



# LaborMarket *trends*

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## Women-Owned Businesses— A Strong Economic Force

Women-owned businesses are a strong economic force despite the challenges they face each day. They are growing at twice the rate of all other firms in the United States, according to the Center for Women's Business Research (CFWBR), and becoming increasingly diverse in terms of race, size, and industry. The National Association of Women Business Owners (NAWBO) reports that many women businesses are expanding across industries, with the greatest growth rates seen in "non-traditional industries" – wholesale trade; healthcare and social assistance services; arts, entertainment, and recreation services; and professional, scientific, and technical services. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, women-owned firms constitute 59 percent [13.1 million people] of the total employment in the United States and generate \$1.9 trillion in annual revenues.

The federal government defines a woman-owned business as a business that is at least 51 percent owned and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women. Most women-owned firms are very small with fewer than ten employees, yet their contributions extend beyond the number of firms in existence, the people employed, and the revenues generated. According to Gwen Martin, CFWBR's Interim Executive Director & Director of Research, there are 10.4 million businesses in the U.S., of which 50% or more are woman-owned. From a local perspective, Martin says, the District ranks 40 among all states in overall average size of number of woman-owned firms and 26 in overall average growth (average of firms, employees, and revenues). Martin estimates that there are approximately 19,422 women-owned firms in the District of Columbia, employing a total 7,711 workers and generating \$4.4 billion in annual revenue.

In spite of the trailblazing efforts of women-owned businesses over the past decade, women business owners are still faced with insurmountable challenges. The limited access to capital/funding, markets/contracts, and technical assistance and training are top concerns for women-owned businesses. In 2008, for example, the Small Business Administration (SBA) made 19,042 loans and equity investments to women-owned businesses, totaling 3.1 billion dollars. The National Women's

Business Council (NWBC) reports that while the total values of SBA - backed financing to women-owned businesses increased over the past five to six years, the overall number of loans sharply decreased between FY 2007 and FY2008. Federal law mandates that five percent of government-wide procurement be set aside for women-owned small businesses. As of 2008, according to the NWBC, the federal set-asides have not benefited women-owned businesses as it was intended to do. With regard to training and technical assistance, women cite that training should be better geared to where the business owners are or what their specific needs are in their respective businesses.

Women-owned businesses, Martin adds, has the ability to provide younger women with much needed role models and an ever-increasing necessary voice of reality on work, family, and community. According to Martin, women business owners have the double duty of running a business and the daunting task of being the primary caregiver for the family, which includes being the social connector within the community. These multiple roles continue to challenge women's time and ability to be successful in business.

Martin believes that the time for women-owned businesses to grow their business to the level that is commensurate with their talents and desires is now. "Women need to speak out – using a large voice – for what is needed to assist them with the growth of their businesses," said Martin. "They need access to startup and expansion capital. They need qualified, dedicated mentors. They need access and the ability to hire top talent. And, they need to be able to consult with the decision and policy makers." —Adrienne Davis, *Communication Strategist, Cenarios Strategic Marketing & Creative Services, LLC*



Gwen Martin, Ph.D. has more than 20 years of experience in research related to education, entrepreneurship, small business, and economic development. Her research includes over 150 studies that span the topics of finance, social capital, women, minorities, economic impact, growth, venture capital, debt and equity capital.



## Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	May 09p	Apr. 09	May 08
MICHIGAN	14.1	12.9	8.2
OREGON	12.4	11.8	5.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.1	11.4	6.3
RHODE ISLAND	12.1	11.1	7.4
CALIFORNIA	11.5	11.1	6.8
NEVADA	11.3	10.6	6.1
NORTH CAROLINA	11.1	10.7	5.9
OHIO	10.8	10.2	6.3
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>
TENNESSEE	10.7	9.9	6.2
INDIANA	10.6	9.9	5.3
KENTUCKY	10.6	9.9	6.2
FLORIDA	10.2	9.7	5.8
ILLINOIS	10.1	9.4	6.4
ALABAMA	9.8	9.0	4.7
GEORGIA	9.7	9.2	5.9
MISSISSIPPI	9.6	9.1	6.8
WASHINGTON	9.4	9.0	5.1
MISSOURI	9.0	8.1	5.8
WISCONSIN	8.9	8.6	4.4
NEW JERSEY	8.8	8.4	5.1
WEST VIRGINIA	8.6	7.7	4.3
ALASKA	8.4	7.9	6.6
MAINE	8.3	7.9	5.1
MASSACHUSETTS	8.2	8.0	4.9
MINNESOTA	8.2	8.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	8.2	7.8	5.1
ARIZONA	8.2	7.7	5.2
NEW YORK	8.2	7.7	5.2
DELAWARE	8.1	7.4	4.4
CONNECTICUT	8.0	7.9	5.4
IDAHO	7.8	7.0	4.5
COLORADO	7.6	7.4	4.7
HAWAII	7.4	6.9	3.6
VERMONT	7.3	7.3	4.5
MARYLAND	7.2	6.8	4.1
VIRGINIA	7.1	6.8	3.8
TEXAS	7.1	6.6	4.7
ARKANSAS	7.0	6.5	4.9
KANSAS	7.0	6.5	4.3
LOUISIANA	6.6	6.2	4.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.5	6.3	3.7
NEW MEXICO	6.5	5.8	4.0
OKLAHOMA	6.3	6.2	3.6
MONTANA	6.3	6.0	4.3
IOWA	5.8	5.1	4.0
UTAH	5.4	5.2	3.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	5.0	4.8	2.9
WYOMING	5.0	4.5	3.0
NEBRASKA	4.4	4.5	3.2
NORTH DAKOTA	4.4	4.1	3.1

