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## Making Your Business Youth-Worker Friendly

Hiring young adults as part-time or temporary help can be a rewarding experience for both the employer and the youth. Youth employment affords young people an opportunity to earn an income, while gaining practical work experience. At the same time, employers are able to help cultivate and prepare our future workforce to take on tomorrow's global economic challenges.

Each year, approximately three million adolescents between the ages of 15 -18 compete for summer work experience. In Washington, DC, more than 22,000 youth register for the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program and about a thousand for the District's Year-Round Program, each year. Studies have shown that early exposure to professional work has a positive impact on high-school graduation rates, college enrollment, and long-term earnings — particularly for disadvantaged and minority youth. For juniors and seniors in high school, early work experience helps to increase annual earnings for youth, particularly for those who will not attend four-year colleges in their early twenties.

The benefits of youth employment are plentiful and would not be possible without the active involvement of local businesses. But for employers who do not fully understand the provisions that govern youth employment, hiring young workers may pose a huge risk for their company. Prior to employing a youth worker, employers must know that there are numerous rules and regulations, as set forth in the Department of Labor's Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), that restrict the working conditions of minors under the age of 18. Employers should also be aware that failure to comply with these rules and regulations will result in severe penalties that may include heavy fines, loss of operating license, and even the permanent closure of business operations. The FLSA youth employment provisions ensure that the youth worker's health, well-being, and educational opportunities are not at risk on the job. It clearly defines the

types of jobs, hours worked, and working conditions of youth workers, under age 18.

Under the FLSA, for example, the state-wide minimum age for employment in non-agricultural employment is 14. According to the Department of Labor, youth between the ages of 14 -15 are restricted to working only during non-school hours, three hours a day or 18 hours per school week. On non-school days, youth workers can work eight hours a day or up to 40 hours a week but the work must be performed between the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. From the beginning of June through Labor Day, an exception to this rule applies as the evening work hour is extended to 9 p.m. Youth who are 14 and 15 years of age may work eight hours per day, 40 hours per week, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. during non-school days. However, during school, no more than three hours per day—18 hours per week—is permitted, and they cannot work later than 7 p.m. The FLSA does not limit the number of hours or times of day for workers 16 years and older, but generally speaking, they may work eight hours per day, 48 hours per week, six days a week, between the hours of 6 a.m. and midnight. During school, however, they are limited to work no more than 32 hours per week and no later than 10 or 11 p.m., depending on the type of job.

In the District of Columbia, the city's summer youth employment program permits youth, ages 14 -15, to work 20 hours a week. Young adults, 16 and older, are permitted to work 30 hours a week, unless the youth works in the capacity of a "youth supervisors," at which point, these individuals are allowed to work 40 hour week. Youth workers, under age 18, are not permitted to work with heavy machinery or hazardous materials, as defined by the Secretary of Labor. Employment opportunities for people under the age of 18 are monitored closely by the D.C. Department of Employment Services Office of Youth Programs, with pre-site visits conducted to ensure that the site poses no danger to youth workers.



## Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb. 10p	Jan. 10	Feb. 09
MICHIGAN	14.1	14.3	12.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.5	13.0	10.7
OREGON	10.5	12.7	10.6
CALIFORNIA	12.5	12.5	10.2
NEVADA	13.2	12.5	10.1
RHODE ISLAND	12.7	12.0	9.9
NORTH CAROLINA	11.2	12.0	9.8
TENNESSEE	10.7	11.3	9.6
KENTUCKY	10.9	11.0	9.6
INDIANA	9.8	11.1	9.5
FLORIDA	12.2	11.1	9.2
OHIO	10.9	10.8	9.1
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>
GEORGIA	10.5	10.7	8.7
ALABAMA	11.1	10.7	8.7
ILLINOIS	11.4	10.4	8.7
MISSISSIPPI	11.4	9.9	8.6
MISSOURI	9.4	9.7	8.5
ARIZONA	9.5	9.5	8.3
WASHINGTON	9.5	9.3	8.1
NEW JERSEY	9.8	9.3	8.0
MINNESOTA	7.3	9.2	7.7
MAINE	8.3	9.2	7.7
WISCONSIN	8.7	9.4	7.7
NEW YORK	8.8	8.9	7.5
CONNECTICUT	9.1	9.0	7.4
DELAWARE	9.2	8.8	7.4
MASSACHUSETTS	9.5	8.8	7.4
COLORADO	7.7	8.7	7.3
ALASKA	8.5	8.5	7.3
PENNSYLVANIA	8.9	8.5	7.2
IDAHO	9.5	8.2	6.9
ARKANSAS	7.7	8.2	6.8
TEXAS	8.2	7.6	6.8
VERMONT	6.6	7.5	6.7
MARYLAND	7.7	7.4	6.4
WEST VIRGINIA	9.5	7.6	6.4
HAWAII	6.9	7.4	6.3
UTAH	7.1	7.3	6.1
VIRGINIA	7.2	6.9	6.1
NEW MEXICO	8.7	7.0	6.1
KANSAS	6.5	6.8	6.0
LOUISIANA	7.3	6.9	5.9
MONTANA	6.9	6.8	5.7
OKLAHOMA	6.7	6.7	5.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7.1	6.6	5.5
IOWA	6.7	6.7	5.3
WYOMING	7.5	6.5	4.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	4.8	4.8	4.6
NEBRASKA	4.8	4.7	4.3
NORTH DAKOTA	4.1	4.2	4.2

