Kansas

U.S. ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT REPORT - 2023

Overview

Kansas had 79,048 energy workers statewide in 2022, representing 1.0% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 13,605 were in electric power generation; 12,625 in fuels; 15,606 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 16,984 in energy efficiency; and 20,227 in motor vehicles. From 2021 to 2022, energy jobs in the state increased 1,800 jobs, or 2.3% (Figure KS-1). The energy sector in Kansas represented 5.6% of total state employment.

Figure KS-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

As shown in Figure KS-2, the electric power generation sector employed 13,605 workers in Kansas, 1.5% of the national electricity total, and lost 4 jobs from 2021 to 2022 (0.0%).



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

Professional and business services was the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 57.8% of jobs. Construction was second largest with 22.5% (Figure KS-3).

Figure KS-3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

The Fuel sector employed 12,625 workers in Kansas, 1.2% of the national total in fuels (Figure KS-4). The sector gained 1,196 jobs and increased 10.5% from 2021 to 2022.



Figure KS-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Mining and extraction jobs represented 44.6% of fuel jobs in Kansas (Figure KS-5).





Transmission, Distribution and Storage

The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 15,606 workers in Kansas, 1.2% of the national TDS total (Figure KS-6). The sector lost 145 jobs and decreased 0.9% from 2021 to 2022.

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



Professional and business services was the largest proportion of TDS jobs in Kansas, accounting for 43.6% of the sector's jobs statewide (Figure KS-7).





Energy Efficiency

The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 16,984 workers in Kansas, 0.8% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 590 jobs and increased 3.6% from 2021 to 2022 (Figure KS-8).



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

Energy efficiency employment was primarily found in the professional and business services industry (Figure KS-9).





Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 20,227 workers in Kansas, 0.8% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 163 jobs and increased 0.8% from 2021 to 2022. Repair and maintenance is the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs (Figure KS-10).





Clean Energy Jobs

In 2022, there were 39,855 jobs in clean energy in Kansas if traditional transmission and distribution is included and 26,430 jobs if it is not.¹⁷ These increased under either definition, growing 2.2% with traditional transmission and distribution and 4.2% without.

Employer Perspectives

Expected Growth

Employers in Kansas were less optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth over the next year (Table KS-1).

Technology	State Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	
Electric Power Generation	4.9	6.0	
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.8	3.9	
Energy Efficiency	5.1	6.4	
Fuels	2.7	1.6	
Motor Vehicles	4.6	5.5	

Table KS-1 Expected Growth by Major Technology Application

¹⁷ The definition of "clean energy" at the state level differs from the national definition due to data availability. For more information see Appendix A of the national U.S. Energy and Employment Report.

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in Kansas reported 52% overall hiring difficulty (Table KS-2).

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did not hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	24	28	6	43	52

Table KS-2 Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application