



# LaborMarket*trends*

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## Not just Politics as Usual — D.C. the new creative haven

When most people think of Washington, DC, images of well-dressed politicians, deal makers, museums, and monuments are probably the first things that come to mind. Seldom does one associate Washington, DC with the likes of “Tinsel Town,” where imagination becomes real (or surreal) on the big screen. At a closer look, however, many will find that the District is an attractive location for filming movies. In addition to the city’s more recognizable sites – the White House, the U.S. Capitol, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials – certain areas of the city such as Adams Morgan/Meridian Park, for example, can be portrayed as a make-believe European setting; or the southeast quadrant and Georgetown can pass as any typical urban or suburban setting. These attributes make D.C. a perfect choice of venue for film productions’ location scouts and can ultimately increase opportunities to attract capital, create local production-related workforce, and generate tax revenues for the city.

In a 2009 Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) published report titled, *The Economic Impact of the Motion Picture & Television Industry on the United States*, the filmmaking industry was touted as one of America’s most invaluable cultural and economic resources. According to the report, the industry provided more than 2.5 million Americans nationwide with jobs in 2007, at an average salary of \$74,700 (production employees). Vendors, suppliers, small businesses, and entrepreneurs were paid an estimated \$38.2 billion dollars. Equally noteworthy, the report revealed, the industry is largely entrepreneurial and is dominated by small businesses and individuals. This spells good news for the District, which has a considerable amount of registered small companies specializing in the construction trade, catering, transportation, and security services – services typically used by film productions. Students studying acting at any of the several local colleges and universities can also have access to film production opportunities.

While not listed in MPAA’s Top 10 production states outside of California and New York, the District does hold its own as a

viable place to shoot movies and authenticate stories in films. Major motion pictures such as *Hannibal* (’00), *Spy Game* (’01) *The Good Shepherd* (’06), *Mission Impossible III* (’06), to name a few, have been partially filmed in the District. In 2009, some of the motion picture projects completed or underway included Columbia Pictures’ *Salt*, featuring Angelina Jolie and Liev Schreiber; *How Do You Know*, starring Reese Witherspoon, Owen Wilson, Paul Rudd, and Jack Nicholson; *Fair Game*, with Sean Penn and Naomi Watts; and local and independent films, *Below the Beltway* and *Adams Morgan, The Movie*. The District has also served as the backdrop for several television productions in 2009 including MTV’s *The Real World*, CW’s *Blonde Charity Mafia*, episodes of HBO’s *Big Love*, NBC’s *The Biggest Loser*, ABC’s *Extreme Makeover: Home Edition*, Food Network’s *Iron Chef America* and *Dinner: Impossible*, Travel Channel’s *No Reservations* and *Man vs. Food*, TLC’s *18 Kids and Counting*, the upcoming season of Bravo’s *The Real Housewives of DC* (currently in productions); and many more.

According to the D.C. Office of Motion Picture and Television Development (MPTD), which is mandated to initiate and implement film and video production and other multi-media projects aimed at generating revenue and stimulate employment opportunities in the District, there were 326 productions filmed in the District that created 2,600 temporary jobs and training opportunities for local residents in 2009. A year prior, 309 productions were filmed in the District, creating 1,903 temporary jobs and training opportunities and resulting in \$56 million being spent in the District by the film industry. “This industry contributes millions of dollars to the District’s economy each year,” says Kathy Hollinger, Director of MPTD. “Film productions usually purchase supplies for set construction or rent lights, cameras, and sound equipments from local vendors. They also hire local catering services, security firms, and transportation services to serve their needs.” Local businesses in industries such as hospitality, retail, construction, and public relations usually profit greatly from the film industry in the District.

The benefits to residents are also evident. According to Hollinger, local residents are often hired to fill various crew and

