

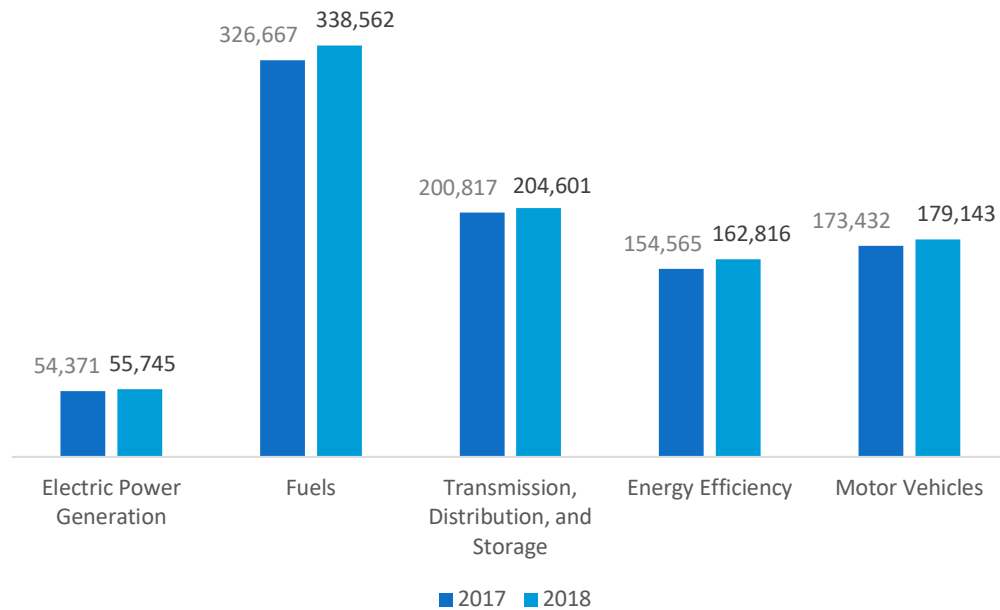
Texas

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2019

Overview

Texas has a high concentration of energy employment, with 598,908 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 17.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 55,745 are in Electric Power Generation, 338,562 are in Fuels, and 204,601 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Texas is 4.9 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Texas has an additional 162,816 jobs in Energy Efficiency (7.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 179,143 jobs in Motor Vehicles (7.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure TX-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 2.9 percent since the 2018 report, increasing by 17,054 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 8,251 jobs (5.3 percent) and motor vehicles added 5,710 jobs (3.3 percent).

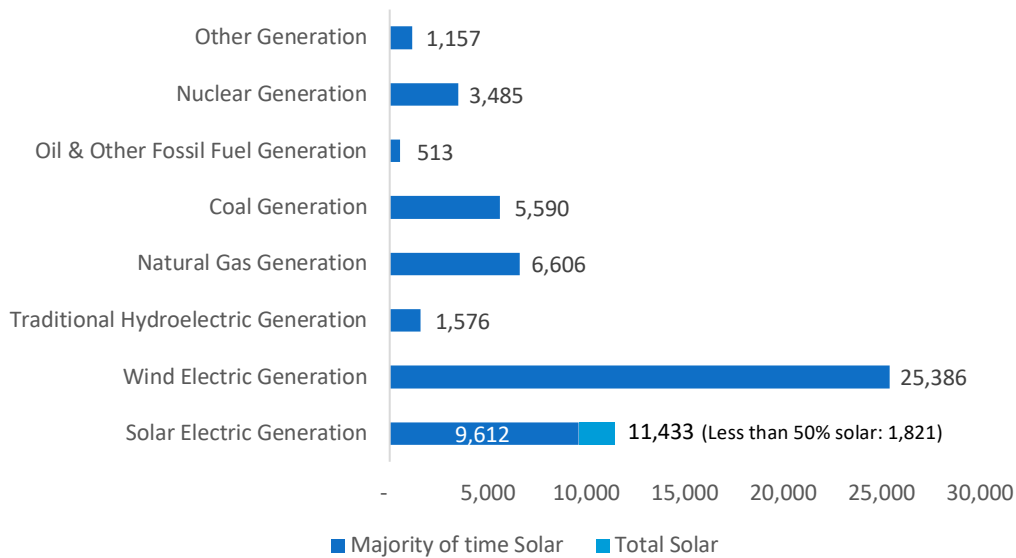
Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 55,745 workers in Texas, 6.4 percent of the national total and adding 1,375 jobs over the past year (2.5 percent). Wind makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 25,386 jobs (up 0.6 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 12,709 jobs (up 1.9 percent).

