

Labor Market Trends

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Cover Story

Extending Hospitality to D.C. Residents

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

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Training Area Residents for Hospitality Jobs

By Emily Durso



The hospitality industry is the largest private industry in Washington, D.C. and it is currently booming. Despite this, we have seen a steady decline in the number

of District residents working in the hotel industry over the past 15 years. Fifteen years ago, the hotel industry employed approximately 70 percent of its workforce from the District. Now, the numbers are closer to 35 percent.

Several reasons are attributed to the decline in city employees. The most prevalent is that there has been phenomenal growth of hotels outside the city which has created another training ground of employees for our District hotels. And while wages and benefits are better in hotels in the District, the growing trend is that workers often go to hotels in the nearby suburbs to get trained and then eventually transfer into the city's hotels as "skilled" entry-level workers. This

may help explain, to some degree, the decline of hotel workers in the District of Columbia.

The Hotel Association of Washington, D.C., which represents 91 member hotels in the District of Columbia, has tried its best to stem this tide. In 1999, the Association took the radical step of opening the Hospitality High School of Washington, D.C., the nation's first and only public charter school designed to introduce students to careers in hospitality. In 2006, the school graduated 100 percent of its senior class. Eighty-three percent are college bound, with more than half going into the hospitality field and the remainder are offered careers in the industry.

Additionally, the Hotel Association started a program this year to train unemployed D.C. residents for entry-level hotel jobs. With funding from the D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES), and in partnership with the

Story continues on page 2



Greater Washington Urban League, the Hotel Association now provides the Skills, Tasks and Results Training (START) curriculum as well as D.C. industry-sponsored programs and supplemental activities for the students.

The START curriculum, developed by the American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute, provides training for twelve different hospitality positions and offers the only nationally-recognized professional line-level certification. Students are required to attend class daily and complete 180 classroom hours of training. Twelve students matriculated from the START curriculum in May. Of that number, most of the graduates have been placed in jobs. Currently, we have our second class underway.

Key to the successes of the Hospitality High School and the Hospitality Training Program is the students' access and exposure to the industry. Both programs afford students hotel tours and opportunities to participate in job shadowing and hearing professionals speak on various industry trends. The high school students also have access to summer jobs, internships, and mentoring. Both programs offer classes on professionalism, including business etiquette, attire, resume writing, and interviewing. The Human Resource Directors from hotels in the District conduct all of the courses. These experiences allow students to gain on-the-job skills, as well as increase their knowledge of the industry, and most importantly, see people from a multitude of backgrounds in interesting and well compensated careers; which creates a positive impact on the students' educational and professional goals.

Establishing the Hospitality High School and the Hospitality Training Program are steps the Association has taken to ensure that District residents have access to the hospitality industry. The 91 member hotels of the Hotel Association do not have a shortage of employees or qualified applicants. Our members hire the employees they need, and regrettably many of these employees are from the suburbs. Therefore, we have undertaken these programs because it is our moral obligation to do everything we can to get our young people into management positions and more District residents into the hospitality industry. Government alone cannot make District businesses hire a District resident who

is un-prepared or cannot compete, but businesses will hire candidates who they have invested in and have helped train.

Emily Durso currently serves as the President of the Hotel Association of Washington D.C., an affiliation of 91 hotels in the District of Columbia. Ms. Durso also serves on the board of directors for the Washington Convention and Tourism Corporation and the Hospitality High School. Prior to working at the Hotel Association, Ms. Durso was the President of E.V. Housing Corporation and Vice President of Marketing for Techworld Trade Associates.



Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted

	May 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2005
Mississippi	7.3	7.7	7.1
Alaska	7.1	7.0	6.6
South Carolina	6.5	6.6	6.5
Michigan	6.0	7.2	6.8
District Of Columbia	5.7	5.5	6.7
Kentucky	5.6	6.1	6.0
Oregon	5.6	5.5	6.3
Rhode Island	5.5	5.4	5.0
Tennessee	5.4	5.4	5.7
Arkansas	5.3	5.1	4.9
Ohio	5.3	5.5	6.0
Louisiana	5.2	4.8	5.4
Texas	5.1	5.1	5.2
Washington	5.1	4.7	5.6
California	5.0	4.9	5.4
Indiana	5.0	4.9	5.2
Massachusetts	5.0	4.9	4.8
New Jersey	5.0	5.1	4.2
Georgia	4.9	4.6	5.3
Pennsylvania	4.8	4.7	5.0
West Virginia	4.8	4.1	4.9
Wisconsin	4.7	4.8	4.7
Illinois	4.6	5.1	5.8
New York	4.6	4.9	5.1
North Carolina	4.6	4.3	5.2
Colorado	4.5	4.3	5.2
Kansas	4.5	4.6	5.1
Maine	4.4	4.2	4.9
Missouri	4.4	4.6	5.4
Arizona	4.2	4.3	4.7
New Mexico	4.2	4.3	5.3
Oklahoma	4.1	3.9	4.4
Connecticut	4.0	3.9	5.0
Nevada	4.0	4.1	4.1
Delaware	3.8	3.7	4.1
Maryland	3.8	3.5	4.2
Montana	3.8	3.6	4.1
Minnesota	3.7	4.1	4.0
Wyoming	3.7	3.2	3.8
Alabama	3.6	3.6	4.0
Idaho	3.5	3.4	3.9
Utah	3.5	3.5	4.4
Iowa	3.4	3.6	4.6
New Hampshire	3.3	3.4	3.6
North Dakota	3.3	3.3	3.5
Florida	3.2	3.0	3.9
Nebraska	3.2	3.4	3.8
Hawaii	3.0	2.8	2.8
Vermont	3.0	3.3	3.2
Virginia	3.0	3.3	3.5
South Dakota	2.9	3.0	3.9

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

National Unemployment Rates

The May 2006 national unemployment rate of 4.4 percent (not seasonally adjusted) was down 0.1 percent from the rate in April 2006 and 0.5 percent lower than the rate in May 2005.

The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate in May 2006 was 4.6 percent; down 0.1 percent from the April 2006 rate and 0.5 percent lower than the May 2005, seasonally adjusted, national unemployment rate.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In May, the District of Columbia had the fifth highest unemployment rate at 5.7 percent. Mississippi recorded the highest jobless rate at 7.3 percent. Alaska, at 7.1 percent, South Carolina, at 6.5 percent, and Michigan, at 6.0 percent, had the next highest rates. South Dakota, at 2.9 percent, posted the lowest unemployment rate, followed by Hawaii, Vermont, and Virginia at 3.0 percent each. Fifteen additional states recorded rates of 4.0 percent or below including Maryland, at 3.8 percent.

Over the month, unemployment rates were higher in the District of Columbia and 24 states, lower in 21 states, and unchanged in 5 states. West Virginia (up 0.7 percentage point) recorded the largest rate increase, followed by Wyoming (up 0.5 percentage point), and Louisiana and Washington (up 0.4 percentage point each). Three additional states recorded unemployment rate increases of 0.3 percent. The largest rate decreases were in Michigan (down 1.2 percentage points), and Illinois and Kentucky (down 0.5 percentage point each).

State Unemployment

(Seasonally Adjusted) continued

Compared to a year earlier, unemployment rates were lower in the District of Columbia and 41 states, higher in 7 states and unchanged in 2 states. Illinois and Iowa (down 1.2 percentage points each) recorded the largest over-the-year unemployment rate decreases followed by New Mexico (down 1.1 percentage points), and Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Missouri, and South Dakota (down 1.0 point each). The largest over-the-year unemployment rate increases were in New Jersey (up 0.8 percentage point), Alaska and Rhode Island (up 0.5 percentage point each), and Arkansas (up 0.4 percentage point). Three additional states had over-the-year rate increases of 0.2 percentage point.



Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	May 06	Apr. 06	May 05 a
U.S.A.	4.4	4.5	4.9
Washington, DC MSA	2.9	2.9	3.5
Washington, DC MD	3.0	3.0	3.6
D.C.	5.7	5.2	7.0

D.C. Ward		May 06	Apr. 06	May 05 a
1		4.7	4.3	5.8
2		2.9	2.6	3.5
3		1.4	1.3	1.8
4		4.4	4.0	5.4
5		8.4	7.6	10.2
6		6.6	6.0	8.0
7		9.3	8.5	11.3
8		15.4	14.2	18.5

Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

	May 06	Apr. 06	May 05 a
U.S.A.	4.6	4.7	5.1
D.C.	5.7	5.5	6.7

a: Reflecting 2005 benchmark revisions

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

District of Columbia's Unemployment Rate

The District of Columbia's seasonally adjusted May 2006 unemployment rate was 5.7 percent, up 0.2 percent from the April 2006 rate. The May 2006 rate was 1 percent lower than the rate in May 2005.

