

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

September 2014

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Labor Market Research
Information for the
District of Columbia



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State	Sept. 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2013	Net Change From	
				Aug. 2014	Sept. 2013
District of Columbia	7.8	7.8	8.4	0.0	-0.6
California	7.3	7.4	8.5	-0.1	-1.2
Mississippi	7.3	7.4	8.2	-0.1	-0.9
Nevada	7.3	7.5	9.1	-0.2	-1.8
Rhode Island	7.2	7.4	9.0	-0.2	-1.8
Georgia	6.9	7.1	7.7	-0.2	-0.8
Louisiana	6.9	6.7	6.2	0.2	0.7
Oregon	6.9	6.9	7.6	0.0	-0.7
Alaska	6.8	6.9	6.9	-0.1	-0.1
Michigan	6.7	6.8	8.4	-0.1	-1.7
Arizona	6.6	6.7	7.4	-0.1	-0.8
South Carolina	6.6	6.5	7.1	0.1	-0.5
Tennessee	6.6	6.6	7.5	0.0	-0.9
Illinois	6.4	6.5	8.7	-0.1	-2.3
New Jersey	6.4	6.4	7.7	0.0	-1.3
Alabama	6.3	6.5	7.0	-0.2	-0.7
Connecticut	6.3	6.4	7.4	-0.1	-1.1
New Mexico	6.3	6.4	6.7	-0.1	-0.4
West Virginia	6.3	6.4	6.5	-0.1	-0.2
Washington	6.2	6.2	6.8	0.0	-0.6
New York	6.0	6.0	7.4	0.0	-1.4
Arkansas	5.8	5.9	7.1	-0.1	-1.3
Florida	5.8	5.9	6.7	-0.1	-0.9
Indiana	5.8	5.8	7.0	0.0	-1.2
Kentucky	5.8	6.0	7.9	-0.2	-2.1
North Carolina	5.8	6.0	7.3	-0.2	-1.5
Maine	5.6	5.6	6.4	0.0	-0.8
Maryland	5.6	5.7	6.4	-0.1	-0.8
Massachusetts	5.6	5.6	6.5	0.0	-0.9
Missouri	5.6	5.7	6.3	-0.1	-0.7
Delaware	5.5	5.7	6.4	-0.2	-0.9
Ohio	5.3	5.4	7.2	-0.1	-1.9
Pennsylvania	5.3	5.4	6.8	-0.1	-1.5
Wisconsin	5.3	5.3	6.5	0.0	-1.2
Virginia	5.0	5.0	5.5	0.0	-0.5
Texas	4.8	4.9	5.9	-0.1	-1.1
Idaho	4.7	4.8	5.9	-0.1	-1.2
Montana	4.6	4.6	5.3	0.0	-0.7
Colorado	4.5	4.6	6.3	-0.1	-1.8
Wyoming	4.4	4.4	4.6	0.0	-0.2
Iowa	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	-0.2
Kansas	4.3	4.3	5.0	0.0	-0.7
Hawaii	4.2	4.3	4.8	-0.1	-0.6
Oklahoma	4.2	4.3	5.2	-0.1	-1.0
Vermont	4.2	4.1	4.4	0.1	-0.2
New Hampshire	4.1	4.2	4.9	-0.1	-0.8
Minnesota	3.7	3.7	4.6	0.0	-0.9
Utah	3.7	3.7	4.3	0.0	-0.6
South Dakota	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	-0.4
Nebraska	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.0	-0.4
North Dakota	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-0.1
p: Preliminary					

Quick Facts:

Over the Month and Over the Year Changes in Unemployment Rate and Job Growth

National Unemployment Rates

The September 2014 national unemployment rate of 5.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was -0.6 percentage point lower than the rate in August 2014 and -1.3 percentage points lower than the rate in September 2013.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in September 2014 was 5.9 percent, down -0.2 percentage points from the August 2014 rate and -1.3 percentage points lower than the September 2013 unemployment rate.

State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

In September 2014, the District of Columbia had the highest unemployment rate at 7.8 percent. California, Mississippi, and Nevada recorded the second highest jobless rate at 7.3 percent each, followed by Rhode Island at 7.2 percent; and Georgia, Louisiana and Oregon at 6.9 percent each. North Dakota, at 2.7 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Nebraska at 3.2 percent; South Dakota at 3.3 percent; Utah and Minnesota at 3.7 percent each.

Twenty-eight states, reported over-the-month unemployment decreases, three states had rate increases, and twenty states, including the District of Columbia had no rate change. Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Rhode Island and Nevada recorded the largest rate decreases (-0.2 percentage points each).

Compared to a year earlier, fifty states, including the District of Columbia, registered unemployment rate decreases, one state (Louisiana) reported a rate increase. Illinois reported the largest jobless rate decrease from a year earlier (-2.3 percentage points), followed by Kentucky (-2.1 percentage points), and Ohio (-1.9 percentage points). Sixteen other states had jobless rates at least 1.0 percentage point lower than a year earlier.

District of Columbia Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Rate by Ward

September 2014				
Ward	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1	59,602	56,046	3,556	6.0
2	61,407	57,996	3,411	5.6
3	54,055	51,280	2,775	5.1
4	46,238	42,788	3,450	7.5
5	41,671	37,476	4,195	10.1
6	54,240	50,766	3,474	6.4
7	34,785	30,009	4,776	13.7
8	28,380	23,666	4,714	16.6

August 2014				
Ward	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1	59,326	55,726	3,600	6.1
2	61,101	57,665	3,436	5.6
3	53,757	50,987	2,770	5.2
4	45,919	42,544	3,375	7.3
5	41,497	37,262	4,235	10.2
6	54,073	50,476	3,597	6.7
7	34,667	29,837	4,830	13.9
8	28,314	23,531	4,783	16.9

Sept 2013				
Ward	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1	57,955	54,277	3,678	6.3
2	59,568	56,165	3,403	5.7
3	52,506	49,661	2,845	5.4
4	45,130	41,437	3,693	8.2
5	40,845	36,293	4,552	11.1
6	53,009	49,163	3,846	7.3
7	33,985	29,061	4,924	14.5
8	27,801	22,919	4,882	17.6

Note: Estimates for the latest year are subject to revision early the following calendar year.

Source: DOES - Office of Labor Market Research and Information (OLMRI).

Not seasonally adjusted data

District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

The District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted September 2014 unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, unchanged from the August 2014 rate and 0.6 percentage points lower than the rate in September 2013.

