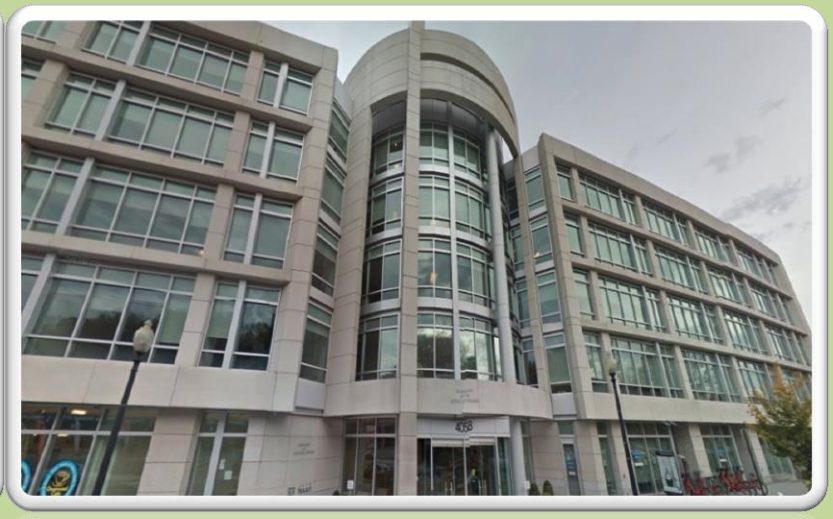

District of Columbia
Annual Economic Report, 2015

Department of Employment Services
Office of Labor Market Research and Information

Muriel Bowser, Mayor
Deborah A. Carroll, Director

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1. INTRODUCTION

The 2015 District of Columbia Annual Economic Report provides a detailed analysis of population demographics, labor market, job market, and occupational employment. The report gives an analysis of the District's economic outcomes relative to the nation as a whole in 2014.

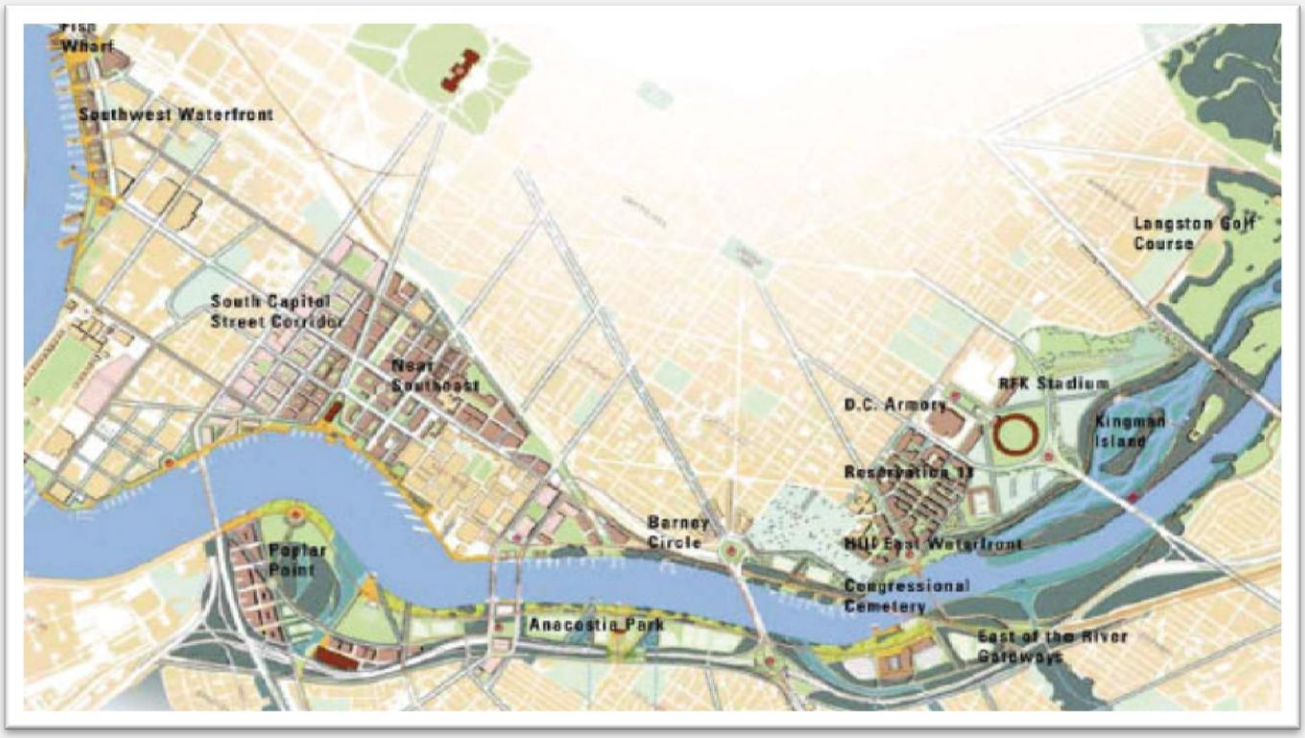
The Department of Employment Services (DOES) provides this report in fulfillment of its commitment to providing past years statistical information as well as current year information. The report was prepared in accordance with guidelines from the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Program Year 2015 Workforce Information Grant to aid District of Columbia policy makers, the District of Columbia Workforce Investment Council (WIC), and DOES program managers and administrators of workforce development programs.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – Economic Outlook for 2015

The District of Columbia is a vibrant and robust economy with a stable job growth and a diverse population with a rising income that is more educated than the nation as whole. In turn, the vibrancy of the District's economy has been a magnate of creative talent that is transforming neighborhoods into hubs of economic activity all across the City, including the U Street-Adams Morgan corridor, Dupont Circle, Atlas District on H Street, North of Massachusetts Avenue (NOMA), Penn Square, and the Waterfront. With the attraction of creative talent, the District has seen a tremendous growth of a diverse and vibrant creative economy, making the District one of the nation's most innovative cities and a culinary mecca. The creative economy, which consists of arts and heritage, culinary arts, information and technology, and professional services, made up almost 36 percent of all private employment in 2014; and has seen a growth in employment of 10 percent from 166,010 in 2010 to 180,000 in 2014. In 2014, the District's real GDP was $105.02 billion, making it the 36th largest economy among all the states; and when factoring the population, the per capita real GDP was $159,831, which made the District the richest economy in the nation in 2014. But, a significant proportion of Districts' residents do not share in the wealth due to income inequality within the City. The District's unemployment and poverty rates remain above the national average, and there's a geographic disparity in economic outcomes between affluent areas and less well-off neighborhoods.

To its credit, the District government has embarked in various economic development programs including, the Anacostia Waterfront Initiative (AWI) and St. Elizabeth's East, which are

targeted directly to the underdeveloped areas along the Anacostia River, with the aim of creating hubs of economic activity to create good paying jobs, reduce unemployment, while at the same time expand the City's financial base. The AWI has transformed the shores of the Anacostia River into a world-class waterfront with a clean river environment, new parks and other recreational facilities, job-creating commercial centers, revitalized residential neighborhoods and multi-modal transportation options. With the economies of agglomeration that is creating economies of scale and network effects, the Anacostia river front has seen a burst of large economic developments including the Nationals Baseball Stadium, DC United Soccer Stadium, mixed-use condominiums, hotels, and restaurants. And, to make the jobs easily accessible to the residents East of River, the District opened a new 14-foot-wide pedestrian and bicycle bridge that provides better mobility – for walkers, cyclists, transit riders and drivers.



The District has also invested in the construction of a new Entertainment and Sports Arena (ESA) at St. Elizabeth's East in Ward 8, the site of a former mental health community. The ESA will bring much-needed economic reinvestment to neighborhoods east of the Anacostia River and this project will serve as a catalyst for further redevelopment and economic opportunities for residents in Ward 8. The ESA is estimated to generate some 900 jobs (300 permanent and 600 construction jobs). Once completed, the ESA is estimated to eventually attract over 350,000 new visitors annually and generate $4.5 million annually in new tax revenue.

The new DC United Soccer Stadium is a $300 million, 20,000-seat, state-of-the-art facility located on the banks of the Anacostia River. The construction of the new soccer stadium will bring upwards of 900 jobs, of which District residents will be given first priority in hiring. Slated to open in 2018, the new stadium is a shining example of a public-private partnership done right and its construction will further strengthen economic development efforts in the Southwest Waterfront area of the District of Columbia.

Peeking at the most recent economic indicators, the District's economy stands on solid footing and the economy will continue to grow at a steady pace in the near future. In 2015, the

District's real GDP was $107.96 billion, which represents 0.67 percent of US GDP, and made it the 35th largest economy in the nation; and in the 5 years ending in 2015, the District of Columbia economy grew in real terms by 5.94 percent at a compound annual growth rate of 1.16 percent per year. Real GDP of $107.955 billion in 2015 is the highest level recorded to date. Also, the District's real per-capita GDP was $160,563 in 2015, which is $110,719 higher than the US per-capita GDP. The District's 2015-2017 short term forecasts show the District will add over 11,500 jobs for the next two years to reach a total of 788,798 jobs in 2017.

3. REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

The District's decennial population peaked in 1950 at 802,178 residents. Then declined to 572,059 residents in 2000, and has since shown an upward trend in 2010. The District's population has grown from 601,273 residents in 2010 to 658,893 residents in 2014. At the same time, the District has become more diversified as the proportion of African American population has gradually declined over the years: between 2010 and 2014 Hispanics increased by 24.9 percent, Whites increased by 12.4 percent, while African Americans increased by only 4.5 percent.

Income and education data show that, in 2014, District residents had rising incomes and were more educated than the nation as a whole. However, District residents had higher family, individual, and child poverty rates as compared to the nation.

Between 2000 and 2014, the District's unemployment rate remained above the national rate. In 2014, the annual average unemployment rates for the District and the U.S. were7.8 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively. The District's labor force participation rate (LFPR) has remained above the national rate since 2003; and the employment rate has been above the national rate since 2006. In 2014, the LFPR and employment rates for the District were 69.5 percent and 64 percent, compared to 62.9 percent and 59 percent, respectively for the nation.

Income and poverty data reveal a stark disparity in economic outcomes between affluent areas referred to as "West of the Park", including, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, and less well-off neighborhoods referred to as "East of Anacostia River", including, Wards 5, 7, and 8. In 2014, affluent areas enjoyed higher median household income, median family income, and per capita income; and lower family, individual, and child poverty rates. The opposite is true for Wards 5, 7, and 8, with comparably lower median household, family, and per capita income; and higher family, individual, and child poverty rates. Incidentally, the unemployment rates in the affluent areas were

significantly lower than in areas "East of Anacostia River." The lower economic outcomes experienced by less-well off areas is largely due to high unemployment.

Nonfarm payroll data show that, between 2000 and 2014, the District experienced a steady job growth as compared to the nation. The data also show the District's resiliency in the job market during the Great Recession, and the District's ability to mitigate the impact of the business cycle on its employment was largely due to the District's large government sector and the sector's countercyclical employment tendencies.

Data from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages show, in 2014, District employers paid higher weekly wages, regardless of the industry, than the nation***: the average weekly wage in the District was 67.1 percent higher than the national average weekly wage ($1,651 versus $988).*** Data from the Occupational Employment Statistics show that, in 2014, business and financial operations, office and administrative support, and management were the three largest occupational groups in the District, representing 15.3 percent, 12.2 percent, and 11.7 percent, respectively; the comparable ratios nationally were 16 percent, 5.1 percent, and 5 percent, respectively.

4. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

4.1 General population trends

Table 1 shows that, between 2010 and 2014, the District's population grew at a faster rate than the national population as a whole, increasing by 9.5 percent as compared to 3.3 percent, respectively for the District and the nation.

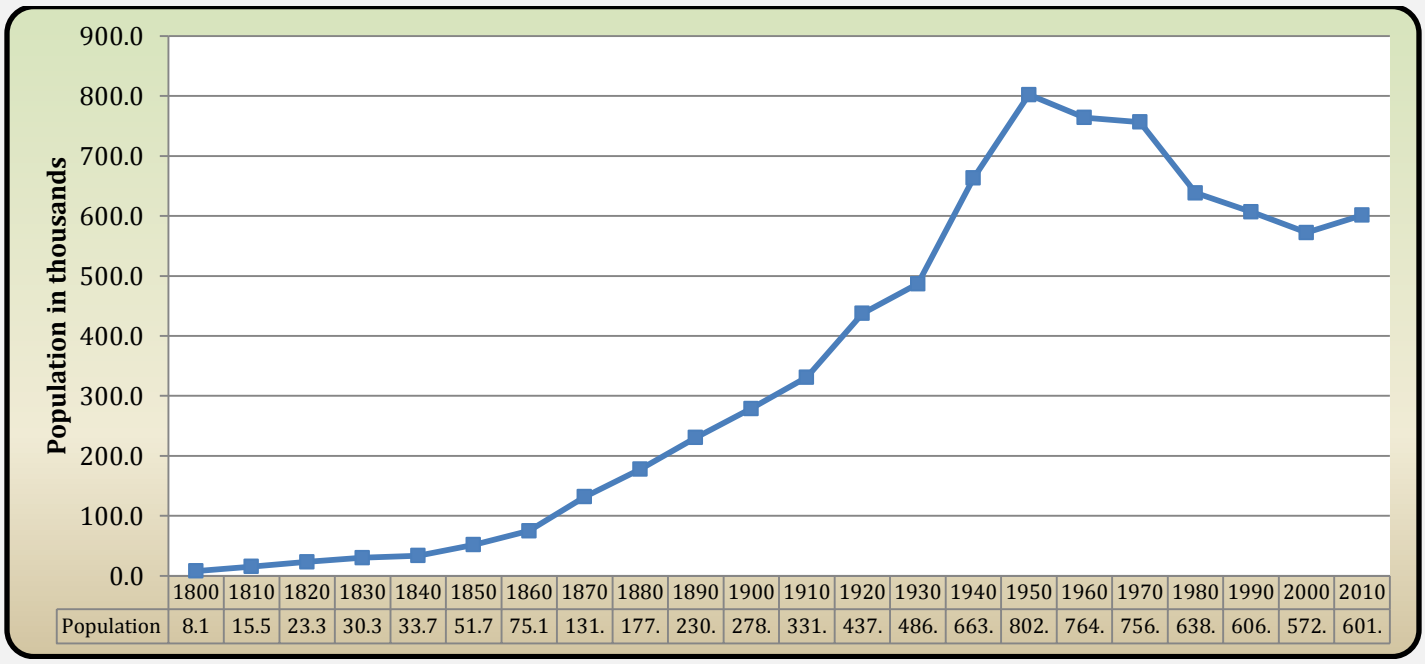
Table 1: Population growth in the District of Columbia and the United States, 2010-2014

	Population		**Change, 2010-2014**	
Area	**2010**	**2014**	**Net**	**Percent**
District of Columbia	601,273	658,893	57,620	9.6
United States	308,745,538	318,857,056	10,111,508	3.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Figure 1 presents historical population trends in the District of Columbia since 1800. In 1950, the District's population peaked at 802,128 persons. The city then experienced a five-decade population decline, losing more than 230,000 persons (or 29 percent) by 2000. The 2010 U.S. Census revealed a reversal of the declining trend when the Decennial census showed that, between 2000 and 2010, the District's population increased by 5.2 percent, reaching 601,273 persons in 2010. The 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates showed that the District's population was 658,893 persons, representing an increase of 9,353 persons (or 1.4 percent) from 2013.

