

# Labor Market Trends

Metropolitan Washington, DC

October 2006

Issue No. 6

Volume No. 4

Data for August 2006



**Cover Story**  
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*Anthony A. Williams, Mayor*  
Government of the District of Columbia

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## Empowering Local Entrepreneurs with the Basics of Business Development

*Paul F. Williams*



*Paul F. Williams*

Not everyone is destined to become an entrepreneur, but armed with accurate information at an early stage of developing your business; anyone can have a fair shot at success.

According to the D.C. Department of Small and Local Business Development, the District of Columbia has more than 800 registered entrepreneurs operating businesses in various industries. But consider this: for every one business that succeeds, at least two fail or the idea never gets off the ground. In many cases, this has less to do with the business concept and more to do with the entrepreneur's lack of a basic understanding of how to approach business in general.

Case in point: You are a budding entrepreneur with \$50,000 of your own personal savings. Should you put that money toward your new business

venture? Or, should you put the money in a bank? Most people are likely to do the former because they believe that investing their own money is a low-risk, no-risk approach to starting a business. From one perspective, the rationale of using your own money makes sense. If there is a financial loss, that loss would be yours and you will not have the burden of being in debt and risk ruining your credit.

From a business standpoint, however, investing your own money in your business may not be a wise decision. For example, if you use your own money to start your business, and you realize that you additional cash flow, a bank is not likely to help you. With money in the bank gaining interest, however, you will have the necessary collateral and bargaining power to get the assistance you need from a bank.

*Story continues on page 2*





Entrepreneurs can side step failure by simply arming themselves with accurate information. There are many organizations that exist in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area that can provide valuable assistance to people who have a grand idea for a new business. A Master's Degree in Business Administration, while valuable, is not necessarily the cure all for all budding entrepreneurs. Those who are interested in starting a business should take advantage of relevant business development workshops held throughout the District.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) sponsors many business development workshops and additionally, has a reservoir of resources available, including retired business professionals (SCORE) who are willing to work with budding entrepreneurs on fundamental business-related issues. Other organizations such as the D.C. Minority Business Enterprise Center (DC MBEC) offer valuable resources to entrepreneurs, particularly companies that have potential for rapid growth or revenues of \$500,000 or more. The Department of Employment Services' Business Resource Center also offers clients access to fundamental tools, including computers to conduct research and an extensive resource library.

At the HBCU Institute, a small business development entity in the District of Columbia, we serve an average of 40 clients per month, offering technical assistance ranging from identifying various types of business structures, to writing a business plan and securing start-up loans from \$5,000 to \$25,000, or up to \$50,000, if in business for 2 years or more. Our partnerships with private and public entities that are committed to the economic development of entrepreneurs in the nation's capital allow us the flexibility and accessibility necessary to serve our clients well.

While there are an abundance of resources available, many budding entrepreneurs are still hesitant to look for help. In deed there are organizations out there that promise more than they can deliver. However, asking intelligent questions can help entrepreneurs make informed decisions about organizations that can best assist them.

When identifying an effective business development organization, it is important to find out about its partnerships and affiliations. Does the organization have a good relationship with a reputable bank? Is the bank "small business friendly?" Does the organization have relationships with the public sector—both federal and local—that can potentially yield business growth for your company? How much in loans did the organization secure for its clients in the past three years? Can this organization grow with your business it develops?

These are fair questions to consider when deciding on the best resources to cultivate your business ideas and eventually help your business succeed.

***Paul F. Williams is the President and Executive Director of HBCU Institute, Inc., a DC-based business development operation that serves many home-based businesses in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The organization serves budding as well as seasoned entrepreneurs. Under HBCU Institute, Inc, Williams and his team conduct approximately 22 number of business development workshops each month. In 2004, the organization secured \$455,000 in loans for its clients, \$335,000 in 2005, and \$710,000 through the 3rd quarter of 2006. Mr. Williams resides in the District of Columbia.***



## Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Aug. 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2005
Michigan	7.1	7.0	6.7
Mississippi	7.1	8.0	7.4
Alaska	6.5	7.0	6.7
South Carolina	6.5	6.2	6.9
West Virginia	5.9	5.4	5.2
<b>District of Columbia</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Kentucky	5.8	6.3	6.2
Ohio	5.7	5.8	5.9
Tennessee	5.7	5.9	5.6
Rhode Island	5.6	5.6	5.1
Oregon	5.5	5.6	6.2
Arkansas	5.3	5.4	4.9
Indiana	5.3	5.7	5.5
New Jersey	5.3	5.3	4.4
Washington	5.2	5.3	5.6
Missouri	5.1	4.7	5.1
Texas	5.1	5.2	5.3
California	4.9	4.8	5.2
Massachusetts	4.9	4.7	4.7
Pennsylvania	4.9	4.8	4.9
Colorado	4.8	4.7	5.0
Kansas	4.8	4.8	5.1
North Carolina	4.8	4.8	5.4
Illinois	4.7	4.7	5.7
Maine	4.7	4.8	5.0
New York	4.7	5.1	4.9
Georgia	4.6	4.8	5.3
Wisconsin	4.6	5.0	4.7
Connecticut	4.5	4.3	5.0
New Mexico	4.3	4.4	5.2
Nevada	4.2	4.5	4.0
Oklahoma	4.2	4.0	4.4
Maryland	4.1	4.3	4.2
Delaware	3.7	3.8	4.2
Minnesota	3.7	3.8	3.9
Vermont	3.7	3.5	3.5
Arizona	3.6	4.7	4.8
Iowa	3.6	3.8	4.5
Alabama	3.5	3.9	3.9
Montana	3.5	3.8	4.0
New Hampshire	3.5	3.6	3.6
North Dakota	3.5	3.4	3.4
Louisiana	3.4	2.9	5.6
Florida	3.3	3.3	3.6
Idaho	3.3	3.6	3.7
Nebraska	3.3	3.2	3.8
Wyoming	3.3	3.0	3.9
South Dakota	3.2	3.2	3.8
Utah	3.2	3.4	4.1
Virginia	3.2	3.2	3.6
Hawaii	2.8	3.0	2.7

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

## National Unemployment Rates

The August 2006 national unemployment rate of 4.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down 0.4 percent from the rate in July 2006 and 0.3 percent lower than the rate in August 2005.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in August 2006 was 4.7 percent; down 0.1 percent from the July 2006 rate and 0.2 percent lower than the August 2005, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

## State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In August, the District of Columbia had the sixth highest unemployment rate at 5.8 percent. Michigan and Mississippi recorded the highest jobless rates at 7.1 percent each. Alaska and South Carolina, at 6.5 percent each, had the next highest rates. Hawaii, at 2.8 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by South Dakota, Utah and Virginia, at 3.2 percent each. Fourteen additional states recorded rates of 4.0 percent or below. Maryland posted a rate of 4.1 percent.

Over the month, unemployment rates were higher in the District of Columbia and 16 states, lower in 27 states, and unchanged in 7 states. West Virginia and Louisiana (up 0.5 percentage point each) recorded the largest rate increases, followed by Missouri (up 0.4 percentage point). The largest rate decreases were in Arizona (down 1.1 percentage points), Mississippi (down 0.9 percentage point), and Alaska and Kentucky (down 0.5 percentage point each).

Compared to a year earlier, unemployment rates were lower in the District of Columbia and 37 states, higher in 11 states and unchanged in 2 states. Louisiana (down 2.2 percentage points) recorded the largest over-the-year

## State Unemployment

(Seasonally Adjusted) continued

unemployment rate decrease followed by Arizona (down 1.2 percentage points) and Illinois (down 1.0 percentage point). The largest over-the-year unemployment rate increases were in New Jersey (up 0.9 percentage point), West Virginia (up 0.7 percentage point), Rhode Island (up 0.5 percentage point), and Arkansas and Michigan (up 0.4 percentage point each).



## Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. 06	July 06	Aug. 05 a
<b>U.S.A.</b>	4.6	5.0	4.9
<b>Washington, DC MSA</b>	3.2	3.5	3.4
<b>Washington, DC MD</b>	3.3	3.5	3.5
<b>D.C.</b>	6.1	6.3	6.1
<hr/>			
<b>D.C. Ward</b>			
1	5.0	5.2	5.0
2	3.0	3.2	3.1
3	1.5	1.6	1.5
4	4.6	4.8	4.7
5	8.9	9.2	8.9
6	7.0	7.3	7.0
7	9.8	10.2	9.9
8	16.3	16.9	16.4

## Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

<b>U.S.A.</b>	4.7	4.8	4.9
<b>D.C.</b>	5.8	5.7	6.3

**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 August 2006 unemployment rate was 5.8 percent, up 0.1 percent from the July 2006 rate. The August 2006 rate was 0.5 percent lower than the rate in August 2005.

