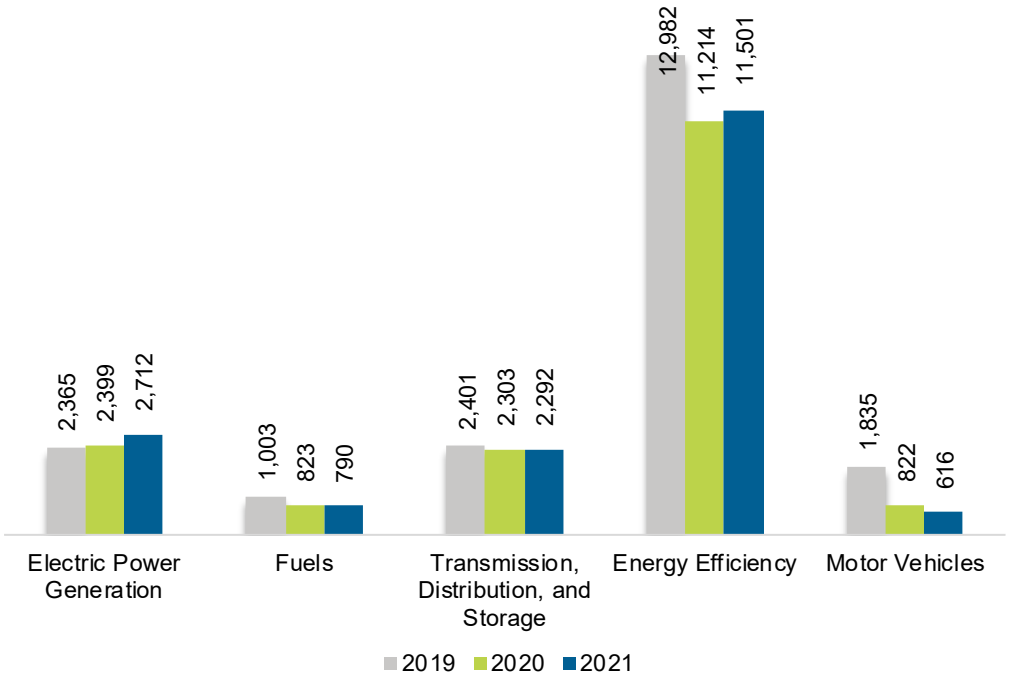
District of Columbia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2022

Overview

District of Columbia had 17,911 energy workers statewide in 2021, representing 0.2% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 2,712 are in electric power generation; 790 in fuels; 2,292 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 11,501 in energy efficiency; and 616 in motor vehicles. From 2020 to 2021, energy jobs in the state increased 350 jobs, or 2%. The energy sector in District of Columbia represents 2.5% of total state employment.

Figure DC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

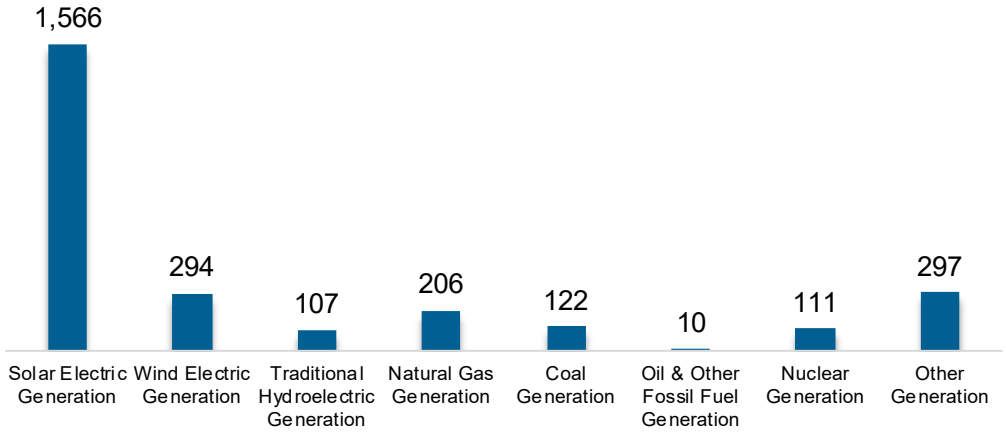


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

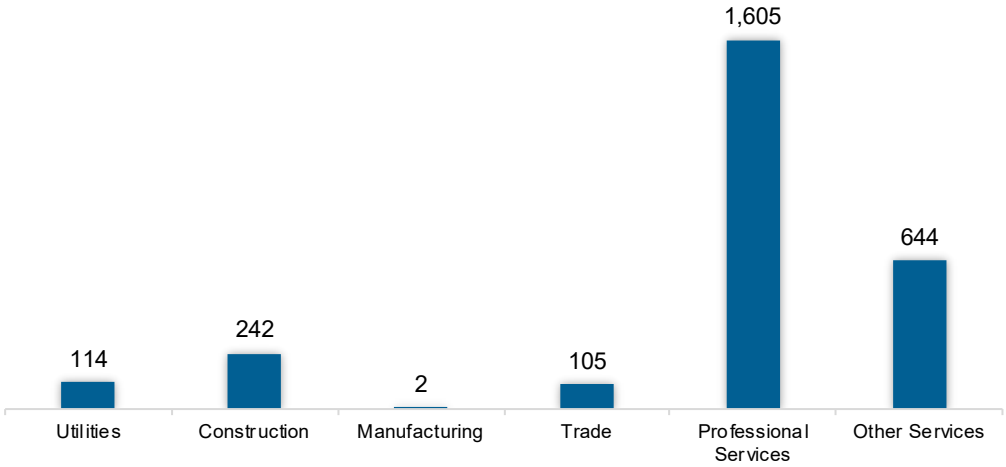
The electric power generation sector employed 2,712 workers in District of Columbia, 0.3% of the national electricity total, and added 313 jobs over the past year (13%).

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



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 59.2% of jobs. Other services next with 23.7%.

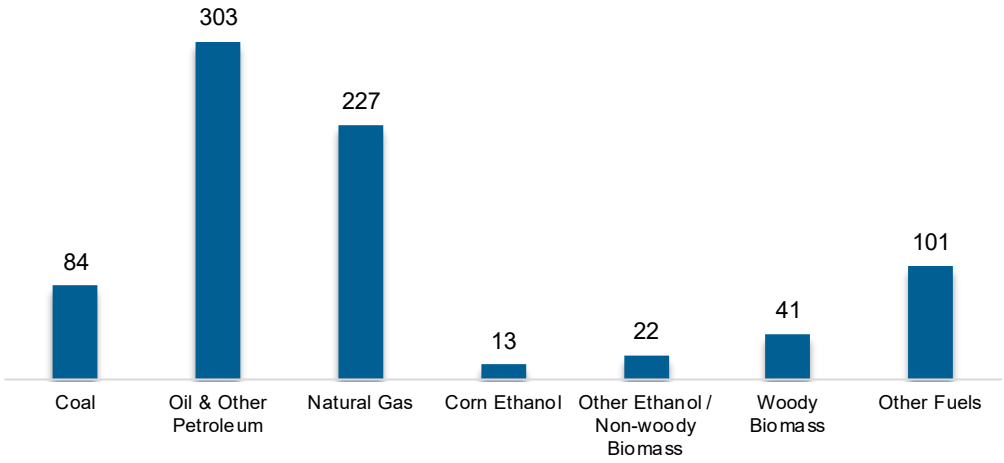
Figure DC-3.
Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

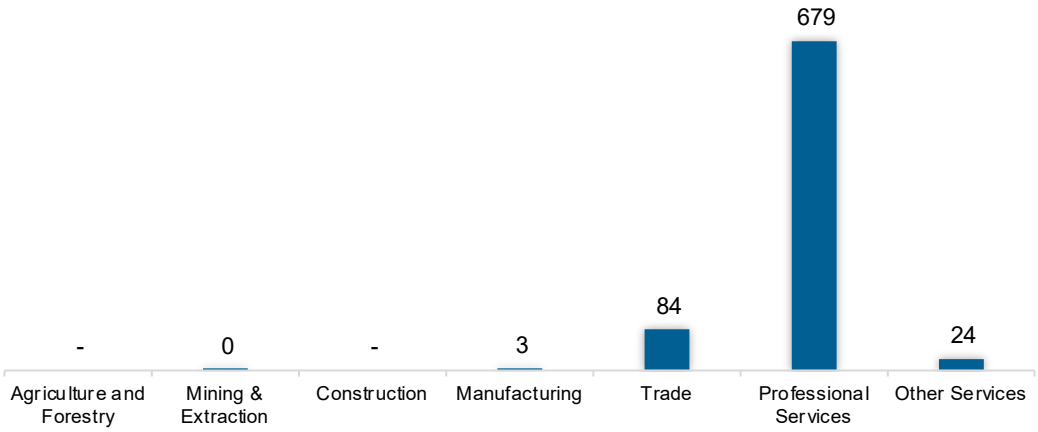
The fuel sector employed 790 workers in District of Columbia, 0.1% of the national total in fuels. The sector lost 33 jobs and decreased 4% in the past year.

Figure DC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 85.9% of fuels jobs in District of Columbia.

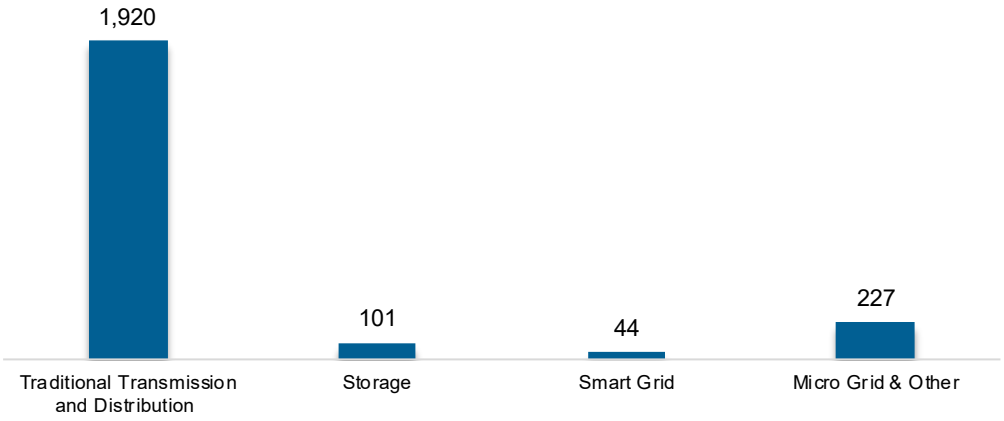
Figure DC-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



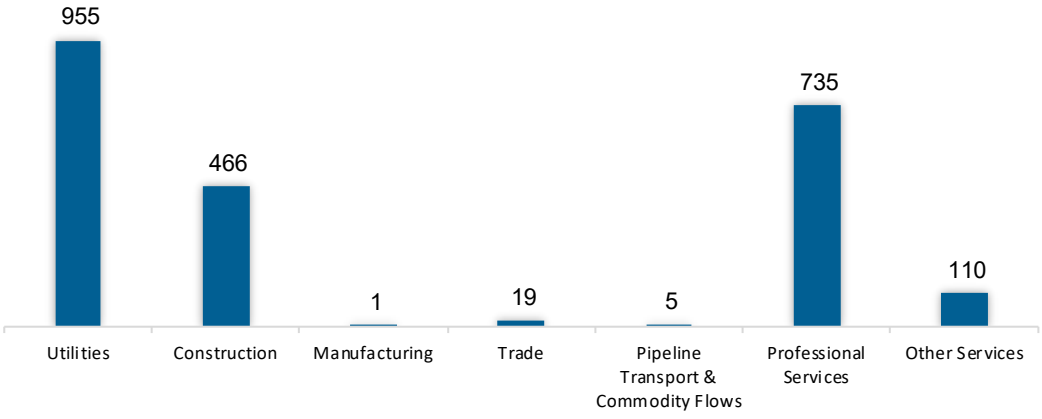
Transmission, Distribution and Storage

The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 2,292 workers in District of Columbia, 0.1% of the national TDS total. The sector lost 11 jobs and decreased 0.5% in the past year.

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



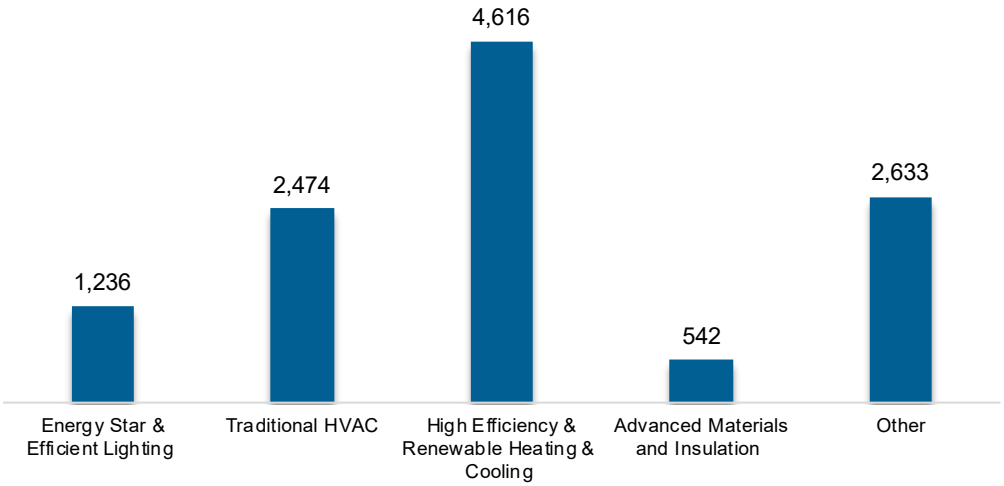
Utilities work represents the greatest proportion of TDS jobs in District of Columbia, accounting for 41.7% of the sector's jobs statewide.



Energy Efficiency

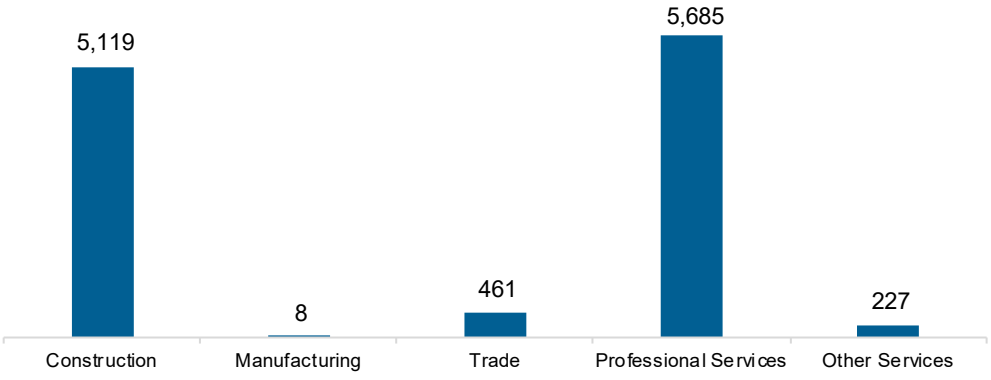
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 11,501 workers in District of Columbia, 0.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 287 jobs and increased 2.6% in the past year.

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



EE employment is primarily found in the professional and business services industry.

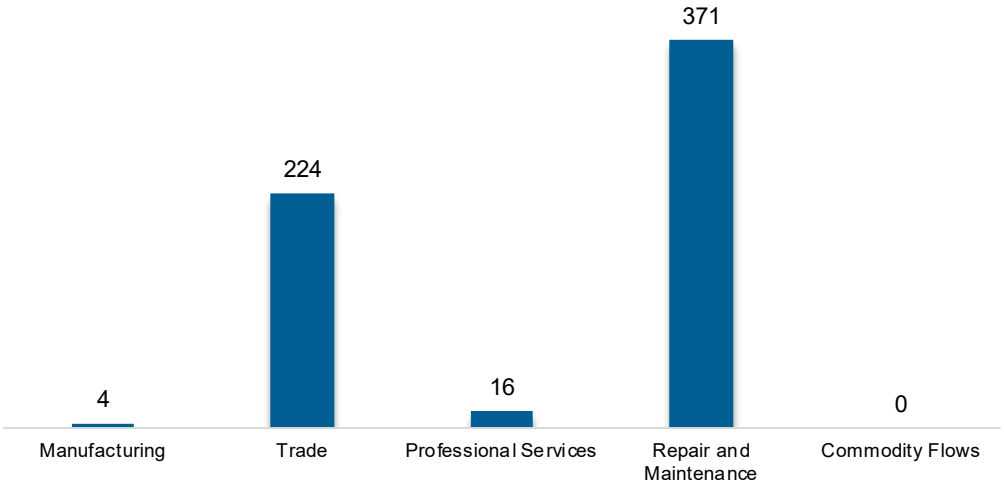
Figure DC-9.
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 616 workers in District of Columbia. Motor vehicles and component parts lost 206 jobs and decreased 25.1% in the past year. Repair and maintenance work represents the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs.

Figure DC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

Employer Growth

Employers in District of Columbia are more optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth over the next year.

Table DC-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	2.4	2.2
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	1.9	1.1
Energy Efficiency	2.2	1.7
Fuels	2.8	3.0
Motor Vehicles	2.9	3.2

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in District of Columbia reported 52.2% overall hiring difficulty.

Table DC-2
Hiring Difficulty

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did Not Hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	23.0	29.2	14.3	33.5	52.2