The May unemployment rate, although up from April, is at a fifteen year low and shows substantial over-the-year

improvement in unemployment among District residents. Compared to a year earlier, there were 2,900 fewer unemployed residents.

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for May 2006 was 5.7 percent; up 0.5 percent from the April 2006 rate and 1.3 percent lower than the 7.0 percent rate in May 2005.



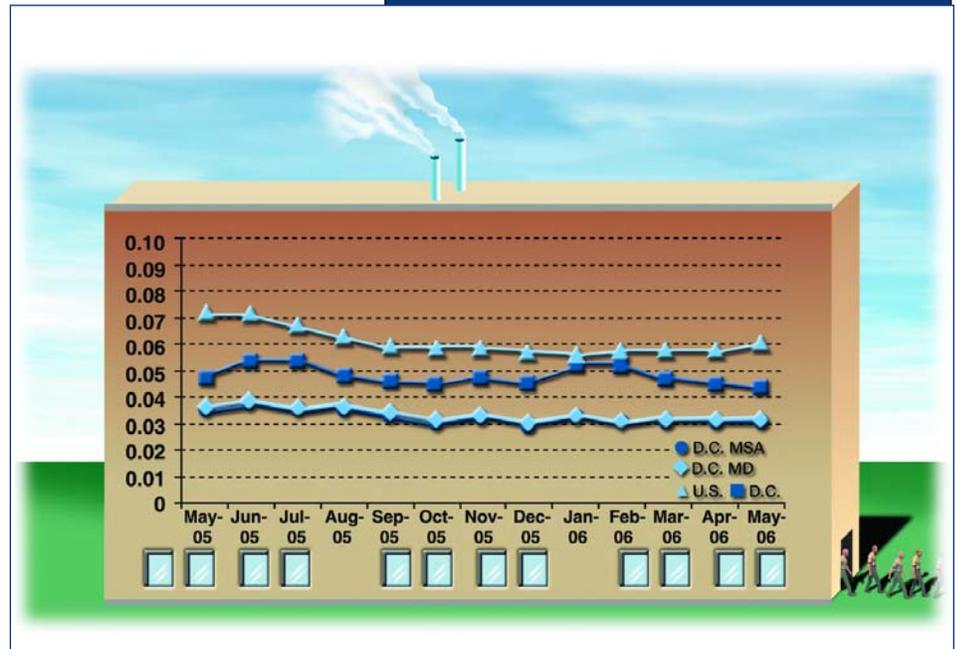
District of Columbia's Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

Over the month, the District's civilian labor force increased by 4,000 to 290,800. A total of 274,100 residents were employed and 16,700 were unemployed in May 2006. A 2,300 increase in the number of employed residents along with a 1,700 rise in the number of unemployed residents resulted in the 0.5 percent increase in the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate.

From May 2005 to May 2006, the District's civilian labor force decreased by 3,200 as the number of employed residents increased by 800 and the number of unemployed residents decreased by 4,000. The District's May 2006 unemployment rate was 1.3 percent lower than the 7.0 percent rate in May 2005.

Unemployment Rate

May 2005 - May 2006
Not Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

In May 2006, initial claims filed for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the District of Columbia rose 28.8 percent from the April 2006 level of 1,099 to 1,415. Over the year, UI initial claims were up 16.1 percent from the 1,219 level in May 2005. The May 2006 initial claims for all programs were up from April 2006 by 315 to 1,450 and higher by 183 or 14.4 percent from the May 2005 level of 1,267.

For the all programs total, all other benefit statistics were higher in May 2006 compared to April 2006. Weeks claimed rose 7.8 percent to 16,114,

weeks compensated were up 16.4 percent to 27,346, benefits paid increased 16.6 percent to \$7,661,532, and the average weekly benefit amount (A.W.B.A.) rose 0.2 percent to \$280.17. First payments were up 17.4 percent to 1,312 and final payments increased 21.5 percent to 911.