## National Unemployment Rates

The February 2010 National unemployment rate of 10.4 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down from the rate in January and 1.5 percent higher than the rate in February 2009.

The seasonally adjusted National unemployment rate in February 2010 was 9.7 percent; unchanged from the January rate and 1.5 percent higher than the February 2009, seasonally adjusted, National unemployment rate.

## State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In February, the District of Columbia had the sixth highest unemployment rate at 11.9 percent. Michigan recorded the highest jobless rate at 14.1 percent followed by Nevada, at 13.2 percent; Rhode Island, at 12.7; South Carolina and California, at 12.5 percent each. While, North Dakota at 4.1 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Nebraska and South Dakota at 4.8 percent each.

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

Compared to a year earlier, Nevada and West Virginia recorded the largest rate increases of +3.1 percentage point from February 2009. The District of Columbia also registered a large over the year unemployment rate increase of +3.1 percentage points.

## District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted February 2010 unemployment rate was 11.9 percent, down 0.1 percent from the January rate. The February 2010 rate was 3.1 percent higher than the rate in February 2009.

The seasonally adjusted National unemployment rate in February 2010 was 9.7 percent; unchanged from the January rate and 1.5 percent higher than the February 2009, seasonally adjusted, National unemployment rate.

## Unemployment Rates *(Not Seasonally Adjusted)*

	February 10 p	January 10 r	February 09 a
U.S.A.	10.4	10.6	8.9
Washington, DC MSA	6.9	7.0	5.8
Washington, DC MD	7.1	7.1	5.9
D.C.	11.7	12.0	9.2