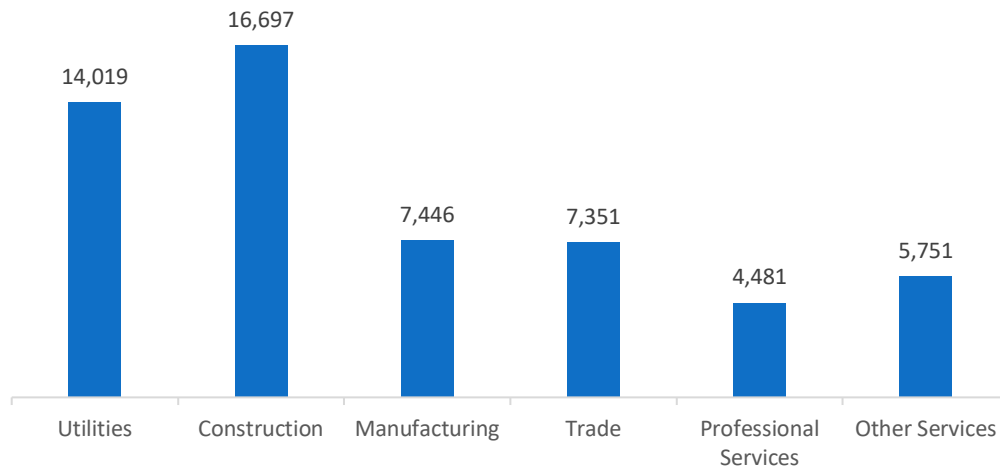
Figure TX-2.

Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 30.0 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 25.1 percent.

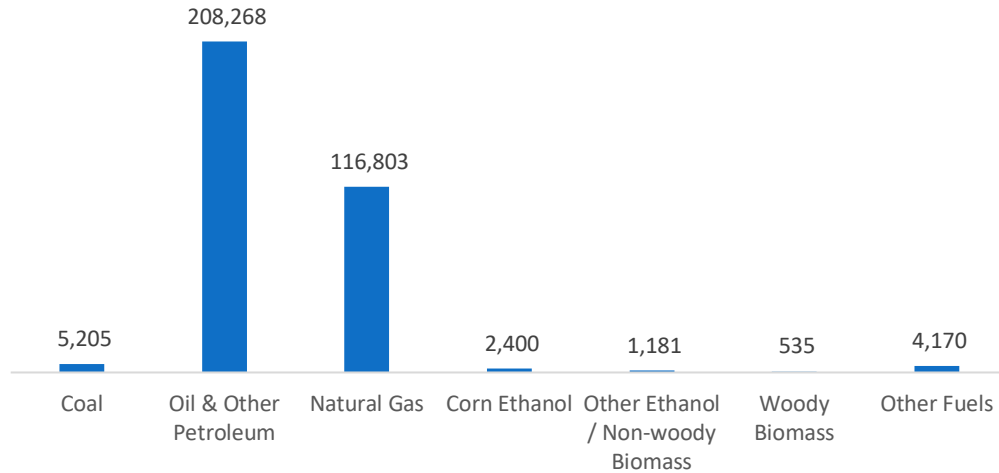
Figure TX-3.



Fuels

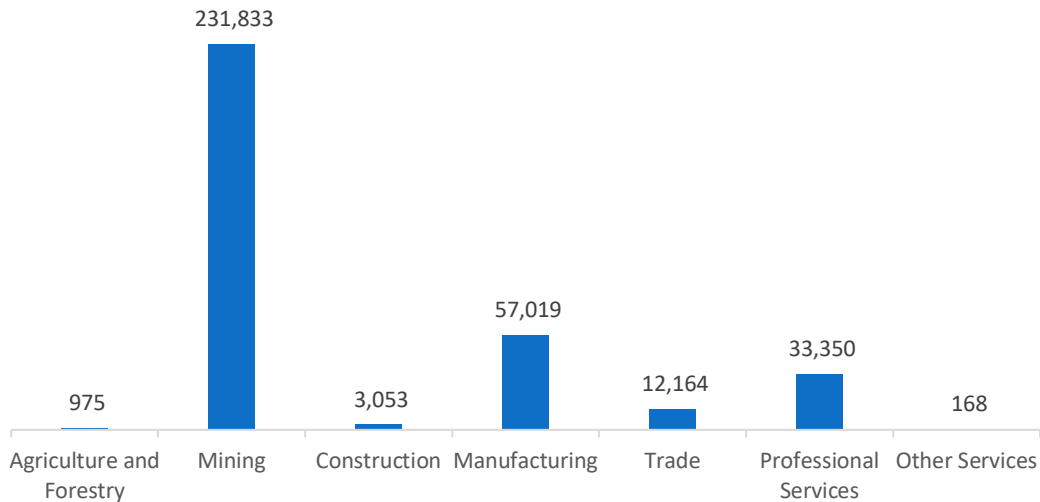
Fuels employs 338,562 workers in Texas, 30.0 percent of the national total, up 3.6 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure TX-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represent 68.5 percent of Fuels jobs in Texas.

