



LaborMarket*trends*

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greening d.c.



IN THIS ISSUE:

The "Greening" of Washington, D.C.	2	D.C.'s Civilian Labor Force	5	D.C. Job Growth	8
National Unemployment Rates	3	Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics	5	Metro Division's Job Growth	8
State Unemployment	3	Metro Division's Civilian Labor Force	5	Metro Area's Job Growth	8
D.C.'s Unemployment Rate	3	Metro Area's Civilian Labor Force	6	Top 30 Occupations in D.C.	14
				Top 20 D.C. Private-Sector Employers	14



Going green. Every city is trying to do it – and fast! The District of Columbia has already officially joined the race to determine which American city can boast the strongest green portfolio with its passage of a Green DC Agenda, which includes legislation on green construction and comprehensive energy legislation as well as broader concepts of what individuals and businesses can do to be green and work green.

The preliminary piece of green legislation passed in the District, the Green Building Act of 2006, was truly the first of its kind. At the time of its passage, it was the most ambitious Green Building legislation of any comparable city in the United States. It mandated that public buildings must be built to LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) standards, and all private buildings over a certain size must conform to LEED by 2012. With more than 20 LEED certified buildings and more than 150 in the pipeline, D.C.'s buildings are already greener than any other city in North America. But it will take more than constructing buildings for the District to shine bright green.

The District of Columbia is also taking great strides to be at the forefront of green and sustainable employment, particularly in the area of this new green construction and a national interest in reducing energy consumption. Introducing new trades and retooling skills in existing careers to be more environmentally friendly had projected many thousands of opportunities - or green jobs - to individuals in and around the city. The missing link between these employment opportunities and those filling them has been the lack of a training curriculum specifically designed to teach the concepts of greening.

In August 2008, Mayor Fenty and Councilmember Kwame Brown along with representatives of the Green Builders Council of D.C. - a coalition of more than 30 local builders and developers - announced the very first green-collar construction job training curriculum in the U.S. This curriculum, written at about an 8th grade level, enables a wide range of scholars, from Career and Technical Education students to those finishing a construction apprenticeship, to learn about environmentally sensitive construction methods and green building rating systems.

"Your Role in the Green Environment" is supported by the U.S. Green Builders Council, the National Center for Construction Education and Research and Green Advantage®, a systematic approach for training about green buildings in the form of a 15 hour course followed by a commercial/residential certification examination. The curriculum includes lessons on identifying challenges construction presents to the environment and understanding the life cycle phases of a building. It also includes general knowledge of a greener environment, including how to measure an individual's carbon footprint. Graduates will earn industry-recognized credentials that can help with employment at green building projects across the city.

More innovative curricula such as this are being developed every day! And District residents, including our youth, are being taught to benefit from these new green skills. Approximately 4000 District youth participants in the Mayor's 2009 Summer Youth Employment Program will be employed on green projects throughout the District. Working in conjunction with the District Department of the Environment (DDOE), local non-profit community groups, and private enterprises, students will have an opportunity to work in areas such as energy, watersheds, parks, and trees, receive field-based training, and classroom instructions on the environment. Some of the examples of the green summer projects include invasive plant removal at Kingman Island, improvements to the local parks and recreation areas, tree maintenance and mulching, energy audits of District school buildings, and maintenance of schoolyard greening sites.

"The demand for District residents who can fill green collar jobs is only expected to grow. Now D.C. workers and Career and Technical Education students will be able to gain a valuable skill set that will benefit their careers and our city's green future," touted Mayor Fenty at the unveiling of the District's first green construction curriculum. Green skills and green jobs offer the promise of a sustainable career for anyone from entry-level construction workers and landscapers to highly skilled engineers and designers. The District, and the entire Metro area, will benefit from these early, robust actions to establish the city and region as a place of strong green business expansion.