## Unemployment Rates *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

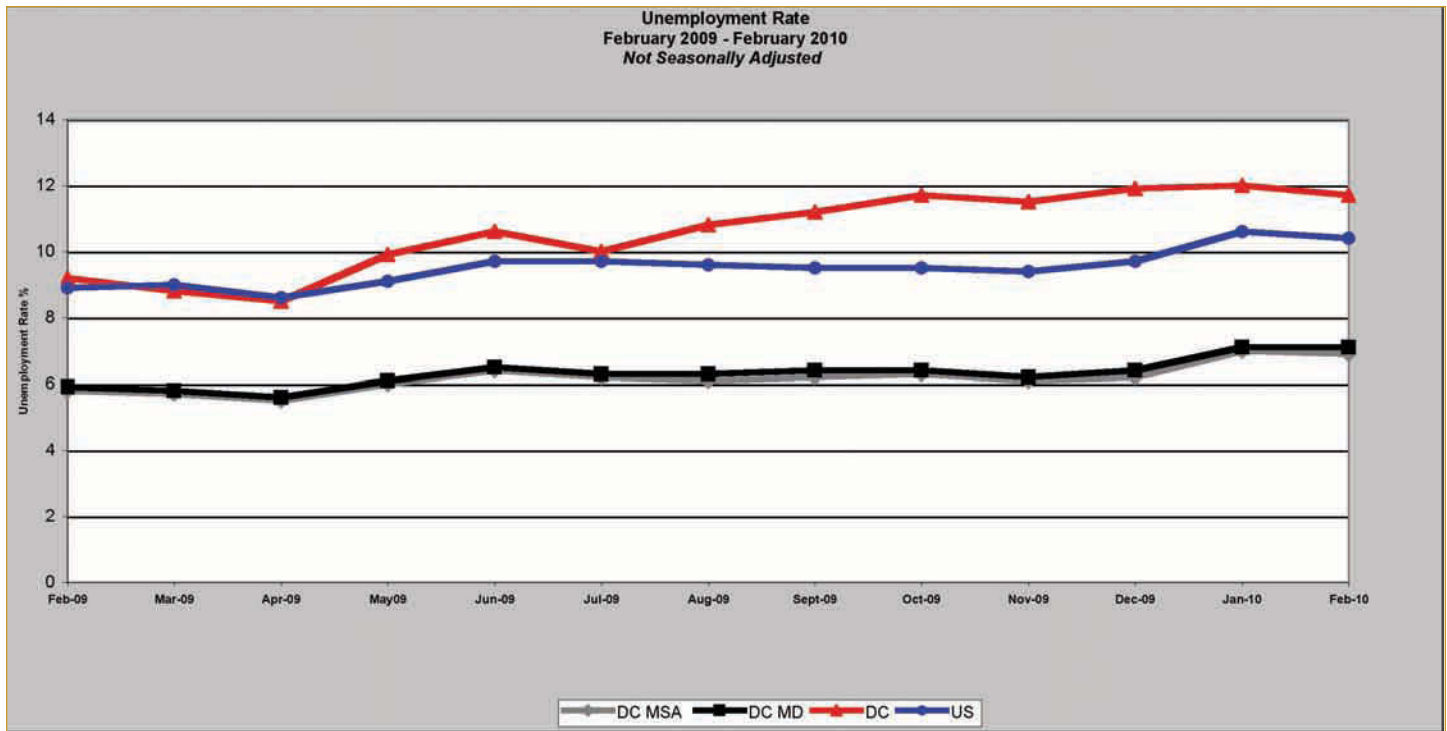
U.S.A.	9.7	9.7	8.2
D.C.	11.9	12.0	8.8

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 decreased by 1,100 to 333,500. A total of 294,500 residents were employed and 39,000 were unemployed in February 2010. The number of employed residents was down 100 along with a 1,000 decrease in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.3 percent drop in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February 2010.

From February 2009 to February 2010, the District’s civilian labor force increased by 1,700 as the number of employed residents decreased by 6,800 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 8,500. The District’s February 2010 unemployment rate was 2.5 percent higher than the rate in February 2009.

### Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In February 2010, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 38.8 percent from the January level of 1,981. Over the year, UI initial claims were down 42.3 percent from the 2,103 level in February 2009. The February 2010 initial claims for all programs were down from January by 774 to 1,236 and lower by 986 or -44.4 percent from the February 2009 level of 2,222.

For the all programs total, Benefits paid decreased 9.4 percent to \$15,029,794, weeks compensated were down 8.5 percent to 51,942, first payments were down 33.3 percent to 1,922,

final payments were down 16.9 percent to 1,672, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell to \$289.36. Weeks claimed was down 22.1 percent to 20,910.

Over the year, Benefits paid increased by 9.7 percent, weeks compensated up 11.4 percent, first payments were down 39.3 percent, final payments were up 43.4 percent, while the average weekly benefit amount was down 1.6 percent from the \$292.27 January amount. Weeks claimed were down 18.5 percent.

### Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 8,800 in February 2010 as employment decreased by 8,500 and the number unemployed also decreased by 300. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 7.1 percent in February 2010, was unchanged from the rate in January.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division fell by 36,000. With 28,300 more unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force increased by 7,700. The metropolitan division’s February 2010 unemployment rate was up 1.2 percent from the rate in February 2009.

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

	February /b 2010	January /c 2010	February /d 2009	Net Change From	
				January /c 2010	February /d 2009
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	336,500	335,600	331,800	900	4,700
Total Employed	296,400	295,400	302,700	1,000	-6,300
Total Unemployed	40,000	40,200	29,100	-200	10,900
Unemployment Rate	11.9	12.0	8.8	-0.1	3.1
<b>SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	333,500	334,600	331,800	-1,100	1,700
Total Employed	294,500	294,600	301,300	-100	-6,800
Total Unemployed	39,000	40,000	30,500	-1,000	8,500
Unemployment Rate	11.7	12.0	9.2	-0.3	2.5
<b>Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,399,900	2,408,700	2,407,600	-8,800	-7,700
Total Employed	2,229,200	2,237,700	2,265,200	-8,500	-36,000
Total Unemployed	170,700	171,000	142,400	-300	28,300
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.1	5.9	0.0	1.2
<b>Suburban Ring</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,699,700	2,709,500	2,713,600	-9,800	-13,900
Total Employed	2,528,900	2,537,900	2,567,300	-9,000	-38,400
Total Unemployed	170,800	171,600	146,300	-800	24,500
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	0.9
<b>Washington, D.C. MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	3,033,200	3,044,100	3,045,400	-10,900	-12,200
Total Employed	2,823,400	2,832,500	2,868,600	-9,100	-45,200
Total Unemployed	209,800	211,600	176,800	-1,800	33,000
Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.0	5.8	-0.1	1.1

**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 9,800 in February 2010 as employment fell by 9,000 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 800. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 6.3 percent in February 2010, was unchanged from the rate in January.

