

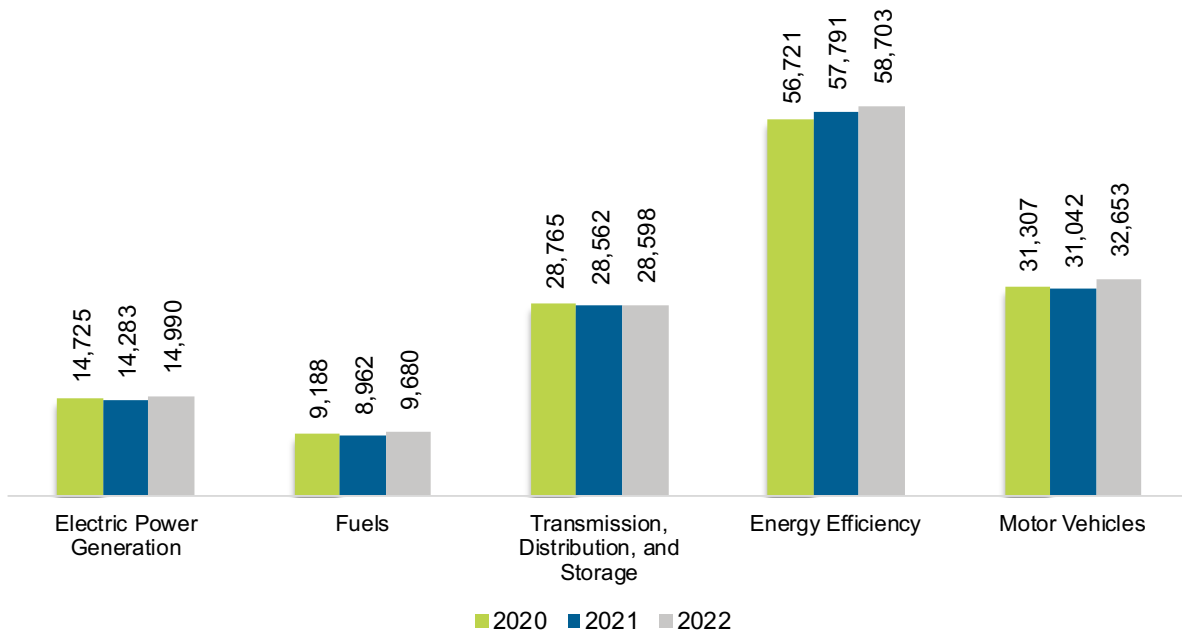
# Washington

## U.S. ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT REPORT — 2023

### Overview

Washington had 144,624 energy workers statewide in 2022, representing 1.8% of all U.S. energy jobs. Of these energy jobs, 14,990 were in electric power generation; 9,680 in fuels; 28,598 in transmission, distribution, and storage; 58,703 in energy efficiency; and 32,653 in motor vehicles. From 2021 to 2022, energy jobs in the state increased 3,983 jobs, or 2.8% (Figure WA-1). The energy sector in Washington represented 4.0% of total state employment.

