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Washington State
Employment Security Department

Labor Market and Economic Analysis



[Glossary - Click Here!](#)

NOTE: Analysis contained on pages 1-4 is based on quarterly benchmarked payroll employment data detailed in Table 1 and labor force estimates detailed in Table 3.

Washington State

Employment Situation Report for March

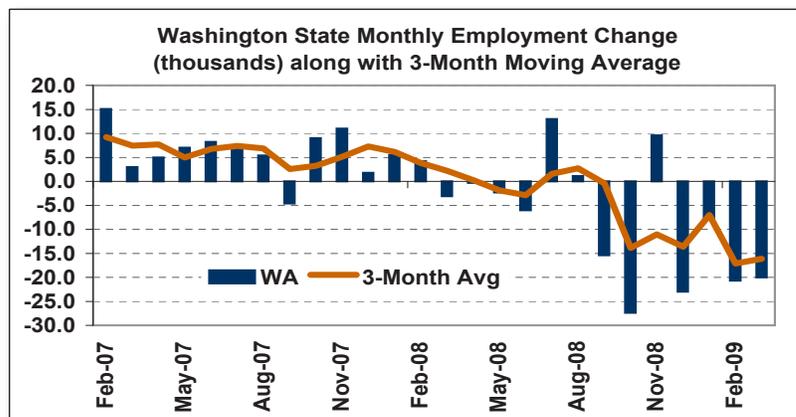
Executive Summary

April 14, 2009

The seasonally adjusted unemployment level advanced by 33,600 in March, reflecting an increase of 11.5 percent over February's unemployment level. Washington's 9.2 percent unemployment rate for March reflects the third consecutive month that its unemployment rate rose by 0.5 of a percentage point or more. Historically, this is a radically different series of events for the state. After lagging behind the U.S. for the first three quarters of 2008, Washington's unemployment rate caught up to the U.S. rate and surpassed it in January.

Putting these changes into perspective, during the last recession, beginning in January 2001 monthly unemployment levels rose consistently in Washington for 14 of the following 15 months; but the total rise in unemployment during this period was only 45.0 percent. Over the same 15 months beginning in January 2008, unemployment increased by 111.0 percent.

Seasonally adjusted, total nonfarm employment in Washington recorded a monthly loss of 20,000 jobs in March for a total of 2,871,100 (-0.7 percent). The best information available pertains to the largest industry units. Therefore, this report focuses exclusively on changes in major industries and sectors.



For the year ending in March, job losses totaled 99,100 (-3.3 percent). Nearly half of these losses (49.0 percent) occurred during the last quarter. For the same period, Washington's economy exhibited job losses in the goods-producing industry that totaled 49,700, down 9.7 percent. Similarly, for the year

ending in March, the services-providing industry shed 49,400 jobs (-2.0 percent). The information sector shed fewer jobs (-700) than other service-providing sectors during this period. Education and health services added 4,700 jobs for the year, reflecting a gain of 1.3 percent.

With respect to monthly changes in employment, all major sectors shed jobs during March with job losses fairly evenly spread between goods and services producing.

For more information, contact Mary Ayala at (360) 438-4812.

Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Nonfarm payroll employment fell to 2,871,100, a decline of 99,100 (-3.3 percent) since March 2008, and 20,000 since February 2009 (-0.7 percent).

Washington employment in the goods-producing industry totaled 460,900 as of March. Over the year, employment in this industry was down by 49,700 (-9.7 percent); and between February and March, employment declined by nearly 9,000 (-1.9 percent). Except for November 2008 when striking aerospace workers returned to work, the last month the goods-producing sector added jobs was January 2008.

The major sectors within the goods-producing industry are: construction (180,100 jobs), manufacturing (274,100 jobs), and mining and logging (6,700 jobs). During the past year, employment declines in the construction sector accounted for more than half of the job losses within the goods-producing industry. This trend accelerated in March as the drop in construction payrolls of 5,100 (-2.8 percent) made up 57.0 percent of goods-producing job losses.

March 2009 marked the 14th consecutive month showing employment declines in the sector.

Until the latter half of 2008, the manufacturing sector had been the one goods-producing industry performing relatively well. However, in recent months this sector has shown signs of growing weakness in the job market. Over the month it shed 3,500 jobs (a decline of 1.3 percent); and over the year payrolls were down by 21,800 or 7.4 percent.

