Georgia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2019

Overview

Georgia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 61,553 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.8 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 13,561 are in Electric Power Generation, 9,504 are in Fuels, and 38,488 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in Georgia is 1.4 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). Georgia has an additional 61,193 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 76,093 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.0 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure GA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 4.1 percent since the 2018 report, increasing by 2,441 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 2,128 jobs (3.6 percent) and motor vehicles added 1,524 jobs (2.0 percent).
Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

Electric Power Generation employs 13,561 workers in Georgia, 1.5 percent of the national total and adding 235 jobs over the past year (1.8 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 4,946 jobs (down 4.6 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 2,935 jobs (up 2.5 percent).

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

Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 39.2 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 19.9 percent.

**Figure GA-3.**
Fuels

Fuels employs 9,504 workers in Georgia, 0.8 percent of the national total, up 14.2 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

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

![Graph showing employment by detailed technology application]

Wholesale trade jobs represent 48.7 percent of Fuels jobs in Georgia.

**Figure GA-5.**
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector

![Graph showing employment by industry sector]
Transmission, Distribution and Storage

Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 38,488 workers in Georgia, 2.8 percent of the national total, up 2.7 percent or 1,022 jobs since the 2018 report.

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

Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in Georgia, with 45.9 percent of such jobs statewide.

**Figure GA-7.**
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector
Energy Efficiency

The 61,193 Energy Efficiency jobs in Georgia represent 2.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 2,128 jobs (3.6 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by traditional HVAC.

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

Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

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

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 76,093 jobs in Georgia, up 1,524 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 GA-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector

Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in Georgia are less optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (1.3 percent versus 4.1 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 5,007 jobs in Energy Efficiency (8.2 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 3,099 jobs (4.1 percent) over the next year.

Table GA-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>7.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hiring Difficulty

Over the last year, 50.8 percent of energy-related employers in Georgia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Fuels.

Table GA-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>15.4</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power Transmission, Distribution and Storage</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>37.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employers in Georgia 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 – $16.10 median hourly wage
2. Sales, marketing, or customer service – $28.08 median hourly wage
3. Drivers/dispatchers – $16.05 median hourly wage