

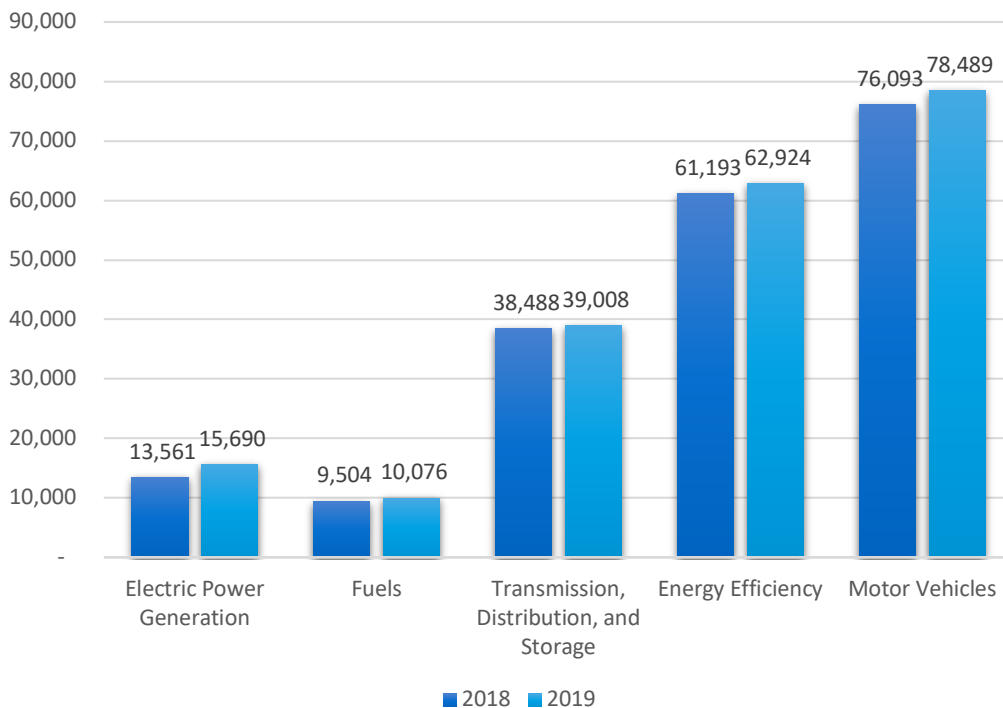
Georgia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

Overview

Georgia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 64,774 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 1.9 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 15,690 are in Electric Power Generation, 10,076 are in Fuels, and 39,008 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 62,924 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 78,489 jobs in Motor Vehicles (3.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure GA-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 5.2 percent since the 2019 report, increasing by 3,222 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 1,731 jobs (2.8 percent) and motor vehicles added 2,396 jobs (3.1 percent).

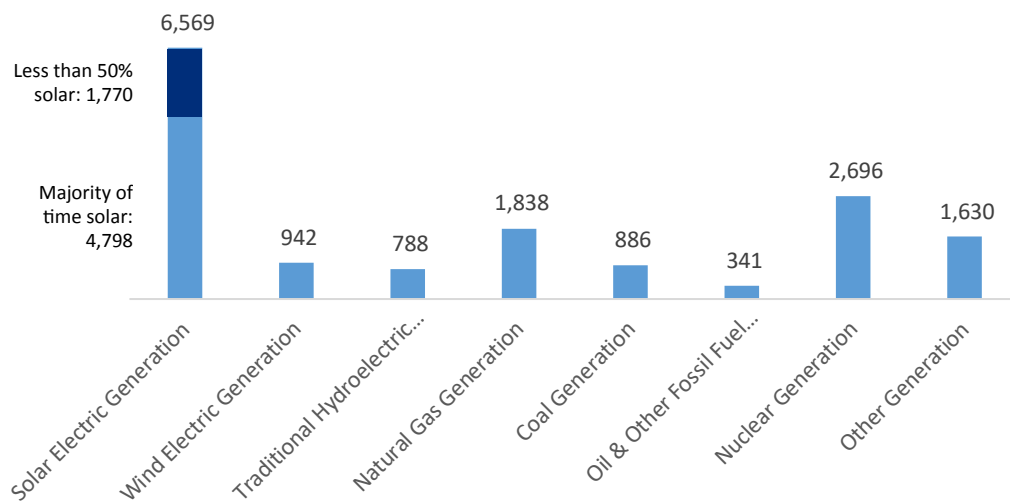
Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Electric Power Generation employs 15,690 workers in Georgia, 1.8 percent of the national total and adding 2,130 jobs over the past year (15.7 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 6,569 jobs (up 32.8 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 3,064 jobs (up 4.4 percent).

