



LaborMarket*trends*

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The New Job Bill's Formula: Small Businesses + Tax Breaks = Hiring

In his first State of the Union speech to a joint session of Congress, President Obama reinforced the need to make creating jobs his number one priority in 2010 and urged Congress to adopt a series of spending measures and tax incentives that will help to lower the unemployment rate in the United States.

The urgency to act on the current jobless crisis in the United States is critical. Since the recession started in December 2007, more than 8.4 million jobs in the United States have been lost. Unemployment stands in the double digits in cities all across America, including Washington, DC, where the jobless rate stood at 12.0 percent in January 2010. The lack of available jobs has driven millions of workers to leave the labor force over the past year, and has also resulted in millions more of underemployed workers. Record levels of unemployment duration and the lack of available jobs underscore both the severity of the US economic state and the dismal employment outlook. Significant measures must be taken to jumpstart the hiring process.

On Thursday March 25, 2010, President Obama signed a bipartisan Job Bill into law, with the hope that it will help spur long-awaited hiring of unemployed workers. The Job Bill is expected to, according to its endorsers, generate millions of jobs. Others predict approximately 250,000 job - a small fraction of the 8.4 million jobs lost since the economic downturn in December 2007. Rebecca Moran, who lost her job as a result of her company downsizing more than a year ago, remains hopeful that the Job Bill will indeed create jobs in the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The bill, she says, is a

modest, but good and essential first step. Like many cities across America, joblessness is the most critical issue on the District's labor agency's agenda. According to this month's issue of the *LMI Trends*, job losses were registered in all industries, except information, which gained 500 jobs. And, while the Federal government, the largest employer in the DC area, gained 200 jobs, local government dropped 100. Moran says that, with the high job losses particularly in the private sector, she fears there will be little-to-no trickle down effect that will really make an impact on the number of people that are currently unemployed and underemployed in the city.

For small businesses, however, news of the passage of The Job Bill and its offerings is good news. The law is filled with tax breaks and forgiveness - an approximate \$3.6 billion - incentives that most, if not all, small companies across America welcome. More specifically, the law offers a combination new-hire payroll tax reduction/job retention credit to businesses. For every worker who has been unemployed at least 60 days and is hired after February 3 through the end of this year, businesses will be exempt from paying the 6.2 percent of wages of Federal Income Contributions Act (FICA) taxes (or Social Security payroll tax) for the hired individual. The individual must certify by signed affidavit, under penalties of perjury, that s/he has not been employed for more than 40 hours during the 60-day period ending on the date such s/he began to work. To encourage job retention, employers will also get an additional \$1,000 income tax credit for new employees retained for at least a year. And, small businesses that buy new business-related equipments would also get a tax break.

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Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Jan. 10p	Dec. 09	Jan. 09
MICHIGAN	14.3	14.5	11.3
NEVADA	13.0	13.0	9.6
RHODE ISLAND	12.7	12.7	9.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.6	12.4	10.0
CALIFORNIA	12.5	12.3	9.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12.0	11.9	8.4
FLORIDA	11.9	11.7	8.7
ILLINOIS	11.3	11.0	8.1
ALABAMA	11.1	10.9	8.1
NORTH CAROLINA	11.1	10.9	9.2
MISSISSIPPI	10.9	10.5	8.2
OHIO	10.8	10.8	8.6
TENNESSEE	10.7	10.7	9.1
KENTUCKY	10.7	10.6	9.1
OREGON	10.7	10.6	9.9
GEORGIA	10.4	10.3	8.4
NEW JERSEY	9.9	10.0	7.5
INDIANA	9.7	9.7	8.8
MISSOURI	9.5	9.6	8.1
MASSACHUSETTS	9.5	9.3	7.1
WASHINGTON	9.3	9.2	7.5
IDAHO	9.3	9.1	6.7
WEST VIRGINIA	9.3	9.0	5.8
ARIZONA	9.2	9.2	8.0
CONNECTICUT	9.0	8.8	7.1
DELAWARE	9.0	8.8	7.0
NEW YORK	8.8	8.9	7.1
PENNSYLVANIA	8.8	8.8	6.8
WISCONSIN	8.7	8.5	7.1
ALASKA	8.5	8.6	7.1
NEW MEXICO	8.5	8.2	5.9
TEXAS	8.2	8.2	6.4
MAINE	8.2	8.1	7.3
ARKANSAS	7.6	7.6	6.5
WYOMING	7.6	7.5	4.4
MARYLAND	7.5	7.4	6.1
COLORADO	7.4	7.3	6.7
LOUISIANA	7.4	7.3	5.7
MINNESOTA	7.3	7.4	7.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.0	6.9	5.2
HAWAII	6.9	6.8	6.0
VIRGINIA	6.9	6.8	5.7
MONTANA	6.8	6.7	5.6
UTAH	6.8	6.6	5.6
OKLAHOMA	6.7	6.8	5.0
VERMONT	6.7	6.7	6.2
IOWA	6.6	6.5	5.2
KANSAS	6.4	6.5	5.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	4.8	4.7	4.3
NEBRASKA	4.6	4.6	4.1
NORTH DAKOTA	4.2	4.3	4.0