Figure 1: The District of Columbia Historical Population Trend, 1800 to 2010



	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Population	8.1	15.5	23.3	30.3	33.7	51.7	75.1	131.	177.	230.	278.	331.	437.	486.	663.	802.	764.	756.	638.	606.	572.	601.

4.2 Population by race and ethnicity

As reported in Table 2 and Figure 2, African Americans were the largest racial group in the District in 2014 with 314,473 persons, or 48.6 percent, followed by Whites with 235,433 persons, or 36.4 percent, Hispanics with 68,356 persons, or 10.6 percent, Asians with 24,540 persons, or 3.5 percent, and all other races with 16,091 persons, or 2.6 percent of total population. Over the past decade, as the District's population has increased, the racial make-up has also become more diversified: the proportion of African Americans has steadily declined, while the proportion of other races has increased. From 2010 to 2014, the District's population grew by 9.5 percent: Hispanic population grew by 24.9 percent; Asian population grew by 17.9 percent; White population grew by 12.4 percent; while African American population grew by only 4.5 percent

(between 2010 and 2014, the proportion of African American population declined by 1.4 percent from 50 percent to 48.6 percent).

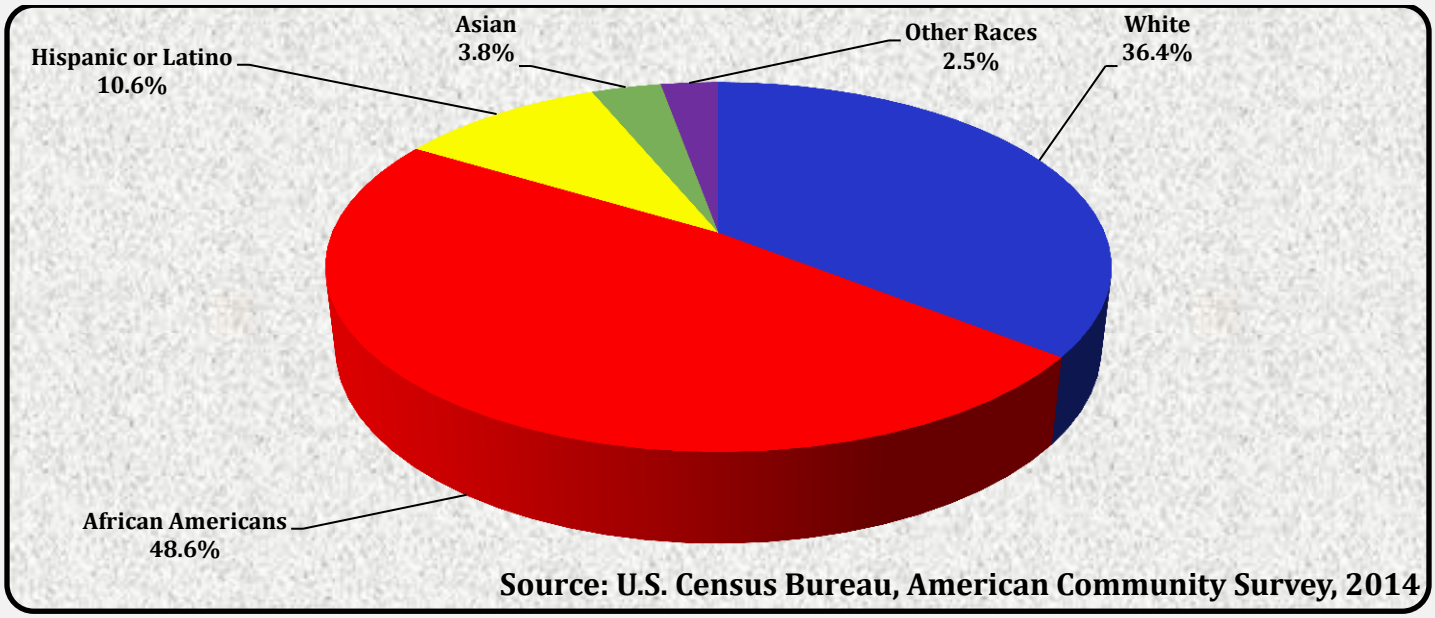
Table 2: District of Columbia Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 – 2014

	Population		Percent of population		Change, 2010 -2014	
Race	**2010**	**2014**	**2010**	**2014**	**Net**	**Percent**
Total All Races	601,723	658,893	100.0	101.9	57,170	9.5
White	209,464	235,433	34.8	36.4	25,969	12.4
Black or African American	301,053	314,473	50.0	48.6	13,420	4.5
Hispanic or Latino	54,749	68,356	9.1	10.6	13,607	24.9
Asian	20,818	24,540	3.5	3.8	3,722	17.9
Other Races*	15,639	16,091	2.6	2.5	452	2.9

*Other Races include American Indian & Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander, & two or more races

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Figure 2: District of Columbia Population Percent Share by Race and Ethnicity, 2014



4.3 Population by age and gender

Table 3 shows that, in 2014 the District had a smaller proportion of children under the age of 15 years than the nation (15.1 percent versus 19.2 percent of the population). At the same time, the District also had a smaller proportion of people at or near retirement: people above the age of 55 accounted for 22 percent of the District's population compared to 27.1 percent nationally. By contrast, the District had a larger share of prime working age group (25 to 54 years old) as compared to the nation, 48.6 percent and 40 percent, respectively. The data also reveals that,

younger workers between the ages of 25 and 34 years, accounted for 22.8 percent of the District's population, compared to 13.6 percent nationally.

Table 3 also shows that between 2010 and 2014, the District experienced a robust increase in millennials of age group 25 to 34 years, and the number of children under the age of 15, growing by 20.4 percent and 18.8 percent, compared to an increase of 5.5 percent and a decrease of 0.2 percent nationally, respectively. In contrast, the growth of District's residents of pre-retirement age of 55 to 64 years old, which grew by 7.6 percent, largely reflected the national trend (9.9 percent) of the aging baby-boomers.

Table 4 shows that, in 2014, the District had a slightly larger share of female residents (53.2 percent) than the nation as a whole (51.4 percent). These shares have largely stayed the same since 2010, increasing by only 4 percentage points.

Table 3: Population by age in the District of Columbia and the United States, 2010 and 2014

	DC Population		Percent Share, 2014		Percent Change, 2010 - 2014	
Age	**2010**	**2014**	**DC**	**US**	**DC**	**US**
Total, All Ages	601,723	658,893	100	100.0	9.5	3.3
Under 15 years	83,801	99,530	15.1	19.2	18.8	-0.2
15 to 24 years	104,029	96,152	14.3	13.8	-7.6	1.0
25 to 34 years	124,745	150,211	22.8	13.6	20.4	5.5
35 to 44 years	80,659	92,877	14.1	12.8	15.1	-0.8
45 to 54 years	75,703	76,790	11.7	13.6	1.4	-3.7
55 to 64 years	63,977	68,868	10.6	12.6	7.6	9.9
65 years and over	68,809	74,465	11.4	14.5	8.2	14.8
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division						

Table 4: Gender composition of population in District of Columbia and United States, 2010 and 2014

	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area	**2010**		**2014**	
District of Columbia	47.2%	52.8%	46.8%	53.2%
United States	49.2%	50.8%	48.6%	51.4%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division				

4.4 Population by education and income

As illustrated in Table 5, the District had a more highly educated population than the nation as a whole in 2014. About 55 percent of the District's population 25 years and over were college graduates, compared to 30 percent for the nation. By contrast, the nation had a higher percentage of high school graduates than the District (30.2 percent compared to 25.9 percent). ***From 2010 to 2014, the percent of college graduates in the District rose by 5 percent while increasing by***

only 2 percent in the nation; the percent of high school graduates in the District decreased by 2.1 percent as compared to 0.8 percent decrease in the nation.

The higher educational attainment for the District's residents is also reflected in higher levels of income when compared to the national average. As shown in table 8, in 2014, the District had a per capita personal income of $45,877 which was $16,988 higher than the national average of $28,889. The District's median household income was $71,648 ($53,657 for the nation), and the median family income was $84,094 ($65,910 for the nation).

Table 5: Educational attainment for population 25 years and over in the District of Columbia and United States, 2010 – 2014

	Percent of population			
Educational Attainment	**DC**		**US**	
Population 25 years and over	**2010**	**2014**	**2010**	**2014**
Less than high school diploma	12.6	9.8	14.4	13.1
High school diploma or Equivalency	20.3	18.2	28.5	27.7
Some college, no degree	13.8	13.6	21.3	21
Associate's degree	3.2	3.4	7.6	8.2
Bachelor's degree	23.2	24.3	17.7	18.7
Graduate or professional degree	26.9	30.6	10.4	11.4

Good education is only one factor that explains the District's relatively high levels of income. In addition, even workers with the same level of education above high school diploma tend to earn more in the District than their counterparts do nationally. As illustrated in Table 6, for people 25 years and over when measured by median earnings in 2014, District residents with a bachelor's degree earned 24 percent more ($62,475 versus $50,450), residents with graduate or professional degree earned 34 percent more ($88,605 versus $66,175), and residents with some college or associate degree earned 17 percent more ($38,724 versus $33,175) than people with the same level of education nationally. However, District residents without high school diploma or

equivalent earned just 1 percent more ($28,125 versus $27,809) than their counterparts nationally.

Table 6: Median earnings for population 25 years and over with earnings by educational attainment in District of Columbia and United States, 2014

	Median Earnings		DC - US
Educational Attainment	**DC**	**US**	**Percent Difference**
Population 25 years and over	$55,123	$36,129	53%
Less than high school diploma	$23,181	$20,542	13%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	$28,125	$27,809	1%
Some college or associate's degree	$38,724	$33,175	17%
Bachelor's degree	$62,475	$50,450	24%
Graduate or professional degree	$88,605	$66,175	34%
Note: Data in 2014 Inflation adjusted dollars			
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey			

In addition to its relatively high average levels of income, the District is also characterized by high income inequality. Table 7 and figure 3 shows that in 2014, while ***the District had a larger percentage of households with income above $100,000 than the national average (36.7 percent versus 23.6 percent), it also had a larger percentage of households with income below $15,000 than the national average (15.4 percent versus 12.6 percent).*** Incidentally, the nation has a much larger percentage of households with income between $15,000 and $99,999 (63.8 percent versus 48 percent).

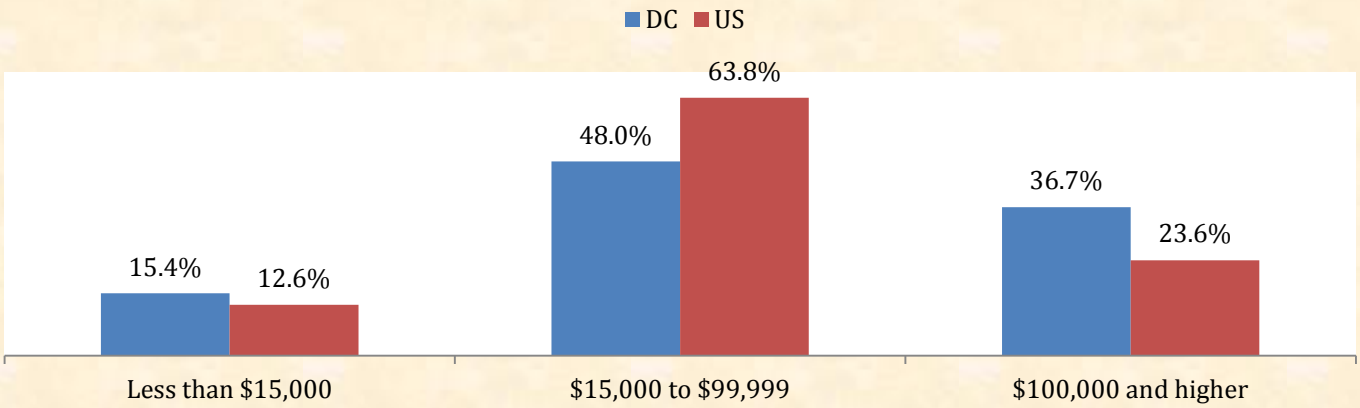
Nevertheless, even as the District enjoys higher levels of income, it also has higher levels of poverty than the national average. Table 8 shows that in 2014, about 14.2 percent of District's families and 17.7 percent of individuals were below the poverty line, compared to 11.3 percent and 15.5 percent of the national average, respectively. In 2014, the child poverty rate in the District was also higher than the national average (25.9 percent versus 21.3 percent).

Table 7: Income distribution in the District of Columbia and United States, 2014

	Percent of Households	
Household Income	**DC**	**US**
Less than $10,000	11.4%	7.3%
$10,000 to $14,999	4.0%	5.3%
$15,000 to $24,999	7.5%	10.5%
$25,000 to $34,999	6.7%	10.0%
$35,000 to $49,999	8.9%	13.5%
$50,000 to $74,999	13.3%	17.8%
$75,000 to $99,999	11.6%	12.0%
$100,000 to $149,999	14.7%	13.1%

$150,000 to $199,999	8.5%	5.2%
$200,000 or more	13.5%	5.3%
Note: Data in 2014 Inflation adjusted dollars		
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey		

Figure 3: Income Distribution in the District of Columbia and United States, 2014



Source: US Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey

Table 8: Income and percent of population below poverty levels in the District of Columbia and United States, 2014

Area	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Personal Income	Families Below Poverty Level	Individuals Below Poverty Level	Child Poverty Rate
District of Columbia	$71,648	$84,094	$45,877	14.2%	17.7%	25.9%
National	$53,657	$65,910	$28,889	11.3%	15.5%	21.3%
Note: Data in 2014 Inflation adjusted dollars						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey						

The District's overall income data tend to obscure significant earning disparity between areas in the East and West of Anacostia River. Tables 10 and 11 show income distribution, levels of income, and percent of population below poverty levels by District's Wards. The data offers a window of understanding of the apparent inconsistency between higher levels of income, inequality, and poverty in the District. Table 10 reveals a stark disparity in economic outcomes between affluent areas referred to as "West of the Park", including, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, and less well-off neighborhoods in the "East of Anacostia River", including, Wards 5, 7, and 8. Table 10 shows that in 2014, in the affluent areas, the proportion of households with income above $100,000 ranged between 37.1 percent in Ward 4 and 54.6 percent in Ward 3, which was above the District's average of 36.7 percent. By contrast, the proportion of households with income above

$100,000 in "East of Anacostia" was well below the District's average (8.9 percent, 12.8 percent, and 24.5 percent in Wards 8, 7, and 5, respectively). Also, affluent Wards seem to have less income inequality than less well-off neighborhoods: the proportion of households with income less than $15,000 ranged between 7.4 percent in Ward 3 and 11 percent in Ward 2, which was less than the District's average of 15.4 percent; while the proportion of households with income of less than $15,000 in Wards 8, 7, and 5 was 29.1 percent, 22 percent, and 18.7 percent, respectively.