## National Unemployment Rates

The May 2009 national unemployment rate of 9.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was 0.5 percent higher than the rate in April 2009 and 3.9 percent higher than the rate in May 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in May 2009 was 9.4 percent; up 0.5 percent from the April 2009 rate and 3.9 percent higher than the May 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

## State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In May, the District of Columbia had the ninth highest unemployment rate at 10.7 percent. Michigan recorded the highest jobless rate at 14.1 percent followed by Oregon, at 12.4 percent; South Carolina and Rhode Island, at 12.1 percent; California, 11.5 percent; Nevada, 11.3 percent; North Carolina, 11.1 percent; and Ohio, 10.8 percent. North Dakota and Nebraska at 4.4 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by South Dakota and Wyoming at 5.0 percent.

Over the month, thirty-five states and the District of Columbia recorded statistically significant over-the-month unemployment rate increases in May. Michigan, recorded the largest rate increase (+1.2 percentage points). Fifteen states recorded May unemployment rates that were not appreciably different from a month earlier.

Compared to a year earlier, Oregon reported the largest jobless rate increases from a year earlier (+6.7 percentage points), followed by Michigan (+5.9 percentage points) and South Carolina (+5.8 percentage points). Thirteen additional states and the District of Columbia recorded increases of 4.0 percentage points or more.

## District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted May 2009 unemployment rate was 10.7 percent, up 0.8 percent from the April 2009 rate. The May 2009 rate was 4.1 percent higher than the rate in May 2008.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in May 2009 was 9.4 percent; up 0.5 percent from the April 2009 rate and 3.9 percent higher than the May 2008, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

## Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	May 09 p	April 09 r	May 08 a
U.S.A.	9.1	8.6	5.2
Washington, DC MSA	6.2	5.7	3.5
Washington, DC MD	6.4	5.9	3.6
D.C.	10.7	9.2	6.4
D.C. Ward 1	9.3	7.9	5.5
2	5.3	4.5	3.1
3	2.9	2.4	1.7
4	8.8	7.5	5.2
5	14.3	12.3	8.7
6	10.6	9.1	6.3
7	18.0	15.7	11.2
8	26.4	23.2	17.0

