

Labor Market Trends

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Cover Story

Economic Opportunity East of the River

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

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Crossing the River

By Donna Potts



Anacostia, our neighborhood East of the River, is facing a bright future. One key reason for the growing success of its economic recovery has been the steadfast support and guidance that the Anacostia Economic Development Corporation (AEDC) is providing the community. Under the creative leadership of its President and CEO, Albert "Butch" Hopkins, AEDC and its partners have forged the right deals at the right time. Patiently, project by project, Hopkins has cultivated strategic partnerships, attracted resources and financing to position the East of the River neighborhood for prime development opportunities. Every project has had a favorable impact on its residents whether supplying more jobs, or better living conditions, or new and affordable housing, or greater choices for purchasing goods and services.

This did not happen overnight. For nearly three decades, AEDC has played a significant role in creating or initiating

many different projects which have expanded the community's economic base. One such initiative has been to bring government agencies to Anacostia. Not only did this effort help the tax base and provide limited jobs to the community, it raised the profile of Anacostia in a favorable light. Now Anacostia is home to the DC Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board, the DC Taxicab Commission and the expanded Department of Human Services.

Critical to the residents of Anacostia is affordable housing. AEDC has provided community residents with more than 150 units of affordable housing at a cost in excess of \$10,000,000. In addition to providing much needed housing, these projects created the opportunity for a number of jobs during their construction periods. Among these housing projects are Fairlawn Mews, which sold 17 new homes to first-time home buyers; Anacostia Mews, of which five new townhouses went to first-time home buyers; and Knox Hill Village, which sold 109 new homes to first-time homebuyers.

Story Continued on page 2



AEDC is currently commencing the development of 10 townhomes at 27th and R Streets, SE (Randle Highlands Townhomes).

There are other important milestones. In 1997, AEDC through Anacostia Marketplace, Inc., a subsidiary of AEDC's for profit holding company, Anacostia Holding Company, acquired the Good Hope Marketplace Shopping Center, the first shopping center built east of the Anacostia River in the District of Columbia in more than two decades at a cost of more than \$13 million. The Marketplace is a 96,289 square foot modern shopping center, anchored by a 55,816 square foot Safeway Food and Drug Store. The Safeway and the other fourteen stores located in the shopping center provide local community residents with goods and services needed for a vibrant, healthy community. More than 200 people, many of them local residents, work in the shopping center. Revenues to the District of Columbia's Treasury include over \$150,000 in real estate taxes, and an estimated \$500,000 plus in sales. Now Anacostia is poised for even greater heights. The Anacostia Gateway site is a two phased development project. The first phase, a 63,000 square foot office building, is being developed by AEDC, RLARC and Development Resources, Inc. The second phase, a 370,000 plus square foot building for the District's Department of Transportation, is being developed by the District Government. The Gateway site is the largest project in the pipeline for Anacostia, and upon completion, the 2.7-acre site will offer more than 400,000 square feet of first class office space and approximately 14,000 to 17,000 square feet of retail space.

"It has been a blighted part of the area for many years," says AEDC Vice President, Mike Wallach. "It will act as the catalytic force to anchor the town center project, and it will bring daytime employment to support retail. Once that is flourishing, then the neighborhoods will flourish."

AEDC will continue to play a pivotal role in the creation of opportunities for the residents of Anacostia while maintaining an objective that ensures that the surrounding residential neighborhoods are not victimized by gentrification during phases of redevelopment. Previously, AEDC, in partnership with Arch Development Corp., acquired three commercial properties in the 1900 block of MLK, Jr. Avenue. The storefronts were renovated and have been leased to Imani Anacostia Cafe, Covenant House, and Affordable Printing & Supply. AEDC is also partnering with RELCO to develop the square bounded by Good Hope Road on the north, the CSX Railroad Line on the west, U Street on the south, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, SE on the east. Upon completion, this proposed development will contain 72,000 to 96,000 square feet space for retail stores, cultural arts, and entertainment.

Another important plan is to create a town center that will run from the Gateway project up Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue to Howard Road, SE. AEDC has partnered with RTKL Associates, on a pro bono basis, to develop architectural plans, including new streetscapes, landscaping and signage. Bank of America and Curtis Properties have provided funds for some of these efforts.

There are also plans for training residents for jobs through the Salvation Army's Workforce Development Center, and a vocational technology center. The University of the District of Columbia, the East of the River CDC, the Ward 8 Business Council and the Far SW/SE CDC will partner with AEDC to create a nearby vocational technology center. AEDC has served the Anacostia community as well as the District by creating jobs for community residents, helping local businesses and, through its various enterprises, providing almost \$3,000,000 in revenue annually to its treasury.