Over the year, there was a decrease of 38,400 employed residents in the suburban ring. With 24,500 more unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force decreased by 13,900. The suburban ring's February 2010 unemployment rate was up 0.9 percent from February 2009.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force decreased by 10,900 in February 2010. The number of employed residents decreased by 9,100. The number of unemployed residents decreased by 1,800. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate for February 2010 is 6.9 percent, down 0.1 percent from the rate in January.

Compared to February 2009, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force decreased by 12,200. Employed residents decreased by 45,200 and the unemployed rose by 33,000. The Washington Metropolitan area's February 2010 unemployment rate was up 1.1 percent from the February 2009 rate of 5.8 percent.

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

	February 2010	January 2010	February 2009	% Change From	
				January 2010	February 2009
<b>State UI Program a/</b>					
Initial Claims	1,213	1,981	2,103	-38.8	-42.3
Weeks Claimed	20,425	26,201	24,628	-22.0	-17.1
Weeks Compensated	50,363	54,949	44,209	-8.3	13.9
Benefits Paid	\$14,520,951	\$15,998,578	\$12,887,252	-9.2	12.7
A.W.B.A.	\$288.33	\$291.15	\$291.51	-1.0	-1.1
First Payments	1,876	2,810	2,727	-33.2	-31.2
Final Payments	1,612	1,944	1,128	-17.1	42.9
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Federal Program b/</b>					
Initial Claims	20	24	117	-16.7	-82.9
Weeks Claimed	393	528	975	-25.6	-59.7
Weeks Compensated	1,449	1,686	2,356	-14.1	-38.5
Benefits Paid	\$461,238	\$539,925	\$797,702	-14.6	-42.2
A.W.B.A.	\$318.31	\$320.24	\$338.58	-0.6	-6.0
First Payments	44	69	442	-36.2	-90.0
Final Payments	57	66	35	-13.6	62.9
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Ex-Servicepersons Program c/</b>					
Initial Claims	3	5	2	-40.0	50.0
Weeks Claimed	92	104	44	-11.5	109.1
Weeks Compensated	130	137	47	-5.1	176.6
Benefits Paid	\$47,605	\$54,137	\$16,393	-12.1	190.4
A.W.B.A.	\$366.19	\$395.16	\$348.79	-7.3	5.0
First Payments	2	3	0	-33.3	n/a
Final Payments	3	2	3	50.0	0.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total - All Programs</b>					
Initial Claims	1,236	2,010	2,222	-38.5	-44.4
Weeks Claimed	20,910	26,833	25,647	-22.1	-18.5
Weeks Compensated	51,942	56,772	46,612	-8.5	11.4
Benefits Paid	\$15,029,794	\$16,592,640	\$13,701,347	-9.4	9.7
A.W.B.A.	\$289.36	\$292.27	\$293.94	-1.0	-1.6
First Payments	1,922	2,882	3,169	-33.3	-39.3
Final Payments	1,672	2,012	1,166	-16.9	43.4
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 300 in February 2010. The private sector gained 1,700 jobs while the public sector shed 1,400 jobs. In the private sector, job gains were registered in educational and health services which gained 4,200 jobs and other services gained 600 jobs. Job losses occurred in leisure and hospitality which lost 1,500 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities lost 400 jobs and mining, logging and construction lost 1,200 jobs. Meanwhile, financial activities, information, professional and business services and manufacturing were unchanged over-the-month. In the public sector, the Federal Government lost 1,000 jobs; State Government dropped 400 jobs while transportation was unchanged over the month.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 1,600 jobs. The private sector lost 6,000 jobs while the public sector gained 7,600 jobs. The private sector growth occurred only in educational and health services up by 3,100 jobs. Job losses occurred in leisure and hospitality down by 300 jobs, professional and business services down by 200 jobs, other services down by 2,300 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 3,400 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 200 jobs, financial activities down by 1,500 jobs, information down by 1,000 jobs, and manufacturing down by 200 jobs. In the public sector, the District Government dropped 500 jobs, the Federal Government gained 8,100 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 11,400. The private sector decreased by 8,800 jobs while the public sector decreased by 2,600 jobs. Within the private sector, financial activities gained 100 jobs, educational and health services gained 5,600 jobs and other services gained 500 jobs. Job losses were registered in professional and business services down by 2,400 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 4,700 jobs, leisure and hospitality down by 2,200 jobs, manufacturing down by 400 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 5,100 jobs and information lost 200 jobs. In the public sector, the state government gained 2,100 jobs; the local government lost 1,700 jobs; and the federal government lost 3,000 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 31,100 jobs. The private sector lost 30,200 jobs, while the public sector lost 900 jobs. In the private sector, educational and health services gained 6,700 jobs and was the only sector to gain jobs over-the-year. All other sectors experienced over-the-year job losses: leisure and hospitality

