

Labor Market Trends

Metropolitan Washington, DC

June 2006

Issue No. 2

Volume No. 4

Data for April 2006



Cover Story

A Partnership Working for the City

Inside This Issue

National Unemployment Rates	3
State Unemployment	3
D.C.'s Unemployment Rates	4
D.C.'s Civilian Labor Force	5
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics	5
Metro Area's Civilian Labor Force	6
D.C. Job Growth	7
Metro Area's Job Growth	7
D.C. Metro Area Average Hours & Earnings	12



Anthony A. Williams, Mayor
Government of the District of Columbia

Gregory P. Irish, Director
Department of Employment Services

Economic Partnership Keeps Pace with District's Transformation

By Tiffany Browne



Steve Moore

From Washington D.C. to Cannes, France, the Washington, D.C. Economic Partnership (WDCEP) has been promoting the District of Columbia to retailers worldwide, as a vibrant and viable city to establish business. In short, doing business in the District makes smart business sense because of billions of dollars worth of improvements being made to every corner of the city. For the organization, it matters not whether the retailer is a national chain or a local merchant. What matters, according to the WDCEP, is that the return on investment for D.C. retailers is lucrative and ideal for all parties—the retailer, the residents, and the region.

Incidentally, one of the best sales pitches offered to attract and retain businesses to the District may very well be the organization itself. Formerly known as the D.C. Marketing Center, the D.C.

Washington Economic Partnership acts as an information clearinghouse and research center for prospective and local businesses. It also provides government agencies with accurate and up-to-date information on local business growth. Since 2001, the organization has been tracking the District's \$41 billion worth of development and offering developers and retailers invaluable information on investments in targeted neighborhoods of the city.

The organization, for example, has coordinated a District presence at several retailer events, including MAPIC, the international retailers marketplace in France and, in 2006, at the International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC) where WDCEP presented the District to retailers, brokers, and developers representing more than 110 individual clothing stores, restaurants, entertainment venues, and major retail chains, including Old Navy, Macy's, Loews, and Ikea.

Story continues on page 2



In its continued efforts to promote the District, WDCEP also publishes the “Doing Business in DC” guide that assists businesses with everything from getting a business license to securing loans. It also offers a spring and fall Neighborhood Retail Summit for commercial prospects to the District, hosting as many as 50 small merchants on a guided tour of the city. Indeed, the WDCEP is playing a pivotal role in the economic growth and health of the District of Columbia.

Through all its efforts, WDCEP strives to ensure that both residents and retailers see the value of doing and supporting businesses in the District of Columbia. While the direct marketing of the city is an obvious strategy, the organization also works with other organizations to ensure that information about the District is up-to-date and accurate, and most importantly, helps to further the organization's goal of getting more businesses to operate in the District. In 2005, WDCEP's partnership with Social Compact, a coalition of nation-wide business leaders who promote successful business investments in lower-income communities, led to the discovery that the Columbia Heights section of the District housed thousands who were not included in the Census count, suggesting that there is more income flow in the District than had been previously reported. This potential spending power of a community is, of course, a huge incentive to business prospects.

The organization is the first stop for those with an interest in development and business in all sections of the District and, for District residents, the benefits are two-fold. Not only does the

organization, through its efforts to attract new businesses, increase employment opportunities for residents, but it also allows residents the convenience of shopping and reinvesting in their neighborhoods rather than traveling to Maryland and Virginia to purchase needed items because the District lacks competitive retailers. The WDCEP works to fill that void.

Steve Moore, WDCEP's President and CEO, points out that, “the District has evolved into a city that is thriving and living a great moment in today's economy, with people eagerly seeking to establish businesses and residency.” With its goal to attract businesses to the District in order to help strengthen the local economy through more job creations and tax revenue increases, the organization has now focused its efforts to bridge economic development with art and culture—both of which are strong relocation draws for the District.

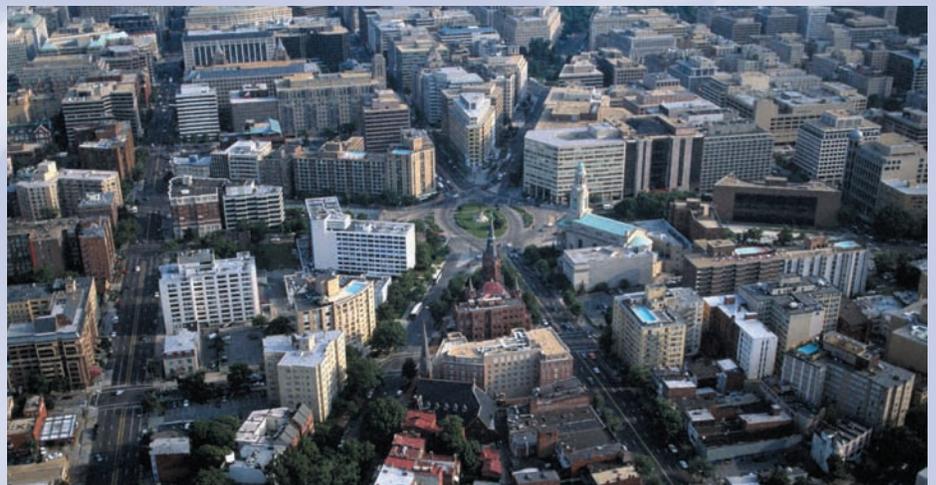
With WDCEP's promotion efforts, conducting business in the District is on a definite upswing. However, Moore admits, there is more work to be done. The 14th and U Street northwest

corridor, for example, an attractive area for retailers, provides great restaurants and trendy stores which invite people to explore. But Moore contends that additional shops would boost the neighborhood's success as a shopping destination.

“The identity of the District will be shaped by local merchants, not national chains,” says Moore. “The small and unique business owners know what the neighborhood is demanding and those merchants set the tone for the future of retail throughout the city.”

Steve Moore has been the president and CEO of the Washington, DC Economic Partnership (WDCEP) since February 2006. Prior to joining WDCEP, Moore served as Deputy Executive Director of the Downtown DC Business Improvement District. For further information on the Washington, DC Economic Partnership, visit <http://www.wdcep.com>.

Tiffany Browne is Assistant Editor at Roberson Advertising, Marketing Communications.
E-mail: tiffany@robersondesign.com.



Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Apr. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2005
Mississippi	7.7	7.9	6.9
Michigan	7.2	6.8	6.9
Alaska	7.0	7.0	6.6
South Carolina	6.6	6.5	6.5
Kentucky	6.1	6.0	5.9
District Of Columbia	5.5	5.3	6.7
Ohio	5.5	5.0	5.9
Oregon	5.5	5.5	6.3
Rhode Island	5.4	5.1	5.0
Tennessee	5.4	5.1	5.6
Arkansas	5.1	4.8	4.9
Illinois	5.1	5.1	5.9
New Jersey	5.1	4.5	4.3
Texas	5.1	5.0	5.3
California	4.9	4.8	5.4
Indiana	4.9	4.9	5.2
Massachusetts	4.9	4.9	4.8
New York	4.9	4.7	5.0
Louisiana	4.8	4.8	5.2
Wisconsin	4.8	4.7	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.7	4.5	5.0
Washington	4.7	4.6	5.6
Georgia	4.6	4.5	5.2
Kansas	4.6	4.7	5.1
Missouri	4.6	4.5	5.5
Arizona	4.3	4.1	4.7
Colorado	4.3	4.3	5.3
New Mexico	4.3	4.0	5.4
North Carolina	4.3	4.5	5.2
Maine	4.2	4.1	4.8
Minnesota	4.1	4.1	4.0
Nevada	4.1	3.8	4.1
West Virginia	4.1	3.9	4.8
Connecticut	3.9	4.6	4.9
Oklahoma	3.9	4.0	4.4
Delaware	3.7	3.6	4.0
Alabama	3.6	3.3	4.0
Iowa	3.6	3.8	4.6
Montana	3.6	3.4	4.1
Maryland	3.5	3.4	4.1
Utah	3.5	3.4	4.4
Idaho	3.4	3.2	4.0
Nebraska	3.4	3.2	3.8
New Hampshire	3.4	3.4	3.6
North Dakota	3.3	3.2	3.4
Vermont	3.3	3.3	3.3
Virginia	3.3	3.1	3.5
Wyoming	3.2	2.9	3.4
Florida	3.0	3.1	3.9
South Dakota	3.0	3.3	3.9
Hawaii	2.8	2.6	2.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information

National Unemployment Rates

The April 2006 national unemployment rate of 4.5 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down 0.3 percent from the rate in March 2006 and 0.4 percent lower than the rate in April 2005.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in April 2006 was 4.7 percent; unchanged from the March 2006 rate and 0.4 percent lower than the April 2005, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In April, the District of Columbia, along with Ohio and Oregon, had the sixth highest unemployment rate at 5.5 percent. Mississippi recorded the highest jobless rate at 7.7 percent. Michigan, at 7.2 percent, and Alaska, at 7.0 percent, had the next highest rates. Hawaii, at 2.8 percent, again posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by South Dakota and Florida, at 3.0 percent each, and Wyoming, at 3.2 percent. Fourteen additional states recorded rates of 4.0 percent or below including Virginia, at 3.3 percent and Maryland, at 3.5 percent.

Over the month, unemployment rates were higher in the District of Columbia and 32 states, lower in eight states, and unchanged in 10 states. New Jersey (up 0.6 percentage point) recorded the largest rate increase, followed by Ohio (up 0.5 percentage point), and Michigan (up 0.4 percentage point). Seven additional states recorded unemployment rate increases of 0.3 percent. The largest rate decreases were in Connecticut (down 0.7 percentage point) and South Dakota (down 0.3 percentage point).

State Unemployment

(Seasonally Adjusted) continued

Compared to a year earlier, unemployment rates were lower in the District of Columbia and 36 states, higher in 11 states and unchanged in three states. The District of Columbia (down 1.2 percentage points) recorded the largest over-the-year unemployment rate decrease followed by New Mexico (down 1.1 percentage points), and Colorado, Connecticut, and Iowa (down 1.0 point each). The largest over-the-year unemployment rate increases were in Mississippi and New Jersey (up 0.8 percentage point each) and Alaska and Rhode Island (up 0.4 percentage point each). Four additional states had over-the-year rate increases of 0.2 percentage point or higher.



Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		Apr. 06	Mar. 06	Apr. 05 a
U.S.A.		4.5	4.8	4.9
Washington, DC MSA		2.9	2.9	3.3
Washington, DC MD		3.0	3.0	3.4
D.C.		5.2	5.5	6.2
<hr/>				
D.C. Ward	1	4.3	4.5	5.1
	2	2.6	2.7	3.1
	3	1.3	1.3	1.5
	4	4.0	4.2	4.7
	5	7.6	8.0	9.1
	6	6.0	6.3	7.1
	7	8.5	8.9	10.0
	8	14.2	14.8	16.6

Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

U.S.A.		4.7	4.7	5.1
D.C.		5.5	5.3	6.7

a: Reflecting 2005 benchmark revisions

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

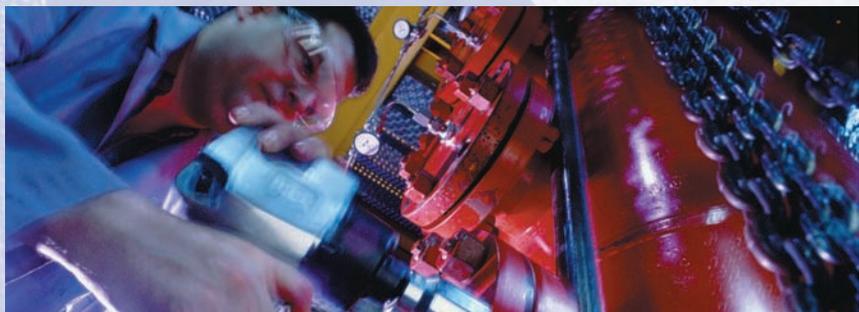
District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

The District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted April 2006 unemployment rate was 5.5 percent, up 0.2 percent from the March 2006 rate. The April 2006 rate was 1.2 percent lower than the rate in April 2005.

The April unemployment rate, although up slightly from March, shows substantial over-the-year improvement in

unemployment among District residents. Compared to a year earlier, there were 4,100 fewer unemployed residents

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for April 2006 was 5.2 percent; down 0.3 percent from the March 2006 rate and 1 percent lower than the 6.2 percent rate in April 2005.



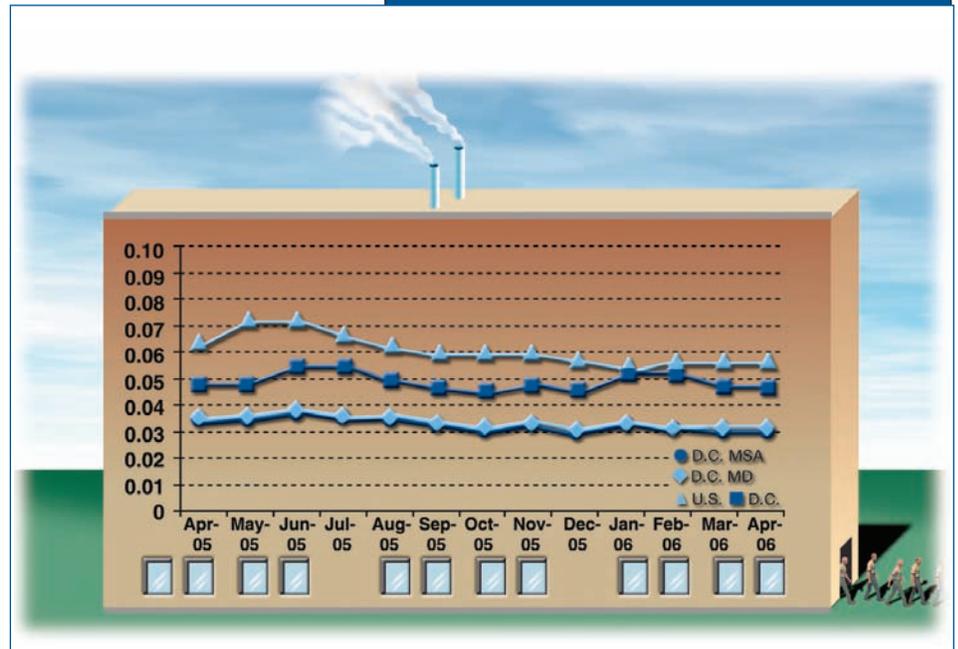
District of Columbia's Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Over the month, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 2,600 to 286,800. A total of 271,800 residents were employed and 15,000 were unemployed in April 2006. A 1,800 decrease in the number of employed residents along with an 800 drop in the number of unemployed residents resulted in a 0.3 percent reduction in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From April 2005 to April 2006, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 9,100 as the number of employed residents decreased by 5,700 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 3,400. The District's April 2006 unemployment rate was 1.0 percent lower than the 6.2 percent rate in April 2005.

Unemployment Rate

Apr. 2005 - Apr. 2006
Not Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In April 2006, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia fell 9.2 percent from the March 2006 level of 1,210 to 1,099. Over the year, UI initial claims were down 0.5 percent from the 1,104 level in April 2005. The April 2006 initial claims for all programs were down from March 2006 by 106 to 1,135 and lower by 38 or 3.2 percent from the April 2005 level of 1,173.

For the all programs total, most other benefit statistics were lower in April 2006 compared to March 2006. Weeks

claimed fell 8 percent to 14,947, weeks compensated were down 10.7 percent to 23,499, benefits paid decreased 10.4 percent to \$6,571,735, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) rose 0.4 percent to \$279.66. First payments were down 11.7 percent to 1,118, while final payments increased 4.2 percent to 750.

Over the year, other benefit statistics were mixed in April 2006 compared to April 2005. Weeks claimed were down 8 percent and weeks compensated were down 6 percent. Benefits paid increased

by 4.9 percent and the average weekly benefit amount rose 11.6 percent from the \$250.58 April 2005 amount. First payments were down 7.5 percent while final payments were 3.9 percent higher.



Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rates

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased by 6,100 in April 2006 as employment increased by 6,300 and the number unemployed decreased by 200. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 3.0 percent in April, was unchanged from the rate in March 2006.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division rose by 63,900. With 8,500 fewer unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force rose by 55,300. The metropolitan division's April 2006 unemployment rate of 3.0 percent was 0.4 percent lower than the 3.4 percent rate in April 2005.

Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rates

The civilian labor force in the suburban ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia increased by 11,600 in April 2006 as employment rose by 11,500 and the number unemployed increased by 100. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 2.6 percent in April, was unchanged from the rate in March 2006.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the suburban ring rose by 93,400. With 7,900 fewer unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force rose by 85,500. The suburban ring's April 2006 unemployment rate of 2.6 percent was 0.4 percent lower than the rate in April 2005.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force increased by 9,000 in April 2006. The number of employed residents in the metropolitan area rose by 9,700, and the number of unemployed residents

decreased by 700. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate at 2.9 percent in April 2006 was unchanged from the rate in March 2006.

Compared to April 2005, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force rose by 76,400. Employment

increased by 87,700 and unemployment decreased by 11,300. The Washington Metropolitan Area's April 2006 unemployment rate was 0.4 percent lower than the April 2005 rate of 3.3 percent.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population

District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area
April 2006/a

	Apr. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr./b 2005	Mar./b 2005	Net Change From	
					Mar. 2006	Apr./b 2005
Seasonally Adjusted						
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	288,500	290,900	297,600	298,800	-2,400	-9,100
Total Employed	272,500	275,600	277,500	278,300	-3,100	-5,000
Total Unemployed	16,000	15,400	20,100	20,500	600	-4,100
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.3	6.7	6.9	0.2	-1.2
Not Seasonally Adjusted						
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	286,800	289,400	295,900	296,800	-2,600	-9,100
Total Employed	271,800	273,600	277,500	275,900	-1,800	-5,700
Total Unemployed	15,000	15,800	18,400	20,900	-800	-3,400
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.5	6.2	7.0	-0.3	-1.0
Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division						
Civilian Labor Force	2,283,500	2,277,400	2,228,200	2,223,400	6,100	55,300
Total Employed	2,216,000	2,209,700	2,152,100	2,142,600	6,300	63,900
Total Unemployed	67,500	67,700	76,000	80,800	-200	-8,500
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.6	0.0	-0.4
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	2,637,400	2,625,800	2,551,900	2,546,400	11,600	85,500
Total Employed	2,569,000	2,557,500	2,475,600	2,465,500	11,500	93,400
Total Unemployed	68,400	68,300	76,300	80,900	100	-7,900
Unemployment Rate	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.2	0.0	-0.4
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,924,200	2,915,200	2,847,800	2,843,200	9,000	76,400
Total Employed	2,840,800	2,831,100	2,753,100	2,741,400	9,700	87,700
Total Unemployed	83,400	84,100	94,700	101,800	-700	-11,300
Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.6	0.0	-0.4

a: Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.

b: Data reflect 2005 benchmark revisions.

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

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.

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.

District of Columbia Job Growth

The number of District wage and salary jobs increased by 2,100 in April 2006. The private sector gained 2,500 jobs while the public sector lost 400 jobs. In the private sector, leisure and

hospitality added 1,100 jobs; natural resources and construction increased by 500 jobs; other services added 400 jobs; information increased by 200 jobs; and trade, transportation and

utilities, professional and business services and educational and health services added 100 jobs each. Manufacturing and financial activities were unchanged. In the public sector, the federal government shed 300 jobs, the District government lost 100 jobs and transportation was unchanged.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 11,300 jobs. The private sector added 13,500 jobs, while the public sector lost 2,200 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services (up by 4,700 jobs), professional and business services (up by 3,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 2,900 jobs), information (up by 1,100 jobs), financial activities (up by 800 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (up by 500 jobs), and natural resources and construction (up by 100 jobs). Manufacturing lost 100 jobs while other services was unchanged over the year. In the public sector, the federal government lost 2,200 jobs and transportation lost 200 jobs, while the District government gained 200 jobs.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia

	Apr. 2006	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2005	% Change From	
				Mar. 2006	Apr. 2005
State UI Program^a					
Initial Claims	1,099	1,210	1,104	-9.2	-0.5
Weeks Claimed	14,277	15,447	15,104	-7.6	-5.5
Weeks Compensated	22,338	25,081	23,308	-10.9	-4.2
Benefits Paid	\$6,192,434	\$6,933,131	\$5,782,382	-10.7	7.1
A.W.B.A.	\$277.22	\$276.43	\$248.09	0.3	11.7
First Payments	1,057	1,207	1,144	-12.4	-7.6
Final Payments	716	679	662	5.4	8.2
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program^b					
Initial Claims	32	27	62	18.5	-48.4
Weeks Claimed	530	610	872	-13.1	-39.2
Weeks Compensated	1,014	1,069	1,414	-5.1	-28.3
Benefits Paid	\$327,757	\$342,727	\$398,878	-4.4	-17.8
A.W.B.A.	\$323.23	\$320.61	\$282.09	0.8	14.6
First Payments	52	55	50	-5.5	4.0
Final Payments	30	31	52	-3.2	-42.3
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program^c					
Initial Claims	4	4	7	0.0	-42.9
Weeks Claimed	140	182	276	-23.1	-49.3
Weeks Compensated	147	159	273	-7.5	-46.2
Benefits Paid	\$51,544	\$55,831	\$82,035	-7.7	-37.2
A.W.B.A.	\$350.64	\$351.14	\$300.49	-0.1	16.7
First Payments	9	4	15	125.0	-40.0
Final Payments	4	10	8	-60.0	-50.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs					
Initial Claims	1,135	1,241	1,173	-8.5	-3.2
Weeks Claimed	14,947	16,239	16,252	-8.0	-8.0
Weeks Compensated	23,499	26,309	24,995	-10.7	-6.0
Benefits Paid	\$6,571,735	\$7,331,689	\$6,263,295	-10.4	4.9
A.W.B.A.	\$279.66	\$278.68	\$250.58	0.4	11.6
First Payments	1,118	1,266	1,209	-11.7	-7.5
Final Payments	750	720	722	4.2	3.9
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

b: Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c: No joint claims.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount (A.W.B.A)



