

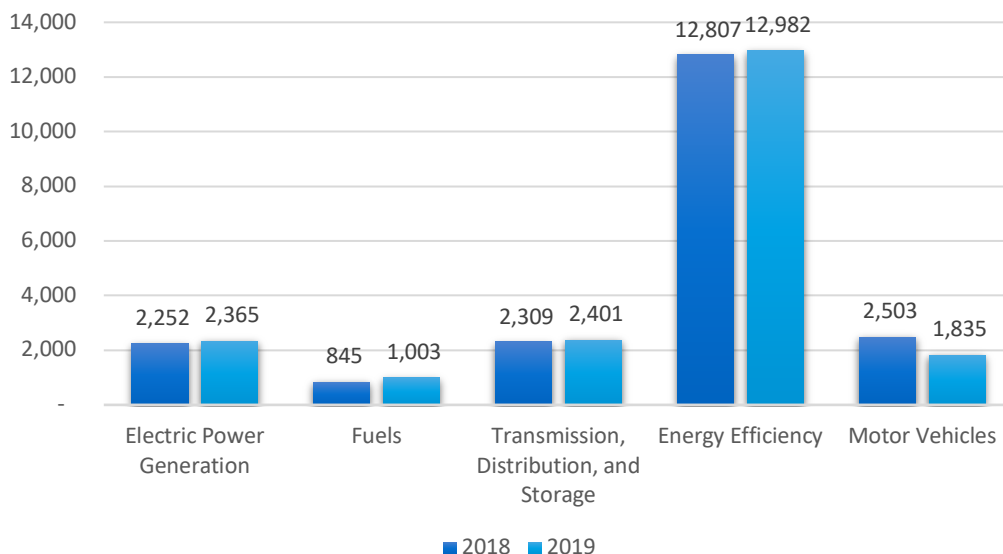
District of Columbia

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT — 2020

Overview

District of Columbia has a low concentration of energy employment, with 5,769 Traditional Energy workers statewide (representing 0.2 percent of all U.S. Traditional Energy jobs). Of these Traditional Energy workers, 2,365 are in Electric Power Generation, 1,003 are in Fuels, and 2,401 are in Transmission, Distribution, and Storage. The Traditional Energy sector in District of Columbia is 0.7 percent of total state employment (compared to 2.3 percent of national employment). District of Columbia has an additional 12,982 jobs in Energy Efficiency (0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs) and 1,835 jobs in Motor Vehicles (0.1 percent of all U.S. Motor Vehicle jobs).

Figure DC-1.
Employment by Major Energy Technology Application



Overall, Traditional Energy jobs grew by 6.7 percent since the 2019 report, increasing by 363 jobs over the period. Energy Efficiency jobs added 175 jobs (1.4 percent) and motor vehicles lost 669 jobs (-26.7 percent).

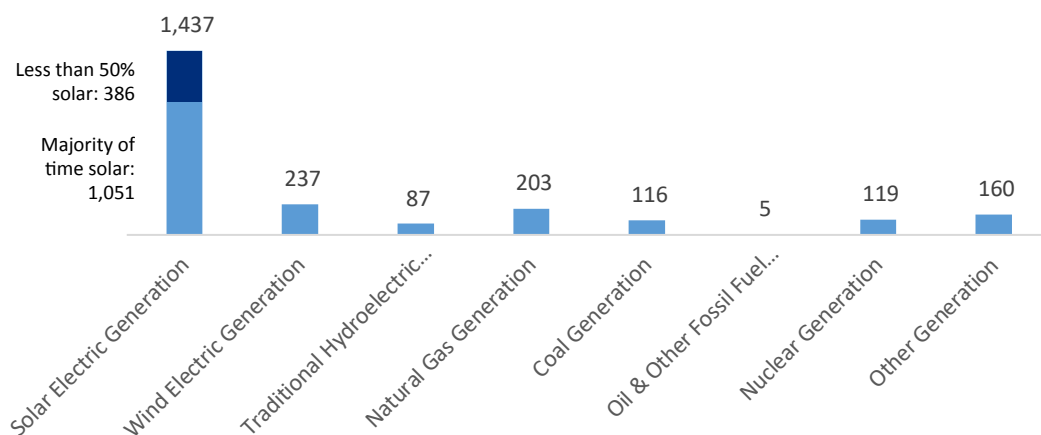
Breakdown by Technology Applications

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Electric Power Generation employs 2,365 workers in District of Columbia, 0.3 percent of the national total and adding 112 jobs over the past year (5.0 percent). Solar makes up the largest segment of employment related to Electric Power Generation, with 1,437 jobs (down -1.2 percent), followed by traditional fossil fuel generation at 324 jobs (up 6.2 percent).