down by 800 jobs mining, logging and construction down by 14,700 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 2,800 jobs, professional and business services down by 7,000 jobs, information down by 5,800 jobs, manufacturing down by 3,000 jobs, financial activities down by 2,400 jobs, and other services down by 400 jobs. In the public sector, federal government gained 11,900 jobs; the state government dropped 2,600 jobs; and the local government lost 10,200 jobs.

## Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area decreased over the month in February 2010 by 8,700. The private sector decreased by 9,200 jobs and the public sector gained 500 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were recorded in financial activities up by 2,000 jobs, educational and health services up by 6,900 jobs and other service up by 300 jobs. Losses were registered in manufacturing down by 600 jobs, information down by 400 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities down by 6,000 jobs, leisure and hospitality down by 2,000 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 6,500 jobs and professional and business services down by 2,900 jobs. In the public sector, the federal government lost 3,100 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area lost 34,200 jobs. The private sector lost 35,800 jobs while the public sector gained 1,600 jobs. Private sector gains were registered only in educational and health services up by 7,100 jobs. Losses occurred in leisure and hospitality down by 400 jobs, professional and business services down by 5,700 jobs, other services down by 1,700 jobs, trade, transportation, and utilities down by 4,300 jobs, mining, logging and construction down by 17,600 jobs, financial activities down by 3,100 jobs, information down by 5,900 jobs and manufacturing down by 4,200 jobs. In government, the federal government gained 13,400 jobs over the year.



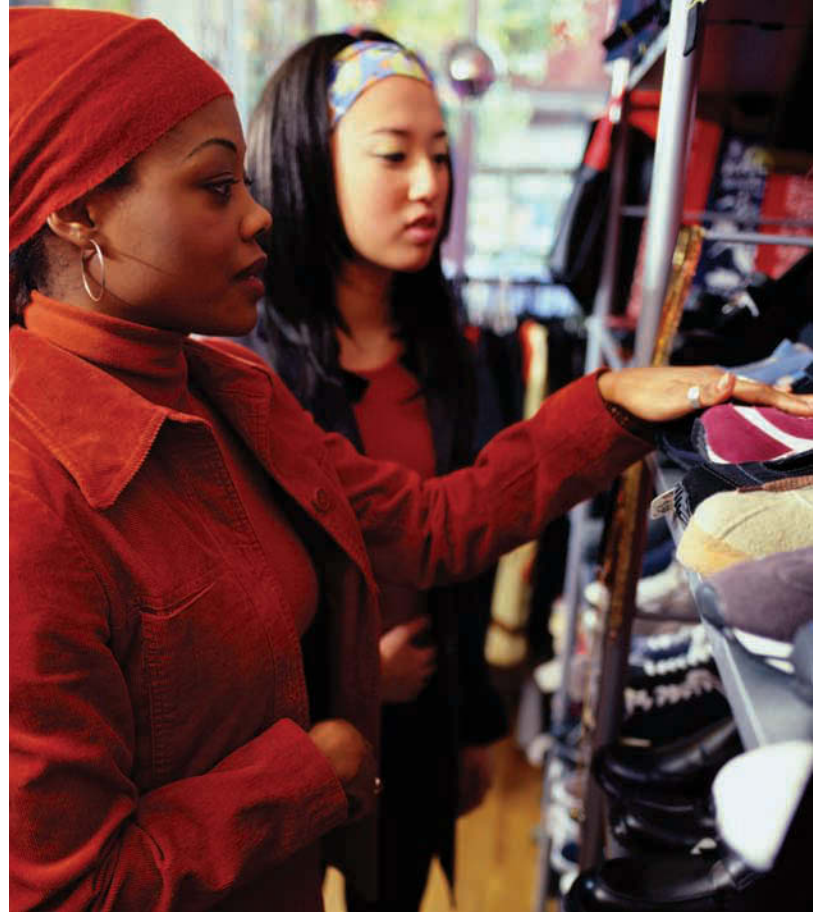


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The District's Year-Round Program, composed of both the In-School and Out-of-School programs, serves young adults ages 14 -24. The In-School Program, which targets youth ages 14 -21, permits them to work 15 hours a week, including weekends. The Out-of-School Program, which serves youth, ages 16-24, permits youth to work 30 hours a week. All youth are paid a stipend and while the term "work" is used, it refers to the youth receiving skills training, academic enrichment, and work readiness training in a classroom setting.