The tale of two cities in terms of the disparity of District resident's well-being is also apparent in table 10. In 2014, the affluent area median family income ranged between $90,674 in Ward 1 to $189,469 in Ward 3, which was above the District's median family income of $84,094; the per capita income ranged between $41,958 in Ward 4 to $80,565 in Ward 3, which was above the District's per capita income of $45,877; and the median household income ranged from $71,545 in Ward 4 to $109,909 in Ward, as compared to the median household income of $71,648 in the District. Table 11 also show that the percent of families below poverty level in the "East of Anacostia River" were above the14.2 percent District's average (34.2 percent, 22.8 percent, and 15.3 percent, respectively for Wards 8, 7, and 8). Meanwhile, the percentage of families below the poverty level in affluent areas ranged between 2.0 percent in Ward 3 and 10.6 percent in Ward 6, which was well below the District's average. The data shows that, almost 1 in 5 adults in "East of Anacostia" lives below poverty (37.4 percent, 26.3 percent, and 20.4 percent, respectively for wards 8, 7, and 5). By comparison, the percent of individuals below poverty level in affluent areas in 2014, ranged between 9.9 percent in Ward 3 and 14.5 percent in Ward 6. Also, in 2014, Wards 8 and 7 experienced extremely high child poverty rates of 50.3 percent and 38.1 percent, respectively. These rates were well above the District's average child poverty rate of 25.9 percent. By contrast, the child poverty rate in the affluent area ranged between 2.9 percent in Ward 3 and 24.5 percent in Ward 2.

Table 9: Income distribution in the District of Columbia by Wards, 2014

	Percent of Households							
Household Income	**Ward 1**	**Ward 2**	**Ward 3**	**Ward 4**	**Ward 5**	**Ward 6**	**Ward 7**	**Ward 8**
Less than $10,000	8.1%	8.4%	5.7%	7.6%	12.8%	8.4%	15.0%	20.4%
$10,000 to $14,999	2.8%	2.6%	1.7%	3.3%	5.9%	4.0%	7.0%	8.7%
$15,000 to $24,999	7.3%	3.9%	3.5%	8.0%	9.1%	6.1%	13.4%	12.9%
$25,000 to $34,999	4.8%	4.2%	4.3%	7.8%	7.8%	5.1%	10.1%	12.4%
$35,000 to $49,999	9.8%	6.8%	7.3%	10.2%	10.3%	7.8%	14.3%	15.0%
$50,000 to $74,999	14.3%	13.4%	13.2%	15.3%	17.1%	11.2%	17.3%	14.2%
$75,000 to $99,999	13.4%	11.0%	9.6%	10.5%	12.5%	12.2%	10.3%	7.6%
$100,000 to $149,999	17.4%	18.7%	17.7%	16.1%	12.8%	19.0%	8.4%	6.0%

$150,000 to $199,999	9.7%	10.7%	10.9%	7.4%	6.3%	11.7%	2.7%	1.9%
$200,000 or more	12.3%	20.4%	26.0%	13.9%	5.4%	14.5%	1.7%	1.0%
Source: 5-year 2010-2014 American Community Survey								

Table 10: Income and percent of population below poverty levels in the District of Columbia by Wards, 2014

	Median	Median	Per Capita	Families	Individuals	
	Household	Family	Personal	Below	Below	Child Poverty
Area	Income	Income	Income	Poverty Level	Poverty Level	Rate
DC	$71,648	$84,094	$45,877	14.20%	17.70%	25.90%
Ward 1	$80,794	$90,674	$47,092	9.7%	12.9%	24.5%
Ward 2	$99,422	$181,469	$72,692	5.1%	12.4%	7.0%
Ward 3	$109,909	$189,919	$80,565	2.0%	9.9%	2.9%
Ward 4	$71,545	$91,338	$41,958	9.1%	13.0%	17.6%
Ward 5	$55,063	$66,890	$30,668	15.3%	20.4%	22.6%
Ward 6	$90,903	$122,305	$55,673	10.5%	14.5%	21.2%
Ward 7	$39,828	$44,833	$22,921	22.8%	26.3%	38.1%
Ward 8	$31,642	$32,934	$17,175	34.2%	37.4%	50.3%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey						
Note: Data in 2014 Inflation adjusted dollars						

5 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within an area in a specific time period. Real gross domestic product (GDP) is an inflation-adjusted measure that reflects the value of all goods and services produced by an economy in a given year, expressed in base-year prices, and is often referred to as "constant-price," "inflation-corrected" GDP or "constant dollar GDP." Unlike nominal GDP, real GDP can account for changes in price level and provide a more accurate figure of economic growth. GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP by the population of an area. Table 11 shows Real GDP and per capita Real GDP and their changes for the District of Columbia and the United States from 2010 to 2014.

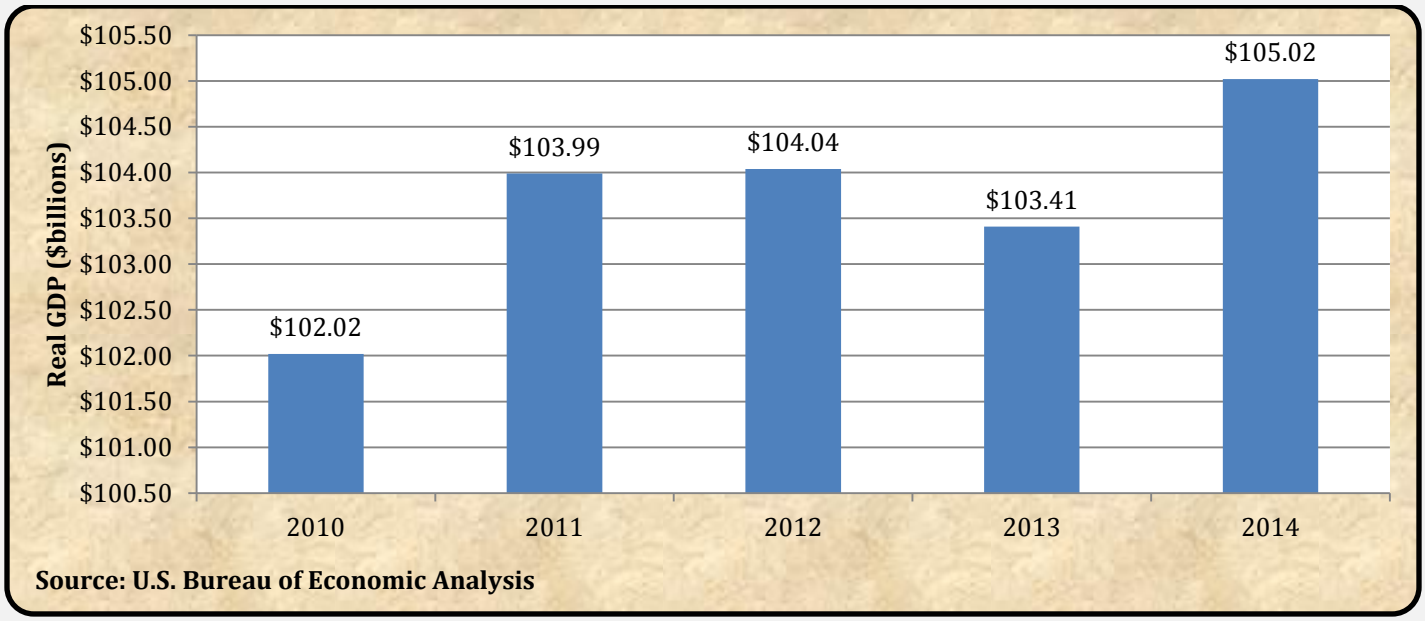
Table 11: Real GDP and Real GDP Per Capita in the District of Columbia and the United States, 2010-2014

	DC Real GDP	Real GDP Percent Change		Per Capita GDP		GDP Per Capita Percent Change	
Date	($billions)	DC	US	DC	US	DC	US
2010	$102.02	2.79	2.5	$168,377	$47,287	0.8	1.3
2011	$103.99	1.93	1.6	$167,337	$47,586	-0.6	0.6
2012	$104.04	0.04	2.2	$163,461	$48,156	-2.3	1.2

2013	$103.41	-0.61	1.7	$159,340	$48,396	-2.5	0.5
2014	$105.02	1.55	2.4	$159,831	$49,091	0.3	1.4
Source: U.S Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)							

As shown in figure 4, the District's real GDP was $105,020,000,000 in 2014. Figure 5, shows the District's real GDP growth rate was higher than the US growth rate in 2010 and 2011, and lower than the US growth rates in 2012 to 2014 (in 2013 the District's real GDP growth rate was -0.6 percent, compared to the US growth rate of 1.7 percent).

Figure 4: District of Columbia Real Gross Domestic Product, 2010-2014



As shown in figure 5, District of Columbia had a per capita GDP of $159,831, which was 226 percent higher than the $49,091 US per capita GDP, which made it ranked first among all the US states in 2014.

Figure 5: Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product in the District of Columbia and US, 2010-2014

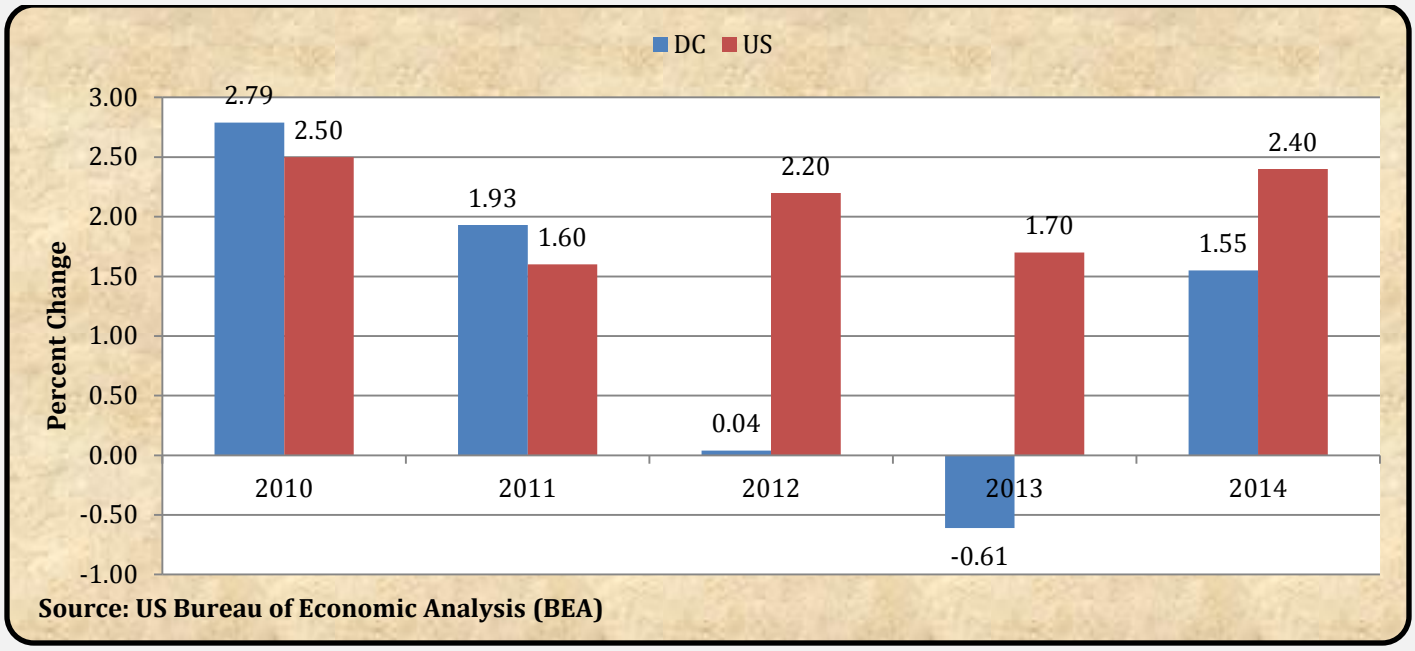
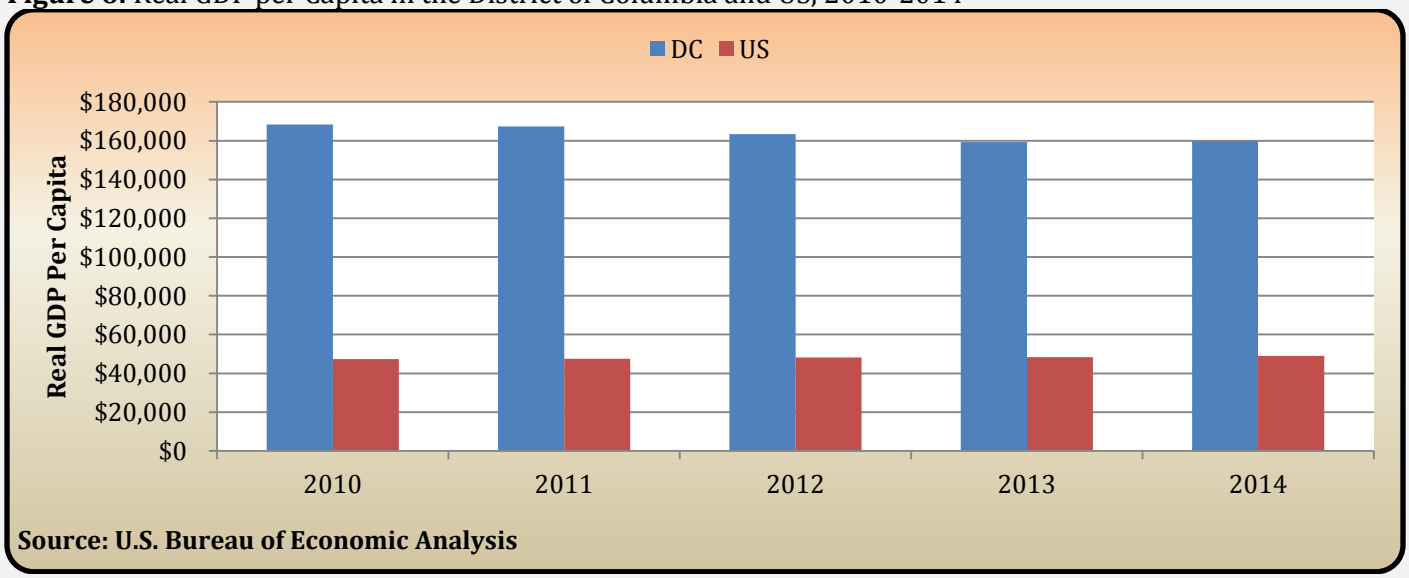


Figure 6: Real GDP per Capita in the District of Columbia and US, 2010-2014



6 LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

This section focuses on three labor market outcomes: (1) the unemployment rate, (2) labor force participation rate, and (3) employment rate. The unemployment rate measures the percentage of people who are without work and is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed people by the civilian labor force. Thus, the unemployment rate indicates how difficult it is for someone who is looking for work to find a job. Conventional unemployment rates provide an incomplete measure of local labor market conditions. For example, the unemployment rate does not include involuntary part-time workers, nor does it include discouraged workers who may stop

searching for work because they cannot find jobs. A truer gauge of labor market conditions is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), which measures the civilian non-institutional population of persons 16 years and older who are still employed or who are still looking for work within a particular time span. Thus the LFPR measures the willingness of people to look for work. The employment rate, also referred to as employment/population (E/P) ratio, measures the number of employed as a percentage of the civilian non-institutional population 16 years old and over. In other words, it is the percentage of the population that is currently working and it is a labor market outcome that is most directly related to the number of jobs held by an area's residents. The E/P ratio is strongly influenced by the unemployment rate and LFPR, specifically, the E/P ratio will be high when LFPR is high and/or when the unemployment is low (i.e., when more people look for work and/or when they can more easily find a job).

