

# **NEW** labor market **trends**

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, DC



## **Labor Market Research Information**

Data for December 2013

Volume 01 | Issue 02

**December 2013**

## **inside**

Quick Facts

D.C. Area Labor Force

Top Private Sector Employers

“High Demand, High Wage” Occupations



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## States Unemployment Rates

State				Net Change From	
	Dec. 2013 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2012
RHODE ISLAND	9.1	9.0	9.9	0.1	-0.8
NEVADA	8.8	9.0	9.8	-0.2	-1.0
ILLINOIS	8.6	8.7	8.6	-0.1	0.0
MICHIGAN	8.4	8.8	8.9	-0.4	-0.5
CALIFORNIA	8.3	8.5	9.8	-0.2	-1.5
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
KENTUCKY	8.0	8.2	8.0	-0.2	0.0
MISSISSIPPI	8.0	8.3	8.9	-0.3	-0.9
TENNESSEE	7.8	8.1	7.6	-0.3	0.2
ARIZONA	7.6	7.8	7.9	-0.2	-0.3
ARKANSAS	7.4	7.5	7.1	-0.1	0.3
CONNECTICUT	7.4	7.6	8.2	-0.2	-0.8
GEORGIA	7.4	7.6	8.7	-0.2	-1.3
NEW JERSEY	7.3	7.8	9.5	-0.5	-2.2
OHIO	7.2	7.4	6.7	-0.2	0.5
NEW YORK	7.1	7.4	8.2	-0.3	-1.1
MASSACHUSETTS	7.0	7.1	6.7	-0.1	0.3
OREGON	7.0	7.3	8.3	-0.3	-1.3
INDIANA	6.9	7.3	8.3	-0.4	-1.4
NORTH CAROLINA	6.9	7.4	9.4	-0.5	-2.5
PENNSYLVANIA	6.9	7.3	7.9	-0.4	-1.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	6.6	7.1	8.6	-0.5	-2.0
WASHINGTON	6.6	6.8	7.5	-0.2	-0.9
ALASKA	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	-0.2
NEW MEXICO	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	-0.2
COLORADO	6.2	6.5	7.5	-0.3	-1.3
DELAWARE	6.2	6.5	7.1	-0.3	-0.9
FLORIDA	6.2	6.4	7.9	-0.2	-1.7
MAINE	6.2	6.4	7.2	-0.2	-1.0
WISCONSIN	6.2	6.3	6.7	-0.1	-0.5
ALABAMA	6.1	6.2	6.8	-0.1	-0.7
MARYLAND	6.1	6.4	6.7	-0.3	-0.6
TEXAS	6.0	6.1	6.2	-0.1	-0.2
MISSOURI	5.9	6.1	6.6	-0.2	-0.7
WEST VIRGINIA	5.9	6.0	7.4	-0.1	-1.5
IDAHO	5.7	6.1	6.3	-0.4	-0.6
LOUISIANA	5.7	6.3	5.6	-0.6	0.1
OKLAHOMA	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	0.3
MONTANA	5.2	5.2	5.6	0.0	-0.4
VIRGINIA	5.2	5.4	5.6	-0.2	-0.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.1	5.1	5.7	0.0	-0.6
KANSAS	4.9	5.1	5.5	-0.2	-0.6
MINNESOTA	4.6	4.6	5.4	0.0	-0.8
HAWAII	4.5	4.4	5.1	0.1	-0.6
WYOMING	4.4	4.4	4.9	0.0	-0.5
IOWA	4.2	4.3	5.0	-0.1	-0.8
VERMONT	4.2	4.4	4.9	-0.2	-0.7
UTAH	4.1	4.3	5.4	-0.2	-1.3
NEBRASKA	3.6	3.7	3.8	-0.1	-0.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	3.6	3.6	4.3	0.0	-0.7
NORTH DAKOTA	2.6	2.6	3.2	0.0	-0.6
p: Preliminary					

## Quick Facts: Over the Month and Over the Year Changes in Unemployment Rate and Job Growth

### National Unemployment Rates

The December 2013 national unemployment rate of 6.5 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was 0.1 percentage point lower than the rate in November 2013 and 0.9 percentage points lower than the rate in December 2012.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in December 2013 was 6.7 percent, down 0.3 percentage points from the November 2013 rate and 1.2 percentage points lower than the December 2012 unemployment rate.

### State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

In December 2013, the District of Columbia had the sixth highest unemployment rate at 8.1 percent. Rhode Island recorded the highest jobless rate at 9.1 percent followed by Nevada at 8.8 percent; Illinois at 8.6 percent; Michigan at 8.4 percent; and California at 8.3 percent. North Dakota, at 2.6 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by South Dakota at 3.6 percent, Nebraska at 3.6 percent, and Utah at 4.1 percent.

Forty states, including the District of Columbia, reported over-the-month unemployment decreases, two states had rate increases, and nine states had no rate change. Louisiana recorded the largest rate decrease (0.6 percentage points), followed by District of Columbia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and South Carolina (0.5 percentage points).

Compared to a year earlier, forty-three states, including the District of Columbia, registered unemployment rate decreases, six states reported rate increases, and two states (Kentucky and Illinois) saw no rate change. North Carolina reported the largest jobless rate decrease from a year earlier (-2.5 percentage points), followed by New Jersey (-2.2 percentage points), and South Carolina (-2.0 percentage points). Twelve other states had jobless rates at least 1.0 percentage point lower than a year earlier.





## District of Columbia Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Rate by Ward

December 2013 (Preliminary)				
Ward	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1	54,412	51,916	2,496	4.6
2	53,542	52,037	1,505	2.8
3	53,880	52,546	1,334	2.5
4	45,398	42,491	2,907	6.4
5	41,564	37,338	4,226	10.2
6	52,850	49,550	3,300	6.2
7	34,466	29,578	4,888	14.2
8	28,891	24,445	4,446	15.4
November 2013 (Revised)				
Ward	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1	54,133	51,518	2,615	4.8
2	53,215	51,639	1,576	3.0
3	53,542	52,144	1,398	2.6
4	45,211	42,166	3,045	6.7
5	41,480	37,052	4,428	10.7
6	52,628	49,171	3,457	6.6
7	34,473	29,351	5,122	14.9
8	28,917	24,258	4,659	16.1
December 2012				
Ward	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1	54,584	51,442	3,142	5.8
2	53,456	51,562	1,894	3.5
3	53,747	52,067	1,680	3.1
4	45,763	42,104	3,659	8.0
5	42,317	36,997	5,320	12.6
6	53,252	49,098	4,154	7.8
7	35,462	29,308	6,154	17.4
8	29,819	24,222	5,597	18.8
<p><i>Note: Estimates for the latest year are subject to revision early the following calendar year.</i></p> <p><i>Ward Labor force data is based on the District's monthly unemployment data, and the 5-year American Community Survey (ACS)</i></p> <p><i>Source: DOES - Office of Labor Market Research and Information (OLMRI).</i></p> <p><i>Not seasonally adjusted data</i></p>				

## District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

The District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted December 2013 unemployment rate was 8.1 percent, down 0.5 percentage points from the November 2013 rate and 0.3 percentage points lower than the rate in December 2012.

