LABOR MARKET TRENDS

does
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

WE ARE WASHINGTON DC
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

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State	Dec. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2013	Net Change From	
				Nov. 2014	Dec. 2013
District of Columbia	**7.7**	**7.7**	**8.0**	0.0	-0.3
Louisiana	7.2	7.2	5.6	0.0	1.6
Mississippi	7.2	7.2	8.0	0.0	-0.8
California	7.1	7.2	8.2	-0.1	-1.1
Nevada	7.0	7.1	8.6	-0.1	-1.6
Rhode Island	6.8	6.9	8.7	-0.1	-1.9
Oregon	6.7	6.8	7.3	-0.1	-0.6
Arizona	6.6	6.6	7.2	0.0	-0.6
Georgia	6.6	6.7	7.4	-0.1	-0.8
South Carolina	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.2
Tennessee	6.6	6.6	6.9	0.0	-0.3
Alaska	6.4	6.5	6.9	-0.1	-0.5
Michigan	6.4	6.5	8.0	-0.1	-1.6
Connecticut	6.3	6.3	7.2	0.0	-0.9
New Jersey	6.3	6.3	7.2	0.0	-0.9
Washington	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	-0.3
Illinois	6.2	6.2	8.3	0.0	-2.1
Alabama	6.1	6.1	7.2	0.0	-1.1
New Mexico	6.0	6.1	6.7	-0.1	-0.7
Indiana	5.9	5.9	6.3	0.0	-0.4
West Virginia	5.9	6.0	6.7	-0.1	-0.8
New York	5.8	5.8	7.0	0.0	-1.2
Arkansas	5.7	5.7	6.7	0.0	-1.0
Florida	5.7	5.7	6.5	0.0	-0.8
Kentucky	5.5	5.5	7.6	0.0	-2.1
Maine	5.5	5.5	6.1	0.0	-0.6
Maryland	5.5	5.5	6.1	0.0	-0.6
Missouri	5.4	5.5	6.3	-0.1	-0.9
North Carolina	5.4	5.5	6.7	-0.1	-1.3
Massachusetts	5.3	5.4	6.2	-0.1	-0.9
Delaware	5.2	5.3	6.1	-0.1	-0.9
Wisconsin	5.2	5.2	6.1	0.0	-0.9
Ohio	5.1	5.2	6.7	-0.1	-1.6
Pennsylvania	5.0	5.1	6.5	-0.1	-1.5
Virginia	4.8	4.8	5.4	0.0	-0.6
Texas	4.6	4.6	5.6	0.0	-1.0
Montana	4.5	4.6	5.1	-0.1	-0.6
Idaho	4.4	4.5	5.3	-0.1	-0.9
Iowa	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	-0.1
Colorado	4.2	4.3	5.9	-0.1	-1.7
Kansas	4.2	4.2	4.7	0.0	-0.5
Wyoming	4.2	4.3	4.4	-0.1	-0.2
Vermont	4.1	4.2	4.2	-0.1	-0.1
Hawaii	4.0	4.1	4.8	-0.1	-0.8
New Hampshire	4.0	4.0	4.7	0.0	-0.7
Oklahoma	3.9	4.0	5.0	-0.1	-1.1
Minnesota	3.7	3.7	4.5	0.0	-0.8
Utah	3.6	3.6	4.0	0.0	-0.4
South Dakota	3.3	3.3	3.6	0.0	-0.3
Nebraska	3.1	3.1	3.5	0.0	-0.4
North Dakota	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.1
p: Preliminary					

Quick Facts:

Over the Month and Over the Year Changes in Unemployment Rate and Job Growth

National Unemployment Rates

The December 2014 national unemployment rate of 5.4 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was -0.1 percentage point lower than the rate in November 2014 and -1.1 percentage points lower than the rate in December 2013.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in December 2014 was 5.6 percent, down 0.2 percentage points from the November 2014 rate and -1.1 percentage points lower than the December 2013 unemployment rate.

State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

In December 2014, the District of Columbia had the highest unemployment rate at 7.7 percent. Louisiana and Mississippi recorded the second highest jobless rate at 7.2 percent each followed by California at 7.1 percent; Nevada at 7.0 percent; Rhode Island at 6.8 percent; and Oregon at 6.7 percent. North Dakota, at 2.8 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Nebraska at 3.1 percent, South Dakota at 3.3 percent, and Utah at 3.6 percent.

Twenty-two states, reported over-the-month unemployment decreases, no states had rate increases, and twenty-nine states including the District of Columbia had no rate change.

Compared to a year earlier, forty-eight states, including the District of Columbia, registered unemployment rate decreases, three states reported rate increase, and no states saw rate changes. Kentucky and Illinois reported the largest jobless rate decrease from a year earlier (-2.1 percentage points each), followed by Rhode Island (-1.9 percentage points), and Colorado (-1.7 percentage points). Eleven other states had jobless rates at least 1.0 percentage point lower than a year earlier.

District of Columbia Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Rate by Ward			
December 2014			
Ward	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1	59,853	56,627	3,226	5.4
2	61,569	58,597	2,972	4.8
3	54,312	51,812	2,500	4.6
4	46,453	43,232	3,221	6.9
5	41,753	37,864	3,889	9.3
6	54,665	51,292	3,373	6.2
7	34,833	30,320	4,513	13.0
8	28,570	23,911	4,659	16.3
November 2014			
Ward	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1	60,171	56,833	3,338	5.5
2	61,862	58,810	3,052	4.9
3	54,535	52,000	2,535	4.6
4	46,693	43,389	3,304	7.1
5	42,009	38,002	4,007	9.5
6	54,868	51,478	3,390	6.2
7	35,234	30,430	4,804	13.6
8	28,834	23,998	4,836	16.8
Dec 2013			
Ward	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1	58,134	54,926	3,208	5.5
2	59,732	56,837	2,895	4.8
3	52,566	50,255	2,311	4.4
4	45,236	41,933	3,303	7.3
5	40,683	36,727	3,956	9.7
6	53,089	49,751	3,338	6.3
7	34,002	29,409	4,593	13.5
8	27,773	23,193	4,580	16.5

Note: Estimates for the latest year are subject to revision early the following calendar year.

Source: DOES - Office of Labor Market Research and Information (OLMRI).

Not seasonally adjusted data

District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

The District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted December 2014 unemployment rate was 7.7 percent, unchanged from the November 2014 rate and 0.3 percentage points lower than the rate in December 2013.