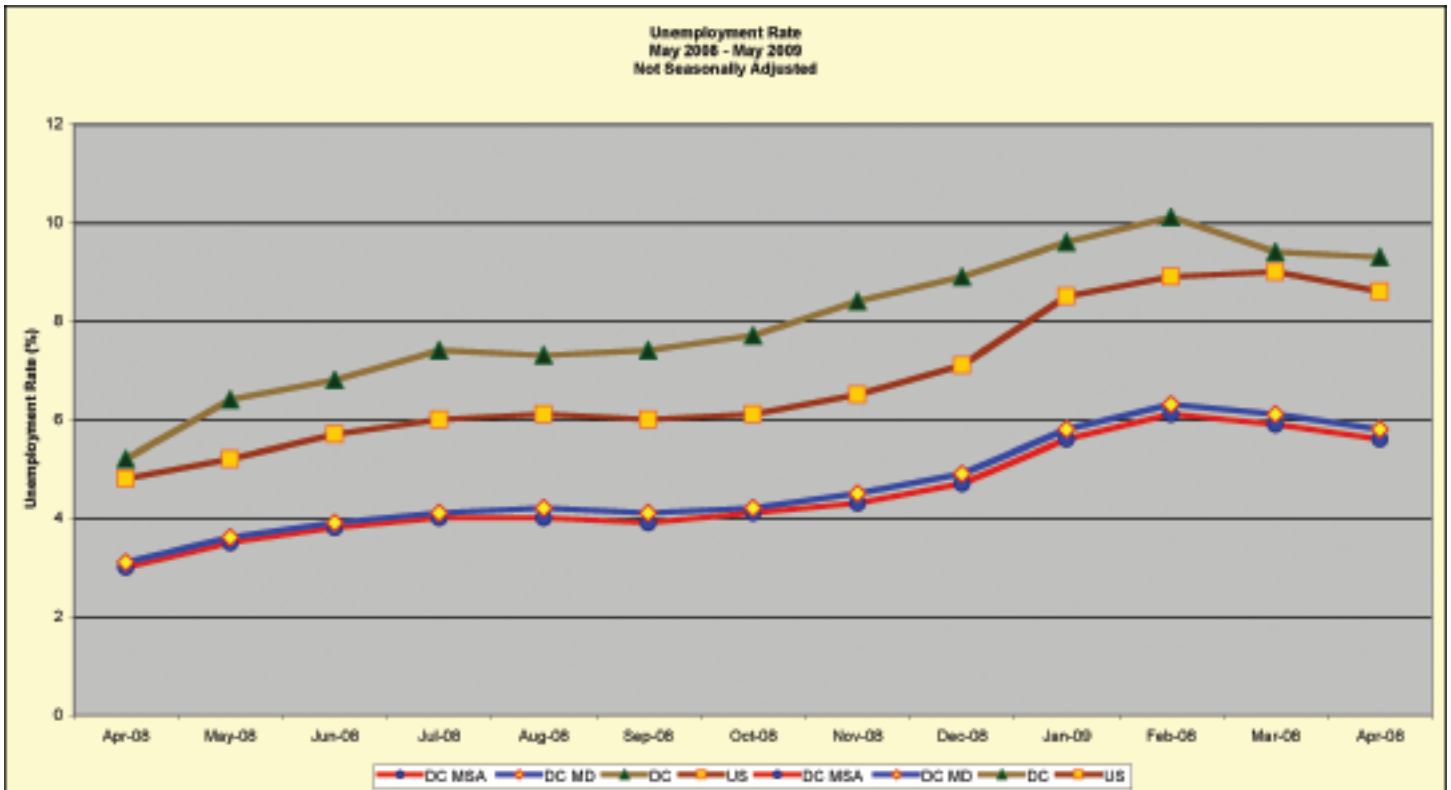
## Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

U.S.A.	9.4	8.9	5.5
D.C.	10.7	9.9	6.6

p: Preliminary r: Revised a: Reflecting 2008 benchmark revisions

Note: Estimates for the latest year are subject to revision early the following calendar year. Ward labor force statistics based on Census 2000 household data.





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

Over the month, the District's civilian labor force increased by 3,800 to 326,900. A total of 291,800 residents were employed and 35,100 were unemployed in May 2009. The number of employed residents decreased by 1,400 along with a 5,300 increase in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.8 percent rise in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From May 2008 to May 2009, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 4,500 as the number of employed residents decreased by 18,300 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 12,700. The District's May 2009 unemployment rate was 4.3 percent higher than the rate in May 2008.

### Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In May 2009, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 4.7 percent from the April 2009 level of 2,101 to 2,002. Over the year, UI initial claims were up 35.9 percent from the 1,473 level in May 2008. The May 2009 initial claims for all programs were down from April 2009 by 85 to 2,063 and higher by 575 or 38.6 percent from the May 2008 level of 1,488.

For the all programs total, all other benefit statistics were higher in May 2009 compared to April 2009. Benefits paid increased 1.3 percent to \$17,340,259, weeks compensated were up

1.0 percent to 57,439, first payments were down 3.9 percent to 2,863, final payments were up 0.7 percent to 1,358, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) rose 0.3 percent to \$301.89. Weeks claimed were up 0.3 percent to 28,710.

Over the year, benefit statistics were higher in May 2009 compared to May 2008. Benefits paid increased by 119.5 percent, weeks compensated rose 109.9 percent, first payments were up 100.5 percent, final payments were up 76.8 percent, while the average weekly benefit amount rose 4.6 percent from the \$288.70 May 2008 amount. Weeks claimed were up 77.4 percent.