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August 2006 was 6.1 percent; down 0.2 percent from the July 2006 rate and unchanged from the rate in August 2005.



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

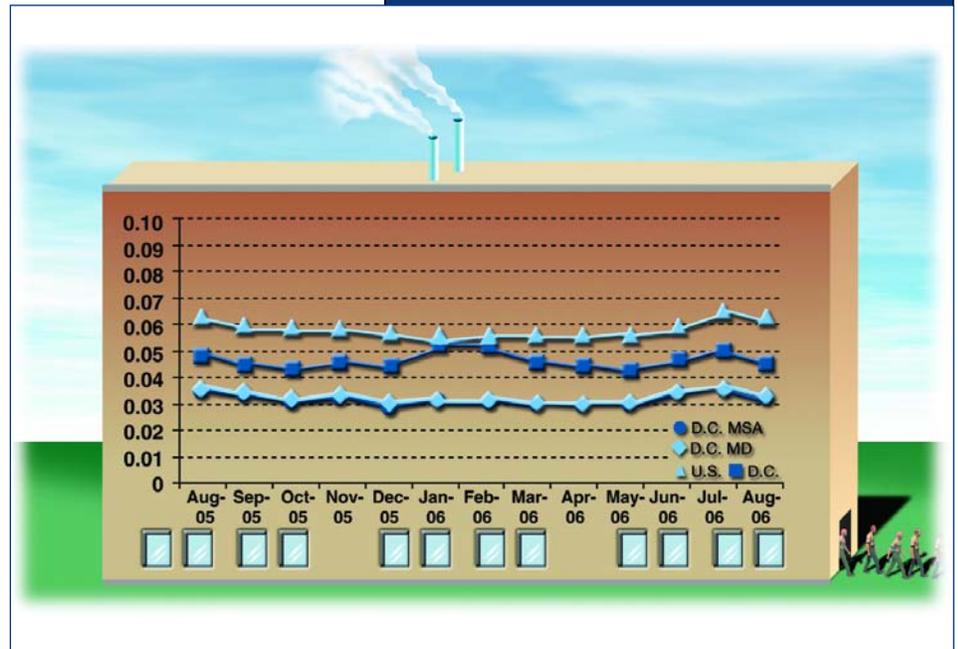
Over the month, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 6,200 to 295,700. A total of 277,700 residents were employed and 18,000 were unemployed in August 2006. A 5,100 decrease in the number of employed residents along with a 1,200 drop in the number of unemployed residents resulted in the 0.2 percent decrease in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From August 2005 to August 2006, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 4,100 as the number of employed residents decreased by 3,800 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 400. The District's August 2006 unemployment rate was equal to the rate in August 2005.

## Unemployment Rate

August 2005 - August 2006

Not Seasonally Adjusted



## Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In August 2006, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia rose 15.9 percent from the July 2006 level of 1,513 to 1,753. Over the year, UI initial claims were up 22.8 percent from the 1,427 level in August 2005. The August 2006 initial claims for all programs were up from July 2006 by 239 to 1,789 and lower by 315 or 21.4 percent from the August 2005 level of 1,474.

For the all programs total, most other benefit statistics were higher in August 2006 compared to July 2006. Weeks

claimed fell 3.6 percent to 18,784, weeks compensated were up 32.2 percent to 32,965, benefits paid increased 31.2 percent to \$9,036,743, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell 0.7 percent to \$274.13. First payments were up 33.3 percent to 2,016 and final payments increased 0.5 percent to 741.

Over the year, other benefit statistics were mixed in August 2006 compared to August 2005. Weeks claimed were down 12.9 percent and weeks compensated fell 3.5 percent. Benefits paid decreased

by 0.4 percent while the average weekly benefit amount rose 3.2 percent from the \$265.57 August 2005 amount. First payments were up 13.9 percent while final payments were 12.9 percent lower.



