

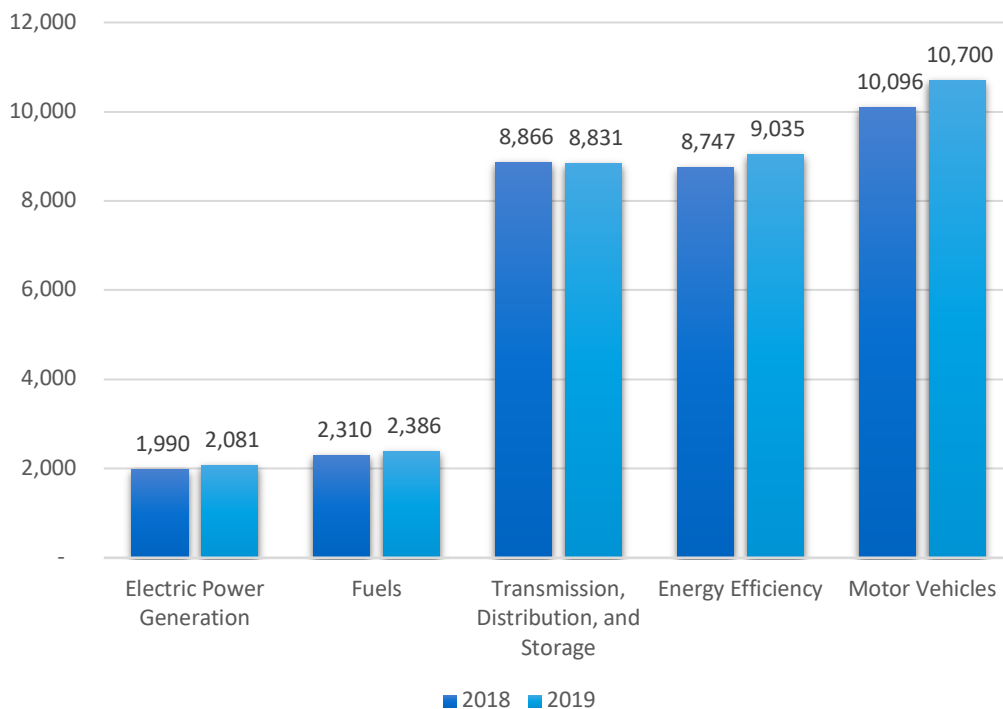
# Idaho

## ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

### Overview

Idaho has a low concentration of energy employment, with 13,298 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.4 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,081 are in Electric Power Generation, 2,386 are in Fuels, and 8,831 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Idaho is 1.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Idaho has an additional 9,035 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 10,700 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.4 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

**Figure ID-1.**  
**Employment by Major Energy Technology Application**



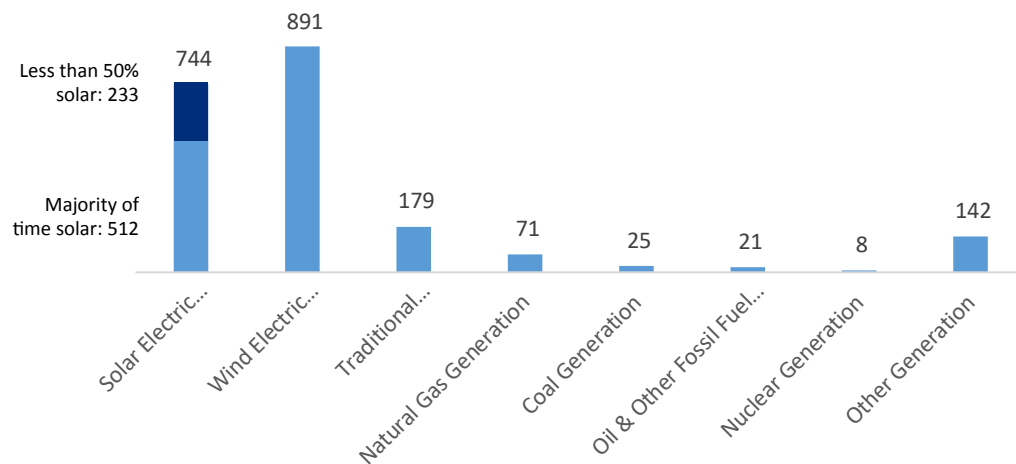
Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 1.0 percent since the 2019 report, increasing by 132 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 288 jobs (3.3 percent) and motor vehicles added 605 jobs (6.0 percent).

