

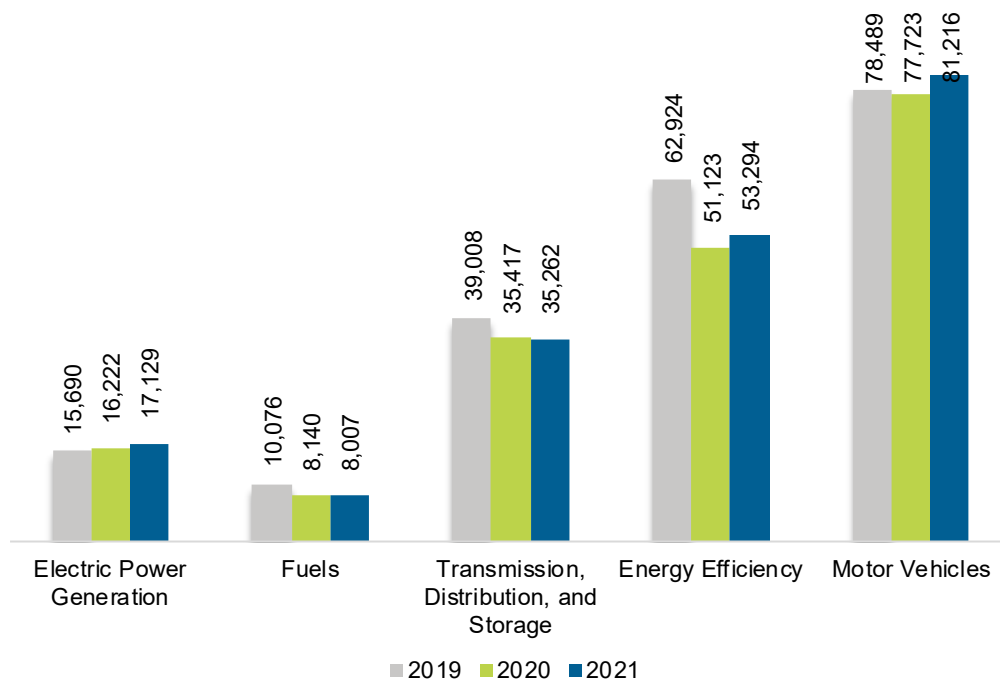
# Georgia

## ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

### Overview

Georgia had 194,908 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 2.5% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 17,129 are in electric power generation; 8,007 in fuels; 35,262 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 53,294 in energy efficiency; and 81,216 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased by 6,282 jobs, or 3.3%. The energy sector in Georgia represents 4.4% of total state employment.