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Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Apr. 09 ^P	Mar. 09	Apr. 08
MICHIGAN	12.9	12.6	7.9
OREGON	12.0	11.9	5.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	11.5	11.4	6.2
RHODE ISLAND	11.1	10.6	7.1
CALIFORNIA	11.0	11.2	6.6
NORTH CAROLINA	10.8	10.8	5.7
NEVADA	10.6	10.4	5.8
OHIO	10.2	9.7	6.2
INDIANA	9.9	10.0	5.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9.9	9.7	6.4
TENNESSEE	9.9	9.6	6.0
KENTUCKY	9.8	9.8	6.1
FLORIDA	9.6	9.8	5.6
ILLINOIS	9.4	9.0	6.2
GEORGIA	9.3	9.2	5.8
MISSISSIPPI	9.1	9.4	6.4
WASHINGTON	9.1	9.1	4.9
ALABAMA	9.0	9.0	4.5
WISCONSIN	8.6	8.5	4.5
NEW JERSEY	8.4	8.3	5.0
MISSOURI	8.1	8.7	5.6
MINNESOTA	8.1	8.2	5.4
ALASKA	8.0	8.4	6.6
MASSACHUSETTS	8.0	7.7	4.8
MAINE	7.9	8.1	5.1
CONNECTICUT	7.9	7.5	5.2
PENNSYLVANIA	7.8	7.8	5.0
ARIZONA	7.7	7.8	4.9
NEW YORK	7.7	7.8	5.0
DELAWARE	7.5	7.6	4.2
WEST VIRGINIA	7.5	6.8	4.3
COLORADO	7.4	7.5	4.7
VERMONT	7.1	7.2	4.6
IDAHO	7.0	7.0	4.3
HAWAII	6.9	7.1	3.5
MARYLAND	6.8	6.9	4.0
VIRGINIA	6.8	6.8	3.7
TEXAS	6.7	6.7	4.6
ARKANSAS	6.5	6.5	4.9
KANSAS	6.4	6.1	4.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.3	6.2	3.7
OKLAHOMA	6.2	5.9	3.5
LOUISIANA	6.2	5.8	4.1
MONTANA	6.0	6.1	4.2
NEW MEXICO	5.8	5.9	3.9
UTAH	5.2	5.2	3.3
IOWA	5.1	5.2	4.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	4.8	4.9	2.9
WYOMING	4.5	4.5	2.9
NEBRASKA	4.4	4.7	3.3
NORTH DAKOTA	4.0	4.2	3.0

National Unemployment Rates

The April 2009 national unemployment rate of 8.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was 0.4 percent lower than the rate in March 2009 and 3.8 percent higher than the rate in April 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in April 2009 was 8.9 percent; up 0.4 percent from the March 2009 rate and 3.9 percent higher than the April 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In April, the District of Columbia had the ninth highest unemployment rate at 9.9 percent. Michigan recorded the highest jobless rate at 12.9 percent followed by Oregon, at 12.0 percent; South Carolina, 11.5 percent; Rhode Island, 11.1 percent; California, 11.0 percent; North Carolina, 10.8 percent; Nevada, 10.6 percent; and Ohio, 10.2 percent. North Dakota, at 4.0 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Nebraska 4.4 percent and Wyoming 4.5 percent.

Over the month, four states recorded statistically significant over-the-month unemployment rate increases in April. West Virginia, recorded the largest rate increase (+0.7 percentage points). Forty-four states and the District of Columbia recorded April unemployment rates that were not appreciably different from a month earlier.

Compared to a year earlier, Oregon reported the largest jobless rate increases from a year earlier (+6.4 percentage points), followed by South Carolina (+5.3 percentage points) and North Carolina (+5.1 percentage points). Nine additional states also recorded increases of 4.0 percentage points or more, and ten other states and the District of Columbia posted over-the-year rate increases of 3.0 percentage points.

District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted April 2009 unemployment rate was 9.9 percent, up 0.2 percent from the March 2009 rate. The April 2009 rate was 3.5 percent higher than the rate in April 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in April 2009 was 8.9 percent; up 0.4 percent from the March 2009 rate and 3.9 percent higher than the April 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	April 09 p	March 09 r	April 08 a
U.S.A.	8.6	9.0	4.8
Washington, DC MSA	5.6	5.9	3.0
Washington, DC MD	5.8	6.1	3.1
D.C.	9.3	9.4	5.2
D.C. Ward 1	8.0	8.1	4.4
2	4.6	4.6	2.5
3	2.5	2.5	1.6
4	7.6	7.7	1.3
5	12.4	12.6	4.2
6	9.1	9.3	7.0
7	15.7	16.0	9.1
8	23.3	23.6	13.9

