

2010

District of Columbia Economic Report

Department of Employment Services
Office of Labor Market Research and Information

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INTRODUCTION

The 2010 District of Columbia Annual Economic Report provides a comprehensive analysis of the District of Columbia (District)'s economy. It details historic trends and a snapshot of the current situation. The District was spared the brunt of the economic downturn that began in late 2007 and that continues to be felt across the nation. The past year was especially challenging for economic development projects throughout the city. Yet, the District saw an increase in terms of total employment. By the end of the Great Recession in June 2009, the nation had shed over 6 million jobs, while the District was among the few areas to gain jobs during this time period. As a region with a large federal government footprint, the District often lags the nation entering recessions, and such was the case with the last recession. However, the District was not immune to high unemployment rates. The city also continued to be challenged by the fact that many of its residents lack the skills necessary to compete in a regional labor market that increasingly requires post-secondary education. The District is home to some of the most educated and high-income households in the nation, but a sizable percentage of the population lacks education beyond a high school diploma, and many residents live in areas of chronic poverty.

The report addresses such questions as: *1) What are the current demographics of the available labor pool? 2) How did the economic downturn affect the District's economy? and 3) What were the effects on employment by industry sectors?*

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) submits this report in fulfillment of its commitment to providing past year as well as current information. It was prepared in accordance with guidelines from the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), the Program Year 2010 Workforce Information Grant to aid District of Columbia policy makers, the District of Columbia Workforce Investment Council, and DOES program managers and administrators of workforce development programs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The 2010 U.S. Census revealed a reversal of the declining trend and showed the city's population steadily increasing, to 601,723 persons in 2010.
- In 2010, total District population increased by 4,796 or 0.8 percent. Except for African-Americans, all ethnic groups reported an increase in population. The African-American population decreased by 14,915; Whites increased by 9,566; Latinos increased by 1,724; Asians increased by 3,550; and all other races increased by 2,141.
- The District's population is younger than the national average, and its working age cohort accounted for the largest proportion of the District's population.
- Until recently, the size of the District's labor force has generally increased with its civilian population. The national recession had a negative impact on both growth rates. In 2007, the civilian population and labor force experienced double digit increases.
- The city had a more highly educated population than the nation as a whole. In 2010, more than 50 percent of the population 25 years and over were college graduates, compared to 26.2 percent for the nation.
- District youths, ages 16-19, experienced high rates of unemployment in 2010 — averaging 49.3 percent. African-American youths experienced the highest unemployment at 56.4 percent.
- The District had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$46,240, median household income of \$60,903, and median family income of \$77,514. About 14.1 percent of families and 22 percent of District individuals lived below the poverty line, while the child poverty rate was over 29 percent.
- Nationally, the District had the second highest child poverty rate in the country and the fourth highest among U.S. families living below the poverty level.
- There exist a definitive link between college education and job prospects. Twelve of the top 20 employers in the District were either universities or hospitals.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Labor Availability

In 1950, the District's population peaked at 802,178 persons. The city then experienced a five-decade population decline, losing more than 230,000 persons (or 29 percent) by 2000 (Table 1). Workforce availability has been enhanced by the District's recent healthy population growth. The 2010 U.S. Census revealed a reversal of the declining trend and showed the city's population steadily increasing and surpassed the 600,000 mark for the first time since the 1990s. As of July 1, 2010, the District was home to almost 605,000 people; according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 1: The District of Columbia Historical Population Trends, 1800 to 2010

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Census	Populations	Percent Change			
1800	8,144	****			
1810	15,471	90.00%			
1820	23,336	50.80%			
1830	30,261	29.70%			
1840	33,745	11.50%			
1850	51,687	53.20%			
1860	75,080	45.30%			
1870	131,700	75.40%			
1880	177,624	34.90%			
1890	230,392	29.70%			
1900	278,718	21.00%			
1910	331,069	18.80%	Survey Estimates	Populations	Percent Change
1920	437,571	32.20%	1-Jul-01	577,678	0.98
1930	486,869	11.30%	1-Jul-02	579,112	0.25
1940	663,091	36.20%	1-Jul-03	577,371	-0.3
1950	802,178	21.00%	1-Jul-04	579,521	0.37
1960	763,956	-4.80%	1-Jul-05	582,049	0.44
1970	756,510	-1.00%	1-Jul-06	585,419	0.58
1980	638,333	-15.60%	1-Jul-07	587,868	0.42
1990	606,900	-4.90%	1-Jul-08	591,833	0.67
2000	572,059	-5.70%	1-Jul-09	599,657	1.32
2010	601,723	5.20%	1-Jul-10	604,453	0.80%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey :2010					

Over the next ten years population projections indicate an average annual growth rate of 2% (see Table 2). If the District continues to grow at that pace its population would double in approximately forty years.

Knowing the rate of population growth is important because it affects a community's ability to provide the necessary infrastructure and social services (including roads, schools, parks, and sewage treatment) within a given time period to support the increase in population. Although

business expansion occurs due to increased demand, there also needs to be a corresponding growth in net new jobs and a trained workforce to fill those jobs.

Table 2: 2010 - 2020 Population Growth by Age Group

Age	2010 Population	2020 Population	Change	% Change
under 15	83,797	99,596	15,799	19%
15 - 24	104,018	72,103	-31,915	-31%
25 - 44	205,432	231,975	26,573	13%
45 - 64	139,677	131,834	-7,843	-6%
65+	68,799	79,232	10,433	15%
Total	601,723	614,740	13,047	2%
Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2011.4				

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

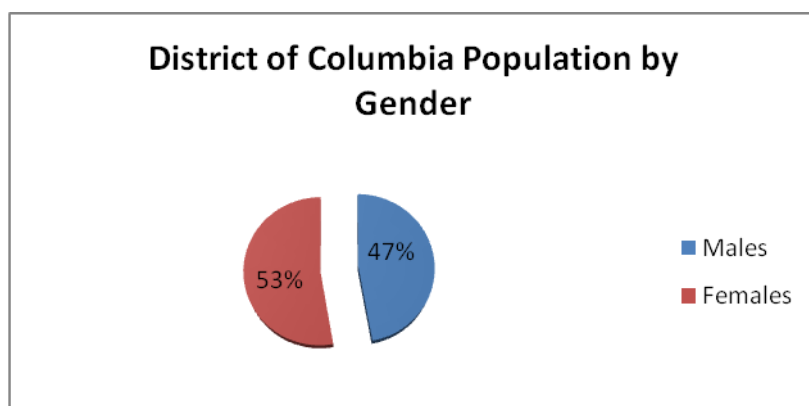
Age and Gender

As shown in Table 3, from 2009 to 2010, the population under 18 years of age decreased by nearly 12 percent to an estimated 101,267 persons, while the population over 18 years of age increased by 10 percent to an estimated 503,186 persons in 2010. Overall, the District has a relatively young population with a median age of 35.9, with males being slightly younger than the female population. However, as shown in Figure 1, females accounted for 53 percent of the District's population.