There are some work that the FLSA declares as "hazardous" and off limits to youth workers, 18 years and younger. In general, hazardous jobs, as defined by the Secretary of Labor, include any job that involves operating power-driven tools and machinery, most construction work (except for landscaping and general yard work), driving any motor vehicle or truck, automotive maintenance and repair (except for island work, changing tires and cleaning and washing vehicles), dealing with explosives. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, a 14 or 15-year-old is not permitted to work in the manufacturing or mining industries, or in any of the above listed hazardous job. Youth workers of this age may work in retail stores, food service establishments and gasoline service stations, but are not permitted to perform certain duties such as baking and cooking (except with gas or electric grilles that do not have an open flame, or deep fat fryers, equipped with devices that automatically lower and raise the baskets in and out of the hot grease or oil); working around a boiler or engine room; doing outside window washing, or standing on a window sill, ladder, scaffold or similar equipment; or loading or unloading goods from trucks, railcars, or conveyors, to name a few.

Young workers, ages 14 -15, are allowed, however, to bag and carry out customers' orders; conduct cashiering, selling, modeling, art work, advertising, window trimming, or comparative shopping; clean fruits and vegetables; do clean-up work and grounds maintenance (using a vacuum and floor waxers is acceptable, but no power-driven mowers, cutters, and trimmers); clean cooking equipment, including the filtering, transporting and dispensing of oil and grease (but only when the surfaces of the equipment and liquids do not exceed 100° F); and deliver work by foot, bicycle, or public transportation. They can also prepare and serve food and drinks (but are not permitted to cook or bake; *note exceptions above*) perform office and clerical work; pump gas, clean and polish cars and trucks (repairing cars, using garage lifting rack, or work in pits is not permissible); and wrap, weigh, price, or stock any goods (but must not work where meat is being prepared, in freezers, or in meat coolers).



Youth, 13 years and younger, are legally allowed to deliver newspapers; work as a baby-sitter or an actor or performer in motion pictures, television, theater or radio; or work in a business or on a farm owned or operated by their parents.

It is important to note, however, that whether the youth worker is your child or a temporary or seasonal help, employers should view the relationship as one of employer/employee. That said, employers should collect and keep the following on each youth worker: name and address; occupation; total daily and weekly hours worked; beginning and ending time of each work period; basic hourly, weekly or daily wage; overtime wage rate; any additions to or deductions from wages each pay period; total wages for each pay period; and working papers. They should obtain work permits (also called employment certificates or certificates of age) from the youth before hiring them to work.

A 16-year-old youth can be employed in any job not declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor and youth, age 18 and older, can work in any job for any number of hours as the Child Labor Rules no longer apply.

For more information on the Child Labor Rules and the employment standards that govern youth workers, call 1-866-487-9243 or visit [www.youthrules.dol.gov](http://www.youthrules.dol.gov).

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

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

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Feb. b/ 2010	Jan. c/ 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. b/ 2010	Jan. c/ 2010	Feb. 2009
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>699.8</b>	<b>699.5</b>	<b>698.2</b>	<b>2,344.9</b>	<b>2,356.3</b>	<b>2,376.0</b>
Total Private Sector	457.5	455.8	463.5	1,778.6	1,787.4	1,808.8
Total Government	242.3	243.7	234.7	566.3	568.9	567.2
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>154.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Durable Goods	na	na	na	20.6	20.8	22.8
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	14.4	14.6	15.2
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>116.8</b>
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
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>689.3</b>	<b>687.8</b>	<b>684.1</b>	<b>2,207.8</b>	<b>2,213.7</b>	<b>2,221.2</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>297.8</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>300.6</b>
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.4	4.6	50.9	50.7	52.2
Retail Trade	17.8	17.9	17.6	193.9	199.1	193.8
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	na	na	na
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	12.9	12.8	13.4
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	22.6	24.1	23.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4.4	4.7	4.6	53.0	52.7	54.6
Utilities	na	na	na	7.6	7.6	7.7
Transportation & Warehousing	na	na	na	45.4	45.1	46.9
Air Transportation	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Information</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>
Publishing industries (except Internet)	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Financial Activities</b> <b>25.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>106.2</b>	
Finance and insurance	14.9	14.9	15.8	67.2	67.0	66.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	na	na	na	35.7	35.8	36.5
Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	na	na	na
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10.5	10.5	11.1	36.6	36.7	39.4
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>543.1</b>	<b>545.5</b>	<b>550.1</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	101.6	100.7	102.9	376.5	377.2	382.7
Legal Services	33.2	33.1	35.2	44.8	44.6	47.4
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	na	na	na	44.6	44.9	45.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	na	na	na	134.1	135.6	137.5
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	na	na	na	73.6	73.7	72.4
Scientific Research and Development Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	30.0	29.7	31.3
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	46.4	47.3	44.5	136.6	138.6	136.1

