

D.C. Unemployment Insurance Benefits

(Total - All Regular Programs)

	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2006	Sept. 2005
Initial Claims	1,227	1,789	1,329

Demographic / Economic Indicators

	D.C.	U.S.A.
Population, July 1, 2005 estimate	550,521	296,410,404
Population, percent change (April 1, 2000-July 1, 2005)	-3.8%	5.3%
Persons under 18 years old, 2000	20.1%	25.7%
High school graduates (Persons age 25+, 2000)	77.8%	80.4%
Homeownership rate, 2000	40.8%	66.2%
Median household money income, 1999	\$40,127	\$41,994
Per capita money income, 1999	\$28,659	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, 1999	20.2%	12.4%
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$5,274	\$9,190
Private nonfarm employment, percent change (Average annual rate; 1995-2005)	1.6%	1.4%
Persons per square mile, 2000	9,316.4	79.6

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

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

(Based on employment levels reported to the District's Unemployment Compensation Program as of September 2004. Ranked by size of workforce.)

District of Columbia Job Activity September 2006



The number of District wage and salary jobs decreased by 6,600 in September 2006. The private sector gained 4,400 jobs and the public sector shed 11,000 jobs. In the private sector, educational and health services increased by 4,900 jobs, leisure and hospitality gained 700 jobs, trade, transportation and utilities added 300 jobs, and financial activities gained 100 jobs. Other services shed 500 jobs, professional and business services and information lost 400 jobs each; and natural resources and construction decreased by 300 jobs. Manufacturing was unchanged. In the public sector, the federal government lost 1,300 jobs; the District government shed 9,800 jobs; and transportation gained 100 jobs.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 9,400 jobs. The private sector added 10,700 jobs, while the public sector lost 1,300 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in professional and business services (up by 3,200 jobs), information (up by 1,700 jobs), educational and health services (up by 1,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 1,500 jobs), financial activities (up by 1,000 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (up by 700 jobs), natural resources and construction (up by 500 jobs), other services (up by 300 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 200 jobs). In the public sector, transportation gained 700 jobs while the federal government lost 1,100 jobs and the District government shed 900 jobs.

Washington Metropolitan Division September 2006



Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased over the month in September 2006 by 4,300. The private sector increased by 3,100 jobs and the public sector gained 1,200 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were registered in educational and health services (up by 9,500 jobs) and other services (up by 600 jobs). Private sector losses were noted in leisure and hospitality (down by 3,700 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (down by 1,600 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (down by 700 jobs), information (down by 500 jobs), financial activities (down by 400 jobs), and manufacturing (down by 100 jobs). Professional and business services was unchanged over the month. In the public sector, local government gained 9,800 jobs; the federal government lost 2,400 jobs; and state government shed 6,200 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division gained 58,800 jobs. The private sector gained 58,900 jobs and the public sector lost 100 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 26,800 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 8,600 jobs), educational and health services (up by 8,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 5,100 jobs), other services (up by 4,200 jobs), financial activities (up by 2,700 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 2,500 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 800 jobs). Information was unchanged over the year. In government, local government gained 1,900 jobs while the federal government lost 1,800 jobs and state government shed 200 jobs.

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Labor Market

And Other

Economic Trends

A Snapshot

November 2006

Data for September 2006

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Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. '06	Aug. '06	Sept. '05 ^a
U.S.A.	4.4	4.6	4.8
Washington, DC MSA	3.0	3.2	3.2
Washington, DC MD	3.1	3.3	3.3
D.C.	6.0	6.1	5.8

Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. '06	Aug. '06	Sept. '05 ^a
U.S.A.	4.6	4.7	5.1
D.C.	5.9	5.8	6.2

a: Reflecting 2005 benchmark revisions

Employment Status for the D.C. Civilian Population

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. '06	Aug. '06	Sept. '05 ^a
Civilian Labor Force	288,300	295,700	294,000
Employment	271,100	277,700	277,000
Unemployment	17,200	18,000	17,000

a: Reflecting 2005 benchmark revisions

D.C. Metro Division Average Hours & Earnings

(of Production Workers in Manufacturing)

	Sept. '06 ^p	Aug. '06 ^r	Sept. '05 ^a
Weekly Earnings	\$676.20	\$677.77	\$659.60
Weekly Hours	39.2	39.2	40.0
Hourly Earnings	\$17.25	\$17.29	\$16.49

p: Preliminary

r: Revised

a: Reflecting 2005 benchmark revisions

Consumer Price Index, Annual Change in %

All items. All urban consumers.