National Unemployment Rates

The January 2010 National unemployment rate of 10.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was up from the rate in December 2009 and 2.1 percent higher than the rate in January 2009.

The seasonally adjusted National unemployment rate in January 2010 was 9.7 percent; down 0.3 percent from the December 2009 rate and 2.0 percent higher than the January 2009, seasonally adjusted, National unemployment rate.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In January, the District of Columbia had the sixth highest unemployment rate at 12.0 percent. Michigan recorded the highest jobless rate at 14.3 percent followed by Nevada, at 13.0 percent; Rhode Island, at 12.7; South Carolina, at 12.6; and California, at 12.5 percent. North Dakota at 4.2 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Nebraska at 4.6 percent and South Dakota at 4.8 percent.

Six states reported statistically significant over-the-month unemployment rate increases in January. Forty-four states and the District of Columbia registered January rates that were not measurably different from a month earlier.

Compared to a year earlier, the District of Columbia registered +3.6 percent points increase from January 2009. West Virginia and Nevada recorded jobless rate increases from January 2009 (+3.5 and +3.4 percentage points). Six other states reported rate increases of +3.0 percentage points or more. Thirty-five states had smaller rate increases and seven states reported jobless rates that were not that different from those a year earlier.

District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted January 2010 unemployment rate was 12.0 percent, up 0.1 percent from the December 2009 rate. The January 2010 rate was 3.6 percent higher than the rate in January 2009.

The seasonally adjusted National unemployment rate in January 2010 was 9.7 percent; -0.3 percentage points from the December 2009 rate and 2.0 percent higher than the January 2009, seasonally adjusted, National unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rates *(Not Seasonally Adjusted)*

	January 10 p	December 09 r	January 09 a
U.S.A.	10.6	9.7	8.5
Washington, DC MSA	6.9	6.2	5.4
Washington, DC MD	7.1	6.4	5.6
D.C.	12.0	11.9	8.8