Figure DC-2.

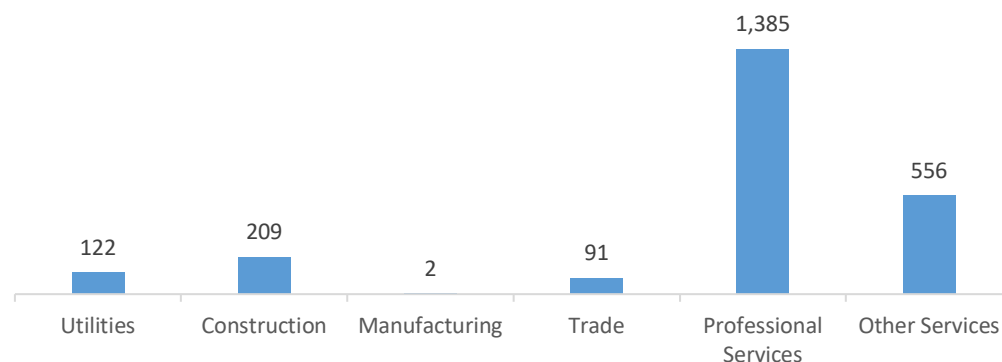
Electric Power Generation Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services are the largest industry sector in Electric Power Generation, with 58.6 percent of jobs. Other services next with 23.5 percent.

Figure DC-3.

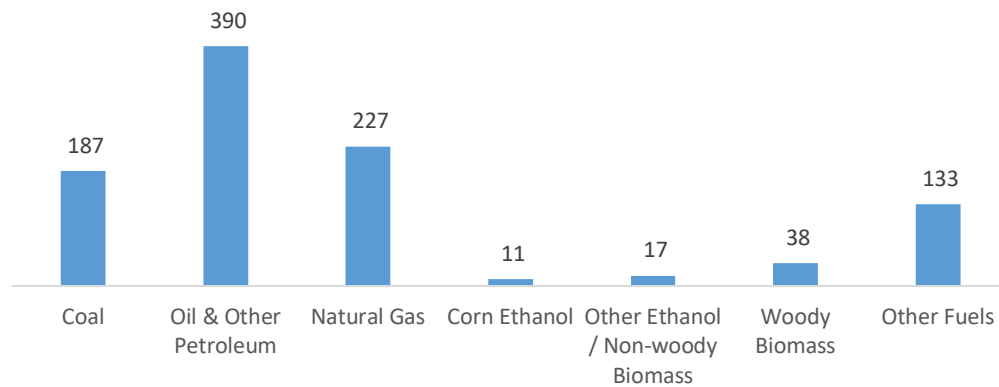
Electric Power Generation by Industry Sector



FUELS

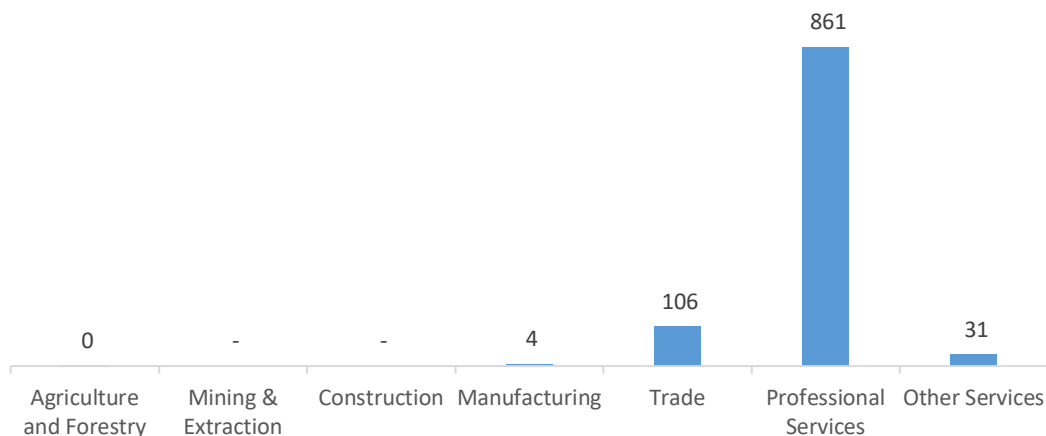
Fuels employs 1,003 workers in District of Columbia, 0.1 percent of the national total, up 18.7 percent over the past year. Petroleum and other fossil fuels makes up the largest segment of employment related to Fuels.