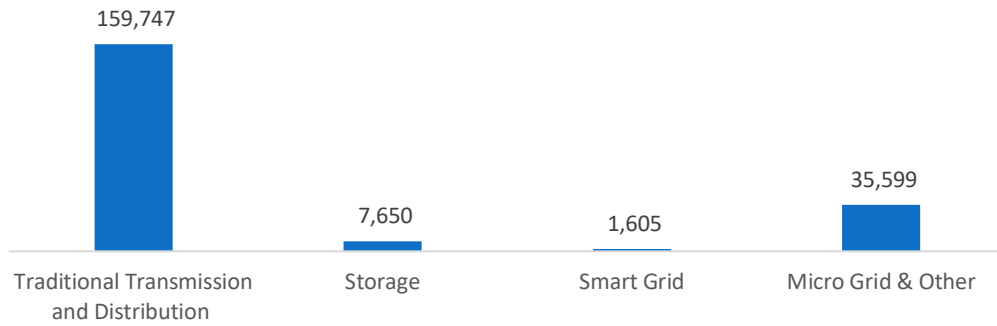
Figure TX-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

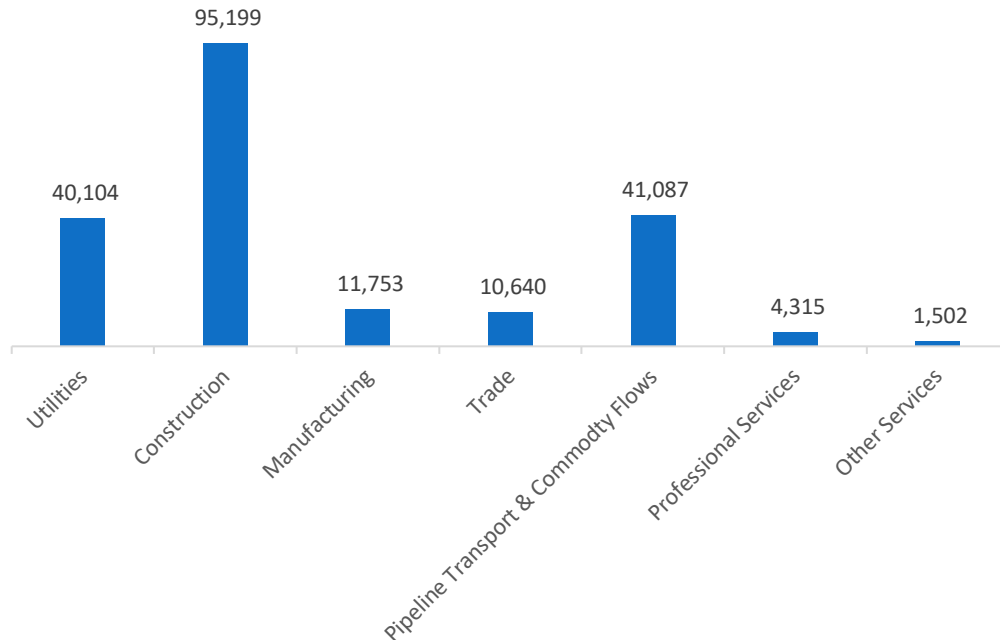
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 204,601 workers in Texas, 15.0 percent of the national total, up 1.9 percent or 3,784 jobs since the 2018 report.

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 46.5 percent of such jobs statewide.