Table 3: District of Columbia Population by Age

Gender and Age	Population Estimates		Population	Change From		Percent Change	
	1-Jul-10	1-Jul-09		2009	2010	2000	2010
Both Genders	604,453	599,657	572,059	4,796	32,394	0.80%	5.66%
Under 18 years	101,267	113,710	115,012	-12,443	-13,745	-10.94%	-11.95%
18 years and over	503,186	485,947	457,047	17,239	46,139	3.55%	10.10%
Median age	35.9	35.1	34.6	0.8	1.3	2.28%	3.63%
Male	285,729	281,649	269,366	4,080	16,363	1.45%	6.07%
Under 18 years	51,496	57,205	57,920	-5,709	-6,424	-9.98%	11.09%
18 years and over	234,233	224,444	211,446	9,789	22,787	4.36%	10.78%
Median age	33.6	34.5	33.7	-0.9	-0.1	-2.61%	-0.37%
Female	318,724	318,008	302,693	716	16,031	0.23%	5.30%
Under 18 years	49,771	56,505	57,072	-6,734	-7,301	-11.92%	-12.79%
18 years and over	268,953	261,503	245,621	7,450	23,332	2.85%	9.50%
Median age	34.2	35.7	35.6	-1.5	-1.4	-4.20%	-3.82%
Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Population by Age and Sex							

Figure 1: District of Columbia Population by Gender



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey: 2010

In 2010, those 65 and older accounted for 11.7 percent of the District's population while those 20-34 accounted for nearly a third of the District's population. During the period 2009-2010, the population count for those 65 and older decreased by 8 percent, while those ages 20-34 increased by nearly 50 percent. The largest age group in 2010 was the 25-29 year-old cohort, with 69,646 people, closely followed by the 20-24 year-old group with 64,112 people, reflecting a portion of Generation Y (those born between 1978-2000).

Table 4: District of Columbia Population Distribution by Age: 2010

Age	2009 Population	2010 Population	Change	% Change	2009 % of Cohort
Under 5 years	37,150	32,609	-4,541	-12%	5.42%
5 to 9 years	30,904	26,147	-4,757	-15%	4.35%
10 to 14 years	26,922	25,040	-1,882	-7%	4.16%
15 to 19 years	41,380	39,906	-1,474	-4%	6.63%
20 to 24 years	50,013	64,112	14,099	28%	10.66%
25 to 29 years	60,658	69,646	8,988	15%	11.58%
30 to 34 years	52,046	55,095	3,049	6%	9.16%
35 to 39 years	45,406	42,926	-2,480	-5%	7.13%
40 to 44 years	39,873	37,735	-2,138	-5%	6.27%
45 to 49 years	40,616	38,536	-2,080	-5%	6.40%
50 to 54 years	37,873	37,166	-707	-2%	6.18%
55 to 59 years	35,941	34,273	-1,668	-5%	5.70%
60 to 64 years	30,685	29,702	-983	-3%	4.94%
65 to 69 years	22,164	21,484	-680	-3%	3.57%
70 to 74 years	15,670	15,479	-191	-1%	2.57%
75 to 79 years	12,440	11,818	-622	-5%	1.96%
80 to 84 years	10,219	9,704	-515	-5%	1.61%
85 years and over	9,691	10,314	623	6%	1.71%
Total	599,650	601,693	2,043	0.3%	100.00%

Source: EMSI Complete Employment – 2011.4

Over the next 10-20 years the percentage of seniors in the population will decrease as the baby boom generation ages with the last of the baby boomers turning 65 in 2029. With the influx of younger workers, the age distribution of Napa County will begin to reflect a younger and somewhat faster growing population that will require significantly high rates of net new job growth to keep pace with its population growth. As the baby boom generation retires replacement jobs will open up opportunities for younger workers in addition to the new jobs that are created.

RACIAL & ETHNIC COMPOSITION:

As reported in Table 5, African-Americans and Whites make up the two largest ethnic/racial groups in the District. Latinos are a distant third, followed by Asians and Other races each of whom make up roughly 3 percent of the District's population. Over the past several years, the District's population has become increasingly more diverse.

The proportion of African-Americans has steadily declined, while the proportion of other races has increased. From 2000 to 2010, total population increased by 29,664 residents, or 5.19 percent, while the African-American population decreased by 26,496 persons, or 7.74 percent. Asian population increased by 1,866 persons, or 12.12 percent; Whites increased by 38,638 persons, or 23.96 percent; the Latino population increased by 8,072 persons, or 17.96 percent, and all other races increased dramatically by 5,518 persons, or 69.15 percent. From 2009 to 2010, all ethnic groups, except African-Americans, experienced an increase in population. African-Americans decreased by 14,915 persons; Whites increased by 9,566 persons; Latinos increased by 1,724 persons; Asians increased by 3,550 persons, and all other races increased by 2,141 persons.