Figure GA-2.

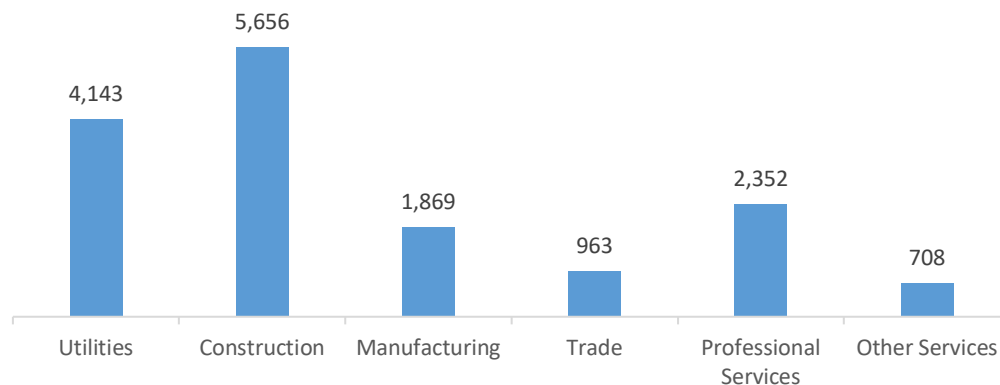
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Construction is the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 36.0 percent of jobs. Utilities are next with 26.4 percent.

Figure GA-3.

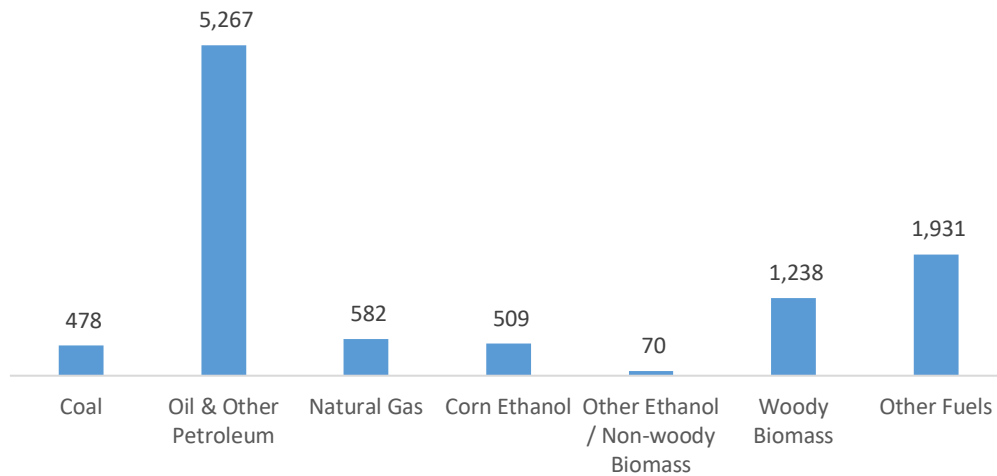
Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector



FUELS

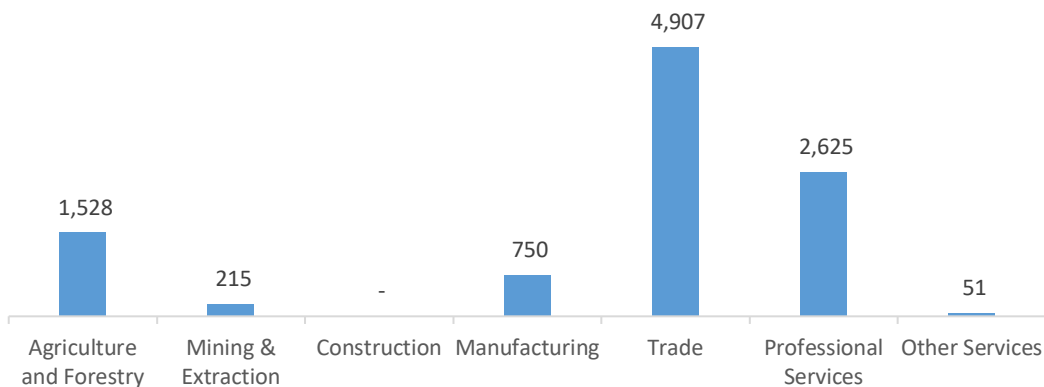
Fuels employs 10,076 workers in Georgia, 0.9 percent of the national total, up 6.0 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure GA-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



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

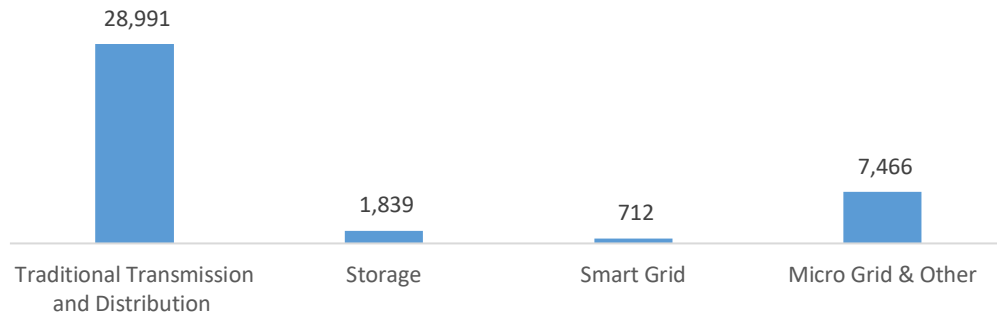
Figure GA-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

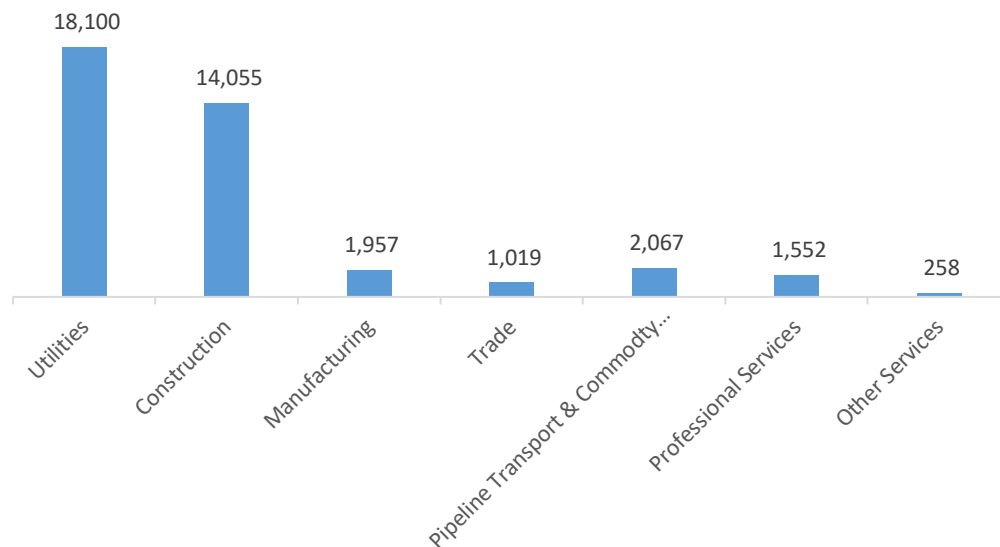
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 39,008 workers in Georgia, 2.8 percent of the national total, up 1.4 percent or 520 jobs since the 2018 report.

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 46.4 percent of such jobs statewide.

