

Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

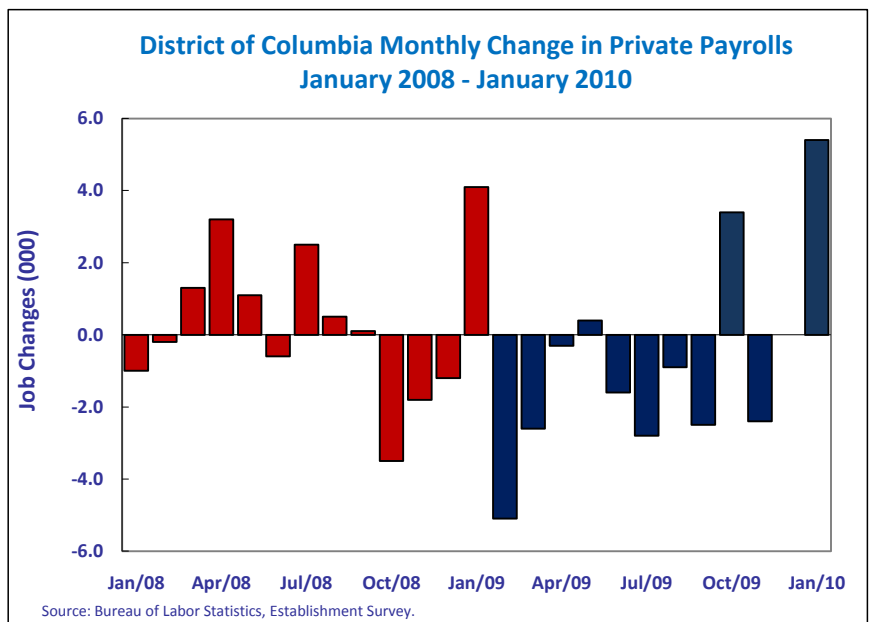
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in the District of Columbia by 10,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in construction, information services, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 was 12.0 percent in January 2010, up 6.5 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 11.9 percent reached in December 2009.
- 40,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during January 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$58,048.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$61,092.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

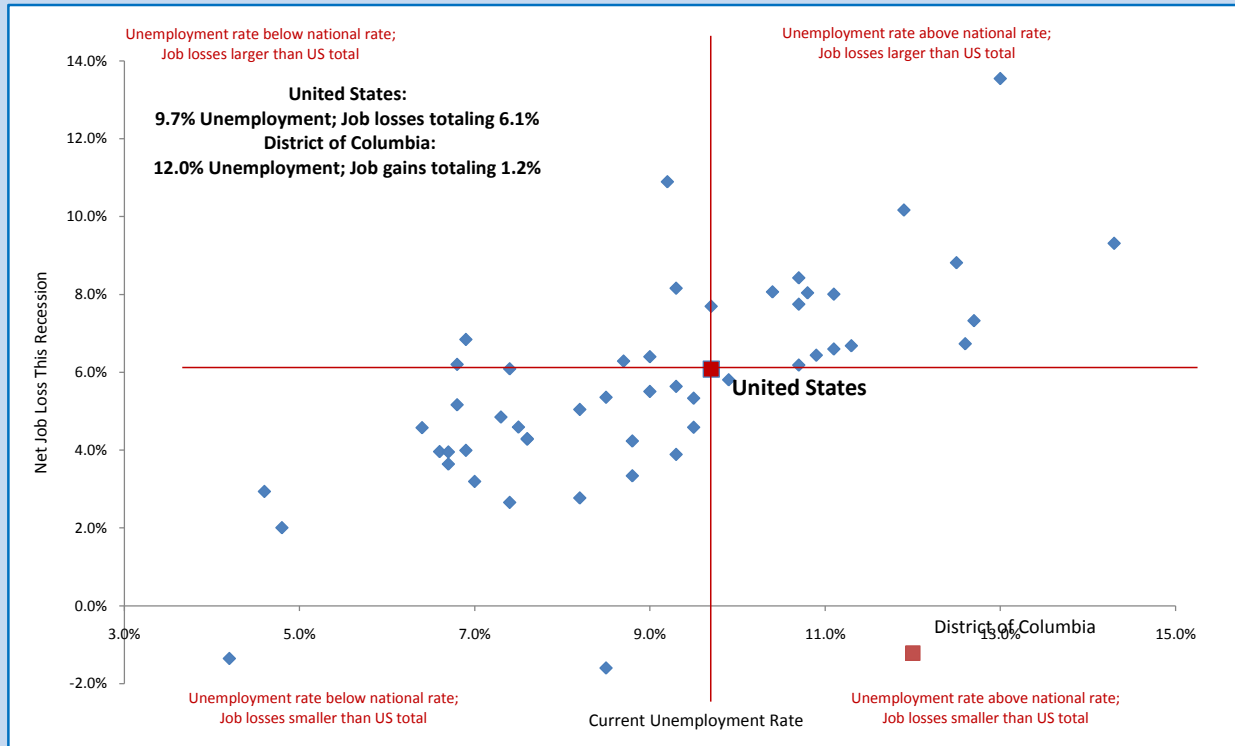
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 31.2 percent nationwide from the peak in April 2006 to the trough in March 2009. In the District of Columbia, home prices fell 15.7 percent between March 2006 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 2.23 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in the District of Columbia was \$488,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2009, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 14.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 290 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in January 2010, a decrease of 6.5 percent from December.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 162,000 units in January 2010, a decrease of 9.5 percent from December. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.1 percent to 1,690,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from December to January 2010.

How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare the District of Columbia to other 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken 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 lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	January 2008	5.6%	5.0%
	January 2009	8.4%	7.7%
	January 2010	12.0%	9.7%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	6.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.7%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 50,743	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$)	2008	\$ 54,162
Poverty Rate	2000	15.0%	11.6%
	2008	17.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.8%	13.9%
	2008	9.8%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee