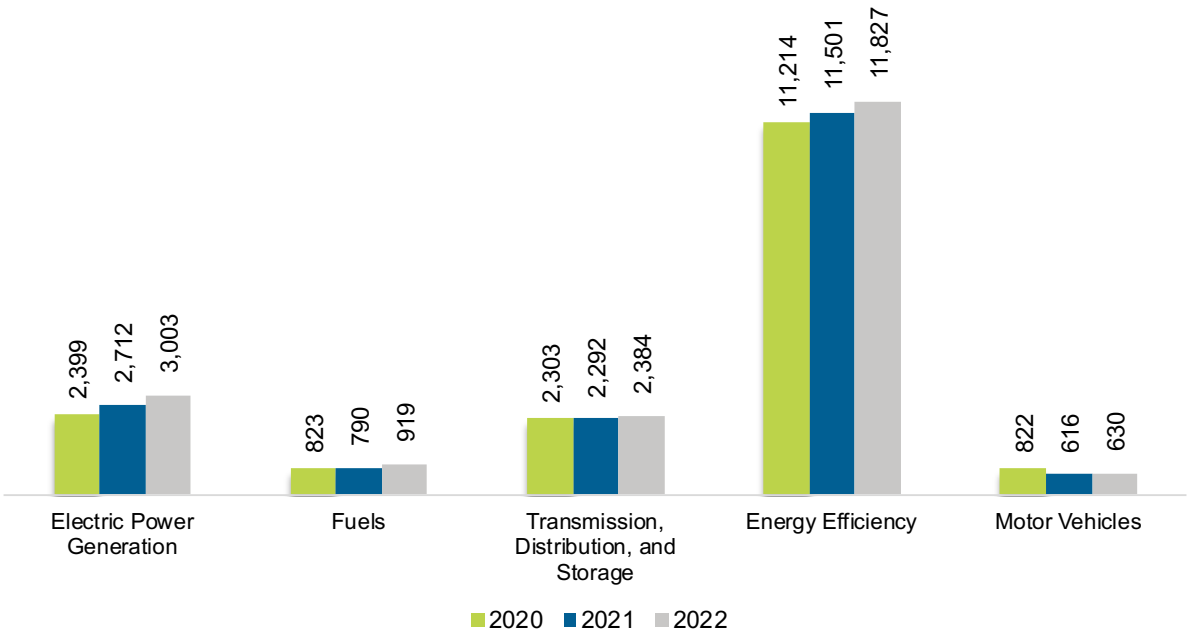
District of Columbia

U.S. ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT REPORT — 2023

Overview

District of Columbia had 18,763 energy workers statewide in 2022, representing 0.2% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 3,003 were in electric power generation; 919 in fuels; 2,384 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 11,827 in energy efficiency; and 630 in motor vehicles. From 2021 to 2022, energy jobs in the state increased 852 jobs, or 4.8% (Figure DC-1). The energy sector in District of Columbia represented 2.5% of total state employment.