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

Over the month, the District of Columbia's *not seasonally adjusted* civilian labor force increased by 1,400 to 365,000. A total of 339,900 residents were employed and 25,100 were unemployed in December 2013. The number of employed residents increased by 2,600 along with a decrease in the number of unemployed residents of 1,200, resulting in a 0.3 percentage point drop in the *not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate*.

From December 2012 to December 2013, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 3,400, as the number of employed residents increased by 3,100 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 6,500, resulting in an over the year 1.7 percentage point decrease in the *not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate*.

## District of Columbia Job Growth

The not seasonally adjusted number of District wage and salary jobs decreased by 2,300 (-0.3 percent) from November to December 2013. The private sector lost 2,700 jobs (-0.5 percent) while the public sector added 400 jobs (+0.2 percent). In the private sector, Trade, Transportation and Utilities increased by 500 jobs (+1.8 percent), and Professional and Business Services added 100 jobs. The private sectors that lost jobs included: Educational and Health Services (-1,400 jobs), Leisure and Hospitality (-1,000 jobs), Other Services (-400 jobs), Natural Resources and Construction (-400 jobs), and Financial Activities (-100 jobs). Meanwhile, the Information and Manufacturing sectors were unchanged over the month. In the public sector, the District government and the Federal government gained 200 jobs each, while Transportation remained unchanged over the month.

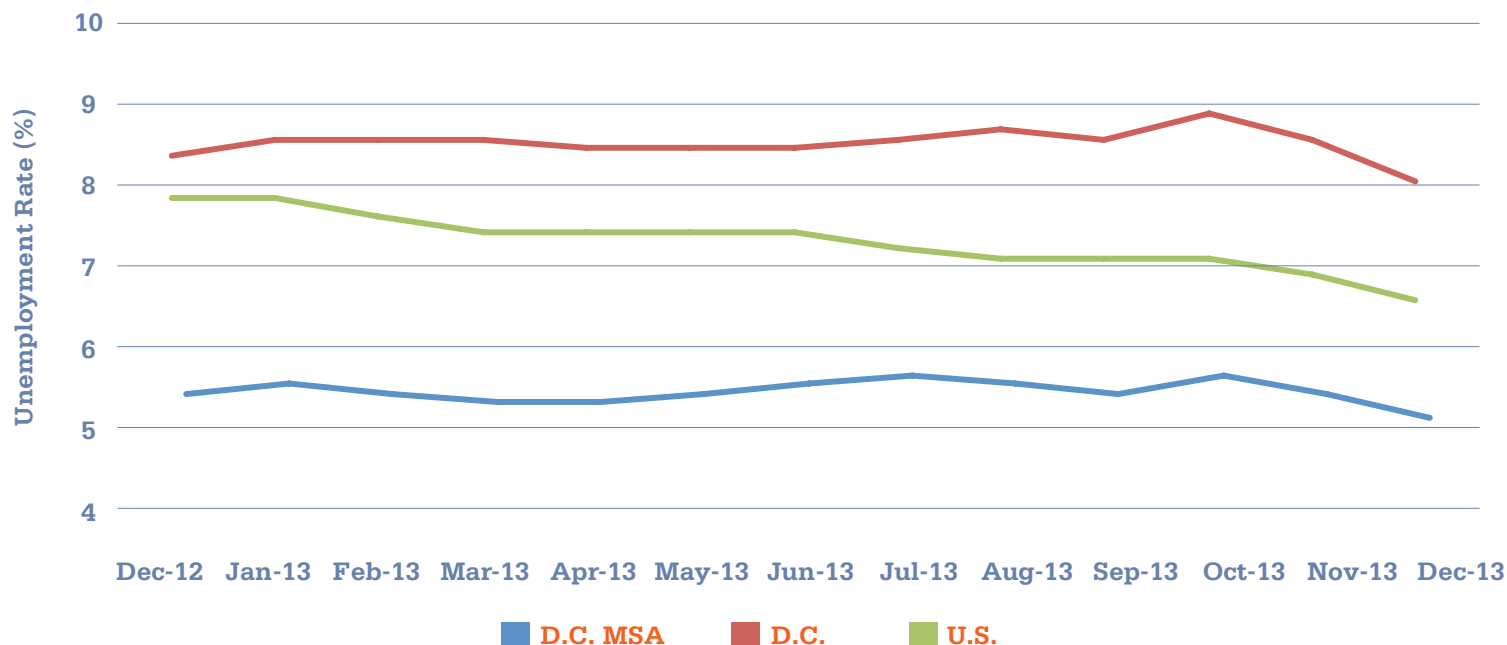
In the last twelve months, the District lost a total of 400 jobs (-0.1 percent). The private sector added 5,100 jobs (+1.0 percent) and the public sector lost 5,500 jobs (-2.3 percent). The private sector growth occurred in Leisure and Hospitality (up by 3,900 jobs or 6 percent), Professional and Business Services (up by 1,700 jobs), Financial Activities (up by 700 jobs), and Trade, Transportation and Utilities and Educational and Health Services (up by 400 jobs each). Losses were noted in Other Services and Natural Resources and Construction (down by 700 jobs each), and Information (down by 600 jobs). Meanwhile, Manufacturing remained unchanged over the year. In the public sector, the District government gained 700 jobs and Transportation added 100 jobs, while the Federal government shed 6,300 jobs over the year.



*The District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted December 2013 unemployment rate was 8.1 percent.*



## Unemployment Rate December 2012 - December 2013 (Seasonally Adjusted)



### Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area decreased over the month in December 2013 by 400. The private sector decreased by 1,300 jobs (-0.1 percent) while the public sector increased by 900 jobs (+0.1 percent). Within the private sector, gains were registered in Trade, Transportation and Utilities (up by 2,400 jobs or 0.6 percent), Financial Activities (up by 900 jobs), Information (up by 500 jobs), and Professional and Business Services (up by 400 jobs). Losses were experienced in Natural Resources and Construction (down by 2,300 jobs), Leisure and Hospitality (down by 1,400 jobs), Other Services (down by 700 jobs), Educational and Health Services (down by 600 jobs), and Manufacturing (down by 500 jobs). In the public sector, the Federal government gained 200 jobs.

During the last twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area gained a total of 25,800 jobs (+0.8 percent). The private sector added 28,800 jobs (+1.2 percent) and the public sector lost 3,000 jobs (-0.5 percent). Private sector growth occurred in Leisure and Hospitality (up by 15,300 jobs or 5.5 percent), Financial Activities (up by 6,600 jobs), Trade, Transportation and Utilities (up by 4,400 jobs), Educational and Health Services (up by 3,600 jobs), and Professional and Business Services (up by 2,600 jobs). Losses were registered in Other Services (down by 1,700 jobs), Information (down by 1,100 jobs), Manufacturing (down by 500 jobs), and Natural Resources and Construction (down by 400 jobs). In the public sector, the Federal government decreased by 8,400 jobs.

## Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work (In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

### District of Columbia

INDUSTRY	Dec. <sup>b</sup> 2013	Nov. <sup>c</sup> 2013	Dec. 2012	Net Change From		% Change From	
				Nov. 2013	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2012
<b>TOTAL</b>	734.7	737.0	735.1	-2.3	-0.4	-0.3%	-0.1%
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	500.5	503.2	495.4	-2.7	5.1	-0.5%	1.0%
<b>Total Government</b>	234.2	233.8	239.7	0.4	-5.5	0.2%	-2.3%
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	13.6	14.0	14.3	-0.4	-0.7	-2.9%	-4.9%
Manufacturing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	12.7	13.1	13.4	-0.4	-0.7	-3.1%	-5.2%
<b>Total Service Providing</b>	721.1	723.0	720.8	-1.9	0.3	-0.3%	0.0%
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	28.3	27.8	27.9	0.5	0.4	1.8%	1.4%
Wholesale Trade	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	19.2	18.7	18.7	0.5	0.5	2.7%	2.7%
<b>Information</b>	29.2	29.3	28.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.3%	2.5%
<b>Financial Activities</b>	17.3	17.3	16.9	0.0	0.4	0.0%	2.4%
Finance and insurance	11.9	12.0	11.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.8%	2.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	157.1	157.0	155.4	0.1	1.7	0.1%	1.1%
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	110.5	110.1	108.6	0.4	1.9	0.4%	1.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	30.3	30.4	29.8	-0.1	0.5	-0.3%	1.7%
Legal Services	13.3	11.8	11.7	1.5	1.6	12.7%	13.7%
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt & Remediation	44.5	44.8	45.5	-0.3	-1.0	-0.7%	-2.2%
Employment Services	12.1	12.1	13.3	0.0	-1.2	0.0%	-9.0%
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	119.1	120.5	118.7	-1.4	0.4	-1.2%	0.3%
Educational Services	54.0	55.6	54.3	-1.6	-0.3	-2.9%	-0.6%
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	38.9	40.9	40.0	-2.0	-1.1	-4.9%	-2.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	65.1	64.9	64.4	0.2	0.7	0.3%	1.1%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	16.3	16.1	15.7	0.2	0.6	1.2%	3.8%
Hospitals	28.4	28.1	28.0	0.3	0.4	1.1%	1.4%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.8	7.8	8.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0%	-3.7%
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	68.6	69.6	64.7	-1.0	3.9	-1.4%	6.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.6	6.8	6.7	-0.2	-0.1	-2.9%	-1.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	62.0	62.8	58.0	-0.8	4.0	-1.3%	6.9%
Accommodation	15.9	16.0	15.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.6%	2.6%
Food Services and Drinking Places	46.1	46.8	42.5	-0.7	3.6	-1.5%	8.5%
Full-Service Restaurants	22.8	23.0	22.4	-0.2	0.4	-0.9%	1.8%
Limited-Service Eating Places	15.0	14.9	14.2	0.1	0.8	0.7%	5.6%
Special Food Services	5.0	5.4	5.0	-0.4	0.0	-7.4%	0.0%



## Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work (In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

*District of Columbia (cont.)*

INDUSTRY	Dec. <sup>b</sup> 2013	Nov. <sup>c</sup> 2013	Dec. 2012	Net Change From		% Change From	
				Nov. 2013	Dec. 2012	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2012
<b>Other Services</b>	68.3	68.7	69.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6%	-1.0%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof. & Similar Organizations	60.6	60.9	61.5	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5%	-1.5%
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	26.5	26.4	26.7	0.1	-0.2	0.4%	-0.7%
<b>Government</b>	234.2	233.8	239.7	0.4	-5.5	0.2%	-2.3%
Federal Government	200.1	199.9	206.4	0.2	-6.3	0.1%	-3.1%
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	34.1	33.9	33.3	0.2	0.8	0.6%	2.4%
Local Government	29.6	29.4	28.9	0.2	0.7	0.7%	2.4%
Public Transportation	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.0%	2.3%

<sup>a</sup>Data may not equal totals due to independent rounding. Data reflect 2007 benchmark revisions. <sup>b</sup>Preliminary. <sup>c</sup>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.

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, Washington Metropolitan Division, and Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force

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

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased by 1,400 from November to December 2013, as employment increased by 6,300 and the number unemployed decreased by 4,900. The *not seasonally adjusted* unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 4.7 percent in December 2013, was down 0.2 percentage points from the previous month.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division rose by 11,100. Over the year, 17,300 fewer Division residents were unemployed, and the division civilian labor force fell by 6,100. The Metropolitan Division's *not seasonally adjusted* December 2013 unemployment rate was down 0.7 percentage points from the rate in December 2012.

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

The civilian labor force in the Suburban Ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia decreased by 3,900 from November to December 2013, as employment rose by 2,200 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 6,100. The *not seasonally adjusted* unemployment rate in the Suburban Ring, at 4.3 percent in December 2013, was down 0.2 percentage points from the prior month.

Over the year, there was an increase of 9,000 employed residents in the Suburban Ring. While there were 16,100 fewer unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force also fell by 7,100. The Suburban Ring's December unemployment rate was down 0.6 percentage points from December 2012.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), in December 2013, the number of persons in the civilian labor force decreased by 2,500 from the previous month, the number of employed residents increased by 4,800, and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 7,300. The MSA's unemployment rate for December 2013 was 4.6 percent, down 0.3 percentage points from the rate in November 2013. Compared to December 2012, the MSA's civilian labor force fell by 10,500. Employment increased by 12,100 and unemployment decreased by 22,600. The Washington Metropolitan Area's December 2013 *not seasonally adjusted* unemployment rate was down 0.7 percentage points from the December 2012 rate of 5.3 percent.



## Employment Status for the Civilian Population

District of Columbia, Washington Metropolitan Division, and Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area

December 2013 <sup>a</sup>							
				Net Change From		% Change From	
	Dec <sup>b</sup> 2013	Nov <sup>c</sup> 2013	Dec <sup>d</sup> 2012	Nov <sup>c</sup> 2013	Dec <sup>d</sup> 2012	Nov <sup>c</sup> 2013	Dec <sup>d</sup> 2012
Seasonally Unadjusted							
Washington, D.C.							
Civilian Labor Force	365,000	363,600	368,400	1,400	-3,400	0.39%	-0.92%
Total Employed	339,900	337,300	336,800	2,600	3,100	0.77%	0.92%
Total Unemployed	25,100	26,300	31,600	-1,200	-6,500	-4.56%	-20.57%
Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.2	8.6	-0.3	-1.7		
Washington, D.C. Metro Division							
Civilian Labor Force	2,515,000	2,513,600	2,521,100	1,400	-6,100	0.06%	-0.24%
Total Employed	2,396,100	2,389,800	2,385,000	6,300	11,100	0.26%	0.47%
Total Unemployed	118,800	123,700	136,100	-4,900	-17,300	-3.96%	-12.71%
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.9	5.4	-0.2	-0.7		
Suburban Ring							
Civilian Labor Force	3,026,500	3,021,700	3,014,400	4,800	12,100	0.16%	0.40%
Total Employed	146,900	154,200	169,500	-7,300	-22,600	-4.73%	-13.33%
Total Unemployed	121,800	127,900	137,900	-6,100	-16,100	-4.77%	-11.68%
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.2	4.6	-0.2	-0.6		
Washington, D.C. MSA							
Civilian Labor Force	3,173,400	3,175,900	3,183,900	-2,500	-10,500	-0.08%	-0.33%
Total Employed	3,026,500	3,021,700	3,014,400	4,800	12,100	0.16%	0.40%
Total Unemployed	146,900	154,200	169,500	-7,300	-22,600	-4.73%	-13.33%
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.9	5.3	-0.3	-0.7		

