

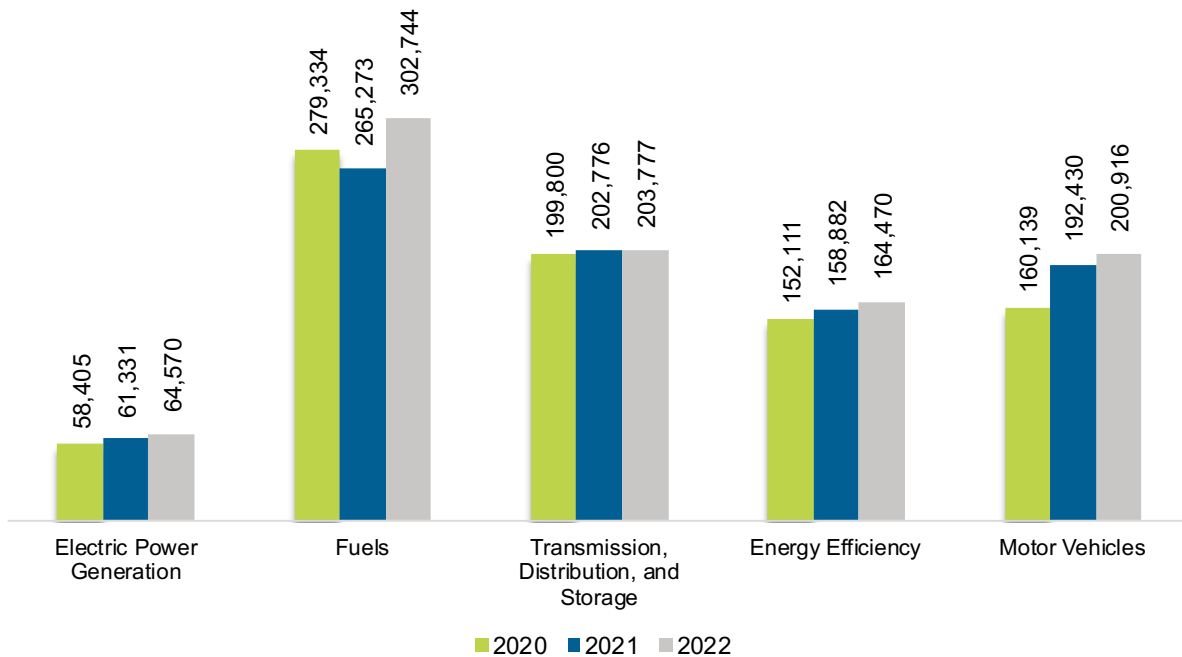
Texas

U.S. ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT REPORT — 2023

Overview

Texas had 936,476 energy workers statewide in 2022, representing 11.5% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 64,570 were in electric power generation; 302,744 in fuels; 203,777 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 164,470 in energy efficiency; and 200,916 in motor vehicles. From 2021 to 2022, energy jobs in the state increased 55,785 jobs, or 6.3% (Figure TX-1). The energy sector in Texas represented 7.0% of total state employment.