Figure DC-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application

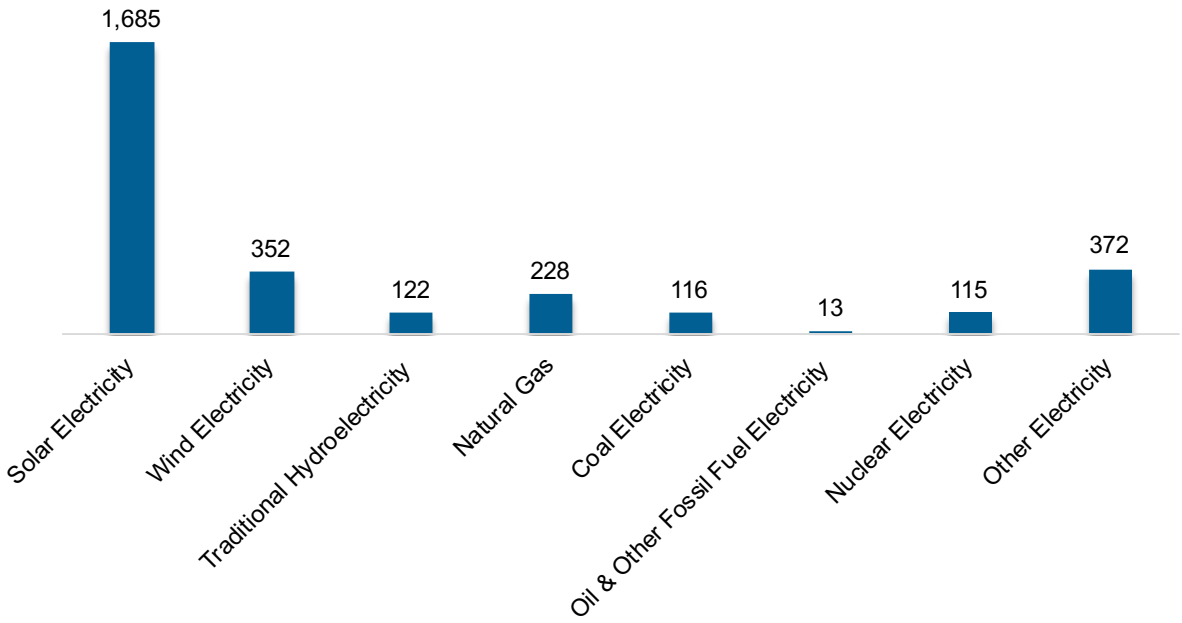


Breakdown by Technology Applications

Electric Power Generation

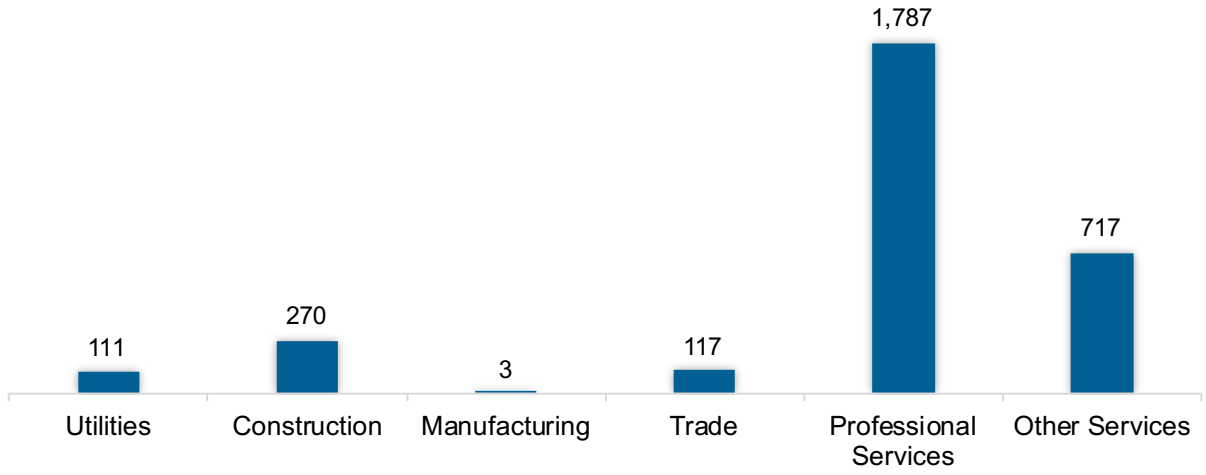
As shown in Figure DC-2, the electric power generation sector employed 3,003 workers in District of Columbia, 0.3% of the national electricity total, and added 291 jobs from 2021 to 2022 (10.7%).

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



Professional and business services was the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 59.5% of jobs. Other services second largest with 23.9% (Figure DC-3).