Employment in the mining and logging sector fell by 1,000 (-13.0 percent) over the year and 300 (-4.3 percent) over the month to reach the current level of 6,700 in March.

Washington employment in services-providing industries totaled 2,410,200 as of March. Year-over-year job losses among services-providing industries as of March were almost identical to that of goods producers with a loss of 49,400. Note that employment is much higher in services-producing industries, so the job losses in goods-producing industries are much higher in percentage terms.

The major sectors listed within the services-providing industry and their March 2009 employment levels are: trade, transportation, and utilities (530,800 jobs); information (103,300 jobs); financial activities (145,300 jobs); professional and business services (333,800 jobs); education and health services (362,200 jobs); leisure and hospitality (281,800 jobs); other services (107,100 jobs); and government (545,900).

Over-the-year losses within the trade, transportation, and utilities sector totaled 28,200 (-4.8 percent) and over the month down 2,400 (-1.2 percent). The retail trade component that accounts for nearly 60 percent of the trade, transportation, and utilities sector shed 18,000 jobs (-5.4 percent) for the year, accounting for 64.0 percent of the job losses in the trade, transportation, and utilities group. The wholesale sector makes up about a quarter of the jobs in the trade, transportation, and utilities group, but the annual job loss of 6,100 (-4.7 percent) was closer to a fifth of the group's year-over-year losses.

Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (continued)

As with other sectors, information suffered employment declines; down 700 jobs (-0.7 percent) for the year and 400 jobs (-0.4 percent) for the month of March. Unlike other sectors, the overall losses have been moderate and employment declines have not reflected a consistent trend.

The financial services industry shed 9,000 jobs (-5.8 percent) for the year and 1,800 jobs (-1.2 percent) for the month of March. Job losses in this sector followed closely on the heels of the collapse of the housing market and the construction sector.

Professional and business services shed 16,100 jobs, amounting to a decline of 4.6 since March of last year. Nearly two-thirds of the annual jobs losses have occurred during the past quarter. Education and health services employment increased by 4,700

jobs (+1.3 percent) for the year. However, over the month the sector sustained losses of 2,100 or 0.6 percent. This is a fairly recent but troubling trend, as three of the past four months have recorded declines in sector employment. Leisure and hospitality services lost 4,200 jobs (-1.5 percent) and 2,600 jobs (-0.9 percent) for the year and month ending in March.

Employment in government reflected year-over-year growth of 4,400 jobs (+0.8 percent). Federal government jobs which totaled 70,800 as of March reflected a gain of 1,600 jobs (+2.3 percent) for the year. Employment in state government totaling 152,300 in March, gained 1,100 jobs for the year (+0.7 percent). Total local government employment of 322,800 as of March, gained 1,700 jobs for the year (+0.5 percent).

Conclusions. For the first quarter of 2009, job losses accelerated and spread throughout the majority of Washington's industries. As a result, Washington's unemployment rate has increased each month during the quarter by more than 0.5 percentage points. This is an historical precedent for Washington because during the last three U.S. recessions, Washington's monthly unemployment rates did not increase by more than 0.5 percentage points per month except in November 2001 when it increased from 6.6 to 7.1 percent.

On a positive note, government services and the education and health services sectors have remained relatively strong employment areas in Washington. Both sectors exhibited job growth over the last 12 months. However, a troubling sign is that education and health services exhibited job losses for three of the last four months.

Year over Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted March 2008 to March 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-99.1
Education and Health Services	4.7
Government	4.4
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	0.6
Other Services	-0.3
Information	-0.7
Mining and Logging	-1.0
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	-4.1
Leisure and Hospitality	-4.2
Wholesale Trade	-6.1
Financial Activities	-9.0
Professional and Business Services	-16.1
Retail Trade	-18.0
Manufacturing	-21.8
Construction	-26.9

Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted February 2009 to March 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-20.0
Other Services	-0.3
Government	-0.4
Information	-0.4
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	-0.5
Mining and Logging	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	-0.5
Retail Trade	-0.7
Professional and Business Services	-1.1
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	-1.2
Financial Activities	-1.8
Education and Health Services	-2.1
Leisure and Hospitality	-2.6
Manufacturing	-3.5
Construction	-5.1

Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 9.2 percent in March. The March rate was 4.4 percentage points higher than last March's 4.8 percent unemployment rate.