**Figure WA-1. Employment by Major Energy Technology Application**

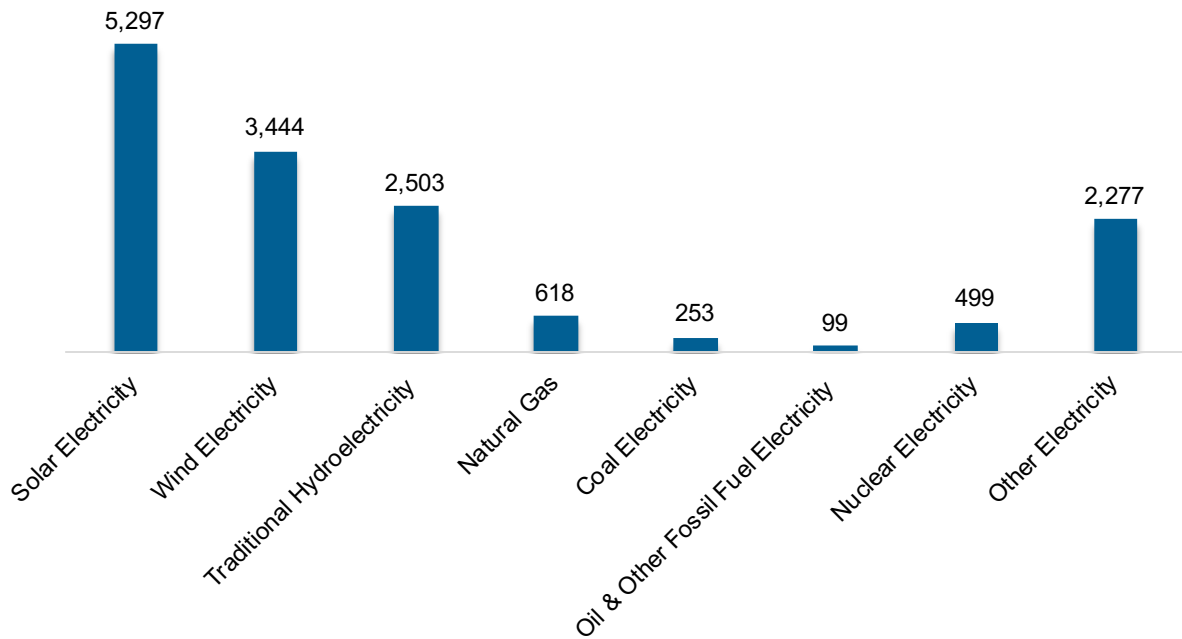


### Breakdown by Technology Applications

#### *Electric Power Generation*

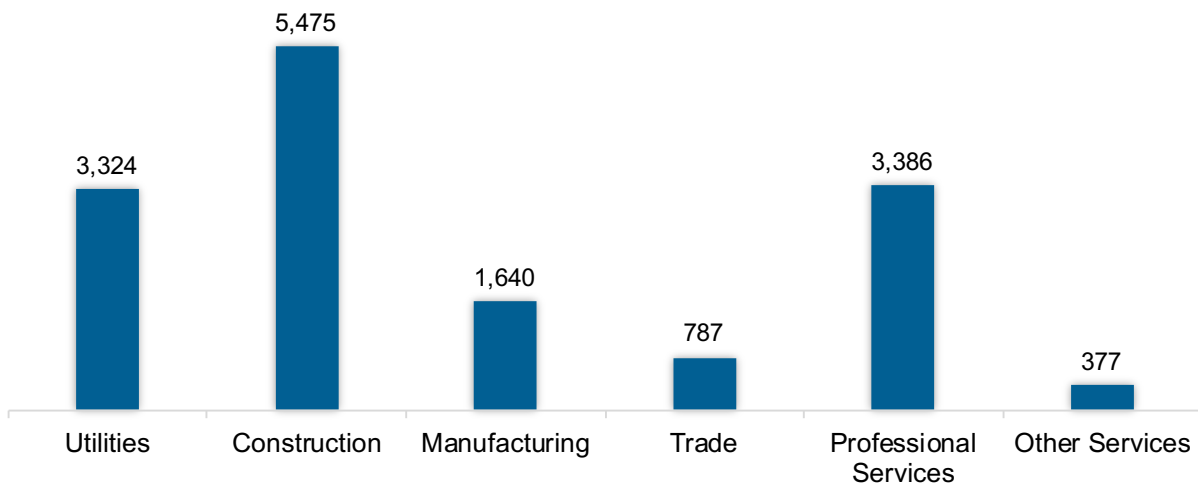
As shown in Figure WA-2, the electric power generation sector employed 14,990 workers in Washington, 1.7% of the national electricity total, and added 707 jobs from 2021 to 2022 (5.0%).

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



Construction was the largest industry sector in the electric power generation sector, with 36.5% of jobs. Professional and business services was second largest with 22.6% (Figure WA-3).