**Figure GA-1.**  
**Employment by Major Energy Technology Application**

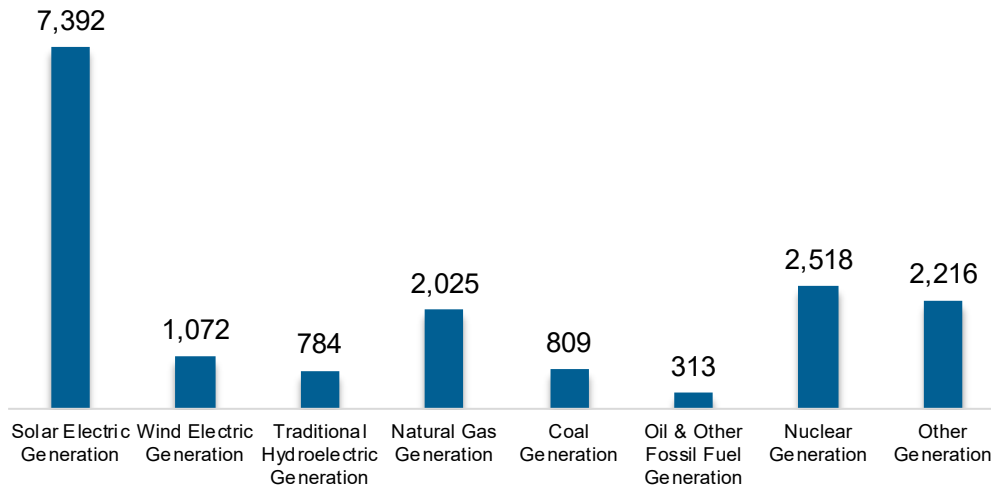


## Breakdown by Technology Applications

### Electric Power Generation

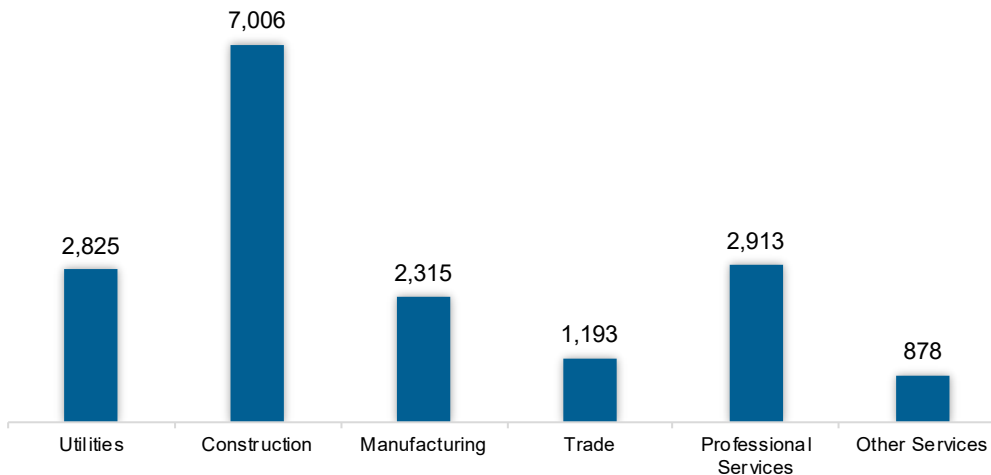
The electric power generation sector employed 17,129 workers in Georgia, 2% of the national electricity total, and added 907 jobs over the past year (5.6%).

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



Construction work represents the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 40.9% of jobs. Professional and business services are next with 17.0%.

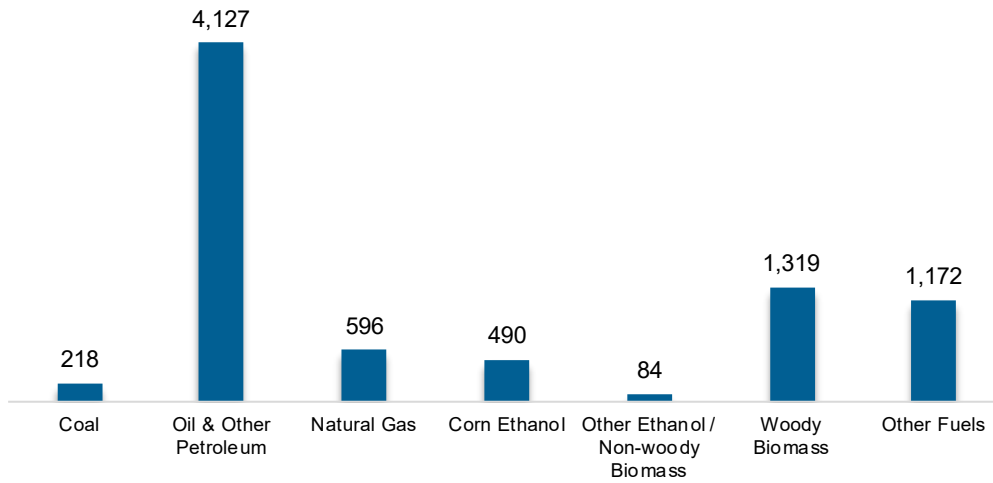
**Figure GA-3.**  
**Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector**



**Fuels**

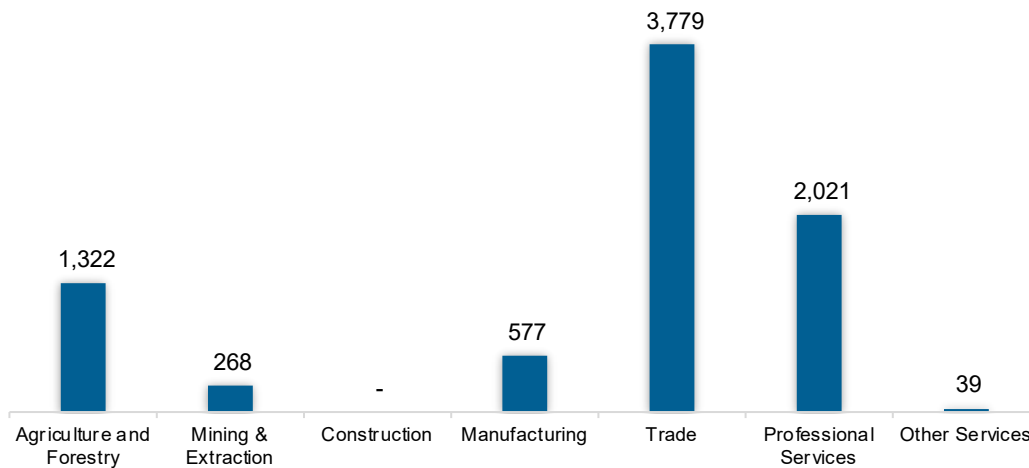
The fuel sector employed 8,007 workers in Georgia, 0.9% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 133 jobs and decreased 1.6% in the past year.