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^a

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Apr. b/ 2006	Mar. c/ 2006	Apr. 2005	Apr. b/ 2006	Mar. c/ 2006	Apr. 2005
TOTAL	691.7	689.6	680.4	2,393.0	2,380.8	2,334.1
Total Private Sector	462.5	460.0	449.0	1,851.5	1,838.9	1,798.3
Total Government	229.2	229.6	231.4	541.5	541.9	535.8
Total Goods Producing	15.1	14.6	15.1	193.1	189.5	186.2
Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.2	44.4	44.3	43.9
Durable Goods	na	na	na	26.1	26.0	25.6
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	18.3	18.3	18.3
Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	8.6	8.6	8.7
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	13.0	12.5	12.9	148.7	145.2	142.3
Construction	na	na	na	147.7	144.2	141.5
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	34.6	33.9	32.9
Residential Building Construction	na	na	na	19.2	18.7	18.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	17.7	16.8	17.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	95.4	93.5	91.3
Total Service Providing	676.6	675.0	665.3	2,199.9	2,191.3	2,147.9
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	27.9	27.8	27.4	326.1	324.6	318.2
Wholesale Trade	na	na	na	57.2	56.6	56.2
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	na	na	na	31.1	30.9	31.8
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	na	na	na	14.3	14.1	14.0
Retail Trade	17.8	17.9	17.2	209.4	208.8	202.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	25.9	26.2	25.7
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	17.7	17.2	17.2
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	33.0	33.6	33.3
Health and Personal Care Stores	na	na	na	10.8	11.0	10.9
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	23.0	23.3	22.6
General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	37.8	38.3	36.9
Department Stores	na	na	na	24.5	24.8	23.5
Other General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	13.3	13.5	13.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5.6	5.4	5.5	59.5	59.2	59.3
Utilities	na	na	na	7.5	7.5	7.6
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	4.7	4.7	4.9
Transportation & Warehousing	3.0	2.9	3.0	52.0	51.7	51.7
Air Transportation	na	na	na	13.5	13.6	15.1
Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	7.7	7.7	8.3
Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	4.6	4.7	4.7
Information	23.6	23.4	22.5	81.9	81.5	82.7
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	8.7	8.7	8.7	na	na	na
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	7.9	7.8	7.8	15.7	15.5	15.4
Telecommunications	na	na	na	26.5	26.4	28.1
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	na	na	na	19.0	19.0	21.4
Financial Activities	30.7	30.7	29.9	116.2	117.0	115.4
Finance and Insurance	19.1	19.0	18.8	75.6	76.0	74.0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	8.4	8.5	8.1	43.7	44.1	41.5
Depository Credit Intermediation	3.8	3.7	3.7	19.3	19.1	18.1
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	19.9	19.9	19.2
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	na	na	na	17.0	16.9	17.3
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	na	na	na	5.8	5.8	5.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.6	11.7	11.1	40.6	41.0	41.4
Real Estate	na	na	na	30.6	30.7	30.9

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^a

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Apr. b/ 2006	Mar. c/ 2006	Apr. 2005	Apr. b/ 2006	Mar. c/ 2006	Apr. 2005
Professional and Business Services	150.8	150.7	147.3	540.5	538.7	519.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	101.9	101.8	99.8	358.6	359.4	343.9
Legal Services	34.8	34.9	34.3	48.0	48.1	46.9
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	22.2	22.5	22.1
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	6.7	6.7	6.8	48.4	48.0	47.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	17.7	17.8	16.7	118.4	118.7	113.6
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	13.6	13.5	12.8	58.5	58.8	53.9
Scientific Research and Development Services	15.8	15.9	14.9	36.1	36.4	35.2
Advertising and Related Services	na	na	na	13.1	13.0	12.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	31.4	31.3	30.4
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	47.4	47.5	46.1	150.5	148.0	145.6
Employment Services	12.9	12.7	11.9	31.9	32.5	32.2
Business Support Services	na	na	na	8.5	8.7	9.0
Investigation and Security Services	8.3	8.4	8.3	23.2	23.5	23.4
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11.9	11.8	12.2	50.7	48.1	49.8
Educational and Health Services	98.1	98.0	93.4	250.9	250.2	241.4
Educational Services	44.4	44.8	41.5	75.1	75.6	71.9
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	34.2	34.5	31.6	45.2	45.5	43.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	53.7	53.2	51.9	175.8	174.6	169.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	10.4	10.5	10.4	60.3	60.1	58.3
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	25.8	25.6	24.9
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	7.5	7.7	7.4
Hospitals	25.1	25.0	23.7	56.2	56.1	54.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.6	7.4	7.2	27.1	26.9	26.4
Social Assistance	10.6	10.3	10.6	32.2	31.5	30.7
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	15.0	14.7	14.1
Leisure and Hospitality	57.2	56.1	54.3	205.9	200.9	199.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.7	6.7	6.5	26.8	24.8	25.6
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	na	na	na	15.5	15.0	16.9
Accommodation and Food Services	50.5	49.4	47.8	179.1	176.1	173.4
Accommodation	15.6	15.6	15.1	35.0	35.0	34.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	34.9	33.8	32.7	143.6	141.1	139.2
Full-Service Restaurants	17.2	16.6	16.2	73.7	72.6	72.0
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.7	10.6	10.3	55.7	54.9	54.4
Special Food Services	5.3	5.0	5.2	12.0	11.5	11.1
Other Services	59.1	58.7	59.1	136.9	136.5	135.5
Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	17.2	16.9	16.5
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	26.6	26.4	26.1
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	52.2	51.9	52.0	93.1	93.2	92.9
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	25.6	25.5	25.7	42.1	41.9	41.9
Government	229.2	229.6	231.4	541.5	541.9	535.8
Federal Government	190.2	190.5	192.4	292.6	293.0	295.1
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	39.0	39.1	39.0	248.9	248.9	240.7
State Government	34.3	34.4	34.1	75.2	75.3	74.7
Local Government	na	na	na	173.7	173.6	166.0
Public Transportation	4.7	4.7	4.9	na	na	na