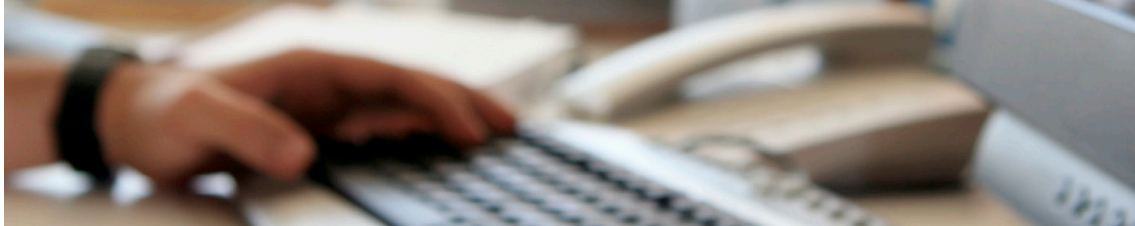
<sup>a</sup>Data may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. <sup>b</sup>Preliminary. <sup>c</sup>Revised. <sup>d</sup>Data reflect 2012 benchmark revisions.

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, Loudoun, 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.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Suburban Ring includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area excluding the District of Columbia

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

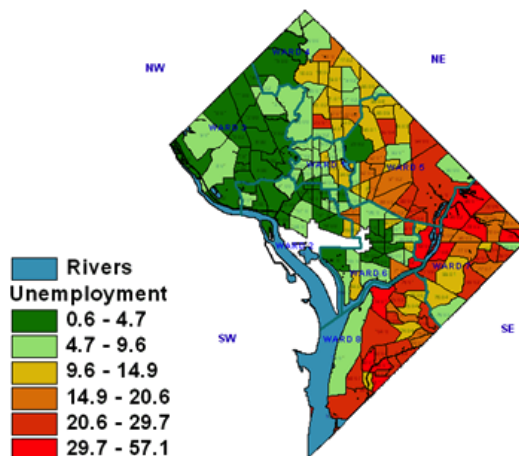


## Employment Status by Demographic Groups

From December 2012 to December 2013, the civilian labor force for the white population in the District increased by 4,200, as the number of employed increased by 3,300, and the number of unemployed increased by 900. The unemployment rate for whites in December 2013 was 3.9 percent, up 0.4 percentage points from the rate in December 2012. The African American civilian labor force increased by 1,700, as the number of employed increased by 4,100, and the number of unemployed decreased by 2,400. The unemployment rate for African Americans in December 2013 was 15.2 percent, down 1.8 percentage points from the rate in December 2012. Meanwhile, the Hispanic civilian labor force decreased by 2,700, as the number of employed decreased by 2,200, and the number of unemployed decreased by 500. The unemployment rate for Hispanic residents in December 2013 was 6.8 percent, down 1.0 percentage point from the rate in December 2012.

Within the age category, the prime working-age group of 25 – 54 years exhibited an increase in the number of persons in the civilian labor force of 6,200 from December 2012 to December 2013, the number of employed in-

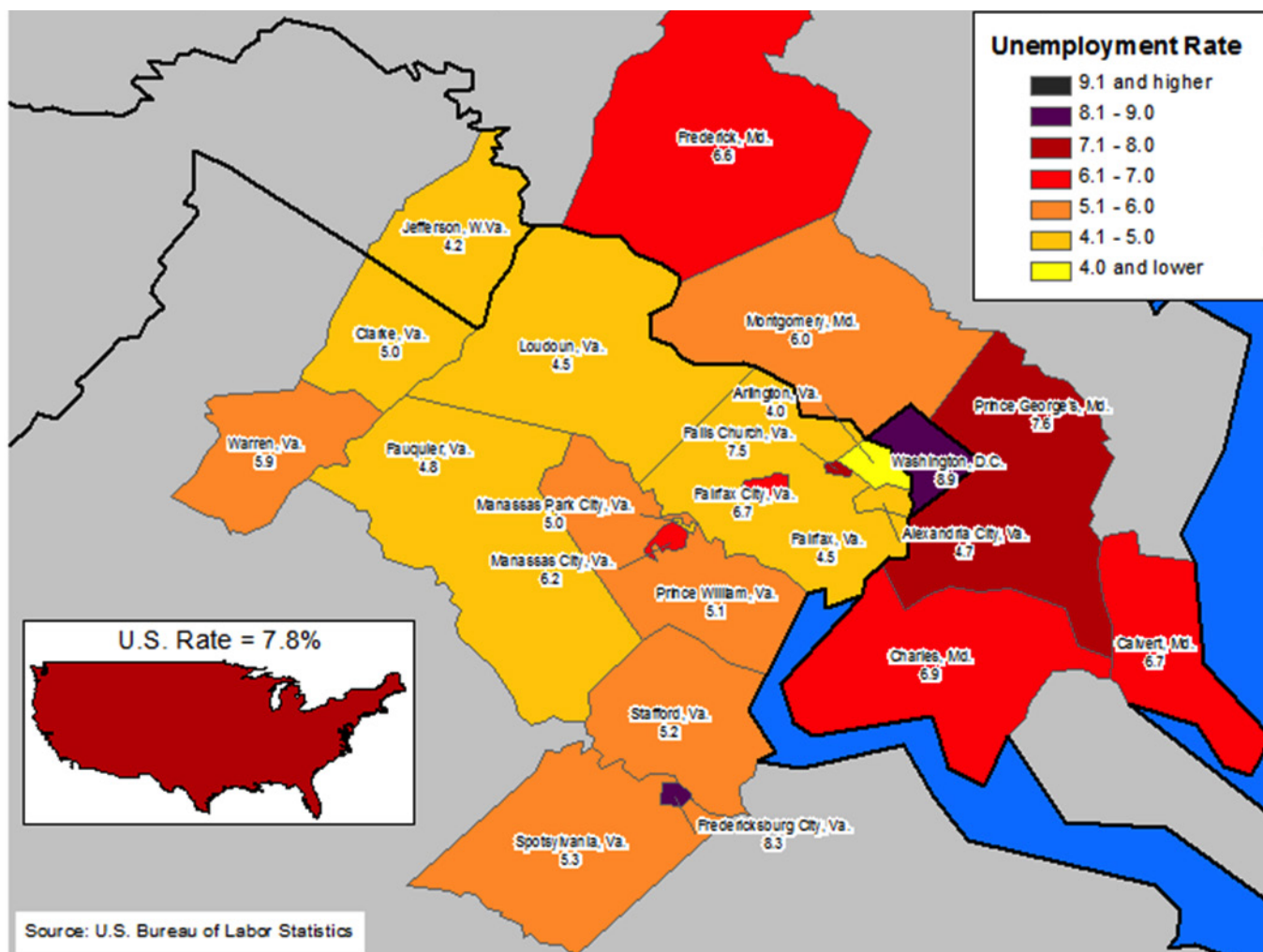
**District of Columbia Unemployment Rates by Census Tracts, ACS (2008-2012)**



Note: Data compiled from the 5-Year (2008-2012) American Community Survey (ACS)

Department of Employment Services, Office of Labor Market Research & Information

## Unemployment Rates for Counties in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Statistical Area, not seasonally adjusted, June 2013



creased by 6,900, and the number of unemployed decreased by 800. The unemployment rate for the 25 – 54 year old age group in December 2013 was 7.6 percent, down 0.5 percentage points from the rate in December 2012.