6.1 General labor market trends

As indicated in Table 12, the District's civilian no-institutional population 16 years and over was 543,000 persons in 2014: 378,000 were in the labor force; 348,000 were employed; while 30,000 were unemployed. As a result, the three labor market measures were 69.5 percent, 7.8 percent, and 64 percent, respectively for LFPR, unemployment rate, and employment rate.

Table 12 also shows that in 2014, the District's unemployment rate was above the national unemployment by 1.6 percent (7.8 percent versus 6.2 percent). However, the LFPR in the District was higher than in the United States as a whole (69.5 percent versus 62.9 percent). Nevertheless, the stronger labor force participation in the District was not translated to a higher employment rate relative to the nation (64 percent versus 64.9 percent).

Table 12: Employment status of the civilian non-institutional population in District of Columbia and United States, 2014 annual averages

	Civilian						
	non-institutionalized	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment	
Area	**Population**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**DC**
District of Columbia	543,000	378,000	69.5	348,000	64.0	30,000	7.8
United States	247,947,000	155,922,000	62.9	146,305,000	64.9	9,617,000	6.2

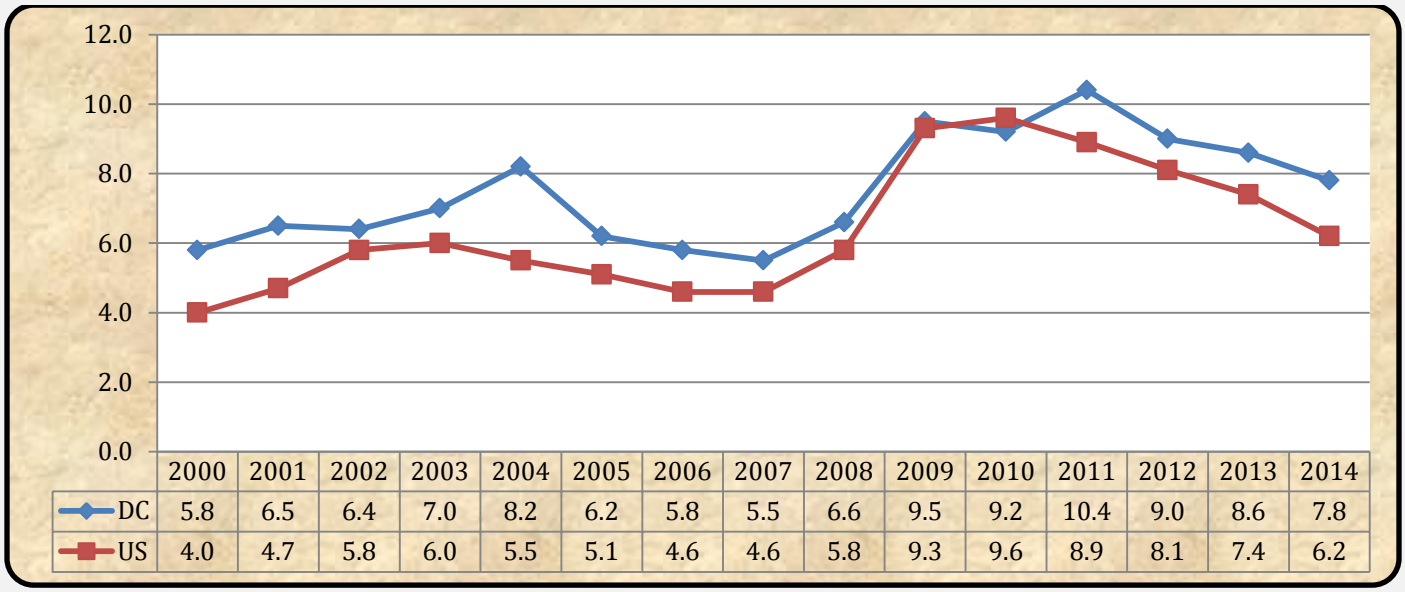
Note: Data is for civilian population 16 years and over.
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (CPS)

Figures 7, 8, and 9 display the evolution of the unemployment rate, the labor force participation rate, and employment rate in the District of Columbia and the United States between 2000 and 2014. Figure 7 shows that the District's unemployment rate rose from 5.8 percent in 2000 to 8.2 percent in 2004. It then fell to 5.5 percent in 2007, rising again to 9.5 percent in 2009, slightly

falling to 9.2 percent in 2010, rising again to 10.4 percent in 2011, and finally falling to 7.8 percent in 2014. The District's unemployment rate in 2011 (10.4 percent) was the highest since 1983, when it was 11 percent.

Figure 7 also shows that, between 2000 and 2014 changes in the District's unemployment rates largely mirrored changes in the national unemployment. The unemployment in the District was generally above the national during the entire period, except in 2010 when the District's rate was 9.2 percent and the national rate was 9.6 percent. For all other years, the District's unemployment rate stayed above the national rate, with the difference between the two rates varying between 2.7 percent in 2004 to only 0.2 percentage points in 2009. In 2014, the difference stood at 1.6 percent (7.8 percent in the District and 6.2 percent for the nation).

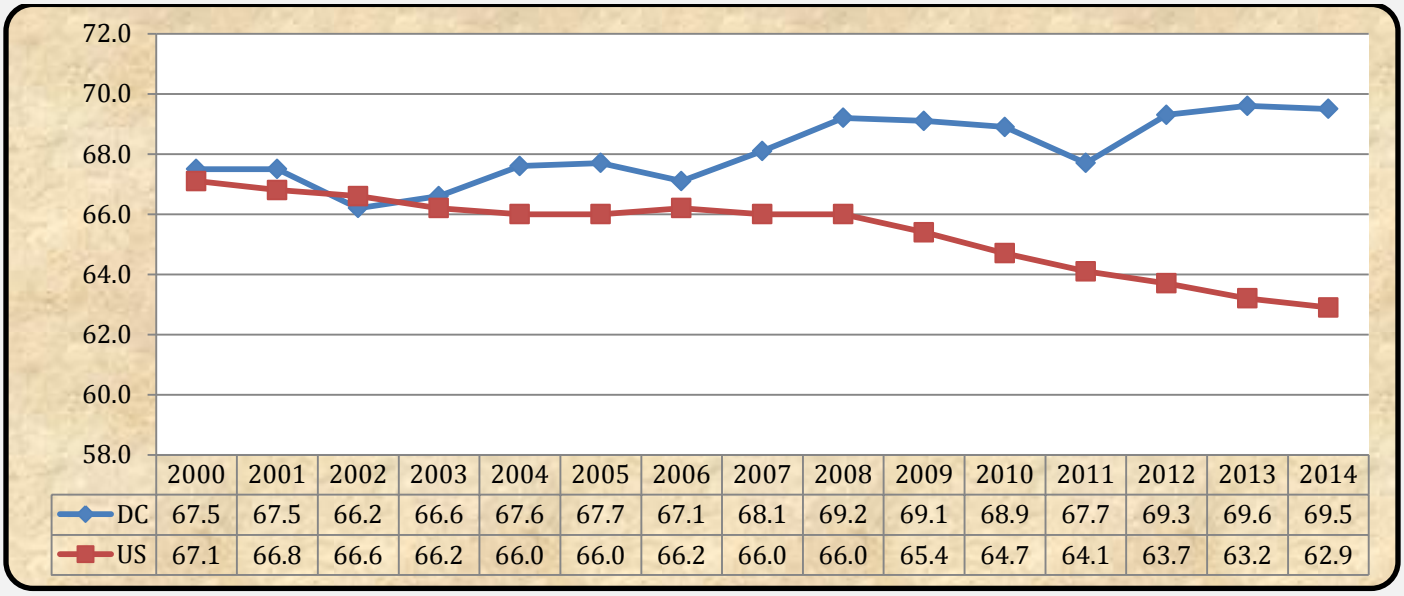
Figure 7: Unemployment rate in District of Columbia and United States, 2000 – 2014



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
DC	5.8	6.5	6.4	7.0	8.2	6.2	5.8	5.5	6.6	9.5	9.2	10.4	9.0	8.6	7.8
US	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2

Figure 8 shows that the District's LFPR ranged from 67.5 percent to 68.1 percent between 2000 and 2007. It then sharply increased to 69.2 percent in 2008, decreasing to 67.7 percent in 2011, rising to 69.6 percent in 2013, and then remaining unchanged at 69.5 percent in 2014. At the same time, the national LFPR declined from 67.1 percent in 2000 to 66 percent in 2004, slightly rose to 66.2 percent in 2006; and gradually declining to 69.9 percent in 2014, the lowest rate for the entire period between 2000 and 2014. As a result of these trends, the District's LFPR, which was quite similar to the national rate in the early 2000s, has become 4 to 6 percentage points higher than the national rate in the recent years.

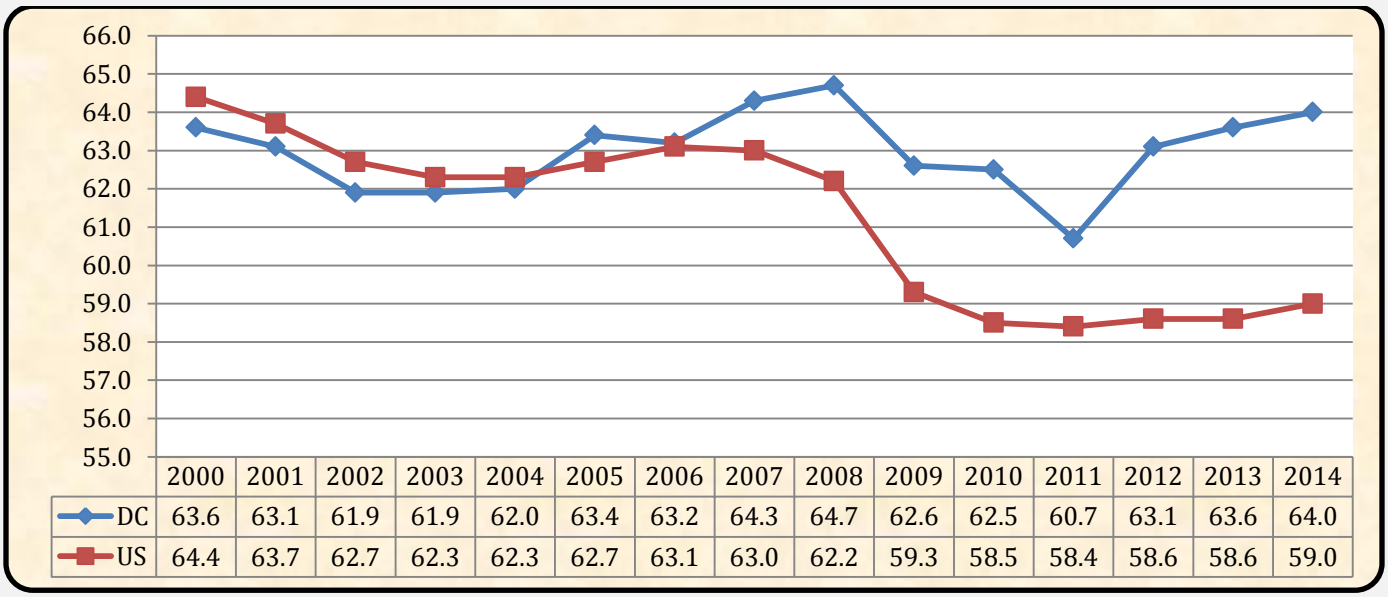
Figure 8: Labor force participation rate in District of Columbia and United States, 2000 – 2014



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
DC	67.5	67.5	66.2	66.6	67.6	67.7	67.1	68.1	69.2	69.1	68.9	67.7	69.3	69.6	69.5
US	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1	63.7	63.2	62.9

Figure 9 shows that the District's employment rate ranged between 63.6 percent in 2000 and 64.7 percent in 2008; dropped gradually to 60.7 percent in 2011; then reversed upward to 64 percent in 2014. The changes in unemployment rate can be explained by the combination of the changes in unemployment and LFPR as discussed above. The national employment rate shows a gradual decrease from 64.4 percent in 2000 to 58.6 percent in 2013, then a slight reversal upward to 59 percent in 2014. As a result, the District's employment rate, which was above 0.6 percentage points lower in the early 2000s, has become 2 to 5 percentage points higher than the national rate in the recent years.

Figure 9: Employment rate in District of Columbia and United States, 2000 – 2014



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
DC	63.6	63.1	61.9	61.9	62.0	63.4	63.2	64.3	64.7	62.6	62.5	60.7	63.1	63.6	64.0
US	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.6	59.0

6.2 Labor market outcomes by race and ethnicity

Table 13 shows that in 2014, African American residents in the District had a much higher unemployment rate (15.4 percent) than either White (2.9 percent) or Hispanic (3.9 percent) residents. The table also shows that, the District's African American unemployment rate was higher than the rate nationally (which stood at 11.3 percent), while the District's unemployment rates for Whites and Hispanics were lower than the corresponding rates nationally (5.3 percent and 7.4 percent respectively). Thus, from the race and ethnicity standpoint, the District's overall unemployment rate was driven entirely by high unemployment among its African American residents.

Between 2010 and 2014, Hispanics, African American, and White District residents experienced a decrease in unemployment rates (4.5, 1.8, and 0.4 percentage points, respectively). Nationally, the three racial groups experienced significant unemployment rate drops by 5.1, 4.7, and 3.4 percentage points, respectively.

