

U.S. power sector labor pathways to achieve net-zero emission by mid-century: an application of the GCAMUSAJobs package

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Outline

The Need for GCAMUSAJobs: Why this tool

 Overview of GCAMUSAJobs: Key features and functionality.

 Insights from GCAMUSAJobs: What we can learn from an application.



Motivations

• Transitioning to a low-carbon power system introduces heterogeneous impacts on employment across regions and sectors (Xie et al. 2023; Mayfield et al. 2023; Hanson 2023; Raimi 2021).

 Integrating energy and employment modeling is crucial to assess and address the impacts of decarbonization on employment.



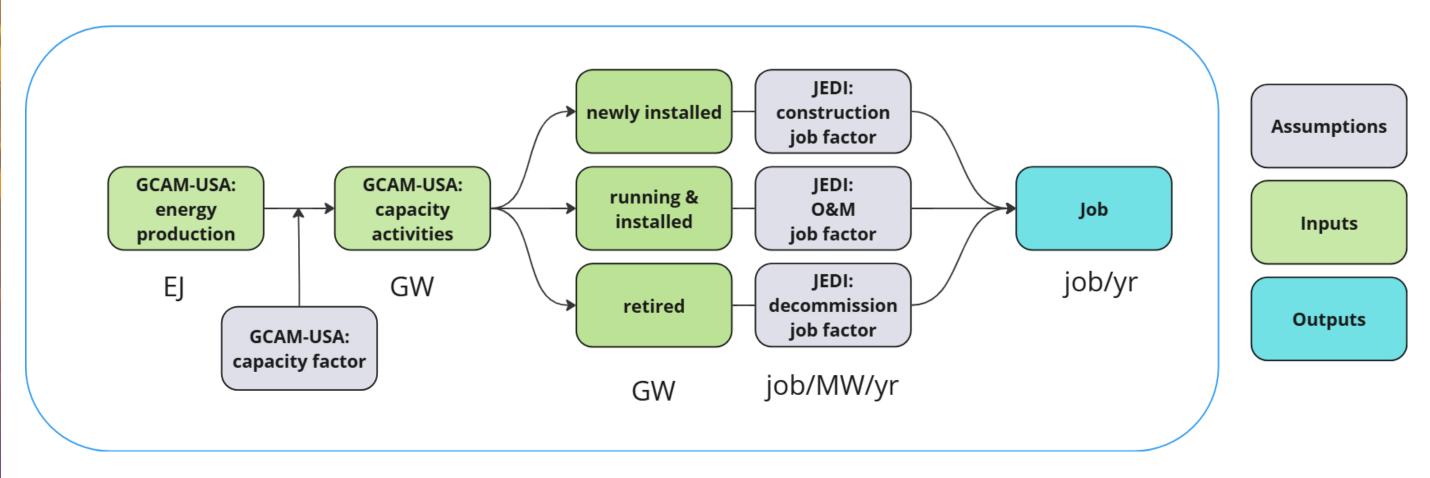
GCAMUSAJobs: method

- U.S. state-level power generation pathways: the Global Change Analysis Model with U.S. state-level resolution (GCAM-USA).
- Employment factor: the Jobs and Economic Development Impact (JEDI) model.
- Focus on direct employment for power generation: fixed and variable O&M jobs, on-site construction jobs, construction-related jobs, and decommission jobs.
 - Jobs for resource extraction and biomass production are not included.



GCAMUSAJobs: overview

R package



Package vignette



GCAMUSAJobs: application

Business as Usual vs
Net Zero

GCAMUSAJobs

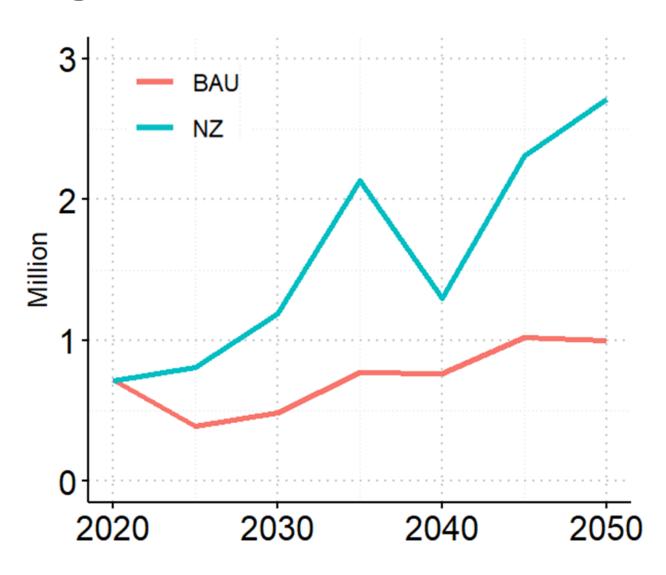
Changes in labor pathway

Ou, Y., Zhang, Y., Waldhoff, S., & Iyer, G. (2024). GCAM-USA Scenarios for GODEEEP (v3.0.2) [Data set]. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10642507



 Cumulatively, direct employment of the power sector under the NZ scenario is projected to be 2.36 times that in the BAU from 2025 to 2050.