The civilian labor force for the 16 – 24 year old group decreased by 1,100, as the number of employed decreased by 500, and the number of unemployed decreased by 700. The unemployment rate for 16 – 24 year olds in December 2013 was 14.6 percent, down 1.1 percentage points from the rate in December 2012.

The civilian labor force for the 55 and older age group increased by 3,800 from December 2012 to December 2013, as the number of employed increased by 2,800 and the number of unemployed increased by 1,000. The unemployment rate for those 55 and over in December 2013 was 8.3 percent, up 1.0 percentage point from the rate in December 2012.

### **Unemployment by Duration**

The total number of unemployed persons in the District's civilian labor force decreased from 32,500 in December 2012 to 32,000 in December 2013. The number of long-term unemployed (27 weeks or longer) decreased 14.3 percent over the year, from 17,500 to 15,000. The share of long-term unemployed fell roughly 7 percentage points from 53.8 percent of the total unemployed population in December 2012 to 46.9 percent of the total unemployed population in December 2013.

### **Labor Force by Educational Attainment**

Approximately 6 percent of the District's labor force possesses less than a High School Diploma; 15 percent has attained a High School Diploma or equivalent; 12 percent have completed some college or have obtained an Associate Degree; and nearly 70 percent of the labor force has attained a Bachelor's or more advanced degree.

The December 2013 unemployment rate for those with less than a high school diploma was 16.4 percent in December 2013, down 1.6 percentage points from a year earlier. From December 2012 to December 2013, the unemployment rate for high school graduates decreased 2.2 percentage points to 16.4 percent. The unemployment rate in December 2013 for those with some college credits or an Associate Degree was 13.3 percent, up .2 percentage points from a year earlier. Finally, the December 2013 unemployment rate for those with a Bachelor's Degree or above was 4.2 percent, up from 3.6 percent in December 2012.

### **Not in the Labor Force**

An important and recently puzzling population is those who are not in the labor force. Across the nation individuals are leaving the labor force, many because they have reached retirement age, some due to discouragement, and a proportion for reasons not entirely understood by labor economists.

In the District, following the national upward trend, the number of individuals not in the labor force grew by 1.2 percent, from 160,400 in December 2012 to 162,300 in December 2013. Further, in December 2013, out of the more than 162,000 individuals not in the labor force, over 21,000 indicated that they want a job, and 7,300 described themselves as 'available for work'. Moreover, 10,500 individuals stated that they had searched for work within the past twelve months.

For more detailed quantitative information on all of the demographic analyses described in this section, please see the tables on pages 12 through 15. *Please note that the monthly information presented in these tables represents 12-month moving averages.*

5,100

*Number of private-sector jobs added during the last twelve months in the District of Columbia.*



## Employment Status by Demographic Group, District of Columbia

(Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average) (Number in Thousands)

Employment Status	Dec. 2013	Dec. 2012	Net Change	% Change
<b>Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+</b>	533.5	523.0	10.5	2.0%
Civilian Labor Force	371.2	362.6	8.6	2.4%
Employed	339.2	330.1	9.1	2.8%
Unemployed	32.0	32.5	-0.5	-1.5%
Unemployment Rate	8.6	9.0	-0.4	
<b>Total Male Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+</b>	246.3	242.0	4.3	1.8%
Civilian Labor Force	182.1	179.1	3.0	1.7%
Employed	166.1	163.6	2.5	1.5%
Unemployed	15.9	15.5	0.4	2.6%
Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.6	0.1	
<b>Total Female Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+</b>	287.2	281.0	6.2	2.2%
Civilian Labor Force	189.2	183.5	5.7	3.1%
Employed	173.1	166.5	6.6	4.0%
Unemployed	16.1	17.0	-0.9	-5.3%
Unemployment Rate	8.5	9.3	-0.8	
<b>Total Black or African American Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+</b>	254.5	252.0	2.5	1.0%
Civilian Labor Force	145.7	144.0	1.7	1.2%
Employed	123.6	119.5	4.1	3.4%
Unemployed	22.1	24.5	-2.4	-9.8%
Unemployment Rate	15.2	17.0	-1.8	
<b>Total Hispanic or Latino Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+</b>	48.9	52.9	-4.0	-7.6%
Civilian Labor Force	37.7	40.4	-2.7	-6.7%
Employed	35.1	37.3	-2.2	-5.9%
Unemployed	2.6	3.1	-0.5	-16.1%
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.8	-1.0	
<b>Total White Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16+</b>	245.4	238.7	6.7	2.8%
Civilian Labor Force	199.8	195.6	4.2	2.1%
Employed	192.1	188.8	3.3	1.7%
Unemployed	7.7	6.8	0.9	13.2%
Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.5	0.4	



## Employment Status by Demographic Group, District of Columbia Continued

(Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average) (Number in Thousands)

Employment Status	Dec. 2013	Dec. 2012	Net Change	% Change
<b>Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 16-19</b>	21.3	21.7	-0.4	-1.8%
Civilian Labor Force	4.7	4.3	0.4	9.3%
Employed	3.1	2.9	0.2	6.9%
Unemployed	1.6	1.5	0.1	6.7%
Unemployment Rate	34.0	34.9	-0.8	
<b>Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 20-24</b>	61.5	59.6	1.9	3.2%
Civilian Labor Force	41.9	43.5	-1.6	-3.7%
Employed	36.8	37.5	-0.7	-1.9%
Unemployed	5.2	6.0	-0.8	-13.3%
Unemployment Rate	12.4	13.8	-1.4	
<b>Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 25-54</b>	309.7	301.6	8.1	2.7%
Civilian Labor Force	262.1	255.9	6.2	2.4%
Employed	242.2	235.3	6.9	2.9%
Unemployed	20	20.8	-0.8	-3.8%
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.1	-0.5	
<b>Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 55-64</b>	65.4	61.7	3.7	6.0%
Civilian Labor Force	44.1	40.8	3.3	8.1%
Employed	40	37.3	2.7	7.2%
Unemployed	4.1	3.6	0.5	13.9%
Unemployment Rate	9.3	8.8	0.5	
<b>Total Civilian Non-Institutional Population, 65+</b>	75.4	78.3	-2.9	-3.7%
Civilian Labor Force	18.3	17.8	0.5	2.8%
Employed	17.2	17.1	0.1	0.6%
Unemployed	1.1	0.7	0.4	57.1%
Unemployment Rate	6.0	3.9	2.1	