Table 5: District of Columbia Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2000-2010

Race*	Population**			Net Change		Percent Change	
	2010	2009	2000	2009-2010	2000-2010	2009-2010	2000-2010
Total All Races	601,723	599,657	572,059	2,066	29,664	0.34	5.19
White	209,464	199,898	161,260	9,566	38,638	4.79	23.96
African-American	301,053	315,968	342,464	-14,915	-26,496	-4.72	-7.74
Latino	54,749	53,025	44,953	1,724	8,072	3.25	17.96
Asian	20,818	17,268	15,402	3,550	1,866	20.56	12.12
Other Races	15,639	13,498	7,980	2,141	5,518	15.86	69.15
*Other Races include American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, and two or more races							
**The 2000 population is census data and the 2009 and 2010 are population estimates.							
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey							

Income

In 2010, the District had a per capita personal income of \$46,240, which was \$20,181 higher than the national average of \$26,059 (Table 6). The median household income was \$60,903, compared to \$50,046 for the U.S., and the median family income was \$77,514 compared to \$60,609 for the

U.S. About 14.1 percent of District families and 22 percent of District individuals were below the poverty line, compared to 11.3 percent and 26.2 percent of the US population, respectively. In 2010, the child poverty rate in the District was over 29 percent, compared to the national average of 20 percent, and the District was ranked second in child poverty rate and fourth in families living below poverty level.

Table 6: Income and percent of population below poverty levels: 2010

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	\$60,903	\$77,514	\$46,240	14.10%	22.00%	29.40%
National	\$50,046	\$60,609	\$26,059	11.30%	26.20%	20.00%
Note: Data in inflation adjusted dollars						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey						

Education

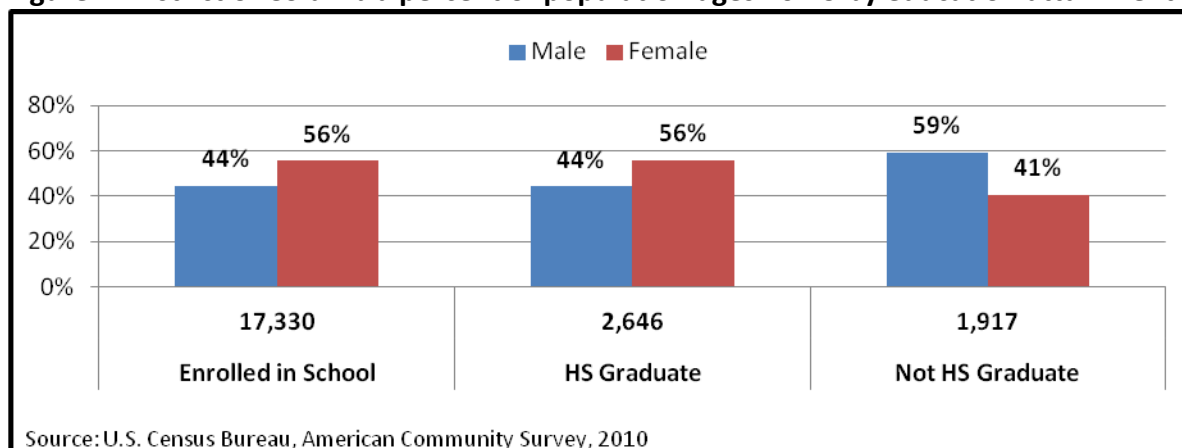
As illustrated in Table 7, the District continued to have a more highly educated population than the nation as a whole. In 2010, more than 50 percent of the population 25 years and over were college graduates, compared to 26.2 percent for the nation. The percent of high school graduates in the District was 87.4 percent, compared to 85.6 percent for the nation. From 2000 to 2010, the percent of college graduates in the District rose by 28 percent (11 percentage points) while increasing by only 9 percent (nearly 2 percentage points) in the nation. The percent of high school graduates in the District increased by more than 12 percent (nearly 10 percentage points) and more than 6 percent (5 percentage points) in the nation.

Table 7: Educational attainment of the population of 25 years and over, 2010

Area	Percent High School Graduates			Percent College Graduates		
	2010	2009	2000	2010	2009	2000
District of Columbia	87.40%	85.50%	77.80%	50.10%	47.10%	39.10%
National	85.60%	84.60%	80.40%	26.20%	27.50%	24.40%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010						

Figure 2 shows the level of educational attainment for District residents between the ages of 16 to 19 years old; 17,330 were enrolled in school, 2,646 were high school graduates, and 1,917 were not high school graduates.

Figure 2: District of Columbia percent of population ages 16-19 by education attainment



JOB MARKET ANALYSIS

Non-Farm Payroll Employment

Non-farm payroll employment measures the number of jobs in the city. The number of jobs and the industries that create those jobs are important indicators of a city's economic health. Payroll employment is one of the most current and reliable indicators of economic conditions and recessionary trends. By the end of the Great Recession in June 2009, the nation had shed over 6 million jobs, while the District was among the few areas to gain jobs during this time period. In 2010, the District experienced an increase of 9,200, or 1.3 percent non-farm payroll jobs (Table 8).

Table 8: Total Non-farm Employment, D.C. and U.S. 2000 – 2010 (not seasonally adjusted)

	Employment	Over-Year Change	Over-Year % Change	
Year	D.C.	D.C.	D.C.	U.S.
1995	642,600	-16,100	-2.44	2.63
1996	623,000	-19,600	-3.05	2.05
1997	618,400	-4,600	-0.74	2.56
1998	613,500	-4,900	-0.79	2.57
1999	627,400	13,900	2.27	2.43
2000	650,200	22,800	3.63	2.16
2001	653,700	3,500	0.54	0.03
2002	664,200	10,500	1.61	-1.13
2003	665,500	1,300	0.2	-0.26
2004	674,200	8,700	1.31	1.1
2005	682,200	8,000	1.19	1.73
2006	687,600	5,400	0.79	1.78
2007	693,800	6,200	0.9	1.12
2008	703,900	10,100	1.46	-0.4
2009	701,700	-2,200	-0.31	-4.4
2010	710,900	9,200	1.3	-0.8

Note: * Annual Averages (not seasonally adjusted)