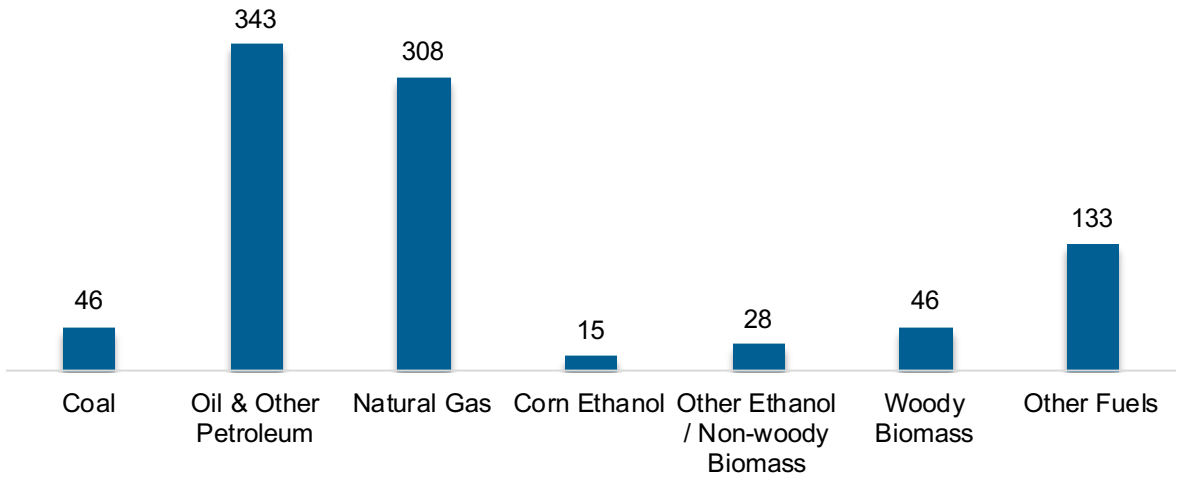
Figure DC-3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector



Fuels

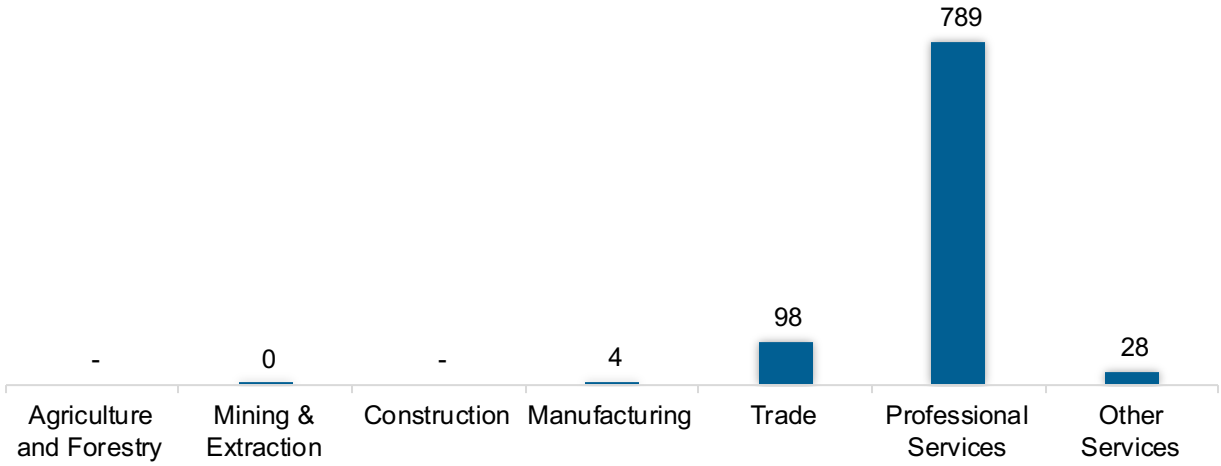
The Fuel sector employed 919 workers in District of Columbia, 0.1% of the national total in fuels (Figure DC-4). The sector gained 129 jobs and increased 16.3% from 2021 to 2022.

Figure DC-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represented 85.9% of fuel jobs in District of Columbia (Figure DC-5).

