



District of Columbia

# STATE DATA CENTER INFOGRAPHIC



By  
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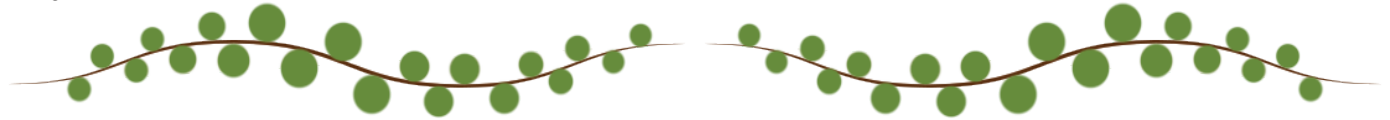
These indicators were derived from data produced by the U.S. Census Bureau and may differ from data produced by other entities.

## Earth Day: April 22, 2014

April 22, 2014, marks the 44th anniversary of Earth Day - a day intended to inspire awareness and appreciation for the Earth's natural environment. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the day came from reaction to a massive oil spill in waters near Santa Barbara, California, in 1969. Every year on April 22, over a billion people in over 190 countries take action for Earth Day. In the District and elsewhere around the world, people plant trees, clean up their communities, pick up roadside trash, conduct various programs for recycling, and more - all on behalf of the environment.

Like Earth Days of the past, Earth Day 2014 will focus on the unique environmental challenges of our time, as denoted by Earth Day Network. As the world's population migrates to cities, and as the bleak reality of climate change becomes increasingly clear, the need to create sustainable communities is more important than ever. Earth Day 2014 will seek to do just that through its global theme: Green Cities. With smart investments in sustainable technology, forward-thinking public policy, and an educated and active public, cities can be transformed and forge a sustainable future.

In honor of Earth Day - and Earth Week (April 16-22) - this brief highlights selected statistics pertaining to energy and the environment for the District of Columbia and a few national references. The data items presented are from several sources including the American Community Survey (ACS) 2012 1-year, District of Columbia Government, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Energy Information Administration.



### Sustainability

#### March 28, 2014

District of Columbia adopts the 2013 DC Construction Codes. The new codes reflect some of the most modern, sustainable, and energy- and water-efficient building practices, and will replace the District's 2008 Construction Codes. By adopting the 2013 DC Green Construction Code and the 2013 DC Energy Conservation Code as mandatory codes applicable to public- and private-sector buildings, the District has achieved a national leadership role in fostering green-building practices. Both codes will fundamentally transform the way buildings are constructed in the District.

#### \$2.5 million

Funds committed by District government in 2014 for sustainability projects. This brings the total committed sustainability activity funds to almost \$8 million.