District of Columbia's Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Over the month, the District of Columbia's not seasonally adjusted civilian labor force increased by 2,200 to 382,000. A total of 353,700 residents were employed and 28,400 were unemployed in December 2014. The number of employed residents decreased by 1,200 along with an decrease in the number of unemployed residents of 900, resulting in a 0.2 percentage points drop in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From December 2013 to December 2014, the District's civilian labor force increased by 10,800, as the number of employed residents increased by 10,700 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 200, resulting in an over the year 0.2 percentage point decrease in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

District of Columbia Job Growth

The not seasonally adjusted number of District wage and salary jobs decreased by 3,800 (-0.5 percent) from November to December 2014. The private sector lost 4,800 jobs (-0.9 percent) while the public sector added 1,000 jobs (0.4 percent). In the private sector, Trade, Transportation and Utilities increased by 600 jobs (1.8 percent). The private sectors that lost jobs included: Professional and Business Services (-600 jobs), Educational and Health Services (-2,500 jobs), Leisure and Hospitality (-900 jobs), Other Services (-900 jobs), Mining, Logging and Construction (-400 jobs), and Financial Activities (-100 jobs). Meanwhile, the Information and Manufacturing sectors were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the District government gained 300 jobs; the Federal government gained 700 jobs, while Public Transportation remained unchanged over the month.
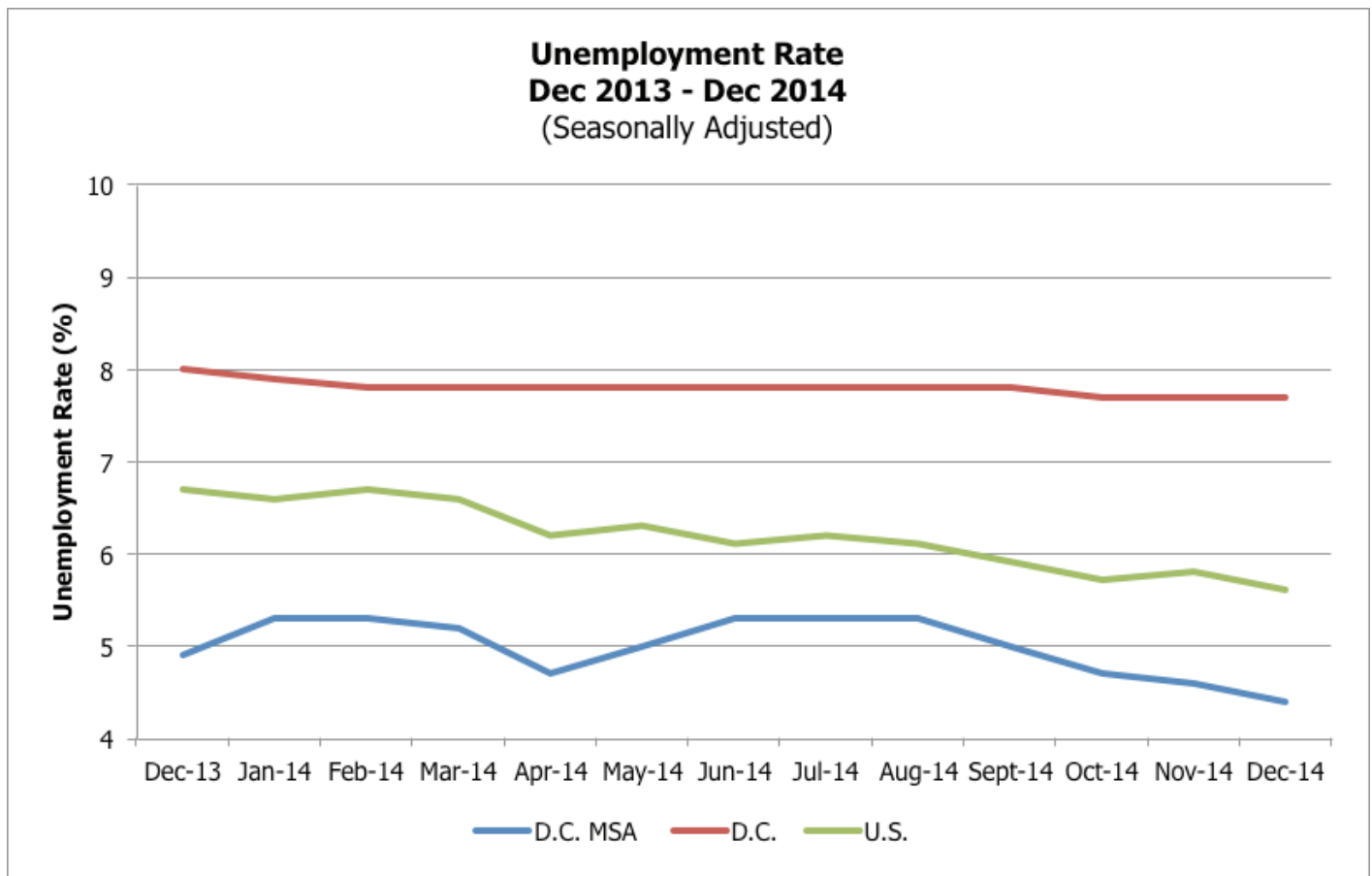
In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 7,300 jobs (1.0 percent). The private sector added 10,400 jobs (2.0 percent) and the public sector lost 3,100 jobs (-1.3 percent). The private sector growth occurred in Leisure and Hospitality (up 1,800 jobs or 2.7 percent percent), Professional and Business Services (up 4,300 jobs or 2.7), Financial Activities (up 800 jobs or 2.7 percent), Trade, Transportation and Utilities (up 2,500 jobs or 8.1 percent), Educational and Health Services (up 100 jobs or 0.1 percent), Other Services (up 500 jobs or 0.7 percent), Mining, Logging and Construction (up 100 jobs or 0.7 percent), and Information (up 300 jobs or 1.8 percent). Meanwhile, Manufacturing remained unchanged over the year. In the public sector, the District government gained 1,300 jobs and Public Transportation added 200 jobs, while the Federal government shed 4,600 jobs over the year.

Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area decreased over the month in December 2014 by 2,500 or (-0.1 percent). The private sector decreased by 1,500 jobs (-0.1 percent) while the public sector decreased by 1,000 jobs (-0.2 percent). Within the private sector, gains were registered in Trade, Transportation and Utilities (up by 5,700 jobs or 1.7 percent), and Information (up 500 jobs or 0.8 percent. Losses were experienced in Financial Activities (down 600 jobs or -0.5 percent), Professional and Business Services (down 700 jobs or -0.1 percent), Mining, Logging and Construction (down 2,700 jobs or -2.3 percent), Leisure and Hospitality (down 1,700 jobs or -0.7 percent), Other Services (down 600 jobs or -0.4 percent), Educational and Health Services (down 1,100 jobs or -0.3 percent), and Manufacturing (down 300 jobs or -0.9 percent). In the public sector, the Federal

government gained 800 jobs, and the State government lost 100 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area gained a total of 37,700 jobs (1.5 percent). The private sector added 36,000 jobs (1.8 percent) and the public sector gained 1,700 jobs (0.3 percent). Private sector growth occurred in Leisure and Hospitality (up 9,600 jobs or 4.0 percent), Trade, Transportation and Utilities (up 6,600 jobs or 2.0 percent), Educational and Health Services (up 9,900 jobs or 3.1 percent), Professional and Business Services (up 7,700 jobs or 1.3 percent), Other Services (up 1,300 jobs or 0.8 percent), Information (up 100 jobs or 0.2 percent), Mining, Logging and Construction (up 1,900 jobs or 1.7 percent). Losses were registered in Manufacturing (down by 400 jobs or -1.2 percent), and Financial Activities (down 700 jobs or -0.6 percent). In the public sector, the Federal government decreased by 5,100 jobs, and the State government gained 2,800 jobs.

Unemployment Rate
Dec 2013 - Dec 2014
(Seasonally Adjusted)

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work (In Thousands) a/ District of Columbia (not seasonally adjusted)				Net Change From		% Change From	
INDUSTRY	Dec. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2013	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2013	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2013
TOTAL	764.0	767.8	756.7	-3.8	7.3	-0.5%	1.0%
Total Private Sector	527.4	532.2	517.0	-4.8	10.4	-0.9%	2.0%
Total Government	236.6	235.6	239.7	1.0	-3.1	0.4%	-1.3%
Total Goods Producing	15.1	15.5	15.0	-0.4	0.1	-2.6%	0.7%
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Mining, Logging & Construction	14.1	14.5	14.0	-0.4	0.1	-2.8%	0.7%
Total Service Providing	748.9	752.3	741.7	-3.4	7.2	-0.5%	1.0%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	33.2	32.6	30.7	0.6	2.5	1.8%	8.1%
Wholesale Trade	4.9	5.0	4.9	-0.1	0.0	-2.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	24.0	23.4	21.7	0.6	2.3	2.6%	10.6%
Information	17.0	17.0	16.7	0.0	0.3	0.0%	1.8%
Financial Activities	30.6	30.7	29.8	-0.1	0.8	-0.3%	2.7%
Finance and insurance	18.3	18.4	18.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.5%	1.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	12.3	12.3	11.7	0.0	0.6	0.0%	5.1%
Professional and Business Services	160.9	161.5	156.6	-0.6	4.3	-0.4%	2.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	110.4	110.9	108.8	-0.5	1.6	-0.5%	1.5%
Legal Services	29.5	29.3	29.6	0.2	-0.1	0.7%	-0.3%
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt & Remediation	49.1	48.0	45.7	1.1	3.4	2.3%	7.4%
Employment Services	15.7	15.5	14.0	0.2	1.7	1.3%	12.1%
Educational and Health Services	131.3	133.8	131.2	-2.5	0.1	-1.9%	0.1%
Educational Services	63.3	66.2	64.5	-2.9	-1.2	-4.4%	-1.9%
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	49.7	52.6	49.4	-2.9	0.3	-5.5%	0.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	68.0	67.6	66.7	0.4	1.3	0.6%	1.9%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	17.0	16.9	15.8	0.1	1.2	0.6%	7.6%
Hospitals	28.5	28.5	29.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0%	-1.7%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	8.3	8.3	8.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0%	-5.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	69.3	70.2	67.5	-0.9	1.8	-1.3%	2.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.2	7.3	6.7	-0.1	0.5	-1.4%	7.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	62.1	62.9	60.8	-0.8	1.3	-1.3%	2.1%
Accommodation	15.2	15.4	15.3	-0.2	-0.1	-1.3%	-0.7%
Food Services and Drinking Places	46.9	47.5	45.5	-0.6	1.4	-1.3%	3.1%
Full-Service Restaurants	26.1	26.3	24.6	-0.2	1.5	-0.8%	6.1%
Limited-Service Eating Places	14.1	14.3	13.6	-0.2	0.5	-1.4%	3.7%
Special Food Services	5.3	5.4	5.2	-0.1	0.1	-1.9%	1.9%
Other Services	70.0	70.9	69.5	-0.9	0.5	-1.3%	0.7%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof, & Similar Organizations	62.8	62.6	61.8	0.2	1.0	0.3%	1.6%
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	27.5	27.4	26.7	0.1	0.8	0.4%	3.0%
Government	236.6	235.6	239.7	1.0	-3.1	0.4%	-1.3%
Federal Government	198.5	197.8	203.1	0.7	-4.6	0.4%	-2.3%
State Government / Public Transportation	38.1	37.8	36.6	0.3	1.5	0.8%	4.1%
State Government	33.6	33.3	32.3	0.3	1.3	0.9%	4.0%
Public Transportation	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.0%	4.7%

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2014 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work (In Thousands) a/
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area (not seasonally adjusted)