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## Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov. 09p	Oct. 09	Nov. 08
MICHIGAN	14.7	15.1	9.6
RHODE ISLAND	12.7	12.9	9.1
NEVADA	12.3	12.9	8.3
CALIFORNIA	12.3	12.5	8.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.3	12.0	8.0
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>
FLORIDA	11.5	11.3	7.2
OREGON	11.1	11.2	7.8
ILLINOIS	10.9	11.0	6.9
NORTH CAROLINA	10.8	10.9	7.5
KENTUCKY	10.6	11.3	7.2
OHIO	10.6	10.5	7.1
ALABAMA	10.5	10.9	6.2
TENNESSEE	10.3	10.5	7.2
GEORGIA	10.2	10.1	7.1
NEW JERSEY	9.7	9.7	6.3
INDIANA	9.6	9.8	7.4
MISSISSIPPI	9.6	9.8	7.0
MISSOURI	9.5	9.3	6.8
WASHINGTON	9.2	9.3	6.1
IDAHO	9.1	9.0	5.8
ARIZONA	8.9	9.3	6.4
MASSACHUSETTS	8.8	8.9	6.1
ALASKA	8.7	8.7	6.8
NEW YORK	8.6	9.0	6.3
PENNSYLVANIA	8.5	8.9	6.1
DELAWARE	8.5	8.6	5.6
WEST VIRGINIA	8.4	8.5	4.3
CONNECTICUT	8.2	8.8	6.3
WISCONSIN	8.2	8.4	5.4
TEXAS	8.0	8.3	6.2
MAINE	8.0	8.2	5.4
NEW MEXICO	7.8	7.8	4.6
ARKANSAS	7.4	7.6	6.1
MINNESOTA	7.4	7.6	5.5
MARYLAND	7.4	7.3	5.1
WYOMING	7.2	7.4	3.1
HAWAII	7.0	7.3	4.9
OKLAHOMA	7.0	7.3	4.4
COLORADO	6.9	7.0	5.4
LOUISIANA	6.7	7.4	5.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.7	6.8	4.3
IOWA	6.7	6.6	4.1
VIRGINIA	6.6	6.6	4.6
VERMONT	6.4	6.5	5.3
MONTANA	6.4	6.4	4.9
KANSAS	6.3	6.7	4.8
UTAH	6.3	6.5	3.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	5.0	5.0	3.4
NEBRASKA	4.5	4.9	3.6
NORTH DAKOTA	4.1	4.2	3.2

## National Unemployment Rates

The November 2009 National unemployment rate of 9.4 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down 0.1 from the rate in October 2009 and 2.9 percent higher than the rate in November 2008.

The seasonally adjusted National unemployment rate in November 2009 was 10.0 percent; down 0.2 percent from the October 2009 rate and 3.2 percent higher than the November 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

## State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In November, the District of Columbia had the sixth highest unemployment rate at 11.8 percent. Michigan recorded the highest jobless rate at 14.7 percent followed by Rhode Island, at 12.7 percent; South Carolina, Nevada, and California, at 12.3 percent each. North Dakota at 4.1 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Nebraska at 4.5 percent and South Dakota at 5.0 percent.

Seven states reported statistically significant over-the-month unemployment decrease in November. Kentucky and Connecticut recorded the largest of these increases (-0.7 and -0.6 percentage point). Forty-two states and the District of Columbia registered November rates that were not measurably different from a month earlier.

Compared to a year earlier, all states and the District of Columbia reported significant jobless rate increases from a year earlier.

## District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted November 2009 unemployment rate was 11.8 percent, down 0.1 percent from the October 2009 rate. The November 2009 rate was 3.8 percent higher than the rate in November 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in November 2009 was 10.0 percent; down 0.2 percent from the October 2009 rate and 3.2 percent higher than the November 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.



## Unemployment Rates *(Not Seasonally Adjusted)*

	November 09 p	October 09 r	November 08 a
U.S.A.	9.4	9.5	6.5
Washington, DC MSA	6.1	6.2	4.3
Washington, DC MD	6.3	6.3	4.5
D.C.	11.8	12.0	8.4
D.C. WARD 1	10.2	10.4	7.2
2	5.9	6.0	4.1
3	3.2	3.3	2.2
4	9.7	9.9	6.8
5	15.7	15.9	11.2
6	11.7	11.9	8.3
7	19.7	20.0	14.3
8	28.5	28.9	21.4