AEDC continues to create opportunities for residents across the river.

Albert "Butch" Hopkins is President and CEO of the Anacostia Economic Development Corporation, President of Anacostia Holding Company, Secy/Tres. of the Eastcoast Development Corp., and Executive Director of the Office of Business and Community Assistance, Inc.

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Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec. 2005p	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2004
Mississippi	9.9	10.0	6.7
South Carolina	7.0	7.1	6.9
Alaska	6.9	7.0	7.6
Michigan	6.7	6.6	7.5
Louisiana	6.4	12.1	5.7
Kentucky	6.3	6.2	4.7
District of Columbia	6.0	6.1	8.8
Ohio	5.9	5.7	6.1
Oregon	5.7	5.7	7.0
Illinois	5.5	5.3	6.0
Indiana	5.5	5.3	5.2
Tennessee	5.4	5.7	5.3
Washington	5.3	5.6	5.9
Georgia	5.2	5.4	4.8
Rhode Island	5.2	5.2	4.8
California	5.1	5.3	6.0
Missouri	5.1	5.6	5.7
New York	5.1	5.4	5.6
Texas	5.1	5.3	5.9
Kansas	4.9	5.2	5.3
Massachusetts	4.9	4.9	4.7
North Carolina	4.9	5.2	5.3
Pennsylvania	4.9	5.1	5.7
Connecticut	4.8	5.1	4.5
Maine	4.8	5.0	4.6
New Mexico	4.8	5.1	5.6
Wisconsin	4.8	4.7	4.7
New Jersey	4.7	4.6	4.2
West Virginia	4.7	4.9	4.9
Arizona	4.6	4.8	4.5
Colorado	4.6	5.0	5.4
Arkansas	4.5	4.8	5.6
Iowa	4.5	4.8	5.0
Delaware	4.4	4.3	4.2
Minnesota	4.1	4.0	4.6
Oklahoma	4.1	4.1	4.5
Maryland	3.9	4.2	4.1
South Dakota	3.9	4.0	3.5
Nevada	3.8	4.1	4.0
Utah	3.8	4.0	5.0
Montana	3.7	4.3	4.4
Nebraska	3.7	3.8	3.8
Vermont	3.6	3.5	3.6
Alabama	3.5	3.6	5.3
New Hampshire	3.5	3.8	3.4
Idaho	3.4	3.7	4.4
Florida	3.3	3.6	4.6
North Dakota	3.3	3.4	3.6
Virginia	3.3	3.5	3.5
Wyoming	3.2	3.9	3.7
Hawaii	2.7	2.8	3.0

p: Preliminary

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

National Unemployment Rates

The December 2005 national unemployment rate of 4.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down 0.2 percent from the November 2005 rate.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in December 2005 was 4.9 percent, 0.5 percent lower than the December 2004, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate, down 0.1 percent from the November 2005 rate.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In December, the District of Columbia had the seventh highest unemployment rate at 6.0 percent. Mississippi recorded the highest jobless rate at 9.9 percent. South Carolina, at 7.0 percent, and Alaska, at 6.9 percent, had the next highest rates. Hawaii, at 2.7 percent, again posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Wyoming, at 3.2 percent, and Florida, North Dakota, and Virginia, at 3.3 percent each. Ten additional states recorded rates of 4.0 percent or below including Maryland at 3.9 percent.

Over the month, unemployment rates were lower in the District of Columbia and 36 states, higher in 10 states, and unchanged in 4 states. The largest rate decreases were in Louisiana (down 5.7 percentage points), Wyoming (down 0.7 percentage point), and Montana (down 0.6 point). No state recorded a rate increase above 0.2 percent.

Compared to a year earlier, unemployment rates were lower in the District of Columbia and 32 states, higher in 17 states, and unchanged in 1 state. The District of Columbia (down 2.8 percentage points) recorded the largest over-the-year unemployment rate decrease followed by Alabama (down 1.8 percentage points), Florida and Oregon

State Unemployment

(Seasonally Adjusted) continued

(down 1.3 points each), and Utah (down 1.2 points). The largest over-the-year unemployment rate increases were in Mississippi (up 3.2 percentage points) and Kentucky (up 1.6 percentage points). Two additional states had over-the-year rate increases of 0.5 percentage point or more.



Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		Dec. 05 p	Nov. 05 r	Dec. 04 a
U.S.A.		4.6	4.8	5.1
Washington, DC MSA		2.9	3.3	3.6
Washington, DC MD		3.0	3.3	3.7
D.C.		5.9	6.0	9.0
<hr/>				
D.C. Ward	1	4.8	4.9	6.8
	2	2.9	3.0	4.1
	3	1.5	1.5	2.1
	4	4.5	4.5	6.3
	5	8.6	8.7	11.8
	6	6.7	6.8	9.3
	7	9.5	9.6	13.0
	8	15.8	16.0	21.1

Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

U.S.A.		4.9	5.0	5.4
D.C.		6.0	6.1	8.8

p: Preliminary **r:** Revised **a:** Reflecting 2004 benchmark revisions

District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

The District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted December 2005 unemployment rate was 6.0 percent, down 0.1 percent from the November 2005 rate. The December 2005 rate was 2.8 percent lower than the rate in December 2004.

The December unemployment rate is at its lowest level in more than four years (since March 2001) and shows substantial over-the-year improvement in labor market conditions for District residents.

Compared to December 2004, there were 9,000 fewer unemployed.

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December 2005 was 5.9 percent; down 0.1 percent from the November 2005 rate and 3.1 percent lower than the 9.0 percent rate in December 2004.

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

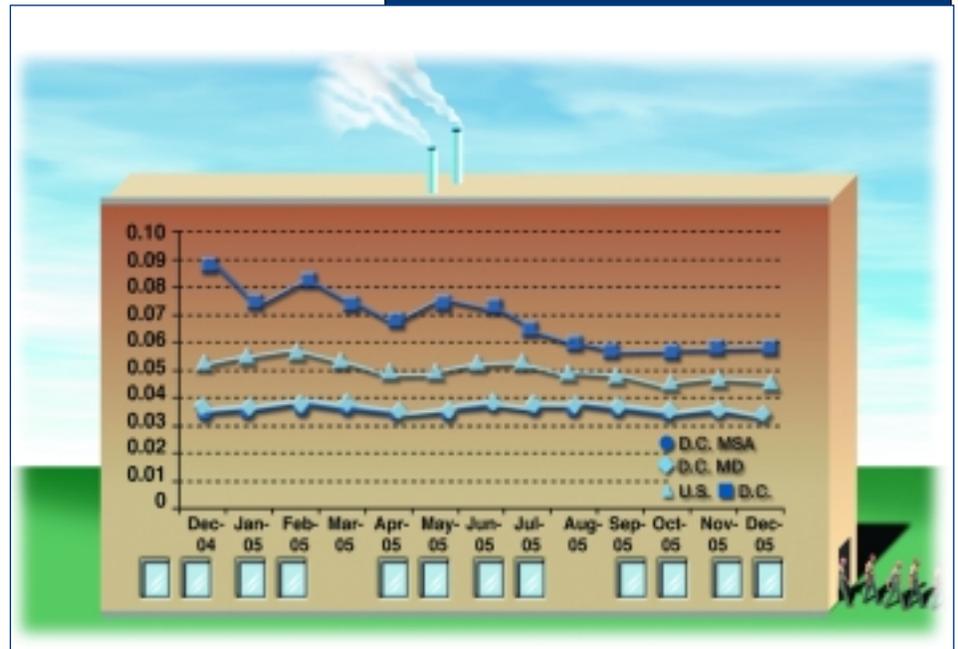
During December 2005, the District's civilian labor force increased by 300 to 292,400. A total of 275,200 residents were employed and 17,200 were unemployed in December 2005. An increase of 500 employed residents along with a drop of 200 unemployed residents resulted in a 0.1 percent decrease in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From December 2004 to December 2005, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 9,700, employed residents increased by 200, and unemployed residents decreased by 9,900. The District's December 2005 unemployment rate was 3.1 percent lower than the 9.0 percent rate in December 2004.

Unemployment Rate

Dec. 2004 - Dec. 2005

Not Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

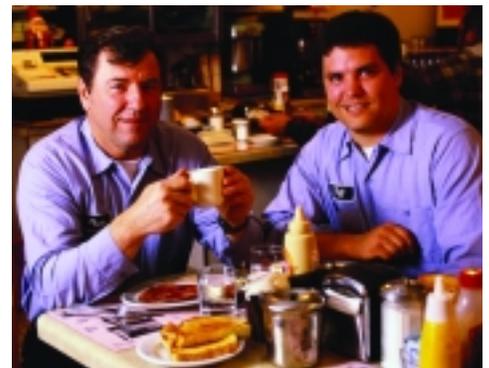
In December 2005, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia rose 0.2 percent from the November 2005 level of 1,129 to 1,131. During the year, UI initial claims were down 19.2 percent from the 1,399 level in December 2004. December 2005 initial claims for all programs were down from November 2005 by 6 to 1,159 and lower by 282 (19.6 percent) from the December 2004 level of 1,441.