INDUSTRY	Dec. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2013	Net Change From Nov. 2014	Net Change From Dec. 2013	% Change From Nov. 2014	% Change From Dec. 2013
TOTAL	2577.1	2579.6	2539.4	-2.5	37.7	-0.1%	1.5%
Total Private Sector	1987.5	1989.0	1951.5	-1.5	36.0	-0.1%	1.8%
Total Government	589.6	590.6	587.9	-1.0	1.7	-0.2%	0.3%
Total Goods Producing	148.8	151.8	147.3	-3.0	1.5	-2.0%	1.0%
Manufacturing	33.4	33.7	33.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.9%	-1.2%
Durable Goods	20.8	21.0	20.8	-0.2	0.0	-1.0%	0.0%
Non-Durable Goods	12.6	12.7	13.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8%	-3.1%
Mining, Logging & Construction	115.4	118.1	113.5	-2.7	1.9	-2.3%	1.7%
Total Service Providing	2428.3	2427.8	2392.1	0.5	36.2	0.0%	1.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	336.8	331.1	330.2	5.7	6.6	1.7%	2.0%
Wholesale Trade	50.3	50.6	49.8	-0.3	0.5	-0.6%	1.0%
Retail Trade	225.3	222.2	221.6	3.1	3.7	1.4%	1.7%
Building Material and Garden Equipment	15.7	16.0	15.8	-0.3	-0.1	-1.9%	-0.6%
Department Stores	28.3	26.8	28.1	1.5	0.2	5.6%	0.7%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	61.2	58.3	58.8	2.9	2.4	5.0%	4.1%
Utilities	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0%	-1.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	54.2	51.3	51.7	2.9	2.5	5.7%	4.8%
Information	63.2	62.7	63.1	0.5	0.1	0.8%	0.2%
Financial Activities	112.7	113.3	113.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5%	-0.6%
Finance and insurance	74.4	74.3	74.0	0.1	0.4	0.1%	0.5%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	37.5	37.6	37.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.3%	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	38.3	39.0	39.4	-0.7	-1.1	-1.8%	-2.8%
Professional and Business Services	586.2	586.9	578.5	-0.7	7.7	-0.1%	1.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	402.4	402.3	399.1	0.1	3.3	0.0%	0.8%
Legal Services	41.9	41.6	42.1	0.3	-0.2	0.7%	-0.5%
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	42.2	41.8	42.5	0.4	-0.3	1.0%	-0.7%
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	143.9	145.2	145.2	-1.3	-1.3	-0.9%	-0.9%
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Serv	89.7	87.4	84.3	2.3	5.4	2.6%	6.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.5	31.3	31.2	0.2	0.3	0.6%	1.0%
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt & Remediation	152.3	153.3	148.2	-1.0	4.1	-0.7%	2.8%
Employment Services	34.9	34.4	31.9	0.5	3.0	1.5%	9.4%
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	52.3	53.8	49.3	-1.5	3.0	-2.8%	6.1%
Educational and Health Services	330.4	331.5	320.5	-1.1	9.9	-0.3%	3.1%
Educational Services	103.5	105.1	100.3	-1.6	3.2	-1.5%	3.2%
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	59.8	61.8	58.3	-2.0	1.5	-3.2%	2.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	226.9	226.4	220.2	0.5	6.7	0.2%	3.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	90.6	89.9	85.1	0.7	5.5	0.8%	6.5%
Hospitals	60.6	60.6	60.9	0.0	-0.3	0.0%	-0.5%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	32.4	32.3	32.0	0.1	0.4	0.3%	1.3%
Social Assistance	43.3	43.6	42.2	-0.3	1.1	-0.7%	2.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	247.4	249.1	237.8	-1.7	9.6	-0.7%	4.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	28.3	28.8	26.9	-0.5	1.4	-1.7%	5.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	219.1	220.3	210.9	-1.2	8.2	-0.5%	3.9%
Accommodation	37.4	37.9	37.8	-0.5	-0.4	-1.3%	-1.1%
Food Services and Drinking Places	181.7	182.4	173.1	-0.7	8.6	-0.4%	5.0%
Full-Service Restaurants	91.0	90.3	87.2	0.7	3.8	0.8%	4.4%
Other Services	162.0	162.6	160.7	-0.6	1.3	-0.4%	0.8%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Org	115.6	115.8	114.9	-0.2	0.7	-0.2%	0.6%
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Org	43.4	43.3	42.8	0.1	0.6	0.2%	1.4%
Government	589.6	590.6	587.9	-1.0	1.7	-0.2%	0.3%
Federal Government	314.2	313.4	319.3	0.8	-5.1	0.3%	-1.6%
State Government	84.9	85.0	82.1	-0.1	2.8	-0.1%	3.4%
Local Government	190.5	192.2	186.5	-1.7	4.0	-0.9%	2.1%

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2014 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.
Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Frederick, MD; Montgomery, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Rappahannock County, VA; Culpeper County, VA

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information.

District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division, and Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force

Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 19,600 from November to December 2014, as employment decreased by 14,600 and the number unemployed decreased by 5,100. The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 4.6 percent in December 2014, was down 0.1 percentage point from the previous month.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division rose by 14,300. Over the year, 17,800 fewer Division residents were unemployed, and the division civilian labor force fell by 3,400. The Metropolitan Division's not seasonally adjusted December 2014 unemployment rate was down 0.6 percentage points from the rate in December 2013.

Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the Suburban Ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia decreased by 21,500 from November to December 2014, as employment decreased by 15,400 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 6,200. The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Suburban Ring, at 4.0 percent in December 2014, was down 0.2 percentage points from the prior month.

Over the year, there was an increase of 3,300 employed residents in the Suburban Ring. While there were 21,000 fewer unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force fell by 17,600. The Suburban Ring's December unemployment rate was down 0.7 percentage points from December 2013.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), in December 2014, the number of persons in the civilian labor force decreased by 23,700 from the previous month, the number of employed residents decreased by 16,600, and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 7,100. The MSA's unemployment rate for December 2014 was 4.4 percent, down 0.2 percentage points from the rate in November 2014. Compared to December 2013, the MSA's civilian labor force fell by 7,600. Employment increased by 14,700 and unemployment decreased by 22,300. The Washington Metropolitan Area's December 2014 not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was down 0.7 percentage points from the December 2013 rate of 5.1 percent.

0.7%

The Washington Metropolitan Area's December 2014 not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was down 0.7 percentage points from the December 2013 rate of 5.1 percent.

	Dec/d 2014	Nov/d 2014	Dec/d 2013	Net Change From		% Change From	
				Nov/d 2014	Dec/d 2013	Nov/d 2014	Dec/d 2013
Employment Status for the Civilian Population							
District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division, and Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area							
December 2014/a							
Seasonally Unadjusted							
Washington, D.C.							
Civilian Labor Force	382000	384200	371200	-2,200	10,800	-0.6%	2.9%
Total Employed	353700	354900	343000	-1,200	10,700	-0.3%	3.1%
Total Unemployed	28400	29300	28200	-900	200	-3.1%	0.7%
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.6	7.6	-0.2	-0.2		
Washington, D.C. Metro Division							
Civilian Labor Force	2,577,000	2,596,600	2,580,400	-19,600	-3,400	-0.8%	-0.1%
Total Employed	2,459,700	2,474,300	2,445,400	-14,600	14,300	-0.6%	0.6%
Total Unemployed	117,300	122,400	135,100	-5,100	-17,800	-4.2%	-13.2%
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.7	5.2	-0.1	-0.6		
Suburban Ring							
Civilian Labor Force	2,857,800	2,879,300	2,875,400	-21,500	-17,600	-0.7%	-0.6%
Total Employed	2,742,600	2,758,000	2,739,300	-15,400	3,300	-0.6%	0.1%
Total Unemployed	115,000	121,200	136,000	-6,200	-21,000	-5.1%	-15.4%
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.2	4.7	-0.2	-0.7		
Washington, D.C. MSA							
Civilian Labor Force	3,239,800	3,263,500	3,247,400	-23,700	-7,600	-0.7%	-0.2%
Total Employed	3,096,300	3,112,900	3,081,600	-16,600	14,700	-0.5%	0.5%
Total Unemployed	143,400	150,500	165,700	-7,100	-22,300	-4.7%	-13.5%
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.6	5.1	-0.2	-0.7		

a/ Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflect 2014 benchmark revisions.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes
The District of Columbia, Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park;
the Virginia Counties of Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren;
the Maryland Counties of Calvert, Charles, and Prince Georges; and the West Virginia County of Jefferson.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statisical Area
includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg Metropolitan
Division which includes the Counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Suburban Ring includes the Washington-Arlngton-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV
Metropolitan Statistical Area excluding the District of Columbia

