



Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

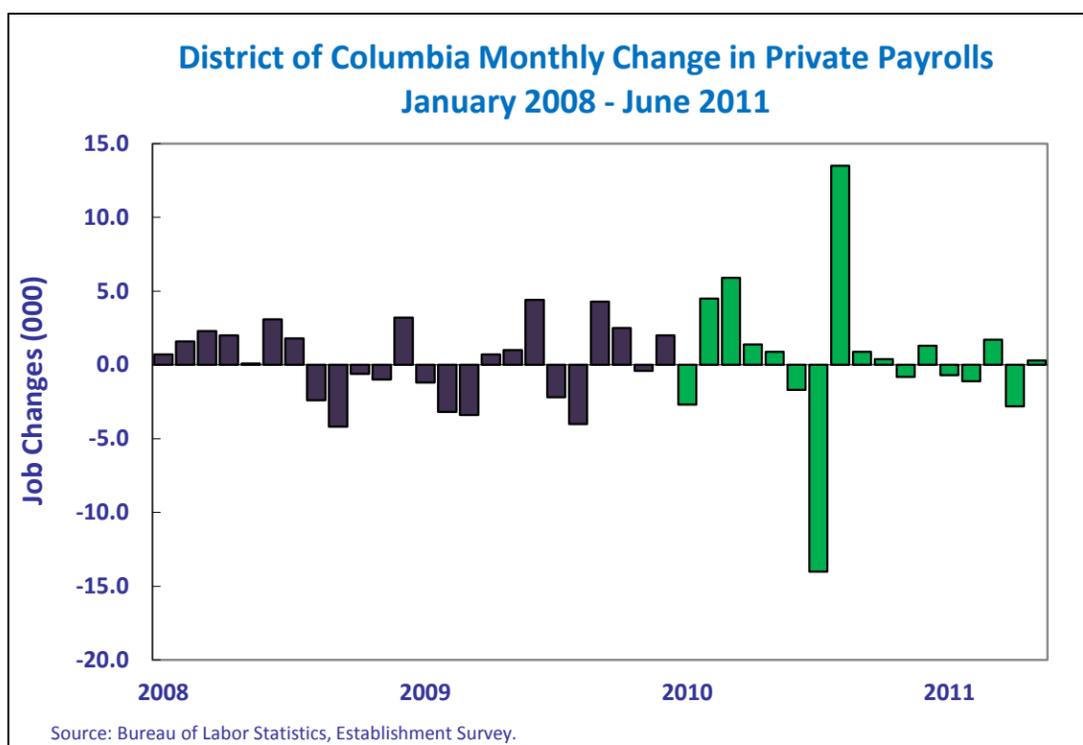
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 1.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in the information services, financial activities, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in the District of Columbia have experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; professional and business services; and construction.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia is currently at its peak of 10.4 percent in June 2011, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007.
- 35,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during June 2011.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$64,620.60 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$63,019.00 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In District of Columbia, home prices saw an increase of 0.5 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year increase of 1.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in the District of Columbia was \$404,380 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 121.9 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

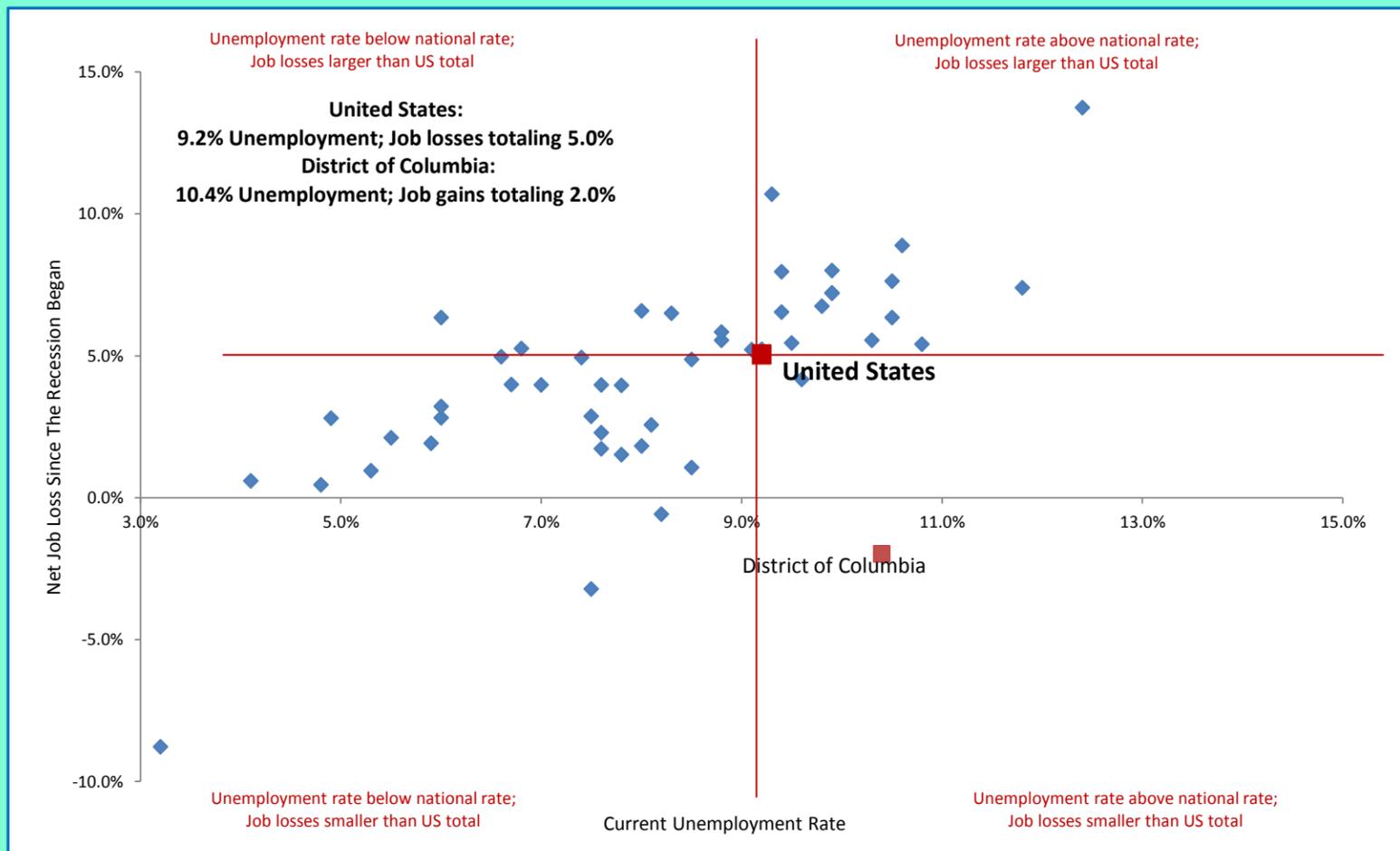
* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office:
<http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare the District of Columbia to the states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within the District of Columbia since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in the District of Columbia.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	June 2008	6.4%	5.6%
	June 2009	9.6%	9.5%
	June 2010	9.8%	9.5%
	June 2011	10.4%	9.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.1%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.4%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,534	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 53,141	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	18.0%	12.5%
	2009	17.9%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2009	12.4%	16.7%