For the all programs total, most other benefit statistics were lower in

December 2005 compared to November 2005. Weeks claimed fell 3.7 percent to 16,902, weeks compensated were down 9.3 percent to 28,118, benefits paid decreased 9.8 percent to \$7,807,780, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) fell 0.5 percent to \$277.68. First payments were down 3.4 percent to 1,361 while final payments increased 0.3 percent to 758.

Over the year, weeks claimed were down 13.0 percent and weeks compensated were up 2.6 percent. Benefits paid increased by 13.4 percent and the aver-

age weekly benefit amount rose 10.6 percent from the \$251.14 December 2004 amount. First payments were down 11.2 percent and final payments were 0.5 percent lower.



Metropolitan Division and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment Rates

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division decreased by 3,700 in December 2005, employment rose by 3,600 and the number unemployed decreased by 7,400. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 3.0 percent in December, was 0.3 percent lower than the rate in November 2005.

In the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division rose by 77,200. The division civilian labor force rose by 62,800, 14,500 fewer unemployed division residents than last year. The metropolitan division's December 2005 unemployment rate of 3.0 percent was 0.7 percent lower than the 3.7 percent rate in December 2004.

The civilian labor force in the suburban ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia decreased by 2,700 in December 2005 as employment rose by 7,800 and the number unemployed decreased by 10,500. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 2.6 percent in December, was 0.4 percent lower than the rate in November 2005.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the suburban ring rose by 98,100. With 6,200 fewer unemployed residents, the suburban civilian labor force rose by 91,900. The suburban ring's December 2005 unemployment rate of 2.6 percent was 0.3 percent lower than the rate in December 2004.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the civilian labor force decreased by 2,700 in December 2005. The number of employed residents in the metropolitan area increased by 8,300, and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 10,700. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate at 2.9 percent in December 2005

was 0.4 percent lower than the rate in November 2005.

Compared to December 2004, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force rose by 82,200. Employment increased by 98,300 and unemploy-

ment decreased by 16,100. The Washington Metropolitan Area's December 2005 unemployment rate was 0.7 percent lower than the December 2004 rate of 3.6 percent.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population

District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division and Statistical Area
December 2005/a

	Net Change From					
	Dec./b 2005	Nov./c 2005	Dec./d 2004	Nov./d 2004	Nov./c 2005	Dec./d 2004
Seasonally Adjusted						
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	294,500	294,200	302,700	301,000	300	-8,200
Total Employed	276,800	276,200	276,000	274,700	600	800
Total Unemployed	17,700	18,000	26,700	26,300	-300	-9,000
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.1	8.8	8.7	-0.1	-2.8
Not Seasonally Adjusted						
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	292,400	292,100	302,100	300,600	300	-9,700
Total Employed	275,200	274,700	275,000	274,100	500	200
Total Unemployed	17,200	17,400	27,100	26,500	-200	-9,900
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.0	9.0	8.8	-0.1	-3.1
Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division						
Civilian Labor Force	2,263,200	2,266,900	2,200,400	2,202,500	-3,700	62,800
Total Employed	2,195,300	2,191,700	2,118,100	2,119,100	3,600	77,200
Total Unemployed	67,800	75,200	82,300	83,400	-7,400	-14,500
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	-0.3	-0.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	2,603,300	2,606,000	2,511,400	2,518,200	-2,700	91,900
Total Employed	2,536,300	2,528,500	2,438,200	2,441,700	7,800	98,100
Total Unemployed	67,000	77,500	73,200	76,500	-10,500	-6,200
Unemployment Rate	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.0	-0.4	-0.3
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,895,700	2,898,100	2,813,500	2,818,800	-2,400	82,200
Total Employed	2,811,500	2,803,200	2,713,200	2,715,800	8,300	98,300
Total Unemployed	84,200	94,900	100,300	103,000	-10,700	-16,100
Unemployment Rate	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.7	-0.4	-0.7

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

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised.

d: Data reflect 2004 benchmark revisions.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia, Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park; the Virginia counties of Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren; the Maryland counties of Calvert, Charles, and Prince Georges; and the West Virginia county of Jefferson.