## Breakdown by Technology Applications

### ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

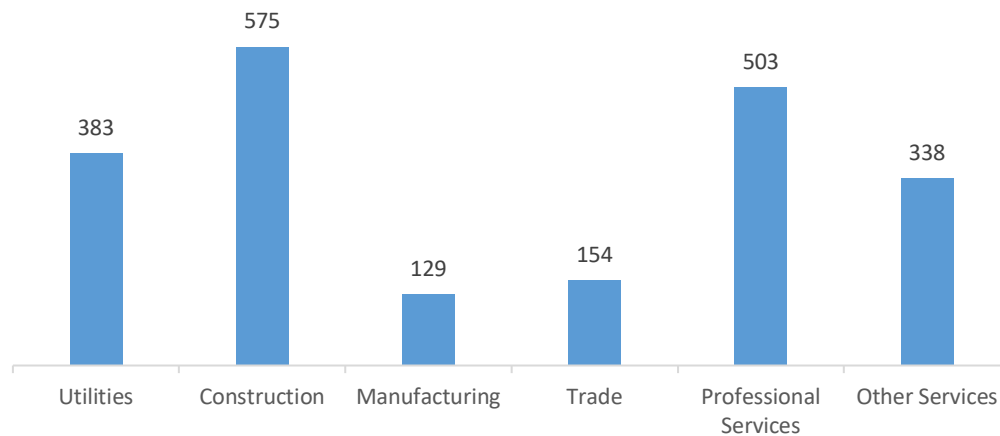
Electric Power Generation employs 2,081 workers in Idaho, 0.2 percent of the national total and adding 92 jobs over the past year (4.6 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 891 jobs (up 1.4 percent), followed by solar at 744 jobs (down -0.4 percent).

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



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 27.6 percent of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 24.1 percent).

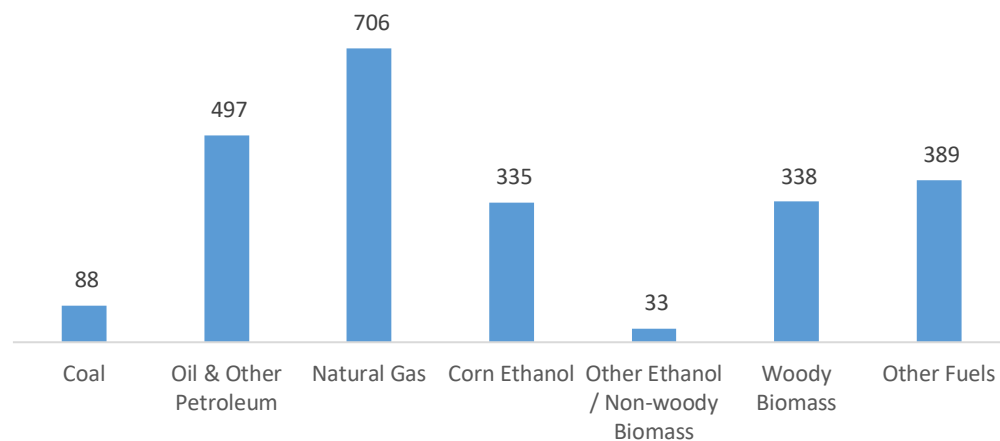
**Figure ID-3.**  
**Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector**