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

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Feb. b/ 2010	Jan. c/ 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. b/ 2010	Jan. c/ 2010	Feb. 2009
<i>(continued)</i>						
Employment Services	9.9	10.2	10.9	23.8	24.7	26.0
Investigation and Security Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	na	na	na	46.1	46.3	44.1
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>279.3</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>272.6</b>
Educational Services	51.5	48.0	49.4	84.5	79.2	83.3
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	38.3	34.8	36.2	53.9	48.6	48.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	57.6	56.9	56.6	194.8	194.5	189.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	14.4	14.4	13.4	72.4	71.9	69.2
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	na	na	na
Hospitals	25.1	24.9	25.2	58.2	58.5	57.3
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.5	7.4	7.0	29.0	29.2	28.3
Social Assistance	na	na	na	35.2	34.9	34.5
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Leisure and Hospitality 55.7</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>200.5</b>	<b>202.7</b>	<b>201.3</b>	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.7	6.7	6.9	23.3	23.5	25.1
Accommodation and Food Services	49.0	50.5	49.1	177.2	179.2	176.2
Accommodation	14.2	14.9	14.6	33.4	34.3	34.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	34.8	35.6	34.5	143.8	144.9	141.9
Full-Service Restaurants	18.6	18.7	18.2	74.6	75.1	73.3
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.6	10.6	10.1	na	na	na
Special Food Services	4.1	4.1	4.7	na	na	na
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>152.4</b>	<b>153.3</b>
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	na	na	na
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	56.8	56.2	58.3	112.5	111.5	112.5
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	25.7	25.7	27.0	42.7	42.4	43.5
<b>Government</b>	<b>242.3</b>	<b>243.7</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>566.3</b>	<b>568.9</b>	<b>567.2</b>
Federal Government	203.6	204.6	195.5	318.9	321.9	307.0
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	38.7	39.1	39.2	na	na	na
State Government	34.9	35.3	35.4	74.2	72.1	76.8
Local Government	na	na	na	173.2	174.9	183.4
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.