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

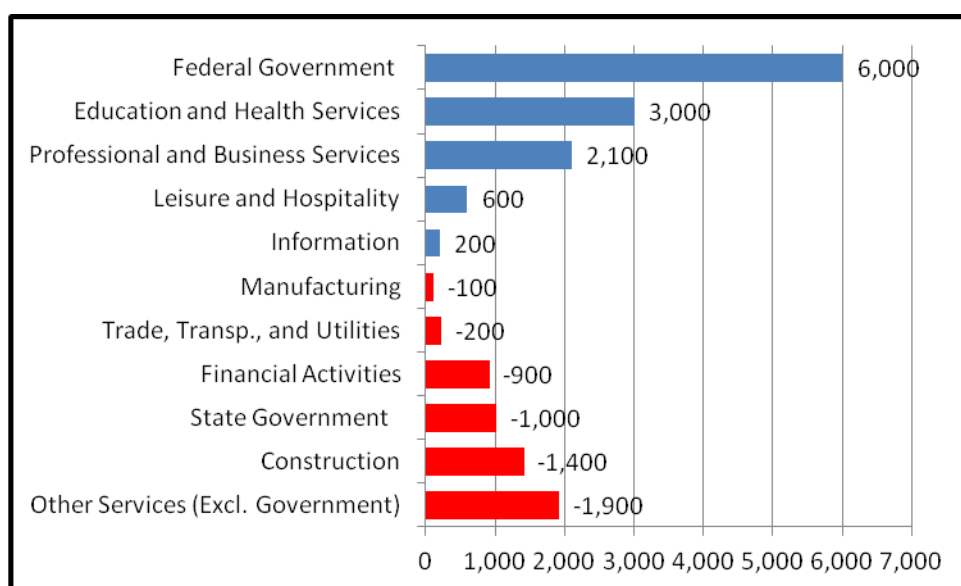
District of Columbia Industry Sector Employment

Employment growth by industry identifies the types of jobs being created in an area. Industries with declining employment are those that are becoming less important in the city's economy. There may also be industries which behave more cyclically – growing during expansion and decreasing in times of economic slowdown or contraction. Deciphering these trends is critical for identifying the types of jobs lost and determining whether those jobs will return and what types of new jobs will be created.

In 2010, the District's economy had over half of the super sectors posting a loss. As illustrated in Table 9, other services, excluding government, down by 1,900 jobs, experienced the largest drop of any industry sector over the year. Losses also occurred in construction, down 1,400 jobs; state government, down 1,000 jobs; financial activities, down 900 jobs; trade, transportation, and utilities, down 200 jobs, and manufacturing, down 100 jobs.

However, there were some bright spots in the private sector industries. Educational and health services ended the year up 3,000 jobs; leisure and hospitality grew by 600 jobs; and professional and business services expanded by 2,100 jobs. The major employment gains were in the federal government, which grew by 6,000 jobs.

Table 9: District of Columbia and U.S. non-farm employment (not seasonally adjusted)



COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: 2010

Wage and Salary Employment by Major Industry Sectors

According to the 2010 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, the District's private sector accounts for more than 65 percent of all wage and salary employment, 99 percent of all establishments, and 57 percent of the total wage. There were more

than 454,000 jobs in the private sector that generated over \$53.3 billion in total wages; 44 percent were in three service-producing industries: professional and business services, educational and health services, and other services (Table 10). These sectors employed 307,587 workers, which represented over 68 percent of private sector employment.

In 2010, while the federal government represented approximately 1 percent of all establishments, it accounted for over 30.1 percent of total employment and slightly over 38 percent of total wages paid in the District. In all, the public sector accounted for 35.1 percent of total employment, and nearly 43 percent of total wages in the District.

Table 10: District of Columbia Wage and Salary Employment by Industry Sectors: 2010

Table 8: District of Columbia Wage and Salary Employment by Industry Sectors: 2010 Annual Averages						
		Percent	Average	Percent		Percent
	Number	Share	Annual	Share of	Average	Share of
Industry	of Firms	of Firms	Employment	Employment	Total Wage	Wage
Total, All Industries	34,791	100.0	699,675	100.0	\$53,318,195,991	100.0
Total Government	369	1.1	245,357	35.1	22,871,405,191	42.9
Federal Government	327	0.9	210,620	30.1	\$20,385,183,061	38.2
State Government	42	0.1	34,737	5.0	\$2,486,222,130	4.7
Total Private	34,422	98.9	454,318	64.9	30,446,790,800	57.1
Construction	1,040	3.0	10,585	1.5	\$647,778,933	1.2
Manufacturing	166	0.5	1,272	0.2	\$106,453,890	0.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	3,110	8.9	27,154	3.9	\$1,300,766,097	2.4
Information	881	2.5	18,493	2.6	\$199,371,694	0.4
Financial Activities	2,088	6.0	24,845	3.6	\$2,403,320,167	4.5
Prof. & Business Services	9,949	28.6	143,221	20.5	\$13,538,607,402	25.4
Education & Health Services	2,547	7.3	96,601	13.8	\$5,389,278,658	10.1
Leisure and Hospitality	2,531	7.3	59,592	8.5	\$1,931,509,778	3.6
Other Services	9,169	26.4	67,765	9.7	\$4,566,925,954	8.6
Unclassified	2,941	8.5	4,790	0.7	\$362,778,227	0.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2010

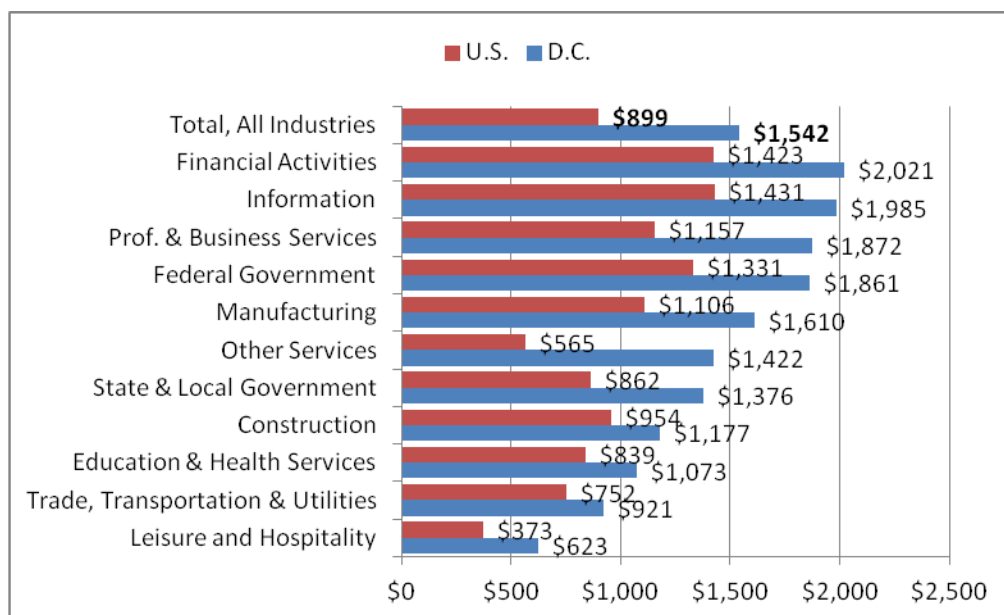
Average Weekly Wage

Figure 3 shows the 2010 average weekly wages by industry for the District and the nation. Average weekly wage is an important measure of a county's economic health and another useful indication of economic well being. This measure is based on place of work, not place of residence. What is apparent is that the District's weekly earnings are well above the national average and varied greatly by occupation.