## FUELS

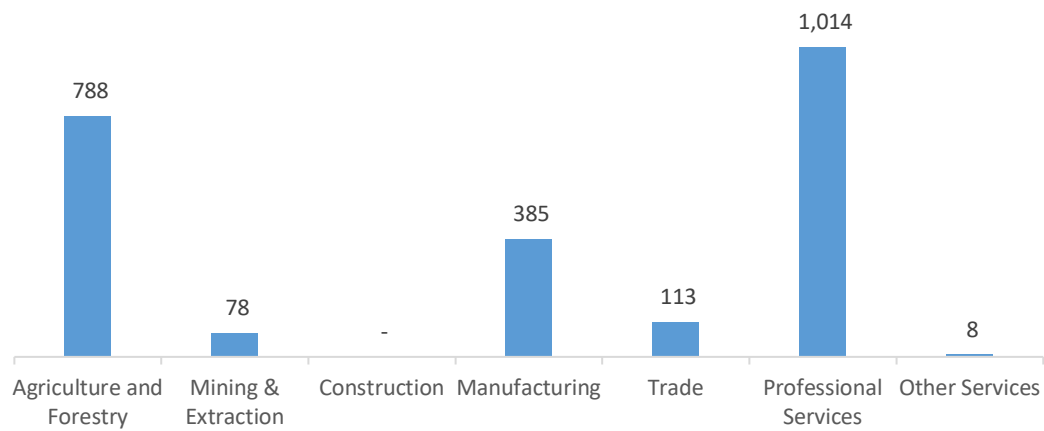
Fuels employs 2,386 workers in Idaho, 0.2 percent of the national total, up 3.3 percent over the past year. Natural gas makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

**Figure ID-4.**  
**Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application**



Professional and business services jobs represent 42.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Idaho.

**Figure ID-5.**  
**Fuels Employment by Industry Sector**

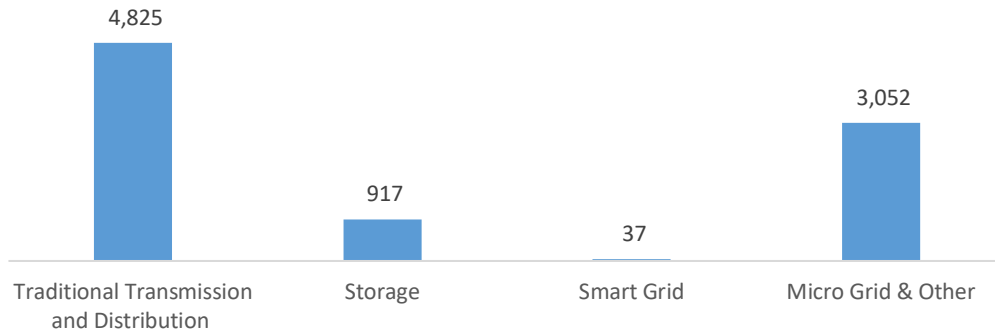


## TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 8,831 workers in Idaho, 0.6 percent of the national total, down 0.4 percent or 35 jobs since the 2018 report.

**Figure ID-6.**

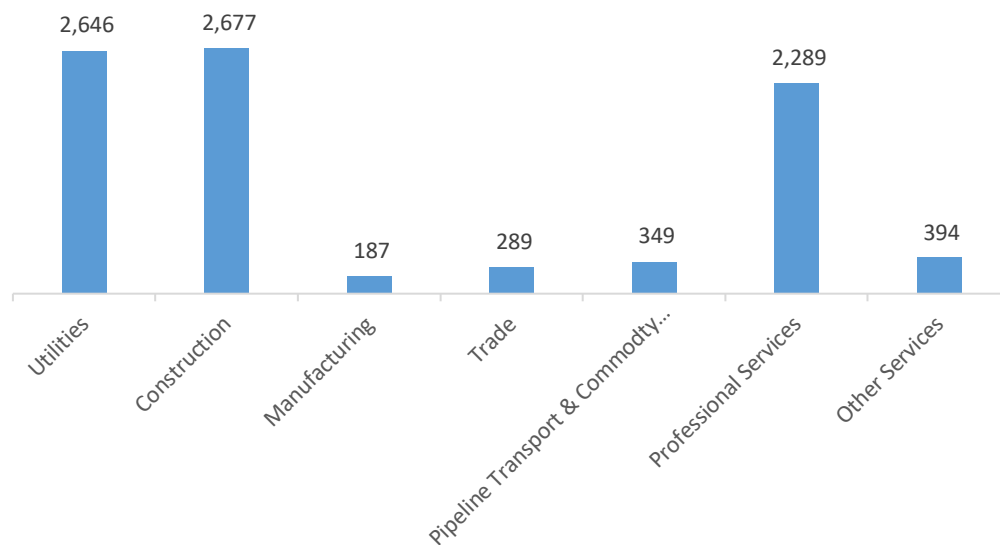
**Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Detailed Technology**



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Idaho, with 30.3 percent of such jobs statewide.