The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force fell 0.2 percent in March to 3,546,400. Seasonally adjusted employment was down by 41,300 over the month, and down by 65,400 from March 2008.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment climbed 11.5 percent in March from February to a level of 327,400. This acceleration in unemployment clearly underscores the current difficulties in the State's labor market.



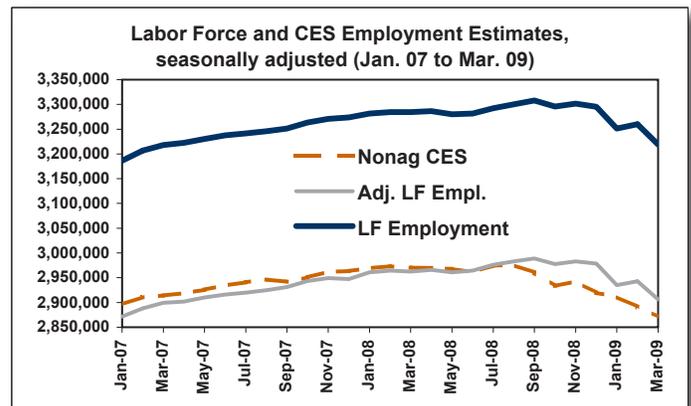
Reconciling the Differences Between Nonfarm Payrolls and Household Employment

The chart to the right shows seasonally adjusted employment estimates from Current Employment Statistics (CES), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) programs, and LAUS employment, adjusted for CES definitions¹ for Washington state from January 2007 through March 2009.

In March 2009 the difference between estimations for the two series was: seasonally adjusted employment estimates from the CES program (nonfarm payrolls) and LAUS employment adjusted for CES definitions, dropped to 1.2 percent from a re-estimated 1.8 percent in February. Unlike the previous month when employment changes for the two series were pointed in oppo-

site directions, in March both series showed significant drops in employment. LAUS employment adjusted for CES definitions showed a decline of about 37,100 jobs, which is significantly larger than the decline of 20,000 posted by seasonally adjusted employment estimates from the CES program (nonfarm payrolls).

As a result, over-the-year employment changes (from March 2008 to March 2009) became much closer than they were last month: for adjusted LAUS em-



Source: LMEA

ployment the number of lost jobs in the last year is estimated to be 56,500; while for CES employment estimations there was a loss of 99,100. However, the adjusted LAUS employment estimations still show a more positive picture for employment changes.

¹For more details about such adjustments see [Current Employment and Local Area Unemployment Statistics Employment Comparisons](#)

Table 1. Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment in Washington State, Place of Work 1/
seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 2)