In 2010, the District's average weekly wage for all industries was \$1,542 which was 58 percent greater than the national average weekly wage of \$899. All industries in the District on average paid a higher weekly wage than the nation as a whole. In fact, only two industries had an average

weekly wages less than \$1,000, they were trade, transportation, and utilities; and leisure and hospitality.

Figure 3: District of Columbia and U.S. average weekly wages by industry: 2010 annual averages



LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS: 2010

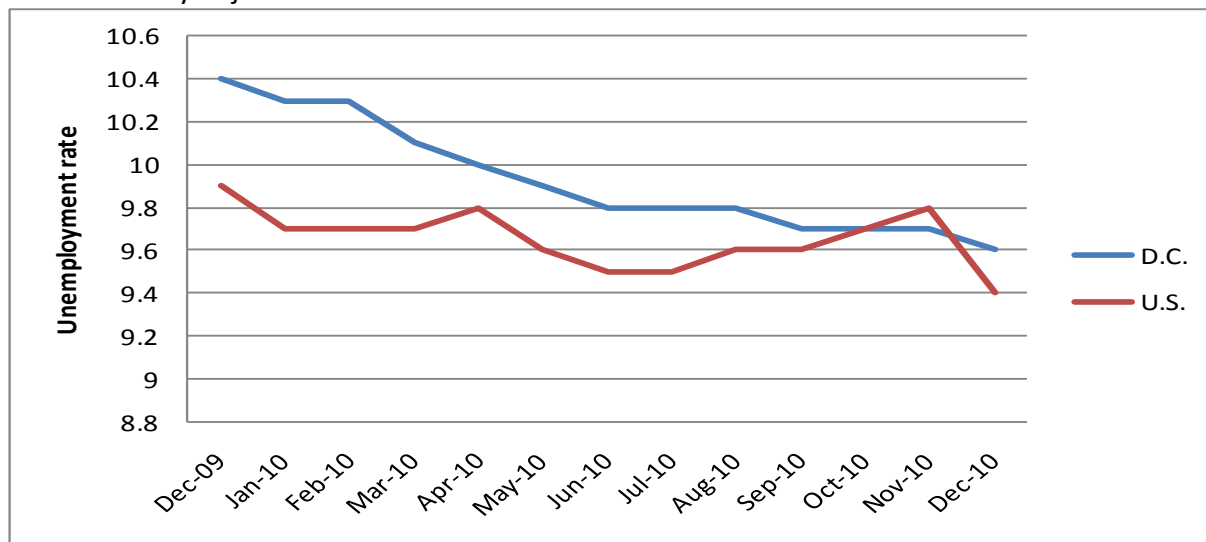
The unemployment rate measures the percentage of people who are without work. It is calculated by dividing the estimated number of unemployed people in the state by the civilian labor force. The result expresses unemployment as a percentage of the labor force. However, the unemployment rate is a lagging indicator of economic activity. During a recession, many people leave the labor force entirely, which results in a slowing of the jobless rate. In the early stages of recovery from recession, the jobless rate may swell again, as more people return to the labor force believing they will immediately be able to find work.

As the national economy began contracting in late 2007 employers began to trim payrolls to cut costs. As a result unemployment skyrocketed to historic levels, making the recent recession the longest on record since World War II. Nationwide, approximately 8 million jobs vanished and the unemployment rate surged nearly five percentage points - from 5 percent in December 2007 to 9.7 percent in May 2010. Acknowledging the end of the recession, Federal Reserve officials released a survey in June 2010 which showed that for the first time since the beginning of the recession, economic growth, albeit modest and fragile, occurred throughout the nation.

Figure 4 shows the District and the U.S. not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates from December 2009 through December 2010. Over this period, the unemployment rate in the District

decreased from 10.4 percent to 9.6 percent and the national unemployment decreased from 9.9 percent to 9.4 percent. Eleven of out the twelve months, the unemployment rate in the District was above the national average.

Figure 4: District of Columbia and U.S. unemployment rates, December 2009 – December 2010, not seasonally adjusted