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

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 22,500 in August 2006 as employment decreased by 17,500 and the number unemployed decreased by 5,000. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 3.3 percent in August, was down 0.2 percent from the rate in July 2006.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division rose by 50,900. With 3,000 fewer unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force rose by 47,900. The metropolitan division's August 2006 unemployment rate of 3.3 percent was 0.2 percent lower than the rate in August 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 decreased by 22,500 in August 2006 as employment fell by 15,100 and the number unemployed decreased by 7,300. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 2.9 percent in August, was down 0.3 percent from the rate in July 2006.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the suburban ring rose by 72,700. With 2,300 fewer unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force rose by 70,300. The suburban ring's August 2006 unemployment rate of 2.9 percent was 0.2 percent lower than to the rate in August 2005.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force decreased by 28,700 in August 2006. The number of employed residents in the metropolitan area fell by 20,200, and the number of unemployed residents decreased

by 8,500. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate at 3.2 percent in August 2006 was down 0.3 percent from the rate in July 2006.

Compared to August 2005, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force rose by 66,200. Employment

increased by 68,900 and unemployment decreased by 2,700. The Washington Metropolitan Area's August 2006 unemployment rate was down 0.2 percent from the August 2005 rate of 3.4 percent.

## Employment Status for the Civilian Population

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

	Net Change From					
	Aug. 2006	July 2006	Aug./b 2005	July/b 2005	July 2006	Aug./b 2005
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>						
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	290,200	290,300	295,900	295,900	-100	-5,700
Total Employed	273,200	273,700	277,400	277,000	-500	-4,200
Total Unemployed	17,000	16,600	18,500	18,900	400	-1,500
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.4	0.1	-0.5
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>						
<b>Washington, D.C.</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	295,700	301,900	299,800	305,400	-6,200	-4,100
Total Employed	277,700	282,800	281,500	285,800	-5,100	-3,800
Total Unemployed	18,000	19,200	18,400	19,600	-1,200	-400
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	-0.2	0.0
<b>Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	2,324,100	2,346,600	2,276,200	2,296,800	-22,500	47,900
Total Employed	2,247,500	2,265,000	2,196,600	2,215,500	-17,500	50,900
Total Unemployed	76,600	81,600	79,600	81,400	-5,000	-3,000
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	-0.2	-0.2
<b>Suburban Ring</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	2,680,600	2,703,100	2,610,300	2,632,900	-22,500	70,300
Total Employed	2,602,300	2,617,400	2,529,600	2,549,200	-15,100	72,700
Total Unemployed	78,300	85,600	80,600	83,700	-7,300	-2,300
Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	-0.3	-0.2
<b>Washington, D.C. MSA</b>						
Civilian Labor Force	2,976,300	3,005,000	2,910,100	2,938,300	-28,700	66,200
Total Employed	2,880,000	2,900,200	2,811,100	2,835,000	-20,200	68,900
Total Unemployed	96,300	104,800	99,000	103,300	-8,500	-2,700
Unemployment Rate	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	-0.3	-0.2

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 decreased by 2,800 in August 2006. The private sector lost 2,000 jobs and the public sector shed 800 jobs. In the private sector, professional and

business services lost 1,100 jobs; trade, transportation and utilities and other services shed 300 jobs each; and educational and health services and leisure and hospitality lost 200 jobs each.

Manufacturing increased by 100 jobs. Natural resources and construction, information and financial activities were unchanged. In the public sector, the Federal government lost 1,100 jobs; the District government gained 300 jobs and transportation was unchanged.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 11,300 jobs. The private sector added 11,000 jobs and the public sector gained 300 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in professional and business services (up by 3,100 jobs), educational and health services (up by 2,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 1,800 jobs), information (up by 1,300 jobs), financial activities (up by 1,000 jobs), natural resources and construction (up by 500 jobs), other services (up by 300 jobs), manufacturing (up by 200 jobs), and trade, transportation and utilities (up by 100 jobs). In the public sector, transportation gained 700 jobs and the District Government added 300 jobs while the Federal Government lost 700 jobs.

### Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

(Regular Programs)  
District of Columbia

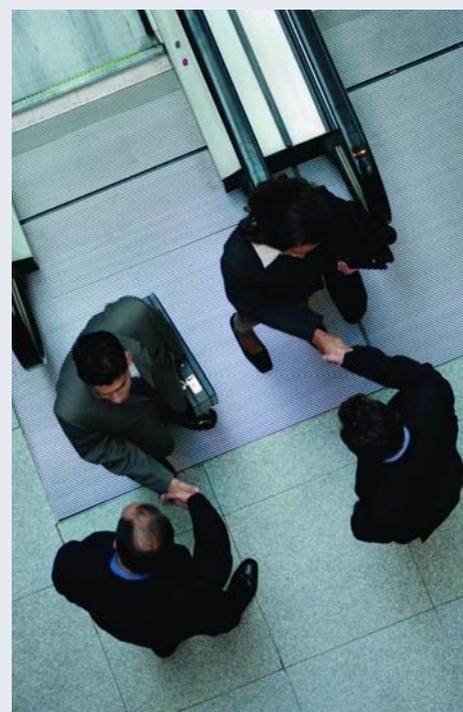
	Aug. 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2005	% Change From July 2006	
				Aug. 2005	
<b>State UI Program<sup>a</sup></b>					
Initial Claims	1,753	1,513	1,427	15.9	22.8
Weeks Claimed	18,159	18,777	20,480	-3.3	-11.3
Weeks Compensated	31,684	23,890	32,430	32.6	-2.3
Benefits Paid	\$8,624,875	\$6,543,951	\$8,537,407	31.8	1.0
A.W.B.A.	\$272.22	\$273.92	\$263.26	-0.6	3.4
First Payments	1,955	1,474	1,704	32.6	14.7
Final Payments	710	707	786	0.4	-9.7
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Federal Program<sup>b</sup></b>					
Initial Claims	25	32	35	-21.9	-28.6
Weeks Claimed	533	604	865	-11.8	-38.4
Weeks Compensated	1,186	971	1,504	22.1	-21.1
Benefits Paid	\$378,786	\$315,227	\$463,020	20.2	-18.2
A.W.B.A.	\$319.38	\$324.64	\$307.86	-1.6	3.7
First Payments	49	38	56	28.9	-12.5
Final Payments	27	28	56	-3.6	-51.8
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Ex-Servicepersons Program<sup>c</sup></b>					
Initial Claims	11	5	12	120.0	-8.3
Weeks Claimed	92	98	212	-6.1	-56.6
Weeks Compensated	95	75	214	26.7	-55.6
Benefits Paid	\$33,082	\$25,969	\$68,214	27.4	-51.5
A.W.B.A.	\$348.23	\$346.25	\$318.76	0.6	9.2
First Payments	12	0	10	n/a	20.0
Final Payments	4	2	9	100.0	-55.6
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total - All Programs</b>					
Initial Claims	1,789	1,550	1,474	15.4	21.4
Weeks Claimed	18,784	19,479	21,557	-3.6	-12.9
Weeks Compensated	32,965	24,936	34,148	32.2	-3.5
Benefits Paid	\$9,036,743	\$6,885,147	\$9,068,641	31.2	-0.4
A.W.B.A.	\$274.13	\$276.11	\$265.57	-0.7	3.2
First Payments	2,016	1,512	1,770	33.3	13.9
Final Payments	741	737	851	0.5	-12.9
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<sup>a</sup>

