Texas ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT – 2020

Overview

Texas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 607,626 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 17.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 58,476 are in Electric Power Generation, 344,256 are in Fuels, and 204,894 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Texas is 4.8 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Texas has an additional 169,398 jobs in Energy Efficiency (7.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 182,783 jobs in Motor Vehicles (7.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).



Figure TX-1.



Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Electric Power Generation employs 58,476 workers in Texas, 6.6 percent of the national total and adding 2,731 jobs over the past year (4.9 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 25,507 jobs (up 0.5 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 13,666 jobs (up 7.5 percent).

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



Utilities are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 36.7 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 25.3 percent.







FUELS

Fuels employs 344,256 workers in Texas, 30.0 percent of the national total, up 1.7 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure TX-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 69.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Texas.

Figure TX-5. Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 204,894 workers in Texas, 14.8 percent of the national total, up 0.1 percent or 293 jobs since the 2018 report.

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



Construction is responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Texas, with 46.0 percent of such jobs statewide.





ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The 169,398 Energy Efficiency jobs in Texas represent 7.1 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 6,582 jobs (4.0 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure TX-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 182,783 jobs in Texas, up 3,640 jobs over the past year (2.0 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure TX-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in Texas are similarly optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.2 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 10,421 jobs in Energy Efficiency (6.2 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 6,295 jobs (3.4 percent) over the next year.

Table TX-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	3.6	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	2.2	3.5
Energy Efficiency	6.2	3.0
Fuels	3.7	1.7
Motor Vehicles	3.4	3.1

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 37.3 percent of energy-related employers in Texas hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table TX-2

Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	23.7	70.1	6.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	23.7	66.1	10.2
Energy Efficiency	39.9	37.2	22.9
Fuels	30.9	42.9	26.2
Motor Vehicles	48.1	42.7	9.2

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

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

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

- 1. Technician or mechanical support \$21.58 median hourly wage
- 2. Sales, marketing, or customer service \$33.88 median hourly wage
- 3. Electrician/construction workers \$22.82 median hourly wage