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

Over the month, the District of Columbia's not seasonally adjusted civilian labor force increased by 1,700 to 380,400. A total of 350,000 residents were employed and 30,400 were unemployed in September 2014. The number of employed residents increased by 2,000 along with an decrease in the number of unemployed residents of 200, resulting in a 0.1 percentage point drop in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From September 2013 to September 2014, the District's civilian labor force increased by 9,600, as the number of employed residents increased by 11,000 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 1,400, resulting in an over the year 0.6 percentage point decrease in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

District of Columbia Job Growth

The not seasonally adjusted number of District wage and salary jobs increased by 13,000 (1.7 percent) from August to September 2014. The private sector gained 9,300 jobs (1.8 percent) while the public sector added 2,000 jobs (0.9 percent). In the private sector, Trade, Transportation and Utilities increased by 200 jobs

(0.7 percent), Professional and Business Services added 300 jobs (0.2 percent), Educational and Health Services added 10,800 jobs (9.2 percent), and Leisure and Hospitality added 500 jobs (0.7 percent). The private sectors that lost jobs included: Other Services (-300 jobs), Mining, Logging & Construction (-300 jobs), Financial Activities (-100 jobs) and Information (-100 jobs). Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector was unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the District government gained 1,700 jobs; the Federal government gained 200 jobs, while Public Transportation gained 100 jobs over the month.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 4,400 jobs (0.6 percent). The private sector added 16,400 jobs (3.2 percent) and the public sector lost 4,600 jobs (-1.9 percent). The private sector growth occurred in Leisure and Hospitality (up 1,500 jobs or 2.2 percent), Professional and Business Services (up 2,400 jobs or 1.5 percent), Financial Activities (up 1,500 jobs or 5.2 percent), Trade, Transportation and Utilities (up 1,500 jobs or 5.2 percent), Educational and Health Services (up 500 jobs or 0.4 percent), Mining, Logging & Construction (up 300 jobs or 2.1 percent), Information (up 200 jobs or 1.2 percent), and Other Services (up 1,100 jobs or 1.6 percent). Manufacturing remained unchanged over the year. In the public sector, the District government gained 1,800 jobs; Public Transportation added 100 jobs, while the Federal government shed 6,500 jobs over the year.

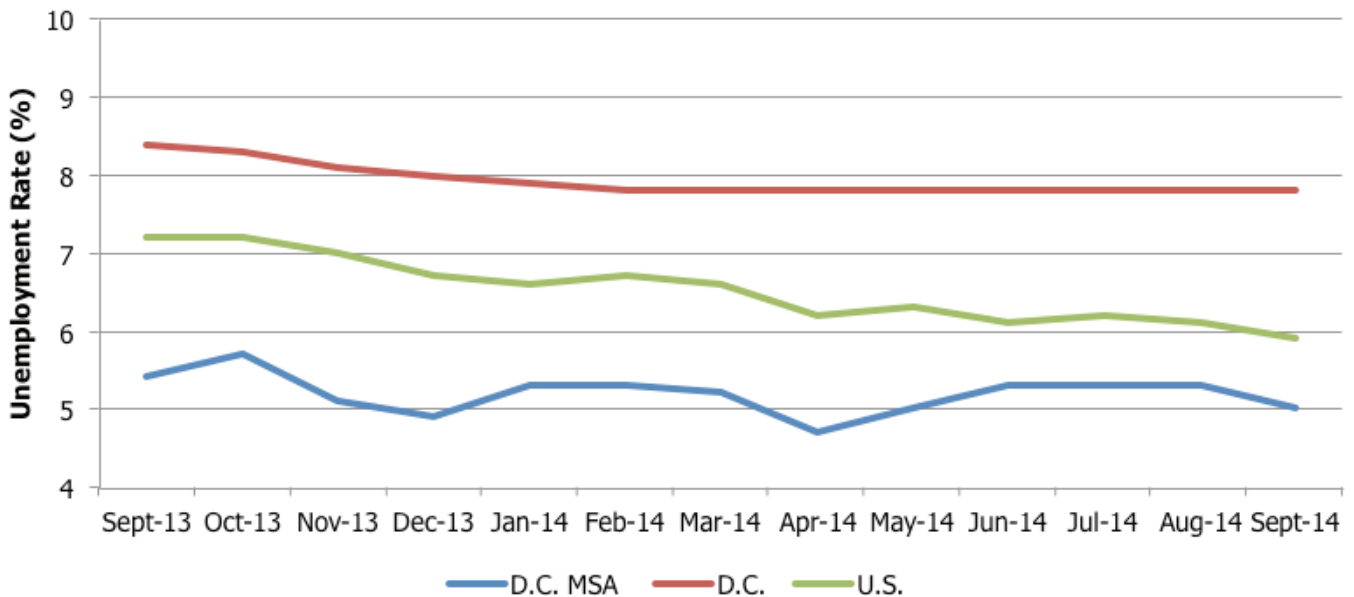
Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area increased over the month in September 2014 by 16,600 (0.7 percent). The private sector decreased by 4,200 jobs (-0.2 percent) while the public sector increased by 20,800 jobs (3.7 percent). Within the private sector, gains were registered in Educational and Health Services (up 13,100 jobs or 4.2 percent). Losses were experienced in Trade, Transportation and Utilities (down 1,100 jobs or -0.3 percent), Financial Activities (down 400 jobs or -0.4 percent), Information (down 1,300 jobs or -2.0 percent), Professional and Business Services (down 6,300 jobs or -1.1 percent), Mining, Logging & Construction (down 700 jobs or -0.6 percent), Leisure and Hospitality (down 6,100 jobs or -2.4 percent), Other Services (down 1,200 jobs or -0.7 percent), and Manufacturing (down 200 jobs or -0.6 percent). In the public sector, the Federal government lost

500 jobs; State government added 8,000 jobs, and the Local government increased by 13,300 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area gained a total of 17,600 jobs (0.7 percent). The private sector added 18,700 jobs (1.0 percent) and the public sector lost 1,100 jobs (-0.2 percent). Private sector growth occurred in Leisure and Hospitality (up 5,400 jobs or 2.2 percent), Financial Activities (up 1,200 jobs or 1.1 percent), Trade, Transportation and Utilities (up 5,500 jobs or 1.8 percent), Educational and Health Services (up 3,000 jobs or 0.9 percent), Professional and Business Services (up 200 jobs), Other Services (up 1,900 jobs or 1.2 percent), Information (up 900 jobs or 1.4 percent), Manufacturing (up 300 jobs or 0.9 percent), and Mining, Logging & Construction (up 300 jobs or 0.3 percent). In the public sector, the Federal government decreased by 7,900 jobs; State government increased by 3,200 jobs.

