District of Columbia indicators: Aging & work

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State Profile: District of Columbia

District of Columbia Indicators: Aging & Work

By: Michelle Wong with Tay McNamara, Sandee Shulkin, Chelsea Lettieri and Vanessa Careiro

Quick Fact Check for the District of Columbia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage or Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median age of the population</td>
<td>35.0 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% population 55+</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age of the workforce</td>
<td>38.4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of population ages 55-64 employed</td>
<td>62.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% workforce ages 55-64 self employed</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate of ages 55 – 64</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic activity by industry sector</td>
<td>28.7% of GDP is civilian federal government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry sectors with high percentages of workers 50-59 years old</td>
<td>Real estate: 33.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hospitals: 25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Publishing (except internet): 23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational groups with high percentages of workers 50-59 years old</td>
<td>Installation, maintenance &amp; repair: 28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Architecture &amp; engineering: 25.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Healthcare practitioner: 24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational levels achieved by residents 55 years or older</td>
<td>42.2% bachelors degree or higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State Profiles Overview

Changes in the age composition of the population – and of the labor force – have emerged as one of the defining social, economic and public policy issues of the 21st century. State leaders across the country are grappling with the implications of these shifts. As they move from awareness-to-action, they need access to information.

The State Perspectives Institute at the Boston College Center on Aging & Work has developed State Profiles to provide thoughtful leaders with information needed for planning decisions.

The State Profiles include information about the age demographics of the population, age demographics of the labor force, industry sectors and occupational groups, education and workforce preparedness, and legislative readiness.

Section 1: Age Demographics of the Population

Introduction

Age is one factor that helps us to predict and understand different types of life experiences. Some of these relationships are obvious. For instance, entry into the workforce typically occurs between the ages of 18 and 25. There are also connections between age and people’s assessment of different aspects of their lives, such as life satisfaction. Information about age can provide insights into some of the interests and supports needed by people. For example, states with large percentages of people between the ages of 25-34 are likely to find differences in the demands for specific types of services than those states with high percentages of people over the age of 75 years.

The median age in the District of Columbia, 35.0, is lower than the median age of the nation, 36.4.

Figure 1: Population by Age (2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;25</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65-74</th>
<th>75+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey, 2006

Questions you might want to consider:

How does the age distribution of the population in our state compare to all of the states in the country?

Have businesses and education/health/social service providers in the state customized their marketing and outreach and delivery of products and services to the different age groups?
More than one in every five people residing in the District of Columbia (22.6% of the District of Columbia’s population) is 55 years of age or older.

Population Changes: Distribution by Age 2000-2006

Importance of this Information:

Unique leadership opportunities can arise when there are shifts in trends, such as changes in the age demographics of the population. These changes may prompt leaders to pause, step-back, and think about the past, the present, and the future.

Times of change can also be opportune moments for state leaders in the government, business, and non-profit sectors to assess the state’s capacity to leverage the changes into competitive advantages.

Observation about Recent Changes in the Age Distribution of the District of Columbia’s Population:

From 2000-2006, the changes in the age distribution of the District of Columbia’s population roughly reflected national trends. That is, in the District of Columbia, there was a decrease in the percentage of the population under the age of 25 and between the ages of 35-44, and an increase in the 55-64 age group. In comparison to national statistics, the District of Columbia was behind the curve with regard to the increase in the percentage of people aged 75 and older.
Anticipated Population Changes: Distribution by Age 2006 – 2010

Importance of this Information:

Forecasts about the future can help states to enhance their readiness for anticipated changes.

- Businesses can take steps so that they can effectively recruit, engage, and retain workforces from the different age groups.
- Non-profit organizations can take steps to develop the programs and resources often needed by people in the different age groups.
- Government agencies can consider strategic policy adjustments to better reflect the needs of residents of different ages.