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Aug. b/ 2006	July c/ 2006	Aug. 2005	Aug. b/ 2006	July c/ 2006	Aug. 2005
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>695.0</b>	<b>697.8</b>	<b>683.7</b>	<b>2,414.3</b>	<b>2,417.1</b>	<b>2,355.7</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>453.6</b>	<b>455.6</b>	<b>442.6</b>	<b>1,879.7</b>	<b>1,879.4</b>	<b>1,822.8</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>241.1</b>	<b>534.6</b>	<b>537.7</b>	<b>532.9</b>
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>194.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>44.2</b>
Durable Goods	na	na	na	26.5	26.3	25.9
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	18.3	18.2	18.3
Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	8.6	8.6	8.6
<b>Natural Resources, Mining &amp; Construction</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>150.2</b>
Construction	na	na	na	152.3	151.5	149.3
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	35.5	35.3	34.4
Residential Building Construction	na	na	na	19.6	19.5	19.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	18.2	18.1	18.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	98.6	98.1	96.4
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>679.5</b>	<b>682.4</b>	<b>668.9</b>	<b>2,216.2</b>	<b>2,220.1</b>	<b>2,161.3</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>330.9</b>	<b>330.7</b>	<b>322.2</b>
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.6	57.5	57.3	56.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	na	na	na	30.6	30.5	31.2
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	na	na	na	14.1	14.1	14.1
Retail Trade	17.8	18.0	17.4	213.5	213.7	206.4
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	26.3	26.1	25.8
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	17.3	17.7	17.0
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	33.3	33.5	33.2
Health and Personal Care Stores	na	na	na	10.9	11.1	10.9
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	23.7	24.0	23.7
General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	38.7	39.1	38.7
Department Stores	na	na	na	24.9	25.1	25.0
Other General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	13.8	14.0	13.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5.5	5.6	5.5	59.9	59.7	59.2
Utilities	na	na	na	7.5	7.5	7.5
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	4.8	4.8	4.8
Transportation & Warehousing	3.0	3.1	3.0	52.4	52.2	51.7
Air Transportation	na	na	na	13.9	13.9	14.4
Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	7.4	7.5	8.3
Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	4.6	4.6	4.8
<b>Information</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>82.7</b>
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	9.0	9.0	8.8	na	na	na
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	8.1	8.0	7.9	15.9	15.8	15.5
Telecommunications	na	na	na	26.9	26.8	27.6
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	na	na	na	18.5	18.8	20.7
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>117.2</b>
Finance and Insurance	19.0	19.0	18.8	77.1	77.0	75.1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	8.3	8.3	8.5	44.9	44.6	43.0
Depository Credit Intermediation	3.8	3.8	3.8	19.6	19.5	18.4
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	20.3	20.2	19.7
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	na	na	na	17.3	17.3	17.2
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	na	na	na	5.8	5.8	5.8
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.9	11.9	11.1	42.9	42.8	42.1
Real Estate	na	na	na	31.9	31.8	31.6

# Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work<sup>a</sup>

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Aug. b/ 2006	July c/ 2006	Aug. 2005	Aug. b/ 2006	July c/ 2006	Aug. 2005
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>554.2</b>	<b>555.2</b>	<b>529.5</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	103.4	104.3	101.7	368.5	368.9	351.2
Legal Services	35.4	36.2	35.1	48.5	49.4	48.0
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	21.2	21.4	20.4
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	6.8	6.8	6.7	49.3	49.6	48.6
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	17.5	17.7	17.0	121.3	120.9	115.4
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	13.8	13.9	13.1	61.4	60.9	56.9
Scientific Research and Development Services	15.8	16.0	15.6	37.6	37.7	36.4
Advertising and Related Services	na	na	na	13.5	13.4	12.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	32.2	32.3	30.7
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	46.6	46.7	45.7	153.5	154.0	147.6
Employment Services	12.8	12.9	12.0	32.4	32.6	32.9
Business Support Services	na	na	na	8.7	8.7	8.8
Investigation and Security Services	8.2	8.2	7.8	23.8	23.6	23.3
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11.9	11.9	11.9	50.9	51.2	49.3
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>230.8</b>
Educational Services	33.9	34.1	33.9	62.9	63.1	60.6
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	24.8	24.4	24.9	33.9	34.3	33.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	54.5	54.5	51.8	177.3	177.4	170.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	10.7	10.6	10.3	60.7	60.6	58.6
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	25.9	26.0	25.2
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	7.5	7.4	7.3
Hospitals	25.7	25.7	24.1	56.9	57.0	54.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.5	7.5	7.2	27.8	27.7	26.5
Social Assistance	10.6	10.7	10.2	31.9	32.1	30.2
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	15.1	15.2	13.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>214.0</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>209.4</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.2	5.8	6.2	33.3	33.0	31.8
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	na	na	na	19.3	19.7	21.8
Accommodation and Food Services	49.7	50.3	47.9	180.7	181.2	177.6
Accommodation	15.1	15.5	14.9	34.8	35.2	34.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	34.6	34.8	33.0	145.9	146.0	143.2
Full-Service Restaurants	17.0	17.1	16.4	75.3	75.0	74.2
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.9	10.7	10.4	57.1	57.5	56.2
Special Food Services	5.4	5.4	5.1	11.6	11.8	11.3
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>136.6</b>
Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	17.8	17.6	16.5
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	27.2	27.2	26.0
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	52.5	52.8	52.5	94.4	94.7	94.1
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	25.7	25.8	26.0	42.5	42.5	42.3
<b>Government</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>242.2</b>	<b>241.1</b>	<b>534.6</b>	<b>537.7</b>	<b>532.9</b>
Federal Government	193.6	194.7	194.3	297.9	299.1	299.5
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	47.8	47.5	46.8	236.7	238.6	233.4
State Government	42.9	42.6	42.6	77.1	76.4	76.9
Local Government	na	na	na	159.6	162.2	156.5
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.2	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 Statistical Area decreased over the month in August 2006 by 2,000. The private sector increased by 100 jobs and the public sector lost 2,100 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were registered in natural resources, mining and construction (up by 1,00 jobs), financial activities (up by 400 jobs), information (up by 300 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 200 jobs). Private sector losses were noted in leisure and hospitality (down by 700 jobs), educational and health services and other services (down by 400 jobs each), and professional and business services (down by 300 jobs). Trade, transportation, and utilities was unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the federal government lost 1,400 jobs.

