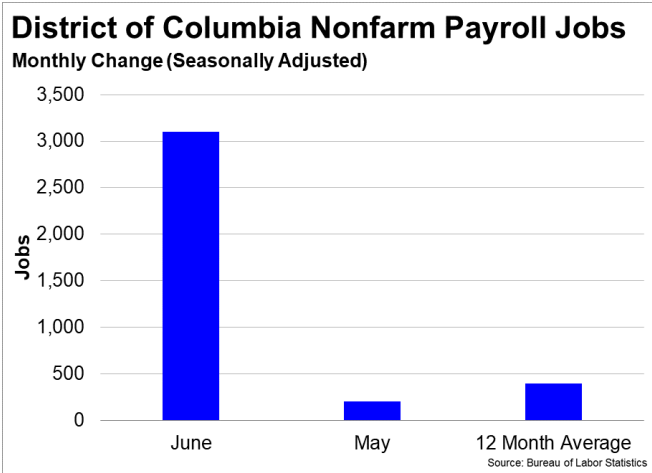
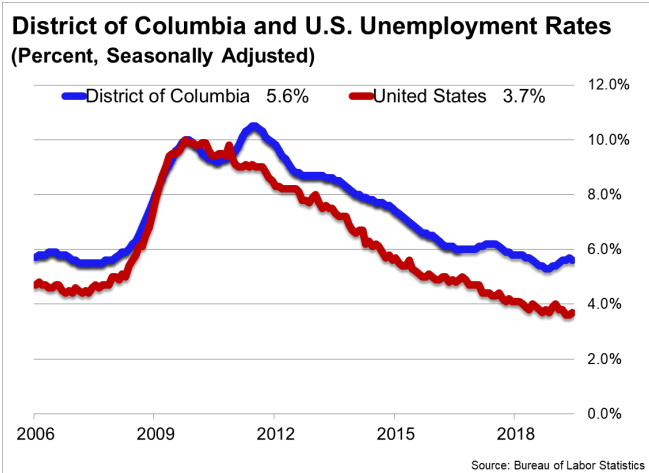




July 19, 2019

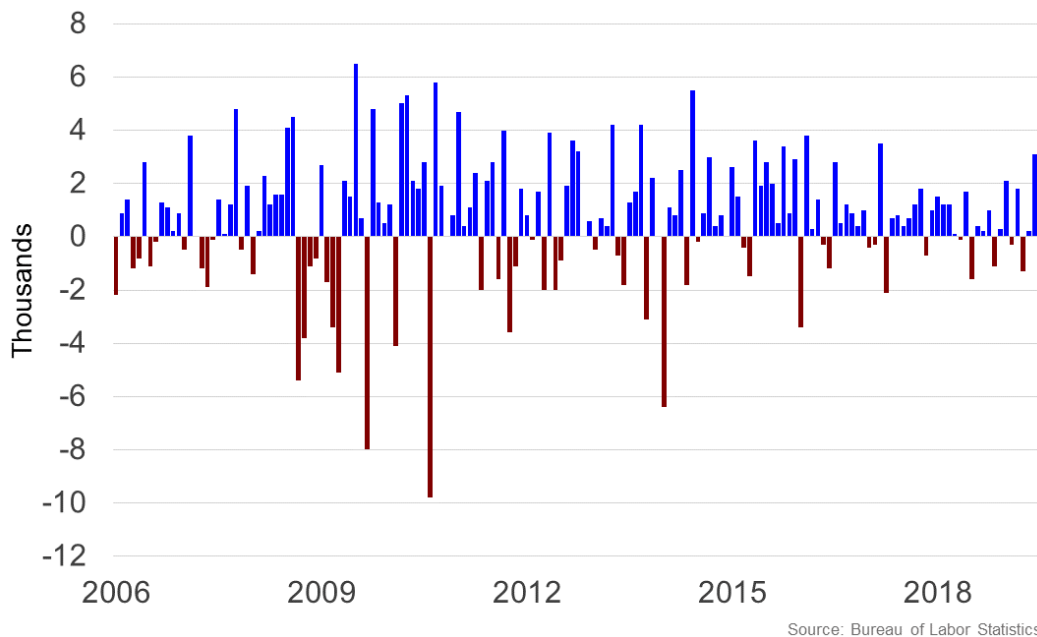
Summary

- **District of Columbia added 3,100 jobs and the unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 5.6 percent in June** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, District of Columbia added 4,800 jobs** and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent.
- **In June, District of Columbia's private sector added 3,000 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 5,200 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Washingtonians fell by 58 in June**, and over the past year 5,553 Washingtonians found jobs.
- District of Columbia's **labor force participation rate increased to 71.1 percent** from 70.9 percent in June. Since last year, the labor force participation rate rose 0.5 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **rose by 0.1 percentage point to 3.7 percent in June**. State employment and unemployment data for July is scheduled for release on August 16, 2019. The national employment situation report for July will be released on Friday, August 2, 2019.