Observation about the Anticipated Changes in the Age Distribution of the District of Columbia’s Population:

Compared to national statistics, the District of Columbia is expected to witness more significant decreases in two population groups: those aged 45-54 and those 75 and older. In addition, the District of Columbia population under the age of 35 will increase more rapidly than the country as a whole. That is, there will be a higher percentage point change in the 34 and younger age groups between 2006 and 2010.
Section 2: Labor Force Participation Demographics and Age

Introduction

One of the most profound changes tied to the aging of the population is the aging of the workforce. State leaders may want to consider the impact of several trends:

- As the workforce ages, employers might consider how they want to adjust their employee policies and practices to reflect the needs and priorities of older workers.
- Today’s workers aged 50 and older report that they anticipate working past the traditional retirement years of 62-65.¹ This will augment the aging trends of the workforce.
- Older workers who are either entering the labor force for the first time or who are unemployed and looking for work may represent a segment of the labor force that is under tapped.

Labor Force Participation: Distribution by Age

Importance of this Information:

The Census Department has established three categories relevant to labor force participation: employed, unemployed (and seeking paid work), and not in the labor force (and not seeking paid work). Variations in these categories may reflect life course events that are age-related. For example, young adults who are not in the labor force may be full-time students; adults at mid life who are not in the

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¹ Source: American Community Survey, 2006; Census, 2000; Census, 2005

Questions you might want to consider:

How do the employment rates of people in different age groups in our state compare with national statistics?

Do state leaders have information and insight about the employment and work preferences of adults in the different age groups?
labor force may be parents raising children; and older adults who are not in the labor force may be retired. It is also true that adults who have been unemployed for a long time and are discouraged might report that they are not in the labor force, regardless of age.\(^2\)

**Observation about Labor Force Participation in the District of Columbia:**

The median age for all District of Columbia workers over the age of 16 is 38.4 years, which is lower than the national median age of 41.1 years.

The labor force participation rates of District of Columbia adults aged 55 and older are higher than national statistics.

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**Figure 5: Labor Force Participation by Age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>DC</th>
<th>Not in labor force</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75 + US</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>94.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 + DC</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>94.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74 US</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74 DC</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>67.8%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>67.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64 US</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64 DC</td>
<td>62.2%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54 US</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54 DC</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44 US</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44 DC</td>
<td>75.2%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 US</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 DC</td>
<td>77.9%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 25 US</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 25 DC</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* American Community Survey, 2006

*Note:* This is the percentage of unemployed within the age group and not the unemployment rate.
Labor Force Participation in the Public Sector, Private Sector, and Self Employed by Age

Importance of this Information:

Labor force participants may become employees for the government (at the local, state, or federal levels) or private organizations (either those that are for-profit or non-profit). Alternatively, labor force participants might be self employed (as contractors, consultants, or business owners).

The mix of labor force participation linked to each of these segments of the economy may affect emergent economic activity (such as “start-ups”) and sustained economic growth.

Observation about the Age of District of Columbia’s Workforce by Sectors Groups:

- Workers aged 35-44 comprise the largest percentage of labor force participants who work for the state government.
- Workers aged 55-64 comprise the largest percentage of labor force participants who are self-employed.

Figure 6: Age of the District of Columbia Workforce in the Public Sector, Private Sector, and Self-Employed Groups


Questions you might want to consider:

What motivates, incentivizes, or deters labor force participants to work in the public sector, the private sector (for profit or non-profit), or to be self-employed?

What steps could employers in the public and private sectors take to recruit, engage, and retain workers of all ages?
Unemployment Rates by Age

Importance of this Information:

High rates of unemployment create personal hardship and are also public policy concerns. State leaders will want to consider the implications of variations in the unemployment rates by age. It may also be important to consider variations by age in the utilization of services and programs designed to help people find employment.

Observation about Age and Unemployment:

The unemployment rates in the District of Columbia generally reflect a downward slope; that is, the rates are highest among the youngest groups of labor force participants and lowest for the older groups.

In all age groups under 55, the District of Columbia has a higher unemployment rate compared to national statistics.

Figure 7: Annual Unemployment Rate by Age, 2005

Questions you might want to consider:

Do the unemployment rates among workers of different ages reflect the economic stress experienced in particular industries or occupations?

Do the unemployment rates among workers of different ages reflect individual employment experiences, education, or marketable skills and competencies?

Source: American Community Survey, 2006
The employment rate among people aged 55 and older in the District of Columbia (39.2%) is higher than in the country as a whole.

**Figure 8: Employment Rate of Those 55+**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>District of Columbia</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: American Community Survey, 2006*

The map below indicates that the District of Columbia has high unemployment rates and relatively low percentages of people aged 55 and older.

**Figure 9: Nationwide Unemployment and Population 55+**

*Source: American Community Survey, 2006*
**Section 3: Industry Sector and Occupational Groups**

**Introduction**

It is important to make the connection between workforce development and economic activity. Job expansion may be located in those industry sectors that make significant contributions to states’ economies and those that are expected to grow.

**Economic Output**

**Importance of the Information:**

Measures of economic output provide insight into the business productivity.

**Observation about Economic Output by Industry Sector in District of Columbia:**

As an industry sector, the civilian federal government contributes the most to the District of Columbia’s economy, as measured by gross domestic product.

**Figure 10: District of Columbia Economic Activity (GDP) by Industry Sector, 2005, Top 5 Industries**

- Federal Government: Civilian 28.7%
- Professional & Technical Services 20.0%
- Information Services 9.8%
- Other Services, Except Government 6.4%
- Real Estate, Rental & Leasing 6.1%

**Source:** Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2005
Employment by Industry Sectors

Importance of Information:

There can be significant variation in the age demographics of workforces in different industry sectors. Older workers employed in industry sectors expected to decline in their economic output may find career opportunities constrained.

Observation about Employment in the District of Columbia’s Industry Sectors:

In comparison to the District of Columbia, across all age groups in the United States, the five industries that employ the highest percentages of the workforce are: real estate, rental & leasing (14.5%); manufacturing (13.9%); state & local government (9.8%); finance & insurance (8.8%); and professional & technical services (7.9%).

Within each age group, different District of Columbia industries employ high percentages of workers. The information in Table 1 indicates the industry groups that employ the highest percentage of workers in each of the age groups. For example, employees aged 50-59 y comprise 33.6% of the workforce in the real estate industry in the District of Columbia.

Table 1: Industries (top 3) employing Highest Percentages of Workers (as % of the workforce in that industry) by Age Group*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Industry 1</th>
<th>Industry 2</th>
<th>Industry 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-29 yrs</td>
<td>Food services &amp; drinking places</td>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>Retail trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39 yrs</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Arts, entertainment &amp; recreation</td>
<td>Administrative &amp; support services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49 yrs</td>
<td>Private households</td>
<td>Personal &amp; laundry services</td>
<td>Hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59 yrs</td>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>Publishing (except internet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ yrs</td>
<td>Health care services, except hospitals</td>
<td>Publishing (except internet)</td>
<td>Real estate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Note: Industries accounting for less than 1% and fewer than 25 respondents were omitted.
Employment by Occupational Groups

Importance of this Information:

The occupational choices made vary from generation to generation. As a consequence, the age distribution within occupational groups varies.

Observation about Employment by Occupational Groups in the District of Columbia:

Within each age group, different occupations employ different percentages of workers. The information in Table 2 indicates the occupational groups with the highest percentage of workers in each of the age groups. For example, employees aged 50-59 comprise 28.3% of people in the installation, maintenance & repair occupational group.

Table 2: Occupations (top 3) with the Highest Percentages of Workers (as % of the workforce in that occupation) by Age Group*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-29 years</td>
<td>Food preparation &amp; serving related</td>
<td>52.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office &amp; administrative support</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Architecture &amp; engineering</td>
<td>43.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39 years</td>
<td>Community &amp; social service</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business &amp; financial operations</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49 years</td>
<td>Protective service</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Healthcare practitioner</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building &amp; grounds cleaning &amp; maintenance</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59 years</td>
<td>Installation, maintenance &amp; repair</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Architecture &amp; engineering</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Healthcare practitioner</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>Transportation &amp; material moving</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building &amp; grounds cleaning &amp; maintenance</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal care &amp; service</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Note: Occupations accounting for less than 1% and fewer than 25 respondents were omitted.