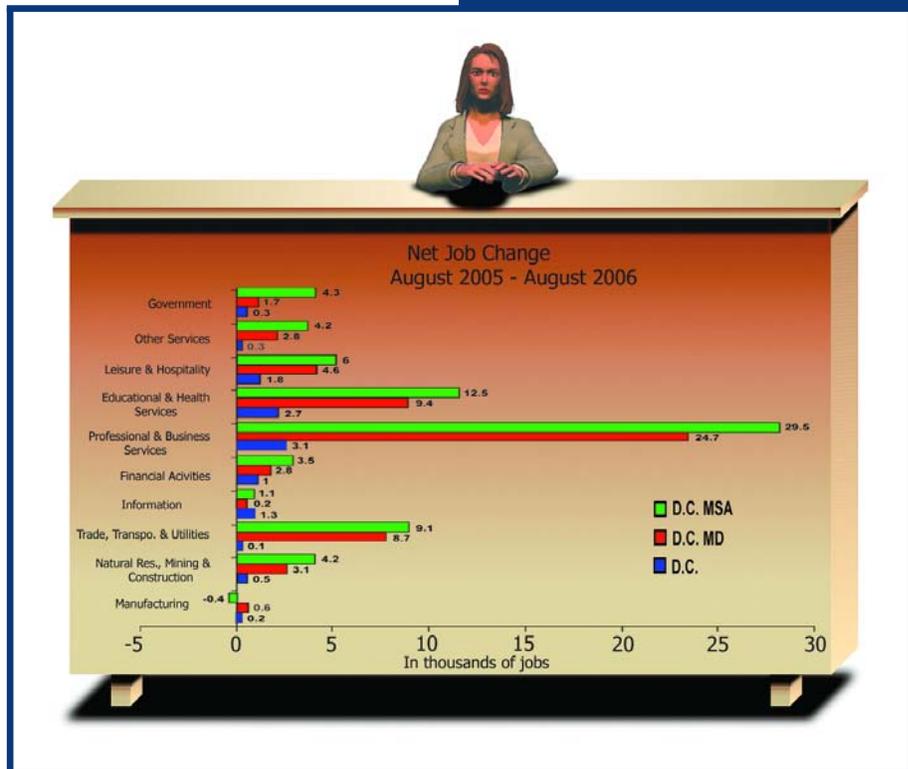
During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area gained 74,000 jobs. The private sector gained 69,700 jobs and the public sector added 4,300 jobs. Private sector

gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 29,500 jobs), educational and health services (up by 12,500 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 9,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 6,000 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction and other services (up by 4,200 jobs each), financial activities (up

by 3,500 jobs), and information (up by 1,100 jobs). Manufacturing lost 400 jobs. In government, the federal government lost 1,900 jobs.