Quarterly Benchmark: September 2008

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	March	February	March	February	Numerical Change	
	2009 (Prel.)	2009 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	Feb. 2009 to Mar. 2009	Mar. 2008 to Mar. 2009
Total Nonfarm	2,871.1	2,891.1	2,970.2	2,973.3	-20.0	-99.1
Total Private	2,325.2	2,344.8	2,428.7	2,430.7	-19.6	-103.5
Goods Producing	460.9	469.8	510.6	513.7	-8.9	-49.7
Mining & Logging	6.7	7.0	7.7	7.8	-0.3	-1.0
Logging	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	0.0	-0.3
Construction	180.1	185.2	207.0	207.9	-5.1	-26.9
Construction of Buildings	44.9	46.0	53.4	53.7	-1.1	-8.5
Residential Building Construction	24.1	25.0	29.8	30.3	-0.9	-5.7
Non-Residential Building Construction	20.8	21.0	23.6	23.4	-0.2	-2.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.8	19.7	23.3	23.6	-0.9	-4.5
Speciality Trade Contractors	116.4	119.5	130.3	130.6	-3.1	-13.9
Residential Speciality Trade Contractors	58.1	59.4	66.4	67.0	-1.3	-8.3
Non-Residential Speciality Trade Contractors	58.3	60.1	63.9	63.6	-1.8	-5.6
Manufacturing	274.1	277.6	295.9	298.0	-3.5	-21.8
Durable Goods	201.1	203.5	214.6	217.0	-2.4	-13.5
Wood Product Manufacturing	15.2	15.6	17.9	18.1	-0.4	-2.7
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.8	7.1	8.2	8.3	-0.3	-1.4
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	9.6	9.8	10.9	10.9	-0.2	-1.3
Primary Metal Manufacturing	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.6	0.0	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19.5	19.9	20.8	20.8	-0.4	-1.3
Machinery Manufacturing	14.2	14.2	15.6	15.5	0.0	-1.4
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.3	20.7	22.5	22.7	-0.4	-2.2
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	95.2	95.9	96.3	98.3	-0.7	-1.1
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	84.3	84.8	83.7	85.4	-0.5	0.6
Ship and Boat Building	6.2	6.4	7.7	7.9	-0.2	-1.5
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	17.7	18.0	20.5	20.6	-0.3	-2.8
Non Durable Goods	73.0	74.1	81.3	81.0	-1.1	-8.3
Food Manufacturing	32.8	33.1	35.0	34.5	-0.3	-2.2
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	11.8	12.1	11.0	10.9	-0.3	0.8
Other Food Manufacturing	21.0	21.0	24.0	23.6	0.0	-3.0
Petrol & coal Prods Mfg. & Plastics & Rubber Prods Mfg	11.1	11.4	12.6	12.8	-0.3	-1.5
Paper Manufacturing	9.1	9.2	10.7	10.7	-0.1	-1.6
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.6	6.8	7.6	7.6	-0.2	-1.0
Services Providing	2,410.2	2,421.3	2,459.6	2,459.6	-11.1	-49.4
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	530.8	533.2	559.0	559.2	-2.4	-28.2
Wholesale Trade	124.9	125.4	131.0	131.0	-0.5	-6.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	66.0	66.2	70.0	70.0	-0.2	-4.0
Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods	44.4	44.6	46.4	46.5	-0.2	-2.0
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.5	-0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	313.6	314.3	331.6	331.3	-0.7	-18.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	37.3	37.5	42.9	42.9	-0.2	-5.6
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	10.5	10.4	12.1	12.3	0.1	-1.6
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	26.4	27.0	28.9	28.9	-0.6	-2.5
Food and Beverage Stores	59.2	60.1	61.3	61.2	-0.9	-2.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.4	-0.2	-0.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	28.3	27.6	29.9	29.8	0.7	-1.6
General Merchandise Stores	62.2	61.6	63.8	63.4	0.6	-1.6
Other Retail Trade	73.5	73.7	76.2	76.4	-0.2	-2.7
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	92.3	93.5	96.4	96.9	-1.2	-4.1
Utilities	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	0.1	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	87.4	88.7	91.5	92.1	-1.3	-4.1
Air Transportation	10.4	10.5	11.2	11.2	-0.1	-0.8
Water Transportation	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	23.3	23.4	24.8	24.9	-0.1	-1.5
Support Activities for Transportation	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.8	-0.4	-0.9
Support Activities for Water Transportation	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.9	-0.3	-0.5
Warehousing and Storage	9.6	9.7	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-1.4

What does SEASONALLY ADJUSTED mean? (Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Over the course of a year, the size of the state's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; seasonal fluctuations may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment at the national level.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity, easier to spot. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. The adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Table 1. Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment in Washington State, Place of Work 1/
seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 2) (continued)