Note: The sum of employment and unemployment may not exactly add to the amount of labor force due to rounding on a 12-month average

Note: Data for demographic groups are not shown when the labor force base does not meet the BLS publication standard of reliability for the area in question, as determined by the sample size. Items may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates for the race groups shown in the table do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey



## Unemployment by Duration, District of Columbia

(Number and Percent of Persons Unemployed, 12-month Moving Average) (Number in Thousands)

Duration	Dec. 2013	Dec. 2012	Net Change	% Change
Total	32.0	32.5	-0.5	-1.5%
Less than 5 weeks	5.1	4.8	0.3	6.3%
5 to 14 weeks	6.4	5.6	0.8	14.3%
15 to 26 weeks	5.6	4.5	1.1	24.4%
27 to 51 weeks	4.3	4.5	-0.2	-4.4%
52 weeks and over	10.7	13	-2.3	-17.7%
Percent of Unemployed (%)				
Less than 5 weeks	15.9%	14.8%	1.2	
5 to 14 weeks	20.0%	17.2%	2.8	
15 to 26 weeks	17.5%	13.8%	3.7	
27 to 51 weeks	13.4%	13.8%	-0.4	
52 weeks and over	33.4%	40.0%	-6.6	

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

## Employment Status of the Civilian Population 25 years and Over by Educational Attainment, District of Columbia (Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average)

Employment Status by Educational Attainment	Dec. 2013	Dec. 2012	Net Change	% Change
<b>Less than a High School Diploma</b>	42.6	47.3	-4.7	-9.9%
Civilian Labor Force	19.5	21.3	-1.8	-8.5%
Employed	16.3	17.5	-1.2	-6.9%
Unemployed	3.2	3.8	-0.6	-15.8%
Unemployment Rate	16.4	18	-1.6	
<b>High School Graduates, No College<sup>1</sup></b>	84.1	84.3	-0.2	-0.2%
Civilian Labor Force	47.1	46.3	0.8	1.7%
Employed	39.4	37.7	1.7	4.5%
Unemployed	7.7	8.6	-0.9	-10.5%
Unemployment Rate	16.4	18.6	-2.2	
<b>Some College or Associate Degree</b>	61.9	61.7	0.2	0.3%
Civilian Labor Force	39.4	39.3	0.1	0.3%
Employed	34.1	34.2	-0.1	-0.3%
Unemployed	5.3	5.1	0.2	3.9%
Unemployment Rate	13.3	13.1	0.2	
<b>Bachelor's Degree and Higher<sup>2</sup></b>	262.1	248.3	13.8	5.6%
Civilian Labor Force	218.6	207.8	10.8	5.2%
Employed	209.5	200.4	9.1	4.5%
Unemployed	9.1	7.4	1.7	23.0%
Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.6	0.6	

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent <sup>2</sup> Includes person with bachelor's, master's, professional and doctoral degrees

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

## Civilians Not in the Labor Force, District of Columbia

(Number and Percent of Persons Unemployed, 12-month Moving Average)

Discouragement	Dec. 2013	Dec. 2012	Net Change	% Change
Not in the labor force . . .	162.3	160.4	1.9	1.2%
. . . but want a job	21.1	20.7	0.4	1.9%
. . . and searched recently	10.5	9.3	1.2	12.9%
. . . and available for work	7.3	6.9	0.4	5.8%
. . . and discouraged	2.3	2.1	0.2	9.5%
Percent of NILF (%)				
. . . but want a job	13.0%	12.9%	0.10	
. . . and searched recently	6.5%	5.8%	0.67	
. . . and available for work	4.5%	4.3%	0.20	
. . . and discouraged	1.4%	1.3%	0.11	

Note: "NILF" is not in the labor force". Detail may not add to total due to rounding. "Searched recently" means in the past 12 months. "Discouraged" are, specifically, those persons not currently looking for work because they are discouraged over job prospects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

## D.C. Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In December 2013, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia rose 14.6 percent from the November 2013 level of 1,633 to 1,871. Over the year, UI initial claims were up 5.5 percent from the 1,774 level in December 2012. The December 2013 initial claims for all programs were up from November 2013 by 232 to 1,906 and higher by 94 or 5.2 percent from the December 2012 level of 1,812.

Across all programs, final payments were up 28.6 percent to 1,438, benefits paid increased 23.8 percent to \$15,715,724, weeks compensated were up 23.4 percent to 53,851, weeks claimed were up 23.0 percent to 26,061, first payments increased 1.5 percent to 2,360, average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) rose 0.3 percent to \$291.84.

Over the year, benefits paid increased by 25.7 percent, weeks compensated increased 24.4 percent, first payments were up 14.7 percent, weeks claimed were up 7.2 percent, average weekly benefit amount rose 1.0 percent from \$288.91, and final payments were down 0.1 percent.

## District of Columbia Top 30 Private Employers (June 2013)\*

Rank	Trade Name	Rank	Trade Name	
1	Georgetown University	16	Sibley Memorial Hospital	
2	Washington Hospital Center	17	The Advisory Board	
3	George Washington University	18	Safeway Inc	
4	Children's National Hospital	19	George Washington Medical Faculty Associates	
5	American University	20	The Washington Post	
6	Georgetown University Hospital	21	Restaurant Associates LLC	
7	Howard University	22	Insperity People Services	
8	Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc.	23	Hyatt Corporation	
9	Federal National Mortgage Association	24	The Hilton Hotels Corporation	
10	Providence Hospital	25	CVS Pharmacy	
11	Allied Barton Security Services LLC	26	Gallaudet University	
12	Howard University Hospital	27	National Geographic Society	
13	Red Coats	28	DC Water and Sewer Authority	* Ranking by size of employment
14	The Catholic University of America	29	Levy Premium Food Services	Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), June 2013
15	The George Washington University Hospital	30	AARP	

## Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics (Regular Programs)