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



Wholesale trade jobs represent 47.2% of fuels jobs in Georgia.

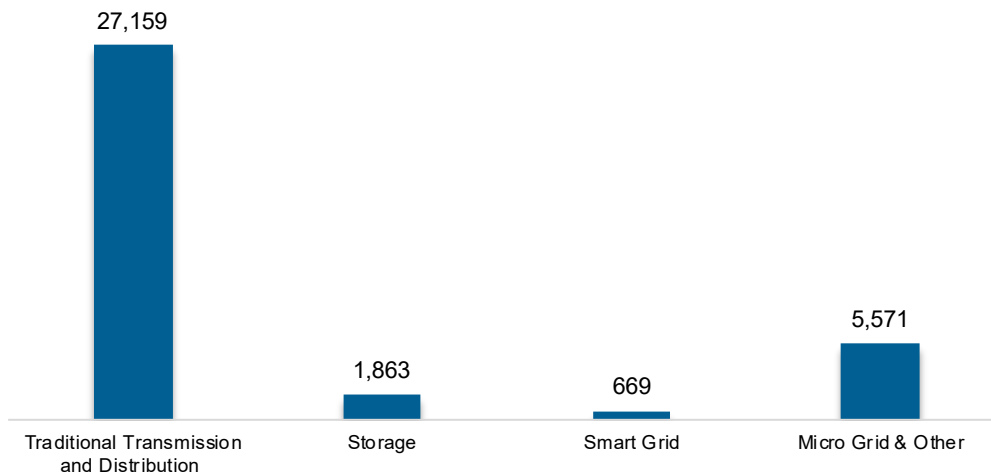
**Figure GA-5.  
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector**



### Transmission, Distribution and Storage

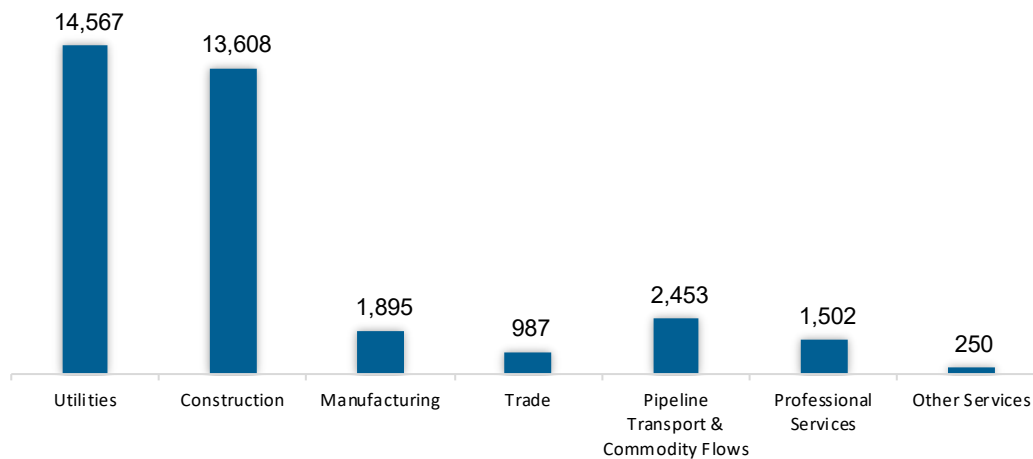
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 35,262 workers in Georgia, 0.9% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 155 jobs and decreased 0.4% in the past year.

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



Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in Georgia, accounting for 41.3% of the sector's jobs statewide.

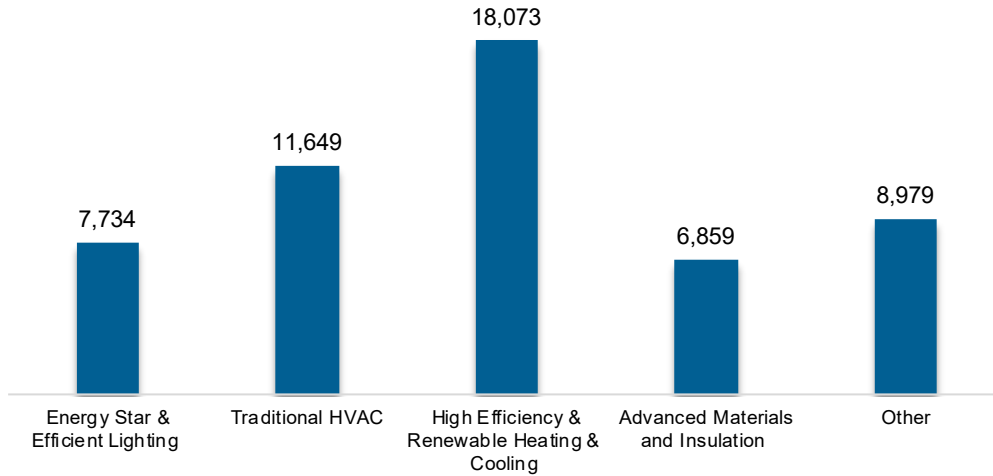
**Figure GA-7.**  
Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