SOURCE: Prepared by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information in
cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation,
the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment Status by Demographic Groups

From December 2013 to December 2014, the civilian labor force for the white population in the District increased by 6,500, as the number of employed increased by 8,100, and the number of unemployed decreased by 1,600. The unemployment rate for whites in December 2014 was 2.9 percent, down -1.0 percentage points from the rate in December 2013. The African American civilian labor force decreased by 1,000, as the number of employed decreased by 1,100, and the number of unemployed increased by 100. The unemployment rate for African Americans in December 2014 was 15.4 percent, up 0.2 percentage points from the rate in December 2013. Meanwhile, the Hispanic civilian labor force decreased by 100, as the number of employed increased by 1,100, and the number of unemployed decreased by 1,100. The unemployment rate for Hispanic residents in December 2014 was 3.9 percent, down 2.9 percentage point from the rate in December 2013.

Within the age category, the prime working-age group of 25-54 years exhibited an increase in the number of persons in the civilian labor force of 11,500 from December 2013 to December 2014, the number of employed increased by 13,300, and the number of unemployed decreased by 1,900. The unemployment rate for the 25-54 year old age group in December 2014 was 6.6 percent, down -1.0 percent from the rate in December 2013.

The civilian labor force for the 16-19 year old group decreased by 1,300, as the number of employed decreased by 400, and the number of unemployed decreased by 900. The unemployment rate for 16-19 year olds in December 2014 was 20.2 percent, down 14.0 percentage points from the rate in December 2013.

The civilian labor force for the 20-24 year old group decreased by 2,100, as the number of employed decreased by 2,800, and the number of unemployed increased by 600. The unemployment rate for 20-24 year olds in December 2014 was 14.6 percent, up 2.2 percentage points from the rate in December 2013.

The civilian labor force for the 55-64 year old group decreased by 1,700, as the number of employed decreased by 1,500, and the number of unemployed decreased by 200. The unemployment rate for 55-64 year olds in December 2014 was 9.2 percent, down -0.1 percentage point from the rate in December 2013.

The civilian labor force for the 65+ age group decreased by 12,900 from December 2013 to December 2014, as the number of employed decreased by 11,200 and the number of unemployed decreased by 1,800. The unemployment rate for those 65+ in December 2014 was 4.7 percent, down -3.7 percentage points from the rate in December 2013.

Unemployment by Duration

The total number of unemployed persons in the District's civilian labor force decreased from 32,000 in December 2013 to 29,700 in December 2014. The number of long-term unemployed (27 weeks to 51 weeks) decreased 23.3 percent over the year, from 4,300 to 3,300. The percent share of long-term unemployed fell from 13.4 percent of the total unemployed population in December 2013 to 10.3 percent of the total unemployed population in December 2014.

Labor Force by Educational Attainment

Approximately 5.2 percent of the District's labor force possesses less than a High School Diploma; 14.1 percent has attained a High School Diploma or equivalent; 11.9 percent have completed some college or have obtained an Associate Degree; and 68.7 percent of the labor force has attained a Bachelor's or more advanced degree.

The December 2014 unemployment rate for those with less than a high school diploma was 17.6 percent, up 1.2 percentage points from a year earlier. From December 2013 to December 2014, the unemployment rate for high school graduates increased 0.8 percentage points to 17.2 percent. The unemployment rate in December 2014 for those with some college credits or an Associate Degree was 11.8 percent, down -1.5 percentage points from a year earlier. Finally, the December 2014 unemployment rate for those with a Bachelor's Degree or above was 3.1 percent, down from -1.1 percentage points in December 2013.

Not in the Labor Force

In the District, the number of individuals not in the labor force grew by 2.3 percent, from 162,300 in December 2013 to 166,100 in December 2014. Further, in December 2014, out of the more than 166,000 individuals not in the labor force, over 16,700 indicated that they want a job, and 5,000 described themselves as 'available for work'. Moreover, 8,200 individuals stated that they had searched for work within the past twelve months.

For more detailed quantitative information on all of the demographic analyses described in this section, please see the tables below on pages 13 through 16. Please note that the monthly information presented on pages 13 through 16 represents 12-month moving averages.

Employment Status by Demographic Group, District of Columbia (Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average)				
Employment Status	**Dec. 2014**	**Dec. 2013**	**Net Change**	**% Change**
(Number in Thousands)				
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	544.4	533.5	10.9	2.0%
Civilian Labor Force	378.3	371.2	7.1	1.9%
Employed	348.7	339.2	9.5	2.8%
Unemployed	29.7	32.0	-2.3	-7.2%
Unemployment Rate	7.8	8.6	-0.8	
Total Male Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	252.4	246.3	6.1	2.5%
Civilian Labor Force	187.0	182.1	4.9	2.7%
Employed	173.3	166.1	7.2	4.3%
Unemployed	13.7	15.9	-2.2	-13.8%
Unemployment Rate	7.3	8.7	-1.4	
Total Female Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	292.0	287.2	4.8	1.7%
Civilian Labor Force	191.4	189.2	2.2	1.2%
Employed	175.4	173.1	2.3	1.3%
Unemployed	16.0	16.1	-0.1	-0.6%
Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.5	-0.1	
Total Black or African American Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	256.4	254.5	1.9	0.7%
Civilian Labor Force	144.7	145.7	-1.0	-0.7%
Employed	122.5	123.6	-1.1	-0.9%
Unemployed	22.2	22.1	0.1	0.5%
Unemployment Rate	15.4	15.2	0.2	
Total Hispanic or Latino Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	47.2	48.9	-1.7	-3.5%
Civilian Labor Force	37.6	37.7	-0.1	-0.3%
Employed	36.2	35.1	1.1	3.1%
Unemployed	1.5	2.6	-1.1	-42.3%
Unemployment Rate	3.9	6.8	-2.9	
Total White Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	251.5	245.4	6.1	2.5%
Civilian Labor Force	206.3	199.8	6.5	3.3%
Employed	200.2	192.1	8.1	4.2%
Unemployed	6.1	7.7	-1.6	-20.8%
Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.9	-1.0	