District of Columbia Nonfarm Payroll

Monthly Change (Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)



District of Columbia Payroll Employment

District of Columbia added 3,100 jobs, or 0.39 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during June. In the prior month, District of Columbia added 200 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in District of Columbia increased by 4,800, or 0.60 percent. District of Columbia nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 8 of the past 12 months.

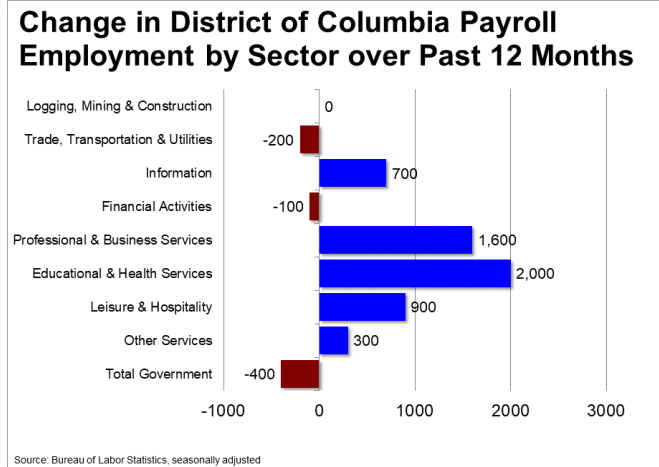
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 224,000 jobs in June, or 0.15 percent. Over the 12-month period ending June 2019, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,301,000 jobs, or 1.54 percent. District of Columbia ranks 40th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During June, District of Columbia's private-sector added 3,000 jobs, or 0.54 percent. The private-sector in District of Columbia added 500 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in District of Columbia increased by 5,200, or 0.94 percent. District of Columbia private-sector payroll employment has increased in 7 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 191,000 jobs in June, or 0.15 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,201,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.74 percent. District of Columbia ranks 34th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during June were Professional & Business Services (+1,800) and Educational & Health Services (+1,300). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (-200) and Leisure & Hospitality (-100).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Educational & Health Services (+2,000) and Professional & Business Services (+1,600). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Total Government (-400) and Trade, Transportation & Utilities (-200).



District of Columbia Labor Force Statistics

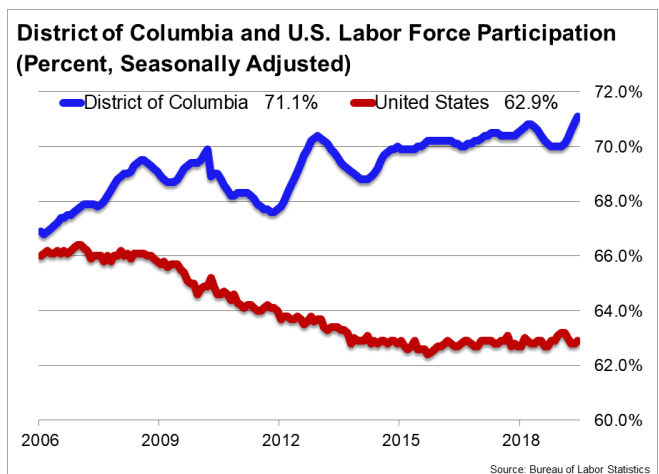
Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in District of Columbia rose to 71.1 percent in June from 70.9 percent the prior month. At 71.1 percent, District of Columbia has the highest labor force participation rate in the nation. The labor force participation rate in District of Columbia is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in District of Columbia was 71.1 percent in June 2019. The series high for the labor force participation rate in District of Columbia occurred in June 1988 when the labor force participation rate hit 71.2 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 67.6 percent in November 2011. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in October 1981 when the labor force participation rate hit 62.0 percent. The national labor force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 62.9 percent in June, but remains near its 41-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the District of Columbia civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 67.0



percent in June from 66.9 percent the prior month. At 67.0 percent, District of Columbia has one of the five highest employment-to-population ratios in the nation. The employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia is 0.4 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia was 67.0 percent in June 2019. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in District of Columbia occurred in July 1988 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 67.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 60.7 percent in October 2011. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in March 1982 when the employment-to-population ratio was 56.3 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio held steady at 60.6 percent in June. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