Figure DC-4.
Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application



Professional and business services jobs represent 85.9 percent of Fuels jobs in District of Columbia.

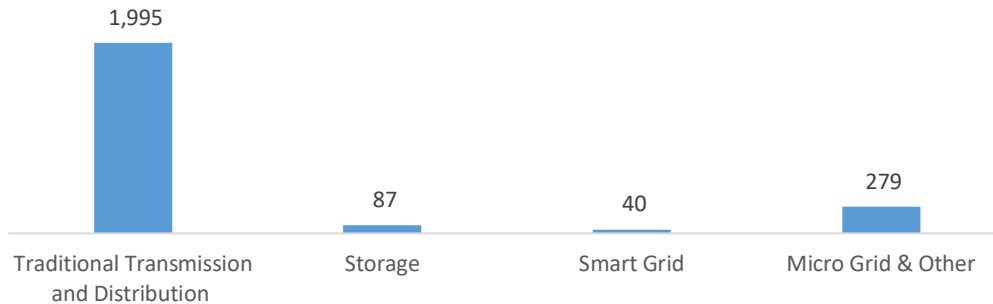
Figure DC-5.
Fuels Employment by Industry Sector



TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

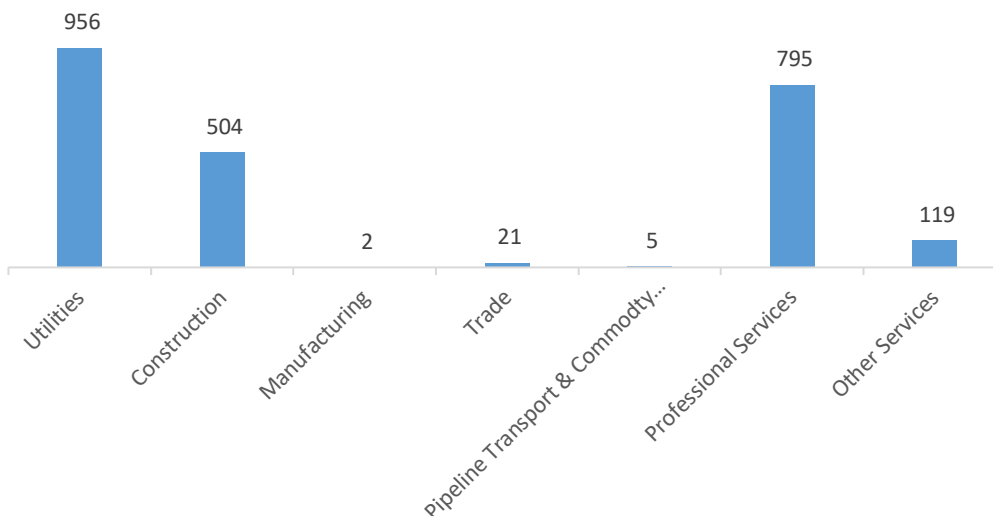
Transmission, Distribution, and Storage employs 2,401 workers in District of Columbia, 0.2 percent of the national total, up 4.0 percent or 92 jobs since the 2018 report.

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



Utilities are responsible for the largest percentage of Transmission, Distribution, and Storage jobs in District of Columbia, with 39.8 percent of such jobs statewide.

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

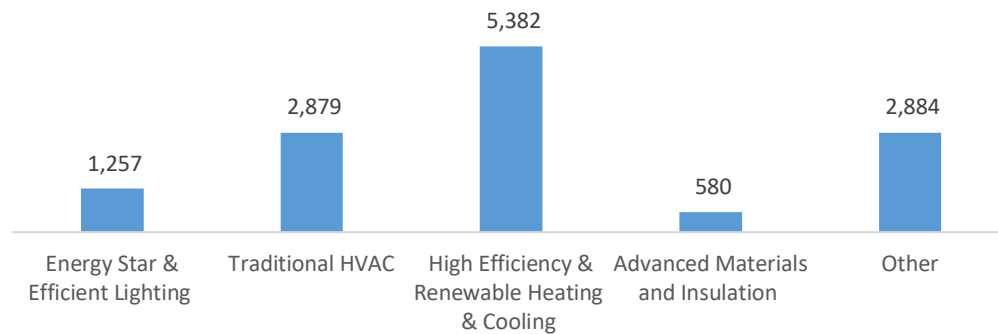


ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The 12,982 Energy Efficiency jobs in District of Columbia represent 0.5 percent of all U.S. Energy Efficiency jobs, adding 175 jobs (1.4 percent) since last year. The largest number of these employees work in (high efficiency HVAC and renewable heating and cooling firms, followed by other energy efficiency products and services.