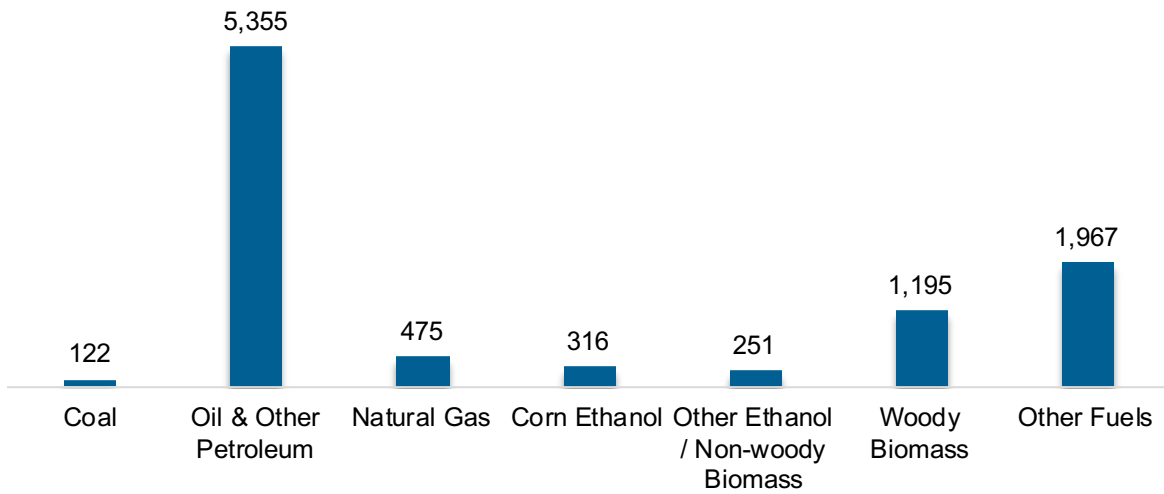
**Figure WA-3. Electric Power Generation Employment by Industry Sector**



*Fuels*

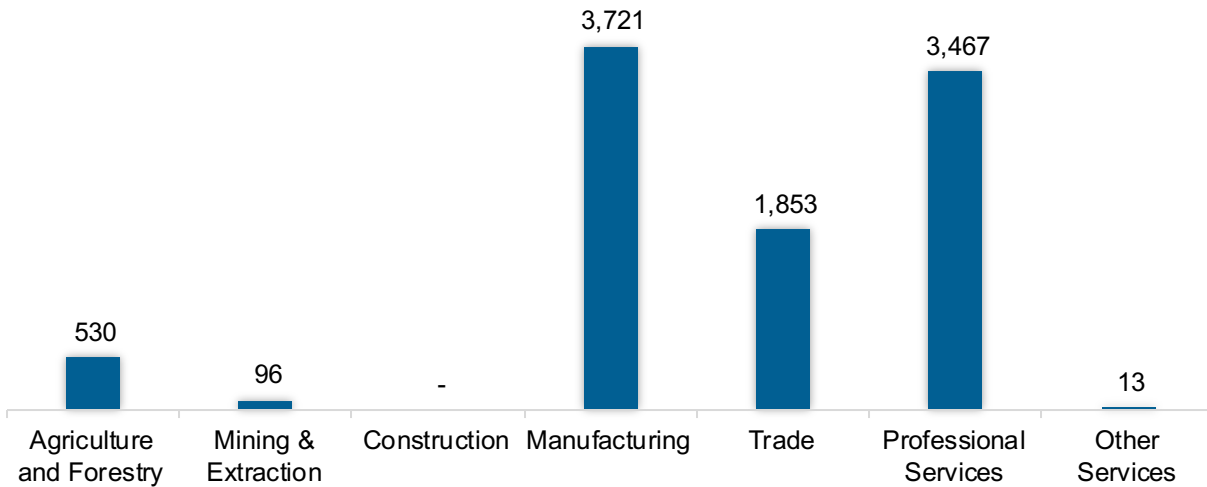
The Fuel sector employed 9,680 workers in Washington, 0.9% of the national total in fuels (Figure WA-4). The sector gained 718 jobs and increased 8.0% from 2021 to 2022.