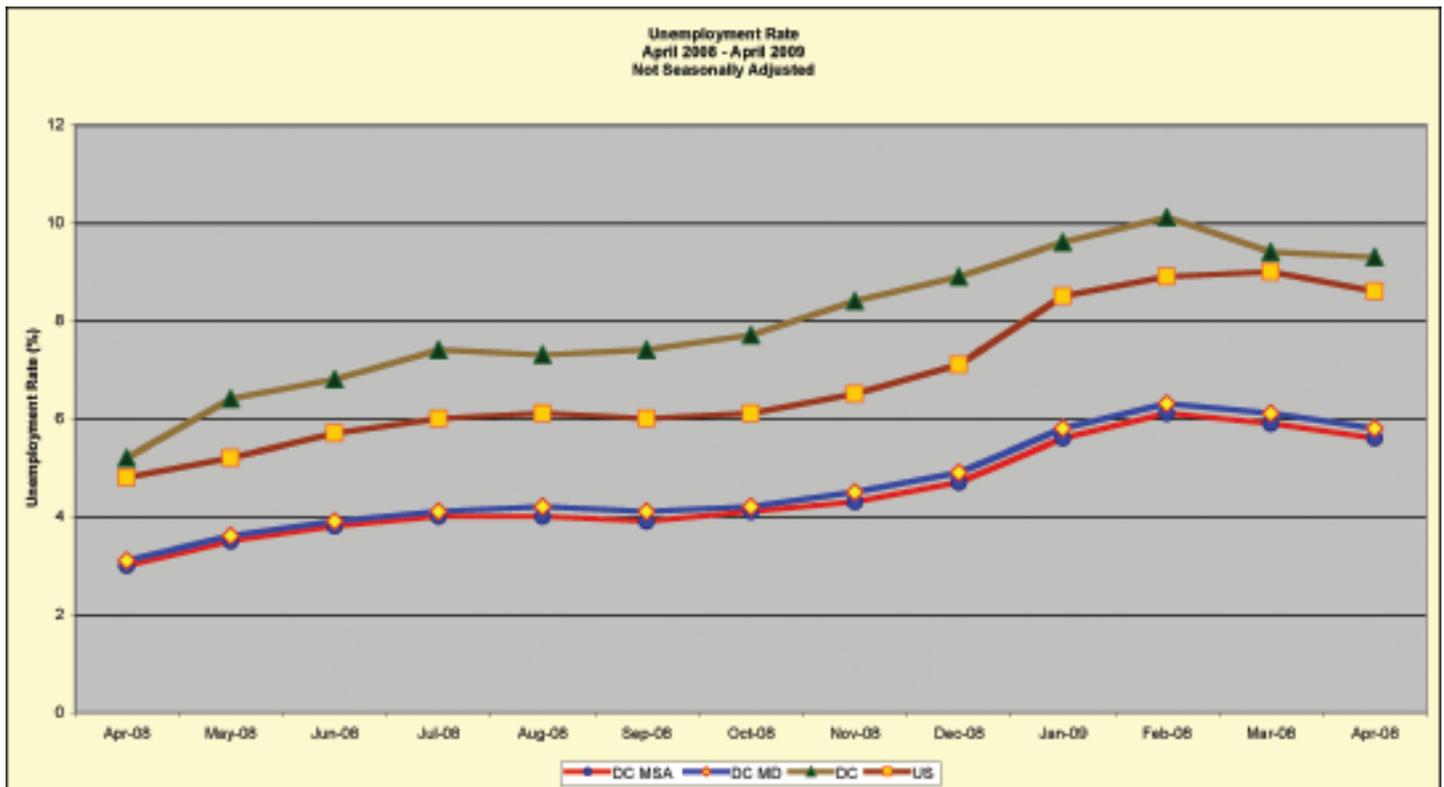
Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

U.S.A.	8.9	8.5	5.0
D.C.	9.9	9.7	6.4

p: Preliminary r: Revised a: Reflecting 2008 benchmark revisions

Note: Estimates for the latest year are subject to revision early the following calendar year. Ward labor force statistics based on Census 2000 household data.





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

Over the month, the District’s civilian labor force decreased by 2,600 to 323,200. A total of 293,200 residents were employed and 29,900 were unemployed in April 2009. The number of employed residents decreased by 1,900 along with a 800 decrease in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.1 percent drop in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From April 2008 to April 2009, the District’s civilian labor force decreased by 7,400 as the number of employed residents decreased by 20,400 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 12,800. The District’s April 2009 unemployment rate was 4.1 percent higher than the rate in April 2008.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In April 2009, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 3.9 percent from the March 2009 level of 2,186 to 2,101. Over the year, UI initial claims were up 48.8 percent from the 1,412 level in April 2008. The April 2009 initial claims for all programs were down from March 2009 by 118 to 2,148 and higher by 712 or 49.6 percent from the April 2008 level of 1,436.

For the all programs total, all other benefit statistics were lower in April 2009 compared to March 2009. Benefits paid decreased 9.2 percent to \$17,114,745, weeks compensated

were down 9.5 percent to 56,887, first payments were down 20.9 percent to 2,978, final payments were down 2.5 percent to 1,348, while the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) rose 0.3 percent to \$300.86. Weeks claimed were down 12.6 percent to 28,614.