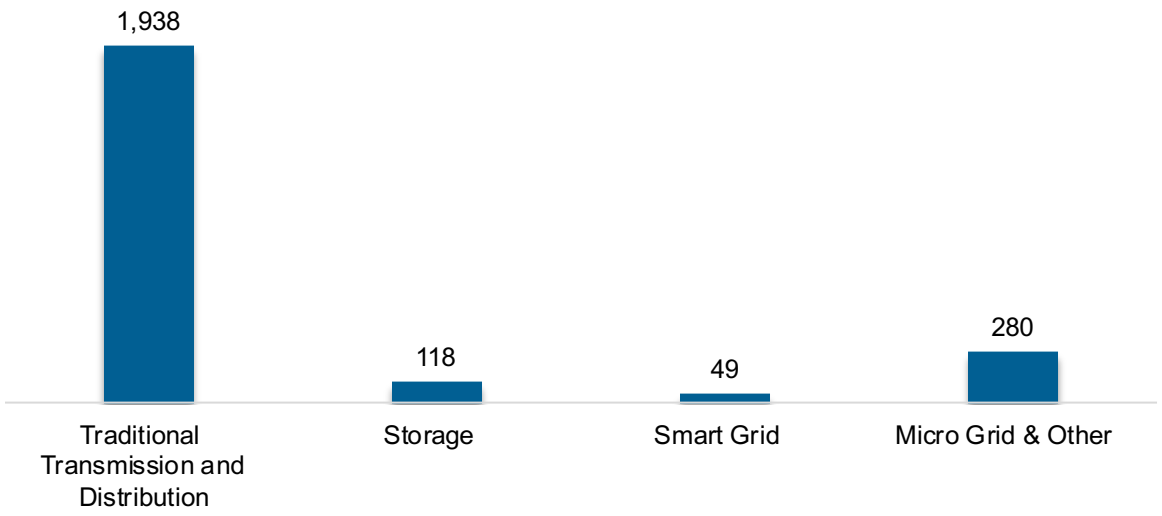
Figure DC-5. Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



Transmission, Distribution and Storage

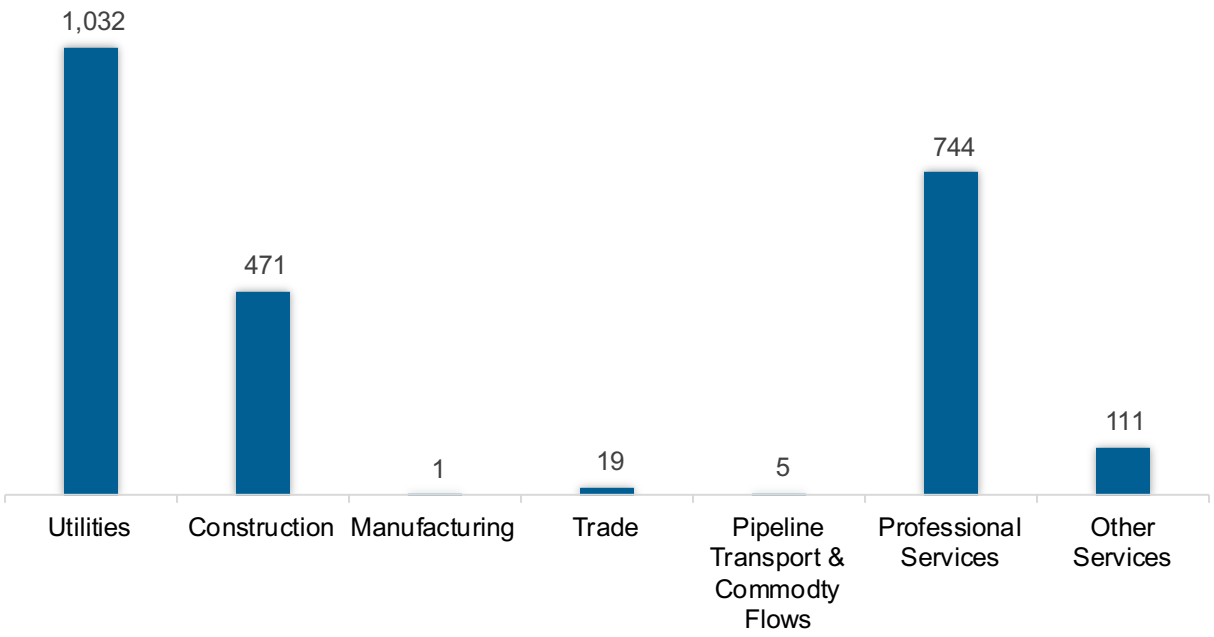
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 2,384 workers in District of Columbia, 0.1% of the national TDS total (Figure DC-6). The sector gained 92 jobs and increased 4.0% from 2021 to 2022.