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

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased by 6,200 in May 2009 as employment decreased by 6,300 and the number unemployed increased by 12,700. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 6.4 percent in May, was up 0.5 percent from the rate in May 2008.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division fell by 84,800. With 65,900 more unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force fell by 19,100. The metropolitan division's May 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.8 percent from the rate in May 2008.

## Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area — May 2009/a

	May /b 2009	Apr. /c 2009	May /d 2008	Net Change From Apr. /c 2009	May /d 2008
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	329,000	326,200	332,400	2,800	-3,400
Total Employed	293,800	294,000	310,500	-200	-16,700
Total Unemployed	35,200	32,200	21,900	3,000	13,300
Unemployment Rate	10.7	9.9	6.6	0.8	4.1
<b>SEASONALLY UNADJUSTED</b>					
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	326,900	323,100	331,400	3,800	-4,500
Total Employed	291,800	293,200	310,100	-1,400	-18,300
Total Unemployed	35,100	29,800	21,300	5,300	13,800
Unemployment Rate	10.7	9.2	6.4	1.5	4.3
<b>Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,376,600	2,370,400	2,395,700	6,200	-19,100
Total Employed	2,225,100	2,231,400	2,309,900	-6,300	-84,800
Total Unemployed	151,600	138,900	85,700	12,700	65,900
Unemployment Rate	6.4	5.9	3.6	0.5	2.8
<b>Suburban Ring</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	2,681,200	2,678,800	2,704,200	2,400	-23,000
Total Employed	2,530,500	2,538,500	2,620,400	-8,000	-89,900
Total Unemployed	150,700	140,400	83,800	10,300	66,900
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.2	3.1	0.4	2.5
<b>Washington, D.C. MSA</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	3,008,100	3,001,900	3,035,600	6,200	-27,500
Total Employed	2,822,300	2,831,700	2,930,500	-9,400	-108,200
Total Unemployed	185,800	170,200	105,100	15,600	80,700
Unemployment Rate	6.2	5.7	3.5	0.5	2.7

**a/ Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflect 2008 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, 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.

SOURCE: Prepared by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

The civilian labor force in the suburban ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia increased by 2,400 in May 2009 as employment fell by 8,000 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 10,300. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 5.6 percent in May, was up 0.4 percent from the rate in May 2008.

Over the year, there was a decrease of 89,900 employed residents in the suburban ring. With 66,900 more unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force fell by 23,000. The suburban ring's May unemployment rate was up 2.5 percent from May 2008.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force increased by 6,200 in May 2009. The number of employed residents decreased by 9,400 and the number of unemployed residents increased by 15,600. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate for May 2009 was 6.2, up 0.5 percent from the rate in April 2009.

Compared to May 2008, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force fell by 27,500. Employment decreased by 108,200 and unemployed rose by 80,700. The Washington Metropolitan area's May 2009 unemployment rate was up 2.7 percent from the May 2008 rate of 3.5 percent.

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs)  
District of Columbia | May 2009**

	May 2009	April 2009	May 2008	% Change From	
				April 2009	May 2008
<b>State UI Program a/</b>					
Initial Claims	2,002	2,101	1,473	-4.7	35.9
Weeks Claimed	27,369	27,232	15,836	0.5	72.8
Weeks Compensated	53,364	52,291	26,491	2.1	101.4
Benefits Paid	\$15,932,250	\$15,530,312	\$7,622,826	2.6	109.0
A.W.B.A.	\$298.56	\$297.00	\$287.75	0.5	3.8
First Payments	2,751	2,790	1,380	-1.4	99.3
Final Payments	1,324	1,299	747	1.9	77.2
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Federal Program b/</b>					
Initial Claims	51	44	13	15.9	292.3
Weeks Claimed	1,303	1,358	251	-4.1	419.1
Weeks Compensated	4,009	4,549	770	-11.9	420.6
Benefits Paid	\$1,385,436	\$1,568,868	\$242,672	-11.7	470.9
A.W.B.A.	\$345.58	\$344.88	\$315.16	0.2	9.7
First Payments	107	186	43	-42.5	148.8
Final Payments	32	48	18	-33.3	77.8
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Ex-Servicemen Program c/</b>					
Initial Claims	10	3	2	233.3	400.0
Weeks Claimed	38	24	93	58.3	-59.1
Weeks Compensated	66	47	98	40.4	-32.7
Benefits Paid	\$22,573	\$15,565	\$33,139	45.0	-31.9
A.W.B.A.	\$342.02	\$331.17	\$338.15	3.3	1.1
First Payments	5	2	5	150.0	0.0
Final Payments	2	1	3	100.0	-33.3
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total - All Programs</b>					
Initial Claims	2,063	2,148	1,488	-4.0	38.6
Weeks Claimed	28,710	28,614	16,180	0.3	77.4
Weeks Compensated	57,439	56,887	27,359	1.0	109.9
Benefits Paid	\$17,340,259	\$17,114,745	\$7,898,637	1.3	119.5
A.W.B.A.	\$301.89	\$300.86	\$288.70	0.3	4.6
First Payments	2,863	2,978	1,428	-3.9	100.5
Final Payments	1,358	1,348	768	0.7	76.8
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