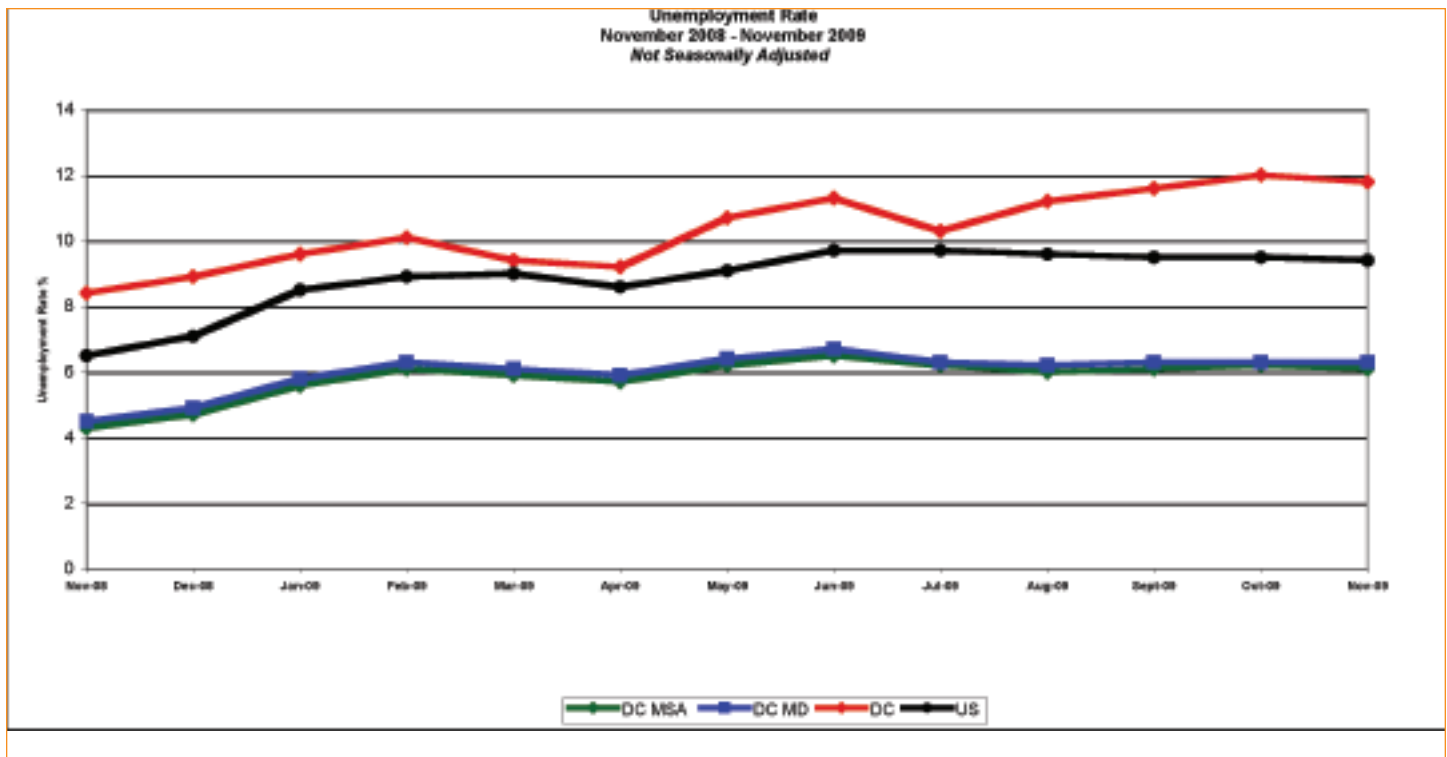
## Unemployment Rates *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

U.S.A.	10.0	10.2	6.8
D.C.	11.8	11.9	8.0

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 500 to 329,500. A total of 290,500 residents were employed and 39,000 were unemployed in November 2009. The number of employed residents increased by 200 along with a 800 decrease in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.2 percent drop in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 2009.

From November 2008 to November 2009, the District’s civilian labor force decreased by 700 as the number of employed residents decreased by 12,000 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 11,300. The District’s November 2009 unemployment rate was 3.4 percent higher than the rate in November 2008.

### Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In November 2009, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 16.4 percent from the October 2009 level of 2,160 to 1,805. Over the year, UI initial claims were down 8.7 percent from the 1,976 level in November 2008. The November 2009 initial claims for all programs were down from October 2009 by 358 to 1,843 and lower by 161 or -8.0 percent from the November 2008 level of 2,004.

For the all programs total, benefits paid decreased 3.5 percent

to \$16,739,173, weeks compensated were down 2.6 percent to 57,371, first payments were down 12.5 percent to 2,337, final payments were up 13.2 percent to 2,233, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell 0.9 percent to \$291.77. Weeks claimed were up 15.9 percent to 33,242.

Over the year, benefit statistics were mostly higher in November 2009 compared to November 2008. Benefits paid increased by 36.0 percent, weeks compensated rose 34.2 percent, first payments were up 27.5 percent, final payments were up 155.2 percent, while the average weekly benefit amount rose 1.3 percent from the \$287.92 November 2008 amount. Weeks claimed were up 54.3 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 November 2009 as employment increased by 6,000 and the number unemployed decreased by 2,000. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 6.3 percent in November, was unchanged from the rate in October 2009.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division fell by 49,500. With 41,600 more unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force fell by 7,900. The metropolitan division’s November 2009 unemployment rate was up 1.8 percent from the rate in November 2008.