Quarterly Benchmark: September 2008

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	March 2009 (Prel.)	February 2009 (Rev.)	March 2008 (Rev.)	February 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Feb. 2009 to Mar. 2009	Mar. 2008 to Mar. 2009
Information	103.3	103.7	104.0	103.8	-0.4	-0.7
Publishing Industries except Internet	61.2	61.3	60.1	60.0	-0.1	1.1
Software Publishers	52.2	52.2	49.4	49.2	0.0	2.8
Telecommunications	24.6	24.7	25.9	26.1	-0.1	-1.3
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	10.9	11.1	12.0	12.0	-0.2	-1.1
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	12.6	12.6	12.9	12.9	0.0	-0.3
Financial Activities	145.3	147.1	154.3	154.8	-1.8	-9.0
Finance and Insurance	94.6	96.4	102.3	102.5	-1.8	-7.7
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	46.9	48.3	51.4	51.5	-1.4	-4.5
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	37.4	37.4	38.8	38.9	0.0	-1.4
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	50.7	50.7	52.0	52.3	0.0	-1.3
Professional and Business Services	333.8	334.9	349.9	349.7	-1.1	-16.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	165.0	165.0	165.7	165.6	0.0	-0.7
Legal Services	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.1	0.0	-0.3
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	16.9	16.8	17.6	17.7	0.1	-0.7
Architectural and Engineering Services	38.0	38.5	38.7	38.6	-0.5	-0.7
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	32.3	32.6	32.1	32.0	-0.3	0.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.2	32.2	34.6	34.7	0.0	-2.4
Admin and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	136.6	137.7	149.6	149.4	-1.1	-13.0
Administrative and Support Services	122.0	123.0	134.7	134.6	-1.0	-12.7
Employment Services	40.7	40.8	50.5	50.7	-0.1	-9.8
Other Administrative and Support Services	81.3	82.2	84.2	83.9	-0.9	-2.9
Waste Management and Remediation Services	14.6	14.7	14.9	14.8	-0.1	-0.3
Education and Health Services	362.2	364.3	357.5	357.2	-2.1	4.7
Education Services	46.8	47.5	47.1	47.3	-0.7	-0.3
Health Services and Social Assistance	315.4	316.8	310.4	309.9	-1.4	5.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	124.4	125.2	125.5	125.6	-0.8	-1.1
Hospitals	72.6	72.5	67.7	67.4	0.1	4.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	57.0	57.2	57.5	57.4	-0.2	-0.5
Social Assistance	61.4	61.9	59.7	59.5	-0.5	1.7
Leisure and Hospitality	281.8	284.4	286.0	285.2	-2.6	-4.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	49.9	50.3	48.4	47.8	-0.4	1.5
Accommodation and Food Services	231.9	234.1	237.6	237.4	-2.2	-5.7
Accommodation	31.6	31.8	32.5	32.0	-0.2	-0.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	200.3	202.3	205.1	205.4	-2.0	-4.8
Other Services	107.1	107.4	107.4	107.1	-0.3	-0.3
Repair and Maintenance	28.1	28.2	28.9	28.8	-0.1	-0.8
Personal and Laundry Services	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.7	-0.1	0.1
Membership Associations and Organizations	51.1	51.2	50.7	50.6	-0.1	0.4
Government	545.9	546.3	541.5	542.6	-0.4	4.4
Federal Government	70.8	71.0	69.2	69.4	-0.2	1.6
Total State Government	152.3	153.1	151.2	151.6	-0.8	1.1
State Government Educational Services	80.9	81.1	80.6	80.9	-0.2	0.3
Total Local Government	322.8	322.2	321.1	321.6	0.6	1.7
Local Government Educational Services	154.2	154.2	152.6	152.4	0.0	1.6
Other Local Government	168.6	168.0	168.5	169.2	0.6	0.1
Native American Government	25.6	25.8	25.4	25.4	-0.2	0.2
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management dispute.

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis branch using a Quarterly Benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance Tax Reports (currently fourth quarter 2008) and estimates employment from that point to present.

Table 2. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Washington State, Place of Work¹
NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 1)