Employment Status by Demographic Group, District of Columbia				
(Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average)				
Employment Status	**Dec. 2014**	**Nov. 2013**	**Net Change**	**% Change**
(Number in Thousands) (Continued)				
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16-19	21.7	21.3	0.4	1.9%
Civilian Labor Force	3.4	4.7	-1.3	-27.7%
Employed	2.7	3.1	-0.4	-12.9%
Unemployed	0.7	1.6	-0.9	-56.3%
Unemployment Rate	20.2	34.2	-14.0	
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 20-24	57.8	61.5	-3.7	-6.0%
Civilian Labor Force	39.8	41.9	-2.1	-5.0%
Employed	34	36.8	-2.8	-7.6%
Unemployed	5.8	5.2	0.6	11.5%
Unemployment Rate	14.6	12.4	2.2	
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 25-54	323	309.7	13.3	4.3%
Civilian Labor Force	273.6	262.1	11.5	4.4%
Employed	255.5	242.2	13.3	5.5%
Unemployed	18.1	20	-1.9	-9.5%
Unemployment Rate	6.6	7.6	-1.0	
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 55-64	66.2	65.4	0.8	1.2%
Civilian Labor Force	42.4	44.1	-1.7	-3.9%
Employed	38.5	40	-1.5	-3.8%
Unemployed	3.9	4.1	-0.2	-4.9%
Unemployment Rate	9.2	9.3	-0.1	
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 65+	75.5	76.8	-1.3	-1.7%
Civilian Labor Force	19.1	32	-12.9	-40.3%
Employed	18.1	29.3	-11.2	-38.2%
Unemployed	0.9	2.7	-1.8	-66.7%
Unemployment Rate	4.7	8.4	-3.7	

Note: The sum of employment and unemployment may not exactly add to the amount of labor force due to rounding on a 12-month

Note: Data for demographic groups are not shown when the labor force base does not meet the BLS publication standard of reliability for the area in question, as determined by the sample size. Items may not sum to toals because of rounding. Estimates for the race groups shown in the table do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

Unemployment by Duration, District of Columbia				
(Number and Percent of Persons Unemployed, 12-month Moving Average)				
Duration	Dec. 2014	Dec. 2013	Net Change	% Change
(Number in Thousands)				
Total	29.7	32.0	-2.3	-7.2%
Less than 5 weeks	4.3	5.1	-0.8	-15.7%
5 to 14 weeks	6.0	6.4	-0.4	-6.3%
15 to 26 weeks	4.8	5.6	-0.8	-14.3%
27 to 51 weeks	3.3	4.3	-1.0	-23.3%
52 weeks and over	11.3	10.7	0.6	5.6%
Percent of Unemployed (%)				
Less than 5 weeks	13.4%	15.9%	-2.5	
5 to 14 weeks	18.8%	20.0%	-1.3	
15 to 26 weeks	15.0%	17.5%	-2.5	
27 to 51 weeks	10.3%	13.4%	-3.1	
52 weeks and over	35.3%	33.4%	1.9	
Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding				
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Study				

Employment Status of the Civilian Population 25 years and Over by Educational Attainment, District of Columbia				
(Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average)				
Employment Status by Educational Attainment	Dec. 2014	Dec. 2013	Net Change	% Change
(Number in Thousands)				
Less than a High School Diploma	41.4	42.6	-1.2	-2.8%
Civilian Labor Force	17.4	19.5	-2.1	-10.8%
Employed	14.4	16.3	-1.9	-11.7%
Unemployed	3.1	3.2	-0.1	-3.1%
Unemployment Rate	17.6	16.4	1.2	7.3%
High School Graduates, No College [1]	87.3	84.1	3.2	3.8%
Civilian Labor Force	47.3	47.1	0.2	0.4%
Employed	39.2	39.4	-0.2	-0.5%
Unemployed	8.2	7.7	0.5	6.5%
Unemployment Rate	17.2	16.4	0.8	4.9%
Some College or Associate Degree	63.0	61.9	1.1	1.8%
Civilian Labor Force	40.0	39.4	0.6	1.5%
Employed	35.3	34.1	1.2	3.5%
Unemployed	4.7	5.3	-0.6	-11.3%
Unemployment Rate	11.8	13.3	-1.5	-11.3%
Bachelor's Degree and Higher [2]	273.2	262.1	11.1	4.2%
Civilian Labor Force	230.4	218.6	11.8	5.4%
Employed	223.2	209.5	13.7	6.5%
Unemployed	7.2	9.1	-1.9	-20.9%
Unemployment Rate	3.1	4.2	-1.1	-26.2%
[1] Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent				
[2] Includes person with bachelor's, master's, professional and doctoral degrees				
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey				

Civilians Not in the Labor Force, District of Columbia				
(Number and Percent of Persons Unemployed, 12-month Moving Average)				
Discouragement	**Dec. 2014**	**Dec. 2013**	**Net Change**	**% Change**
(Number in Thousands)				
Not in the labor force . . .	166.1	162.3	-3.8	2.3%
. . . but want a job	16.7	21.1	4.4	-20.9%
. . . and searched recently	8.2	10.5	2.3	-21.9%
. . . and available for work	5	7.3	2.3	-31.5%
. . . and discouraged	1.7	2.3	0.6	-26.1%
Percent of NILF (%)				
. . . but want a job	10.1%	12.7%	-2.65	
. . . and searched recently	4.9%	6.3%	-1.38	
. . . and available for work	3.0%	4.4%	-1.38	
. . . and discouraged	1.0%	1.4%	-0.36	
Note: "NILF" is not in the labor force". Detail may not add to total due to rounding. "Searched recently" means in the past 12 months. "Discouraged" are, specifically, those persons not currently looking for work because they are discouraged over job prospects. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey				

D.C. Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In December 2014, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia rose 18.7 percent from the November 2014 level of 1,479 to 1,756. Over the year, UI initial claims were down 6.1 percent from the 1,871 level in December 2013. The December 2014 initial claims for all programs were up from November 2014 by 275 to 1,790 and lower by 116 or 6.1 percent from the December 2013 level of 1,906.

Across all programs, final payments were up 16.0 percent to 1,086, benefits paid increased 28.2 percent to $12,088,665, weeks compensated were up 28.3 percent to 42,096, weeks claimed were down 1.0 percent to 18,560, first payments increased 21.8 percent to 2,062, average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell 0.1 percent to $287.17.

Over the year, benefits paid decreased by 23.1 percent, weeks compensated decreased 21.8 percent, first payments were down 12.6 percent, weeks claimed were down 28.8 percent, average weekly benefit amount fell 1.6 percent from $291.84, and final payments were down 24.5 percent.

18.7%

In December 2014, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia rose 18.7 percent from the November 2014 level of 1,479 to 1,756.