### Net Job Change

In Thousands of Jobs  
Not Seasonally Adjusted  
August 2005 - August 2006



## Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased over the month in August 2006 by 2,800. The private sector increased by 300 jobs and the public sector lost 3,100 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were registered in natural resources, mining and construction (up by 800 jobs), information (up by 400 jobs), manufacturing (up by 300 jobs), and trade, transportation, and utilities and financial activities (up by 200 jobs each). Private sector losses were noted in professional and business

services (down by 1,000 jobs), educational and health services (down by 300 jobs), leisure and hospitality (down by 200 jobs), and other services (down by 100 jobs). In the public sector, the federal government lost 1,200 jobs; state government added 700 jobs; and local government lost 2,600 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division gained 58,600 jobs. The private sector gained 56,900 jobs and the public sector added 1,700 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional

and business services (up by 24,700 jobs), educational and health services (up by 9,400 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 8,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 4,600 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 3,100 jobs), financial activities and other services (up by 2,800 jobs each), manufacturing (up by 600 jobs), and information (up by 200 jobs). In government, local government gained 3,100 jobs and state government added 200 jobs while the federal government lost 1,600 jobs.

**Washington DC Metropolitan Statistical Area**  
**Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work<sup>a</sup>**  
(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Net Change From				
	Aug. b/ 2006	July c/ 2006	Aug. 2005	July 2006	Aug. 2005
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3002.8</b>	<b>3004.8</b>	<b>2928.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>2374.8</b>	<b>2374.7</b>	<b>2305.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>69.7</b>
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>628.0</b>	<b>630.1</b>	<b>623.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	<b>262.2</b>	<b>261.0</b>	<b>258.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Natural Resources, Mining &amp; Construction</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>196.2</b>	<b>193.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Specialty Trade Contractors	125.1	124.7	121.2	0.4	3.9
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	<b>2740.6</b>	<b>2743.8</b>	<b>2670.4</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>70.2</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>416.2</b>	<b>416.2</b>	<b>407.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Wholesale Trade	72.5	72.3	72.3	0.2	0.2
Retail Trade	277.2	277.5	268.6	-0.3	8.6
Food & Beverage Stores	44.7	45.0	44.7	-0.3	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	49.2	49.6	49.0	-0.4	0.2
Department Stores	33.3	33.5	33.3	-0.2	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	66.5	66.4	66.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Information</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Telecommunications	33.0	32.9	33.6	0.1	-0.6
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>165.6</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>162.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Finance and Insurance	107.9	107.9	105.3	0.0	2.6
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	59.5	59.2	57.4	0.3	2.1
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>679.2</b>	<b>679.5</b>	<b>649.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	445.3	445.3	425.9	0.0	19.4
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	141.6	141.2	135.5	0.4	6.1
Scientific Research and Development Services	54.0	54.0	52.0	0.0	2.0
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	199.1	199.6	189.7	-0.5	9.4
Employment Services	48.0	47.8	46.6	0.2	1.4
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	67.0	67.3	64.4	-0.3	2.6
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>312.2</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>299.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	235.7	235.9	227.8	-0.2	7.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	85.4	85.2	82.9	0.2	2.5
Offices of Physicians	36.5	36.5	35.4	0.2	1.1
Hospitals	69.0	69.1	67.0	-0.1	2.0
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>267.0</b>	<b>260.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Accommodation and Food Services	223.4	224.1	219.2	-0.7	4.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	180.3	180.7	176.8	-0.4	3.5
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>172.4</b>	<b>167.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>628.0</b>	<b>630.1</b>	<b>623.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Federal Government	341.1	342.5	343.0	-1.4	-1.9

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 August 2006, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in the Washington metropolitan division rose by \$6.00 over the month to \$681.51. An increase in average hourly earnings was responsible for the gain. Average hourly earnings were up twenty cents over the month to \$17.61 while the average number of hours worked was 38.7, down 0.1 hour from July 2006.

From August 2005 to August 2006, average weekly earnings increased by \$21.86. This increase was due to a ninety-one cent rise in hourly earnings. Over the year, average weekly hours declined by 0.8 hour.

### Metro Hours and Earnings Of Production Workers in Manufacturing August 2005 - August 2006

	Aug. '06 <sup>p</sup>	July '06 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. '05 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Weekly Earnings</b>	<b>\$681.51</b>	<b>\$675.51</b>	<b>\$659.65</b>
<b>Weekly Hours</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>
<b>Hourly Earnings</b>	<b>\$17.61</b>	<b>\$17.41</b>	<b>\$16.70</b>

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.

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