<i>In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Numerical Change	
	2009 (Prel.)	2009 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	Feb. 09 to Mar. 09	Mar. 08 to Mar. 09
Total Nonfarm	2,851.7	2,862.1	2,949.4	2,936.9	-10.4	-97.7
Mining and Logging	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.4	-0.1	-0.6
Logging	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	-0.1	-0.1
Construction	174.0	175.8	200.3	197.3	-1.8	-26.3
Construction of Buildings	43.3	44.4	51.9	51.7	-1.1	-8.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	17.1	17.3	21.3	21.0	-0.2	-4.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	113.6	114.1	127.1	124.6	-0.5	-13.5
Manufacturing	271.3	274.2	292.8	294.0	-2.9	-21.5
Durable Goods	200.1	202.3	213.5	215.6	-2.2	-13.4
Wood Product Manufacturing	15.4	15.4	17.6	17.8	0.0	-2.2
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19.7	19.8	20.6	20.5	-0.1	-0.9
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.9	21.1	22.5	22.7	-0.2	-1.6
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	95.1	95.7	96.3	98.3	-0.6	-1.2
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	84.3	84.8	83.7	85.4	-0.5	0.6
Non Durable Goods	71.2	71.9	79.3	78.4	-0.7	-8.1
Food Manufacturing	31.2	31.2	33.4	32.7	0.0	-2.2
Wholesale Trade	124.1	124.3	130.0	129.6	-0.2	-5.9
Retail Trade	307.6	307.0	324.8	323.5	0.6	-17.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	37.0	36.8	42.6	42.1	0.2	-5.6
Food and Beverage Stores	58.2	59.2	60.3	60.2	-1.0	-2.1
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	26.9	26.8	28.6	29.0	0.1	-1.7
General Merchandise Stores	59.9	59.3	62.0	61.5	0.6	-2.1
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	90.5	92.0	94.9	95.1	-1.5	-4.4
Utilities	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	0.0	-0.1
Transportation and Warehousing	85.7	87.2	90.0	90.3	-1.5	-4.3
Air Transportation	10.7	10.7	11.2	11.2	0.0	-0.5
Water Transportation	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	0.1	0.0
Truck Transportation	23.1	22.9	24.2	24.1	0.2	-1.1
Support Activities for Transportation	17.9	17.9	18.3	18.8	0.0	-0.4
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.9	-0.1	-0.3
Warehousing and Storage	9.9	10.0	10.7	10.9	-0.1	-0.8
Information	102.7	103.1	104.0	103.8	-0.4	-1.3
Software Publishers	52.3	52.2	49.0	48.7	0.1	3.3
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	11.0	11.2	12.0	12.0	-0.2	-1.0
Finance and Insurance	95.0	97.7	102.3	102.4	-2.7	-7.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	46.7	48.1	51.4	51.4	-1.4	-4.7
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	37.5	37.4	38.8	38.9	0.1	-1.3
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	49.6	49.7	51.2	51.1	-0.1	-1.6
Professional and Business Services	325.9	329.0	346.9	344.2	-3.1	-21.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	164.4	166.5	167.1	167.1	-2.1	-2.7
Legal Services	20.8	20.7	20.9	20.9	0.1	-0.1
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.5	-0.1	-0.2
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	31.9	32.5	32.1	32.0	-0.6	-0.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.1	32.0	34.6	34.7	0.1	-2.5
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	129.4	130.5	145.2	142.4	-1.1	-15.8
Administrative and Support Services	114.4	115.6	130.4	127.8	-1.2	-16.0
Waste Management and Remediation Services	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.6	0.1	0.2
Education Services	51.2	51.3	50.3	49.9	-0.1	0.9
Health Services and Social Assistance	313.7	315.3	309.6	308.8	-1.6	4.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	56.1	57.0	57.3	57.2	-0.9	-1.2
Social Assistance	61.4	61.8	59.5	59.2	-0.4	1.9
Leisure and Hospitality	276.7	274.5	278.5	274.0	2.2	-1.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	48.0	48.6	46.3	45.6	-0.6	1.7
Accommodation and Food Services	228.7	225.9	232.2	228.4	2.8	-3.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	198.7	196.5	201.4	198.8	2.2	-2.7
Other Services	107.4	106.6	107.3	106.1	0.8	0.1
Federal Government	69.8	69.9	68.3	68.4	-0.1	1.5
Total State Government	158.6	159.6	156.2	156.6	-1.0	2.4
State Government Educational Services	86.3	87.1	85.7	86.2	-0.8	0.6
Total Local Government	326.9	325.3	324.7	324.7	1.6	2.2
Local Government Educational Services	161.0	159.6	159.1	157.7	1.4	1.9
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. ²Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis branch using a yearly Bureau of Labor Statistics benchmark process.

Table 3. Resident Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment seasonally adjusted

	March 2009 (Prel)	February 2009 (Rev)	March 2008 (Rev)	February 2008 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
United States Unemployment Rate	8.5%	8.1%	5.1%	4.8%
Washington Unemployment Rate	9.2%	8.3%	4.8%	4.7%
Resident Labor Force	3,546,400	3,554,100	3,449,500	3,447,200
Unemployed	327,400	293,800	165,200	162,600
Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate	8.1%	7.6%	4.2%	4.1%
Resident Labor Force	1,482,000	1,485,900	1,450,900	1,451,500
Unemployed	120,600	113,600	60,400	58,800

Table 4. Resident Labor Force in Washington State and Labor Market Areas NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked

Washington State Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Date: 4/14/09
Benchmark: March 2008