## District of Columbia Job Growth

The number of District wage and salary jobs decreased by 1,500 in May 2009. The private sector decreased by 2,900 jobs, while the public sector increased by 1,400 jobs. Within the private sector, job gains were experienced in leisure and hospitality (+1,000 jobs), mining, logging and construction (+200 jobs), and trade, transportation and utilities (+100 jobs). Job losses were noted in education and health services (-2,700 jobs) and professional and business services (-1,500 jobs). Meanwhile, manufacturing, information, financial activities, and other services were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the federal government gained 1,500 jobs; transportation lost 100 jobs; while there was no change in the District Government.

In the last twelve months, the District lost a total of 1,200 jobs. The private sector lost 4,800 jobs and the public sector gained 3,600 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services (+5,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (+600 jobs). All the other sectors lost jobs: professional and business services (-5,300 jobs), information (-1,700 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (-1,400 jobs), financial activities (-800 jobs), mining, logging and construction and other services (-600 jobs each), and manufacturing (-400 jobs). In the public sector, the federal government gained 3,600 jobs; while transportation and the District Government were unchanged.

## Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased over the month by 11,800. The private sector increased by 8,500 jobs while the public sector increased by 3,300 jobs. Within the private sector, leisure and hospitality gained (+6,800 jobs), mining, logging and construction gained (+1,700 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities gained (+1,500 jobs), financial activities gained (+1,000 jobs), and professional and business services added (+700 jobs). Losses were registered in educational and health services (-1,700 jobs), other services (-800 jobs), manufacturing (-400 jobs), and information (-300 jobs). In the public sector, federal government added 2,500 jobs and the local government added 1,400 jobs; while the state government lost 600 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 31,300 jobs. The private sector lost 38,400 jobs while the public sector gained 7,100 jobs. In the private sector, only educational and health services gained (+4,700 jobs). Losses occurred in mining, logging and construction (-14,000 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (-10,100 jobs), information (-5,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality (-5,400 jobs), financial activities (-3,900 jobs), manufacturing (-2,500 jobs), and other services (-1,300 jobs). Professional and

business services were unchanged. In the public sector, federal government gained 7,600 jobs; the state government added 2,500 jobs; while the local government lost 3,000 jobs.

## Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area increased over the month in May 2009 by 13,700 jobs. The private sector increased by 11,000 jobs and the public sector gained 2,700 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were recorded in professional and business services (+2,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality (+8,500 jobs), mining, logging and construction (+2,000 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (+2,300 jobs), financial activities (+400 jobs). Losses were registered in information (-200 jobs), manufacturing (-400 jobs), educational and health services (-3,800 jobs) and other services (-700 jobs). In the public sector, the federal government gained 2,100 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area lost 35,300 jobs. The private sector lost 44,800 jobs and the public sector gained 9,500 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services (+6,600 jobs) and educational and health services (+2,500 jobs). Losses occurred in mining, logging and construction (-16,600 jobs), manufacturing (-2,900 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (-14,700 jobs), information (-6,000 jobs), financial activities (-6,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality (-6,500 jobs) and other services (-1,200 jobs). In government, the federal government gained 9,200 jobs over the year.