				Net Change From		% Change From	
Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs) **District of Columbia** **December 2014**							
	Dec. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2013	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2013	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2013
State UI Program a/							
Initial Claims	1,756	1,479	1,871	277	-115	18.7	-6.1
Weeks Claimed	18,048	18,238	25,249	-190	-7,201	-1.0	-28.5
Weeks Compensated	40,351	31,408	51,601	8,943	-11,250	28.5	-21.8
Benefits Paid	$11,501,655	$8,956,271	$14,972,076	$2,545,384	-$3,470,421	28.4	-23.2
A.W.B.A.	$285.04	$285.16	$290.15	-$0.12	-$5.11	0.0	-1.8
First Payments	1,997	1,611	2,278	386	-281	24.0	-12.3
Final Payments	1,044	906	1,375	138	-331	15.2	-24.1
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program b/							
Initial Claims	31	31	33	0	-2	0.0	-6.1
Weeks Claimed	426	432	624	-6	-198	-1.4	-31.7
Weeks Compensated	1,638	1,325	2,060	313	-422	23.6	-20.5
Benefits Paid	$549,641	$447,759	$677,965	$101,882	-$128,324	22.8	-18.9
A.W.B.A.	$335.56	$337.93	$329.11	-$2.38	$6.45	-0.7	2.0
First Payments	60	77	78	-17	-18	-22.1	-23.1
Final Payments	42	30	60	12	-18	40.0	-30.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/							
Initial Claims	3	5	2	-2	1	-40.0	50.0
Weeks Claimed	86	73	188	13	-102	17.8	-54.3
Weeks Compensated	107	74	190	33	-83	44.6	-43.7
Benefits Paid	$37,369	$25,236	$65,683	$12,133	-$28,314	48.1	-43.1
A.W.B.A.	$349.24	$341.03	$345.70	$8.22	$3.54	2.4	1.0
First Payments	5	5	4	0	1	0.0	25.0
Final Payments	0	0	3	0	-3	#DIV/0!	-100.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs							
Initial Claims	1,790	1,515	1,906	275	-116	18.2	-6.1
Weeks Claimed	18,560	18,743	26,061	-183	-7,501	-1.0	-28.8
Weeks Compensated	42,096	32,807	53,851	9,289	-11,755	28.3	-21.8
Benefits Paid	$12,088,665	$9,429,266	$15,715,724	$2,659,399	-$3,627,059	28.2	-23.1
A.W.B.A.	$287.17	$287.42	$291.84	-$0.25	-$4.67	-0.1	-1.6
First Payments	2,062	1,693	2,360	369	-298	21.8	-12.6
Final Payments	1,086	936	1,438	150	-352	16.0	-24.5
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Servicepersons (UCX). c/ No joint claims.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TOP 30 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS (June 2014)*	
Rank	**Trade Name**
1	Georgetown University
2	Washington Hospital Center
3	George Washington University
4	Children's National Hospital
5	American University
6	Georgetown University Hospital
7	Howard University
8	Fannie Mae
9	Booz, Allen & Halimton Inc.
10	Allied Barton Security Services LLC
11	Red Coats
12	Providence Hospital
13	The George Washington University Hospital
14	Sibley Memorial Hospital
15	Howard University
16	The Catholic University of America
17	The Advisory Board
18	Marriott Hotel Services
19	Safeway Stores
20	George Washington Medical Faculty Associates
21	The Washington Post
22	Insperity People Services
23	Hyatt Corporation
24	National Geographic Society
25	Whole Foods Market
26	Restaurant Associates LLC
27	Hilton Hotels Corporation
28	CVS Pharmacy
29	MGMC LLC
30	Washington Nationals

* Ranking by size of employment

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), June 2014

Rank	SOC Code	SOC Title	% Change Employment 2013-2023	Average Annual Openings 2013-2023	Median Hourly Earnings 2013	Typical Level of Education Required
		50 High Demand, High Wage Occupations in the District of Columbia				
1	25-1099	Postsecondary Teachers	15%	424	$35.31	Doctoral or professional degree
2	29-1141	Registered Nurses	13%	429	$36.69	Associate's degree
3	13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	28%	359	$32.06	Bachelor's degree
4	15-1151	Computer User Support Specialists	26%	208	$30.46	Some college, no degree
5	25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	17%	160	$27.99	Bachelor's degree
6	15-1142	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	16%	116	$41.73	Bachelor's degree
7	11-3021	Computer and Information Systems Managers	14%	102	$69.41	Bachelor's degree
8	15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	44%	200	$43.96	Bachelor's degree
9	15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	40%	155	$46.67	Bachelor's degree
10	41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	31%	163	$26.36	High school diploma or equivalent
11	25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	18%	121	$26.31	Bachelor's degree
12	13-1121	Meeting, Convention, and Event Planners	28%	100	$29.23	Bachelor's degree
13	15-1133	Software Developers, Systems Software	42%	107	$45.23	Bachelor's degree
14	11-2021	Marketing Managers	14%	60	$66.99	Bachelor's degree
15	13-1151	Training and Development Specialists	22%	66	$33.16	Bachelor's degree
16	15-1131	Computer Programmers	33%	96	$43.71	Bachelor's degree
17	15-2031	Operations Research Analysts	13%	53	$48.38	Bachelor's degree
18	21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors	14%	51	$28.73	Master's degree
19	47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	18%	40	$32.01	High school diploma or equivalent
20	27-1024	Graphic Designers	15%	59	$33.79	Bachelor's degree
21	15-1134	Web Developers	27%	61	$38.43	Associate's degree
22	13-1131	Fundraisers	21%	57	$31.18	Bachelor's degree
23	17-2051	Civil Engineers	18%	57	$40.78	Bachelor's degree
24	15-1152	Computer Network Support Specialists	15%	40	$37.54	Associate's degree
25	13-1081	Logisticians	19%	38	$47.23	Bachelor's degree