### Energy Efficiency

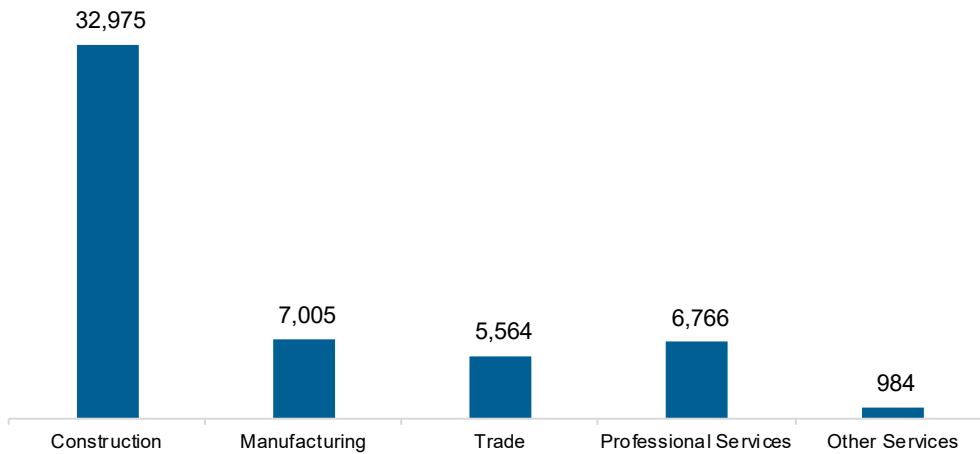
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 53,294 workers in Georgia, 2.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 2,171 jobs and increased 4.2% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the construction industry.

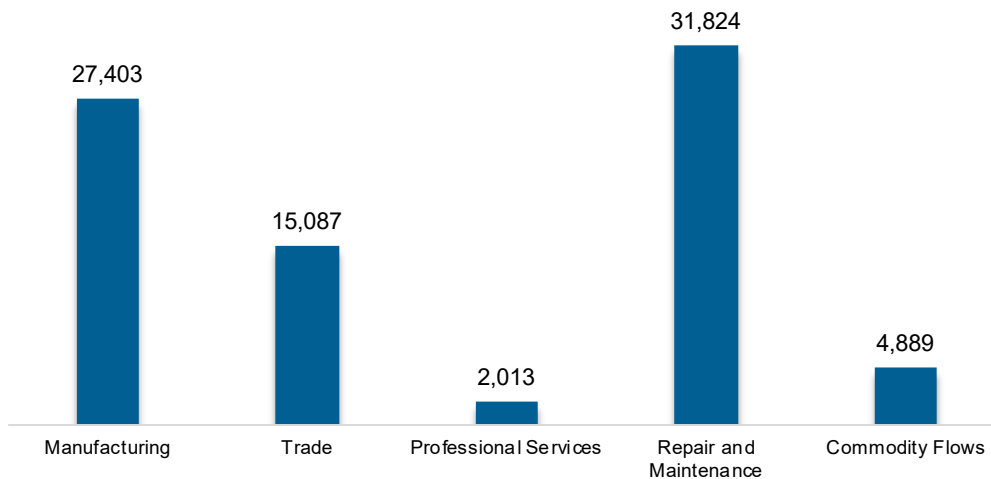
**Figure GA-9.**  
**Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector**



### Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 81,216 workers in Georgia, 3.2% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 3,493 jobs and increased 4.5% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

**Figure GA-10.**  
**Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector**



### Workforce Characteristics

#### Employer Growth

Employers in Georgia are less optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth 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	1.2	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	0.7	1.1
Energy Efficiency	1.0	1.7
Fuels	1.6	3.0
Motor Vehicles	1.7	3.2

*Hiring Difficulty*

Employers in Georgia reported 60.0% overall hiring difficulty.

**Table GA-2**  
**Hiring Difficulty**

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	28.4	31.6	8.4	31.7	60.0