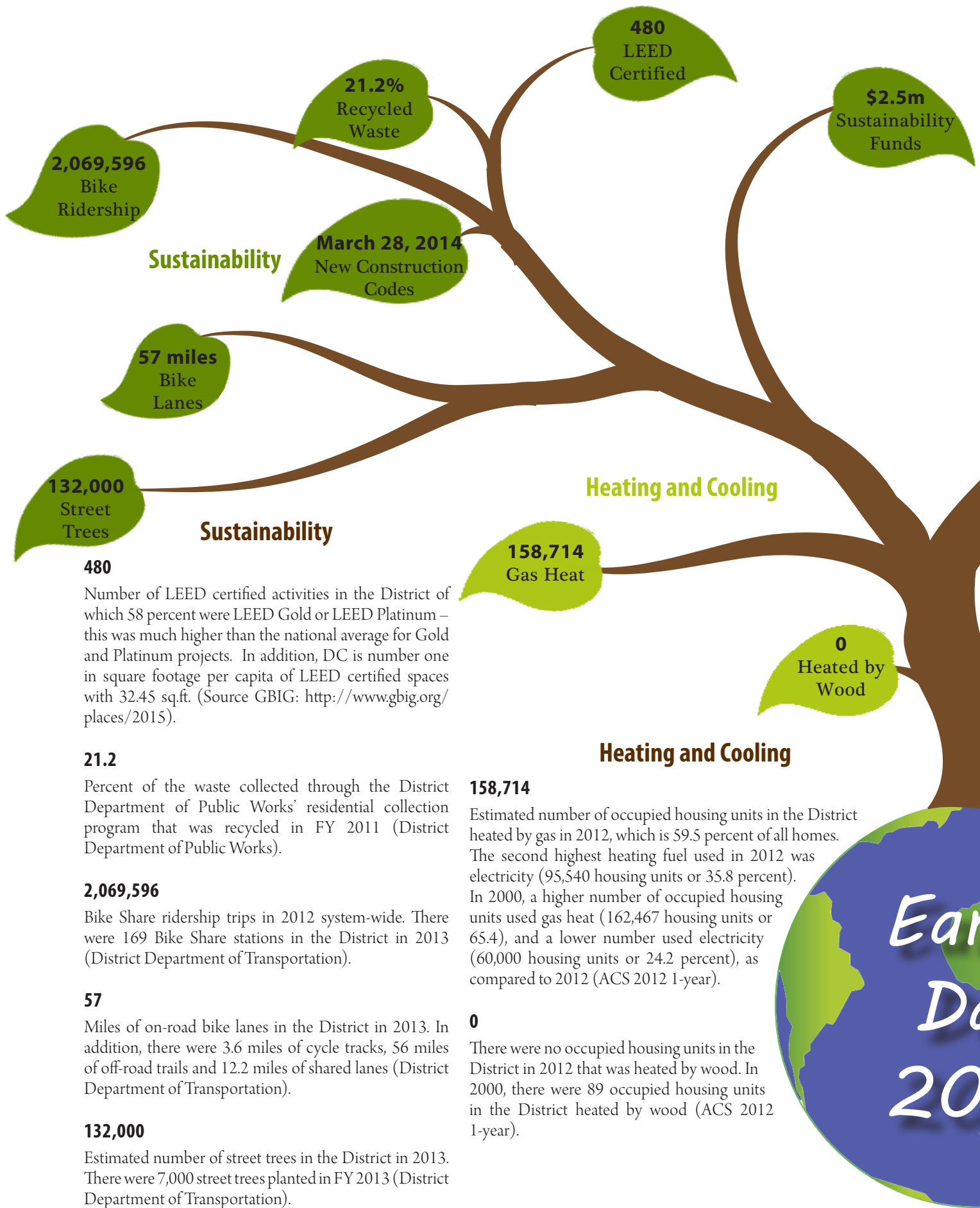
#### Number One

- The District was number one in LEED certified projects per capita among large cities in 2012 (U.S. Green Building Council).
- Number one in bikeshare programs – in terms of size, ridership and financial viability (Slate Magazine, 2013).

#### Number Two

- Number two in ENERGY STAR labeled buildings per capita (EPA, 2012).
- Number two in citywide green power usage (EPA, Jan 2014).





**480**

Number of LEED certified activities in the District of which 58 percent were LEED Gold or LEED Platinum – this was much higher than the national average for Gold and Platinum projects. In addition, DC is number one in square footage per capita of LEED certified spaces with 32.45 sq.ft. (Source GBIG: <http://www.gbig.org/places/2015>).

**21.2**

Percent of the waste collected through the District Department of Public Works’ residential collection program that was recycled in FY 2011 (District Department of Public Works).

**2,069,596**

Bike Share ridership trips in 2012 system-wide. There were 169 Bike Share stations in the District in 2013 (District Department of Transportation).

**57**

Miles of on-road bike lanes in the District in 2013. In addition, there were 3.6 miles of cycle tracks, 56 miles of off-road trails and 12.2 miles of shared lanes (District Department of Transportation).

**132,000**

Estimated number of street trees in the District in 2013. There were 7,000 street trees planted in FY 2013 (District Department of Transportation).