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

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	May b/ 2009	Apr. c/ 2009	May 2008	May b/ 2009	Apr. c/ 2009	May 2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>702.1</b>	<b>703.6</b>	<b>703.3</b>	<b>2,412.7</b>	<b>2,400.9</b>	<b>2,444.0</b>
Total Private Sector	467.2	470.1	472.0	1,843.1	1,834.6	1,881.5
Total Government	234.9	233.5	231.3	569.6	566.3	562.5
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>175.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>40.8</b>
Durable Goods	na	na	na	23.1	23.4	24.4
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	15.2	15.3	16.4
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>134.3</b>
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	24.5	24.5	29.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	14.9	14.6	16.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	79.9	79.1	87.8
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>688.5</b>	<b>690.2</b>	<b>688.7</b>	<b>2,254.1</b>	<b>2,243.6</b>	<b>2,268.9</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>307.7</b>	<b>306.2</b>	<b>317.8</b>
Wholesale Trade	4.6	4.7	4.7	53.4	53.5	55.1
Retail Trade	17.3	17.2	18.5	197.6	196.5	206.1
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	23.8	23.6	24.4
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	15.9	15.5	16.8
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	39.6	39.4	39.6
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	22.6	22.2	24.1
Department Stores	na	na	na	24.9	24.4	24.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.7	56.7	56.2	56.6
Utilities	na	na	na	7.5	7.4	7.4
Transportation & Warehousing	na	na	na	49.2	48.8	49.2
Air Transportation	na	na	na	12.6	12.5	12.7
<b>Information</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>75.5</b>
Publishing industries (except Internet)	6.7	6.7	7.4	na	na	na
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>111.4</b>
Finance and insurance	16.1	16.1	16.7	68.0	67.5	70.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	7.7	7.7	7.9	37.4	37.0	39.0
Depository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	18.6	18.6	19.5
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	13.2	13.2	15.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.4	11.4	11.6	39.5	39.0	41.2
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>560.4</b>	<b>559.7</b>	<b>560.4</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	100.9	101.7	105.0	377.7	379.8	378.5
Legal Services	35.9	36.0	36.2	47.4	47.5	48.7
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	19.0	20.9	19.9
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	na	na	na	47.0	47.2	47.2
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	na	na	na	136.7	137.3	132.8
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	na	na	na	70.9	71.3	70.1
Scientific Research and Development Services	11.7	11.8	13.2	na	na	na
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	32.3	31.9	31.9
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	48.6	47.3	47.3	150.4	148.0	150.0

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

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	May b/ 2009	Apr. c/ 2009	May 2008	May b/ 2009	Apr. c/ 2009	May 2008
<i>(continued)</i>						
Employment Services	12.7	12.4	13.0	28.9	28.3	30.4
Investigation and Security Services	9.1	9.1	9.2	na	na	na
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11.7	11.6	11.9	48.3	48.0	51.7
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>270.9</b>	<b>272.6</b>	<b>266.2</b>
Educational Services	47.5	50.9	46.5	82.9	85.1	80.9
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	34.5	38.8	34.5	47.3	48.5	46.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	60.0	59.3	55.6	188.0	187.5	185.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	13.9	13.6	13.0	69.8	69.9	66.9
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	27.5	27.2	26.0
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	8.6	8.6	8.6
Hospitals	25.6	25.7	24.8	57.8	57.7	56.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.0	7.0	6.7	27.1	26.9	27.5
Social Assistance	na	na	na	33.3	33.0	34.1
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	14.6	14.3	14.7
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>221.5</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.9	7.8	7.4	29.9	27.8	32.3
Accommodation and Food Services	51.9	51.0	51.8	186.2	181.5	189.2
Accommodation	14.7	14.5	15.2	35.8	35.0	37.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	37.2	36.5	36.6	150.4	146.5	152.1
Full-Service Restaurants	19.4	19.1	18.9	75.5	74.2	77.9
Limited-Service Eating Places	11.0	10.9	11.0	61.7	59.7	60.3
Special Food Services	4.8	4.7	5.3	12.3	12.0	12.0
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>153.6</b>
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	28.2	28.0	27.5
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	57.9	57.9	58.0	110.7	110.2	109.9
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	26.9	27.0	27.1	43.2	43.5	44.1
<b>Government</b>	<b>234.9</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>569.6</b>	<b>566.3</b>	<b>562.5</b>
Federal Government	195.8	194.3	192.2	308.4	305.9	300.8
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	39.1	39.2	39.1	na	na	na
State Government	35.3	35.3	35.3	80.8	81.4	78.3
Local Government	na	na	na	180.4	179.0	183.4
Public Transportation	3.8	3.9	3.8	na	na	na