Figure TX-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

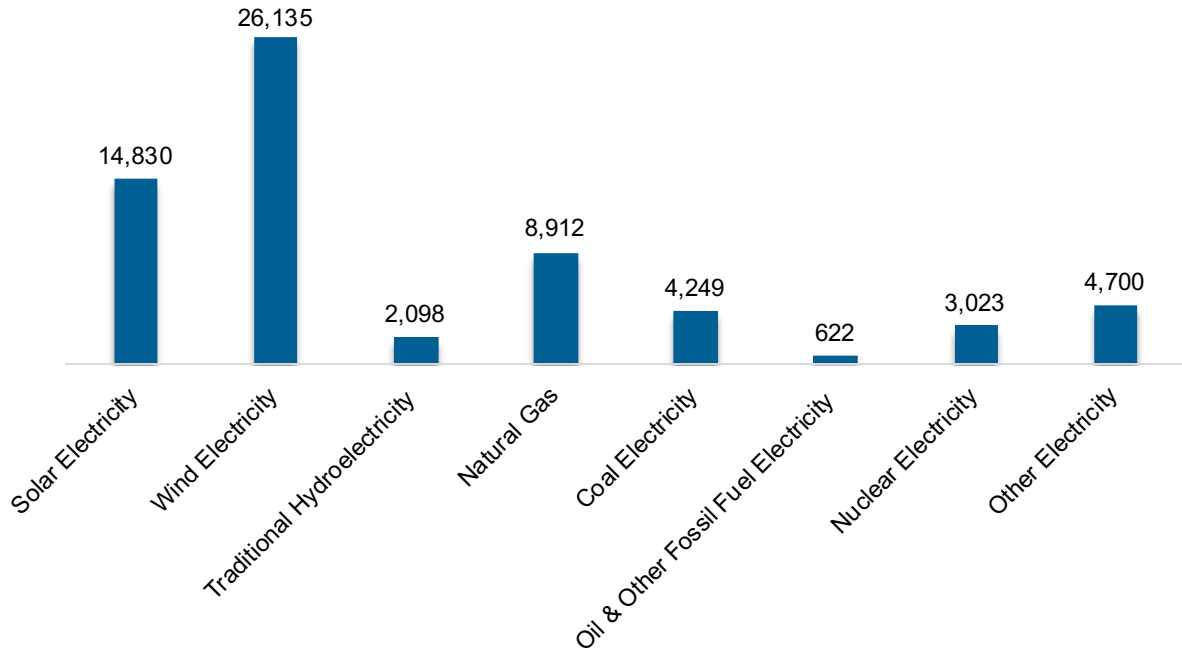


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

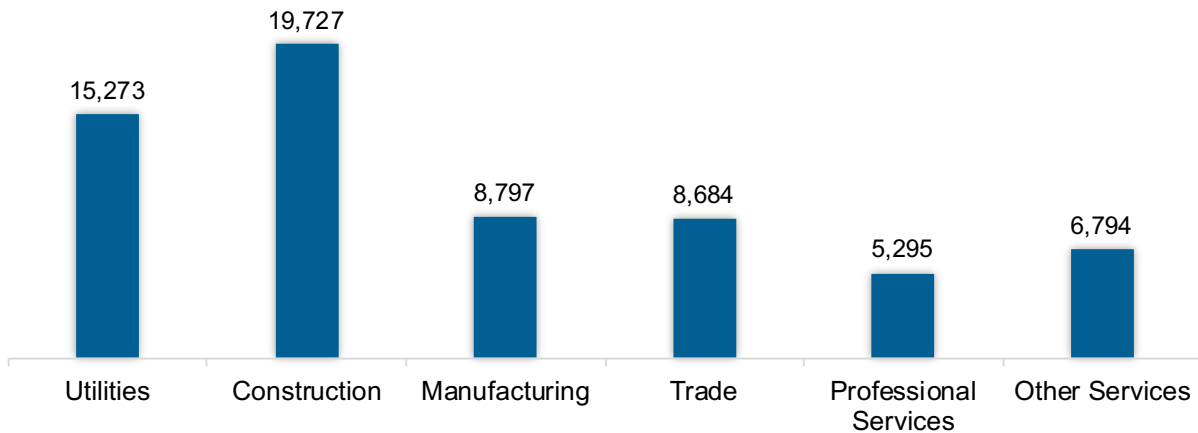
As shown in Figure TX-2, the electric power generation sector employed 64,570 workers in Texas, 7.3% of the national electricity total, and added 3,239 jobs from 2021 to 2022 (5.3%).

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



Construction was the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 30.6% of jobs. Utilities was second largest with 23.7% (Figure TX-3).

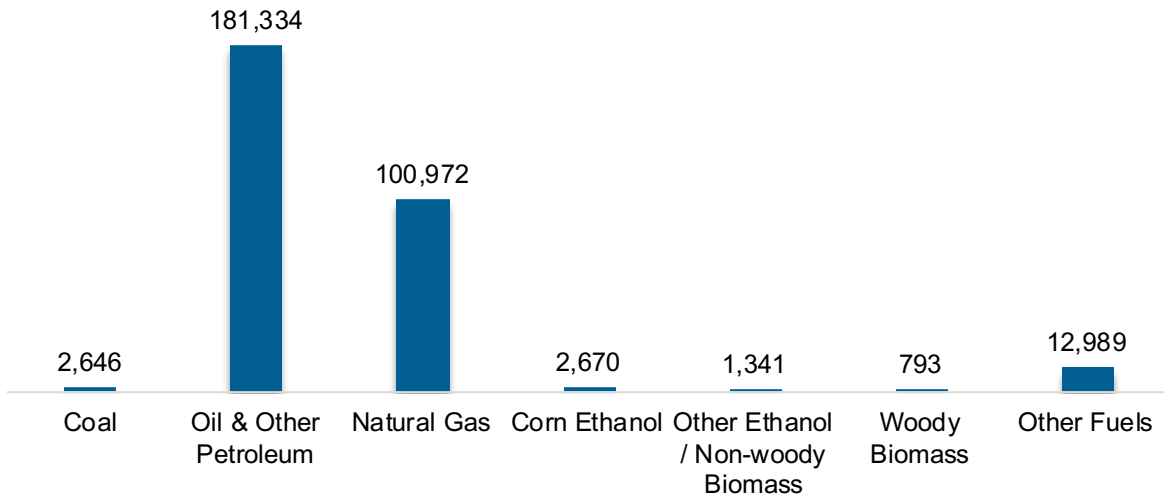
Figure TX-3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