Over the year, benefit statistics were higher in April 2009 compared to April 2008. Benefits paid increased by 85.2 percent, weeks compensated rose 77.5 percent, first payments were up 110.9 percent, final payments were up 52.0 percent, while the average weekly benefit amount rose 4.4 percent from the \$288.23 April 2008 amount. Weeks claimed were up 73.1 percent.

Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased by 3,900 in April 2009 as employment increased by 9,600 and the number unemployed decreased by 5,600. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 5.8 percent in April, was down 0.3 percent from the rate in March 2009.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division fell by 77,400. With 65,100 more unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force fell by 12,300. The metropolitan division’s April 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.7 percent from the rate in April 2008.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area — April 2009/a

	Apr./b 2009	Mar./c 2009	Net Change From		
			Apr./d 2008	Mar./c 2009	Apr./d 2008
Seasonally Adjusted					
Washington, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	326,200	328,500	332,600	-2,300	-6,400
Total Employed	294,000	296,500	311,300	-2,500	-17,300
Total Unemployed	32,300	32,000	21,300	300	11,000
Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.7	6.4	0.2	3.5
Seasonally Unadjusted					
Washington, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	323,200	325,800	330,600	-2,600	-7,400
Total Employed	293,200	295,100	313,600	-1,900	-20,400
Total Unemployed	29,900	30,700	17,100	-800	12,800
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.4	5.2	-0.1	4.1
Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division					
Civilian Labor Force	2,369,700	2,365,800	2,382,000	3,900	-12,300
Total Employed	2,231,900	2,222,300	2,309,300	9,600	-77,400
Total Unemployed	137,800	143,400	72,700	-5,600	65,100
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.1	3.1	-0.3	2.7
Suburban Ring					
Civilian Labor Force	2,678,800	2,672,200	2,687,600	6,600	-8,800
Total Employed	2,540,000	2,526,900	2,615,600	13,100	-75,600
Total Unemployed	138,900	145,300	72,000	-6,400	66,900
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.4	2.7	-0.2	2.5
Washington, D.C. MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	3,002,000	2,998,000	3,018,200	4,000	-16,200
Total Employed	2,833,200	2,822,000	2,929,200	11,200	-96,000
Total Unemployed	168,800	176,000	89,100	-7,200	79,700
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.9	3.0	-0.3	2.6

a/ Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding b/ Preliminary c/ Revised d/ Data reflects 2008 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, Loudoun, 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 Statistical 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.

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.

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 increased by 6,600 in April 2009 as employment rose by 13,100 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 6,400. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 5.2 percent in April, was down 0.2 percent from the rate in April 2009.

Over the year, there was a decrease of 75,600 employed residents in the suburban ring. With 66,900 more unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force fell by 8,800. The suburban ring's April unemployment rate was up 2.5 percent from April 2008.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force increased by 4,000 in April 2009. The number of employed residents increased by 11,200 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 7,200. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate for April 2009 was 5.6, down 0.3 percent from the rate in March 2009.

Compared to April 2008, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force fell by 16,200. Employment decreased by 96,000 and unemployed rose by 79,700. The Washington Metropolitan area's April 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.6 percent from the April 2008 rate of 3.0 percent.

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs)
District of Columbia | April 2009**

			% Change From		
	April 2009	March 2009	April 2008	March 2009	April 2008
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims	2,101	2,186	1,412	-3.9	48.8
Weeks Claimed	27,232	31,042	16,185	-12.3	68.3
Weeks Compensated	52,291	57,615	31,057	-9.2	68.4
Benefits Paid	\$15,530,312	\$17,048,907	\$8,923,104	-8.9	74.0
A.W.B.A.	\$297	\$295.91	\$287.31	0.4	3.4
First Payments	2,790	3,274	1,368	-14.8	103.9
Final Payments	1,299	1,339	858	-3.0	51.4
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims	44	78	19	-43.6	131.6
Weeks Claimed	1,358	1,677	267	-19.0	408.6
Weeks Compensated	4,549	5,205	886	-12.6	413.4
Benefits Paid	\$1,568,868	\$1,792,584	\$278,237	-12.5	463.9
A.W.B.A.	\$344.88	\$344.40	\$314.04	0.1	9.8
First Payments	186	487	40	-61.8	365.0
Final Payments	48	40	25	20.0	92.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims	3	2	5	50.0	-40.0
Weeks Claimed	24	35	75	-31.4	-68.0
Weeks Compensated	47	51	110	-7.8	-57.3
Benefits Paid	\$15,565	\$17,121	\$37,435	-9.1	-58.4
A.W.B.A.	\$331.17	\$335.71	\$340.32	-1.4	-2.7
First Payments	2	2	4	0.0	-50.0
Final Payments	1	4	4	-75.0	-75.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs					
Initial Claims	2,148	2,266	1,436	-5.2	49.6
Weeks Claimed	28,614	32,754	16,527	-12.6	73.1
Weeks Compensated	56,887	62,871	32,053	-9.5	77.5
Benefits Paid	\$17,114,745	\$18,858,612	\$9,238,776	-9.2	85.2
A.W.B.A.	\$300.86	\$299.96	\$288.23	0.3	4.4
First Payments	2,978	3,763	1,412	-20.9	110.9
Final Payments	1,348	1,383	887	-2.5	52.0
Beneficiaries	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 Job Growth

