

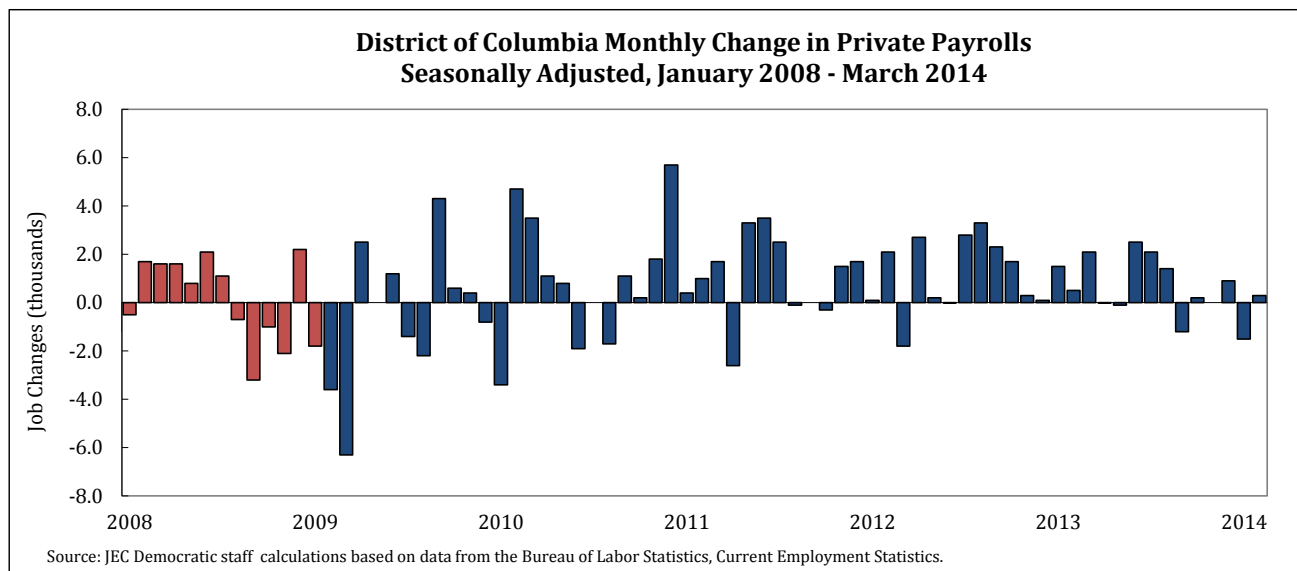


## ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*\*\*Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through March 2014\*\**

### JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 300 jobs. Over the past year, the District of Columbia private sector has added 6,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,600 jobs over the 12 months ending in March 2013.
- District of Columbia private-sector employers have added 50,400 jobs (an increase of 11.0 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In the District of Columbia, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (20,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality (10,200 jobs) and professional and business services (9,000 jobs).
- The District of Columbia sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction (43.6 percent), education and health services (18.9 percent) and leisure and hospitality (17.5 percent).



### UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 7.5 percent in March 2014, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in August 2011.
- 27,800 District of Columbia residents were unemployed during March 2014, down from a recent high of 36,000 in August 2011. There are still 9,400 more people unemployed in the District of Columbia than when the recession began.
- In the District of Columbia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,724 during December, up 3.1 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are up 5.1 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

### EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, exports totaled \$150 million in February and \$2.4 billion over the past year, up 11.7 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2013 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- District of Columbia exports over the past 12 months are up 94.4 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

### HOUSING

- Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 8.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2012 to the fourth quarter of 2013 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 18.3 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009 and are now 4.2 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 11,010 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2014, an increase of 182.3 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 255,000 units in February 2014, a decrease of 1.5 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 2.4 percent to 1,720,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2014.

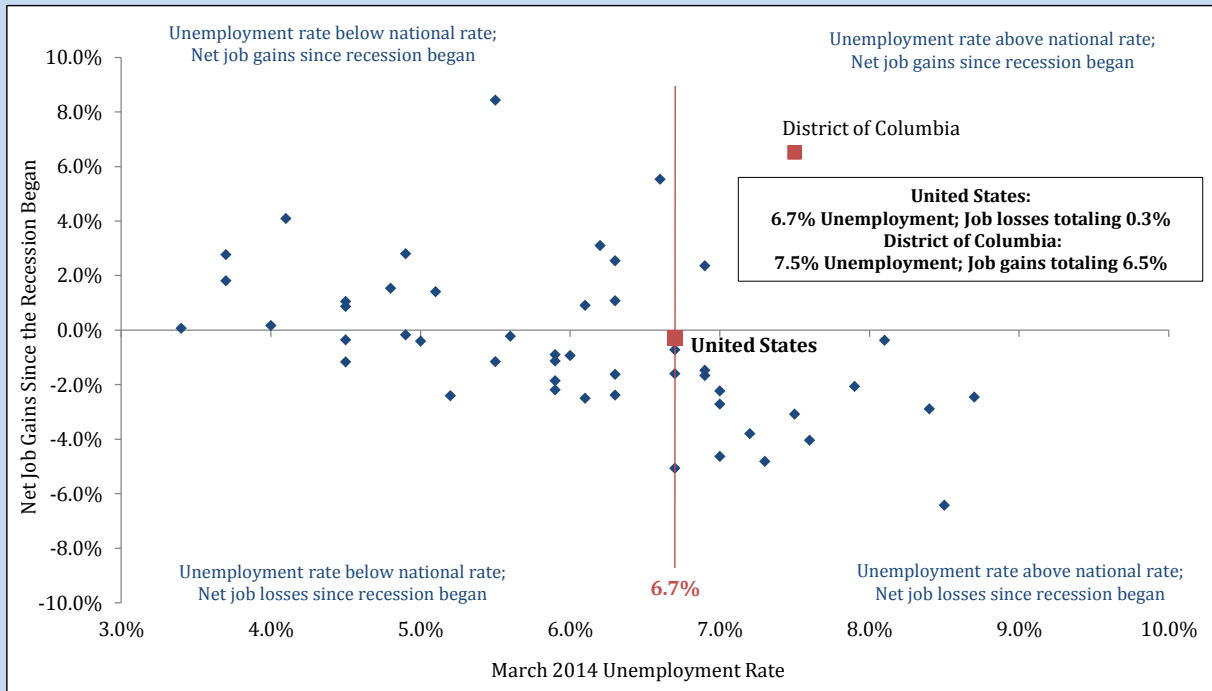
\* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: <http://does.dc.gov/node/184512>

## How Does the District of Columbia Compare to the States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of the District of Columbia to the states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in the District of Columbia, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.6% and net job gains totaling 26.9% since the start of the recession.

### DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	March 2014	7.5%	6.7%
	March 2013	8.5%	7.5%
	March 2012	9.3%	8.2%
	March 2011	10.0%	9.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2013	5.9%	9.0%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2013	6.8%	6.6%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2013	5.4%	9.0%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2012	\$ 65,246	\$ 51,017
	(2012 \$) 2007	\$ 56,237	\$ 55,627
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2012	18.4%	15.0%
	2007	18.0%	12.5%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2012	7.9%	15.4%
	2007	9.3%	14.7%