Questions you might want to consider:

What is the age distribution in occupational groups anticipated to grow in the next decade?
Section 4: Education & Workforce Preparedness

Introduction

Education and training continue to be the most effective path to sustained employment. The highest level of education attained by the majority of District of Columbia residents aged 25-74 was a college or graduate degree.

Educational Attainment by Age Group

Importance of Information:

Education is a predictor of employment rate and income. Employers want to hire employees with relevant and current education and training.

Observation about Educational Attainment by Age Group:

Compared with the nation as a whole, District of Columbia residents aged 55 and older comprise a higher percentage of those with a college or graduate degree.

Questions you might want to consider:

Do the residents in our state have the education and training sought by employers currently located in the state?

Do the residents in our state have the education and training needed by businesses that might have an interest in locating in the state?

Figure 11: District of Columbia Education Levels for the Population 55+

Section 5: Legislative Readiness

Introduction

One way of evaluating states’ readiness to address the aging population is by looking at legislation and legislative committees relevant to older workers. Policies that expand the employment opportunities available to older workers can complement the efforts of employers interested in recruiting, engaging, and retaining older workers.

There are ample opportunities for states, as both policy-makers and as employers, to facilitate the employment of older workers, including:

- Raise awareness about the aging of the workforce by providing information to residents, community-based organizations, and employers.
- Establish employment standards to guide employer decision-making.
- Provide services to older residents and to employers, such as training.
- Recognize the efforts of model employers who work to expand the quality employment opportunities to older workers.
- Being model employers themselves and utilizing “best practices,” such as expanding the availability of flexible work options or providing training.

Current Legislation

Legislative activity is one indicator of the state’s level of preparedness to respond to the aging of the workforce.

Figure 13 indicates that most of the state bills in 2005-2006 addressed issues related to the employment of older workers who work in public sector agencies and departments.
To date, there have been no bills relevant to older adults introduced in the District of Columbia legislature during the 2007-2008 session. There were also no bills introduced during the 2005-2006 session. However, the District of Columbia has the following statute:

Title 1, Chapter 15, Subchapter IV, Part A

“There is established, in the Executive Branch of the Government of the District of Columbia, the Department of Employment Services...The following advisory bodies are hereby established in the Department of Employment Services, Office of the Director...An Older Workers Advisory Committee”
Legislative Committees:

The presence of legislative committees is another indicator of a state’s readiness to respond to aging because these committees channel much of legislators’ discussion and dialogue.

At present, the District of Columbia has no legislative committees relevant to older adults but has one relevant agency: the Office of Aging.

References:


The State Perspectives Institute

The State Perspectives Institute at the Boston College Center on Aging & Work partners with state leaders across the country to examine impacts of the 21st century age demographics on economic and workforce development. The Institute gathers and analyzes information about employment at state agencies, as well as workforce demographics in the states’ primary industry sectors.

Web site: www.bc.edu/agingandwork
Phone: 617-552-9195
Email: agework@bc.edu
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Figure 3: Percentage Point Change in Population Age Groups 2000-2006
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Figure 5: Labor Force Participation by Age
Figure 6: Age Distribution of the District of Columbia Workforce in the Public Sector, Private Sector, and Self-Employed Groups
Figure 7: Annual Unemployment Rate by Age: 2005
Figure 8: Employment of Those 55+
Figure 9: Nationwide Unemployment and Population 55+
Figure 10: District of Columbia Economic Activity by Industry Sector: Top 5 Industries
Figure 11: Education Levels for the Population 65+
Figure 12: District of Columbia Educational Attainment by Age
Figure 13: State Bills
Figure 14: State Statutes

Table 1: Industries: Highest Percentages of Workers by Age Group as % of Workforce by Industry Sector
Table 2: Occupations: Highest Percentages of Workers by Age Group as % of Workforce by Occupational Category