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Background

Today, energy is critical for industries, agriculture, transportation, housing, and consumer utilities. Many upcoming technologies are electricity-driven - electric vehicles, data centers, artificial intelligence, and machine learning are but a few on this list. There is a growing need to use alternate energy sources for power generation to meet many sustainability goals. With the rise in installed capacity and reduction in the cost of renewable energy technologies (Figure 1, Figure 2) [1], the increased use of wind, solar, and biomass, has shown many positive impacts on our society. As shown in Figure 3, no other energy sector has seen so much growth in the last decade as renewable energy. In particular, the growth in the installed capacity of wind turbines has been significant. When compared to onshore wind, offshore wind offers many advantages As the offshore wind industry grows, a diverse workforce is needed for support. This work aims to discuss the importance of workforce development and career opportunities for the offshore wind industry.



Figure 3. Significant growth of the renewable energy industry as compared to other energy sources. Especially, there has been a significant growth in the wind turbines industry and such growth is expected to continue in the future [2,3].

Importance of Renewable Energy Industry in achieving United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Globally, there are many challenges to be met and such challenges have been identified as Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by the UNO. As was shown by Sinha [4], and as electricity is key to the development and sustainability of a society, investments made in the renewable energy industry are enable the likelv to achievement of many SDGs across the world (Figure 4). One of the challenges with renewable sustaining the (/offshore wind industry meeting the industry) demand skilled making workforce communities aware of the the opportunities renewable industry, and enabling workforce and skills development institutions and colleges. This work looks at the workforce developmental needs career and opportunities in the offshore wind industry.



Annual capacity gap to meet net zero by 2050 scenarios

Cumulated wind capacity to meet net zero by 2050 scenario

References

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[6] https://www.nrel.gov/wind/offshore-workforce.html (Accessed: 5/1/2024) [7] https://openei.org/wiki/Offshore_Wind_Workforce/Education_and_Training_Database (Accessed: 5/1/2024) [8] https://www.bls.gov/ooh/fastest-growing.htm (Accessed: 5/1/2024)

Career Opportunities and Workforce Development for the Offshore Wind Industry Presenter: Dr. Yashwant Sinha Email: sinha@rowan.edu







Offshore Wind Turbines need work over 30 years

The lifetime of an Offsho Wind farm excessed yrs. - from pre-installation to decommissioning. T work cycle requires mai skillsets and job profiles.

With many opportunit optio career and offshore wind provide many long and short time skilled and unskilled jo specialist and generalist type jobs.

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase3	<section-header></section-header>
	Pre-Installation	Installation	Operation & Maintenance	Decommissioning
ne	5 – 7 years	1–9 days (<u>Avg</u> 5.9)	20 – 25 years	Turbine - 1.3 day Monopile - 130 days
Cost	5 – 10%.	50 – 60%.	20 – 35%.	5 – 10%.
allenge	Ability to predict long term loads.	Costlier, Offshore Transport, hazards.	Accessibility, Cost, Safety Concerns.	Recycling, limited experience, reuse.
st (\$)	As high as 10 million.	Turbine (\$1-2m/MW) Foundation (50% of Turbine Cost).	\$350K/MW.	\$300K - \$600K/MW.
tential	Cost Constant.	Scale of Installation	Need to control cost.	New Field

^F an Offshore excessed 35 e-installation sioning. This quires many		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase3	<section-header></section-header>					
b profiles.		Pre-Installation	Installation	Operation & Maintenance	Decommissioning					
opportunities options,	Time	5 – 7 years	1–9 days (<u>Avg</u> 5.9)	20 – 25 years	Turbine - 1.3 day Monopile - 130 days					
d provides	% Cost	5 – 10%.	50 – 60%.	20 – 35%.	5 – 10%.					
a short time, alist and	Challenge	Ability to predict long term loads.	Costlier, Offshore Transport, hazards.	Accessibility, Cost, Safety Concerns.	Recycling, limited experience, reuse.					
e jobs.	Cost (\$)	As high as 10 million.	Turbine (\$1-2m/MW) Foundation (50% of Turbine Cost).	\$350K/MW.	\$300K - \$600K/MW.					
	Potential	Cost Constant.	Scale of Installation	Need to control cost.	New Field					
Workforce Development Framework for Offshore Wind										



Offshore Wind Turbines are offering major energy generation potential for

Offshore wind industry will need 15,000 - 58,000 full-time jobs per year from 2024 to 2030 [5] however our education system is not prepared to meet this demand – certificates, UG, PG, doctorate and short courses (Figure 6). With wind turbine technician job ranking high (Figure 6), there is a growing need to attract more people from similar and different industries. There is an opportunity to engage and involve underrepresented and underserved population [6].



Figure 6. The USA has many institution offering courses and programs in offshore wind [7] however this number is not expected to meet the demand of offshore wind – both skills wise and capacity wise. According to Burue of labour Statistics, Wind Turbine Technician is the fastest growing job in the USA [8].

> divers computer pilot

> > suppliers

information manage environmental

asset maintenance crew

component

Figure 6. The USA has many institution offering courses and programs in offshore wind [7] however this number is not expected to meet the demand of offshore wind – both skills wise and capacity wise.

Due to the extent of work required, we need a workforce with diversified skills and backgrounds. This is likely to require collaboration between institutions, social groups, employment agencies, industries, and training providers across the USA and abroad (Figure 7). There is also a growing need for people to get informed and make informed decisions before contributing to this industry. Only then are we going to meet the workforce demand created by offshore wind industry.



Workforce Demand

OCCUPATION	\$	GROWTH RATE, 2022-32	*	2023 MEDIAN PAY
Wind turbine service technicians			45%	\$61,770 per year
Nurse practitioners			45%	\$126,260 per year
<u>Data scientists</u>			35%	\$108,020 per year
<u>Statisticians</u>		32%)	\$104,110 per year
Information security analysts		32%	I	\$120,360 per year
Medical and health services managers		28%		\$110,680 per year
<u>Epidemiologists</u>		27%		\$81,390 per year
Physician assistants		27%		\$130,020 per year
Physical therapist assistants		26%		\$64,080 per year
Software developers		26%		\$132,270 per year
Occupational therapy assistants		24%		\$67,010 per year
<u>Actuaries</u>		23%		\$120,000 per year
Computer and information research scientists		23%		\$145,080 per year
Operations research analysts		23%		\$83,640 per year
Solar photovoltaic installers		22%		\$48,800 per year
Home health and personal care aides		22%		\$33,530 per year
Taxi drivers		21%		
Personal care and service workers, all other		21%		•
Veterinary technologists and technician	<u>15</u>	21%		
/eterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers		20%		

Key Background of Workforce



Conclusion

Figure 7. Number of businesses (as percentage of all U.S. businesses) by sector.

Figure 4. Investments in renewable energy will impact SDG [4].