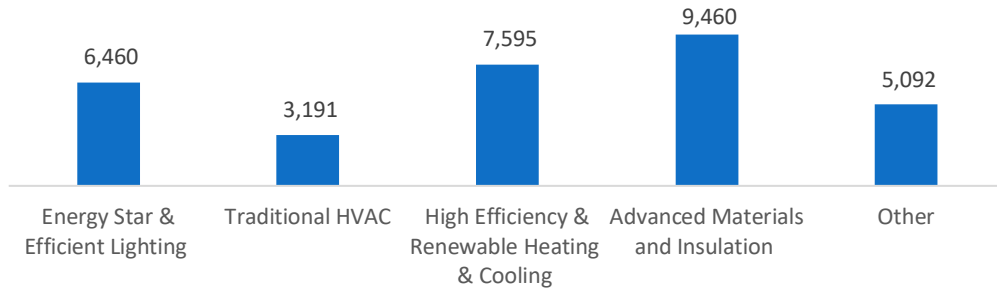
Figure UT-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

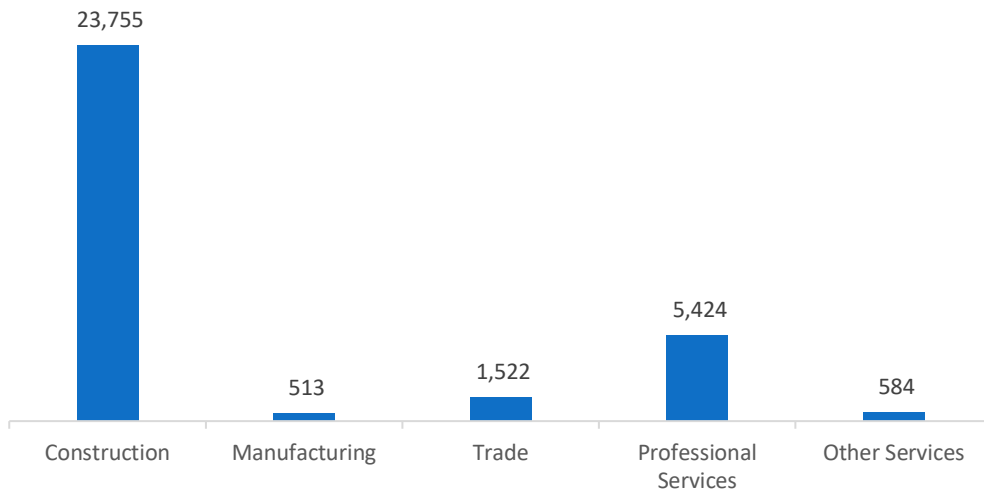
The 31,798 Energy Efficiency jobs in Utah represent 1.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 721 jobs (2.3 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in advanced materials and insulation firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

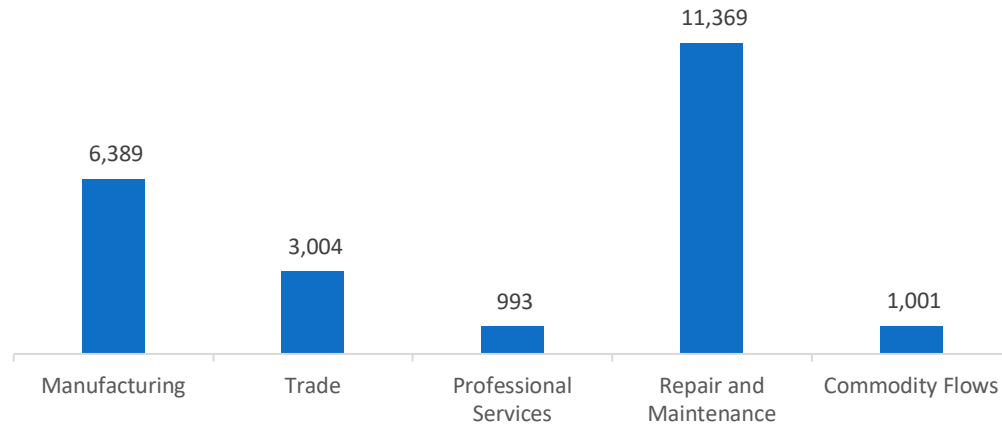
Figure UT-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 22,756 jobs in Utah, up 57 jobs over the past year (0.3 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure UT-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Utah are less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.0 percent versus 4.1 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 3,626 jobs in Energy Efficiency (11.4 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 1,304 jobs (5.7 percent) over the next year.

Table UT-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	3.1	7.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage	7.5	3.2
Energy Efficiency	11.4	7.8
Fuels	--	3.0
Motor Vehicles	5.7	2.2

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 50.0 percent of energy-related employers in Utah hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

Table UT-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

Technology	Very Difficult (%)		Somewhat Difficult (%)	
	State	National	State	National
Electric Power Generation	26.7	20.7	60.0	54.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage	20.0	21.9	40.0	46.1
Energy Efficiency	16.7	21.3	33.3	48.1
Fuels	25.0	37.9	25.0	43.0
Motor Vehicles	50.0	30.0	50.0	46.4

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

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Competition/ small applicant pool
3. Economy/structural problem

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

1. Sales, marketing, or customer service – \$34.62 median hourly wage
2. Electrician/construction laborers – \$26.55 median hourly wage
3. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) – \$41.08 median hourly wage