Over the year, most other benefit statistics were higher in May 2006 compared to May 2005. Weeks claimed were down 14.7 percent while weeks compensated were up 11.5 percent. Benefits paid increased by 23.8 percent and the average weekly benefit amount

rose 11 percent from the \$252.29 May 2005 amount. First payments were up 0.5 percent and final payments were 8.3 percent higher.



Washington Metropolitan Division Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rates

The civilian labor force in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased by 12,000 in May 2006 as employment increased by 11,300 and the number unemployed increased by 600. The unemployment rate in the Washington Metropolitan Division, at 3.0 percent in May, was unchanged from the rate in April 2006.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the Washington Metropolitan Division rose by 59,900. With 13,700 fewer unemployed division residents, the division civilian labor force rose by 46,300. The metropolitan division's May 2006 unemployment rate of 3.0 percent was 0.6 percent lower than the 3.6 percent rate in May 2005.

Washington Metropolitan Area Civilian Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Rates

The civilian labor force in the suburban ring of communities surrounding the District of Columbia increased by 8,200 in May 2006 as employment rose by 7,200 and the number unemployed increased by 1000. The unemployment rate in the suburban ring, at 2.6 percent in May, was unchanged from the rate in April 2006.

Over the last twelve months, the number of employed residents in the suburban ring rose by 76,000. With 11,100 fewer unemployed suburban residents, the suburban civilian labor force rose by 64,900. The suburban ring's May 2006 unemployment rate of 2.6 percent was 0.5 percent lower than the rate in May 2005.

For the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of persons in the civilian labor force increased by 12,200 in May 2006. The number of employed residents in the metropolitan area rose by 9,500, and the number of unemployed residents

increased by 2,700. The metropolitan area's unemployment rate at 2.9 percent in May 2006 was unchanged from the rate in April 2006.

Compared to May 2005, the metropolitan area's civilian labor force rose by 61,700. Employment

increased by 76,800 and unemployment decreased by 15,100. The Washington Metropolitan Area's May 2006 unemployment rate was 0.6 percent lower than the May 2005 rate of 3.5 percent.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population

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

	Net Change From					
	May 2006	Apr. 2006	May/b 2005	Apr./b 2005	May 2006	Apr./b 2005
Seasonally Adjusted						
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	293,300	288,500	295,200	297,600	4,800	-1,900
Total Employed	276,500	272,500	275,500	277,500	4,000	1,000
Total Unemployed	16,800	16,000	19,700	20,100	800	-2,900
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.5	6.7	6.7	0.2	-1.0
Not Seasonally Adjusted						
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	290,800	286,800	294,000	295,900	4,000	-3,200
Total Employed	274,100	271,800	273,300	277,500	2,300	800
Total Unemployed	16,700	15,000	20,700	18,400	1,700	-4,000
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.2	7.0	6.2	0.5	-1.3
Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Division						
Civilian Labor Force	2,295,500	2,283,500	2,249,200	2,228,200	12,000	46,300
Total Employed	2,227,300	2,216,000	2,167,400	2,152,100	11,300	59,900
Total Unemployed	68,100	67,500	81,800	76,000	600	-13,700
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.4	0.0	-0.6
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	2,645,600	2,637,400	2,580,700	2,551,900	8,200	64,900
Total Employed	2,576,200	2,569,000	2,500,200	2,475,600	7,200	76,000
Total Unemployed	69,400	68,400	80,500	76,300	1,000	-11,100
Unemployment Rate	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.0	0.0	-0.5
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,936,400	2,924,200	2,874,700	2,847,800	12,200	61,700
Total Employed	2,850,300	2,840,800	2,773,500	2,753,100	9,500	76,800
Total Unemployed	86,100	83,400	101,200	94,700	2,700	-15,100
Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.3	0.0	-0.6

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

b: Data reflect 2005 benchmark revisions.

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

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

Estimated labor Force and Employment for the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg Metropolitan Division which includes the counties of Frederick and Montgomery in Maryland.

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

District of Columbia Job Growth

The number of District wage and salary jobs decreased by 400 in May 2006.

The private sector lost 1,200 jobs while the public sector gained 800 jobs. In the private sector, educational and

health services lost 2,900 jobs and financial activities shed 100 jobs.

