Overview

Kansas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 49,279 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.5 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 16,704 are in Electric Power Generation, 14,781 are in Fuels, and 17,794 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Kansas is 3.5 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Kansas has an additional 17,287 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 19,866 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.8 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure KS-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 2.7 percent since the 2018 report, increasing by 1,275 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 659 jobs (4.0 percent) and motor vehicles added 735 jobs (3.8 percent).
Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 16,704 workers in Kansas, 1.9 percent of the national total and adding 146 jobs over the past year (0.9 percent). Traditional fossil fuel generation makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 9,761 jobs (down 2.0 percent), followed by wind at 2,086 jobs (up 1.8 percent).

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

Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 57.2 percent of jobs. Construction is next with 22.3 percent.

Figure KS-3.
Fuels

Fuels employs 14,781 workers in Kansas, 1.3 percent of the national total, up 6.7 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

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

Mining and extraction jobs represent 37.9 percent of Fuels jobs in Kansas.

**Figure KS-5.**
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector
Transmission, Distribution and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 17,794 workers in Kansas, 1.3 percent of the national total, up 1.1 percent or 200 jobs since the 2018 report.

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

![Bar chart showing employment by detailed technology](chart1)

Professional and business services are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Kansas, with 46.4 percent of such jobs statewide.

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

![Bar chart showing employment by industry sector](chart2)
Energy Efficiency

The 17,287 Energy Efficiency jobs in Kansas represent 0.7 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 659 jobs (4.0 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in other energy efficiency products and services firms, followed by ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting.

**Figure KS-8.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the professional and business services industry.

**Figure KS-9.**
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector
Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 19,866 jobs in Kansas, up 735 jobs over the past year (3.8 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is repair and maintenance.

Figure KS-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Kansas are less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (0.9 percent versus 4.1 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,449 jobs in Energy Efficiency (8.4 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 368 jobs (1.9 percent) over the next year.

Table KS-1. Projected Growth by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>State Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)</th>
<th>U.S. Projected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission,</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 45.5 percent of energy-related employers in Kansas hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Energy Efficiency.

Table KS-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Very Difficult (%)</th>
<th>Somewhat Difficult (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Generation</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission, Distribution</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>37.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Insufficient non-technical skills (work ethic, dependability, critical thinking)
3. Location

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

1. Electrician/construction laborers – $23.51 median hourly wage
2. Technician or mechanical support – $22.39 median hourly wage
3. Sales, marketing, or customer service – $31.59 median hourly wage