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



Utilities was the largest proportion of TDS jobs in District of Columbia, accounting for 43.3% of the sector's jobs statewide (Figure DC-7).

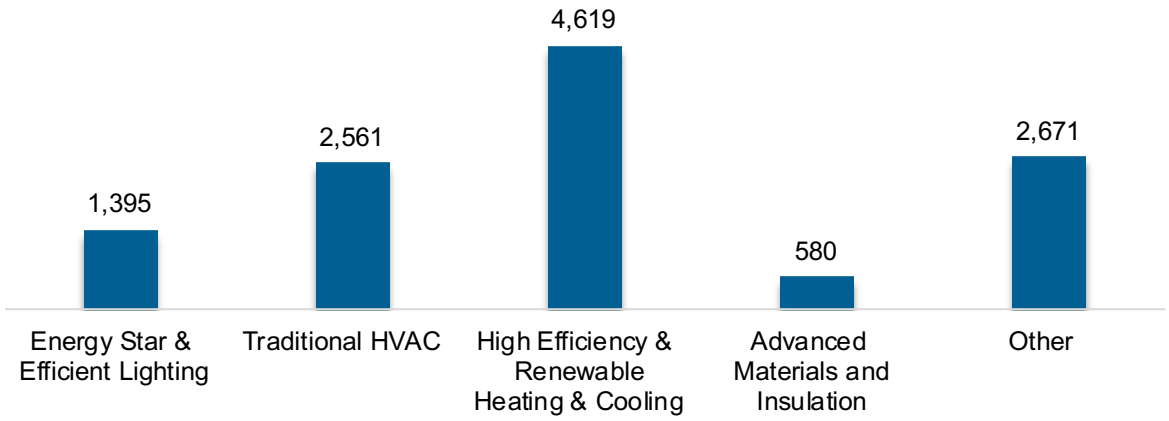
Figure DC-7. Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



Energy Efficiency

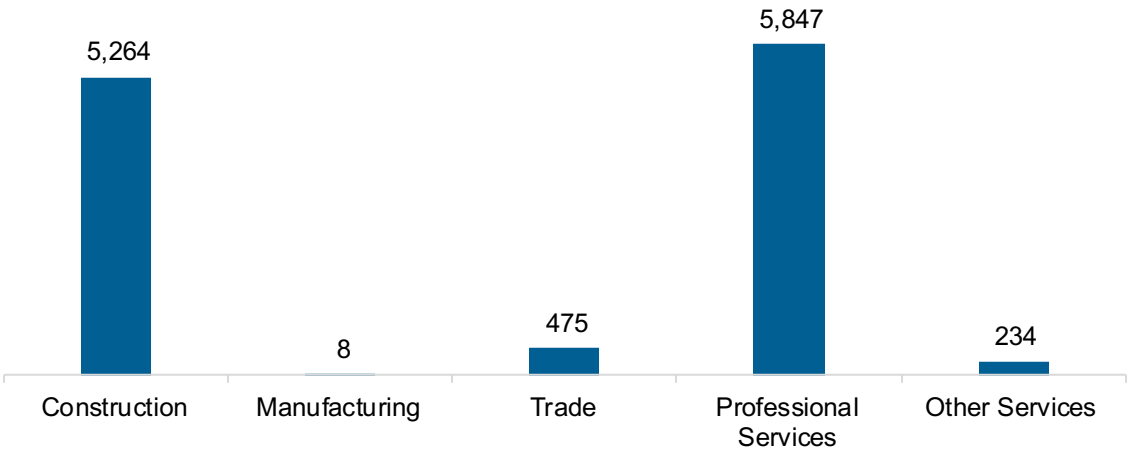
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 11,827 workers in District of Columbia, 0.5% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 326 jobs and increased 2.8% from 2021 to 2022 (Figure DC-8).