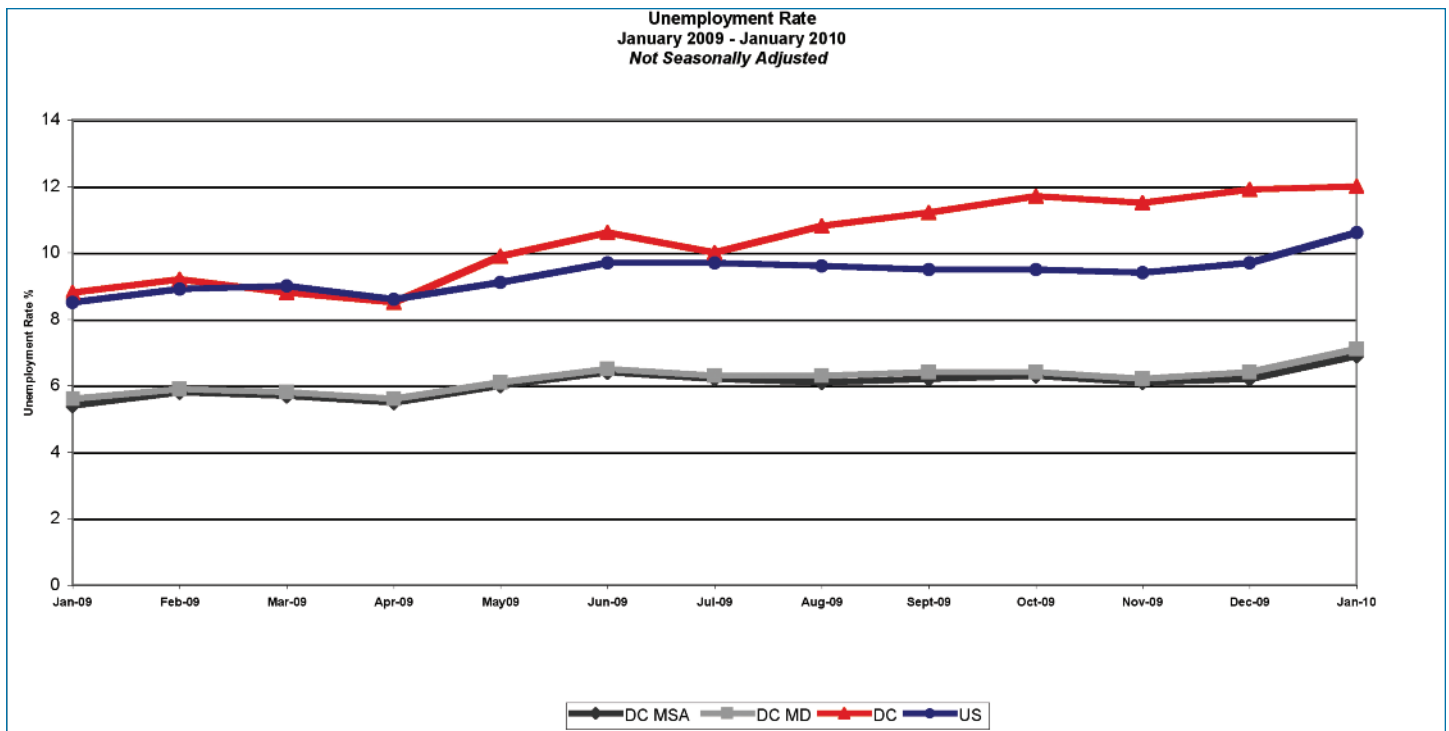
Unemployment Rates *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

U.S.A.	9.7	10.0	7.7
D.C.	12.0	11.9	8.4

p: Preliminary r: Revised a: Reflecting 2009 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 increased by 3,300 to 334,700. A total of 294,500 residents were employed and 40,300 were unemployed in January 2010. The number of employed residents was up 2,700 along with a 700 increase in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.1 percent rise in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January 2010.

From January 2009 to January 2010, the District’s civilian labor force increased by 4,500 as the number of employed residents decreased by 6,400 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 11,100. The District’s January 2010 unemployment rate was 3.2 percent higher than the rate in January 2009.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In January 2010, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 2.9 percent from the December 2009 level of 2,040. Over the year, UI initial claims were down 7.5 percent from the 2,141 level in January 2009. The January 2010 initial claims for all programs were down from December 2009 by 69 to 2,010 and lower by 317 or -13.6 percent from the January 2009 level of 2,327.

For the all programs total, Benefits paid decreased 18.0 percent to \$16,592,640, weeks compensated were down 17.9 percent to 56,722, first payments were up 3.1 percent to

2,882, final payments were down 0.1 percent to 2,012, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) was mostly unchanged to \$292.27. Weeks claimed was down 5.9 percent to 26,833.

Over the year, Benefits paid increased by 29.9 percent, weeks compensated up 29.1 percent, first payments were up 12.5 percent, final payments were up 68.9 percent, while the average weekly benefit amount was up 0.6 percent from the \$292.31 December 2009 amount. Weeks claimed were up 5.6 percent.

Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased by 16,200 in January 2010 as employment decreased by 2,300 and the number unemployed increased by 18,600. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 7.1 percent in January 2010, was up 0.7 percent from the rate in December 2009.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division fell by 25,400. With 37,600 more unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force increased by 12,200. The metropolitan division’s January 2010 unemployment rate was up 1.5 percent from the rate in January 2009.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area — January 2010/a

	January /b 2010	December /c 2009	January /d 2009	Net Change From December /c 2009	January /d 2009
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Washington, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	335,600	332,900	332,300	2,700	3,300
Total Employed	295,400	293,400	304,300	2,000	-8,900
Total Unemployed	40,300	39,500	28,000	800	12,300
Unemployment Rate	12.0	11.9	8.4	0.1	3.6
SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED					
Washington, D.C.					
Civilian Labor Force	334,700	331,400	330,200	3,300	4,500
Total Employed	294,500	291,800	300,900	2,700	-6,400
Total Unemployed	40,300	39,600	29,200	700	11,100
Unemployment Rate	12.0	11.9	8.8	0.1	3.2
Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division					
Civilian Labor Force	2,410,800	2,394,600	2,398,600	16,200	12,200
Total Employed	2,240,000	2,242,300	2,265,400	-2,300	-25,400
Total Unemployed	170,800	152,200	133,200	18,600	37,600
Unemployment Rate	7.1	6.4	5.6	0.7	1.5
Suburban Ring					
Civilian Labor Force	2,711,500	2,690,400	2,707,000	21,100	4,500
Total Employed	2,540,400	2,543,200	2,571,800	-2,800	-31,400
Total Unemployed	171,100	147,200	135,300	23,900	35,800
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.5	5.0	0.8	1.3
Washington, D.C. MSA					
Civilian Labor Force	3,046,200	3,021,800	3,037,200	24,400	9,000
Total Employed	2,834,900	2,835,000	2,872,700	-100	-37,800
Total Unemployed	211,400	186,800	164,500	24,600	46,900
Unemployment Rate	6.9	6.2	5.4	0.7	1.5

a/ Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflect 2009 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 decreased by 21,100 in January 2010 as employment fell by 2,800 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 23,900. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 6.3 percent in January 2010, was up 0.8 percent from the rate in December 2009.

Over the year, there was a decrease of 31,400 employed residents in the suburban ring. With 35,800 more unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force increased by 4,500. The suburban ring's January 2010 unemployment rate was up 1.3 percent from January 2009.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force increased by 24,400 in January 2010. The number of employed residents decreased by 100. The number of unemployed residents increased by 24,600. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate for January 2010 is 6.9 percent, up 0.7 percent from the rate in December 2009.

Compared to January 2009, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force increased by 9,000. Employed residents decreased by 37,800 and the unemployed rose by 46,900. The Washington Metropolitan area's January 2010 unemployment rate was up 1.5 percent from the January 2009 rate of 5.4 percent.



**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs)
District of Columbia | January 2010**

	January 2010	December 2009	January 2009	% Change From December 2009	
				January 2009	2009
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims	1,981	2,040	2,141	-2.9	-7.5
Weeks Claimed	26,201	27,807	24,878	-5.8	5.3
Weeks Compensated	54,949	66,912	42,814	-17.9	28.3
Benefits Paid	\$15,998,578	\$19,497,928	\$12,423,152	-17.9	28.8
A.W.B.A.	\$291.15	\$291.40	\$290.17	-0.1	0.3
First Payments	2,810	2,733	2,496	2.8	12.6
Final Payments	1,944	1,958	1,155	-0.7	68.3
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims	24	34	183	-29.4	-86.9
Weeks Claimed	528	566	471	-6.7	12.1
Weeks Compensated	1,686	2,097	1,079	-19.6	56.3
Benefits Paid	\$539,925	\$666,150	\$324,517	-18.9	66.4
A.W.B.A.	\$320.24	\$317.67	\$300.76	0.8	6.5
First Payments	69	57	61	21.1	13.1
Final Payments	66	51	34	29.4	94.1
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicemen Program c/					
Initial Claims	5	5	3	0.0	66.7
Weeks Claimed	104	131	60	-20.6	73.3
Weeks Compensated	137	179	80	-23.5	71.3
Benefits Paid	\$54,137	\$59,977	\$27,755	-9.7	95.1
A.W.B.A.	\$395.16	\$335.07	\$346.94	17.9	13.9
First Payments	3	4	4	-25.0	-25.0
Final Payments	2	6	2	-66.7	0.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs					
Initial Claims	2,010	2,079	2,327	-3.3	-13.6
Weeks Claimed	26,833	28,504	25,409	-5.9	5.6
Weeks Compensated	56,772	69,188	43,973	-17.9	29.1
Benefits Paid	\$16,592,640	\$20,224,055	\$12,775,424	-18.0	29.9
A.W.B.A.	\$292.27	\$292.31	\$290.53	0.0	0.6
First Payments	2,882	2,794	2,561	3.1	12.5
Final Payments	2,012	2,015	1,191	-0.1	68.9
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 5,700 in January 2010. The private sector lost 5,800 jobs while the public sector gained 100 jobs. In the private sector, information gained 500 jobs and was the only industry with an over-the-month increase. All other private sectors had job losses, educational and health services lost 1,000 jobs, leisure and hospitality lost 500 jobs, other services lost 1,400 jobs, mining, logging and construction lost 200 jobs, financial activities lost 400 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities lost 400 jobs, professional and business services lost 2,300 jobs and manufacturing lost 100 jobs. In the public sector, the Federal Government gained 200 jobs; State Government dropped 100 jobs while transportation was unchanged over the month.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 100 jobs. The private sector lost 9,200 jobs while the public sector gained 9,300 jobs. The private sector growth occurred only in leisure and hospitality up by 1,100 jobs. Job losses occurred in educational and health services down by 700 jobs, professional and business services down by 1,100 jobs, other services down by 3,200 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 2,100 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 300 jobs, financial activities down by 1,700 jobs, information down by 1,000 jobs, and manufacturing down by 200 jobs. In the public sector, the District Government dropped 100 jobs, the Federal Government gained 9,400 jobs, and transportation was unchanged.

Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased over the month by 35,600 jobs. The private sector decreased by 26,100 jobs, while the public sector dropped 9,500 jobs. Within the private sector, information gained 200 jobs. Job losses were registered in all other private sectors, professional and business services down by 4,400 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 10,900 jobs, financial activities down by 1,100 jobs, educational and health services down by 1,600 jobs, other services down by 1,400 jobs, leisure and hospitality down by 2,600 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 3,900 jobs, and manufacturing down by 400 jobs. In the public sector, the federal government gained 1,200 jobs; the state government lost 7,400 jobs; and the local government dropped 3,300 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division lost a total of 21,300 jobs. The private sector dropped 30,700 jobs and the public sector gained 9,400 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services up by 3,100 jobs and leisure and hospitality up by 900 jobs. Losses occurred in professional and business services down

by 6,200 jobs, other services down by 400 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 5,200 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 11,200 jobs, financial activities down by 3,000 jobs, information down by 5,700 jobs, and manufacturing down by 3,000 jobs. In the public sector, local government lost 6,200 jobs; the federal government gained 15,100 jobs; and state government added 500 jobs.

Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area decreased over the month in January 2010 by 44,500. The private sector decreased by 32,300 jobs and the public sector declined by 12,200 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were recorded in information only, which was up by 300 jobs. Losses were registered in all other private sectors, educational and health services down by 3,100 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 13,300 jobs, other services down by 2,000 jobs, leisure and hospitality down by 3,400 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 2,200 jobs, professional and business services down by 5,800, manufacturing down by 700 jobs and financial activities down by 2,100 jobs. In the public sector, the federal government gained 1,400 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area lost 29,200 jobs. The private sector lost 38,800 jobs while the public sector gained 9,600 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in educational and health services up by 2,600 jobs and leisure and hospitality up by 1,000 jobs. Losses occurred in professional and business services down by 4,900 jobs, other services down by 1,800 jobs, trade, transportation, and utilities down by 7,200 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 13,100 jobs, financial activities down by 5,800 jobs, information down by 5,500 jobs and manufacturing down by 4,100 jobs. In government, the federal government gained 16,800 jobs over the year.





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Other incentives include an increased exclusion from capital-gains tax on small-business stock and allowing taxpayers to treat venture-capital loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration as “at-risk” financing. The bill would also temporarily increase the deduction for small-business start-up expenses from \$5,000 to \$20,000 for 2010 and 2011 and raise the upper limit for deductible expenses from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Finally, the bill would limit the penalty for failing to report on a tax return a “listed transaction” which the Internal Revenue Service has classified as a scheme to avoid paying taxes.