Leisure and hospitality added 600 jobs; professional and business services added 500 jobs; trade, transportation

and utilities and other services added 300 jobs each; and natural resources and construction increased by 100 jobs. Manufacturing and information were unchanged. In the public sector, the federal government added 500 jobs; the District government gained 200 jobs and transportation added 100 jobs.

In the last twelve months, the District gained a total of 10,900 jobs. The private sector added 12,500 jobs while the public sector lost 1,600 jobs. The private sector growth occurred in educational and health services (up by 4,200 jobs), professional and business services (up by 3,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 2,300 jobs), information (up by 1,300 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities and financial activities (up by 600 jobs each), and other services (up by 100 jobs). Natural resources and construction was unchanged over the year while manufacturing lost 100 jobs. In the public sector, the federal government lost 1,900 jobs and transportation lost 100 jobs, while the District government gained 400 jobs.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics

(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia

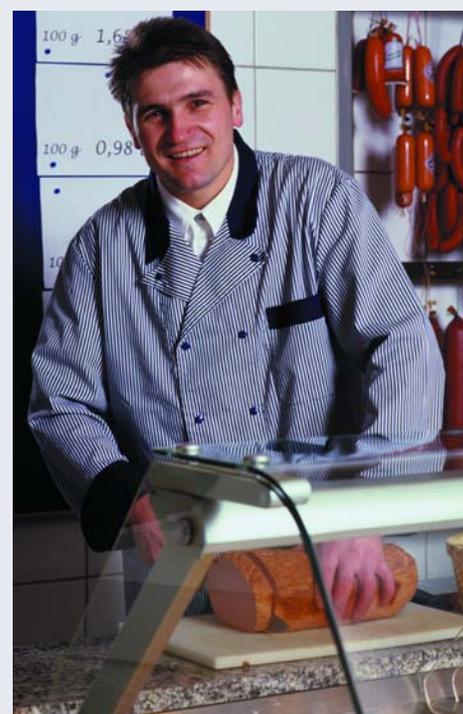
	May 2006	Apr. 2006	May 2005	% Change From	
				Apr. 2006	May 2005
State UI Program^a					
Initial Claims	1,415	1,099	1,219	28.8	16.1
Weeks Claimed	15,337	14,277	17,642	7.4	-13.1
Weeks Compensated	25,983	22,338	22,984	16.3	13.0
Benefits Paid	\$7,216,061	\$6,192,434	\$5,738,686	16.5	25.7
A.W.B.A.	\$277.72	\$277.22	\$249.68	0.2	11.2
First Payments	1,253	1,057	1,245	18.5	0.6
Final Payments	846	716	776	18.2	9.0
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Program^b					
Initial Claims	28	32	40	-12.5	-30.0
Weeks Claimed	628	530	946	18.5	-33.6
Weeks Compensated	1,218	1,014	1,311	20.1	-7.1
Benefits Paid	\$394,576	\$327,757	\$378,511	20.4	4.2
A.W.B.A.	\$323.95	\$323.23	\$288.72	0.2	12.2
First Payments	53	52	57	1.9	-7.0
Final Payments	56	30	54	86.7	3.7
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ex-Servicepersons Program^c					
Initial Claims	4	4	8	75.0	-12.5
Weeks Claimed	149	140	301	6.4	-50.5
Weeks Compensated	145	147	236	-1.4	-38.6
Benefits Paid	\$50,895	\$51,544	\$71,823	-1.3	-29.1
A.W.B.A.	\$351.00	\$350.64	\$304.33	0.1	15.3
First Payments	6	9	4	-33.3	50.0
Final Payments	9	4	11	125.0	-18.2
Beneficiaries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - All Programs					
Initial Claims	1,450	1,135	1,267	27.8	14.4
Weeks Claimed	16,114	14,947	18,889	7.8	-14.7
Weeks Compensated	27,346	23,499	24,531	16.4	11.5
Benefits Paid	\$7,661,532	\$6,571,735	\$6,189,020	16.6	23.8
A.W.B.A.	\$280.17	\$279.66	\$252.29	0.2	11.0
First Payments	1,312	1,118	1,306	17.4	0.5
Final Payments	911	750	841	21.5	8.3
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		
	May b/ 2006	Apr. c/ 2006	May 2005	May b/ 2006	Apr. c/ 2006	May 2005