**Figure WA-4. Fuels Employment by Detailed Technology Application**



Manufacturing jobs represented 38.4% of fuel jobs in Washington (Figure WA-5).

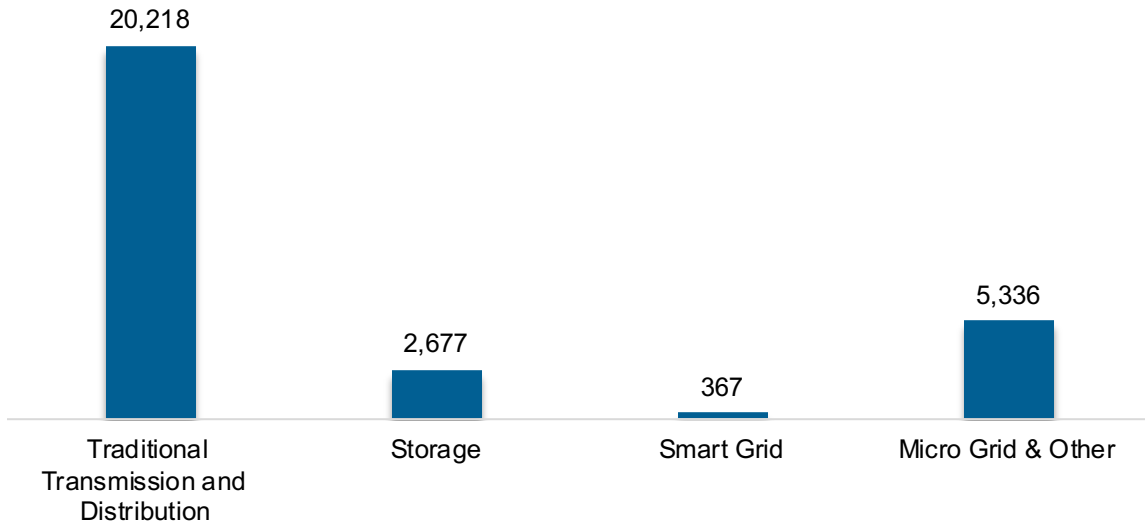
**Figure WA-5. Fuels Employment by Industry Sector**



*Transmission, Distribution and Storage*

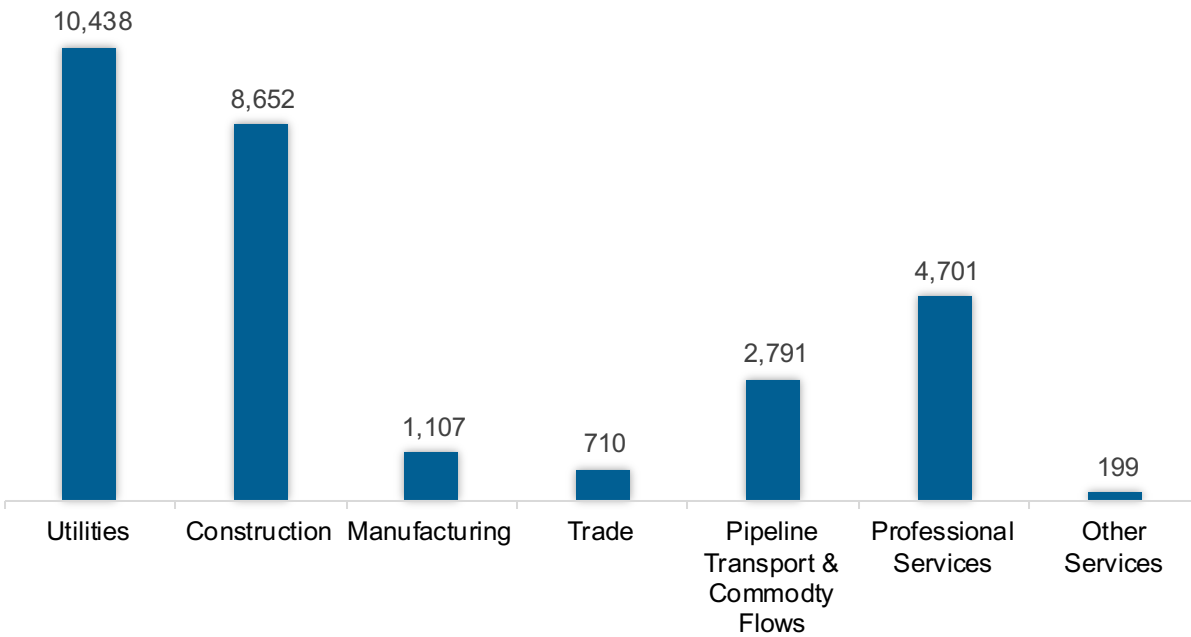
The transmission, distribution, and storage (TDS) sector employed 28,598 workers in Washington, 0.9% of the national TDS total (Figure WA-6). The sector gained 37 jobs and increased 0.1% from 2021 to 2022.