Estimated labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg Metropolitan

Division which includes the counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland.

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 1,400 in December 2005. The private sector lost 1,600 jobs while the public sector added 200 jobs.

In the private sector, educational and health services lost 2,300 jobs; leisure and hospitality decreased by 600 jobs; and natural resources and construction

lost 100 jobs. Professional and business services increased by 600 jobs; trade, transportation and utilities gained 500 jobs; information added 200 jobs and financial activities gained 100 jobs. Manufacturing and other services were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the Federal Government and transportation added 100 jobs each while the District Government was unchanged.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 11,700 jobs. The private sector added 12,100 jobs while the public sector lost 400 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in professional and business services (up by 3,900 jobs), educational and health services (up by 3,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 2,100 jobs), other services (up by 1,400 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (up by 600 jobs), financial activities (up by 500 jobs), information (up by 400 jobs), and natural resources and construction (up by 100 jobs). Manufacturing was unchanged during the year. In the public sector, the District Government gained 300 jobs while the Federal Government lost 400 jobs and transportation lost 300 jobs.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia

	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	% Change From	
	2005	2005	2004	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2004
State UI Program^a					
Initial Claims	1,131	1,129	1,399	0.2	-19.2
Weeks Claimed	16,167	16,705	18,304	-3.2	-11.7
Weeks Compensated	26,823	29,413	25,787	-8.8	4.0
Benefits Paid	\$7,390,843	\$8,141,852	\$6,427,476	-9.2	15.0
A.W.B.A.	\$275.54	\$276.81	\$249.25	-0.5	10.5
First Payments	1,306	1,331	1,467	-1.9	-11.0
Final Payments	705	713	727	-1.1	-3.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program^b					
Initial Claims	22	29	36	-24.1	-38.9
Weeks Claimed	562	653	842	-13.9	-33.3
Weeks Compensated	1,135	1,362	1,345	-16.7	-15.6
Benefits Paid	\$361,544	\$433,716	\$370,877	-16.6	2.5
A.W.B.A.	\$318.54	\$318.44	\$275.74	0.0	15.5
First Payments	52	66	56	-21.2	-7.1
Final Payments	46	39	27	17.9	70.4
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program^c					
Initial Claims	6	7	6	-14.3	0.0
Weeks Claimed	173	190	289	-8.9	-40.1
Weeks Compensated	160	228	281	-29.8	-43.1
Benefits Paid	\$55,393	\$78,297	\$86,020	-29.3	-35.6
A.W.B.A.	\$346.21	\$343.41	\$306.12	0.8	13.1
First Payments	3	12	9	-75.0	-67.7
Final Payments	7	4	8	75.0	-12.5
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs					
Initial Claims	1,159	1,165	1,441	-0.5	-19.6
Weeks Claimed	16,902	17,548	19,435	-3.7	-13.0
Weeks Compensated	28,118	31,003	27,413	-9.3	2.6
Benefits Paid	\$7,807,780	\$8,653,865	\$7,490,603	-9.8	13.4
A.W.B.A.	\$277.68	\$279.13	\$251.14	-0.5	10.6
First Payments	1,361	1,409	1,532	-3.4	11.2
Final Payments	758	756	762	0.3	-0.5
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		
	Dec. b/ 2005	Nov. c/ 2005	Dec. 2004	Dec. b/ 2005	Nov. c/ 2005	Dec. 2004
TOTAL	688.3	689.7	676.6	2,405.6	2,401.0	2,335.4
Total Private Sector	458.4	460.0	446.3	1,859.5	1,855.8	1,798.3
Total Government	229.9	229.7	230.3	546.1	545.2	537.1
Total Goods Producing	14.6	14.7	14.5	190.8	192.1	182.0
Manufacturing	2.5	2.5	2.5	45.0	45.4	43.6
Durable Goods	na	na	na	26.5	26.7	25.2
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	18.5	18.7	18.4
Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	8.3	8.4	8.6
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	12.1	12.2	12.0	145.8	146.7	138.4
Construction	12.0	12.2	11.9	144.7	145.7	137.4
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	34.0	34.1	31.4
Residential Building Construction	na	na	na	17.6	17.9	17.1
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	17.4	17.7	17.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	93.3	93.9	88.9
Total Service Providing	673.7	675.0	662.1	2,214.8	2,208.9	2,153.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	29.4	28.9	28.8	338.9	334.8	329.0
Wholesale Trade	4.6	4.7	4.5	53.9	54.0	52.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	na	na	na	30.6	30.8	30.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	na	na	na	13.8	13.8	13.4
Retail Trade	19.0	18.4	18.6	222.9	218.9	215.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	25.8	25.7	25.3
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	17.6	17.8	16.2
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	35.9	35.7	33.8
Health and Personal Care Stores	na	na	na	11.8	11.4	11.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	27.4	25.3	26.6
General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	44.1	42.9	41.3
Department Stores	na	na	na	27.9	27.1	26.7
Other General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	16.2	15.8	14.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5.8	5.8	5.7	62.1	61.9	61.5
Utilities	na	na	na	6.9	7.0	7.2
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	4.6	4.6	4.6
Transportation & Warehousing	3.2	3.2	3.3	55.2	54.9	54.3
Air Transportation	na	na	na	15.2	15.4	15.7
Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	8.2	8.1	8.7
Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	7.1	7.1	7.0
Information	23.5	23.3	23.1	89.9	90.2	90.2
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	8.7	8.7	8.8	24.1	24.2	24.6
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	7.9	7.9	7.9	16.2	16.2	16.0
Broadcasting (except Internet)	4.8	4.8	4.5	na	na	na
Radio and Television Broadcasting	na	na	na	na	na	na
Telecommunications	na	na	na	24.2	24.4	26.6
Telecommunications Carriers	na	na	na	16.6	16.8	19.7
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	na	na	na	22.2	22.0	22.5
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	na	na	na	10.3	10.2	10.4
Financial Activities	30.9	30.8	30.4	117.4	117.2	114.0
Finance and Insurance	19.3	19.3	19.4	75.2	74.7	73.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	8.5	8.5	8.6	42.0	41.8	40.8
Depository Credit Intermediation	3.7	3.7	4.0	18.0	17.8	17.8
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	19.4	19.2	19.1
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	6.5	6.5	6.6	18.8	18.9	18.6
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	na	na	na	5.9	5.9	6.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.6	11.5	11.0	42.2	42.5	40.7
Real Estate	9.7	9.6	9.2	31.1	31.5	30.1