a: Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2005 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 Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Area increased over the month in April 2006 by 16,300. The private sector accounted for the increase. Within the private sector, gains were noted in leisure and hospitality (up by 5,900 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 4,600 jobs), professional and business services (up by 2,900 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 1,400 jobs), other services (up by 800 jobs), educational and health services (up by 700 jobs), information (up by 400 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 100 jobs). Financial activities lost 500 jobs. In the public sector, the federal government lost 400 jobs over the month.

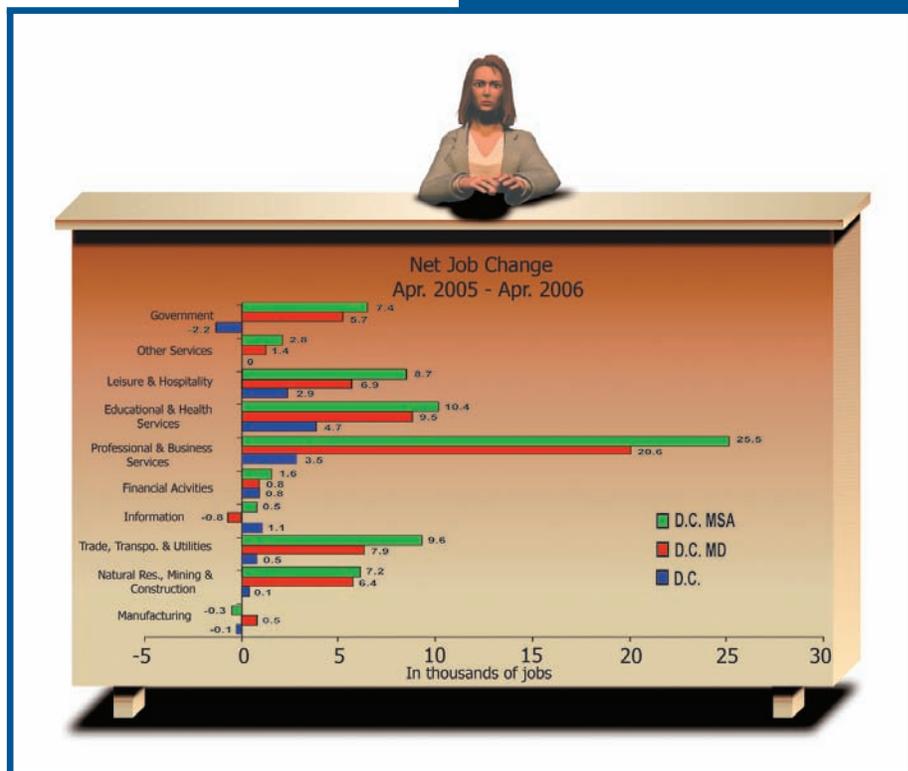
During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Area gained 73,400 jobs. The private sector gained 66,000 jobs and the public sector added 7,400 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 25,500 jobs), educational

and health services (up by 10,400 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 9,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 8,700 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 7,200 jobs), other services (up by 2,800 jobs), financial activities (up by 1,600 jobs), and information (up by 500 jobs).

Manufacturing lost 300 jobs. In government, the federal government lost 2,600 jobs.

Net Job Change

In Thousands of Jobs
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Apr. 2005 - Apr. 2006



Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased over the month in April 2006 by 12,200. The private sector increased by 12,600 jobs while the public sector lost 400 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were registered in leisure and hospitality (up by 5,000 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 3,500 jobs), professional and business services (up by 1,800 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 1,500 jobs), educational and health services (up by 700 jobs), information

and other services (up by 400 jobs each), and manufacturing (up by 100 jobs). Financial activities lost 800 jobs over the month. In the public sector, local government added 100 jobs; state government lost 100 jobs; and the federal government lost 400 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division gained 58,900 jobs. The private sector gained 53,200 jobs and the public sector added 5,700 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 20,600

jobs), educational and health services (up by 9,500 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 7,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 6,900 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 6,400 jobs), other services (up by 1,400 jobs), financial activities (up by 800 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 500 jobs). Information lost 800 jobs. In government, local government gained 7,700 jobs and state government added 500 jobs, while the federal government lost 2,500 jobs.