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



Utilities was the largest proportion of TDS jobs in Washington, accounting for 36.5% of the sector’s jobs statewide (Figure WA-7).

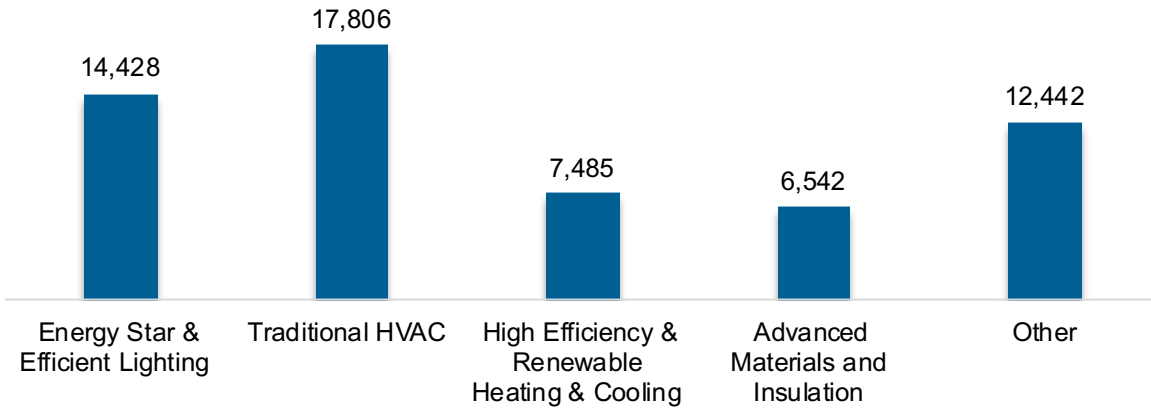
Figure WA-7. Transmission, Distribution and Storage Employment by Industry Sector



*Energy Efficiency*

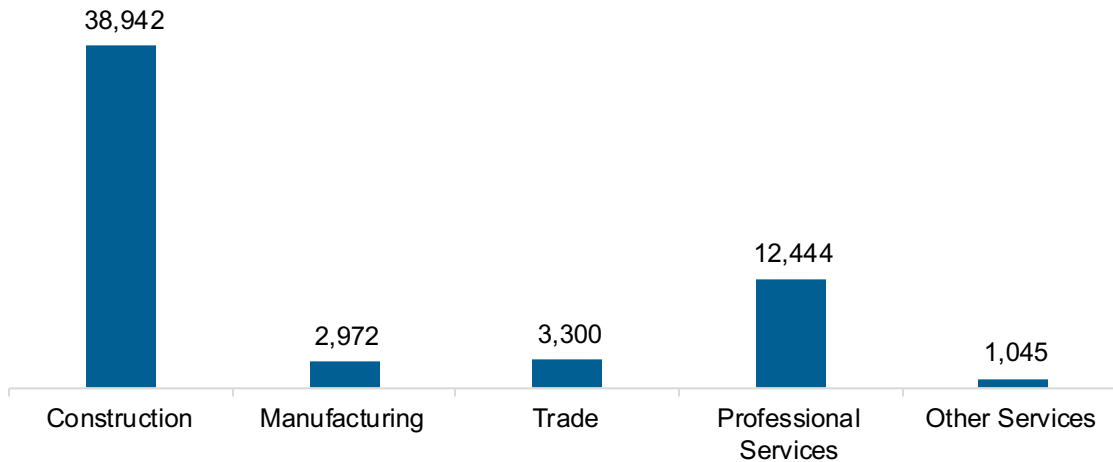
The energy efficiency (EE) sector employed 58,703 workers in Washington, 2.6% of the national EE total. The EE sector added 912 jobs and increased 1.6% from 2021 to 2022 (Figure WA-8).