Table 13: Employment status of the civilian non-institutional population by race or ethnicity in District of Columbia and the United States, 2010 – 2014

District of Columbia									
	Unemployment Rate			**Labor Force Participation Rate**			**Employment Rate**		
Race or Ethnicity	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**
Total, all Races	9.2	7.8	-1.4	68.9	69.5	0.6	62.5	64.0	1.5
White	3.3	2.9	-0.4	81.7	82.0	0.3	79.0	79.6	0.6
African Americans	17.2	15.4	-1.8	56.8	56.4	-0.4	47.0	47.8	0.8
Hispanic	8.4	3.9	-4.5	76.0	79.7	3.7	69.6	76.6	7.0
United States									
	Unemployment Rate			**Labor Force Participation Rate**			**Employment Rate**		
Race or Ethnicity	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**
Total, all Races	9.6	6.2	-3.4	64.7	62.9	-1.8	58.5	59.0	0.5
White	8.7	5.3	-3.4	65.1	63.1	-2.0	59.4	59.7	0.3
African Americans	16.0	11.3	-4.7	62.2	61.2	-1.0	52.3	54.3	2.0
Hispanic	12.5	7.4	-5.1	67.5	66.1	-1.4	59.0	61.2	2.2
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Survey									

Table 13 indicates that in 2014, the LFPR was much lower among the District's African American residents (56.4 percent) than it was among its White (82 percent) or Hispanic (79.7 percent) residents. The District's African American LFPR was also lower than the rate nationally (61.2 percent). In contrast, White and Hispanic LFPR were significantly higher in the District than in the United States as a whole (63.1 percent and 66.1 percent, respectively).

Between 2010 and 2014, the national LFPR decreased for all racial groups. Over the same period, the District's LFPR for Hispanics and Whites increased by 3.7 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively; while the District's African American LFPR decreased by 0.4 percentage points.

6.3 Labor market outcomes by gender

Table 14 shows that in 2014, the unemployment rate for women in the District was higher than for men, 8.4 percent versus 7.3 percent, respectively; while in the nation the unemployment was lower among women (6.1 percent) than it was among men (6.3 percent). Also, in 2014, the unemployment rate for both men and women in the District was substantially higher than the corresponding rates for both men and women in the nation. Between 2010 and 2014, both the District and the nation experienced a decrease in unemployment for both genders, although the decline in unemployment was faster in the nation.

Table 14: Employment status of the civilian non-institutional population by gender in District of Columbia and the United States, 2010 – 2014

District of Columbia									
	Unemployment Rate			**Labor Force Participation Rate**			**Employment Rate**		
Gender	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**
Total	9.2	7.8	-1.4	68.9	69.5	0.6	62.5	64.0	1.5
Men	9.7	7.3	-2.4	74.1	74.1	0.0	66.9	68.7	1.8
Women	8.6	8.4	-0.2	64.4	65.5	1.1	58.8	60.1	1.3
United States									
	Unemployment Rate			**Labor Force Participation Rate**			**Employment Rate**		
Gender	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**
Total	9.6	6.2	-3.4	64.7	62.9	-1.8	58.5	59.0	0.5
Men	10.5	6.3	-4.2	71.2	69.2	-2.0	63.7	64.9	1.2
Women	8.6	6.1	-2.5	58.6	57.0	-1.6	53.6	53.5	-0.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Survey

In 2014, the District's LFPR was higher for men than for women (74.1 percent versus 69.5 percent), which was in line with the national pattern (71.2 percent versus 57.0 percent, respectively). For both gender, the labor force participation was stronger in the District than it was nationally. Between 2010 and 2014, the District's LFPR for women experienced a jump of 1.1 percentage points while the participation rate for men remained unchanged at 74.1 percent; while nationally, LFPR for both men and women experienced declines of 2.0 and 1.6 percentage points, respectively.

Table 14 also shows that in 2014, 68.7 percent of the District's men of working age were employed, compared to 60.1 percent of working-age women. Nationally, the employment rate was

also higher for men than for women (64.9 percent versus 53.6 percent). For both genders, the employment rate was higher in the District than it was nationwide. Between 2010 and 2014, the women in the District experienced an increase in employment rate by 1.3 percentage points, while women nationally showed a decrease by 0.1 percentage points. For men, the trend was quite different: 1.8 and 1.3 percent increases in the men's employment rate in the District and the nation, respectively between 2010 and 2014.

6.4 Labor market outcomes by age

Table 15 shows that, in general, the groups with the least number of years of experience in the labor market have the highest unemployment rates and those with the most number of years have the lowest rates. In 2014, the District's teenagers of 16 to 19 years experienced the highest unemployment at 20.2 percent, which was just slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 19.6 percent for this age group. In addition, age groups of 20-24 years, 35 to 44 years, 45 to 54 years, and 55 to 64 years had significantly higher unemployment rate in the District (14.7 percent, 7.2 percent, 6.8 percent, and 9.4 percent, respectively) than they did nationwide (11.2 percent, 6.5 percent, 4.7 percent, 4.4 percent, and 4.3 percent, respectively); while age group of 65 years and over in the District had a slightly higher unemployment rate of 5.2 percent compared to 4.6 percent, for the same age group nationally. In contrast, age group of 25-34 years in the District experienced a lower unemployment rate than the corresponding age group in the nation (6.3 percent versus 6.5 percent, respectively).

Between 2010 and 2014, the District's age groups 35-44 years and 55 to 64 years, experienced an increase in unemployment of 3.0 percent and 0.1 percent, while all the other age groups experienced a decrease in unemployment. While the District's teenagers 16 to 19 years had the largest decrease in its unemployment between 2010 and 2014 (29.7 percent), however, the unemployment for the same group remained the highest of all age groups in 2014. For the nation as a whole, all age groups registered decreases in unemployment between 2010 and 2014.

Table 15: Employment status of the civilian non-institutional population by age in District of Columbia and the United States, 2010 – 2014

District of Columbia									
	Unemployment Rate			**Labor Force Participation Rate**			**Employment Rate**		
	2010	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**
Total, 16 years and over	9.2	7.8	-1.4	68.9	69.5	0.6	62.5	64.0	1.5
16-19	49.9	20.2	-29.7	22.2	15.4	-6.8	11.1	12.3	1.2
20-24	16.5	14.7	-1.8	67.1	68.8	1.7	56.1	58.7	2.6
25-34	7.7	6.3	-1.4	87.7	86.1	-1.6	80.9	80.7	-0.2

35-44	7.1	7.2	0.1	87.3	85.8	-1.5	81.1	79.6	-1.5
45-54	9.4	6.8	-2.6	80.6	80.5	-0.1	73.0	75.0	2.0
55-64	6.4	9.4	3.0	63.7	64.1	0.4	59.6	58.1	-1.5
65+	6.2	5.2	-1.0	23.3	25.3	2.0	21.9	24.0	2.1
United States									
	Unemployment Rate			**Labor Force Participation Rate**			**Employment Rate**		
	2010	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**
Total, 16 years and over	9.6	6.2	-3.4	64.7	62.9	-1.8	58.5	59.0	0.5
16-19	25.9	19.6	-6.3	34.9	34.0	-0.9	25.9	27.3	1.4
20-24	15.5	11.2	-4.3	71.4	70.8	-0.6	60.3	62.9	2.6
25-34	10.1	6.5	-3.6	82.2	81.2	-1.0	73.9	75.9	2.0
35-44	8.1	4.7	-3.4	83.2	82.2	-1.0	76.5	78.3	1.8
45-54	7.7	4.4	-3.3	81.2	79.6	-1.6	74.9	76.0	1.1
55-64	7.1	4.3	-2.8	64.9	64.1	-0.8	60.3	61.4	1.1
65+	6.7	4.6	-2.1	17.4	18.6	1.2	16.2	17.7	1.5
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Survey									

In 2014, the District's rates of labor force participation and employment were also lowest among those aged 16 to 19 years (15.4 percent for LFPR and 12.3 percent for employment). Furthermore, they were lower than the corresponding national LFPR and employment rate (34 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively).

In 2014, the District's resident's ages 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 had higher rates of labor force participation (86.1 percent and 85.8 percent) and employment (80.7 percent and 79.6 percent) than their counterparts in the nation (81.2 percent and 82.2 percent , respectively for labor force participation; 75.9 percent and 78.3 percent, respectively for employment). The data also suggests that the District's older workers were more willing to postpone retirement and continue working than their counterparts elsewhere in the country. Specifically, 24 percent of the District's 65 years and over were employed in 2014 as compared to only 17.7 percent nationally.

Table 16 and figure 10 provides more detailed information on unemployment rates for ages 16 to 19 years in 2014 by race or ethnicity and gender in the District of Columbia and the nation as a whole. The table shows that the District's unemployment rate among White, African American, and Hispanic teens was lower than the corresponding rates nationwide: 9.8 percent, 26.3 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively for the District; and 17.3, 33 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively for the nation.

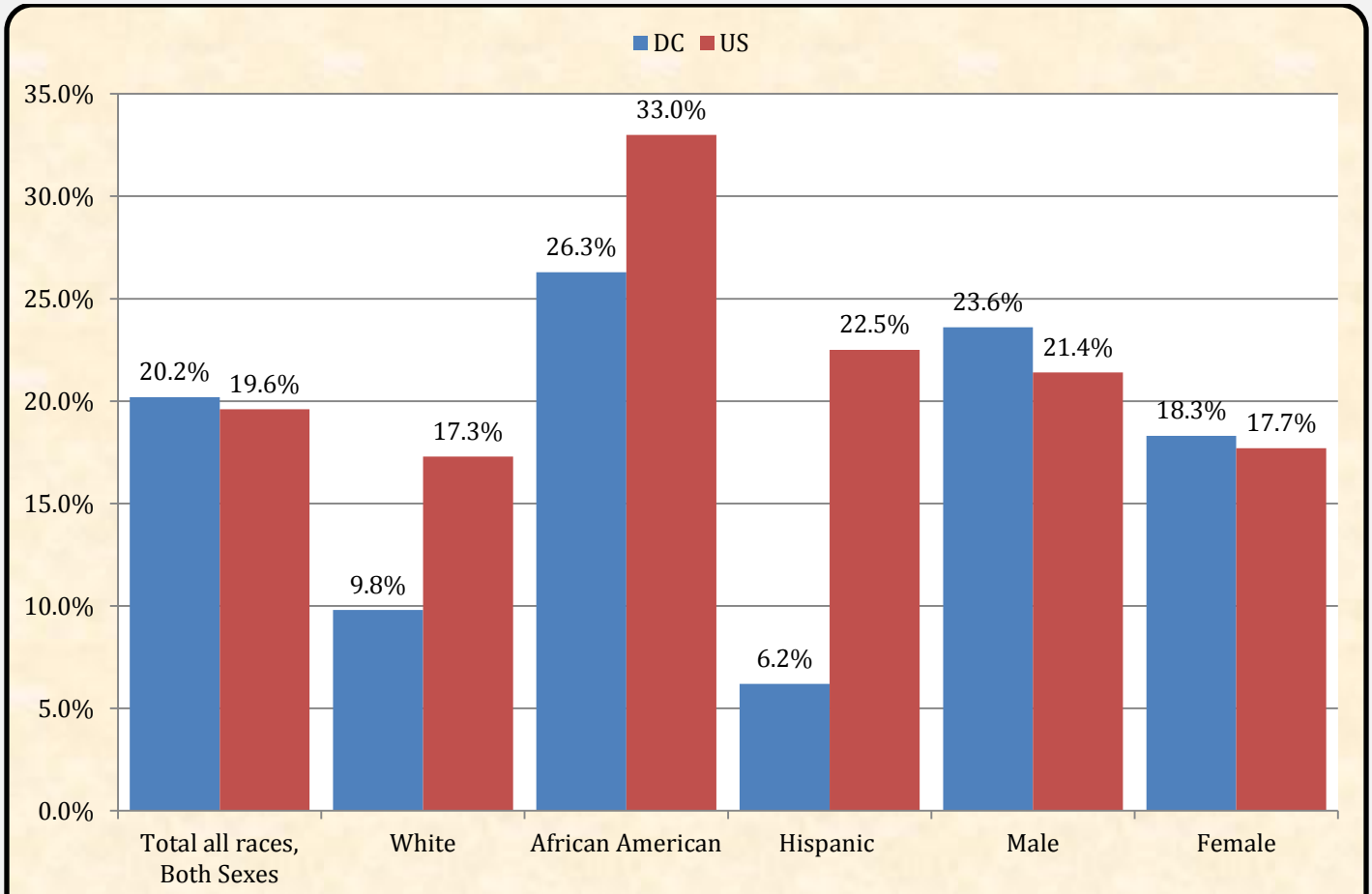
Table 16 also shows that, in 2014, teen unemployment was significantly higher for male teens than for female teens (23.6 percent versus 18.3 percent). The same pattern is also observed

in the nation as a whole, where male teens had unemployment rate of 21.4 percent compared to unemployment rate of 17.7 for female teens in 2014.

Table 16: Unemployment rate for population 16 to 19 years by race or ethnicity and Sex in District of Columbia and the United States, 2014

	Unemployment Rate		DC - US
Population Group	**DC**	**US**	**Difference**
Total all races, Both Sexes	20.2	19.6	0.6
White	9.8	17.3	-7.5
African American	26.3	33	-6.7
Hispanic (of any race)	6.2	22.5	-16.3
Men	23.6	21.4	2.2
Women	18.3	17.7	0.6
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey			

Figure 10: Unemployment rate for population 16 to 19 years, by race or ethnicity and sex in District of Columbia and the United States, 2014



U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2014

6.5 Labor market outcomes by education

Table 17 and figure 11, indicates that unemployment tends to decrease with educational attainment, and to a large extent, this is true for the District as well as the nation. For example, in 2014, District residents with a bachelor's degree or higher had the lowest unemployment at 3.1 percent (3.2 percent for the nation), followed by the residents with some college or an associate's degree, whose unemployment rate was 11.8 percent (5.4 percent for the nation). The unemployment rate was the highest for District residents with high school without college education and those with less than high school diploma, both with unemployment rate of 17.2 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively. The comparable unemployment rates for the population 25 years and over with high school without college education and those with less than high school diploma in 2014 was 6 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Table 17: Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment in District of Columbia and the United States, 2014 (based on CPS)