Rank	SOC Code	SOC Title	% Change Employment 2013-2023	Average Annual Openings 2013-2023	Median Hourly Earnings 2013	Typical Level of Education Required
26	25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	22%	54	$28.35	Bachelor's degree
27	29-1051	Pharmacists	13%	43	$55.40	Doctoral or professional degree
28	11-9151	Social and Community Service Managers	26%	51	$36.69	Bachelor's degree
29	11-2022	Sales Managers	18%	42	$51.80	Bachelor's degree
30	15-1141	Database Administrators	21%	43	$42.62	Bachelor's degree
31	47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	19%	33	$29.67	High school diploma or equivalent
32	13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	26%	44	$35.38	Bachelor's degree
33	13-1031	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	15%	39	$36.04	High school diploma or equivalent
34	15-1143	Computer Network Architects	26%	43	$48.12	Bachelor's degree
35	15-1122	Information Security Analysts	37%	45	$48.80	Bachelor's degree
36	29-1123	Physical Therapists	19%	36	$39.48	Doctoral or professional degree
37	11-9032	Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	19%	37	$40.95	Master's degree
38	41-9022	Real Estate Sales Agents	21%	24	$26.03	High school diploma or equivalent
39	11-9021	Construction Managers	16%	24	$46.68	Bachelor's degree
40	29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	18%	28	$40.73	Master's degree
41	25-3021	Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	27%	33	$26.90	High school diploma or equivalent
42	21-1094	Community Health Workers	20%	32	$28.58	High school diploma or equivalent
43	13-2072	Loan Officers	18%	25	$32.65	Bachelor's degree
44	41-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	16%	20	$29.66	High school diploma or equivalent
45	29-1122	Occupational Therapists	17%	18	$40.35	Master's degree
46	29-2034	Radiologic Technologists	16%	17	$32.62	Associate's degree
47	19-3022	Survey Researchers	28%	23	$28.05	Master's degree
48	29-2021	Dental Hygienists	22%	27	$49.14	Associate's degree
49	21-1022	Healthcare Social Workers	32%	30	$32.15	Master's degree
50	41-9021	Real Estate Brokers	18%	14	$30.47	High school diploma or equivalent

50 High Demand, High Wage Occupations in the District of Columbia (continued**)**

Explanation of "High Demand, High Wage" Methodology

This three-variable index has been constructed using occupational data to create the Best Occupations in D.C. ranking. To arrive at this single three-variable index, the following steps were completed:

1.	For each 6-digit Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Code, the following three variables were included: projected percent change in D.C. employment in 2010-2020; projected annual total openings in D.C. in 2010-2020; and median annual wage in D.C. in 2011. The first two variables capture the projected occupational demand, while the third focuses on wages.

2.	Each of the three variables was converted to new categorical variables with values ranging from 10 to 1 (i.e. from best to worst). These categories roughly represent the deciles of ranking by each corresponding variable.

3.	A single three-variable index was generated of Best Occupations in D.C. by using the three categorical variables and the following formula:

Three variable index = 0.5*percent change category + 0.5*annual total openings category + median annual wage category. Note that the formula puts equal weights on occupational demand (the first two categories together) and occupational wages (the third category). For the occupational demand component of the index, the formula puts equal weights on the "percent change" and the "annual total openings" categories. Theoretically, the value of the index can range from 20 to 2, although in practice the best occupation scores 19.5. An occupation has a high total score if it has high projected percent change in employment, high projected number of annual total openings, and a high median wage.

The "Education" column displays the typical level of education required for each occupation (according to national data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

The second "High Demand, High Wage" table employs the same three variable index scoring methodology as the first table; however, this table introduces a variable to measure the percent of employees in each occupation who possess less than a Bachelor's degree. The purpose of this table is to present jobseekers who have obtained an Associate's degree or less with the best occupations in the District that align with their educational background.

Glossary of Terms and Concepts

How are the labor force components (i.e., civilian labor force, employed, unemployed, and unemployment rate) defined?

Below are the official concepts and definitions, as used in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Population Survey (CPS):

Civilian labor force: Included are all persons in the civilian non-institutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. (See the definitions below).

Employed persons: These are all persons who, during the reference week (the week including the 12th day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.

Unemployed persons: Included are all persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4 week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Unemployment rate: The ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force expressed as a percent [i.e., 100 times (unemployed/labor force)].

What is a Metropolitan Statistical Area?

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is a geographic area that contains at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core urban area.

What is seasonal adjustment?

Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that eliminates the influences of weather, holidays, the opening and closing of schools, and other recurring seasonal events from economic time series. This permits easier observation and analysis of cyclical, trend, and other non-seasonal movements in the data. By eliminating seasonal fluctuations, the unemployment series becomes smoother and it is easier to compare data from month to month. In the Local Area of Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, data for census regions, census divisions, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the seven sub-state areas are seasonally adjusted. For a more complete description of seasonal adjustment and the methodology used to estimate seasonal adjustment factors, visit http://www.bls.gov/lau/lauseas.htm.

How is the unemployment rate related to unemployment insurance claims?

Some people think that to get these figures on unemployment the Government uses the number of persons filing claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits under State or Federal Government programs. But some people are still jobless when their benefits run out, and many more are not eligible at all or delay or never apply for benefits. So, quite clearly, UI information cannot be used as a source for complete information on the number of unemployed. The number of unemployed persons in the United States and the national unemployment rate are produced from data collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of over 60,000 households. A person's unemployment status is established by responses to a series of questions on whether they have a job or are on layoff, whether they want a job and are available to work, and what they have done to look for work in the preceding 4 weeks. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the labor force (employed and unemployed persons).

Statistics on persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits (sometimes called insured unemployment) in the United States are collected as a byproduct of unemployment insurance programs. Workers who lose their jobs and are covered by these programs typically file claims which serve as notice that they are beginning a period of unemployment. Claimants who qualify for benefits are counted in the insured unemployment figures. More information about the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program is available from the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, here: http://www.workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/uifactsheet.asp; including weekly data on UI claims, here: http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/claims_arch.asp.

What is the CES definition of employment?

Each month the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program surveys about 145,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 557,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls for all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and about 400 metropolitan areas and divisions.
Employment is the total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any workers who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified

pay period. A striking worker who only works a small portion of the survey period, and is paid, would be included as employed under the CES definitions. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment. Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff the entire pay period, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed. Government employment covers only civilian workers.

Note to Our Readers

The Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research & Information (OLMRI) collects the majority of the labor market information presented in this report on a monthly basis, as an agent for the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Information presented is derived from BLS labor force models, Current Population Survey (CPS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), or the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey.
The CPS measures levels of employment and unemployment through a citywide monthly survey of approximately 660 households. This survey collects information on the employment status of each member of these households, 16 years of age and over. Members of these households who are working at more than one job are counted as employed only once. The data reflect the county where the person lives.

The CES survey contacts approximately 1,500 businesses in the District of Columbia each month and collects information as to the number of jobs on the payroll for that month. Individuals who hold more than one job are counted once for each job. The data reflect the county where the job is located. These data, which present employment by industry division, are commonly referred to as the "establishment survey" or the "wage and salary employment series." Each month the CES Program releases "Preliminary" employment and hours and earnings data for the prior month; also, "Revised" data are published for the month preceding the prior month. Once OLMRI and BLS have verified the "Revised" data, they remain unchanged until the new benchmark is completed in March of the following year.
The LAUS county data are estimated using a BLS prescribed multi-step estimation process, incorporating a variety of information including, but not limited to, CES survey data, agricultural employment, and unemployment claims data for local areas. The data reflect the county where the person lives.

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