**Unemployment Rate
Sept 2013 - Sept 2014
(Seasonally Adjusted)**



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work (In Thousands) a/ District of Columbia (not seasonally adjusted)							
INDUSTRY	Sept. 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2013	Net Change From Aug. 2014 Sept. 2013		% Change From Aug. 2014 Sept. 2013	
TOTAL	757.3	744.3	752.9	13.0	4.4	1.7%	0.6%
Total Private Sector	522.5	513.2	506.1	9.3	16.4	1.8%	3.2%
Total Government	234.8	232.8	239.4	2.0	-4.6	0.9%	-1.9%
Total Goods Producing	15.6	15.9	15.3	-0.3	0.3	-1.9%	2.0%
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Mining, Logging & Construction	14.6	14.9	14.3	-0.3	0.3	-2.0%	2.1%
Total Service Providing	741.7	728.4	737.6	13.3	4.1	1.8%	0.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	30.6	30.4	29.1	0.2	1.5	0.7%	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	21.3	21.1	20.1	0.2	1.2	0.9%	6.0%
Information	17.1	17.2	16.9	-0.1	0.2	-0.6%	1.2%
Financial Activities	30.5	30.6	29.0	-0.1	1.5	-0.3%	5.2%
Finance and insurance	18.2	18.3	17.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.5%	2.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	12.3	12.3	11.3	0.0	1.0	0.0%	8.8%
Professional and Business Services	158.4	158.1	156.0	0.3	2.4	0.2%	1.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	108.1	109.0	107.1	-0.9	1.0	-0.8%	0.9%
Legal Services	28.4	28.7	29.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0%	-2.4%
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt & Remediation	48.0	46.9	46.9	1.1	1.1	2.3%	2.3%
Employment Services	15.2	14.6	15.1	0.6	0.1	4.1%	0.7%
Educational and Health Services	128.8	118.0	128.3	10.8	0.5	9.2%	0.4%
Educational Services	62.5	51.7	62.5	10.8	0.0	20.9%	0.0%
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	48.1	37.4	48.1	10.7	0.0	28.6%	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	66.3	66.3	65.8	0.0	0.5	0.0%	0.8%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	16.6	16.5	15.4	0.1	1.2	0.6%	7.8%
Hospitals	28.5	28.5	29.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0%	-1.7%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	8.2	8.1	8.3	0.1	-0.1	1.2%	-1.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	70.9	70.4	69.4	0.5	1.5	0.7%	2.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.2	7.4	7.1	-0.2	0.1	-2.7%	1.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	63.7	63.0	62.3	0.7	1.4	1.1%	2.2%
Accommodation	15.4	15.3	15.3	0.1	0.1	0.7%	0.7%
Food Services and Drinking Places	48.3	47.7	47.0	0.6	1.3	1.3%	2.8%
Full-Service Restaurants	26.2	26.1	25.0	0.1	1.2	0.4%	4.8%
Limited-Service Eating Places	14.7	14.8	14.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.7%	0.7%
Special Food Services	5.1	4.6	5.3	0.5	-0.2	10.9%	-3.8%
Other Services	70.6	70.9	69.5	-0.3	1.1	-0.4%	1.6%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof., & Similar Organizations	62.8	63.3	61.7	-0.5	1.1	-0.8%	1.8%
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	27.3	27.5	26.6	-0.2	0.7	-0.7%	2.6%
Government	234.8	232.8	239.4	2.0	-4.6	0.9%	-1.9%
Federal Government	197.4	197.2	203.9	0.2	-6.5	0.1%	-3.2%
State Government / Public Transportation	37.4	35.6	35.5	1.8	1.9	5.1%	5.4%
State Government	33.0	31.3	31.2	1.7	1.8	5.4%	5.8%
Public Transportation	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.1	2.3%	2.3%

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2014 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.

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.

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work (In Thousands) a/ Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area (not seasonally adjusted)							
INDUSTRY	Sept. 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2013	Net Change From Aug. 2014 Sept. 2013		% Change From Aug. 2014 Sept. 2013	
TOTAL	2542.0	2525.4	2524.4	16.6	17.6	0.7%	0.7%
Total Private Sector	1962.8	1967.0	1944.1	-4.2	18.7	-0.2%	1.0%
Total Government	579.2	558.4	580.3	20.8	-1.1	3.7%	-0.2%
Total Goods Producing	151.1	152.0	150.5	-0.9	0.6	-0.6%	0.4%
Manufacturing	33.8	34.0	33.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.6%	0.9%
Durable Goods	20.8	20.9	20.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.5%	2.0%
Non-Durable Goods	13.0	13.1	13.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8%	-0.8%
Mining, Logging & Construction	117.3	118.0	117.0	-0.7	0.3	-0.6%	0.3%
Total Service Providing	2390.9	2373.4	2373.9	17.5	17.0	0.7%	0.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	319.0	320.1	313.5	-1.1	5.5	-0.3%	1.8%
Wholesale Trade	49.7	50.0	49.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.6%	0.8%
Retail Trade	212.5	213.4	208.8	-0.9	3.7	-0.4%	1.8%
Building Material and Garden Equipment	16.3	16.5	16.3	-0.2	0.0	-1.2%	0.0%
Department Stores	24.2	24.4	24.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.8%	0.0%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	56.8	56.7	55.4	0.1	1.4	0.2%	2.5%
Utilities	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	49.8	49.7	48.4	0.1	1.4	0.2%	2.9%
Information	63.5	64.8	62.6	-1.3	0.9	-2.0%	1.4%
Financial Activities	113.3	113.7	112.1	-0.4	1.2	-0.4%	1.1%
Finance and insurance	73.8	73.9	73.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.1%	0.5%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	36.9	36.9	37.5	0.0	-0.6	0.0%	-1.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	39.5	39.8	38.7	-0.3	0.8	-0.8%	2.1%
Professional and Business Services	581.3	587.6	581.1	-6.3	0.2	-1.1%	0.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	395.5	401.3	397.6	-5.8	-2.1	-1.4%	-0.5%
Legal Services	40.5	41.0	41.2	-0.5	-0.7	-1.2%	-1.7%
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	41.6	42.5	43.4	-0.9	-1.8	-2.1%	-4.1%
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	145.1	147.5	146.3	-2.4	-1.2	-1.6%	-0.8%
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Serv	85.0	85.9	83.8	-0.9	1.2	-1.0%	1.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.4	31.8	32.3	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3%	-2.8%
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt & Remediation	154.4	154.5	151.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1%	2.1%
Employment Services	33.5	33.1	33.2	0.4	0.3	1.2%	0.9%
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	53.1	53.8	51.8	-0.7	1.3	-1.3%	2.5%
Educational and Health Services	322.3	309.2	319.3	13.1	3.0	4.2%	0.9%
Educational Services	100.6	87.2	101.1	13.4	-0.5	15.4%	-0.5%
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	58.7	46.3	58.7	12.4	0.0	26.8%	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	221.7	222.0	218.2	-0.3	3.5	-0.1%	1.6%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	86.7	86.8	84.0	-0.1	2.7	-0.1%	3.2%
Hospitals	60.2	60.1	61.1	0.1	-0.9	0.2%	-1.5%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	31.9	31.9	31.3	0.0	0.6	0.0%	1.9%
Social Assistance	42.9	43.2	41.8	-0.3	1.1	-0.7%	2.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	250.3	256.4	244.9	-6.1	5.4	-2.4%	2.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	32.2	36.9	32.0	-4.7	0.2	-12.7%	0.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	218.1	219.5	212.9	-1.4	5.2	-0.6%	2.4%
Accommodation	38.1	38.3	38.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.5%	0.0%
Food Services and Drinking Places	180.0	181.2	174.8	-1.2	5.2	-0.7%	3.0%
Full-Service Restaurants	90.2	91.2	87.2	-1.0	3.0	-1.1%	3.4%
Other Services	162.0	163.2	160.1	-1.2	1.9	-0.7%	1.2%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Org	116.2	117.0	114.9	-0.8	1.3	-0.7%	1.1%
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Org	43.4	43.7	42.8	-0.3	0.6	-0.7%	1.4%
Government	579.2	558.4	580.3	20.8	-1.1	3.7%	-0.2%
Federal Government	312.5	313.0	320.4	-0.5	-7.9	-0.2%	-2.5%
State Government	81.5	73.5	78.3	8.0	3.2	10.9%	4.1%
Local Government	185.2	171.9	181.6	13.3	3.6	7.7%	2.0%

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2014 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 District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Frederick, MD; Montgomery, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Rappahannock County, VA; Culpeper County, VA

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information.

District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division, and Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force



Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rate

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 3,100 from August to September 2014, as employment increased by 6,200 and the number unemployed decreased by 9,400. The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 5.1 percent in September 2014, was down 0.4 percentage points from the previous month.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division rose by 13,700. Over the year, 12,100 fewer Division residents were unemployed, and the division civilian labor force rose by 1,700. The Metropolitan Division's not seasonally adjusted September 2014 unemployment rate was down 0.5 percentage points from the rate in September 2013.

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 10,800 from August to September 2014, as employment rose by 100 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 11,000. The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the Suburban Ring, at 4.6 percent in September 2014, was down 0.3 percentage points from the prior month.

Over the year, there was an increase of 900 employed residents in the Suburban Ring. While there were 14,200 fewer unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force also fell by 13,300. The Suburban Ring's August unemployment rate was down 0.4 percentage points from September 2013.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), in September 2014, the number of persons in the civilian labor force decreased by 9,100 from the previous month, the number of employed residents increased by 2,100, and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 11,200. The MSA's unemployment rate for September 2014 was 5.0 percent, down 0.3 percentage points from the rate in August 2014. Compared to September 2013, the MSA's civilian labor force fell by 3,700. Employment increased by 11,900 and unemployment decreased by 15,600. The Washington Metropolitan Area's September 2014 not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was down 0.4 percentage points from the September 2013 rate of 5.4 percent.



The Washington Metropolitan Area's September 2014 not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was down 0.4 percentage points from the September 2013 rate of 5.4 percent.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population							
District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division, and Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area							
September 2014/a							
	Sept/d 2014	Aug/d 2014	Sept/d 2013	Net Change From Aug/d Sept/d 2014 2013		% Change From Aug/d Sept/d 2014 2013	
<u>Seasonally Unadjusted</u>							
Washington, D.C.							
Civilian Labor Force	380,400	378,700	370,800	1,700	9,600	0.45%	2.59%
Total Employed	350,000	348,000	339,000	2,000	11,000	0.57%	3.24%
Total Unemployed	30,400	30,600	31,800	-200	-1,400	-0.65%	-4.40%
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.1	8.6	-0.1	-0.6		
Washington, D.C. Metro Division							
Civilian Labor Force	2,587,800	2,590,900	2,586,100	-3,100	1,700	-0.12%	0.07%
Total Employed	2,455,800	2,449,600	2,442,100	6,200	13,700	0.25%	0.56%
Total Unemployed	131,900	141,300	144,000	-9,400	-12,100	-6.65%	-8.40%
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.5	5.6	-0.4	-0.5		
Suburban Ring							
Civilian Labor Force	2,872,000	2,882,800	2,885,300	-10,800	-13,300	-0.37%	-0.46%
Total Employed	2,740,700	2,740,600	2,739,800	100	900	0.00%	0.03%
Total Unemployed	131,300	142,300	145,500	-11,000	-14,200	-7.73%	-9.76%
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.9	5.0	-0.3	-0.4		
Washington, D.C. MSA							
Civilian Labor Force	3,252,400	3,261,500	3,256,100	-9,100	-3,700	-0.28%	-0.11%
Total Employed	3,090,700	3,088,600	3,078,800	2,100	11,900	0.07%	0.39%
Total Unemployed	161,700	172,900	177,300	-11,200	-15,600	-6.48%	-8.80%
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.3	5.4	-0.3	-0.4		

a/ Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflect 2014 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, Fauquier, Loudon, 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.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Suburban Ring includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area excluding the District of Columbia

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.

Employment Status by Demographic Groups

From September 2013 to September 2014, the civilian labor force for the white population in the District increased by 3,700, as the number of employed increased by 4,400, and the number of unemployed decreased by 800. The unemployment rate for whites in September 2014 was 3.3 percent, down -0.4 percentage points from the rate in September 2013. The African American civilian labor force decreased by 2,800, as the number of employed decreased by 1,900, and the number of unemployed decreased by 900. The unemployment rate for African Americans in September 2014 was 15.2 percent, down -0.3 percentage points from the rate in September 2013. Meanwhile, the Hispanic civilian labor force decreased by 2,500, as the number of employed decreased by 900, and the number of unemployed decreased by 1,600. The unemployment rate for Hispanic residents in September 2014 was 3.9 percent, down 3.9 percentage point from the rate in September 2013.

Within the age category, the prime working-age group of 25-54 years exhibited an increase in the number of persons in the civilian labor force of 9,700 from September 2013 to September 2014, the number of employed increased by 10,900, and the number of unemployed decreased by -1,100. The unemployment rate for the 25-54 year old age group in September 2014 was 6.9 percent, down -0.7 percentage points from the rate in September 2013.

The civilian labor force for the 16-19 year old group decreased by 1,500, as the number of employed decreased by 1,000, and the number of unemployed decreased by 500. The unemployment rate for 16-19 year olds in September 2014 was 28.3 percent, down 1.9 percentage points from the rate in September 2013.

The civilian labor force for the 20-24 year old group decreased by 5,300, as the number of employed decreased by 4,700, and the number of unemployed decreased by 500. The unemployment rate for 20-24 year olds in September 2014 was 14.6 percent, up 0.6 percentage points from the rate in September 2013.

The civilian labor force for the 55-64 year old group decreased by 1,000, as the number of employed decreased by 800, and the number of unemployed decreased by 100. The unemployment rate for 55-64 year olds in September 2014 was 8.9 percent, which was unchanged from the rate in September 2013.

The civilian labor force for the 65+ age group increased by 700 from September 2013 to September 2014, as the num-

ber of employed increased by 500 and the number of unemployed increased by 200. The unemployment rate for those 65+ in September 2014 was 6.0 percent, up 0.9 percentage points from the rate in September 2013.

Unemployment by Duration

The total number of unemployed persons in the District's civilian labor force decreased from 32,200 in September 2013 to 30,200 in September 2014. The number of long-term unemployed (27 weeks to 51 weeks) decreased 14.6 percent over the year, from 4,100 to 3,500. The percent share of long-term unemployed fell from 12.7 percent of the total unemployed population in September 2013 to 11.6 percent of the total unemployed population in September 2014.

Labor Force by Educational Attainment

Approximately 5.2 percent of the District's labor force possesses less than a High School Diploma; 14.2 percent has attained a High School Diploma or equivalent; 12.4 percent have completed some college or have obtained an Associate Degree; and 68.3 percent of the labor force has attained a Bachelor's or more advanced degree.

The September 2014 unemployment rate for those with less than a high school diploma was 17.2 percent, up 0.5 percentage points from a year earlier. From September 2013 to September 2014, the unemployment rate for high school graduates increased 0.4 percentage points to 16.8 percent. The unemployment rate in September 2014 for those with some college credits or an Associate Degree was 11.0 percent, down 3 percent from a year earlier. Finally, the September 2014 unemployment rate for those with a Bachelor's Degree or above was 3.6 percent, down from 3.7 percent in September 2013.

Not in the Labor Force

In the District, the number of individuals not in the labor force grew by 5.1 percent, from 159,400 in September 2013 to 167,600 in September 2014. Further, in September 2014, out of the more than 167,000 individuals not in the labor force, over 17,900 indicated that they want a job, and 5,800 described themselves as 'available for work'. Moreover, 9,100 individuals stated that they had searched for work within the past twelve months.

For more detailed quantitative information on all of the demographic analyses described in this section, please see the tables below on pages 13 through 16. Please note that the monthly information presented on pages 13 through 16 represents 12-month moving averages.

Employment Status by Demographic Group, District of Columbia

(Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average)

Employment Status	Setp. 2014	Sept. 2013	Net Change	% Change
(Number in Thousands)				
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	541.7	530.8	10.9	2.1%
Civilian Labor Force	374.1	371.4	2.7	0.7%
Employed	343.9	339.2	4.7	1.4%
Unemployed	30.2	32.2	-2.0	-6.2%
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.7	-0.6	
Total Male Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	250.7	245.3	5.4	2.2%
Civilian Labor Force	182.9	182.0	0.9	0.5%
Employed	169.3	166.7	2.6	1.6%
Unemployed	13.6	15.3	-1.7	-11.1%
Unemployment Rate	7.5	8.4	-0.9	
Total Female Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	291.0	285.5	5.5	1.9%
Civilian Labor Force	191.2	189.4	1.8	1.0%
Employed	174.6	172.5	2.1	1.2%
Unemployed	16.6	16.9	-0.3	-1.8%
Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.9	-0.2	
Total Black or African American Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	256.7	253.4	3.3	1.3%
Civilian Labor Force	144.2	147.0	-2.8	-1.9%
Employed	122.3	124.2	-1.9	-1.5%
Unemployed	21.9	22.8	-0.9	-3.9%
Unemployment Rate	15.2	15.5	-0.3	
Total Hispanic or Latino Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	46.1	49.7	-3.6	-7.2%
Civilian Labor Force	36.3	38.8	-2.5	-6.4%
Employed	34.9	35.8	-0.9	-2.5%
Unemployed	1.4	3.0	-1.6	-53.3%
Unemployment Rate	3.9	7.8	-3.9	
Total White Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+	249.9	243.6	6.3	2.6%
Civilian Labor Force	202.9	199.2	3.7	1.9%
Employed	196.3	191.9	4.4	2.3%
Unemployed	6.6	7.4	-0.8	-10.8%
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.7	-0.4	

Employment Status by Demographic Group, District of Columbia (Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average)				
Employment Status	Sept. 2014	Sept. 2013	Net Change	% Change
(Number in Thousands) (Continued)				
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16-19	21.9	21.4	0.5	2.3%
Civilian Labor Force	3.5	5.0	-1.5	-30.0%
Employed	2.5	3.5	-1.0	-28.6%
Unemployed	1.0	1.5	-0.5	-33.3%
Unemployment Rate	28.3	30.2	-1.9	
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 20-24	58.1	63.3	-5.2	-8.2%
Civilian Labor Force	39.1	44.4	-5.3	-11.9%
Employed	33.4	38.1	-4.7	-12.3%
Unemployed	5.7	6.2	-0.5	-8.1%
Unemployment Rate	14.6	14.0	0.6	
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 25-54	320.4	306.4	14.0	4.6%
Civilian Labor Force	270.5	260.8	9.7	3.7%
Employed	251.8	240.9	10.9	4.5%
Unemployed	18.7	19.8	-1.1	-5.6%
Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.6	-0.7	
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 55-64	66.9	64.4	2.5	3.9%
Civilian Labor Force	42.8	43.8	-1.0	-2.3%
Employed	39	39.8	-0.8	-2.0%
Unemployed	3.8	3.9	-0.1	-2.6%
Unemployment Rate	8.9	8.9	0.0	
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 65+	74.2	75.2	-1.0	-1.3%
Civilian Labor Force	18.3	17.6	0.7	4.0%
Employed	17.2	16.7	0.5	3.0%
Unemployed	1.1	0.9	0.2	22.2%
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.1	0.9	
Note: The sum of employment and unemployment may not exactly add to the amount of labor force due to rounding on a 12-month				
Note: Data for demographic groups are not shown when the labor force base does not meet the BLS publication standard of reliability for the area in question, as determined by the sample size. Items may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates for the race groups shown in the table do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.				
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey				

Unemployment by Duration, District of Columbia (Number and Percent of Persons Unemployed, 12-month Moving Average)				
Duration	Sept. 2014	Sept. 2013	Net Change	% Change
(Number in Thousands)				
Total	30.2	32.2	-2.0	-6.2%
Less than 5 weeks	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0%
5 to 14 weeks	5.9	6.2	-0.3	-4.8%
15 to 26 weeks	4.5	5.7	-1.2	-21.1%
27 to 51 weeks	3.5	4.1	-0.6	-14.6%
52 weeks and over	11.4	11.3	0.1	0.9%
Percent of Unemployed (%)				
Less than 5 weeks	16.2%	15.2%	1.0	
5 to 14 weeks	19.5%	19.3%	0.3	
15 to 26 weeks	14.9%	17.7%	-2.8	
27 to 51 weeks	11.6%	12.7%	-1.1	
52 weeks and over	37.7%	35.1%	2.7	
Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding				
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Study				

Employment Status of the Civilian Population 25 years and Over by Educational Attainment, District of Columbia (Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average)				
Employment Status by Educational Attainment	Sept. 2014	Sept. 2013	Net Change	% Change
(Number in Thousands)				
Less than a High School Diploma	40.3	42.1	-1.8	-4.3%
Civilian Labor Force	17.1	19.3	-2.2	-11.4%
Employed	14.1	16.1	-2	-12.4%
Unemployed	2.9	3.2	-0.3	-9.4%
Unemployment Rate	17.2	16.7	0.5	
High School Graduates, No College ¹	86.3	83.0	3.3	4.0%
Civilian Labor Force	47.2	47.2	0	0.0%
Employed	39.2	39.5	-0.3	-0.8%
Unemployed	7.9	7.7	0.2	2.6%
Unemployment Rate	16.8	16.4	0.4	
Some College or Associate Degree	65.0	63.2	1.8	2.8%
Civilian Labor Force	41.0	39.7	1.3	3.3%
Employed	36.4	34.1	2.3	6.7%
Unemployed	4.5	5.6	-1.1	-19.6%
Unemployment Rate	11.0	14.0	-3	
Bachelor's Degree and Higher ²	270.0	257.8	12.2	4.7%
Civilian Labor Force	226.4	215.8	10.6	4.9%
Employed	218.3	207.9	10.4	5.0%
Unemployed	8.2	7.9	0.3	3.8%
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.7	-0.1	
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				

Civilians Not in the Labor Force, District of Columbia (Number and Percent of Persons Unemployed, 12-month Moving Average)				
Discouragement	Sept. 2014	Sept. 2013	Net Change	% Change
(Number in Thousands)				
Not in the labor force . . .	167.6	159.4	8.2	5.1%
. . . but want a job	17.9	22	-4.1	-18.6%
. . . and searched recently	9.1	10.3	-1.2	-11.7%
. . . and available for work	5.8	7.1	-1.3	-18.3%
. . . and discouraged	1.9	2.0	-0.1	-5.0%
Percent of NILF (%)				
. . . but want a job	10.7%	13.8%	-3.12	
. . . and searched recently	5.4%	6.5%	-1.03	
. . . and available for work	3.5%	4.5%	-0.99	
. . . and discouraged	1.1%	1.3%	-0.12	
Note: "NILF" is not in the labor force". Detail may not add to total due to rounding. "Searched recently" means in the past 12 months. "Discouraged" are, specifically, those persons not currently looking for work because they are discouraged over job prospects.				
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey				

D.C. Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In September 2014, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 12.1 percent from the August 2014 level of 1,673 to 1,471. Over the year, UI initial claims were down 19.2 percent from the 1,821 level in September 2013. The September 2014 initial claims for all programs were down from August 2014 by 197 to 1,517 and lower by 364 or 19.4 percent from the September 2013 level of 1,881.

Across all programs, final payments were up 25.3 percent to 1,116, benefits paid increased 8.3 percent to \$12,553,397, weeks compensated were up 8.5 percent to 43,150, weeks claimed were down 13.0 percent to 19,163, first payments decreased 7.2 percent to 1,990, average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell 0.2 percent to \$290.92.

Over the year, benefits paid increased by 0.7 percent, weeks compensated increased 1.9 percent, first payments were down 7.0 percent, weeks claimed were down 21.1 percent, average weekly benefit amount fell 1.2 percent from \$294.56, and final payments were down 9.3 percent.

12.1%

In September 2014, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 12.1 percent from the August 2014 level of 1,673 to 1,471.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs)