District of Columbia, December 2013

				Net Change From		% Change From	
	December 2013	November 2013	December 2012	November 2013	December 2012	November 2013	December 2012
State UI Program <sup>a</sup>							
Initial Claims	1,871	1,633	1,774	238	97	14.6	5.5
Weeks Claimed	25,249	20,463	23,668	4,786	1,581	23.4	6.7
Weeks Compensated	51,601	41,420	41,574	10,181	10,027	24.6	24.1
Benefits Paid	\$14,972,076	\$11,958,676	\$11,934,924	\$3,013,400	\$3,037,152	25.2	25.4
A.W.B.A.	\$290.15	\$288.72	\$287.08	\$1.43	\$3.07	0.5	1.1
First Payments	2,278	2,061	1,981	217	297	10.5	15.0
Final Payments	1,375	1,054	1,377	321	-2	30.5	-0.1
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program <sup>b</sup>							
Initial Claims	33	31	28	2	5	6.5	17.9
Weeks Claimed	624	560	496	64	128	11.4	25.8
Weeks Compensated	2,060	2,047	1,583	13	477	0.6	30.1
Benefits Paid	\$677,965	\$679,132	\$525,619	-\$1,167	\$152,346	-0.2	29.0
A.W.B.A.	\$329.11	\$331.77	\$332.04	-\$2.66	-\$2.93	-0.8	-0.9
First Payments	78	250	66	-172	12	-68.8	18.2
Final Payments	60	61	55	-1	5	-1.6	9.1
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program <sup>c</sup>							
Initial Claims	2	10	10	-8	-8	-80.0	-80.0
Weeks Claimed	188	164	145	24	43	14.6	29.7
Weeks Compensated	190	162	119	28	71	17.3	59.7
Benefits Paid	\$65,683	\$56,652	\$42,279	\$9,031	\$23,404	15.9	55.4
A.W.B.A.	\$345.70	\$349.70	\$355.29	-\$4.00	-\$9.59	-1.1	-2.7
First Payments	4	14	10	-10	-6	-71.4	-60.0
Final Payments	3	3	7	0	-4	0.0	-57.1
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs							
Initial Claims	1,906	1,674	1,812	232	94	13.9	5.2
Weeks Claimed	26,061	21,187	24,309	4,874	1,752	23.0	7.2
Weeks Compensated	53,851	43,629	43,276	10,222	10,575	23.4	24.4
Benefits Paid	\$15,715,724	\$12,694,460	\$12,502,822	\$3,021,264	\$3,212,902	23.8	25.7
A.W.B.A.	\$291.84	\$290.96	\$288.91	\$0.87	\$2.93	0.3	1.0
First Payments	2,360	2,325	2,057	35	303	1.5	14.7
Final Payments	1,438	1,118	1,439	320	-1	28.6	-0.1
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

<sup>c</sup>No joint claims.



## High Demand, High Wage Occupations in the District of Columbia

Rank	SOC Code	SOC Title	Index	% Change Employment 2010-2020	Average Annual Openings 2010-2020	Annual Median Wage 2011	Typical Level of Education Required
1	172061	Computer Hardware Engineers	19.5	35.09	79	\$111,550	Bachelor's degree
2 - 3	151121	Computer Systems Analysts	19	34.39	176	\$85,230	Bachelor's degree
2 - 3	151179	Information Security Analysts, Web Developers, and Computer Network Architects	19	36.21	158	\$87,050	Bachelor's degree
4 - 8	112031	Public Relations Managers	18.5	16.03	157	\$118,910	Bachelor's degree
4 - 8	151132	Software Developers, Applications	18.5	45.71	134	\$94,180	Bachelor's degree
4 - 8	151133	Software Developers, Systems Software	18.5	53.30	95	\$97,150	Bachelor's degree
4 - 8	152041	Statisticians	18.5	19.05	87	\$105,220	Master's degree
4 - 8	231011	Lawyers	18.5	15.29	1429	\$152,640	Doctoral or professional degree
9 - 12	112021	Marketing Managers	18	16.70	66	\$124,630	Bachelor's degree
9 - 12	113021	Computer and Information Systems Managers	18	17.83	139	\$136,880	Bachelor's degree
9 - 12	151142	Network and computer systems architects and administrators	18	38.85	219	\$82,600	Bachelor's degree
9 - 12	291062	Family and General Practitioners	18	31.24	23	\$120,010	Doctoral or professional degree
13 - 18	132061	Financial Examiners	17.5	23.31	23	\$135,480	Bachelor's degree
13 - 18	151141	Database Administrators	17.5	43.92	90	\$80,450	Bachelor's degree
13 - 18	152031	Operations Research Analysts	17.5	19.65	89	\$93,000	Bachelor's degree
13 - 18	171011	Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	17.5	21.45	88	\$86,080	Bachelor's degree
13 - 18	291067	Surgeons	17.5	29.68	15	\$187,200	Doctoral or professional degree
13 - 18	292021	Dental Hygienists	17.5	35.50	28	\$89,930	Associate's degree
19 - 31	119032	Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	17	19.87	43	\$86,010	Master's degree
19 - 31	119033	Education Administrators, Postsecondary	17	25.31	89	\$75,520	Master's degree
19 - 31	119151	Social and Community Service Managers	17	22.71	69	\$83,980	Bachelor's degree
19 - 31	131081	Logisticians	17	20.28	39	\$94,960	Bachelor's degree
19 - 31	132051	Financial Analysts	17	24.06	118	\$80,950	Bachelor's degree
19 - 31	151131	Computer Programmers	17	22.83	125	\$83,460	Bachelor's degree
19 - 31	193094	Political Scientists	17	8.45	188	\$115,740	Master's degree
19 - 31	211091	Health Educators	17	42.68	47	\$74,860	Bachelor's degree
19 - 31	251011	Business Teachers, Postsecondary	17	21.16	46	\$101,870	Doctoral or professional degree
19 - 31	273031	Public Relations Specialists	17	21.43	448	\$72,860	Bachelor's degree
19 - 31	291051	Pharmacists	17	16.32	30	\$113,820	Doctoral or professional degree
19 - 31	291111	Registered Nurses	17	20.53	389	\$73,330	Associate's degree
19 - 31	474011	Construction and Building Inspectors	17	35.53	48	\$81,530	High school diploma or equivalent

## High Demand, High Wage Occupations in the District of Columbia

*Occupations with Significant Levels of Employed D.C. Residents with Less Than a Bachelor's Degree*

Rank	SOC Code	SOC Title	Index	% Change Employment 2010-2020	Average Annual Openings 2010-2020	Annual Median Wage 2011	Percent of Employees with Less Than Bachelor's Degree
2 - 3	151121	Computer Systems Analysts	19	34.39	176	\$85,230	Greater Than 20%
2 - 3	151179	Information Security Analysts, Web Developers, and Computer Network Architects	19	36.21	158	\$87,050	Greater Than 20%
4 - 8	151132	Software Developers, Applications	18.5	45.71	134	\$94,180	Greater Than 20%
4 - 8	151133	Software Developers, Systems Software	18.5	53.30	95	\$97,150	Greater Than 20%
9 - 12	113021	Computer and Information Systems Managers	18	17.83	139	\$136,880	Greater Than 20%
9 - 12	151142	Network and computer systems architects and administrators	18	38.85	219	\$82,600	Greater Than 20%
13 - 18	292021	Dental Hygienists	17.5	35.50	28	\$89,930	Greater Than 30%
19 - 31	131081	Logisticians	17	20.28	39	\$94,960	Greater Than 20%
19 - 31	151131	Computer Programmers	17	22.83	125	\$83,460	Greater Than 20%
19 - 31	211091	Health Educators	17	42.68	47	\$74,860	Greater Than 20%
19 - 31	291111	Registered Nurses	17	20.53	389	\$73,330	Greater Than 20%
19 - 31	474011	Construction and Building Inspectors	17	35.53	48	\$81,530	Greater Than 20%
32 - 41	413031	Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	16.5	19.05	37	\$88,300	Greater Than 20%
42 - 53	111021	General and Operations Managers	16	0.09	594	\$127,790	Greater Than 20%
42 - 53	113011	Administrative Services Managers	16	13.27	143	\$79,700	Greater Than 30%
42 - 53	131121	Meeting and Convention Planners	16	47.51	159	\$62,440	Greater Than 20%
54 - 75	113061	Purchasing Managers	15.5	3.38	61	\$126,250	Greater Than 20%
54 - 75	113121	Human Resources Managers	15.5	3.37	39	\$136,130	Greater Than 20%
54 - 75	131199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	15.5	9.58	1146	\$82,840	Greater Than 20%
54 - 75	151150	Computer Support Specialists	15.5	22.36	230	\$60,080	Greater Than 30%
54 - 75	151799	Computer Occupations, All Other	15.5	-4.46	210	\$106,850	Greater Than 20%
54 - 75	232011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	15.5	16.32	232	\$64,550	Greater Than 20%
54 - 75	333021	Detectives and Criminal Investigators	15.5	2.38	84	\$122,410	Greater Than 20%
54 - 75	414011	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	15.5	22.19	45	\$69,370	Greater Than 20%
76 - 97	131078	Human resources, labor relations, and training specialists, all other	15	7.17	188	\$82,360	Greater Than 30%
76 - 97	211012	Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	15	28.07	85	\$55,440	Greater Than 20%
76 - 97	253021	Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	15	30.91	45	\$55,430	Greater Than 30%
76 - 97	292037	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	15	26.71	34	\$64,220	Greater Than 30%
98 - 114	253999	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	14.5	15.42	180	\$62,460	Greater Than 30%
98 - 114	331012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	14.5	-4.67	54	\$131,510	Greater Than 20%
98 - 114	431011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	14.5	15.71	221	\$58,850	Greater Than 30%