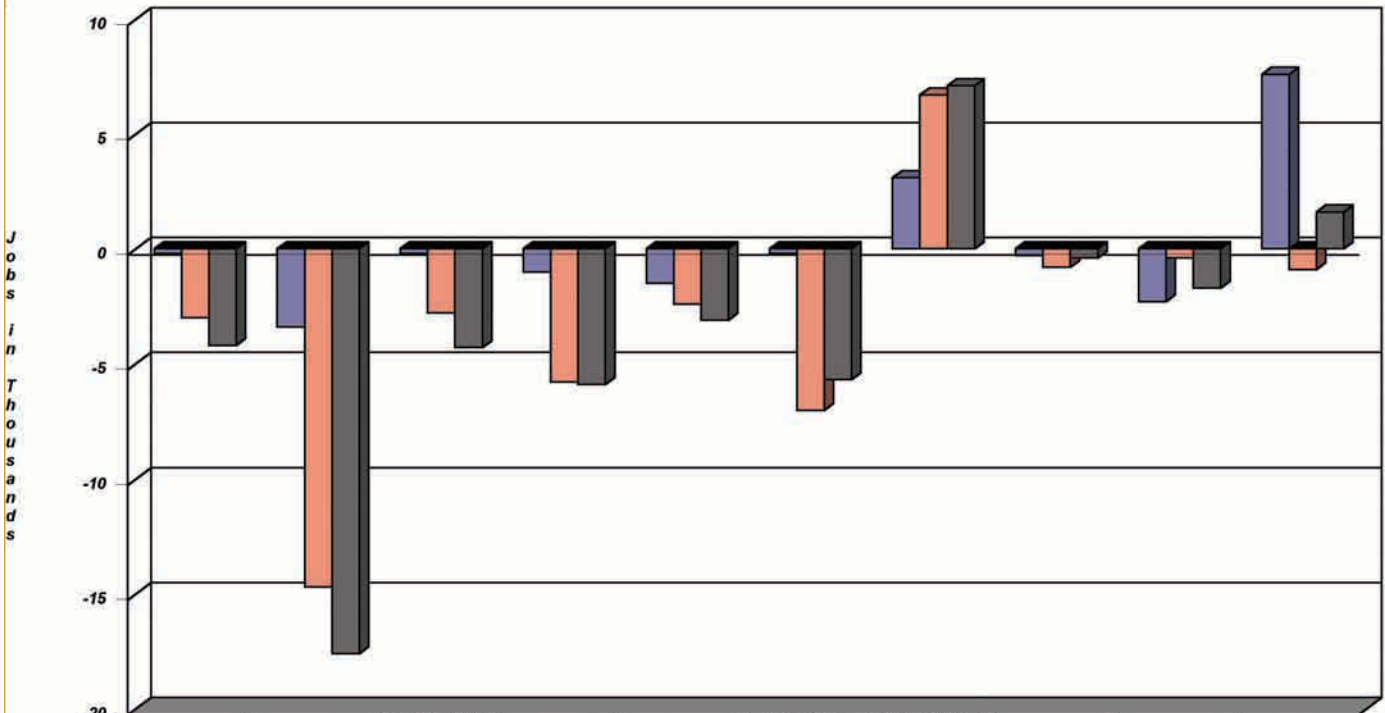
**Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area  
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ (In Thousands)**

INDUSTRY	Feb. b/ 2010	Jan. c/ 2010	Feb. 2009	Change from	
				Jan. 2010	Feb. 2009
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2897.8</b>	<b>2906.5</b>	<b>2932.0</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-34.2</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>2228.9</b>	<b>2238.1</b>	<b>2264.7</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-35.8</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>668.9</b>	<b>668.4</b>	<b>667.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>193.1</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-21.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-17.6</b>
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>2711.8</b>	<b>2713.4</b>	<b>2724.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-12.4</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>371.4</b>	<b>377.4</b>	<b>375.7</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Wholesale Trade	64.6	64.6	66.6	0.0	-2.0
Retail Trade	247.4	253.8	248.2	-6.4	-0.8
Department Stores	29.5	31.3	30.8	-1.8	-1.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	59.4	59.0	60.9	0.4	-1.5
<b>Information</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
<b>Financial Activities 145.2</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	
Finance and insurance	95.4	95.2	96.7	0.2	-1.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	47.9	48.0	49.2	-0.1	-1.3
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>664.8</b>	<b>667.7</b>	<b>670.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	456.5	455.9	461.0	0.6	-4.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	155.5	156.9	159.1	-1.4	-3.6
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	169.2	171.8	169.5	-2.6	-0.3
Employment Services	31.5	33.0	34.5	-1.5	-3.0
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>354.7</b>	<b>347.8</b>	<b>347.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	258.1	257.1	252.0	1.0	6.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	98.6	98.0	94.8	0.6	3.8
Hospitals	71.5	71.9	70.4	-0.4	1.1
<b>Leisure and Hospitality 245.0</b>	<b>247.0</b>	<b>245.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	
Accommodation and Food Services	215.5	216.5	213.6	-1.0	1.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	176.7	177.9	175.2	-1.2	1.5
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>183.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>668.9</b>	<b>668.4</b>	<b>667.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Federal Government	366.5	369.6	353.1	-3.1	13.4

**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  
February 2009 - February 2010



	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade, Transp. & Utilities	Information	Financial Activities	Professional & Business Services	Educational & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
DC	-0.2	-3.4	-0.2	-1	-1.5	-0.2	3.1	-0.3	-2.3	7.6
DC MD	-3	-14.7	-2.8	-5.8	-2.4	-7	6.7	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9
DC MSA	-4.2	-17.6	-4.3	-5.9	-3.1	-5.7	7.1	-0.4	-1.7	1.6





## 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.

	Feb. 10	Jan. 10	Feb. 09	Jan. 09
Wash.-Balti. DC-MD-VA-WV	na	2.6	na	1.0
U.S.A.	2.1	2.6	0.2	0.0

(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, 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.

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INFORMATION**

District of Columbia



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