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

	November /b 2009	October /c 2009	November /d 2008	Net Change From October /c 2009	November /d 2008
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	330,900	329,800	332,600	1,100	-1,700
Total Employed	291,800	290,600	306,000	1,200	-14,200
Total Unemployed	39,200	39,200	26,600	0	12,600
Unemployment Rate	11.8	11.9	8.0	-0.1	3.8
<b>SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	329,500	330,000	330,200	-500	-700
Total Employed	290,500	290,300	302,500	200	-12,000
Total Unemployed	39,000	39,800	27,700	-800	11,300
Unemployment Rate	11.8	12.0	8.4	-0.2	3.4
<b>Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,376,300	2,372,400	2,384,200	3,900	-7,900
Total Employed	2,227,700	2,221,700	2,277,200	6,000	-49,500
Total Unemployed	148,600	150,600	107,000	-2,000	41,600
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3	4.5	0.0	1.8
<b>Suburban Ring</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,683,900	2,675,500	2,690,000	8,400	-6,100
Total Employed	2,539,600	2,529,200	2,586,500	10,400	-46,900
Total Unemployed	144,300	146,200	103,400	-1,900	40,900
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.5	3.8	-0.1	1.6
<b>Washington, D.C. MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	3,013,400	3,005,500	3,020,200	7,900	-6,800
Total Employed	2,830,100	2,819,500	2,889,000	10,600	-58,900
Total Unemployed	183,300	186,000	131,100	-2,700	52,200
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.2	4.3	-0.1	1.8

**a/ Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflect 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 8,400 in November 2009 as employment rose by 3,900 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 2,000. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 5.4 percent in November, was down 0.1 percent from the rate in October 2009.

Over the year, there was a decrease of 46,900 employed residents in the suburban ring. With 40,900 more unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force fell by 6,100. The suburban ring's November unemployment rate was up 1.6 percent from November 2008.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force increased by 7,900 in November 2009. The number of employed residents increased by 10,600, the number of unemployed residents decreased by 2,700. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate for November 2009 is 6.1 percent, down 0.1 percent from the rate in October 2009.

Compared to November 2008, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force fell by 6,800. Employment decreased by 58,900 and the number of unemployed rose by 52,200. The Washington Metropolitan area's November 2009 unemployment rate was up 1.8 percent from the November 2008 rate of 4.3 percent.

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

	November 2009	October 2009	November 2008	% Change From	
				October 2009	November 2008
<b>State UI Program a/</b>					
Initial Claims	1,805	2,160	1,976	-16.4	-8.7
Weeks Claimed	32,331	27,925	21,051	15.8	53.6
Weeks Compensated	55,417	56,870	41,216	-2.6	34.5
Benefits Paid	\$16,126,310	\$16,691,185	\$11,838,841	-3.4	36.2
A.W.B.A.	\$291.00	\$293.50	\$287.24	-0.9	1.3
First Payments	2,257	2,591	1,780	-12.9	26.8
Final Payments	2,144	1,889	847	13.5	153.1
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Federal Program b/</b>					
Initial Claims	32	32	26	0.0	23.1
Weeks Claimed	745	642	393	16.0	89.6
Weeks Compensated	1,812	1,920	1,336	-5.6	35.6
Benefits Paid	\$566,633	\$613,287	\$402,254	-7.6	40.9
A.W.B.A.	\$312.71	\$319.42	\$301.09	-2.1	3.9
First Payments	67	73	50	-8.2	34.0
Final Payments	82	80	23	2.5	256.5
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Ex-Servicemen Program c/</b>					
Initial Claims	6	9	2	-33.3	200.0
Weeks Claimed	166	106	94	56.6	76.6
Weeks Compensated	142	121	191	17.4	-25.7
Benefits Paid	\$46,230	\$39,649	\$65,613	16.6	-29.5
A.W.B.A.	\$325.56	\$327.68	\$343.52	-0.6	-5.2
First Payments	13	8	3	62.5	333.3
Final Payments	7	3	5	133.3	40.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	na
<b>Total - All Programs</b>					
Initial Claims	1,843	2,201	2,004	-16.3	-8.0
Weeks Claimed	33,242	28,673	21,538	15.9	54.3
Weeks Compensated	57,371	58,911	42,743	-2.6	34.2
Benefits Paid	\$16,739,173	\$17,344,121	\$12,306,708	-3.5	36.0
A.W.B.A.	\$291.77	\$294.41	\$287.92	-0.9	1.3
First Payments	2,337	2,672	1,833	-12.5	27.5
Final Payments	2,233	1,972	875	13.2	155.2
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-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

## District of Columbia Job Growth

The number of District wage and salary jobs decreased by 900 in November 2009. The private sector lost 1,000 jobs while the public sector gained 100 jobs. In the private sector, educational and health services gained 500 jobs and professional and business services gained 900 jobs. Job losses were registered in leisure and hospitality which lost 1,000 jobs, other services lost 700 jobs, financial activities lost 300 jobs, mining, logging and construction and information lost 200 jobs each. Meanwhile, trade, transportation and utilities and manufacturing were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the Federal Government gained 200 jobs; State Government lost 100 jobs and transportation were unchanged over the month.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 3,600 jobs. The private sector lost 4,600 jobs and the public sector gained 8,200 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services up by 1,600 jobs and leisure and hospitality up by 600 jobs. Job losses occurred in professional and business services down by 800 jobs, other services down by 1,100 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 700 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 1,100 jobs, financial activities down by 1,400 jobs, information down by 1,600 jobs, and manufacturing down by 100 jobs. In the public sector, the District Government gained 500 jobs, the Federal Government gained 7,700 jobs, and transportation was unchanged.

## Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased over the month by 7,300 jobs. The private sector increased by 3,400 jobs, while the public sector gained 3,900 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were registered in professional and business services up by 600 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities up by 4,200 jobs and educational and health services up by 3,200 jobs. Job losses were registered in leisure and hospitality down by 1,600 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 2,200 jobs, other services down by 100 jobs, manufacturing down by 100 jobs and information and financial activities down by 300 jobs each. In the public sector, the federal government gained 300 jobs; the state government gained 600 jobs; and the local government gained 3,000 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division lost a total of 21,200 jobs. The private sector dropped 37,300 jobs and the public sector gained 16,100 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services up by 5,700 jobs. Losses occurred in professional and business services down by 7,500 jobs, other services down by 1,200 jobs, leisure and hospitality down by 1,500 jobs, trade,

transportation and utilities down by 8,300 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 13,500 jobs, financial activities down by 2,900 jobs, information down by 5,900 jobs, and manufacturing down by 2,200 jobs. In the public sector, local government gained 700 jobs; the federal government increased by 11,600 jobs; and state government added 3,800 jobs.

## Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area increased over the month in November 2009 by 11,800. The private sector increased by 8,000 jobs and the public sector increased by 3,800 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were recorded in educational and health services up by 3,800 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities up by 5,700 jobs and professional and business services up by 4,500 jobs. Losses were registered in leisure and hospitality down by 2,500 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 2,700 jobs, financial activities down by 400 jobs, information down by 200 jobs, manufacturing and other services down by 100 jobs each. In the public sector, the federal government gained 200 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area lost 15,300 jobs. The private sector lost 32,600 jobs and the public gained 17,300 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services up by 4,500 jobs, educational and health services up by 5,200 jobs and leisure and hospitality up by 500 jobs. Losses occurred in other services down by 1,500 jobs, trade, transportation, and utilities down by 11,800 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 15,700 jobs, financial activities down by 5,300 jobs, information down by 5,900 jobs and manufacturing down by 2,600 jobs. In government, the federal government gained 13,200 jobs over the year.







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staff positions as well as to serve as actors or extras in productions. Additionally, the MPTD's website collects names and addresses of District residents interested in offering their homes for film productions.

"It is really a win-win situation for all," says Hollinger. "Washington, DC is a venue of choice for film and television production because of the internationally-recognizable landmarks, the diverse and exciting neighborhoods, world class accommodations, cultural amenities, and its infrastructure. Additionally, film productions have access to a reservoir of talented young people from various local universities and high schools eager to fill internship and production assistants' positions. We especially encourage film and television productions that come to the District to give our young people such opportunities."

—Adrienne Staggs Davis, *Communication Strategist, Cenarios Strategic Marketing & Creative Services, LLC*



As the Director of the District of Columbia Office of Motion Picture and Television Development Kathy Hollinger is responsible for initiating and implementing production-related programs which drive revenue and stimulate employment opportunities for local businesses and residents. Prior to this, Ms. Hollinger served as Chief of Staff to former Councilmember Kevin P. Chavous and as campaign press director and

director of communications to former Councilmember Charlene Drew Jarvis. She has also worked at Comcast as a representative to the Office of Cable Television, Executive Office of the Mayor, Council of the District of Columbia and all government agencies on business, entertainment and cable-related issues. She earned her BA from the American University, before pursuing a master's in public communication and public policy from George Mason University.

#### About the District of Columbia Office of Motion Picture and Television Development (MPTD)

The Office of Motion Picture and Television Development serves as a "one-stop-shop" for filmmakers interested in filming in the District. MPTD issues film permits required for production in DC public space and serves as a liaison between the productions and all other District agencies, such as the District Department of Transportation (street/sidewalk closures), Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (building and electrical permits), Metropolitan Police Department (traffic control), Fire and Emergency Medical Services (safety), etc., that may be involved in film production in the District. For more information, visit [www.film.dc.gov](http://www.film.dc.gov).