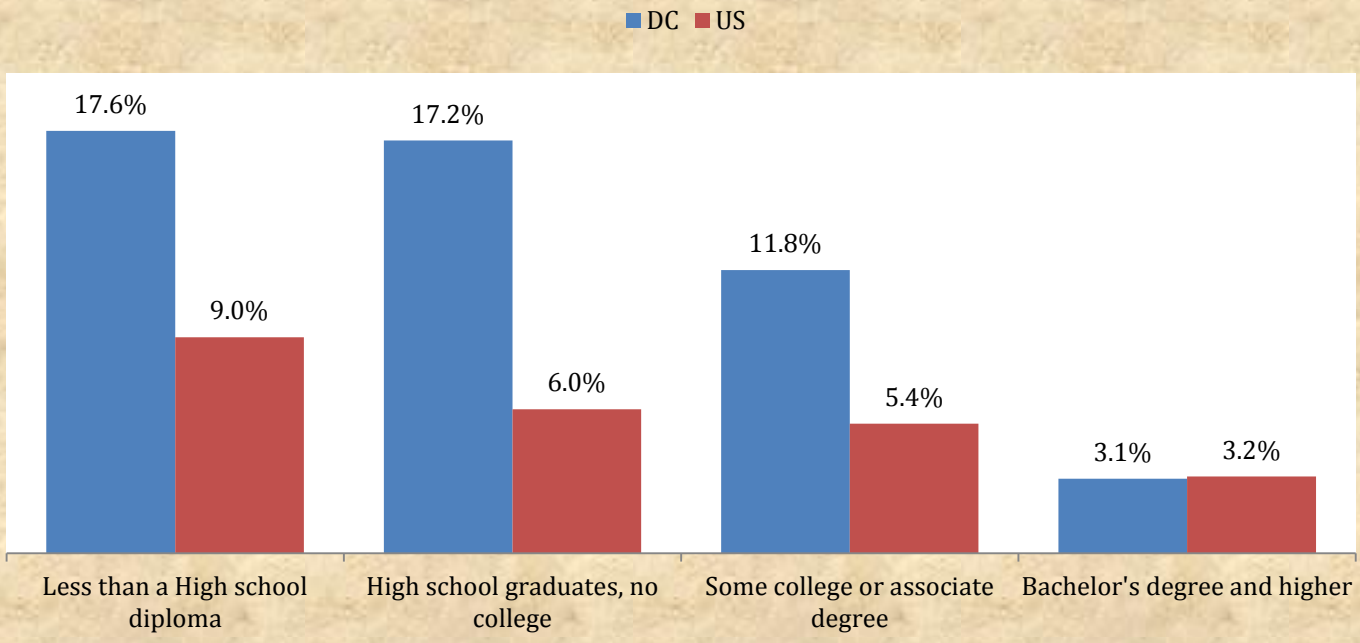
District of Columbia									
Educational attainment	**Unemployment Rate**			**Labor Force Participation Rate**			**Employment Rate**		
	2010	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**
Less than a High school diploma	18.0	17.6	-0.4	48.1	42.2	-5.9	39.4	34.8	-4.6
High school graduates, no college [1]	17.2	17.2	0.0	55.6	54.2	-1.4	46.0	44.9	-1.1
Some college or associate degree	12.5	11.8	-0.7	64.7	63.5	-1.2	56.6	56.1	-0.5
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]	3.1	3.1	0.0	84.5	84.3	-0.2	81.9	81.7	-0.2
United States									
Educational attainment	**Unemployment Rate**			**Labor Force Participation Rate**			**Employment Rate**		
	2010	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**	**2010**	**2014**	**Change**
Less than a High school diploma	14.9	9.0	-5.9	46.3	44.9	-1.4	39.4	40.8	1.4
High school graduates, no college [1]	10.3	6.0	-4.3	61.6	58.1	-3.5	55.3	54.6	-0.7
Some college or associate degree	8.4	5.4	-3.0	70.5	67.0	-3.5	64.6	63.5	-1.1
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]	4.7	3.2	-1.5	76.7	74.9	-1.8	73.1	72.6	-0.5

Notes: [1] Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent
[2] Includes person with bachelor's, master's, professional and doctoral degrees
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

Between 2010 and 2014, District residents with some college or associate degree and with less than a high school diploma experienced a decrease in unemployment of 0.7 and 0.4 percentage points, respectively, while high school graduates without college and those with bachelor's degree or higher had no change in unemployment between 2010 and 2014.

By contrast, members of all educational groups in the nation experienced a decrease in unemployment. The decrease was higher for the groups that had a high school diploma or less than high school (5.9 and 4.3 percentage points, respectively), than for the groups with some college or associate degree and bachelor's degree or higher (3 and 1.5 percentage points, respectively).

Figure 11: Unemployment rate for population 25 years and over by educational attainment in the District of Columbia and the United States, 2014



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

The rate of labor force participation in the District tends to be higher for residents with more education. As shown in table 15, in 2014, this rate was 42.2 percent for the residents with less than high school diploma, 54.2 percent for those with high school diploma with no college, 63.5 percent for those with some college or associate degree, and 84.3 percent for the residents with

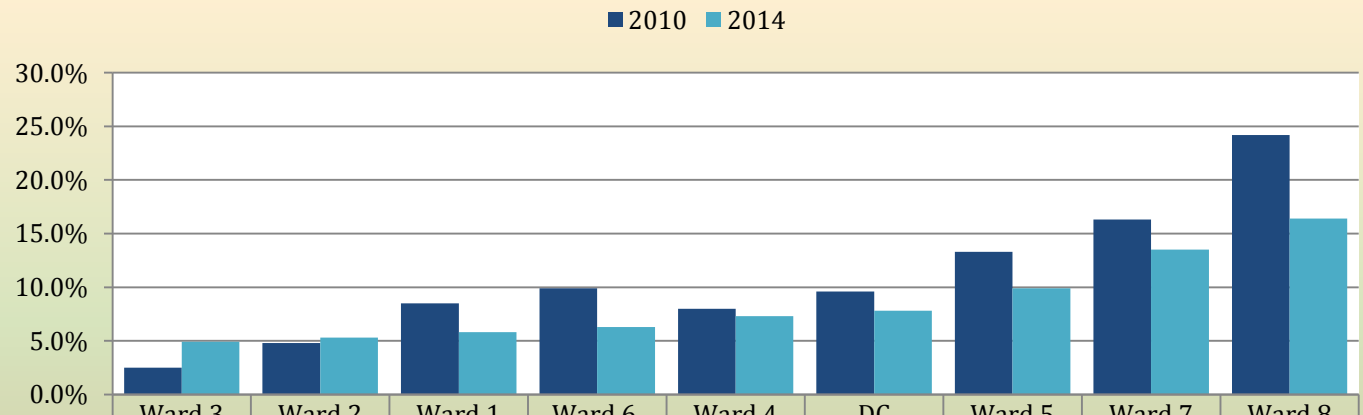
bachelor's degree or higher. For the group with high school diploma with no college and some college or associate degree, the rate of labor force participation was lower in the District than it was nationally. In contrast, the District residents with at least a bachelor's degree had stronger labor force participation than their counterparts elsewhere in the country (84.3 percent versus 76.7 percent).

The patterns of employment rate by educational attainment observed in the District are similar to those for labor force participation. In 2014, the employment rate was lowest among the District's residents with less than high school diploma (34.8 percent), followed by the rate among high school graduates with no college (44.9 percent). The employment rate was 56.1 percent among the residents with some college or an associate's degree and 81.7 percent among the residents with a bachelor's degree or higher. As in the case for labor force participation, the District's employment rate was higher than the national rate for college graduates (81.7 percent versus 72.6 percent), but was lower than the national rate for the three other educational groups.

6.6 Labor market outcomes by Wards

In 2014, unemployment rates varied significantly across the District's Wards.

Figure 12: District of Columbia unemployment rates by Wards, 2014



	Ward 3	Ward 2	Ward 1	Ward 6	Ward 4	DC	Ward 5	Ward 7	Ward 8
2010	2.5%	4.8%	8.5%	9.9%	8.0%	9.6%	13.3%	16.3%	24.2%
2014	4.9%	5.3%	5.8%	6.3%	7.3%	7.8%	9.9%	13.5%	16.4%

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

Figure 12 shows that, in 2014, the areas East of Anacostia River experienced particularly high unemployment, with unemployment rates of 16.4 percent and 13.5 percent, and 9.9 percent in Wards 5, 7, and 8 respectively. These rates were also above the District's average unemployment of 7.8 percent in 2014. In the areas West of Park, Ward 3 had the lowest unemployment in the District

with unemployment rate of 4.9 percent in 2014. It was followed by Ward 2 with unemployment rate of 5.3 percent, then Wards 1, 6, and 4 with unemployment rates of 5.8 percent, 6.3 percent, and 7.3 percent, respectively. Compared to 2010, in 2014 unemployment was higher in Wards 2 and 3; and significantly lower for all the other Wards. Ward 8 experienced the largest drop of unemployment from 24.2 percent to 16.4 percent, from 2010 to 2014.

7 JOB MARKET ANALYSIS

7.1 Non-farm payroll employment

Table 18 shows data from the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, otherwise known as nonfarm payroll or establishment survey. The data collected allow CES to produce detailed industry estimates of employment, hours, and earnings on the basis of payroll records of nonfarm business establishments. These data, along with data from the Current Population Survey, serve as the first economic indicator of current employment trends each month and are used to help gauge the overall health of the U.S. economy.

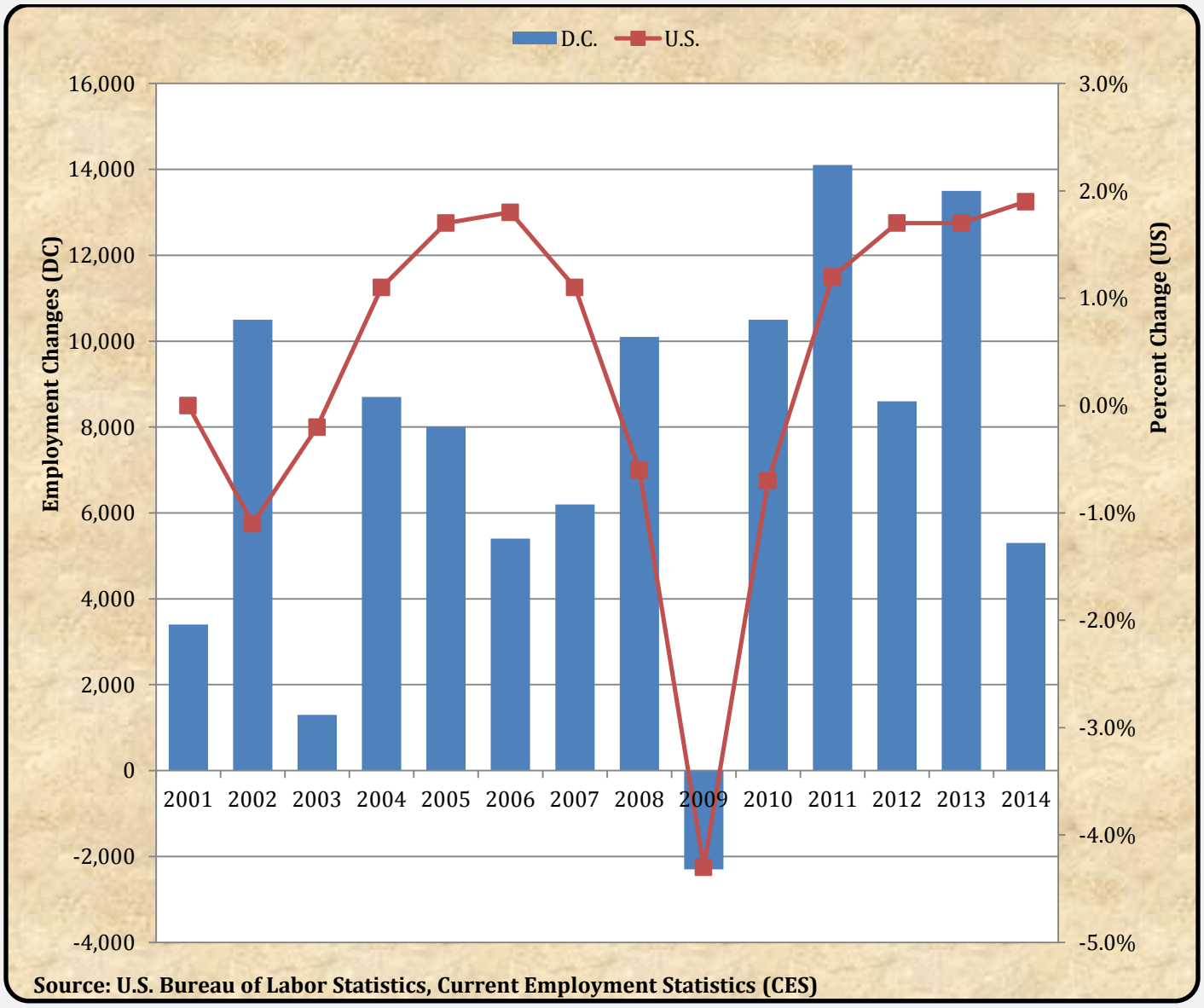
Table 18: Annual Percent changes in total non-farm employment in District of Columbia and the United States, 2000 - 2014 (not seasonally adjusted)

Year	Employment	Annual Change	Over-the-Year Percent Change	
	DC	DC	DC	US
2000	650,300	****	****	****
2001	653,700	3,400	0.5%	0.0%
2002	664,200	10,500	1.6%	-1.1%
2003	665,500	1,300	0.2%	-0.2%
2004	674,200	8,700	1.3%	1.1%
2005	682,200	8,000	1.2%	1.7%
2006	687,600	5,400	0.8%	1.8%
2007	693,800	6,200	0.9%	1.1%
2008	703,900	10,100	1.5%	-0.5%
2009	701,600	-2,300	-0.3%	-4.3%
2010	712,100	10,500	1.5%	-0.7%
2011	726,200	14,100	2.0%	1.2%
2012	734,800	8,600	1.2%	1.7%
2013	748,300	13,500	1.8%	1.6%
2014	753,600	5,300	0.7%	1.9%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES)

Nonfarm payroll employment measures the number of jobs in the state. Table 16 and figure 10 show nonfarm employment growth in the District and the nation between 2000 and 2014. The data shows that, in 13 of the last 14 years, the District experienced a positive employment growth, with 2011 having the fastest rate of job growth (2 percent or a gain of 14,100 jobs), while 2014 had slower job growth (0.7 percent or 5,300 jobs). Only in 2009 did the number of jobs in the District decline (by 0.3 percent or for a loss of 2,300 jobs). Table 16 shows data from Bureau of Table 18 and figure 13 shows that in nine of the last 14 years, (from 2001 to 2004, 2008 to 2011, and 2013), the annual rate of job growth in the District was higher than it was nationwide. The difference between the two rates was particularly large in 2002 and 2009, the years of the national recession troughs. In contrast, employment in the District grew slower than in the United States between 2005 and 2007, 2012, and 2014, when the national economy was booming.

Figure 13: Total non-farm employment change in the District of Columbia and percent change in the United States, 2000–2014 (not seasonally adjusted)



7.2 Employment by major industry sector

Table 19 shows the decomposition of employment by major industry sector for the District of Columbia and the United States. Most notably, in 2014 the District had a larger share of government employment than the nation: 31.2 percent of all the District's jobs were in the Government compared to 15.4 percent nationally. More interestingly, while the District had a much larger share of jobs in the federal government (26.1 percent for the District versus 2 percent nationally), it actually had a significantly smaller share of jobs in state and local government (5.1 percent versus 13.8 percent nationally).