Skeptics of the Job Bill wonder whether or not it can deliver on its promise to spur hiring. As one economist puts it, until the work picks up, there's not necessarily going to be a need to bring in new workers. Dianah Shaw, CEO of POWER Consulting, agrees. “The President’s intent is admirable,” says Shaw. “But the fear among small businesses to hire and expand while still mulling through this economic crisis are real.” Shaw calls it a “catch 33” – where businesses are waiting for people to spend money, but people do not have the money to spend because many are either unemployed or underemployed as businesses are not hiring.

“When you look at the cause of this prolonged unemployment,” Shaw says, “it is due to the lack of available jobs. Consequently, joblessness will remain a serious problem for a while because the U.S. economy – when it begins to recover– must recover even more than the 8.4 million jobs already lost so that it can account for growth in the working-age population and the older worker population that can no longer afford to retire.” Shaw

says that she fears that the Job Bill, while good for small businesses, may not make a significant impact on the unemployment lines.

“Until we—small businesses—see more tangible and credible signs of positive changes in the economy,” says Shaw, “hiring new workers, regardless of the tax breaks offered by this new Jobs Bill, will be viewed as a “risk.” It is the president’s hope, however, that businesses that are “on the fence” will take the risk, given the offerings of the new Job Bill, and begin to hire those who are unemployed.

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



Dianah Shaw is the Principal Broker and owner of POWER Consulting, a boutique-size, DC-based real estate brokerage that serves residential and commercial clients throughout the Washington, DC region. Ms. Shaw provides marketing and business development services to countless of small businesses and organizations that specialize in real estate services.

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

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Jan. b/ 2010	Dec. c/ 2009	Jan. 2009	Jan. b/ 2010	Dec. c/ 2009	Jan. 2009
TOTAL	698.3	704.0	698.2	2,355.1	2,390.7	2,376.4
Total Private Sector	454.6	460.4	463.8	1,785.8	1,811.9	1,816.5
Total Government	243.7	243.6	234.4	569.3	578.8	559.9
Total Goods Producing	11.8	12.1	14.1	143.2	147.5	157.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.4	1.5	35.6	36.0	38.6
Durable Goods	na	na	na	20.8	21.3	23.0
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	14.8	14.7	15.6
Mining, Logging & Construction	10.5	10.7	12.6	107.6	111.5	118.8
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	na	na	na
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	na	na	na
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total Service Providing	686.5	691.9	684.1	2,211.9	2,243.2	2,219.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	27.0	27.4	27.3	301.1	312.0	306.3
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.4	4.7	50.6	51.3	52.5
Retail Trade	17.9	18.2	18.0	197.7	205.3	198.3
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	na	na	na
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	12.7	13.2	13.6
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	na	na	na
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	na	na	na
Department Stores	na	na	na	24.2	26.8	25.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4.7	4.8	4.6	52.8	55.4	55.5
Utilities	na	na	na	7.6	7.7	7.7
Transportation & Warehousing	na	na	na	45.2	47.7	47.8
Air Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na
Information	18.8	18.3	19.8	64.3	64.1	70.0
Publishing industries (except Internet)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Financial Activities	25.5	25.9	27.2	103.9	105.0	106.9
Finance and insurance	14.9	15.1	16.1	67.2	66.5	67.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	na	na	na	35.6	35.7	36.8
Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10.6	10.8	11.1	36.7	38.5	39.6
Professional and Business Services	148.1	150.4	149.2	544.1	548.5	550.3
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	100.6	102.3	103.1	376.6	378.7	382.8
Legal Services	33.1	33.9	35.4	44.3	45.0	47.6
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	na	na	na	45.1	45.0	45.9
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	na	na	na	135.5	136.7	137.6
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	na	na	na	73.7	74.2	72.4
Scientific Research and Development Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	29.7	30.6	31.5
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	46.8	47.3	44.6	137.8	139.2	136.0