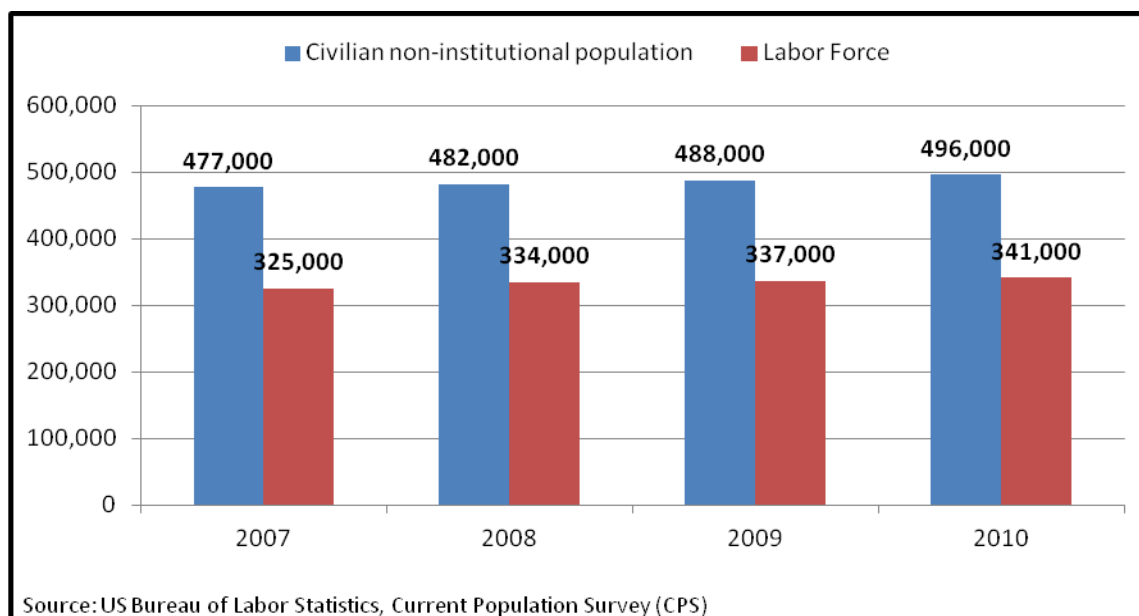


District of Columbia Civilian Labor Force

The labor force is traditionally defined as the number of persons, 16 years and over, who are employed or seeking employment. It includes District residents who are employed and unemployed regardless of their place of employment. From an economic and workforce development perspective we are concerned only about the civilian non-institutional population who are not members of the armed services, retired, students, or in institutions such as prisons, mental hospitals, or nursing homes. The remainder, those who have no job and are not looking for employment – are counted as “not in the labor force”. The size and composition of the labor force changes over time due to demographic, social, and seasonal fluctuations as well as macro-economic conditions.

Figure 5 shows the civilian non-institutional population and civilian labor force data for the District from 2007 through 2010. During this time, the labor force generally increased with the civilian population. In 2007, 477,000 civilians were in the labor force and by 2010 that number had increased to 496,000.

Figure 5: District of Columbia civilian non-institutional population and size of labor force: 2007 – 2010.



Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates by Population Demographics

As mentioned earlier, the unemployment rate provides an incomplete picture of labor market conditions. The unemployment rate does not include involuntary and part-time workers, nor does it capture discouraged workers who may stop searching for work because they cannot find jobs. A more accurate measure is the labor force participation rate, which measures the civilian non-institutional population 16 years and older who are still employed or who are still looking for work within a particular time span.

Table 11 shows that 74.1 percent of District males participated in the labor force compared to a 64.4 participation rate for females. Whites had the highest participation rates at 80.6 percent and White males had the highest rate at 85.1 percent compared to any group. African-Americans had the highest unemployment rate at 16 percent nationally. African-American females had the lowest participation rates at 52.7 percent, and African-American males had the highest unemployment rate of all genders at 19.6 percent. African-Americans overall also had the highest unemployment rate overall at 17.2 percent, which was five times higher than the White unemployment rate of 3.3 percent and twice as high as the Latino unemployment rate of 8.4 percent. Those over 65 had the lowest unemployment of all age groups in the District, at 6.2 percent, which compared favorably to the U.S. rate of 6.7 percent.

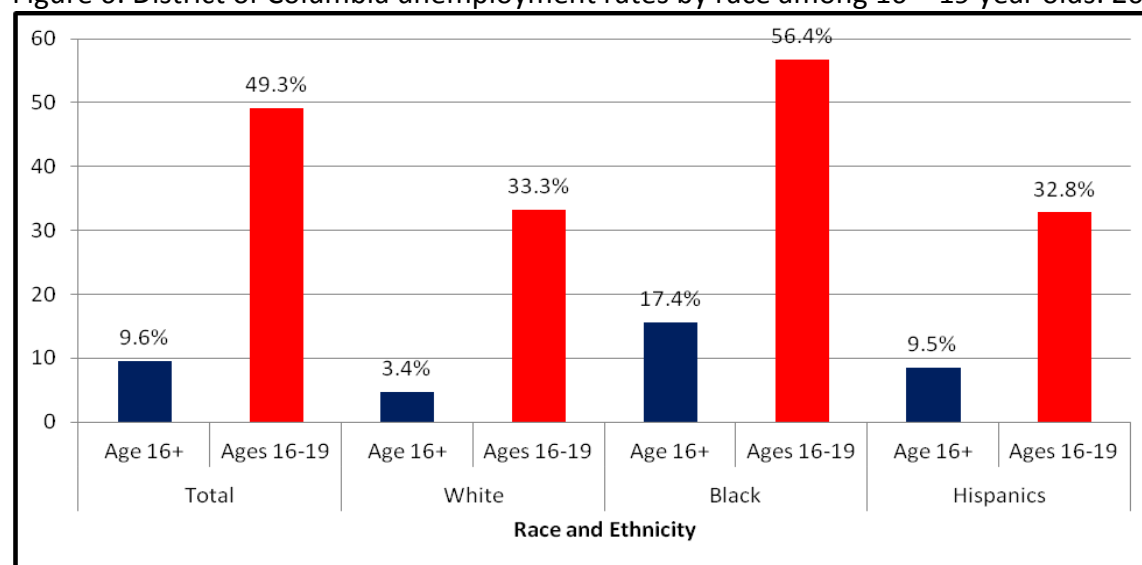
Table 11: District of Columbia employment status of the civilian non-institutional population group, by sex, race or ethnicity: 2010 annual averages

Population Group	Civilian non-institutionalized	Civilian Labor Force		Employed		Unemployed		
	Population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	DC	US
Total	496,000	341,000	68.9	310,000	62.6	31,000	9.2	9.6
Men	229,000	169,000	74.1	153,000	66.9	16,000	9.7	10.5
Women	267,000	172,000	64.4	157,000	58.8	15,000	6.6	8.6
White	221,000	181,000	81.7	175,000	79	6,000	3.3	8.7
Men	110,000	94,000	85.1	91,000	82.4	3,000	3.2	9.6
Women	111,000	67,000	76.4	84,000	75.7	3,000	3.4	7.7
African-Americans	252,000	143,000	55.3	119,000	47	25,000	17.2	16
Men	109,000	68,000	62	54,000	49.9	13,000	19.6	18.4
Women	143,000	76,000	52.7	64,000	44.8	11,000	15.1	13.8
Asian	14,000	11,000	81	11,000	78.6	N/A	3	7.5
Men	6,000	5,000	63.1	5,000	82.7	N/A	0.5	7.8
Women	8,000	7,000	79.6	6,000	75.9	N/A	4.7	7.3
Latinos	49,000	37,000	75	34,000	69.6	3,000	8.4	12.5
Men	26,000	21,000	80.6	19,000	72.7	2,000	9.6	12.7
Women	22,000	16,000	70.5	15,000	65.9	1,000	6.5	12.3
Age Group							DC	US
16 - 19 years	24,000	5,000	22.2	3,000	11.1	3,000	49.9	25.9
20 - 24 years	20,000	33,000	67.1	28,000	56.1	5,000	16.5	15.5
25 - 34 years	128,000	113,000	87.7	104,000	80.9	9,000	7.7	10.1
35 - 44 years	85,000	75,000	87.3	69,000	81.1	5,000	7.1	8.1
45 - 54 years	75,000	60,000	80.6	55,000	73	6,000	9.4	7.7
55 - 64 years	60,000	38,000	63.7	36,000	59.6	2,000	6.4	7.1
65 years and over	74,000	17,000	23.3	16,000	21.9	1,000	6.2	6.7