**Figure ID-7.**

**Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector**

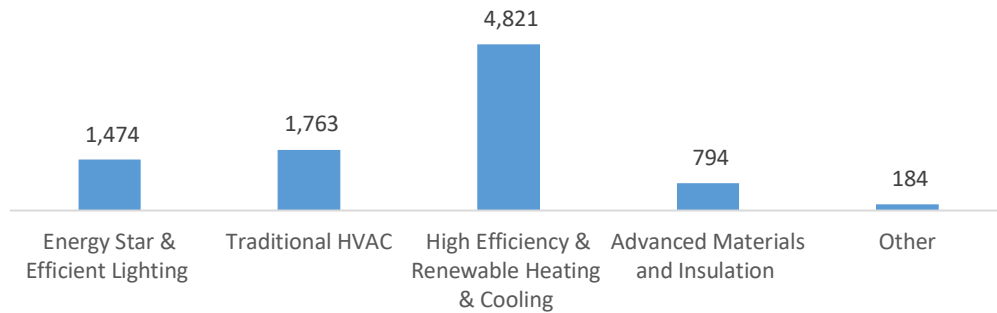


## ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The 9,035 Energy Efficiency jobs in Idaho represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 288 jobs (3.3 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

**Figure ID-8.**

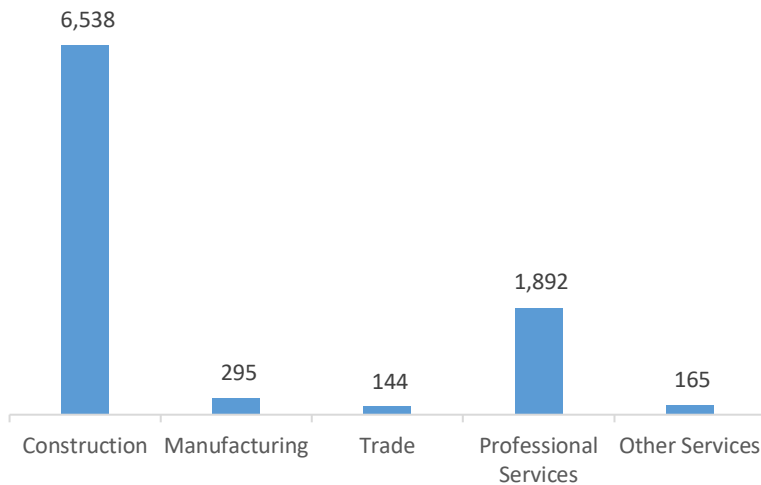
### Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

**Figure ID-9.**

### Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



## MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 10,700 jobs in Idaho, up 605 jobs over the past year (6.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

**Figure ID-10.**  
**Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector**



## Workforce Characteristics

### EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in Idaho are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (4.9 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 399 jobs in Energy Efficiency (4.4 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 441 jobs (4.1 percent) over the next year.

**Table ID-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	7.1	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.3	3.5
Energy Efficiency	4.4	3.0
Fuels	8.9	1.7
Motor Vehicles	4.1	3.1

## HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 18.2 percent of energy-related employers in Idaho hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Motor Vehicles.

**Table ID-2**  
**Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.**

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	15.6	72.4	12.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	17.3	69.3	13.3
Energy Efficiency	28.6	47.6	23.8
Fuels	30.8	46.5	22.6
Motor Vehicles	32.3	57.4	10.2

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

1. Difficulty finding industry-specific knowledge, skills, and interest
2. Competition/ small applicant pool
3. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills

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

1. Finance positions or accountants — \$27.32 median hourly wage
2. Operations or business development — \$40.78 median hourly wage
3. Technician or mechanical support — \$21.82 median hourly wage