**Figure WA-8. Energy Efficiency Employment by Detailed Technology Application**



Energy efficiency employment was primarily found in the construction industry (Figure WA-9).

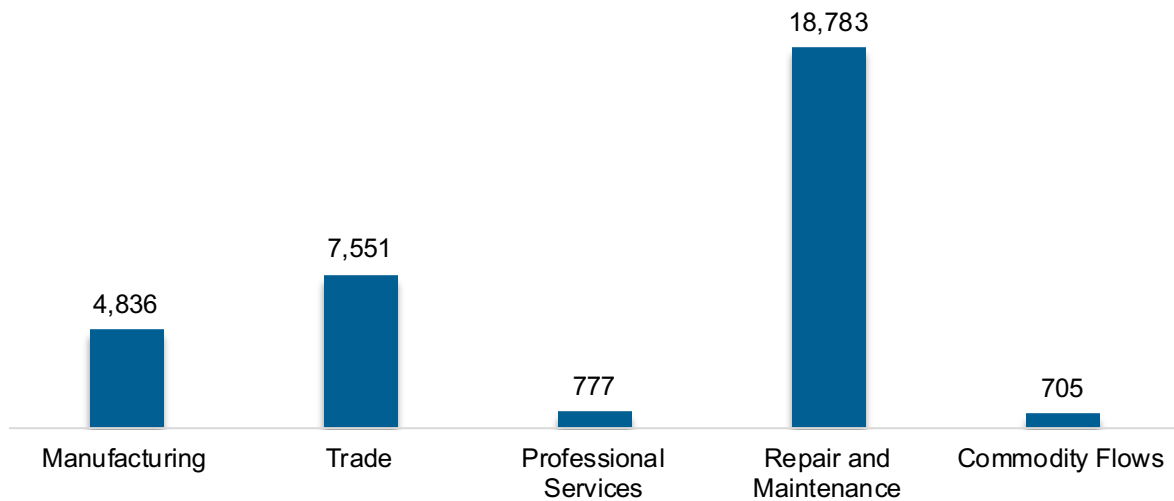
**Figure WA-9. Energy Efficiency Employment by Industry Sector**



*Motor Vehicles and Component Parts*

The motor vehicles and component sector employed 32,653 workers in Washington, 1.2% of the national total for the sector. Motor vehicles and component parts added 1,610 jobs and increased 5.2% from 2021 to 2022. Repair and maintenance is the largest proportion of motor vehicle jobs (Figure WA-10).

Figure WA-10. Motor Vehicle Employment by Industry Sector



## Clean Energy Jobs

In 2022, there were 101,611 jobs in clean energy in Washington if traditional transmission and distribution is included and 81,257 jobs if it is not.<sup>48</sup> These increased under either definition, growing 2.0% with traditional transmission and distribution and 2.5% without.

## Employer Perspectives

### Expected Growth

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

Table WA-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	4.2	6.0
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	3.2	3.9
Energy Efficiency	4.4	6.4
Fuels	2.0	1.6
Motor Vehicles	4.0	5.5

<sup>48</sup> 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 Washington reported 50% overall hiring difficulty (Table WA-2).

**Table WA-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	23	27	6	43	50