a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

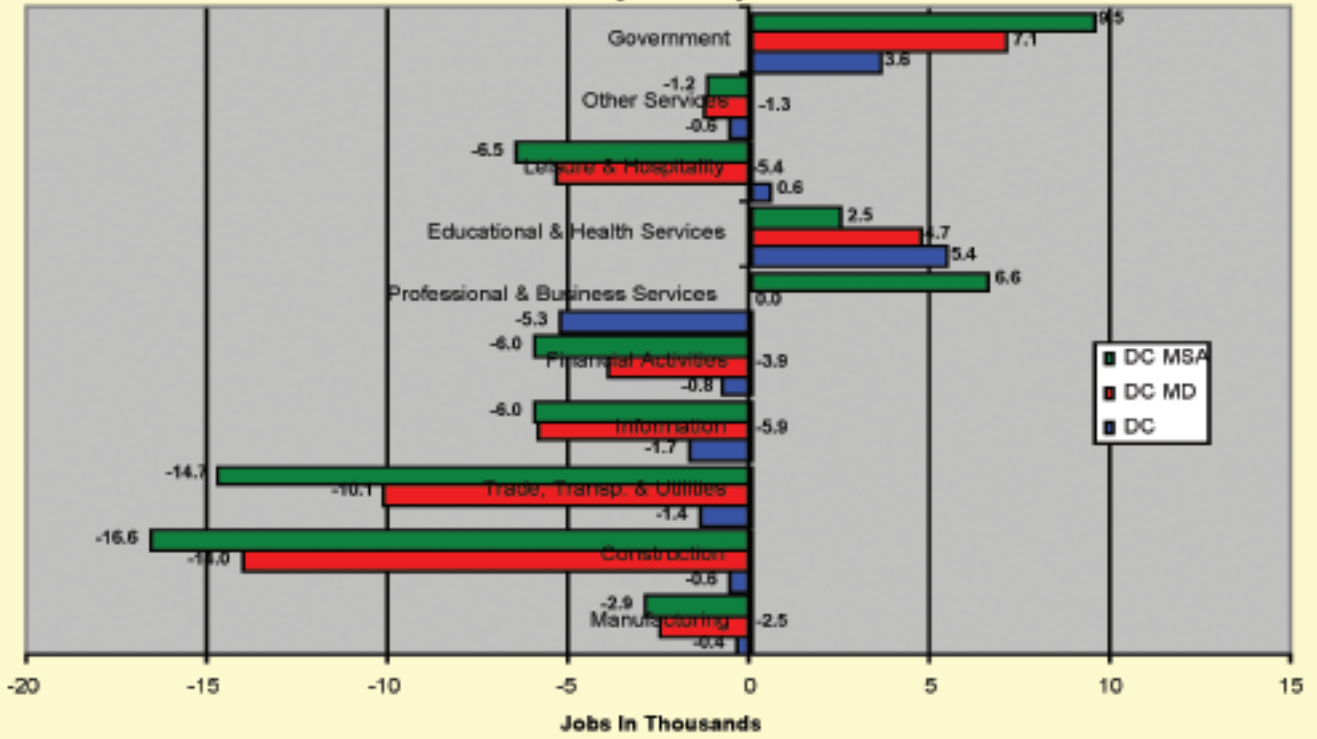
**Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area  
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/ (In Thousands)**

INDUSTRY	May b/ 2009	Apr. c/ 2009	May 2008	Change from	
				Apr. 2009	May 2008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2986.9</b>	<b>2973.2</b>	<b>3022.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>-35.3</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>2316.3</b>	<b>2305.3</b>	<b>2361.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>-44.8</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>670.6</b>	<b>667.9</b>	<b>661.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-19.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Mining, Logging &amp; Construction</b>	<b>158.0</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-16.6</b>
Specialty Trade Contractors	102.2	101.3	111.5	0.9	-9.3
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>2770.8</b>	<b>2758.7</b>	<b>2786.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>-15.8</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>384.0</b>	<b>381.7</b>	<b>398.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-14.7</b>
Wholesale Trade	68.2	68.4	70.2	-0.2	-2.0
Retail Trade	252.7	250.7	265.3	2.0	-12.6
Food & Beverage Stores	52.6	52.7	53.0	-0.1	-0.4
Department Stores	32.2	31.6	32.1	0.6	0.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	63.1	62.6	63.2	0.5	-0.1
<b>Information</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
Finance and insurance	97.0	96.7	100.3	0.3	-3.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	49.6	49.3	52.0	0.3	-2.4
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>691.3</b>	<b>688.4</b>	<b>684.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	459.3	461.7	455.2	-2.4	4.1
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	158.2	158.8	153.7	-0.6	4.5
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	188.7	185.2	189.5	3.5	-0.8
Employment Services	38.3	37.1	40.8	1.2	-2.5
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>339.9</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	248.2	248.9	246.4	-0.7	1.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	95.3	95.4	92.1	-0.1	3.2
Offices of Physicians	38.2	37.9	36.5	0.3	1.7
Hospitals	70.7	70.7	69.4	0.0	1.3
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>263.8</b>	<b>255.3</b>	<b>270.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
Accommodation and Food Services	224.6	219.4	229.1	5.2	-4.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	185.8	181.0	187.5	4.8	-1.7
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>183.5</b>	<b>184.2</b>	<b>184.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>670.6</b>	<b>667.9</b>	<b>661.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Federal Government	354.7	352.6	345.5	2.1	9.2