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

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Nov. b/ 2009	Oct. c/ 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. b/ 2009	Oct. c/ 2009	Nov. 2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>712.8</b>	<b>713.7</b>	<b>709.2</b>	<b>2,423.2</b>	<b>2,415.9</b>	<b>2,444.4</b>
Total Private Sector	471.3	472.3	475.9	1,837.5	1,834.1	1,874.8
Total Government	241.5	241.4	233.3	585.7	581.8	569.6
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>170.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>39.9</b>
Durable Goods	na	na	na	22.5	22.6	24.0
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	15.2	15.2	15.9
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>130.6</b>
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	23.7	24.4	27.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	15.1	15.5	16.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	77.9	79.2	85.5
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>699.5</b>	<b>700.2</b>	<b>695.1</b>	<b>2,268.4</b>	<b>2,258.8</b>	<b>2,273.9</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>311.2</b>	<b>307.0</b>	<b>319.5</b>
Wholesale Trade	4.6	4.7	4.7	52.7	52.9	54.4
Retail Trade	17.9	17.8	18.7	202.2	197.2	208.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	23.4	23.5	23.7
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	13.9	14.1	15.3
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	40.4	40.1	40.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	24.5	22.5	24.8
Department Stores	na	na	na	25.9	23.9	26.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.7	56.3	56.9	56.5
Utilities	na	na	na	7.4	7.5	7.6
Transportation & Warehousing	na	na	na	48.9	49.4	48.9
Air Transportation	na	na	na	12.3	13.2	12.4
<b>Information</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>73.7</b>
Publishing industries (except Internet)	6.7	6.7	7.0	na	na	na
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>109.4</b>
Finance and insurance	15.5	15.7	16.7	67.4	67.5	68.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	7.6	7.7	7.8	37.1	37.1	37.4
Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	18.6	18.6	18.9
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	12.8	13.1	13.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.4	11.5	11.6	39.1	39.3	40.6
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>554.5</b>	<b>553.9</b>	<b>562.0</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	101.5	100.7	103.7	374.2	373.5	382.0
Legal Services	34.8	34.4	36.2	45.4	45.0	48.8
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	18.8	18.8	19.5
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	na	na	na	47.2	47.2	47.4
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	na	na	na	136.3	136.9	135.9
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	na	na	na	71.2	70.8	71.4
Scientific Research and Development Services	11.7	11.7	12.0	na	na	na
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	31.2	31.1	31.6
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	48.6	48.8	48.0	149.1	149.3	148.4

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

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Nov. b/ 2009	Oct. c/ 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. b/ 2009	Oct. c/ 2009	Nov. 2008
<i>(continued)</i>						
Employment Services	12.6	12.8	12.4	30.0	30.6	29.8
Investigation and Security Services	9.2	9.4	8.9	na	na	na
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11.2	11.2	11.7	48.5	48.2	49.4
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>277.6</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>271.9</b>
Educational Services	50.2	49.7	50.2	87.7	85.4	85.2
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	35.2	33.5	37.4	57.3	54.7	50.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	58.8	58.8	57.2	189.9	189.0	186.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	13.8	13.8	13.2	71.7	71.3	68.2
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	27.5	27.3	26.6
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	8.9	8.8	8.7
Hospitals	25.7	25.7	25.2	58.7	58.7	57.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.1	7.1	6.8	26.8	26.6	27.2
Social Assistance	na	na	na	32.7	32.4	33.4
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	14.4	14.3	14.3
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>213.9</b>	<b>213.8</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.3	7.2	7.5	24.9	26.0	28.2
Accommodation and Food Services	52.1	53.2	51.3	187.4	187.9	185.6
Accommodation	14.4	14.7	14.5	35.6	35.7	35.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	37.7	38.5	36.8	151.8	152.2	150.0
Full-Service Restaurants	19.0	19.2	19.1	77.3	77.1	75.8
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.9	11.0	11.3	63.2	63.3	60.2
Special Food Services	5.1	5.2	4.7	10.7	11.6	12.0
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>154.0</b>
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	29.2	28.8	26.9
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	58.2	58.8	59.4	111.1	111.6	111.0
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	27.0	27.2	27.8	43.9	43.8	44.7
<b>Government</b>	<b>241.5</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>585.7</b>	<b>581.8</b>	<b>569.6</b>
Federal Government	202.0	201.8	194.3	317.0	316.7	305.4
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	39.5	39.6	39.0	na	na	na
State Government	35.7	35.8	35.2	85.8	85.2	82.0
Local Government	na	na	na	182.9	179.9	182.2
Public Transportation	3.8	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)**