Table 19: Employment by major industry sector in District of Columbia and the United States, 2010-2014

Industry	Employment			Percent Share, 2014		Percent Change, 2010-2014	
	2010	2014	Change	DC	US	DC	US
Total, All Jobs	711,900	753,600	41,700	100.0%	100.0%	5.9%	6.6%
Total Private	465,000	518,400	53,400	68.8%	84.3%	11.5%	8.5%
Goods Producing	11,700	15,300	3,600	2.0%	13.8%	30.8%	8.3%
Service Producing	700,200	738,200	38,000	98.0%	86.2%	5.4%	6.3%
Construction	10,600	14,300	3,700	1.9%	4.4%	34.9%	11.5%
Manufacturing	1,100	1,000	-100	0.1%	8.8%	-9.1%	5.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	27,300	30,600	3,300	4.1%	19.0%	12.1%	7.1%
Information	18,700	17,200	-1,500	2.3%	2.0%	-8.0%	0.7%
Financial Activities	26,700	30,100	3,400	4.0%	5.7%	12.7%	3.7%
Professional and Business Services	147,700	157,300	9,600	20.9%	13.7%	6.5%	14.0%
Educational and Health Services	107,900	127,200	19,300	16.9%	15.4%	17.9%	7.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	59,700	70,100	10,400	9.3%	10.6%	17.4%	12.6%
Other Services, except public administration	65,400	70,600	5,200	9.4%	4.0%	8.0%	4.4%
Total Government	246,900	235,200	-11,700	31.2%	15.7%	-4.7%	-2.7%
Federal Government	210,600	197,000	-13,600	26.1%	2.0%	-6.5%	-8.2%
State and Local Government	36,300	38,200	1,900	5.1%	13.8%	5.2%	-1.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES)

In the private sector, the District had the largest share of jobs in professional and business services (20.9 percent of the District's total employment), educational and health services (16.9 percent), other services (which include religious, grant making, civic, professional and similar organizations – 9.4 percent), and leisure and hospitality (9.3 percent). As compared to the nation, the District had a significantly larger share of jobs in professional and business services (20.9 percent versus 13.7 percent) and other services (9.4 percent versus 4 percent). In contrast, the District had a significantly smaller share of jobs in trade, transportation, and utilities (4.1 percent versus 19 percent), manufacturing (0.1 percent versus 8.8 percent) and construction (1.9 percent versus 4.4 percent).

Between 2010 and 2014, the District saw private sector job growth of 11.5 percent, while the government sector declined by 4.7 percent; nationally, the private sector grew by 8.5 percent while the government sector declined by 2.7 percent. Six of the District's private sector industries had higher employment growths than the nation: construction (34.9 percent versus 11.5 percent), educational and health services (17.9 percent versus 7.3 percent), financial activities (12.7 percent versus 3.7 percent), trade, transportation, and utilities (12.1 percent versus 7.1 percent), leisure and hospitality (17.4 percent versus 12.6 percent). Meanwhile, two of the District's private sector industries experienced decline in the number of jobs: manufacturing

and information with a decrease of 9.1 percent and 8 percent, as compared to an increase of 5.7 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively for the nation as a whole.

7.3 Covered employment, wages, and number of establishments by major industry sector

Table 20 portrays data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), which provides more information on the industrial composition in the District of Columbia and the United States. In 2014, 37.5 percent of all the wages were paid to government employees, while 62.5 percent of the wages were paid to private sector employees. Nationwide, the corresponding numbers were 15.5 percent and 84.5 percent, respectively. Compared to the nation, the District had a much larger share of wages in the federal government (33.2 percent versus 2.9 percent), almost the same percent of wages in the state government (3.6 percent versus 3.5 percent), and a much smaller percent of wages in the local government (0.6 percent versus 9.1 percent).

In the private sector, most of the District's wages in 2014 were paid in professional and business services (26.2 percent), education and health services (10.2 percent), and other services (8.8 percent). Furthermore, professional and business services and other services were the only two private sector industries that paid a higher percent of wages in the District than they did nationally (where they paid 26.2 percent and 8.8 percent versus 18.1 percent and 2 percent of total wages, respectively). In contrast, manufacturing (0.2 percent), construction (1.5 percent), trade, transportation and utilities (2.6 percent), information (3.3 percent), leisure and hospitality (3.9 percent), and financial activities (5.4 percent), represented a much smaller proportion of the District's total payroll than they did nationally, where the shares of the total wages were 10.9 percent, 6.6 percent, 16 percent, 3.5 percent, 4.4 percent, and 9.3 percent, respectively.

In 2014, there were 36,188 of establishments in the District: 35,812 or 99 percent were in the private sector (for comparison, 96.8 percent of all establishments nationwide were in the private sector). More than half of all establishments in the District were in professional and business services (28.6 percent) or other services (26.8 percent). These two industries also had a larger proportion of establishments in the District than they had nationally (where the proportion was 17.7 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively). By contrast, the District had a significantly smaller share of establishments in manufacturing (0.4 percent versus 3.6 percent nationwide), construction (2.5 percent versus 8.1 percent), and trade, transportation, and utilities (8.1 percent versus 20.6 percent).

Table 20: Employment, total wages, and establishments by major industry sector in District of Columbia and the United States, 2014

	Establishments			Employment			Total Wages		
Industry	**Number**	**Percent**		**Number**	**Percent**		**Total (in $000s)**	**Percent**	
	DC	**DC**	**US**	**DC**	**DC**	**US**	**DC**	**DC**	**US**
Total Covered	36,188	100.0	100.0	729,119	100.0	100.0	$62,591,797	100.0	100.0
Government	376	1.0	3.1	234,256	33.0	15.4	$23,450,633	37.5	15.5
Federal Government	336	0.9	0.7	196,984	28.3	2.0	$20,780,134	33.2	2.9
State Government	13	0.0	0.7	32,778	4.1	3.3	$2,281,326	3.6	3.5
Local Government	27	0.1	1.8	4,493	0.6	10.1	$389,174	0.6	9.1
Total Private	35,812	99.0	96.9	494,863	67.0	84.6	$39,141,163	62.5	84.5
Construction	900	2.6	9.5	14,156	1.9	6.0	$917,317	1.5	6.6
Manufacturing	139	0.4	3.6	1,021	0.1	8.9	$96,255	0.2	10.9
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,928	8.4	20.4	29,993	3.9	19.1	$1,597,906	2.6	16.0
Information	824	2.4	1.6	17,028	2.3	2.0	$2,055,776	3.3	3.5
Financial Activities	1,938	5.4	8.9	26,372	3.4	5.6	$3,388,527	5.4	9.3
Professional & Business Services	10,340	29.0	17.9	156,113	21.4	14.0	$16,399,653	26.2	18.1
Education & Health Services	2,586	7.2	15.9	109,647	14.9	15.1	$6,405,048	10.2	13.5
Leisure and Hospitality	2,631	7.3	8.5	69,201	9.3	10.7	$2,437,128	3.9	4.4
Other Services	9,682	27.3	8.7	66,486	9.1	3.1	$5,479,681	8.8	2.0
Unclassified	3,845	9.0	2.0	4,848	0.6	0.2	$363,872	0.6	0.2

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, (QCEW)

7.4 Average weekly wages by major industry sector

Table 21 shows the average weekly wages. Average weekly wage is an important measure of a county's economic health and another useful indication of economic wellbeing. The measure is based on place of work, not place of residence. What is apparent from the table and figure is that the District's weekly earnings are well above the national average and varied by industry. In 2014, ***the average weekly wage in the District was 67.1 percent higher than in the United States as a whole: $1,651 for the District compared to $988 nationwide***. The District's government workers earned more than the District's private sector workers: $1,925 per week versus $1,521 per week. While the District's government workers earned 93.5 percent more than their national counterparts, the District's private sector employees earned 54.3 percent more than the private sector workers nationwide. Consistent with the national trends, the District's federal government employees earned higher wages than its state and local government workers ($2,029 versus $1,338 and $1,666, respectively).

In all industries, the wages in the District were higher than those in the nation as a whole. The wage gap was particularly large in other services, where the District's workers earned 142.7 percent more than their national counterparts ($1,585 versus $653).

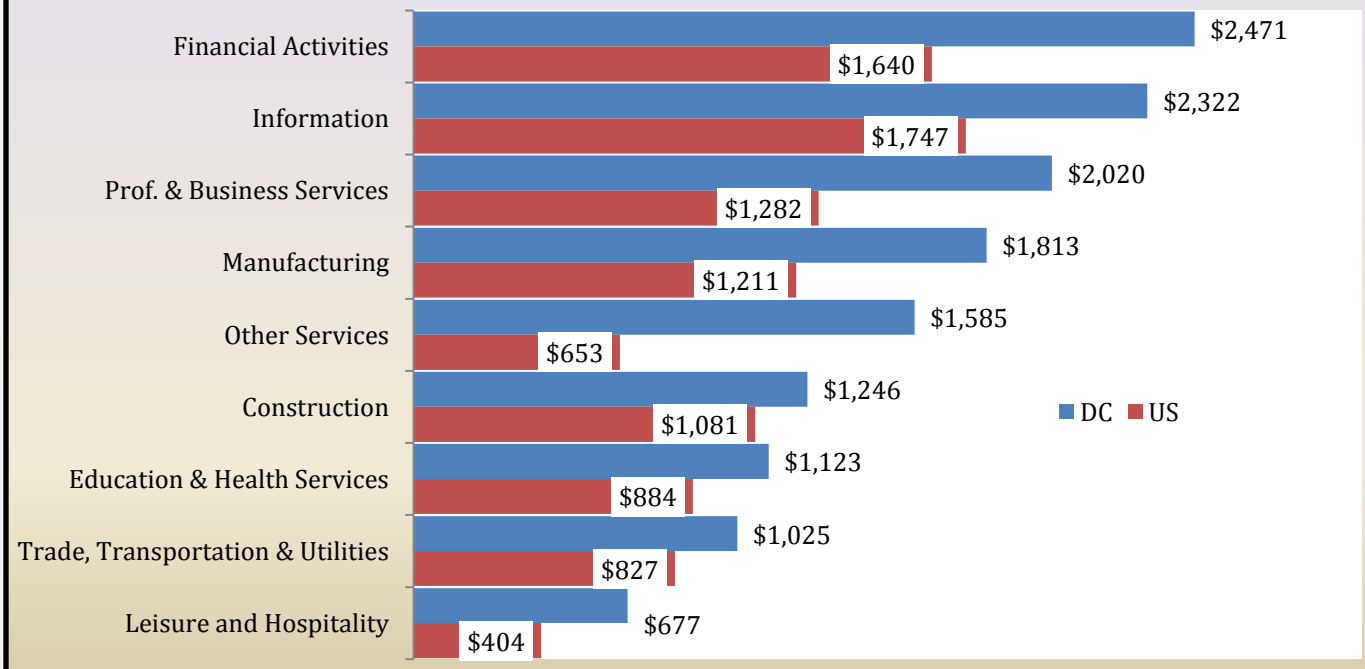
Table 21: Average weekly wage by major industry sector in District of Columbia and the United States, 2014

Industry	Average Weekly Wage		Percent Difference
	DC	US	DC - US
Total, All Industries	**$1,651**	**$988**	**67.1%**
Total Government	**$1,925**	**$995**	**93.5%**
Federal Government	$2,029	$1,458	39.1%
State Government	$1,338	$1,042	28.4%
Local Government	$1,666	$888	87.6%
Total Private	**$1,521**	**$986**	**54.3%**
Construction	$1,246	$1,081	15.3%
Manufacturing	$1,813	$1,211	49.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	$1,025	$827	23.9%
Information	$2,322	$1,747	32.9%
Financial Activities	$2,471	$1,640	50.7%
Prof. & Business Services	$2,020	$1,282	57.6%
Education & Health Services	$1,123	$884	27.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	$677	$404	67.6%
Other Services	$1,585	$653	142.7%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

The wage gap between the District and the nation was relatively small in construction ($1,246 versus $1,081, or 15.3 percent), trade, transportation and utilities ($1,025 versus $827, or 23.9 percent), and education and health services ($1,123 versus $884, or 27.1 percent).

Figure 14: Average weekly wage by major industry in the private sector in the District of Columbia and the United States, 2014



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statitstics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Figure 14 shows the average weekly wage in the private sector. In 2014, District workers earned the highest wages in financial activities ($2,471 per week), information ($2,322 per week), professional and business services ($2,020 per week), and manufacturing ($1,813 per week). These were also the four private sector industries that paid the highest weekly wages nationwide. The District's workers earned the lowest weekly wages in leisure and hospitality ($655), trade, transportation and utilities ($1,028), and education and health services (1,087). These industries also paid some of the lowest weekly wages in the nation.

7.5 Top 20 private sector employers in the District of Columbia

Table 22 lists the 20 largest private sector employers in the District of Columbia in September 2014. Thirteen of the top 20 employers in the District were either universities or hospitals. Leading the list are Georgetown University, George Washington University, and Washington Hospital Center.

Table 22: Top 20 private sector employers in the District of Columbia, September 2014

Rank/Trade Name	3-Digit NAICS Industry
1. Georgetown University	Educational Services
2. George Washington University	Educational Services
3. Washington Hospital Center	Hospitals
4. Children's National Hospital	Hospitals
5. American University	Educational Services
6. Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae)	Credit Intermediation and Related Services
7. Georgetown University Hospital	Hospitals
8. Howard University	Educational Services
9. The Catholic University Of America	Educational Services
10. Booz Allen and Hamilton Incorporated	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
11. Red Coats	Administrative and Support Services
12. Allied Barton Security Services LLC	Administrative and Support Services
13. George Washington University Hospital	Hospitals
14. Howard University Hospital	Hospitals
15. Sibley Memorial Hospital	Hospitals
16. Advisory Board Company	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
17. Marriott Hotel Services, Incorporated	Accommodation
18. Providence Hospital	Hospitals
19. George Washington Medical Faculty Associates	Hospitals
20. Insperity PEO Services	Administrative and Support Services
Source: District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information	

7.6 *Covered Employment and wages by Ward in the District of Columbia*

Table 23: DC Private Sector Total Establishment by Ward- 2014 Q4

Ward	Establishment	Average Employment	Total Wage	Labor Force	Share of Establishment	Share of Labor Force
Ward 1	1,905	24,834	$335,185,069	59,263	7%	16%
Ward 2	12,375	268,248	$6,679,811,219	60,978	46%	16%
Ward 3	4,691	41,203	$698,998,114	53,660	18%	14%
Ward 4	1,625	13,721	$149,656,809	45,961	6%	12%
Ward 5	1,669	50,839	$817,089,492	41,422	6%	11%
Ward 6	3,428	47,229	$861,168,632	53,970	13%	14%
Ward 7	462	5,987	$75,234,740	34,591	2%	9%
Ward 8	531	8,417	$114,866,474	28,217	2%	7%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, (QCEW); Department of Employment Services

Table 23 portrays data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), which provides information on establishments, wages, and labor force by Wards in the District. As of fourth quarter 2014, Ward 2 accounted for almost 69 percent of all private sector wages generated in the District, while Ward 7 and 8 combined accounted for only 2 percent. Also, private sector average employment for Ward 2 represented 58 percent of all employment, while Wards 7 and 8 together represented only 3 percent (1.3 and 1.8 percent respectively). Lastly, a quarter of all wages generated in the District were in Wards 3, 5 and 6 combined (7 percent, 8 percent and 9 percent respectively).