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (CPS)

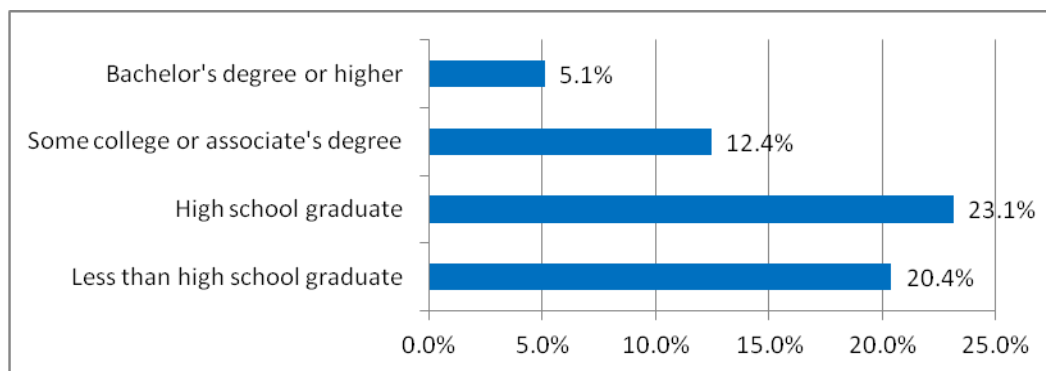
Frictional unemployment moves with business cycles and improves as the economy returns to growth. In 2010, the teen population in the District (Figure 6) had an especially high unemployment rate in 2010 of 49.3 percent, with African-American teens, ages 16 – 19, experiencing the highest unemployment at 56.4 percent, which was more than double the U.S. rate.

Figure 6: District of Columbia unemployment rates by race among 16 – 19 year olds: 2010



Rising unemployment has also affected workers of all educational backgrounds and occupations. However, the increase in unemployment disproportionately affected the less educated. The unemployment rate increase among those with a Bachelor's degree or higher was significantly less than that of other educational groups. Those 25 to 64 year olds with at least a Bachelor's degree had the lowest unemployment, at 5.1 percent, while those with some college or an Associate's degree had an unemployment rate of 12.4 percent. Those with at least a high school diploma lost ground in 2010 and experienced the highest unemployment rate in the District at 23.1 percent, and those with less than a high school diploma were unemployed at a rate of 20.4 percent (Figure 7).

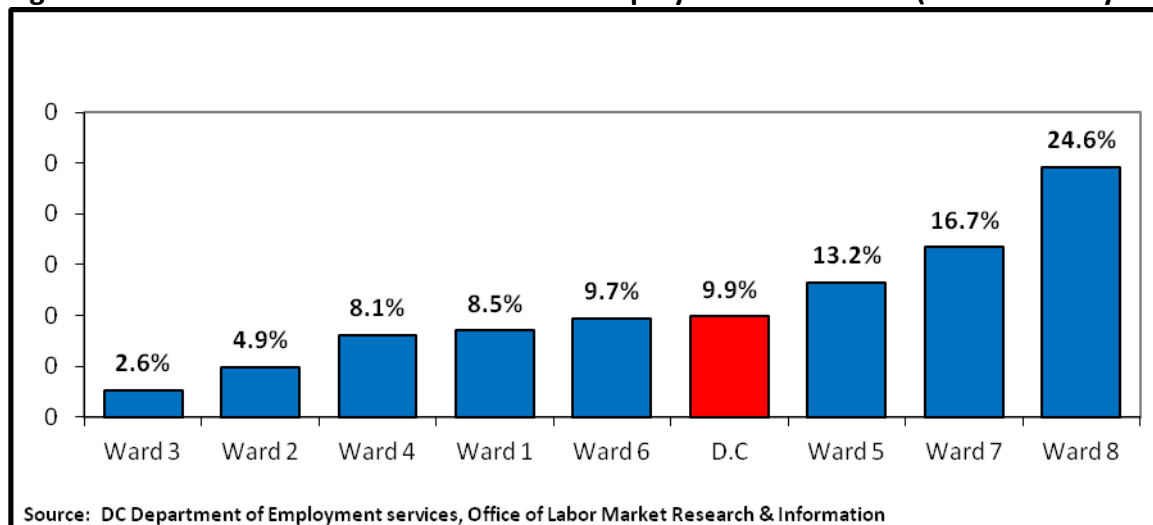
Figure 7: District of Columbia unemployment rates by education for population 25 – 64 years: 2010



Unemployment Rates by Wards

The 2010 not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the District's wards shown in Figure 8 identify areas east of the Anacostia River with significantly higher unemployment than the District, overall. The average unemployment rate in Wards 5, 7, and 8 in 2010 was 18.1 percent, double the District's rate of 9.9 percent in 2010, while the average unemployment rate for Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 was 6.7 percent, well below the District's rate.

Figure 8: District of Columbia and Wards Unemployment Rate: 2010 (not seasonally adjusted)



Mass Layoff Statistics

Mass layoff statistics provide additional insight into recent economic trends. These data identify, describe, and track large job cutbacks by individual establishments. A potential mass layoff event occurs when an establishment has 10 initial unemployment compensation claims filed against it within a five-week period. A confirmed mass layoff event occurs when an employer verifies that 50 or more employees were separated from their jobs for more than 30 days.

