Georgia

U.S. ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT REPORT - 2023

Overview

Georgia had 203,319 energy workers statewide in 2022, representing 2.5% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 18,103 were in electric power generation; 8,852 in fuels; 35,764 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 55,605 in energy efficiency; and 84,996 in motor vehicles. From 2021 to 2022, energy jobs in the state increased 8,412 jobs, or 4.3% (Figure GA-1). The energy sector in Georgia represented 4.3% of total state employment.

Figure GA-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

As shown in Figure GA-2, the electric power generation sector employed 18,103 workers in Georgia, 2.0% of the national electricity total, and added 974 jobs from 2021 to 2022 (5.7%).



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

Construction was the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 40.2% of jobs. Utilities was second largest with 18.0% (Figure GA-3).

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



Fuels

The Fuel sector employed 8,852 workers in Georgia, 0.9% of the national total in fuels (Figure GA-4). The sector gained 845 jobs and increased 10.6% from 2021 to 2022.



Figure GA-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application

Wholesale trade jobs represented 47.1% of fuel jobs in Georgia (Figure GA-5).

Figure GA-5. Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 35,764 workers in Georgia, 0.9% of the national TDS total (Figure GA-6). The sector gained 503 jobs and increased 1.4% from 2021 to 2022.





Utilities was the largest proportion of TDS jobs in Georgia, accounting for 41.1% of the sector's jobs statewide (Figure GA-7).





Energy Efficiency

The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 55,605 workers in Georgia, 2.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 2,310 jobs and increased 4.3% from 2021 to 2022 (Figure GA-8).



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

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





Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 84,996 workers in Georgia, 3.2% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 3,779 jobs and increased 4.7% from 2021 to 2022. Repair and maintenance is the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs (Figure GA-10).





Clean Energy Jobs

In 2022, there were 108,089 jobs in clean energy in Georgia if traditional transmission and distribution is included and 80,710 jobs if it is not.¹¹ These increased under either definition, growing 3.9% with traditional transmission and distribution and 5.0% without.

Employer Perspectives

Expected Growth

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

Technology	State Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	
Electric Power Generation	6.3	6.0	
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	5.2	3.9	
Energy Efficiency	6.5	6.4	
Fuels	4.1	1.6	
Motor Vehicles	6.0	5.5	

Table GA-1 Expected Growth by Major Technology Application

¹¹ 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 Georgia reported 55% overall hiring difficulty (Table GA-2).

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did not hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	28	27	5	39	55

Table GA-2 Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application