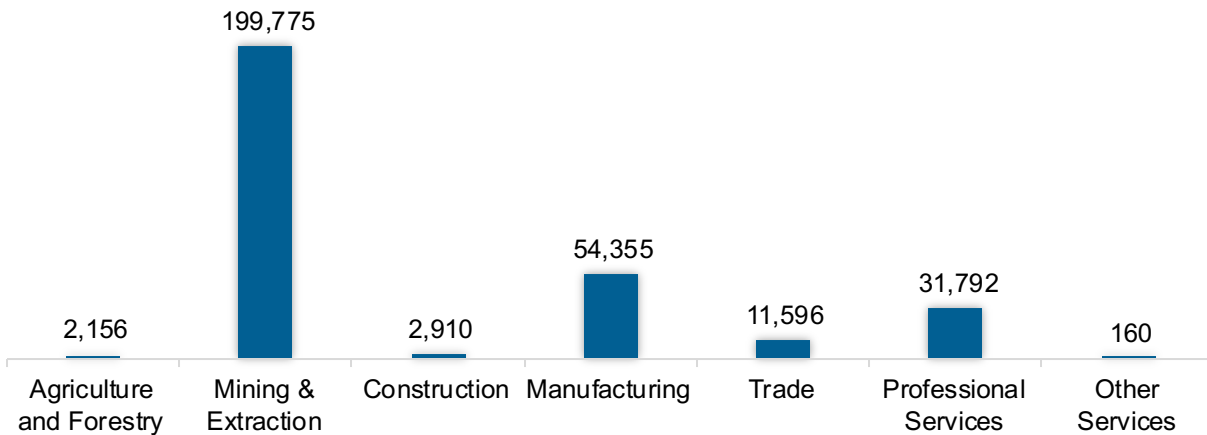
The Fuel sector employed 302,744 workers in Texas, 29.3% of the national total in fuels (Figure TX-4). The sector gained 37,471 jobs and increased 14.1% from 2021 to 2022.

Figure TX-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Mining and extraction jobs represented 66.0% of fuel jobs in Texas (Figure TX-5).

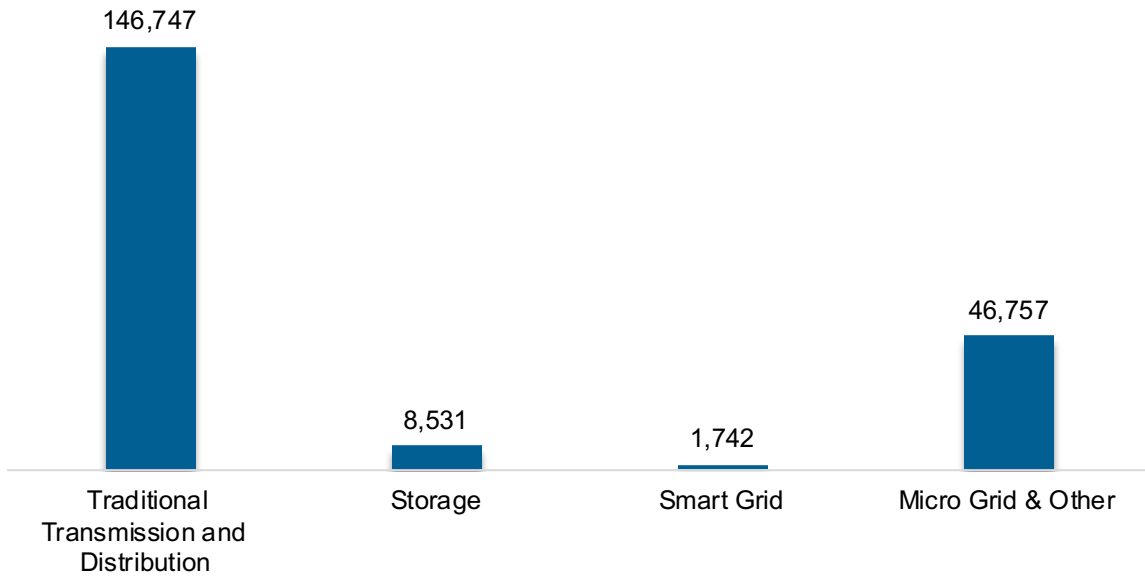
Figure TX-5. Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