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

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Jan. b/ 2010	Dec. c/ 2009	Jan. 2009	Jan. b/ 2010	Dec. c/ 2009	Jan. 2009
<i>(continued)</i>						
Employment Services	10.2	10.5	11.0	24.7	25.6	26.4
Investigation and Security Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	na	na	na	46.1	47.0	43.5
Educational and Health Services	104.2	105.2	104.9	273.5	275.1	270.4
Educational Services	47.7	47.9	48.5	79.2	80.1	81.5
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	34.7	34.7	35.6	48.6	48.1	47.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	56.5	57.3	56.4	194.3	195.0	188.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	14.2	14.3	13.5	71.4	71.2	69.0
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hospitals	24.9	25.6	25.2	58.5	58.7	57.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.4	7.6	6.9	29.3	29.6	28.2
Social Assistance	na	na	na	35.1	35.5	34.2
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
Leisure and Hospitality	57.1	57.6	56.0	202.8	205.4	201.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.7	6.9	6.8	23.5	24.6	24.9
Accommodation and Food Services	50.4	50.7	49.2	179.3	180.8	177.0
Accommodation	14.7	15.0	14.8	34.2	34.6	34.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	35.7	35.7	34.4	145.1	146.2	142.3
Full-Service Restaurants	18.7	19.1	18.1	75.0	75.4	73.0
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.6	10.9	10.2	na	na	na
Special Food Services	4.1	4.1	4.6	na	na	na
Other Services	62.1	63.5	65.3	152.9	154.3	153.3
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	56.2	56.9	58.4	111.4	112.4	111.9
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	25.9	26.2	27.4	42.3	42.9	43.6
Government	243.7	243.6	234.4	569.3	578.8	559.9
Federal Government	204.6	204.4	195.2	322.0	320.8	306.9
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	39.1	39.2	39.2	na	na	na
State Government	35.3	35.4	35.4	72.8	80.2	72.3
Local Government	na	na	na	174.5	177.8	180.7
Public Transportation	3.8	3.8	3.8	na	na	na

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2009 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.