## Explanation of “High Demand, High Wage” Methodology

This three-variable index has been constructed using occupational data to create the Best Occupations in D.C. ranking. To arrive at this single three-variable index, the following steps were completed:

1. For each 6-digit Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Code, the following three variables were included: projected percent change in D.C. employment in 2010–2020; projected annual total openings in D.C. in 2010–2020; and median annual wage in D.C. in 2011. The first two variables capture the projected occupational demand, while the third focuses on wages.
2. Each of the three variables was converted to new categorical variables with values ranging from 10 to 1 (i.e. from best to worst). These categories roughly represent the deciles of ranking by each corresponding variable.
3. A single three-variable index was generated of Best Occupations in D.C. by using the three categorical variables and the following formula:

Three variable index = 0.5\*percent change category + 0.5\*annual total openings category + median annual wage category.

Note that the formula puts equal weights on occupational demand (the first two categories together) and occupational wages (the third category). For the occupational demand component of the index, the formula puts equal weights on the “percent change” and the “annual total openings” categories. Theoretically, the value of the index can range from 20 to 2, although in practice the best occupation scores 19.5. An occupation has a high total score if it has high projected percent change in employment, high projected number of annual total openings, and a high median wage.

The “Education” column displays the typical level of education required for each occupation (according to national data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

The second “High Demand, High Wage” table employs the same three variable index scoring methodology as the first table; however, this table introduces a variable to measure the *percent of employees in each occupation who possess less than a Bachelor's degree*. The purpose of this table is to present jobseekers who have obtained an Associate's degree or less with the best occupations in the District that align with their educational background.

## Glossary of Terms and Concepts

### ***How are the labor force components (i.e., civilian labor force, employed, unemployed, and unemployment rate) defined?***

Below are the official concepts and definitions, as used in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Population Survey (CPS):

***Civilian labor force:*** Included are all persons in the civilian non-institutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. (See the definitions below).

***Employed persons:*** These are all persons who, during the reference week (the week including the 12th day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.

***Unemployed persons:*** Included are all persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4 week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

***Unemployment rate:*** The ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force expressed as a percent [i.e., 100 times (unemployed/labor force)].

***What is a Metropolitan Statistical Area?*** A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is a geographic area that contains at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core urban area.

***What is seasonal adjustment?*** Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that eliminates the influences of weather, holidays, the opening and closing of schools, and other recurring seasonal events from economic time series. This permits easier observation and analysis of cyclical, trend, and other non-seasonal movements in the data. By eliminating seasonal fluctuations, the unemployment series becomes smoother and it is easier to compare data from month to month. In the Local Area of Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, data for census regions, census divisions, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the seven sub-state areas are seasonally adjusted. For a more complete description of seasonal adjustment and the methodology used to estimate seasonal adjustment factors, visit <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lauseas.htm>.

## Glossary of Terms and Concepts Continued

### *How is the unemployment rate related to unemployment insurance claims?*

Some people think that to get these figures on unemployment the Government uses the number of persons filing claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits under State or Federal Government programs. But some people are still jobless when their benefits run out, and many more are not eligible at all or delay or never apply for benefits. So, quite clearly, UI information cannot be used as a source for complete information on the number of unemployed.

The number of unemployed persons in the United States and the national unemployment rate are produced from data collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of over 60,000 households. A person's unemployment status is established by responses to a series of questions on whether they have a job or are on layoff, whether they want a job and are available to work, and what they have done to look for work in the preceding 4 weeks. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the labor force (employed and unemployed persons).

Statistics on persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits (sometimes called insured unemployment) in the United States are collected as a byproduct of unemployment insurance programs. Workers who lose their jobs and are covered by these programs typically file claims which serve as notice that they are beginning a period of unemployment. Claimants who qualify for benefits are counted in the insured unemployment figures. More information about the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program is available from the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, here: <http://www.workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/uifactsheet.asp>; including weekly data on UI claims, here: [http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/claims\\_arch.asp](http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/claims_arch.asp).

*What is the CES definition of employment?* Each month the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program surveys about 145,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 557,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls for all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and about 400 metropolitan areas and divisions.

Employment is the total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any workers who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified pay period. A striking worker who only works a small portion of the survey period, and is paid, would be included as employed under the CES definitions. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment. Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff the entire pay period, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed. Government employment covers only civilian workers.



# 6,500

*Number of unemployed residents by which the District's civilian labor force decreased over the year.*

#### Note to Our Readers

The Department of Employment Services' Office of Labor Market Research & Information (OLMRI) collects the majority of the labor market information presented in this report on a monthly basis, as an agent for the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Information presented is derived from BLS labor force models, Current Population Survey (CPS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), or the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey.

The CPS measures levels of employment and unemployment through a citywide monthly survey of approximately 660 households. This survey collects information on the employment status of each member of these households, 16 years of age and over. Members of these households who are working at more than one job are counted as employed only once. The data reflect the county where the person lives.

The CES survey contacts approximately 1,500 businesses in the District of Columbia each month and collects information as to the number of jobs on the payroll for that month. Individuals who hold more than one job are counted once for each job. The data reflect the county where the job is located. These data, which present employment by industry division, are commonly referred to as the "establishment survey" or the "wage and salary employment series." Each month the CES Program releases "Preliminary" employment and hours and earnings data for the prior month; also, "Revised" data are published for the month preceding the prior month. Once OLMRI and BLS have verified the "Revised" data, they remain unchanged until the new benchmark is completed in March of the following year.

The LAUS county data are estimated using a BLS prescribed multi-step estimation process, incorporating a variety of information including, but not limited to, CES survey data, agricultural employment, and unemployment claims data for local areas. The data reflect the county where the person lives.

**NEW labor market**  
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