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

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	Dec. b/ 2005	Nov. c/ 2005	Dec. 2004	Dec. b/ 2005	Nov. c/ 2005	Dec. 2004
Professional and Business Services	148.7	148.1	144.8	529.7	526.5	512.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	101.3	100.8	97.6	345.9	343.5	334.9
Legal Services	35.3	35.0	34.7	47.7	47.4	47.1
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	20.3	19.9	20.5
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	6.7	6.7	6.8	48.0	47.7	46.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	15.3	15.2	14.9	120.1	119.3	113.8
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	14.7	14.5	13.1	58.6	58.0	54.9
Scientific Research and Development Services	15.8	15.9	15.0	32.4	32.1	30.5
Advertising and Related Services	na	na	na	12.9	12.8	12.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	32.3	32.0	30.4
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	46.5	46.4	45.6	151.5	151.0	147.2
Employment Services	12.7	12.6	11.9	34.2	34.1	33.4
Business Support Services	na	na	na	10.0	9.9	9.7
Investigation and Security Services	8.3	8.1	8.4	25.7	25.8	24.9
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	13.2	13.2	12.6	51.0	51.7	48.3
Educational and Health Services	96.8	99.1	93.7	245.4	247.4	238.1
Educational Services	42.1	44.7	41.0	70.8	73.5	69.9
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	32.4	34.9	31.6	42.0	44.3	42.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	54.7	54.4	52.7	174.6	173.9	168.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	10.2	10.1	10.1	60.7	60.2	58.2
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	25.8	25.7	24.5
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	7.5	7.5	7.7
Hospitals	25.6	25.6	24.7	56.5	56.4	54.3
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.5	7.6	7.2	25.5	25.7	25.3
Social Assistance	11.4	11.1	10.7	31.9	31.6	30.4
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	14.2	14.1	13.6
Leisure and Hospitality	53.9	54.5	51.8	206.2	207.2	195.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.0	6.0	6.0	28.5	28.4	25.5
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	na	na	na	19.2	19.1	17.0
Accommodation and Food Services	47.9	48.5	45.8	177.7	178.8	170.4
Accommodation	15.8	16.0	14.9	36.2	36.7	34.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	32.1	32.5	30.9	141.5	142.1	136.2
Full-Service Restaurants	15.7	15.8	15.2	72.2	72.3	70.4
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.2	10.3	10.0	55.4	55.5	53.8
Special Food Services	4.6	4.8	4.2	10.9	11.2	10.4
Other Services	60.6	60.6	59.2	141.2	140.4	136.6
Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	15.8	15.7	15.7
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	12.0	11.8	11.8
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	27.1	26.9	26.3
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	54.1	54.1	52.4	98.3	97.8	94.6
Social Advocacy Organizations	10.0	9.8	9.5	12.2	12.1	11.3
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	27.0	27.0	26.2	42.8	43.0	42.3
Government	229.9	229.7	230.3	546.1	545.2	537.1
Federal Government	191.4	191.3	191.8	298.1	297.3	298.7
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	38.5	38.4	38.5	248.0	247.9	238.4
State Government	33.9	33.9	33.6	77.5	77.7	73.1
Local Government	na	na	na	170.5	170.2	165.3
Public Transportation	4.6	4.5	4.9	na	na	na