	Sept. '06	Aug. '06	Sept. '05	Aug. '05
Wash.-Balt. DC-MD-VA-WV	2.8	na	4.9	na
U.S.A.	2.1	3.8	4.7	3.6

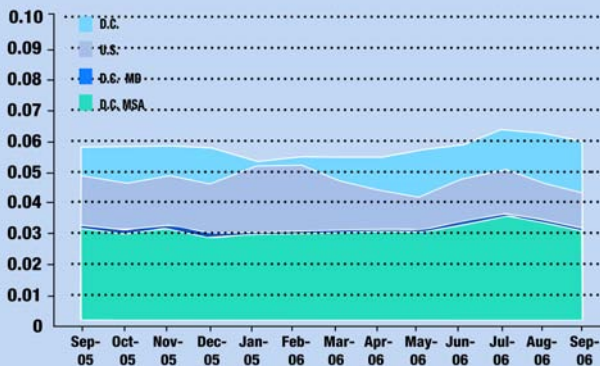
(All items. All urban consumers. Not Seasonally Adjusted.)

(1982-84=100 for U.S. Nov. 1996=100 for Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV)

na: not available

Unemployment Rate

September 2005 to September 2006 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



D.C. Wage and Salary Employment by Industry

(Not Seasonally Adjusted; In Thousands of Jobs)

	Sept. '06 ^p	Aug. '06 ^r	Sept. '05 ^a
Total	687.9	694.5	678.5
Total Private	458.6	454.2	447.9
Goods-Producing Industries	15.1	15.4	14.4
Manufacturing	2.2	2.2	2.0
Natural Resource, Mining & Construction	12.9	13.2	12.4
Service-Providing Industries	672.8	679.1	664.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	28.2	27.9	27.5
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.4	4.6
Retail Trade	18.1	17.9	17.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.5
Information	24.1	24.5	22.4
Financial Activities	31.0	30.9	30.0
Professional & Business Services	151.7	152.1	148.5
Educational & Health Services	93.0	88.1	91.4
Leisure & Hospitality	55.5	55.8	55.0
Accommodation & Food Services	50.4	49.6	48.8
Other Services	59.0	59.5	58.7
Government	229.3	240.3	230.6
Federal Government	192.0	193.3	193.1
D.C. Government	32.3	42.1	33.2
Public Transportation	5.0	4.9	4.3

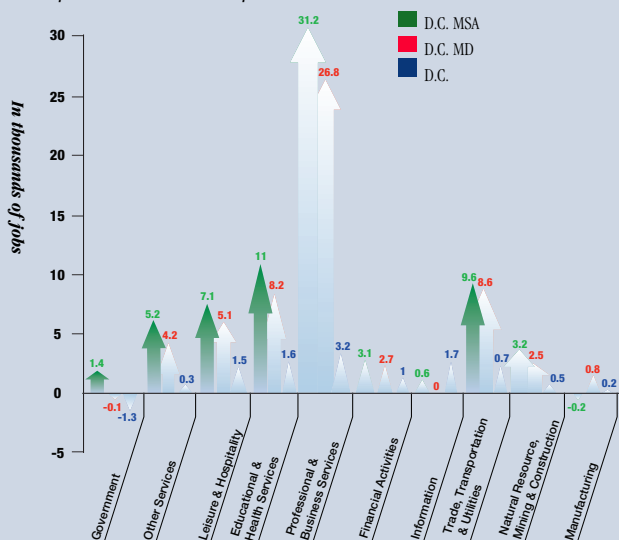
(Subtotals may not equal totals due to rounding.)