TOTAL	691.3	691.7	680.4	2,409.6	2,394.4	2,349.0
Total Private Sector	461.3	462.5	448.8	1,865.8	1,853.5	1,809.8
Total Government	230.0	229.2	231.6	543.8	540.9	539.2
Total Goods Producing	15.1	15.0	15.2	194.1	192.0	188.6
Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.2	44.3	44.1	44.1
Durable Goods	na	na	na	26.1	26.0	25.7
Non-Durable Goods	na	na	na	18.2	18.1	18.4
Printing and Related Support Activities	na	na	na	8.6	8.6	8.7
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	13.0	12.9	13.0	149.8	147.9	144.5
Construction	na	na	na	148.8	146.9	143.7
Construction of Buildings	na	na	na	34.8	34.4	33.5
Residential Building Construction	na	na	na	19.3	19.1	19.2
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	na	na	na	17.7	17.4	17.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	na	na	na	96.3	95.1	92.5
Total Service Providing	676.2	676.7	665.2	2,215.5	2,202.4	2,160.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	28.2	27.9	27.6	328.7	326.2	320.6
Wholesale Trade	4.6	4.5	4.7	57.4	57.2	56.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	na	na	na	31.1	31.1	31.8
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	na	na	na	14.2	14.3	14.0
Retail Trade	18.0	17.8	17.4	211.2	209.4	204.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	na	na	na	25.7	25.9	25.7
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	na	na	na	18.3	17.8	17.8
Food & Beverage Stores	na	na	na	33.7	33.1	33.7
Health and Personal Care Stores	na	na	na	10.8	10.9	10.8
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	na	na	na	23.4	23.1	22.9
General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	37.9	37.8	37.2
Department Stores	na	na	na	24.4	24.4	23.6
Other General Merchandise Stores	na	na	na	13.5	13.4	13.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.5	60.1	59.6	59.5
Utilities	na	na	na	7.5	7.5	7.6
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	na	na	na	4.7	4.7	4.8
Transportation & Warehousing	3.0	3.0	3.0	52.6	52.1	51.9
Air Transportation	na	na	na	13.5	13.7	15.0
Couriers and Messengers	na	na	na	7.5	7.5	8.3
Warehousing and Storage	na	na	na	4.7	4.6	4.7
Information	23.6	23.6	22.3	82.2	81.9	82.7
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	8.8	8.7	8.7	na	na	na
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	7.9	7.8	7.8	15.8	15.6	15.4
Telecommunications	na	na	na	26.7	26.6	27.9
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	na	na	na	18.7	18.8	21.2
Financial Activities	30.7	30.8	30.1	117.6	117.0	116.1
Finance and Insurance	18.9	19.1	18.9	75.9	75.6	74.4
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	8.3	8.4	8.1	43.9	43.8	41.8
Depository Credit Intermediation	3.7	3.8	3.8	19.1	19.2	18.3
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	na	na	na	20.1	19.9	19.4
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	na	na	na	16.9	17.0	17.4
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	na	na	na	5.8	5.8	5.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	11.8	11.7	11.2	41.7	41.4	41.7
Real Estate	na	na	na	31.4	31.1	31.4