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

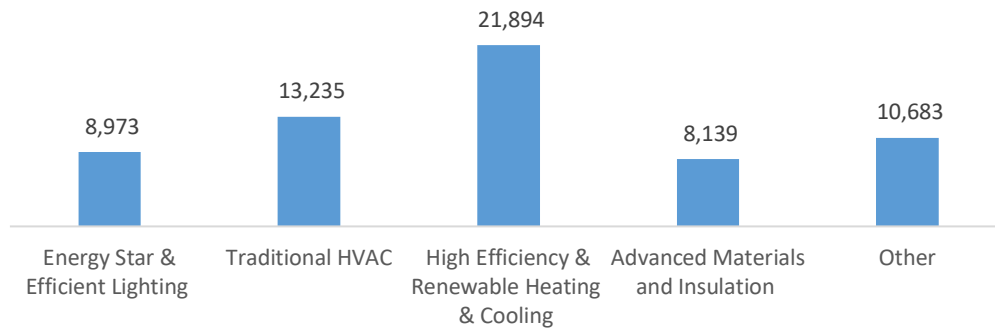


ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The 62,924 Energy Efficiency jobs in Georgia represent 2.6 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 1,731 jobs (2.8 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.

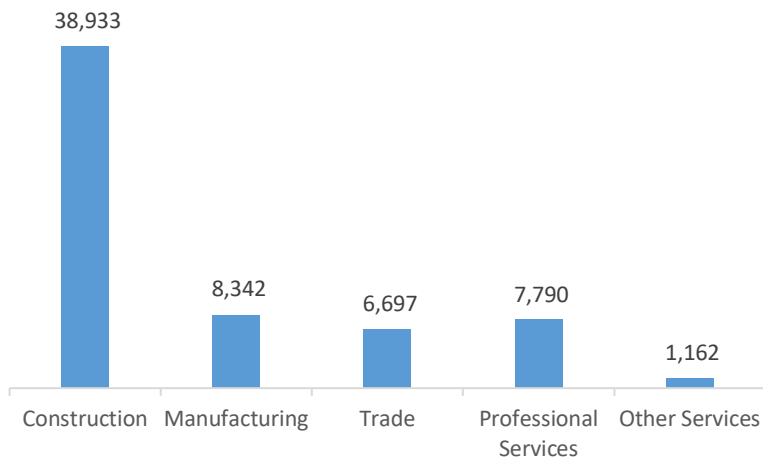
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Energy Efficiency employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

Figure GA-9.

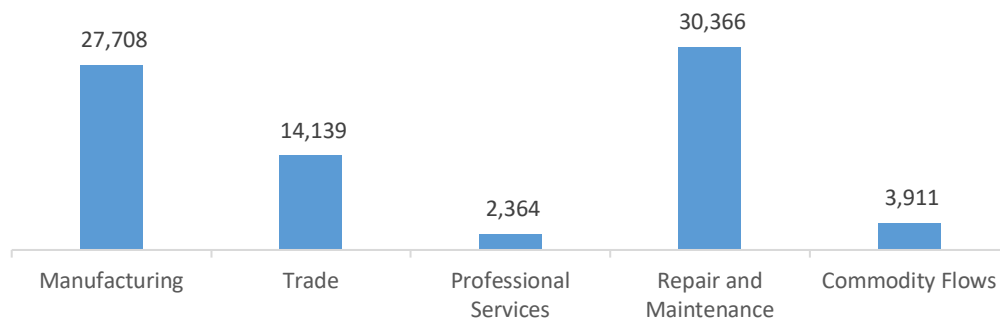
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 78,489 jobs in Georgia, up 2,396 jobs over the past year (3.1 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 more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.7 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 1,821 jobs in Energy Efficiency (2.9 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 7,626 jobs (9.7 percent) over the next year.

Table GA-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	3.7	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.5	3.5
Energy Efficiency	2.9	3.0
Fuels	4.0	1.7
Motor Vehicles	9.7	3.1

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 41.0 percent of energy-related employers in Georgia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage.

Table GA-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	28.4	62.1	9.5
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	25.4	66.1	8.5
Energy Efficiency	35.5	50.9	13.6
Fuels	27.7	45.9	26.4
Motor Vehicles	44.2	44.0	11.8

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. Competition/ small applicant pool

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

1. Sales, marketing, or customer service — \$31.16 median hourly wage
2. Technician or mechanical support — \$20.28 median hourly wage
3. Installation workers — \$20.65 median hourly wage