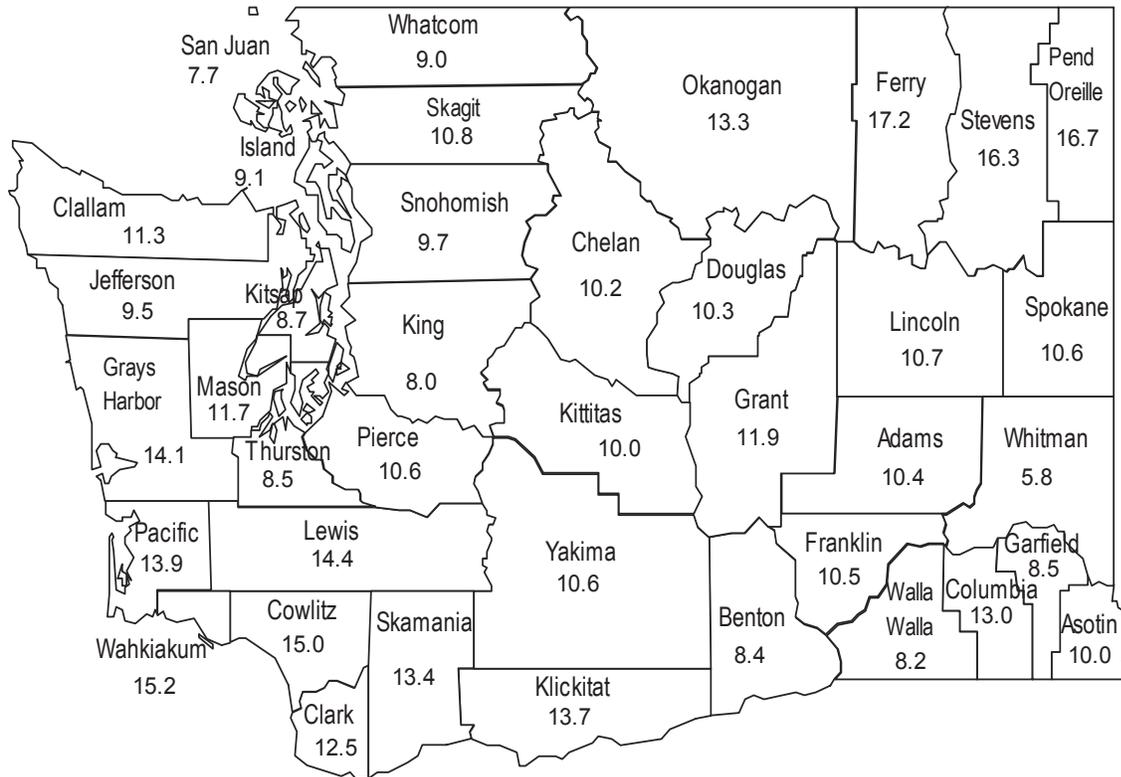
Not Seasonally Adjusted	March 2009 Preliminary				February 2009 Revised				March 2008 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate
Washington State Total	3,544,450	3,200,380	344,070	9.7	3,551,620	3,226,800	324,820	9.1	3,450,450	3,275,870	174,580	5.1
Bellingham MSA	110,530	100,590	9,940	9.0	110,700	102,000	8,700	7.9	108,620	103,470	5,150	4.7
Bremerton MSA	123,580	112,850	10,730	8.7	124,840	115,360	9,480	7.6	124,420	118,450	5,970	4.8
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	123,880	112,790	11,080	8.9	124,520	114,130	10,390	8.3	118,950	112,720	6,230	5.2
Benton County 2/	89,750	82,250	7,500	8.4	90,170	83,230	6,940	7.7	86,420	82,210	4,210	4.9
Franklin County 2/	34,120	30,540	3,590	10.5	34,350	30,900	3,450	10.0	32,540	30,520	2,020	6.2
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	45,680	38,820	6,860	15.0	45,990	39,560	6,430	14.0	44,290	41,000	3,290	7.4
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	59,160	52,740	6,420	10.8	58,670	53,080	5,600	9.5	58,800	55,610	3,190	5.4
Olympia MSA	135,750	124,280	11,470	8.5	136,420	126,180	10,230	7.5	131,550	125,140	6,420	4.9
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,492,320	1,366,440	125,880	8.4	1,493,600	1,369,240	124,360	8.3	1,456,810	1,398,030	58,770	4.0
King County 2/	1,108,930	1,020,330	88,600	8.0	1,109,770	1,022,430	87,350	7.9	1,085,970	1,043,930	42,050	3.9
Snohomish County 2/	383,380	346,100	37,280	9.7	383,820	346,820	37,010	9.6	370,830	354,110	16,720	4.5
Spokane MSA	245,720	219,670	26,050	10.6	246,680	223,210	23,480	9.5	239,420	225,950	13,460	5.6
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	404,690	361,860	42,830	10.6	406,630	369,130	37,500	9.2	393,270	371,950	21,330	5.4
Wenatchee MSA	60,510	54,300	6,210	10.3	60,190	54,510	5,670	9.4	58,690	55,360	3,330	5.7
Chelan County 2/	39,870	35,790	4,080	10.2	39,590	35,930	3,660	9.2	38,760	36,490	2,270	5.9
Douglas County 2/	20,640	18,510	2,130	10.3	20,600	18,580	2,020	9.8	19,930	18,870	1,060	5.3
Yakima MSA	121,190	108,330	12,860	10.6	120,210	107,950	12,260	10.2	120,640	112,270	8,380	6.9
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	33,890	29,120	4,780	14.1	33,900	29,470	4,430	13.1	31,430	29,080	2,350	7.5
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	33,270	28,480	4,790	14.4	33,250	28,730	4,520	13.6	31,440	28,990	2,440	7.8
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	22,230	20,020	2,210	10.0	21,990	19,950	2,050	9.3	21,170	19,870	1,290	6.1