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

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Division		
	May b/ 2006	Apr. c/ 2006	May 2005	May b/ 2006	Apr. c/ 2006	May 2005
Professional and Business Services	151.3	150.8	147.8	545.4	543.1	521.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	102.5	101.9	99.8	361.0	360.5	343.6
Legal Services	34.9	34.9	34.4	48.2	48.0	47.0
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Services	na	na	na	21.0	22.4	20.4
Architectural, Engineering, & Related Services	6.8	6.7	6.8	48.8	48.5	47.8
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	17.8	17.9	16.8	119.2	119.0	113.7
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	13.6	13.5	12.9	59.5	59.1	54.3
Scientific Research and Development Services	15.9	15.8	14.9	37.2	36.8	35.2
Advertising and Related Services	na	na	na	13.0	13.0	12.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	na	na	na	31.6	31.5	30.4
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	47.3	47.4	46.6	152.8	151.1	147.1
Employment Services	12.8	12.7	12.2	32.5	31.8	32.7
Business Support Services	na	na	na	8.5	8.5	9.0
Investigation and Security Services	8.3	8.3	8.3	23.4	23.2	23.2
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	11.8	11.8	12.2	51.0	50.2	50.4
Educational and Health Services	95.3	98.2	91.1	250.4	251.2	239.6
Educational Services	41.3	44.4	39.6	74.0	75.2	70.2
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	31.6	34.2	29.6	43.3	45.3	41.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	54.0	53.8	51.5	176.4	176.0	169.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	10.6	10.4	10.3	60.3	60.4	58.3
Offices of Physicians	na	na	na	26.0	25.8	25.0
Outpatient Care Centers	na	na	na	7.6	7.5	7.4
Hospitals	25.2	25.1	23.6	56.5	56.3	54.0
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.5	7.6	7.2	27.3	27.1	26.4
Social Assistance	10.7	10.7	10.4	32.3	32.2	30.7
Child Day Care Services	na	na	na	15.1	15.0	14.3
Leisure and Hospitality	57.7	57.1	54.4	210.4	205.4	205.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.6	6.7	6.6	28.7	26.7	27.3
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	na	na	na	16.4	15.5	17.7
Accommodation and Food Services	51.1	50.4	48.8	181.7	178.7	177.8
Accommodation	15.7	15.6	15.3	35.9	35.4	34.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	35.4	34.8	33.5	145.8	143.3	143.1
Full-Service Restaurants	17.5	17.1	16.6	74.8	73.5	74.0
Limited-Service Eating Places	10.9	10.7	10.4	56.9	55.6	56.0
Special Food Services	5.4	5.3	5.4	12.2	12.1	11.5
Other Services	59.4	59.1	59.3	137.0	136.7	136.0
Repair and Maintenance	na	na	na	17.2	17.2	16.5
Personal and Laundry Services	na	na	na	26.7	26.7	26.3
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	52.4	52.2	52.2	93.1	92.8	93.2
Business, Professional, Labor, Political, & Similar Organizations	25.6	25.6	25.8	42.1	41.9	41.9
Government	230.0	229.2	231.6	543.8	540.9	539.2
Federal Government	190.7	190.2	192.6	293.6	292.9	295.6
State Government & Local Government / Public Transportation	39.3	39.0	39.0	250.2	248.9	243.6
State Government	34.5	34.3	34.1	75.4	74.9	75.2
Local Government	na	na	na	174.8	173.1	168.4
Public Transportation	4.8	4.7	4.9	na	na	na

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

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria City, VA; Fairfax City, VA; Falls Church City, VA; Fredericksburg city, VA; Manassas City, VA; Manassas Park City, VA; and Jefferson County, WV

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

Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Area increased over the month in May 2006 by 18,000. The private sector added 15,600 jobs and the public sector gained 2,400 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were noted in leisure and hospitality (up by 6,400 jobs), professional and business services (up by 2,900 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 2,700 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 2,500 jobs), financial activities (up by 900 jobs), information and other services (up by 400 jobs each), and manufacturing (up by 200 jobs). Educational and health services lost 800 jobs. In the public sector, the federal government gained 600 jobs over the month.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Area gained 73,500 jobs. The private sector gained 67,900 jobs and the public sector added 5,600 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business

services (up by 28,700 jobs), educational and health services (up by 11,500 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 9,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up by 7,200 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 6,300 jobs), other services (up by 2,500 jobs), financial activities (up by

2,200 jobs), and information (up by 700 jobs). Manufacturing lost 600 jobs. In government, the federal government lost 2,300 jobs.

Net Job Change

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



Washington Metropolitan Division Job Growth

Total wage and salary employment in the Washington Metropolitan Division increased over the month in May 2006 by 15,200. The private sector increased by 12,300 jobs and the public sector gained 2,900 jobs. Within the private sector, gains were registered in leisure and hospitality (up by 5,000 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 2,500 jobs), professional and business services (up by 2,300 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction (up by 1,900 jobs), financial activities (up by 600 jobs), information and

other services (up by 300 jobs each), and manufacturing (up by 200 jobs). Educational and health services lost 800 jobs over the month. In the public sector, local government added 1,700 jobs; the federal government gained 700 jobs; and state government added 500 jobs.