District of Columbia

September 2014

	Sept. 2014	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2013	Net Change From		% Change From	
				Aug. 2014	Sept. 2013	Aug. 2014	Sept. 2013
State UI Program a/							
Initial Claims	1,471	1,673	1,821	-202	-350	-12.1	-19.2
Weeks Claimed	18,730	21,605	23,449	-2,875	-4,719	-13.3	-20.1
Weeks Compensated	41,628	38,484	40,406	3,144	1,222	8.2	3.0
Benefits Paid	\$12,043,444	\$11,166,641	\$11,828,648	\$876,803	\$214,796	7.9	1.8
A.W.B.A.	\$289.31	\$290.16	\$292.74	-\$0.85	-\$3.43	-0.3	-1.2
First Payments	1,924	2,078	2,047	-154	-123	-7.4	-6.0
Final Payments	1,070	863	1,152	207	-82	24.0	-7.1
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program b/							
Initial Claims	38	33	43	5	-5	15.2	-11.6
Weeks Claimed	387	358	708	29	-321	8.1	-45.3
Weeks Compensated	1,484	1,249	1,830	235	-346	18.8	-18.9
Benefits Paid	\$496,311	\$413,566	\$606,934	\$82,745	-\$110,623	20.0	-18.2
A.W.B.A.	\$334.44	\$331.12	\$331.66	\$3.32	\$2.78	1.0	0.8
First Payments	64	60	87	4	-23	6.7	-26.4
Final Payments	45	27	76	18	-31	66.7	-40.8
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/							
Initial Claims	8	8	17	0	-9	0.0	-52.9
Weeks Claimed	46	54	126	-8	-80	-14.8	-63.5
Weeks Compensated	38	41	90	-3	-52	-7.3	-57.8
Benefits Paid	\$13,642	\$14,159	\$31,861	-\$517	-\$18,219	-3.7	-57.2
A.W.B.A.	\$359.00	\$345.34	\$354.01	\$13.66	\$4.99	4.0	1.4
First Payments	2	6	5	-4	-3	-66.7	-60.0
Final Payments	1	1	3	0	-2	0.0	-66.7
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs							
Initial Claims	1,517	1,714	1,881	-197	-364	-11.5	-19.4
Weeks Claimed	19,163	22,017	24,283	-2,854	-5,120	-13.0	-21.1
Weeks Compensated	43,150	39,774	42,326	3,376	824	8.5	1.9
Benefits Paid	\$12,553,397	\$11,594,366	\$12,467,443	\$959,031	\$85,954	8.3	0.7
A.W.B.A.	\$290.92	\$291.51	\$294.56	-\$0.58	-\$3.63	-0.2	-1.2
First Payments	1,990	2,144	2,139	-154	-149	-7.2	-7.0
Final Payments	1,116	891	1,231	225	-115	25.3	-9.3
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	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 TOP 30 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS

(June 2014)*

Rank	Trade Name
1	Georgetown University
2	Washington Hospital Center
3	George Washington University
4	Children's National Hospital
5	American University
6	Georgetown University Hospital
7	Howard University
8	Fannie Mae
9	Booz, Allen & Halimton Inc.
10	Allied Barton Security Services LLC
11	Red Coats
12	Providence Hospital
13	The George Washington University Hospital
14	Sibley Memorial Hospital
15	Howard University
16	The Catholic University of America
17	The Advisory Board
18	Marriott Hotel Services
19	Safeway Stores
20	George Washington Medical Faculty Associates
21	The Washington Post
22	Insperity People Services
23	Hyatt Corporation
24	National Geographic Society
25	Whole Foods Market
26	Restaurant Associates LLC
27	Hilton Hotels Corporation
28	CVS Pharmacy
29	MGMC LLC
30	Washington Nationals

* Ranking by size of employment

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), June 2014

50 High Demand, High Wage Occupations in the District of Columbia

Rank	SOC Code	SOC Title	% Change Employment 2013-2023	Average Annual Openings 2013-2023	Median Hourly Earnings 2013	Typical Level of Education Required
1	25-1099	Postsecondary Teachers	15%	424	\$35.31	Doctoral or professional degree
2	29-1141	Registered Nurses	13%	429	\$36.69	Associate's degree
3	13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	28%	359	\$32.06	Bachelor's degree
4	15-1151	Computer User Support Specialists	26%	208	\$30.46	Some college, no degree
5	25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	17%	160	\$27.99	Bachelor's degree
6	15-1142	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	16%	116	\$41.73	Bachelor's degree
7	11-3021	Computer and Information Systems Managers	14%	102	\$69.41	Bachelor's degree
8	15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	44%	200	\$43.96	Bachelor's degree
9	15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	40%	155	\$46.67	Bachelor's degree
10	41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	31%	163	\$26.36	High school diploma or equivalent
11	25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	18%	121	\$26.31	Bachelor's degree
12	13-1121	Meeting, Convention, and Event Planners	28%	100	\$29.23	Bachelor's degree
13	15-1133	Software Developers, Systems Software	42%	107	\$45.23	Bachelor's degree
14	11-2021	Marketing Managers	14%	60	\$66.99	Bachelor's degree
15	13-1151	Training and Development Specialists	22%	66	\$33.16	Bachelor's degree
16	15-1131	Computer Programmers	33%	96	\$43.71	Bachelor's degree
17	15-2031	Operations Research Analysts	13%	53	\$48.38	Bachelor's degree
18	21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors	14%	51	\$28.73	Master's degree
19	47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	18%	40	\$32.01	High school diploma or equivalent
20	27-1024	Graphic Designers	15%	59	\$33.79	Bachelor's degree
21	15-1134	Web Developers	27%	61	\$38.43	Associate's degree
22	13-1131	Fundraisers	21%	57	\$31.18	Bachelor's degree
23	17-2051	Civil Engineers	18%	57	\$40.78	Bachelor's degree
24	15-1152	Computer Network Support Specialists	15%	40	\$37.54	Associate's degree
25	13-1081	Logisticians	19%	38	\$47.23	Bachelor's degree

50 High Demand, High Wage Occupations in the District of Columbia (continued)

Rank	SOC Code	SOC Title	% Change Employment 2013-2023	Average Annual Openings 2013-2023	Median Hourly Earnings 2013	Typical Level of Education Required
26	25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	22%	54	\$28.35	Bachelor's degree
27	29-1051	Pharmacists	13%	43	\$55.40	Doctoral or professional degree
28	11-9151	Social and Community Service Managers	26%	51	\$36.69	Bachelor's degree
29	11-2022	Sales Managers	18%	42	\$51.80	Bachelor's degree
30	15-1141	Database Administrators	21%	43	\$42.62	Bachelor's degree
31	47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	19%	33	\$29.67	High school diploma or equivalent
32	13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	26%	44	\$35.38	Bachelor's degree
33	13-1031	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	15%	39	\$36.04	High school diploma or equivalent
34	15-1143	Computer Network Architects	26%	43	\$48.12	Bachelor's degree
35	15-1122	Information Security Analysts	37%	45	\$48.80	Bachelor's degree
36	29-1123	Physical Therapists	19%	36	\$39.48	Doctoral or professional degree
37	11-9032	Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	19%	37	\$40.95	Master's degree
38	41-9022	Real Estate Sales Agents	21%	24	\$26.03	High school diploma or equivalent
39	11-9021	Construction Managers	16%	24	\$46.68	Bachelor's degree
40	29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	18%	28	\$40.73	Master's degree
41	25-3021	Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	27%	33	\$26.90	High school diploma or equivalent
42	21-1094	Community Health Workers	20%	32	\$28.58	High school diploma or equivalent
43	13-2072	Loan Officers	18%	25	\$32.65	Bachelor's degree
44	41-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	16%	20	\$29.66	High school diploma or equivalent
45	29-1122	Occupational Therapists	17%	18	\$40.35	Master's degree
46	29-2034	Radiologic Technologists	16%	17	\$32.62	Associate's degree
47	19-3022	Survey Researchers	28%	23	\$28.05	Master's degree
48	29-2021	Dental Hygienists	22%	27	\$49.14	Associate's degree
49	21-1022	Healthcare Social Workers	32%	30	\$32.15	Master's degree
50	41-9021	Real Estate Brokers	18%	14	\$30.47	High school diploma or equivalent