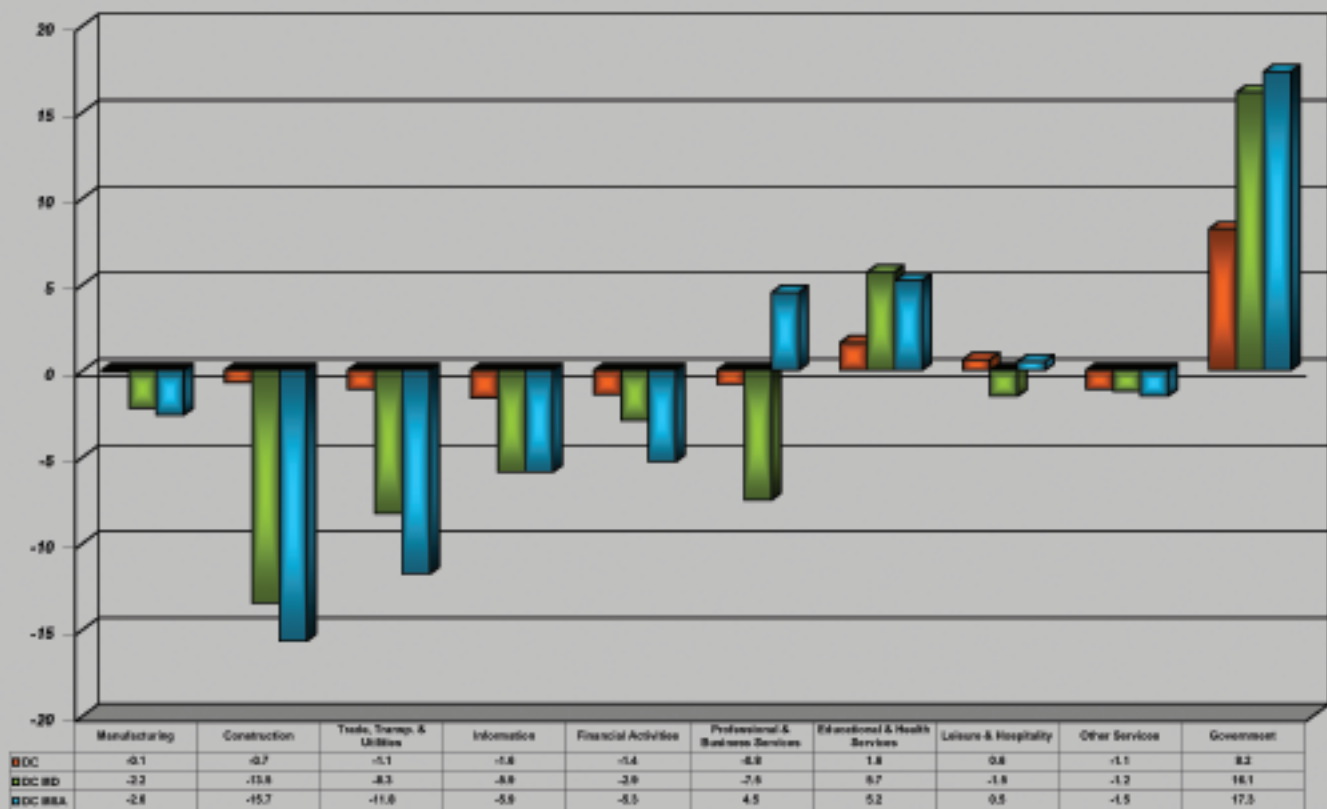
INDUSTRY	July b/ 2009	June c/ 2009	July 2008	Change from	
				June 2009	July 2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3006.0</b>	<b>2994.2</b>	<b>3021.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>2317.9</b>	<b>2309.9</b>	<b>2350.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-32.6</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>688.1</b>	<b>684.3</b>	<b>670.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>211.3</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-18.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-15.7</b>
Specialty Trade Contractors	99.8	101.4	108.2	-1.6	-8.4
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>2794.7</b>	<b>2780.1</b>	<b>2791.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>388.5</b>	<b>382.8</b>	<b>400.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
Wholesale Trade	67.3	67.6	69.6	-0.3	-2.3
Retail Trade	258.6	251.9	267.7	6.7	-9.1
Food & Beverage Stores	53.9	53.5	53.6	0.4	0.3
Department Stores	33.5	31.0	34.2	2.5	-0.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	62.6	63.3	63.0	-0.7	-0.4
<b>Information</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
Finance and insurance	95.8	95.9	98.1	-0.1	-2.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	48.9	48.9	49.8	0.0	-0.9
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>692.6</b>	<b>688.1</b>	<b>688.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	459.5	457.3	462.1	2.2	-2.6
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	158.0	158.6	157.0	-0.6	1.0
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	187.3	187.4	186.0	-0.1	1.3
Employment Services	39.5	39.7	39.5	-0.2	0.0
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>347.5</b>	<b>346.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	251.0	249.6	249.2	1.4	1.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	97.7	97.2	93.9	0.5	3.8
Offices of Physicians	38.5	38.2	37.3	0.3	1.2
Hospitals	71.7	71.7	70.8	0.0	0.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>259.5</b>	<b>262.0</b>	<b>259.0</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Accommodation and Food Services	226.2	227.6	222.8	-1.4	3.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	186.6	187.2	184.5	-0.6	2.1
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>183.8</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>688.1</b>	<b>684.3</b>	<b>670.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Federal Government	364.4	364.2	351.2	0.2	13.2