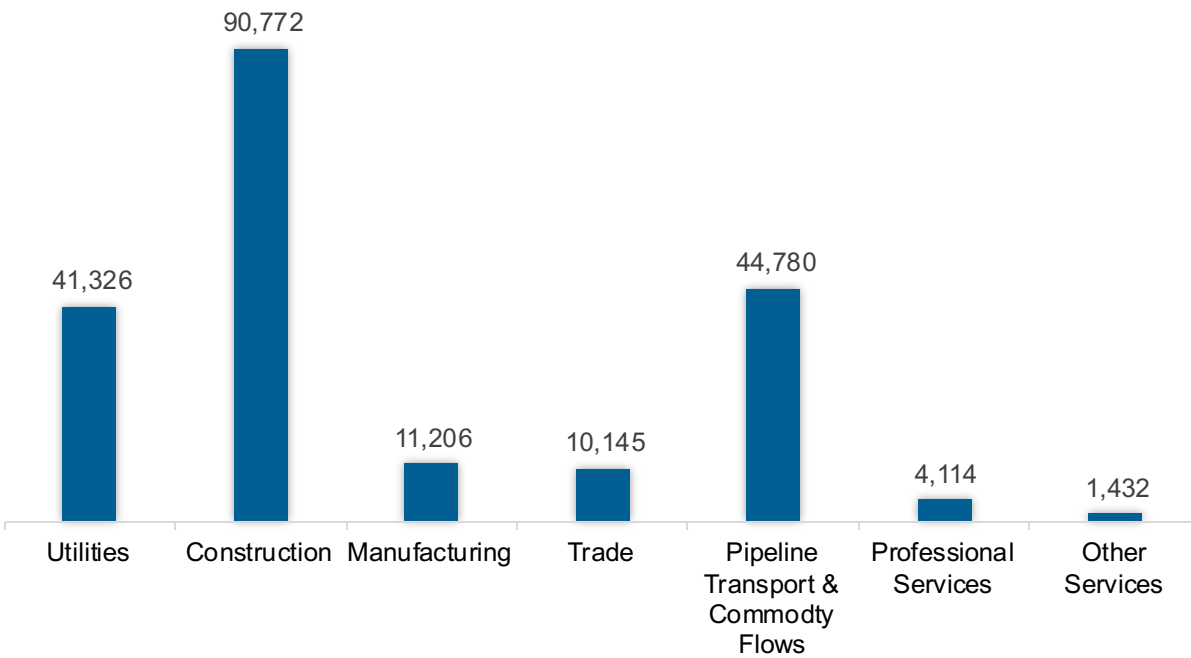
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 203,777 workers in Texas, 29.3% of the national TDS total (Figure TX-6). The sector gained 1,001 jobs and increased 0.5% from 2021 to 2022.

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



Construction was the largest proportion of TDS jobs in Texas, accounting for 44.5% of the sector's jobs statewide (Figure TX-7).

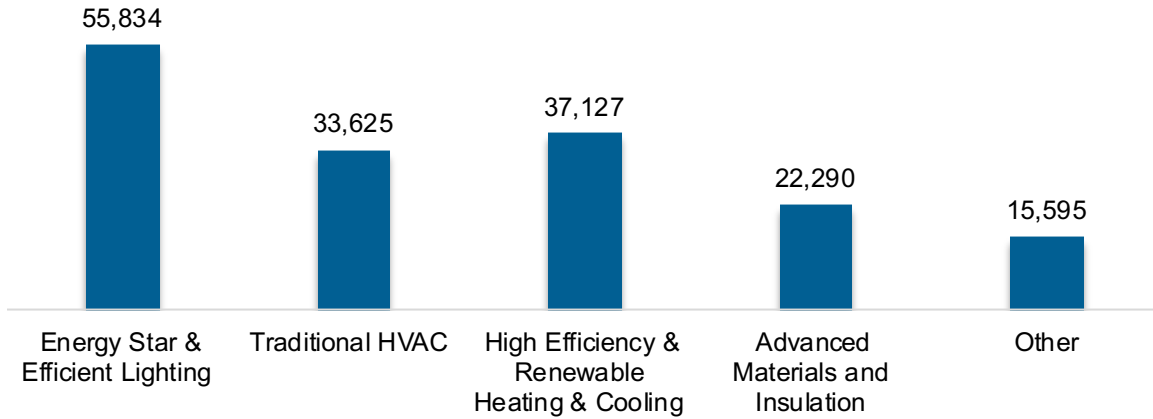
Figure TX-7. Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