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



Energy efficiency employment was primarily found in the professional and business services industry (Figure DC-9).

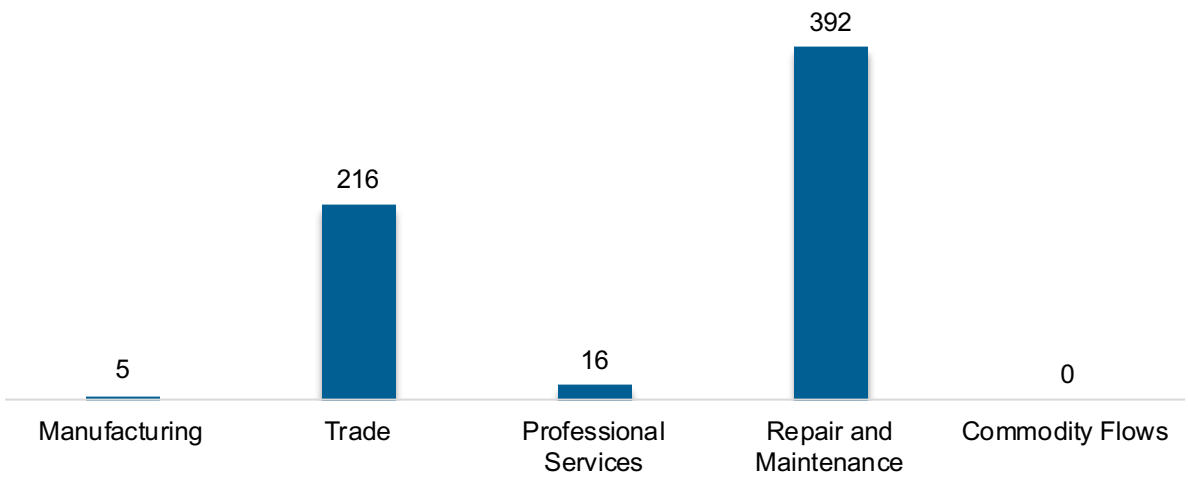
Figure DC-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



Motor Vehicles and Component Parts

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 630 workers in District of Columbia, 0.0% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 14 jobs and increased 2.2% from 2021 to 2022. Repair and maintenance is the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs (Figure DC-10).

Figure DC-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Clean Energy Jobs

In 2022, there were 17,068 jobs in clean energy in District of Columbia if traditional transmission and distribution is included and 15,125 jobs if it is not.[9] These increased under either definition, growing 4.7% with traditional transmission and distribution and 5.1% without.

Employer Perspectives

Expected Growth

Employers in District of Columbia were less optimistic than their peers across the country about energy sector job growth over the next year (Table DC-1).

Table DC-1 Expected Growth by Major Technology Application

Technology	State Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)	U.S. Expected Growth Next 12 Months (percent)
Electric Power Generation	4.6	6.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.5	3.9
Energy Efficiency	4.8	6.4
Fuels	2.4	1.6
Motor Vehicles	4.3	5.5

[9] The definition of "clean energy" at the state level differs from the national definition due to data availability. For more information see Appendix A of the national U.S. Energy and Employment Report.

Hiring Difficulty

Employers in District of Columbia reported 48% overall hiring difficulty (Table DC-2).

Table DC-2 Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application

Hiring Difficulty	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)	Did not hire (percent)	Overall Hiring Difficulty
Overall	20	28	8	43	48