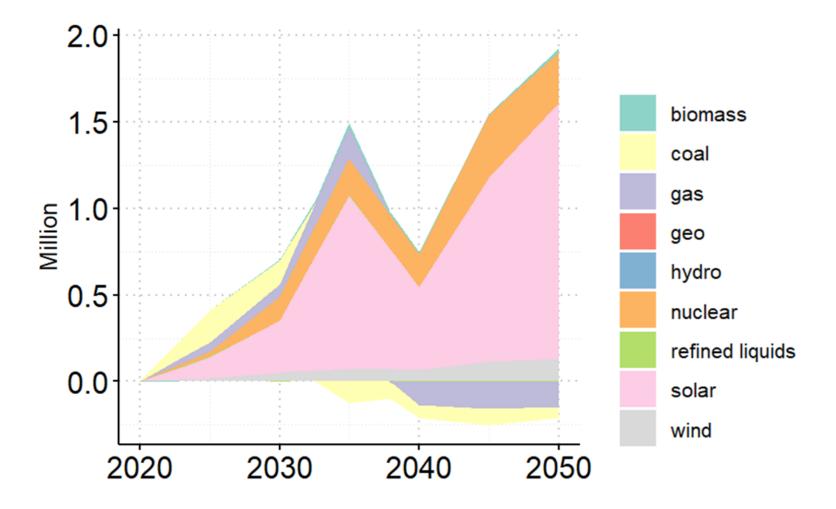
Direct employment for power generation: USA





Employment change (NZ - BAU) by power sector: USA

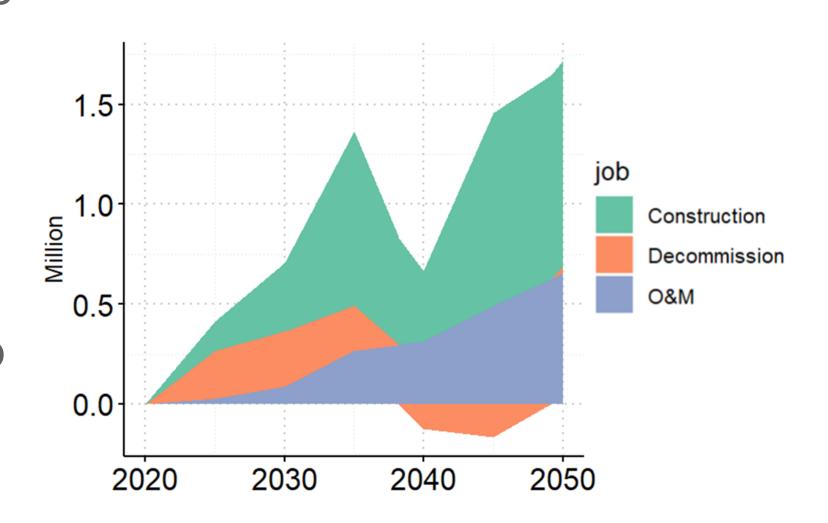
 Under the net-zero scenario, employment growth mainly comes from solar, nuclear, and wind power generation.





 Decarbonization in the power sector drives steady growth for O&M jobs, while the cyclical nature of construction and decommission jobs creates volatility in job growth.

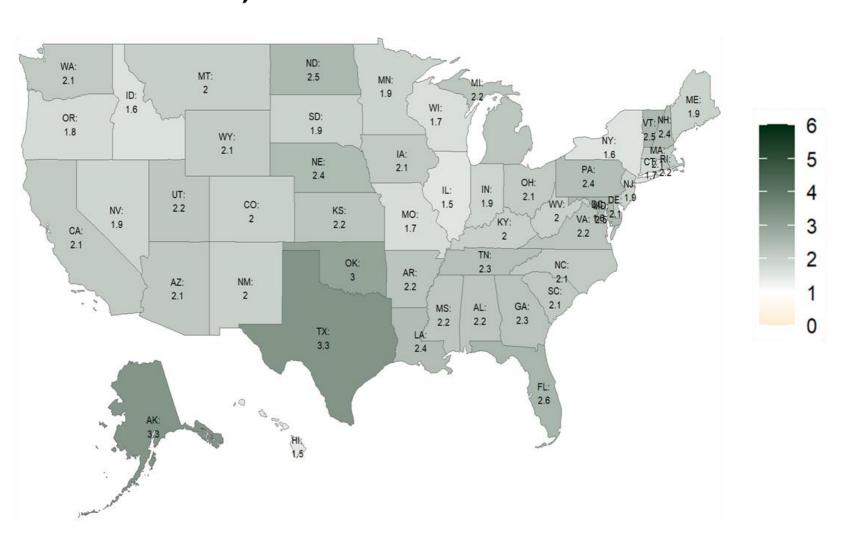
Employment change (NZ - BAU) by occupation: USA





 Achieving Net Zero in the U.S. by midcentury promotes direct employment for power generation, especially in Texas, Alaska, Oklahoma, and Florida. Direct employment power sector in NZ relative to BAU (BAU = 1):

Cumulative, from 2025 to 2050











https://github.com/JGCRI/GCAMUSAJobs/tree/paper



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Employment Implications under the U.S. Decarbonization

Tuesday, 10 December 2024 08:30 - 12:20

Hall B-C (Poster Hall)

Thank You

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