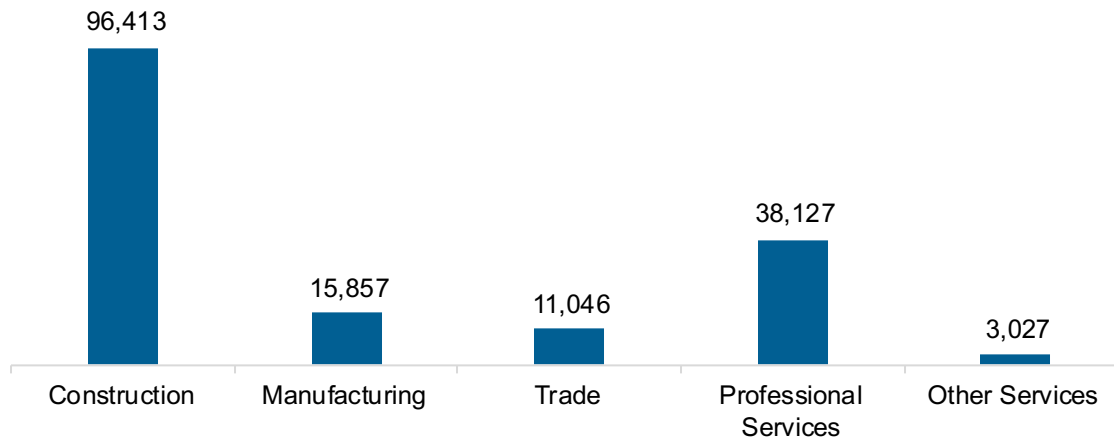
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 164,470 workers in Texas, 7.4% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 5,588 jobs and increased 3.5% from 2021 to 2022 (Figure TX-8).

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



Energy efficiency employment was primarily found in the construction industry (Figure TX-9).

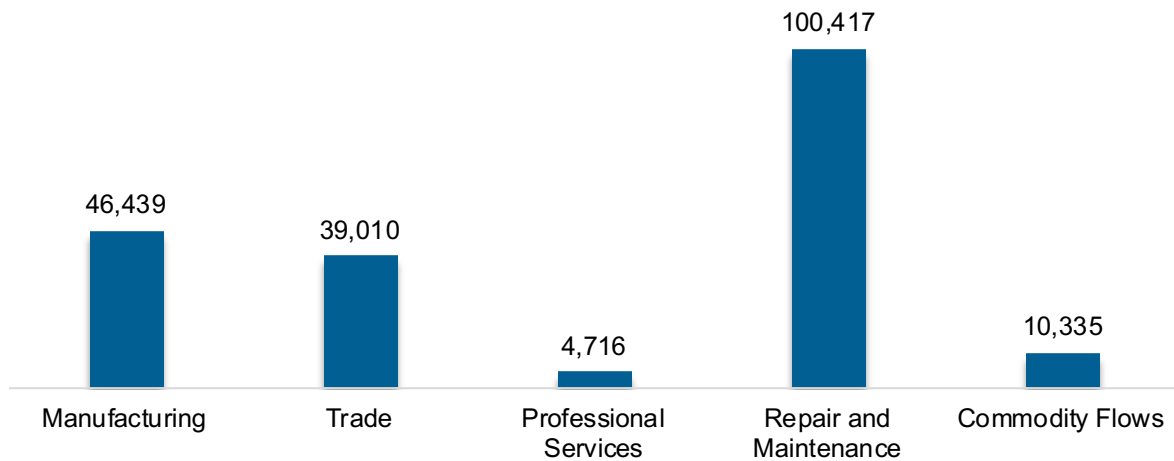
Figure TX-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 200,916 workers in Texas, 7.7% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 8,486 jobs and increased 4.4% from 2021 to 2022. Repair and maintenance is the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs (Figure TX-10).

Figure TX-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Clean Energy Jobs

In 2022, there were 396,071 jobs in clean energy in Texas if traditional transmission and distribution is included and 248,891 jobs if it is not.⁴⁴ These increased under either definition, growing 3.5% with traditional transmission and distribution and 5.5% without.

Employer Perspectives

Expected Growth

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

Table TX-1 Expected Growth by Major Technology Application

Technology	State Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	7.3	6.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	6.3	3.9
Energy Efficiency	7.5	6.4
Fuels	5.1	1.6
Motor Vehicles	7.1	5.5

⁴⁴ 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 Texas reported 52% overall hiring difficulty (Table TX-2).

Table TX-2 Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did not hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23	29	7	40	52