The number of District wage and salary jobs increased by 1,200 in April 2009. The private sector increased by 1,000 jobs, while the public sector increased by 200 jobs. Within the private sector, job gains were experienced in education and health services (+700 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (+400 jobs), professional and business services (+300 jobs), financial activities (+200 jobs), and leisure and hospitality (+100 jobs). Job losses were noted in other services (-500 jobs) and information (-200 jobs). Meanwhile, manufacturing and mining, logging and construction were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the federal government gained 100 jobs; transportation gained 100 jobs; while there was no change in District Government jobs this month.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 2,300 jobs. The private sector lost 500 jobs and the public sector gained 2,800 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services (+7,500 jobs). Job losses were experienced in professional and business services (-3,100), information (-1,600 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (-1,000 jobs) financial activities (-900 jobs), mining, logging and construction (-500 jobs), manufacturing, leisure and hospitality, and other services lost (-300 jobs each). In the public sector, the federal government gained 2,700 jobs; transportation gained 100 jobs; while in the District Government jobs were unchanged.

Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased over the month by 6,700. The private sector increased by 8,600 jobs while the public sector decreased by 1,900 jobs. Within the private sector, leisure and hospitality gained 3,000 jobs, professional and business services gained 2,500 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities gained 1,900 jobs, educational and health services gained 1,700 jobs, and other services gained 800 jobs. Losses were registered in information and mining, logging and construction (-600 jobs each), and financial activities (-100 jobs). Meanwhile manufacturing was unchanged. In the public sector, federal government added 800 jobs; while the state government lost 2,100 jobs, and the local government lost 600 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 28,700 jobs. The private sector lost 34,200 jobs while the public sector gained 5,500 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services (+7,900 jobs), professional and business services and other services (+800 jobs each). Losses were registered in mining, logging and construction (-15,800 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (-9,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality (-6,200 jobs), information (-5,500 jobs), financial activities (-

4,700 jobs), and manufacturing (-2,100 jobs). In the public sector, federal government gained 6,200 jobs; the state government added 1,900 jobs; while the local government lost 2,600 jobs.

Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area increased over the month in April 2009 by 10,200. The private sector increased by 11,400 jobs and the public sector declined by 1,200 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were recorded in professional and business services (up by 4,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 4,300 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 2,100 jobs), other services (up by 800 jobs each), and financial activities (up by 100 jobs). Educational and health services, mining, logging and construction and manufacturing were unchanged. Losses were registered in information (down by 600 jobs). In the public sector, the federal government gained 1,400 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area decreased by 30,300 jobs. The private sector dropped 39,600 jobs and the public sector gained 9,300 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 7,300 jobs), educational and health services (up by 7,600 jobs), other services (up by 900 jobs). Losses occurred in leisure and hospitality (down by 7,100 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (down by 15,000 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (down by 18,600 jobs), financial activities (down by 6,400 jobs), information (down by 5,800 jobs), and manufacturing (down by 2,500 jobs). In government, the federal government gained 8,500 jobs over the year.





Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ [in Thousands]

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Apr. b/ 2009	Mar. c/ 2009	Apr. 2008	Apr. b/ 2009	Mar. c/ 2009	Apr. 2008
TOTAL	704.0	702.8	701.7	2401.1	2394.4	2429.8
Total Private Sector	471.1	470.1	471.6	1836.2	1827.6	1870.4
Total Government	232.9	232.7	230.1	564.9	566.8	559.4
Total Goods Producing	13.4	13.4	14.2	157.1	157.7	175.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.6	38.7	38.7	40.8
Durable Goods	na	na	na	23.4	23.4	24.4
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	15.3	15.3	16.4
Mining, Logging & Construction	12.1	12.1	12.6	118.4	119.0	134.2
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	24.5	24.6	29.2
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	14.5	14.1	15.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	78.8	80.1	88.2
Total Service Providing	690.6	689.4	687.5	2244.0	2236.7	2254.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	26.9	26.5	27.9	306.1	304.2	315.5
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.7	4.7	53.3	53.1	54.9
Retail Trade	17.6	17.4	18.6	196.6	195.4	204.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	23.6	23.5	24.3
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	15.4	14.8	16.5
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	39.4	39.3	39.4
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	22.2	22.0	23.8
Department Stores	na	na	na	24.4	24.8	25.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4.6	4.4	4.6	56.2	55.7	56.0
Utilities	na	na	na	7.4	7.4	7.4
Transportation & Warehousing	na	na	na	48.8	48.3	48.6
Air Transportation	na	na	na	12.6	12.6	12.5
Information	19.3	19.5	20.9	70.0	70.6	75.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	6.7	6.8	7.5	na	na	na
Financial Activities	27.5	27.3	28.4	106.6	106.7	111.3
Finance and Insurance	16.1	16.0	16.8	67.6	68.0	70.5
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	7.7	7.6	7.9	37.1	37.2	39.4
Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	18.6	18.6	19.5
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	13.2	13.2	15.7
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.4	11.3	11.6	39.0	38.7	40.8
Professional and Business Services	150.6	150.3	153.7	560.4	557.9	559.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	101.7	102.0	105.6	380.1	379.2	379.8
Legal Services	36.1	35.5	35.9	47.6	47.8	48.3
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	20.9	21.2	22.6
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	na	na	na	47.2	47.5	46.9
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	na	na	na	137.6	137.1	132.1
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	na	na	na	71.4	70.4	70.0
Scientific Research and Development Services	11.7	11.8	13.3	na	na	na
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	31.9	31.7	31.7
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	47.5	46.7	46.5	148.4	147.0	148.1

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ [in Thousands] *continued*

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Apr. b/ 2009	Mar. c/ 2009	Apr. 2008	Apr. b/ 2009	Mar. c/ 2009	Apr. 2008
<i>(continued)</i>						
Employment Services	12.4	12.3	12.8	28.2	28.3	30.1
Investigation and Security Services	9.1	9.0	9.1	na	na	na
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11.8	11.6	11.8	48.2	47.5	50.4
Educational and Health Services	110.0	109.3	102.5	273.2	271.5	265.3
Educational Services	50.7	50.9	47.4	85.5	84.8	81.4
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	38.7	39.2	35.4	48.4	48.7	47.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	59.3	58.4	55.1	187.7	186.7	183.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	13.9	13.5	12.6	70.1	69.0	66.2
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	27.4	27.0	25.8
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	8.6	8.7	8.6
Hospitals	25.6	25.7	24.8	57.7	57.8	56.6
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.0	6.9	6.7	26.9	27.0	27.4
Social Assistance	na	na	na	33.0	32.9	33.7
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	14.3	14.3	14.4
Leisure and Hospitality	58.8	58.7	59.1	209.1	206.1	215.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.8	7.6	7.4	27.8	26.3	28.5
Accommodation and Food Services	51.0	51.1	51.7	181.3	179.8	186.8
Accommodation	14.5	14.7	15.2	35.3	35.2	36.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	36.5	36.4	36.5	146.0	144.6	150.1
Full-Service Restaurants	19.1	18.5	18.5	73.8	73.0	76.2
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.8	10.8	11.1	59.6	58.8	60.1
Special Food Services	4.7	4.6	5.6	11.9	11.6	11.9
Other Services	64.6	65.1	64.9	153.7	152.9	152.9
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	28.0	27.8	27.2
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	58.1	58.2	57.6	110.3	110.0	109.3
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	26.9	27.0	27.0	43.5	43.3	43.9
Government	232.9	232.7	230.1	564.9	566.8	559.4
Federal Government	193.7	193.6	191.0	305.0	304.2	298.8
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	39.2	39.1	39.1	na	na	na
State Government	35.3	35.3	35.3	80.8	82.9	78.9
Local Government	na	na	na	179.1	179.7	181.7
Public Transportation	3.9	3.8	3.8	na	na	na

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 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 Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV

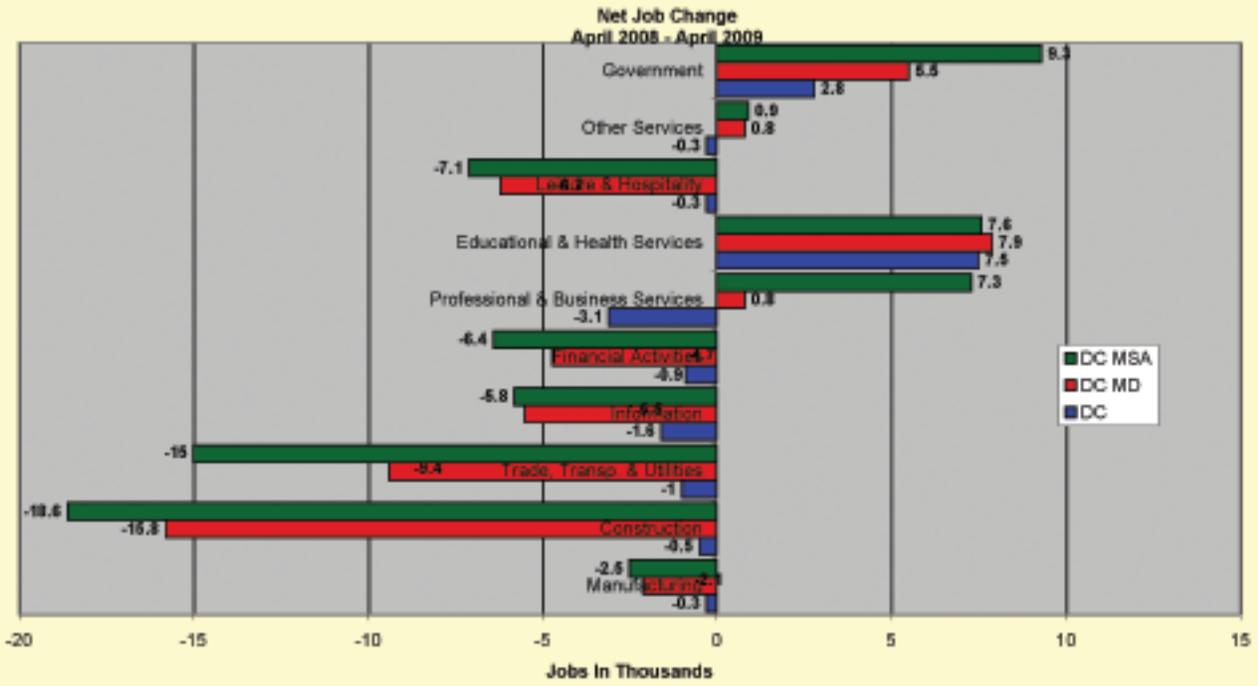
SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ (In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Apr. b/ 2009	Mar. c/ 2009	Apr. 2008	Change from	
				Mar. 2009	Apr. 2008
TOTAL	2975.2	2965.0	3005.5	10.2	-30.3
Total Private Sector	2308.5	2297.1	2348.1	11.4	-39.6
Total Government	666.7	667.9	657.4	-1.2	9.3
Total Goods Producing	214.3	214.3	235.4	0.0	-21.1
Manufacturing	58.5	58.5	61.0	0.0	-2.5
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	155.8	155.8	174.4	0.0	-18.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	101.0	102.0	112.0	-1.0	-11.0
Total Service Providing	2760.9	2750.7	2770.1	10.2	-9.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	381.3	379.2	396.3	2.1	-15.0
Wholesale Trade	68.1	68.0	70.1	0.1	-2.0
Retail Trade	250.6	249.1	263.6	1.5	-13.0
Food & Beverage Stores	52.6	52.5	52.6	0.1	0.0
Department Stores	31.6	32.0	32.5	-0.4	-0.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.6	62.1	62.6	0.5	0.0
Information	86.4	87.0	92.2	-0.6	-5.8
Financial Activities	148.8	148.7	155.2	0.1	-6.4
Finance and Insurance	96.7	97.1	100.7	-0.4	-4.0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	49.4	49.5	52.5	-0.1	-3.1
Professional and Business Services	691.2	686.5	683.9	4.7	7.3
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	462.3	460.7	456.9	1.6	5.4
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	159.1	158.4	153.0	0.7	6.1
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	185.6	183.5	187.2	2.1	-1.6
Employment Services	37.0	37.1	40.5	-0.1	-3.5
Educational and Health Services	346.4	346.4	338.8	0.0	7.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	248.8	248.8	244.8	0.0	4.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	95.6	94.5	91.4	1.1	4.2
Offices of Physicians	38.1	37.6	36.3	0.5	1.8
Hospitals	70.7	70.8	69.2	-0.1	1.5
Leisure and Hospitality	255.4	251.1	262.5	4.3	-7.1
Accommodation and Food Services	219.5	216.8	225.5	2.7	-6.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	180.5	178.4	184.4	2.1	-3.9
Other Services	184.7	183.9	183.8	0.8	0.9
Government	666.7	667.9	657.4	-1.2	9.3
Federal Government	351.7	350.3	343.2	1.4	8.5

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 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 Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV. 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.