Note: Wage and salary employment by industry is now based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

p: Preliminary r: Revised figures a: Reflecting 2005 benchmark revisions

Net Job Changes

September 2005 to September 2006



Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division Wage and Salary Employment by Industry

(Not Seasonally Adjusted; In Thousands of Jobs)

	Sept. '06 ^p	Aug. '06 ^r	Sept. '05 ^a
Total	2,418.5	2,414.2	2,359.7
Total Private	1,883.1	1,880.0	1,824.2
Goods-Producing Industries	197.3	198.1	194.0
Manufacturing	44.8	44.9	44.0
Natural Resource, Mining & Construction	152.5	153.2	150.0
Service-Providing Industries	2,221.2	2,216.1	2,165.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	328.8	330.4	320.2
Wholesale Trade	57.0	57.5	56.1
Retail Trade	212.5	213.2	205.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	59.3	59.7	58.7
Information	82.2	82.7	82.2
Financial Activities	119.6	120.0	116.9
Professional & Business Services	555.9	555.9	529.1
Educational & Health Services	248.8	239.3	240.6
Leisure & Hospitality	210.5	214.2	205.4
Accommodation & Food Services	180.0	180.8	176.7
Other Services	140.0	139.4	135.8
Government	535.4	534.2	535.5
Federal Government	295.6	298.0	297.4
State Government	70.7	76.9	70.9
Local Government	169.1	159.3	167.2

(Subtotals may not equal totals due to rounding. Data reflects conversion to 2002 NAICS.)
p: Preliminary r: Revised figures a: Reflecting 2005 benchmark revisions

Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area Wage and Salary Employment by Industry

(Not Seasonally Adjusted; In Thousands of Jobs)

	Sept. '06 ^p	Aug. '06 ^r	Sept. '05 ^a
Total	3,006.4	3,001.8	2,934.2
Total Private	2,375.8	2,375.1	2,305.0
Goods-Producing Industries	261.1	262.2	258.1
Manufacturing	64.9	65.2	65.1
Natural Res., Mining & Const.	196.2	197.0	193.0
Service-Providing Industries	2,745.3	2,739.6	2,676.1
Trade, Transpo. & Utilities	414.0	416.1	404.4
Wholesale Trade	72.0	72.5	71.8
Retail Trade	276.1	277.3	267.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	65.9	66.3	65.6
Information	100.5	101.0	99.9
Financial Activities	164.8	165.6	161.7
Professional & Business Services	681.1	680.8	649.9
Educational & Health Services	320.9	311.0	309.9
Leisure & Hospitality	261.2	266.4	254.1
Accommodation & Food Services	222.4	223.7	217.5
Other Services	172.2	172.0	167.0
Government	630.6	626.7	629.2
Federal Government	338.4	341.3	340.4

(Subtotals may not equal totals due to rounding. Data reflects conversion to 2002 NAICS.)
p: Preliminary r: Revised figures a: Reflecting 2005 benchmark revisions

Top 30 High Demand Occupations in D.C.

	Average Annual Openings	Mean Hourly Wage
Management Analysts	798	\$38.21
Lawyers	615	\$64.23
Janitors and Cleaners, except Maids Housekeeping Cleaners	600	\$10.70
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, including Fast Food	519	\$9.31
General and Operations Managers	477	\$51.27
Waiters and Waitresses	467	\$8.48
Cashiers	386	\$10.10
Security Guards	380	\$12.75
Accountants and Auditors	379	\$31.69
Office Clerks, General	372	\$13.77
Retail Salespersons	342	\$11.81
Computer Systems Analysts	295	\$39.36
Secretaries, except Legal, Medical, and Executive	291	\$19.30
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	279	\$20.79
Receptionists and Information Clerks	262	\$13.63
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	247	\$12.34
Administrative Services Managers	242	\$34.87
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Admin. Support Workers	242	\$35.51
Registered Nurses	232	\$28.43
Chief Executives	212	\$74.14
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	212	\$23.12
Legal Secretaries	206	\$26.55
Customer Service Representatives	195	\$16.37
Economists	168	\$46.17
Public Relations Specialists	161	\$37.89
Writers and Authors	155	\$27.34
Real Estate Sales Agents	151	\$30.15
Computer Support Specialists	145	\$22.38
Food Preparation Workers	145	\$9.89
Child Care Workers	142	\$10.03

Openings - based on the 2002-2012 Occupational Employment Projections of the Department of Employment Services (does not include Farm, Fishing & Forestry occupations.) Wage data - source; Occupational Employment Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2005

Sources of Information:

D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research and Information, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) compiles labor market information for the District of Columbia and the Washington, D.C. Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA).

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Some of the information produced by DOES includes: labor force, employment and unemployment statistics; industry employment statistics; occupational employment statistics; affirmative action planning statistics; and top 200 D.C. employers.

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