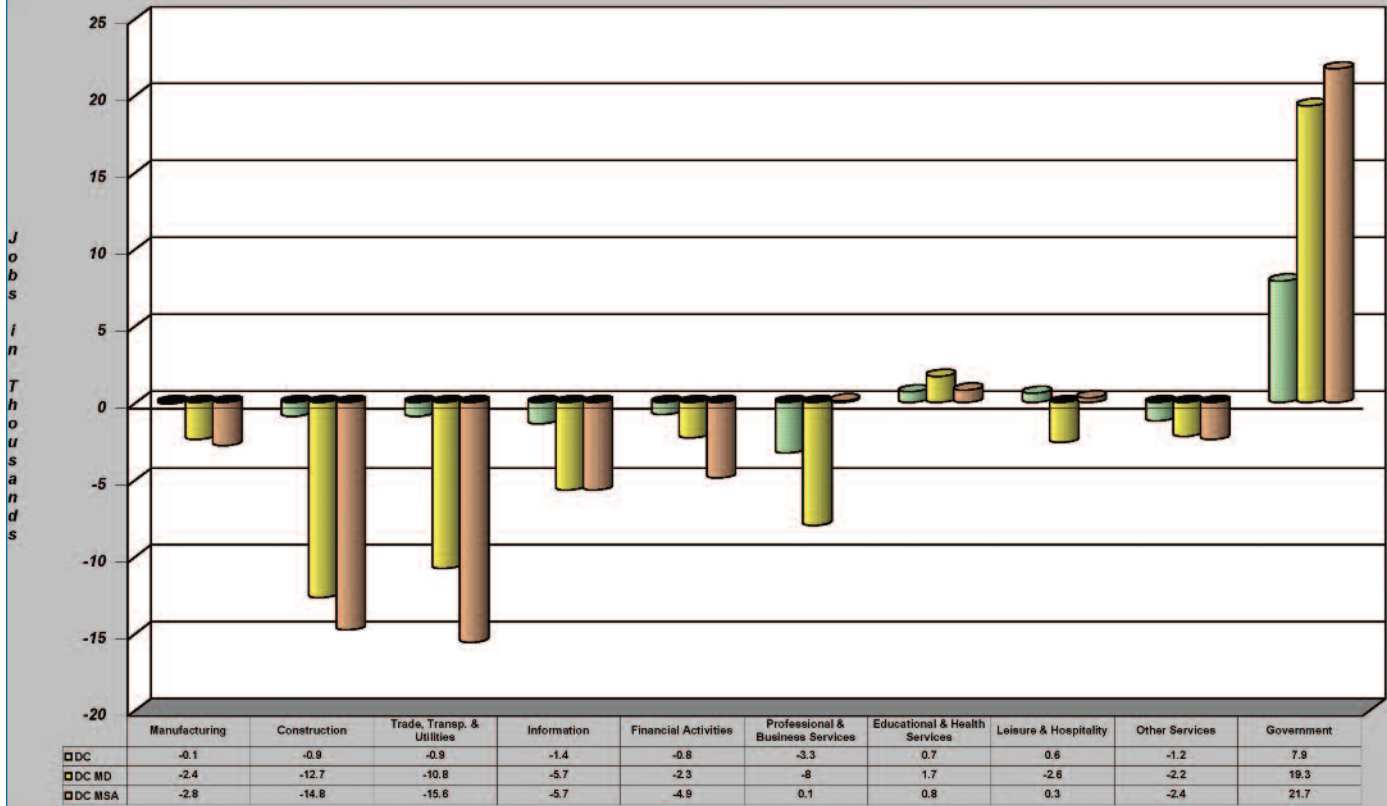
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ (In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Jan. b/ 2010	Dec. c/ 2009	Jan. 2009	Change from	
				Dec. 2009	Jan. 2009
TOTAL	2905.2	2949.7	2934.4	-44.5	-29.2
Total Private Sector	2236.4	2268.7	2275.2	-32.3	-38.8
Total Government	668.8	681.0	659.2	-12.2	9.6
Total Goods Producing	193.7	196.6	210.9	-2.9	-17.2
Manufacturing	53.5	54.2	57.6	-0.7	-4.1
Mining, Logging & Construction	140.2	142.4	153.3	-2.2	-13.1
Total Service Providing	2711.5	2753.1	2723.5	-41.6	-12.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	375.9	389.2	383.1	-13.3	-7.2
Wholesale Trade	64.5	65.4	67.1	-0.9	-2.6
Retail Trade	252.3	261.6	254.2	-9.3	-1.9
Department Stores	31.4	34.7	32.4	-3.3	-1.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	59.1	62.2	61.8	-3.1	-2.7
Information	80.6	80.3	86.1	0.3	-5.5
Financial Activities	143.4	145.5	149.2	-2.1	-5.8
Finance and insurance	95.5	95.4	97.2	0.1	-1.7
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	47.7	47.8	49.5	-0.1	-1.8
Professional and Business Services	666.2	672.0	671.1	-5.8	-4.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	455.8	457.8	461.2	-2.0	-5.4
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	156.8	158.2	159.2	-1.4	-2.4
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	171.2	174.2	169.7	-3.0	1.5
Employment Services	33.1	34.5	35.0	-1.4	-1.9
Educational and Health Services	347.3	350.4	344.7	-3.1	2.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	256.6	258.4	251.2	-1.8	5.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	97.5	97.7	94.4	-0.2	3.1
Hospitals	71.9	72.1	70.5	-0.2	1.4
Leisure and Hospitality	247.3	250.7	246.3	-3.4	1.0
Accommodation and Food Services	216.9	218.5	214.7	-1.6	2.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	178.1	180.0	175.9	-1.9	2.2
Other Services	182.0	184.0	183.8	-2.0	-1.8
Government	668.8	681.0	659.2	-12.2	9.6
Federal Government	369.7	368.3	352.9	1.4	16.8

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2009 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
January 2009 - January 2010



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	Georgetown University
2	Washington Hospital Center
3	George Washington University
4	Children's National Medical Center
5	Howard University
6	Georgetown University Hospital
7	American University
8	Federal National
9	Providence Hospital
10	The Catholic University of America
11	Howard University Hospital
12	Sibley Memorial Hospital
13	The George Washington Hospital
14	Admiral Security Services
15	The Washington Post
16	Hyatt Corporation
17	Safeway Inc.
18	Computer Science Corp.
19	Gallaudet University
20	Marriott Hotel Services

(Based on employment levels reported to the District's Unemployment Compensation Program as of June 2009. Ranked by size of workforce.)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ANNUAL CHANGE IN %

All items. All urban consumers.

	Jan. 10	Dec. 09	Jan. 09	Dec. 08
Wash.-Balti. DC-MD-VA-WV	2.6	na	1.0	na
U.S.A.	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.1

(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

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.

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LABOR MARKET RESEARCH INFORMATION

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