a: Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2004 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

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.

Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Area increased over the month in December 2005 by 5,600. The private sector added 5,200 jobs and the public sector gained 400 jobs over the month. Within the private sector, gains were noted in trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 5,600 jobs), professional and business services (up by 3,500 jobs), other services (up by 1,100 jobs), and financial activities (up by 500 jobs). Losses were noted in natural resources, mining and construction and educational and health services (down by 1,900 jobs each), leisure and hospitality (down by 1,100 jobs), and manufacturing and information (down by 300 jobs each). In the public sector, the federal government added 900 jobs during December 2005.

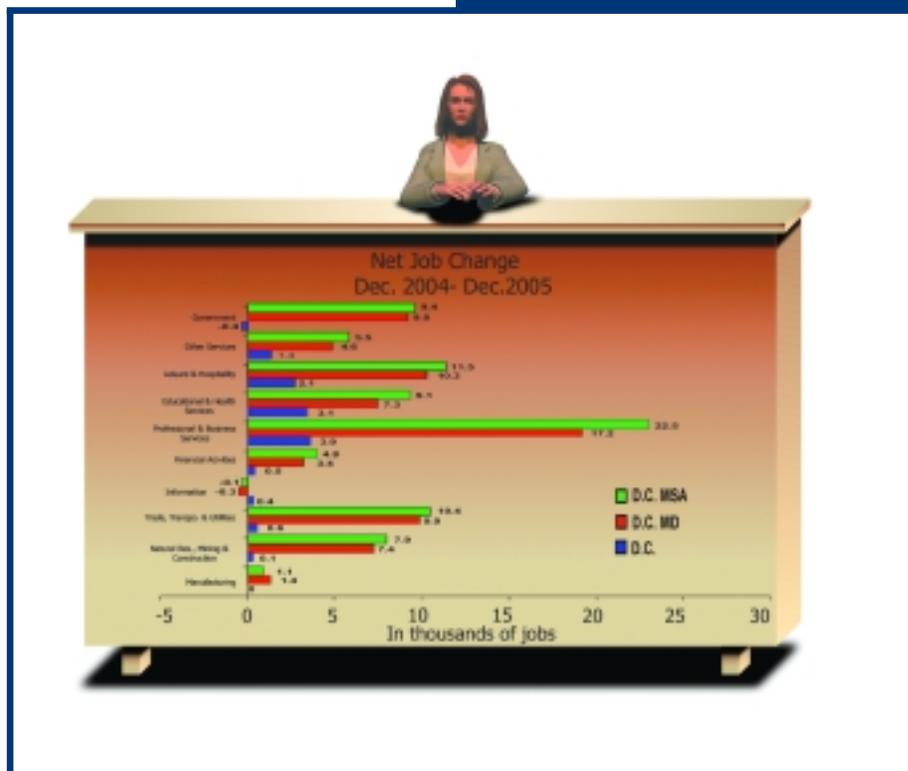
During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Area gained 81,600 jobs. The private sector gained 72,300 jobs and the public sector added 9,400 jobs. Private sector gains occurred in professional and business services (up by 22,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 11,500 jobs),

trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 10,400 jobs), educational and health services (up by 9,100 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 7,900 jobs), other services (up by 5,500 jobs), financial activities (up by

4,800 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 1,100 jobs). Information lost 100 jobs. In government, the federal government lost 1,200 jobs.