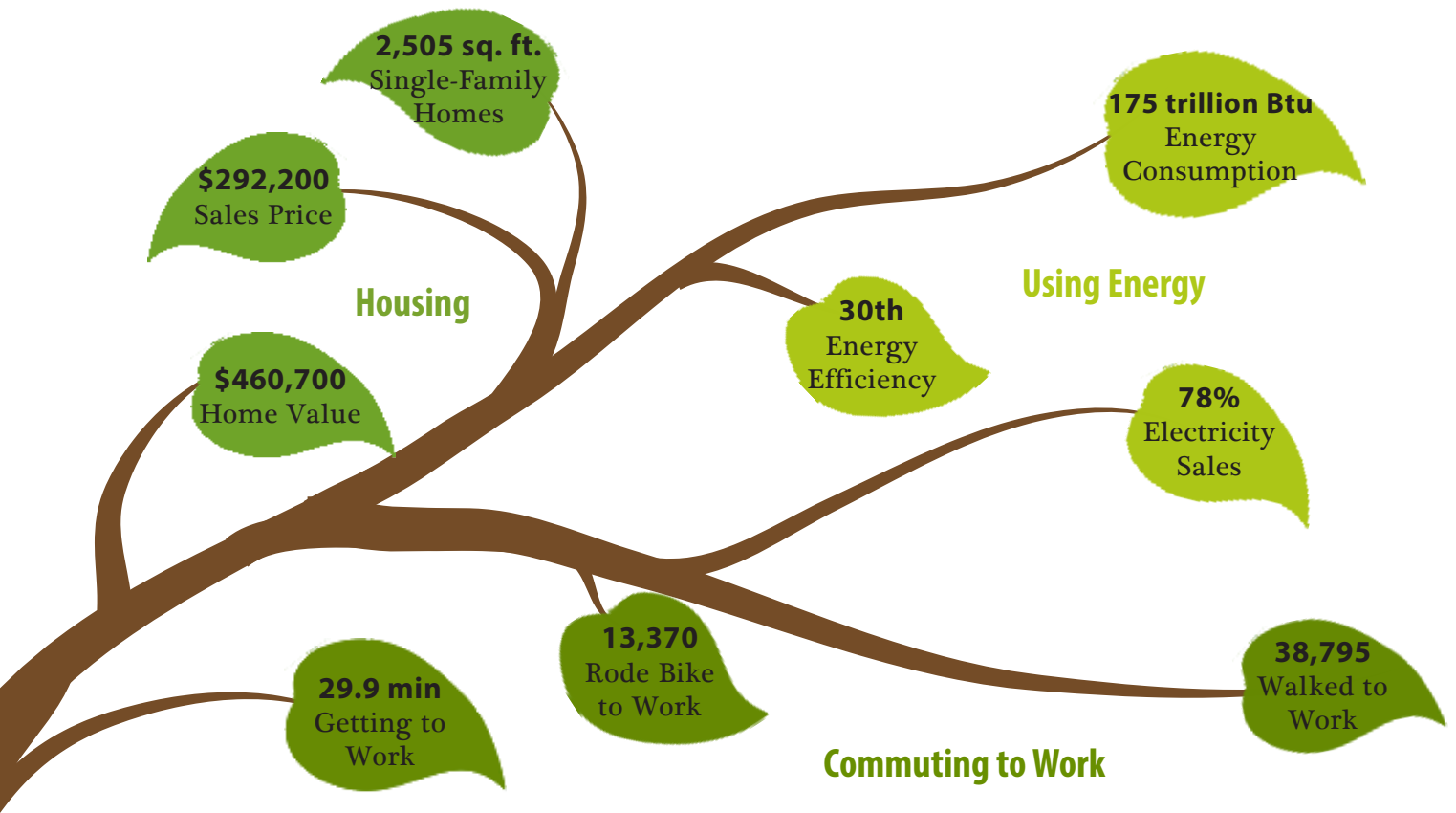
**158,714**  
Gas Heat

**158,714**

Estimated number of occupied housing units in the District heated by gas in 2012, which is 59.5 percent of all homes. The second highest heating fuel used in 2012 was electricity (95,540 housing units or 35.8 percent). In 2000, a higher number of occupied housing units used gas heat (162,467 housing units or 65.4), and a lower number used electricity (60,000 housing units or 24.2 percent), as compared to 2012 (ACS 2012 1-year).

**0**

There were no occupied housing units in the District in 2012 that was heated by wood. In 2000, there were 89 occupied housing units in the District heated by wood (ACS 2012 1-year).



## Housing

## Using Energy

## Commuting to Work

## Housing

## Using Energy

### 2,505 square feet

The average size of a single-family home completed in 2012 in the United States; 63,000 had two or fewer bedrooms and 198,000 had four bedrooms or more (ACS 2012 1-year).

### \$292,200

The average sales price of a new single-family home sold in the United States in 2012. In 2011, the average sales price of a single-family home sold was \$267,900 (ACS 2012 1-year).

### \$460,700

Median value of a home in the District in 2012, up \$34,000 from 2010 (ACS 2012 1-year).

### 175 trillion Btu

Energy consumption in the District in 2011, with electricity use at over 125 trillion Btu, natural gas at 30 trillion Btu, and motor gasoline and fuel oil at 20 trillion Btu (U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System).

### 78

Percent of retail electricity sales to commercial sector in the District in 2011. Residential electricity sales were 19.9 percent and industrial users 1.9 percent (U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System).

### 30th

The District ranked 30th in the 2013 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard. The District scored 14 points out of a possible 50 (American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)). According to ACEEE, the District has made significant strides with energy efficiency in recent years. As the DC Sustainable Energy Utility begins to ramp up implementation and monitoring of programs, it is likely that the District will realize more significant energy savings.



## Commuting to Work

### 29.9 minutes

Estimated average time workers age 16 and older in the District spent getting to work in 2012, up slightly from 29.7 minutes in 2000. In 2012, workers age 16 and older in the District spent an average of 26.6 minutes if they drove alone, 29.1 minutes if they carpooled, and 37.6 minutes if they used public transportation (ACS 2012 1-year).

### 31.9 and 31.8 minutes

Estimated average time workers age 16 and older in Maryland and New York spent getting to work in 2012, the longest commute time in the nation. (The two times are not statistically different.) Maryland's time is down from 32.2 minutes in 2011 (ACS 2012 1-year).

### 16.7 and 17.4 minutes

Estimated average time workers age 16 and older in South Dakota and North Dakota spent getting to work in 2012, the shortest one-way commute times in the nation. (The two times are not statistically different) (ACS 2012 1-year).



### 13,370

Estimated number of people in the District who rode a bicycle to work in 2012, about 4.1 percent of workers age 16 and older. This is a significant increase from census 2000 when only 3,035 or 1.2 percent of people in the District rode a bike to work (this growth can be attributed to the bike share program) (ACS 2012 1-year).

### 38,795

Estimated number of people who walked to work in the District in 2012. This comes out to about 11.9 percent of the District's workforce (ACS 2012 1-year).



For more information contact:  
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