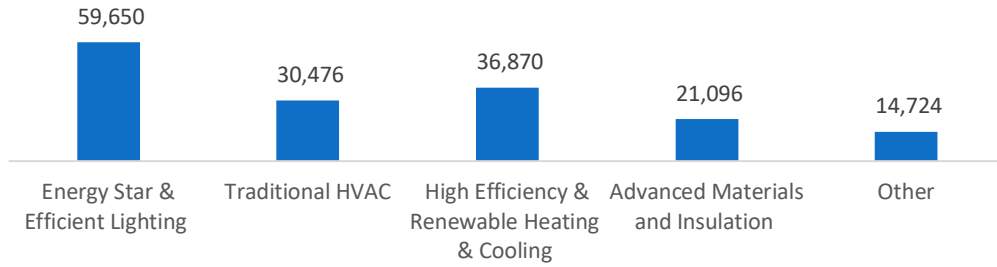
Figure TX-7.
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

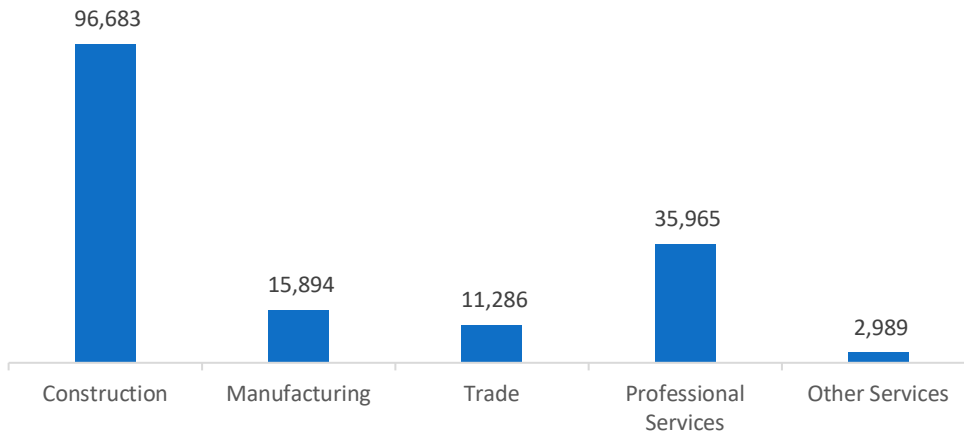
The 162,816 Energy Efficiency jobs in Texas represent 7.0 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 8,251 jobs (5.3 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in ENERGY STAR and efficient lighting firms, followed by high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling.

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



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

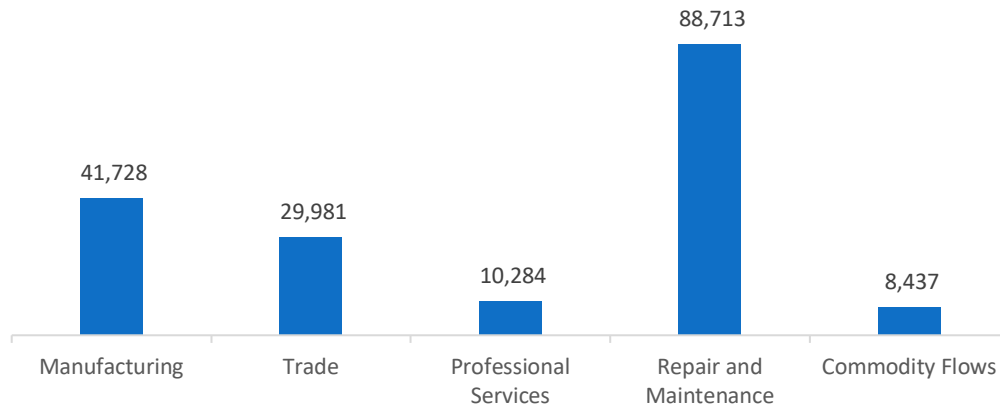
Figure TX-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 179,143 jobs in Texas, up 5,710 jobs over the past year (3.3 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 less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.5 percent versus 4.1 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 12,079 jobs in Energy Efficiency (7.4 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 5,884 jobs (3.3 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	2.9	7.1
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage	3.3	3.2
Energy Efficiency	7.4	7.8
Fuels	3.7	3.0
Motor Vehicles	3.3	2.2

Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 49.4 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 (%)		Somewhat Difficult (%)	
	State	National	State	National
Electric Power Generation	15.5	20.7	56.9	54.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage	21.2	21.9	45.5	46.1
Energy Efficiency	47.6	21.3	28.6	48.1
Fuels	19.4	37.9	37.1	43.0
Motor Vehicles	25.0	30.0	40.6	46.4

Employers in Texas 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. Difficulty finding industry-specific knowledge, skills, and interest

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

1. Technician or mechanical support – \$20.00 median hourly wage
2. Electrician/construction laborers – \$22.08 median hourly wage
3. Sales, marketing, or customer service – \$33.51 median hourly wage