Explanation of “High Demand, High Wage” Methodology

This three-variable index has been constructed using occupational data to create the Best Occupations in D.C. ranking. To arrive at this single three-variable index, the following steps were completed:

1. For each 6-digit Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Code, the following three variables were included: projected percent change in D.C. employment in 2010-2020; projected annual total openings in D.C. in 2010-2020; and median annual wage in D.C. in 2011. The first two variables capture the projected occupational demand, while the third focuses on wages.
2. Each of the three variables was converted to new categorical variables with values ranging from 10 to 1 (i.e. from best to worst). These categories roughly represent the deciles of ranking by each corresponding variable.
3. A single three-variable index was generated of Best Occupations in D.C. by using the three categorical variables and the following formula:

$$\text{Three variable index} = 0.5 * \text{percent change category} + 0.5 * \text{annual total openings category} + \text{median annual wage category}.$$
 Note that the formula puts equal weights on occupational demand (the first two categories together) and occupational wages (the third category). For the occupational demand component of the index, the formula puts equal weights on the “percent change” and the “annual total openings” categories. Theoretically, the value of the index can range from 20 to 2, although in practice the best occupation scores 19.5. An occupation has a high total score if it has high projected percent change in employment, high projected number of annual total openings, and a high median wage. The “Education” column displays the typical level of education required for each occupation (according to national data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). The second “High Demand, High Wage” table employs the same three variable index scoring methodology as the first table; however, this table introduces a variable to measure the percent of employees in each occupation who possess less than a Bachelor’s degree. The purpose of this table is to present jobseekers who have obtained an Associate’s degree or less with the best occupations in the District that align with their educational background.

Glossary of Terms and Concepts

How are the labor force components (i.e., civilian labor force, employed, unemployed, and unemployment rate) defined?

Below are the official concepts and definitions, as used in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Population Survey (CPS):

Civilian labor force: Included are all persons in the civilian non-institutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. (See the definitions below).

Employed persons: These are all persons who, during the reference week (the week including the 12th day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.

Unemployed persons: Included are all persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4 week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Unemployment rate: The ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force expressed as a percent [i.e., 100 times (unemployed/labor force)].

What is a Metropolitan Statistical Area?

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is a geographic area that contains at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core urban area.

What is seasonal adjustment?

Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that eliminates the influences of weather, holidays, the opening and closing of schools, and other recurring seasonal events from economic time series. This permits easier observation and analysis of cyclical, trend, and other non-seasonal movements in the data. By eliminating seasonal fluctuations, the unemployment series becomes smoother and it is easier to compare data from month to month. In the Local Area of Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, data for census regions, census divisions, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the seven sub-state areas are seasonally adjusted. For a more complete description of seasonal adjustment and the methodology used to estimate seasonal adjustment factors, visit <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lauses.htm>.

How is the unemployment rate related to unemployment insurance claims?

Some people think that to get these figures on unemployment the Government uses the number of persons filing claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits under State or Federal Government programs. But some people are still jobless when their benefits run out, and many more are not eligible at all or delay or never apply for benefits. So, quite clearly, UI information cannot be used as a source for complete information on the number of unemployed.

The number of unemployed persons in the United States and the national unemployment rate are produced from data collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of over 60,000 households. A person's unemployment status is established by responses to a series of questions on whether they have a job or are on layoff, whether they want a job and are available to work, and what they have done to look for work in the preceding 4 weeks. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the labor force (employed and unemployed persons).

Statistics on persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits (sometimes called insured unemployment) in the United States are collected as a byproduct of unemployment insurance programs. Workers who lose their jobs and are covered by these programs typically file claims which serve as notice that they are beginning a period of unemployment. Claimants who qualify for benefits are counted in the insured unemployment figures. More information about the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program is available from the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, here: <http://www.workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/uifactsheet.asp>; including weekly data on UI claims, here: http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/claims_arch.asp.

What is the CES definition of employment?

Each month the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program surveys about 145,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 557,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls for all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and about 400 metropolitan areas and divisions.

Employment is the total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are

included, as are any workers who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified pay period. A striking worker who only works a small portion of the survey period, and is paid, would be included as employed under the CES definitions. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment. Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff the entire pay period, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed. Government employment covers only civilian workers.

Note to Our Readers

The Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research & Information (OLMRI) collects the majority of the labor market information presented in this report on a monthly basis, as an agent for the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Information presented is derived from BLS labor force models, Current Population Survey (CPS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), or the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey.

The CPS measures levels of employment and unemployment through a citywide monthly survey of approximately 660 households. This survey collects information on the employment status of each member of these households, 16 years of age and over. Members of these households who are working at more than one job are counted as employed only once. The data reflect the county where the person lives.

The CES survey contacts approximately 1,500 businesses in the District of Columbia each month and collects information as to the number of jobs on the payroll for that month. Individuals who hold more than one job are counted once for each job. The data reflect the county where the job is located. These data, which present employment by industry division, are commonly referred to as the "establishment survey" or the "wage and salary employment series." Each month the CES Program releases "Preliminary" employment and hours and earnings data for the prior month; also, "Revised" data are published for the month preceding the prior month. Once OLMRI and BLS have verified the "Revised" data, they remain unchanged until the new benchmark is completed in March of the following year.

The LAUS county data are estimated using a BLS prescribed multi-step estimation process, incorporating a variety of information including, but not limited to, CES survey data, agricultural employment, and unemployment claims data for local areas. The data reflect the county where the person lives.

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

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