Garsia numbers were first introduced by Garsia due to their connection to infinite Bernoulli convolutions. Since then, they have found applications in a number of diverse areas. A Garsia number is an algebraic integer of norm $\pm 2$ such that all of the roots of its minimal polynomial are strictly greater than 1 in absolute value. Little is known about the structure of the set of Garsia numbers. In this talk we give a number of results concerning the structure of these numbers.