Washington DC Metropolitan Statistical Area
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^a
(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Net Change From				
	Apr. b/ 2006	Mar. c/ 2006	Apr. 2005	Mar. 2006	Apr. 2005
TOTAL	2973.9	2957.6	2900.5	16.3	73.4
Total Private Sector	2337.0	2320.7	2271.0	16.3	66.0
Total Government	636.9	636.9	629.5	0.0	7.4
Total Goods Producing	255.7	251.0	248.8	4.7	6.9
Manufacturing	64.9	64.8	65.2	0.1	-0.3
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	190.8	186.2	183.6	4.6	7.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	121.2	118.4	115.4	2.8	5.8
Total Service Providing	2718.2	2706.6	2651.7	11.6	66.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	410.6	409.2	401.0	1.4	9.6
Wholesale Trade	72.5	72.2	71.7	0.3	0.8
Retail Trade	271.9	271.1	263.1	0.8	8.8
Food & Beverage Stores	44.4	44.9	44.8	-0.5	-0.4
General Merchandise Stores	48.0	48.5	46.6	-0.5	1.4
Department Stores	32.6	33.0	31.3	-0.4	1.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	66.2	65.9	66.2	0.3	0.0
Information	100.1	99.7	99.6	0.4	0.5
Telecommunications	32.7	32.7	33.9	0.0	-1.2
Financial Activities	161.5	162.0	159.9	-0.5	1.6
Finance and Insurance	106.5	106.7	104.3	-0.2	2.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	58.2	58.4	55.9	-0.2	2.3
Professional and Business Services	663.3	660.4	637.8	2.9	25.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	434.4	435.0	417.4	-0.6	17.0
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	138.2	138.6	133.3	-0.4	4.9
Scientific Research and Development Services	52.2	52.4	50.4	-0.2	1.8
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	194.9	191.2	186.7	3.7	8.2
Employment Services	46.8	47.0	45.0	-0.2	1.8
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	66.4	63.0	64.6	3.4	1.8
Educational and Health Services	321.7	321.0	311.3	0.7	10.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	234.1	233.0	227.2	1.1	6.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	84.7	84.6	82.6	0.1	2.1
Offices of Physicians	36.2	36.0	34.9	0.2	1.3
Hospitals	68.4	68.3	66.2	0.1	2.2
Leisure and Hospitality	254.9	249.0	246.2	5.9	8.7
Accommodation and Food Services	220.5	217.0	213.2	3.5	7.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	177.3	174.4	171.6	2.9	5.7
Other Services	169.2	168.4	166.4	0.8	2.8
Government	636.9	636.9	629.5	0.0	7.4
Federal Government	335.3	335.7	337.9	-0.4	-2.6

a: Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2005 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;

The Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division includes the counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland

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

D.C. Metro Area Average Hours and Earnings (of production workers in manufacturing)

In April 2006, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in the Washington Metropolitan Division rose by \$11.66 over the month to \$664.12. Increases in both weekly hours and hourly earnings were responsible for the rise. Average hourly earnings were up 17 cents over the month to \$17.34 and the average number of hours worked was 38.3, up 0.3 hour from the March 2006 average.

From April 2005 to April 2006, average weekly earnings decreased by \$5.62. This decrease was due to a decline in average weekly hours of 1.4 hours. Over the year, hourly earnings rose forty-seven cents.

Metro Hours and Earnings Of Production Workers in Manufacturing Apr. 2005 - Apr. 2006

	Apr. '06 ^p	Mar. '06 ^r	Apr. '05 ^a
Weekly Earnings	\$664.12	\$652.46	\$669.74
Weekly Hours	38.3	38.0	39.7
Hourly Earnings	\$17.34	\$17.17	\$16.87

p = Preliminary
r = Revised
a = Reflecting 2005 benchmark revisions

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). Charles Roeslin is Associate Director of OLMRI. For inquiries/comments/suggestions, please call (202) 671-1633.

Notice of Non-Discrimination

In accordance with the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977, as amended, D.C. Official Code Section 2-1401.01 et seq., (Act) the District of Columbia does not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived: race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, familial status, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, disability, source of income, or place of residence or business. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination which is prohibited by the Act. In addition, harassment based on any of the above protected categories is prohibited by the Act. Discrimination in violation of the Act will not be tolerated. Violators will be subject to disciplinary action.

The Department of Employment Services is an Equal Opportunity Employer/Provider. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to persons with disabilities.



Department of Employment Services
Office of Labor Market Research and Information
64 New York Avenue, N.E., 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20002-3326

1st Class Mail
US Postage
PAID
Washington, DC
Permit #1941