Top 30 High Demand Occupations in D.C.

	Average Annual Openings	Mean Hourly Wage
Lawyers	754	\$66.75
Management Analysts	560	\$36.19
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food	542	\$9.67
General and Operations Managers	535	\$56.35
Waiters and Waitresses	519	\$10.10
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	433	\$11.04
Retail Salespersons	397	\$11.54
Cashiers	388	\$10.22
Office Clerks, General	377	\$14.94
Computer Systems Analysts	368	\$36.32
Security Guards	360	\$13.43
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	350	\$22.32
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	308	\$19.23
Accountants and Auditors	298	\$33.04
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	286	\$26.16
Registered Nurses	277	\$30.35
Administrative Services Managers	257	\$36.30
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	248	\$12.68
Receptionists and Information Clerks	242	\$13.68
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	238	\$29.59
Legal Secretaries	236	\$27.55
Chief Executives	235	\$79.59
Customer Service Representatives	223	\$16.85
Real Estate Sales Agents	171	\$38.14
Food Preparation Workers	170	\$9.98
Writers and Authors	165	\$29.66
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	153	\$10.78
Cooks, Restaurant	150	\$12.65
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	146	\$12.25
Economists	143	\$46.77

Openings - based on the 2004-2014 Occupational Employment Projections of the Department of Employment Services (Does not include Farm, Fishing & Forestry occupations.)

Wage data - source: Occupational Employment Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2006

Top 20 Employers in the Private Sector in D.C.

Rank	Employer
1	Howard University
2	Georgetown University
3	George Washington University
4	Washington Hospital Center
5	Children's National Medical Center
6	Fannie Mae
7	Georgetown University Hospital
8	American University
9	Providence Hospital
10	Howard University Hospital
11	The Washington Post
12	Corporate Advisory Board
13	Catholic University of America
14	Sibley Memorial Hospital
15	Marriott Hotel Services
16	George Washington University Hospital
17	American National Red Cross
18	Admiral Security
19	Hyatt Regency
20	Safeway Inc.

(Based on employment levels reported to the District's Unemployment Compensation Program as of September 2006. Ranked by size of workforce.)

Consumer Price Index, Annual Change in %

All items. All urban consumers.

	Apr. 09	Mar. 09	Apr. 08	Mar. 08
Wash.-Balti. DC-MD-VA-WV U.S.A.	na	0.4	na	4.7
	-0.7	-0.4	3.9	4.0

(All items. All urban consumers. Not Seasonally Adjusted.) (1982-84=100 for U.S. Nov. 1996=100 for Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV)

na: not available



Demographic / Economic Indicators

	D.C.	U.S.A.
Population July 1, 2007 estimate	588,292	299,398,484
Population, percent change* (April 1, 2000-July 1, 2007)	0.028	0.072
Persons under 18 years old, 2006	0.198	0.246
High school graduates, percent (Persons age 25+, 2006)	0.843	0.841
Homeownership rate, 2006	0.458	0.673
Median household income, 2006	\$ 51,847	\$ 48,451
Per capita income, 2006	\$ 37,043	\$ 25,267
Persons below poverty, percent, 2006	0.196	0.133
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$ 5,422	\$ 10,615
Private nonfarm employment, percent change (Average annual rate; 1997-2007)	0.02	0.012
Persons per square mile, 2000	9378	79.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Population Estimates, 2006 American Community Survey, Economic Census 2002, 2000 Census, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program

The Labor Market Trends Washington Metropolitan Newsletter is a monthly publication of the D.C. Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research and Information (OLMRI). John Kangethe is Acting Associate Director of OLMRI. For inquiries/comments/suggestions, please call (202) 671-1633.

Notice of Non-Discrimination

In accordance with the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, D.C. Official Code Section 2-1401.01 et seq., (Act) the District of Columbia does not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived: race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, familial status, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, disability, source of income, or place of residence or business. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination which is prohibited by the Act. In addition, harassment based on any of the above protected categories is prohibited by the Act. Discrimination in violation of the Act will not be tolerated. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

The Department of Employment Services is an Equal Opportunity Employer/Provider. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to persons with disabilities.



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District of Columbia



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