Net Job Change

In Thousands of Jobs
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Dec. 2004 - Dec. 2005



Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased over the month in December 2005 by 4,600. The private sector increased by 3,700 jobs and the public sector gained 900 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were registered in trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 4,100 jobs), professional and business services (up by 3,200 jobs), other services (up by 800 jobs), and financial activities (up by 200 jobs). Losses were noted in educational and health services (up by 2,000 jobs), leisure and hospi-

tality (down by 1,000 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (down by 900 jobs), manufacturing (down by 400 jobs), and information (down by 300 jobs). In the public sector, the federal government added 800 jobs; local government gained 300 jobs while state government lost 200 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division gained 70,200 jobs. The private sector gained 61,200 jobs and the public sector added 9,000 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional

and business services (up by 17,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 10,300 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 9,900 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 7,400 jobs), educational and health services (up by 7,300 jobs), other services (up by 4,600 jobs), financial activities (up by 3,400 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 1,400 jobs). Information lost 300 jobs over the year. Local government gained 5,200 jobs and state government added 4,400 jobs while the federal government shed 600 jobs.

Washington DC Metropolitan Statistical Area

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

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Net Change From				
	Dec. b/ 2005	Nov. c/ 2005	Dec. 2004	Nov. 2005	Dec. 2004
TOTAL	2984.5	2978.9	2902.9	5.6	81.6
Total Private Sector	2343.3	2338.1	2271.0	5.2	72.3
Total Government	641.2	640.8	631.8	0.4	9.4
Total Goods Producing	253.1	255.3	244.1	-2.2	9.0
Manufacturing	66.1	66.4	65.0	-0.3	1.1
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	187.0	188.9	179.1	-1.9	7.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	118.3	119.3	112.7	-1.0	5.6
Total Service Providing	2731.4	2723.6	2658.7	7.8	72.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	426.3	420.7	415.9	5.6	10.4
Wholesale Trade	70.1	70.2	68.3	-0.1	1.8
Retail Trade	286.5	281.0	278.7	5.5	7.8
Food & Beverage Stores	48.6	48.4	46.7	0.2	1.9
General Merchandise Stores	54.8	53.3	52.2	1.5	2.6
Department Stores	36.4	35.5	35.2	0.9	1.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	69.7	69.5	68.8	0.2	0.9
Information	107.5	107.8	107.6	-0.3	-0.1
Telecommunications	30.0	30.2	32.0	-0.2	-2.0
Financial Activities	162.5	162.0	157.7	0.5	4.8
Finance and Insurance	106.1	105.3	103.6	0.8	2.5
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	57.4	57.1	55.2	0.3	2.2
Professional and Business Services	651.4	647.9	628.9	3.5	22.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	421.1	418.5	407.8	2.6	13.3
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	138.1	137.3	132.7	0.8	5.4
Scientific Research and Development Services	48.3	47.8	45.5	0.5	2.8
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	194.8	194.4	187.3	0.4	7.5
Employment Services	48.8	48.5	46.3	0.3	2.5
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	65.6	66.6	62.0	-1.0	3.6
Educational and Health Services	316.2	318.1	307.1	-1.9	9.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	234.0	233.0	225.1	1.0	8.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	86.3	85.7	82.6	0.6	3.7
Offices of Physicians	36.0	35.8	34.2	0.2	1.8
Hospitals	68.0	68.0	65.8	0.0	2.2
Leisure and Hospitality	253.9	255.0	242.4	-1.1	11.5
Accommodation and Food Services	219.4	220.1	210.2	-0.7	9.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	175.5	175.9	168.8	-0.4	6.7
Other Services	172.4	171.3	166.9	1.1	5.5
Government	641.2	640.8	631.8	0.4	9.4
Federal Government	341.3	340.4	342.5	0.9	-1.2

a: Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2004 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.

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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 December 2005, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in the Washington metropolitan division rose by \$4.24 over the month to \$677.16. An increase in the average hourly earnings was responsible for this rise. Average hourly earnings were up fifteen cents over the month to \$17.10. The average number of hours worked was 39.6, down 0.1 hour from the November 2005 average.

From December 2004 to December 2005, average weekly earnings increased by \$16.48. During the year, hourly earnings decreased by fifteen cents.

Metro Hours and Earnings Of Production Workers in Manufacturing Dec. 2004 - Dec. 2005

	Dec. '05 ^p	Nov. '05 ^r	Dec. '04 ^a
Weekly Earnings	\$677.16	\$672.92	\$660.68
Weekly Hours	39.6	39.7	38.3
Hourly Earnings	\$17.10	\$16.95	\$17.25

p = Preliminary
r = Revised
a = Reflecting 2004 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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