Between 2008 and 2010 mass layoffs increased by 50 percent and the impacted was felt across every demographic groups. (see table 12) The number of initial claims filed by Whites increased 184 percent - from 92 to 261. Claims by the 55 years of age and over age group increased from 172 to 314; male claims rose from 383 to 593; females claims increased by 43 percent from 634 to 908; African-Americans claims increased by 28 percent from 811 to 1,042, and among Latinos the number of claims increased from 73 to 109. The number of initial claims filed by the prime working age group, those 30 to 44 years of age, increased 349 to 476.

Table 12: District of Columbia Initial claims associated with potential layoff events by gender: 2008-2010*

District of Columbia – Initial Claims Associated with potential Layoff Events, 2008-2010*						
					Change	
				Percent	from 2008 to 2010	
Gender	2008	2009	2010	Share 2009	Net	Percent
Male	383	740	593	40.30%	210	55%
Female	634	732	908	61.70%	274	43%
Total	1,017	1,472	1,501	102.00%	484	48%
District of Columbia – Initial Claims Associated with potential Layoff Events, 2008-2010*						
					Change	
				Percent	from 2008 to 2010	
Race & Ethnicity	2008	2009	2010	Share 2009	Net	Percent
White	92	373	261	17.70%	169	184%
African-American	811	844	1042	70.80%	231	28%
Latino	73	183	109	7.40%	36	49%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	16	26	17	1.20%	1	6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	25	40	29	2.00%	4	16%
Information not available	0	6	43	2.90%	43	0%
Total	1,017	1,472	1,501	102.00%	484	48%
District of Columbia – Initial Claims Associated with potential Layoff Events, 2008-2010*						
					Change	
				Percent	from 2008 to 2010	
Age	2008	2009	2010	Share 2010	Net	Percent
Under 30	229	244	275	18.70%	46	20%
30 to 44	349	530	476	32.30%	127	36%
45 to 54	267	424	436	29.60%	169	63%
55 and over	172	273	314	21.30%	142	83%
Information not available	0	1	0	0.00%	0	0%
Total	1017	1472	1501	102.00%	484	48%
Note*: Potential Layoff Events are events in which 10 or more unemployment insurance claims against an establishment a 5-week period. Potential events have yet to be confirmed by an employer.						

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: 2010

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system divides occupations into one of 22 major occupational groups. Farming, fishing & forestry occupations are the only major group that is not found in the District. Using this system, we can compare the District occupational wages to wages for the same occupations across the nation.

Table 13 shows the District and the national occupational employment and wages by major occupational groups in 2010. When looking at the data, it is apparent that for the District's occupational wages run higher than those for the nation. This can be attributed, in part, to the higher cost of living in the District.

Office and administrative support, business and financial operations, and management occupations were the top three groups accounting for 40.4 percent of total employment in 2010, compared to 26.4 percent in the nation. The single occupational group with the largest number of employees in the District was office and administrative support, which accounted for 93,510 jobs in the District followed closely by business & financial operations occupations accounting for nearly 90,000 jobs.

In 2010, the District paid higher than the national average wages in all major occupational groups: the total average annual wage for the District was \$73,440, compared to \$44,410 for the nation. Two occupational groups paid over \$100,000 average annual wages: legal occupations, with a yearly salary of \$139,820, and management occupations, paying an average of \$122,460 a year, compared to \$96,940 and \$105,440 for the same occupations across the nation, respectively.

Table 13: D.C. and U.S. Occupational Employment and Wages By Major Occupational Groups: 2010

Occ-Code	Occupational Title	Total Employment	Share of Employment		Average Annual Wage		Average Hourly Wage	
			D.C.	U.S.	D.C.	U.S.	D.C.	U.S.
00-0000	All Occupations	639390	100.0%	100.0%	\$73,440	\$44,410	\$35.31	\$21.35
11-0000	Management	84890	13.3%	4.7%	\$122,460	\$105,440	\$58.87	\$50.69
13-0000	Business & financial operations	89380	14.0%	4.8%	\$86,060	\$67,690	\$41.37	\$32.54
15-0000	Computer & mathematical science	33180	5.2%	2.6%	\$87,760	\$77,230	\$42.19	\$37.13
17-0000	Architecture & engineering	12570	2.0%	1.8%	\$96,830	\$75,550	\$46.55	\$36.32
19-0000	Life, physical, & social science	18770	2.9%	0.8%	\$98,440	\$66,390	\$47.33	\$31.92
21-0000	Community & social services	10020	1.6%	1.5%	\$51,230	\$43,180	\$24.63	\$20.76
23-0000	Legal	37490	5.9%	0.8%	\$139,820	\$96,940	\$67.22	\$46.60
25-0000	Education, training, & library	33370	5.2%	6.7%	\$62,970	\$50,440	\$30.27	\$24.25
27-0000	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, & media	25440	4.0%	1.4%	\$74,240	\$52,290	\$35.69	\$25.14
29-0000	Healthcare practitioner & technical	27070	4.2%	5.8%	\$81,230	\$71,280	\$39.05	\$34.27
31-0000	Healthcare support	10420	1.6%	3.1%	\$30,820	\$26,920	\$14.82	\$12.94
33-0000	Protective service	25710	4.0%	2.5%	\$57,160	\$42,490	\$27.48	\$20.43
35-0000	Food preparation & serving related	43110	6.7%	8.7%	\$27,400	\$21,240	\$13.17	\$10.21
37-0000	Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance	21750	3.4%	3.3%	\$28,670	\$25,300	\$13.78	\$12.16
39-0000	Personal care & service	8920	1.4%	2.7%	\$33,540	\$24,590	\$16.12	\$11.82
41-0000	Sales & related	23060	3.6%	10.6%	\$43,360	\$36,790	\$20.84	\$17.69
43-0000	Office & administrative support	93510	14.6%	16.9%	\$44,940	\$33,470	\$21.61	\$16.09
47-0000	Construction & extraction	9670	1.5%	4.0%	\$52,600	\$43,870	\$25.29	\$21.09
49-0000	Installation, maintenance, & repair	8920	1.4%	3.9%	\$50,660	\$42,810	\$24.36	\$20.58
51-0000	Production	5800	0.9%	6.5%	\$46,680	\$33,770	\$22.44	\$16.24
53-0000	Transportation & material moving	16260	2.5%	6.7%	\$39,010	\$32,660	\$18.76	\$15.70

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), 2009