During the past twelve months, the Washington Metropolitan Division gained 60,600 jobs. The private sector gained 56,000 jobs and the public sector added 4,600 jobs. Private sector gains were registered in professional and business services (up by 24,300

jobs), educational and health services (up by 10,800 jobs), trade, transportation, and utilities (up by 8,100 jobs), natural resources, mining and construction and leisure and hospitality (up by 5,300 jobs each), financial activities (up by 1,500 jobs), other services (up by 1,000 jobs), and manufacturing (up by 200 jobs). Information lost 500 jobs. In government, local government gained 6,400 jobs and state government added 200 jobs while the federal government lost 2,000 jobs.

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

INDUSTRY	Net Change From				
	May b/ 2006	Apr. c/ 2006	May 2005	Apr. 2006	May 2005
TOTAL	2993.0	2975.0	2919.5	18.0	73.5
Total Private Sector	2354.2	2338.6	2286.3	15.6	67.9
Total Government	638.8	636.4	633.2	2.4	5.6
Total Goods Producing	257.3	254.6	251.6	2.7	5.7
Manufacturing	64.8	64.6	65.4	0.2	-0.6
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	192.5	190.0	186.2	2.5	6.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	122.3	120.8	116.8	1.5	5.5
Total Service Providing	2735.7	2720.4	2667.9	15.3	67.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	413.4	410.7	404.0	2.7	9.4
Wholesale Trade	72.6	72.5	72.0	0.1	0.6
Retail Trade	274.0	271.9	265.6	2.1	8.4
Food & Beverage Stores	45.2	44.5	45.2	0.7	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	48.2	48.0	47.0	0.2	1.2
Department Stores	32.7	32.6	31.4	0.1	1.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	66.8	66.3	66.4	0.5	0.4
Information	100.5	100.1	99.8	0.4	0.7
Telecommunications	32.9	32.8	33.8	0.1	-0.9
Financial Activities	163.0	162.1	160.8	0.9	2.2
Finance and Insurance	106.7	106.4	104.6	0.3	2.1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	58.2	58.3	56.2	-0.1	2.0
Professional and Business Services	668.5	665.6	639.8	2.9	28.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	436.5	436.2	416.9	0.3	19.6
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	139.1	138.8	133.4	0.3	5.7
Scientific Research and Development Services	53.4	52.9	50.5	0.5	2.9
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	198.0	195.6	189.2	2.4	8.8
Employment Services	47.5	46.7	46.2	0.8	1.3
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	66.9	65.9	65.4	1.0	1.5
Educational and Health Services	321.3	322.1	309.8	-0.8	11.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	234.8	234.3	227.3	0.5	7.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	84.8	84.8	82.7	0.0	2.1
Offices of Physicians	36.4	36.2	35.1	0.2	1.3
Hospitals	68.9	68.5	66.1	0.4	2.8
Leisure and Hospitality	260.8	254.4	253.6	6.4	7.2
Accommodation and Food Services	224.1	220.1	218.7	4.0	5.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	180.4	177.0	176.5	3.4	3.9
Other Services	169.4	169.0	166.9	0.4	2.5
Government	638.8	636.4	633.2	2.4	5.6
Federal Government	336.2	335.6	338.5	0.6	-2.3

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

b: Preliminary.

c: Revised.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked or received pay for any part of pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area includes The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division and the Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Division

The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division includes the District of Columbia; Calvert County, MD; Charles County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA;

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

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

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

In May 2006, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in the Washington Metropolitan Division fell by \$4.22 over the month to \$658.75. Decreases in both weekly hours and hourly earnings were responsible for the drop. The average number of hours worked was 38.1, down 0.2 hour from April 2006 and average hourly earnings were down two cents over the month to \$17.29.

From May 2005 to May 2006, average weekly earnings decreased by \$3.27. This decrease was due to a decline in average weekly hours of 1.4 hours. Over the year, hourly earnings rose fifty-three cents.

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

	May '06 ^p	Apr. '06 ^r	May '05 ^a
Weekly Earnings	\$658.75	\$662.97	\$662.02
Weekly Hours	38.1	38.3	39.5
Hourly Earnings	\$17.29	\$17.31	\$16.76

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

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