**a/ Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflects 2008 benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.**

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg City, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV. SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services Office of Labor Market Research and Information in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, the West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Net Job Change  
May 2008 - May 2009**



## Top 30 High Demand Occupations in D.C.

	Average Annual Openings	Mean Hourly Wage
Business Operations Specialists, all other	353	\$40.40
Lawyers	240	\$69.00
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	210	\$38.57
Security Guards	182	\$14.23
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	181	\$11.74
Public Relations Specialists	178	\$44.06
Office Clerks, General	174	\$15.69
Paralegals & Legal Assistants	160	\$27.62
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Ed	157	****
Customer Service Representatives	140	\$17.36
Computer Systems Analysts	139	\$38.56
Network & Computer Systems Administrators	134	\$35.76
Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	132	\$22.96
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	126	\$13.25
Network Systems & Data Communications Analysts	122	\$35.22
Accountants & Auditors	117	\$34.21
Food Preparation Workers	116	\$11.22
Child Care Workers	110	\$11.75
Management Analysts	106	\$37.57
Legal Secretaries	99	\$28.90
Waiters & Waitresses	97	\$10.92
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	97	\$13.44
Writers & Authors	91	\$30.39
General & Operations Managers	86	\$58.68
Social & Human Service Assistants	84	\$16.77
Teacher Assistants	79	****
Combined Food Preparation Workers, Inc Fast Food	77	\$10.66
Registered Nurses	77	\$32.09
Receptionists & Information Clerks	71	\$14.44
Retail Salespersons	70	\$12.64

\*\*\*\*Data Suppressed

Openings - based on the 2006-2016 Occupational Employment Projections of the Department of Employment Services (Does not include Farm, Fishing & Forestry occupations.)

Wage data - source: Occupational Employment Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2007

## Top 20 Employers in the Private Sector in D.C.

Rank	Employer
1	Howard University
2	Georgetown University
3	George Washington University
4	Washington Hospital Center
5	Children's National Medical Center
6	Fannie Mae
7	Georgetown University Hospital
8	American University
9	Providence Hospital
10	Howard University Hospital
11	The Washington Post
12	Corporate Advisory Board
13	Catholic University of America
14	Sibley Memorial Hospital
15	Marriott Hotel Services
16	George Washington University Hospital
17	American National Red Cross
18	Admiral Security
19	Hyatt Regency
20	Safeway Inc.

(Based on employment levels reported to the District's Unemployment Compensation Program as of September 2006. Ranked by size of workforce.)

## Consumer Price Index, Annual Change in %

All items. All urban consumers.

	May 09	Apr. 09	May 08	Apr. 08
Wash.-Balti. DC-MD-VA-WV	-0.2	na	5.0	na
U.S.A.	-1.3	-0.7	4.2	3.9

(All items. All urban consumers. Not Seasonally Adjusted. ) (1982-84=100 for U.S. Nov. 1996=100 for Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV)

na: not available



## Demographic / Economic Indicators

	<b>D.C.</b>	<b>U.S.A.</b>
Population, July 1, 2008	591,833	304,059,724
Population, Percent Change (April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008 )	3.8%	8.0%
Persons under 18 years old, 2008	18.90%	24.30%
High school graduates, percent (Persons age 25+, 2007)	85.7%	84.5%
Homeownership rate, 2006	45.8%	67.3%
Median household income, 2007	\$54,317	\$41,994
Per capita income, 2007	\$40,379	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 2007	17.1%	13.0%
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$5,422	\$10,615
Private nonfarm employment, percent change (Average annual rate; 1998-2008)	14.9%	8.8%
Persons per square mile, 2000	9,378.00	79.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Population Estimates, 2007 American Community Survey, Economic Census 2002, 2000 Census, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program

The Labor Market Trends Washington Metropolitan Newsletter is a monthly publication of the D.C. Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research and Information (OLMRI). John Kangethe is Acting Associate Director of OLMRI. For inquiries/comments/suggestions, please call (202) 671-1633.

### Notice of Non-Discrimination

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District of Columbia



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