**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.



Net Job Change  
November 2008 - November 2009



## TOP 30 HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS IN D.C.

	Average Annual Openings	Mean Hourly Wage
Business Operations Specialists, all other	353	\$40.40
Lawyers	240	\$69.00
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	210	\$38.57
Security Guards	182	\$14.23
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping cleaners	181	\$11.74
Public Relations Specialists	178	\$44.06
Office Clerks, General	174	\$15.69
Paralegals & Legal Assistants	160	\$27.62
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Ed	157	****
Customer Service Representatives	140	\$17.36
Computer Systems Analysts	139	\$38.56
Network & Computer Systems Administrators	134	\$35.76
Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	132	\$22.96
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	126	\$13.25
Network Systems & Data Communications Analysts	122	\$35.22
Accountants & Auditors	117	\$34.21
Food Preparation Workers	116	\$11.22
Child Care Workers	110	\$11.75
Management Analysts	106	\$37.57
Legal Secretaries	99	\$28.90
Waiters & Waitresses	97	\$10.92
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	97	\$13.44
Writers & Authors	91	\$30.39
General & Operations Managers	86	\$58.68
Social & Human Service Assistants	84	\$16.77
Teacher Assistants	79	****
Combined Food Preparation Workers, Inc Fast Food	77	\$10.66
Registered Nurses	77	\$32.09
Receptionists & Information Clerks	71	\$14.44
Retail Salespersons	70	\$12.64

\*\*\*\*Data Suppressed

Openings - based on the 2006-2016 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 2007

## 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.

	Nov. 09	Oct. 09	Nov. 08	Oct. 08
Wash.-Balti. DC-MD-VA-WV	1.6	na	2.5	na
U.S.A.	1.8	-0.2	1.1	3.7

(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, 2008 estimate	591,833	304,059,724
Population, percent change* (April 1, 2000-July 1, 2008)	3.8%	8.0%
Persons under 18 years old, 2008	18.9%	24.3%
High school graduates, percent (Persons age 25+, 2007)	85.7%	84.5%
Homeownership rate, 2006	45.8%	67.3%
Median household income, 2007	\$54,317	\$41,994
Per capita income, 2007	\$40,379	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 2007	17.1%	13.0%
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$5,422	\$10,615
Private nonfarm employment, percent change (Average annual rate; 1998-2008)	14.9%	8.8%
Persons per square mile, 2000	9,378.0	79.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Population Estimates, 2007 American Community Survey, Economic Census 2002, 2000 Census, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TOP 30 FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS 2006 - 2016\*

Occupational Title	Empl 2006	Empl 2016	Growth Rate
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,912	3,132	6.38%
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	4,111	6,212	5.11%
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	183	261	4.26%
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	303	424	3.99%
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary	319	443	3.89%
Industrial Engineers	409	563	3.77%
Elementary School Teachers, except Special Education	4,254	5,822	3.69%
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	456	622	3.64%
Middle School Teachers, except Special and Vocational Education	1,582	2,156	3.63%
Home Health Aides	914	1,239	3.56%
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,266	1,708	3.49%
Computer Systems Analysts	4,202	5,591	3.31%
Self-enrichment Education Teachers	1,078	1,434	3.30%
Forensic Science Technicians	131	174	3.28%
Social and Human Service Assistants	2,628	3,465	3.18%
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	517	680	3.15%
Court Reporters	543	714	3.15%
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	2,448	3,208	3.10%
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	4,459	5,803	3.01%
Secondary School Teachers, except Special and Vocational Education	1,731	2,240	2.94%
Database Administrators	1,786	2,311	2.94%
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	1,043	1,342	2.87%
Dental Hygienists	278	357	2.84%
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	317	406	2.81%
Kindergarten Teachers, except Special Education	353	452	2.80%
Tour Guides and Escorts	376	480	2.77%
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,562	1,989	2.73%
Child Care Workers	4,027	5,124	2.72%
Lodging Managers	184	234	2.72%
Mental Health Counselors	406	505	2.44%

(The fastest growing occupations are those with over 100 jobs and highest growth rates.)

Note: \*Based on the 2006 - 2016 Occupational Employment Projections of the Department of Employment Services

Source: Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information



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). For inquiries/comments/suggestions, please call (202) 671-1633.

#### Notice of Non-Discrimination

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## **LABOR MARKET RESEARCH INFORMATION**

District of Columbia



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