Figure DC-8.

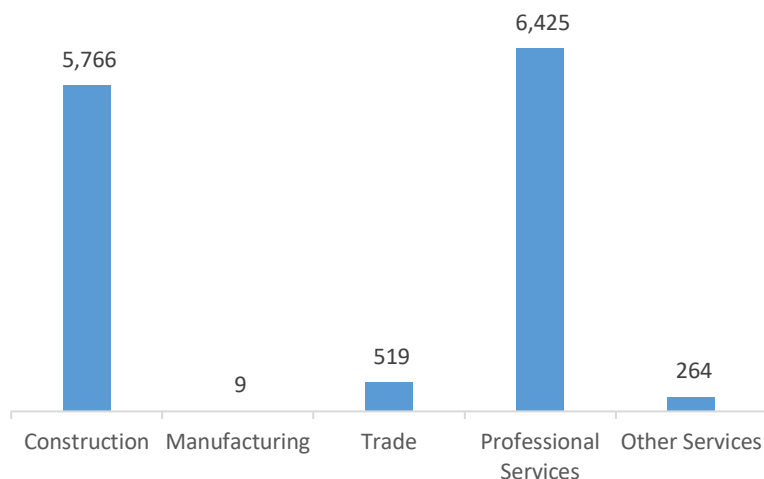
Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application



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

Figure DC-9.

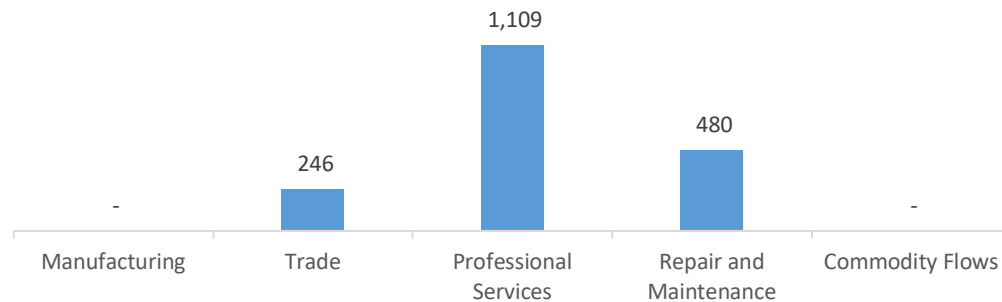
Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector



MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicle employment accounts for 1,835 jobs in District of Columbia, down 669 jobs over the past year (-26.7 percent). The industry sector that accounts for the largest fraction of Motor Vehicle jobs is professional and business services.

Figure DC-10.
Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



Workforce Characteristics

EMPLOYER GROWTH

Employers in District of Columbia are more optimistic to their peers across the country in regards to their job growth over the next year in Traditional Energy (3.7 percent versus 3.2 percent nationally). Energy Efficiency employers expect to add 469 jobs in Energy Efficiency (3.6 percent) and Motor Vehicles employers expect to add 161 jobs (8.8 percent) 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	4.2	4.8
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.1	3.5
Energy Efficiency	3.6	3.0
Fuels	4.2	1.7
Motor Vehicles	8.8	3.1

HIRING DIFFICULTY

Over the last year, 38.2 percent of energy-related employers in District of Columbia hired new employees. These employers reported the greatest overall difficulty in hiring workers for jobs in Electric Power Generation.

Table DC-2
Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology Application.

Technology	Very Difficult (percent)	Somewhat Difficult (percent)	Not at All Difficult (percent)
Electric Power Generation	26.5	65.0	8.5
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	28.2	62.4	9.4
Energy Efficiency	39.4	45.5	15.2
Fuels	30.8	39.9	29.3
Motor Vehicles	34.2	54.0	11.8

Employers in District of Columbia gave the following as the top three reasons for their reported difficulty:

1. Lack of experience, training, or technical skills
2. Competition/ small applicant pool
3. Difficulty finding industry-specific knowledge, skills, and interest

Employers reported the following as the three most difficult occupations to hire for:

1. Management (directors, supervisors, vice presidents) — \$37.13 median hourly wage
2. Engineers/scientists — \$35.46 median hourly wage
3. Sales, marketing, or customer service — \$31.16 median hourly wage