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	41,110	36,210	4,910	11.9	40,770	35,870	4,900	12.0	38,620	35,950	2,670	6.9
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	34,150	31,030	3,120	9.1	33,980	31,260	2,720	8.0	32,920	31,190	1,730	5.3
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	30,910	27,420	3,490	11.3	30,940	27,740	3,190	10.3	29,950	27,800	2,150	7.2
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	21,790	20,540	1,250	5.8	21,810	20,750	1,060	4.9	21,240	20,410	830	3.9
Shelton MSA (Mason)	26,500	23,390	3,110	11.7	26,580	23,730	2,860	10.7	25,450	23,550	1,900	7.4
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	30,890	28,350	2,540	8.2	30,760	28,390	2,370	7.7	29,440	27,920	1,520	5.2
Adams	8,070	7,230	840	10.4	7,950	7,030	920	11.6	7,750	7,310	440	5.7
Asotin 2/	10,930	9,830	1,090	10.0	11,200	10,020	1,180	10.6	10,410	9,750	660	6.4
Clark 2/	220,060	192,640	27,420	12.5	223,410	195,920	27,490	12.3	213,260	199,880	13,380	6.3
Columbia	1,720	1,490	220	13.0	1,740	1,520	220	12.6	1,550	1,440	110	7.2
Ferry	3,200	2,650	550	17.2	3,150	2,690	460	14.5	2,990	2,640	340	11.5
Garfield	1,010	930	90	8.5	970	900	80	7.8	960	920	50	4.7
Jefferson	14,030	12,700	1,330	9.5	14,120	12,870	1,250	8.9	13,680	12,920	760	5.5
Klickitat	10,420	8,990	1,430	13.7	10,220	8,960	1,260	12.3	9,820	8,950	870	8.9
Lincoln	4,960	4,430	530	10.7	4,880	4,400	470	9.7	4,740	4,460	270	5.8
Okanogan	21,100	18,290	2,810	13.3	20,360	17,820	2,540	12.5	19,850	18,340	1,510	7.6
Pacific	9,650	8,310	1,340	13.9	9,840	8,420	1,420	14.4	9,040	8,360	680	7.5
Pend Oreille	5,830	4,860	970	16.7	5,760	4,920	840	14.5	5,440	4,920	520	9.6
San Juan	8,640	7,970	660	7.7	8,550	7,920	630	7.4	8,110	7,800	310	3.8
Skamania 2/	5,290	4,580	710	13.4	5,400	4,660	740	13.7	5,200	4,760	440	8.5
Stevens	20,080	16,800	3,280	16.3	19,880	17,030	2,860	14.4	18,780	17,070	1,720	9.1
Wahkiakum	1,760	1,500	270	15.2	1,760	1,500	270	15.1	1,780	1,660	120	6.9

1/ ESD forecast based on partial input from the BLS model. 2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

*Metropolitan Division

Unemployment Rates by County, March 2009
NOT seasonally adjusted



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Washington State Employment Situation Report is designed to provide our customers and stakeholders with an accurate, up-to-date portrayal of Washington's economic vitality as it is reflected through our labor market data.

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