Figure 15: Private Sector Establishments by in the District of Columbia, 2014 Q4

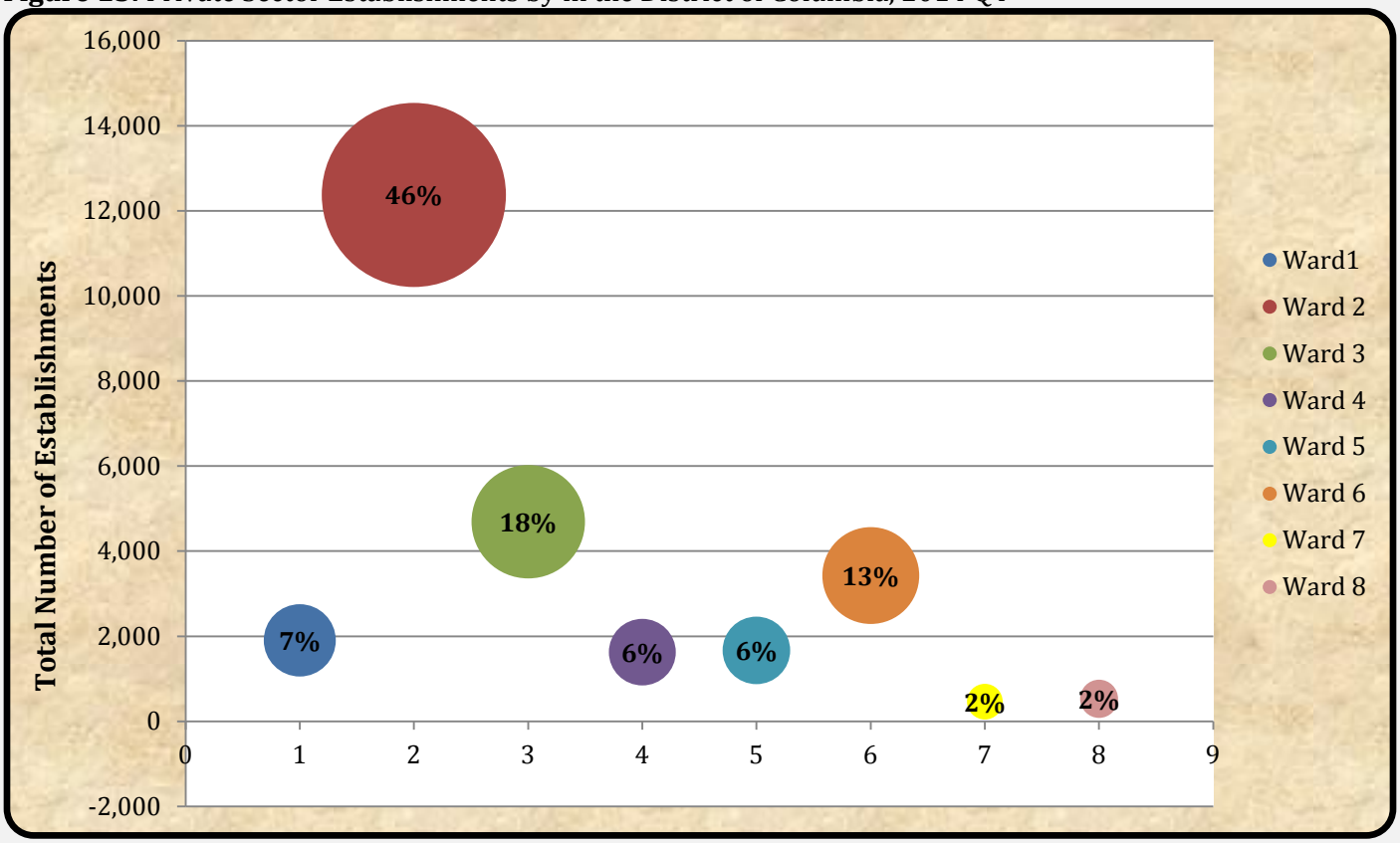


Figure 15 shows the share of the private sector establishments in the District of Columbia by Ward. In the fourth quarter of 2014, 46 percent of all the private sector establishments in the District were located in Ward 2, while 2 percent were located in Ward 7 and Ward 8 respectively. The combined 4 percent total for Wards 7 and 8 is less than the 6 percent in either Ward 4 or 5. More than three quarters of all private sector establishments are concentrated in three Wards (2, 3, and 6), while these Wards represented less than half of the labor force in the District. ***Meanwhile, Wards 7 and 8 combined accounted for only 4 percent of total establishments with 16 percent of total labor force, which clearly shows lack of employment opportunities in these neighborhoods.***

8 OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

8.1 Employment and wages by major occupational groups

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system divides occupations into one of 22 major occupational groups. Using this system, we can compare the District of Columbia occupational wages to wages for the same occupations across the nation.

Table 24: Occupational employment and median wages by major occupational groups in the District of Columbia and the United States, 2014

Occupational Group	Total Employment	Share of Employment		Annual Median Wage		Percent Difference
		DC	US	DC	US	DC - US
All Occupations	674,650	100.0%	100.0%	$64,890	$35,540	82.6%
Management	78,640	11.7%	5.0%	$128,390	$97,230	32.0%
Business & financial operations	103,260	15.3%	5.1%	$86,850	$64,790	34.0%
Computer & mathematical science	37,270	5.5%	2.8%	$96,380	$79,420	21.4%
Architecture & engineering	12,480	1.8%	1.8%	$98,920	$75,780	30.5%
Life, physical, & social science	22,920	3.4%	0.8%	$95,790	$61,450	55.9%
Community & social services	12,290	1.8%	1.4%	$48,970	$41,290	18.6%
Legal	39,110	5.8%	0.8%	$145,660	$76,860	89.5%
Education, training, & library	34,230	5.1%	6.2%	$60,040	$46,660	28.7%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, & media	29,590	4.4%	1.3%	$75,710	$45,180	67.6%
Healthcare practitioner & technical	31,010	4.6%	5.8%	$75,160	$61,710	21.8%
Healthcare support	10,980	1.6%	2.9%	$28,470	$26,440	7.7%
Protective service	27,620	4.1%	2.4%	$51,470	$37,180	38.4%
Food preparation & serving related	53,590	7.9%	9.1%	$22,500	$19,130	17.6%
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance	21,860	3.2%	3.2%	$29,850	$23,270	28.3%
Personal care & service	12,260	1.8%	3.1%	$26,690	$21,260	25.5%
Sales & related	26,090	3.9%	10.5%	$28,240	$25,360	11.4%
Office & administrative support	82,470	12.2%	16.0%	$45,550	$32,520	40.1%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	**	**	0.3%	$34,950	$20,250	72.6%
Construction & extraction	11,980	1.8%	3.9%	$48,280	$41,380	16.7%
Installation, maintenance, & repair	9,500	1.4%	3.9%	$54,170	$42,110	28.6%
Production	5,080	0.8%	6.6%	$49,900	$31,720	57.3%
Transportation & material moving	12,130	1.8%	6.8%	$37,340	$29,530	26.4%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), May 2013

Table 24 shows the District of Columbia and the United States occupational employment and median wages by major occupational groups in 2014. Business and financial operations, office and administrative support, and management occupations were the top three occupational groups in the District, representing 15.3 percent, 12.2 percent, and 11.7 percent, respectively. Office and administrative support was the largest occupational group nationwide, representing 16 percent of the nation's total employment. It was followed by sales and related occupations (10.5 percent of total employment) and food preparation and serving-related occupations (9.1 percent).

Some occupational groups in the District represented a significantly larger share of employment than they did nationwide. These groups included business and financial operations (with 15.3 percent of total employment in the District versus 5.1 percent nationwide); management (11.7 percent versus 5 percent); legal (5.8 percent versus 0.8 percent); arts, design,

entertainment, sports, and media (4.4 percent versus 1.3 percent); computer and mathematical science (5.5 percent versus 2.8 percent); and life, physical, and social services (3.4 percent versus 0.8 percent).

In contrast, other occupational groups represented a much smaller share of total employment in the District than they did nationwide: sales and related (3.9 percent in the District versus 10.5 percent nationwide); production (0.8 percent versus 6.8 percent); transportation and material moving (1.8 percent versus 6.8 percent); office and administrative support (12.2 percent versus 16 percent); installation, maintenance, and repair (1.4 percent versus 3.9 percent); and construction and extraction (1.8 percent versus 3.9 percent).

8.2 Median annual wages by major occupational groups

In 2014, the District paid higher wages in all major occupational groups than in the nation: the annual median wage for the District was $64,890, compared to $35,540 for the nation (See Table 23). The gap in median wage between the District and the nation was particularly large in legal occupations (89.5 percent); arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (67.6 percent); production occupations (57.3 percent); and life, physical, and social science occupations (55.9 percent). The wage gap was smallest in health care support occupations (7.7 percent) and sales and related occupations (11.4 percent).

9 CONCLUSION and POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The 2015 District of Columbia Annual Economic Report provides an analysis of the District's population trend, labor market outcomes, and job market outcomes in the calendar year 2014. The District's population and industry trends show a strong and robust economy that is creating new jobs and attracting new residents, especially the millennials. The average District resident is also seeing rising income and is more educated than the nation as a whole. The picture is not as rosy on the labor front: even though the District's unemployment rate has been declining in recent years, the rate has remained above the national average, and there is a stark disparity of unemployment between, areas "East of Anacostia River", including Wards 5, 7, and 8, which continue to experience high unemployment, and areas "West of the Park", including Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, which enjoy low unemployment.

The data shows that, in 2014, the District's real GDP was $105.02 billion; making it the 36th largest economy among all the states; and the per capita real GDP was $159,831, which made the District the richest economy in the nation. Also, between 2010 and 2014, the District's population grew by 9.5 percent from 601,273 persons to 658,893 persons, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 5.8 percent from 712,100 jobs to 753,600 jobs, and unemployment decreased by 1.5 percent from 9.2 percent to 7.8 percent. Especially of note is the growth of population in the age group of 25 to 34 years and children under the age of 15 years: between 2010 and 2014 both age groups recorded population growth rates of 20.4 percent and 18.8 percent, respectively. The growth of the millennial and younger age group population indicates the District is increasingly becoming a family-friendly city.

The data also show the District's resiliency in the job market during national economic downturns, and the District's ability to mitigate the impact of the Great Recession was largely due to the District's large government sector and the sector's countercyclical employment tendencies. However, the share of the federal government employment in the District has been in decline in recent years: from 2010 to 2014, federal government employment decreased by 6.5 percent or 13,600 jobs, from 246,900 jobs to 197,000 jobs. Nevertheless, even as the government employment has declined, the private sector employment has been on an upward trend, propelled by the professional and business services sector, the workhorse of the private sector employment in the District. In 2014, professional and business services accounted for almost 21 percent or 157,300 jobs; and between 2010 and 2014 professional and business sector added 9,600 jobs or 6.5 percent.

One striking pattern that emerges from the data is the healthy economic picture demonstrated by overall population, GDP, job, and income data obscure the wide disparity in economic outcomes among District residents as evidenced by Ward unemployment, establishments and wage data. These findings suggest that separate policy approaches are required to address the varying needs of the District's residents. Most notably, a reduction in unemployment in the "East of Anacostia River", will not only reduce the overall unemployment in the District, but more importantly improve economic outcomes of the disadvantaged groups. A properly functioning economy relies on its labor force, and participation in the labor market and sustainable employment opportunities are clearly fundamental if individuals and families are to have a livelihood and income to live independently: obtaining employment and a living wage is a fundamental pathway out of poverty and homelessness. The key to engaging and reengaging the

District's long-term and chronically unemployed individuals with the workforce is to harness the skills, abilities, and interests through participation in education and job-training and career-development programs to enable job seekers to gain vocational skills and access to the job market leading to sustainable employment.

To this end, the District government has instituted various policy and programs changes to mitigate and tackle the effects of persistent unemployment and income inequality in the District:

- The DC Mayor, Muriel Bowser, created a new cabinet position of the Deputy Mayor for Greater Economic Opportunity, headed by Ms. Courtney R. Snowden, with a vision of rebuilding and revitalizing overlooked and underserved communities across the District of Columbia, particularly in Wards 5, 6, 7 and 8.
    - Development of a comprehensive unified state plan that embodies the District's desire and plan to better coordinate workforce development and case management services across the District and the provision of high quality job driven services for business growth.
    - Reconstituted the WIC with a new nationally recognized Director to transform the workforce system.
    - One area of focus is on the expansion and growth of resident-owned businesses in Wards 7 and 8, and creating more employment opportunities through business development.
    - The second is on increasing access to training opportunities and connection to employment.
- The District also launched several new workforce development programs aimed at various disadvantaged groups:
    - Alternative Pathways Employment Program (APEP) to cater to seniors ages 50 and over, which offers participants with unsubsidized employment following a satisfactory completion of subsidized work-based training.
    - DC Career Connections (DCCC), a year-round program designed to provide youth ages 20-24 with meaningful work experience, skills training, and supportive services in securing employment; and the Transitional Employment Program (TEP).
    - The District's summer youth program was renamed the Mayor Marion S. Barry Summer Youth Employment Program (MBSYEP) and expanded to serve the District's youth ages 16 to 24 years.

- Expanded MBSYEP to include youths age 22-24. Increased access to STEM/STEAM work based learning opportunities for in school and out of school youths. Added career counseling and professional development.
- Project Empowerment Program (PEP), a transitional employment program for ages 22-54 provides job readiness training, work experience, and job search assistance to District residents who face significant barriers to employment including, basic skills deficiency, lack of secondary education, history of substance abuse, homelessness, long term unemployment, and formerly incarcerated. New services include home wellness visits, financial empowerment and improved retentions services.
- Aspire to Entrepreneurship program - connecting returning citizens to services that help them create jobs through entrepreneurship.
- Learn, Earn, Advance, and Prosper (L.E.A.P.) a network of interconnected partners, utilizes the "earn-and-learn" approach that links the District's unemployed residents with employment, education and training opportunities.
- Workforce on Wheels – Mobile access point for services, serving as a mobile extension of the District's American Job Centers.
- The District's Department of Employment Services also maintains Virtual One Stop (VOS), a web-based platform accessible any time of the day, that provides job training opportunities, job searches, and unemployment insurance filings for job seekers; recruitment opportunities and job matches for employers; and labor market information for job seekers, employers, and the public.
- Expanded pre-apprenticeship and nontraditional apprenticeship programs.

All these initiatives and/or programs will enhance the current economic growth and create a pathway to the middle class for District residents.

Authored by **John N. Kangethe, Ph.D.**
Labor Economist
Email: john.kangethe@dc.gov
Office of Labor Market Research and Information
Department of Employment Services

With the contribution of:
Opeyemi Fasakin
Labor Economist
Email: Opeyemi.fasakin@dc.gov
Office of Labor Market Research and Information
Department of Employment Services

Thomas Tsegaye
Junior Economist
Email: thomas.tsegaye@dc.gov
Office of Labor Market Research and Information
Department of Employment Services