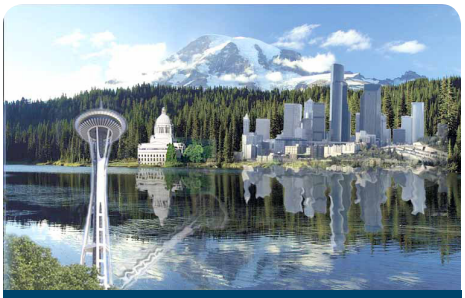

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**Table 1**

**Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment in Washington State, Place of Work,** seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked

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**Resident Labor Force in Washington State and Labor Market Areas,** NOT seasonally adjusted



**Washington State Employment Security Department**

Labor Market and Economic Analysis



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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 June

Executive Summary July 14, 2009

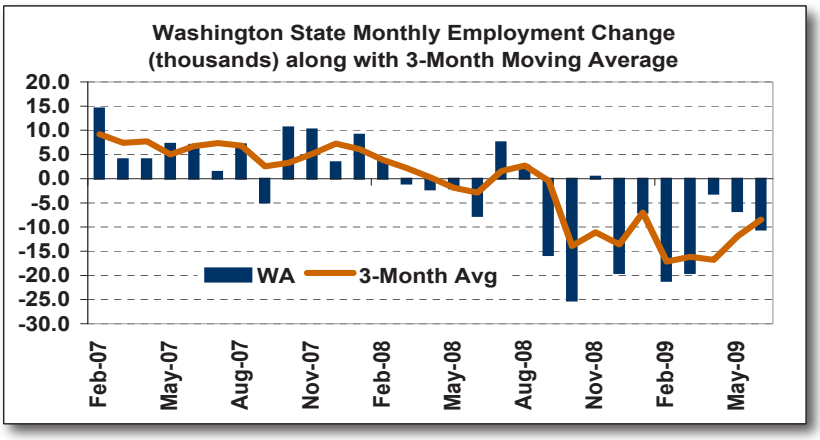
Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment level increased by 5,400 in June resulting in an unemployment rate that inched upward to 9.3 percent. This change reflects a 0.2 percentage point increase over a revised May estimate of 9.1 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate reflected a similar increase, shifting upwards from 9.4 percent in May to 9.5 percent in June.

Seasonally adjusted, total nonfarm employment in Washington recorded a monthly loss of 10,500 jobs in June to reach a total of 2,845,100 (-0.4 percent).

For the year ending in June, job losses totaled 117,800 (-4.0 percent). Over-the-year job losses in the goods-producing industries totaled 59,400 (-11.8 percent); and during the same period, services-providing industries shed 58,400 jobs (-2.4 percent). Transportation, warehousing, and utilities shed fewer jobs (-2,200) over the year than other major services-providing sectors, while education and health services added 7,100 jobs for a yearly gain of 2.0 percent. Over the year, government posted a gain of 4,900 jobs.

Except for leisure and hospitality (+500) and professional and business services (+100), all other major sectors shed jobs between May and June.

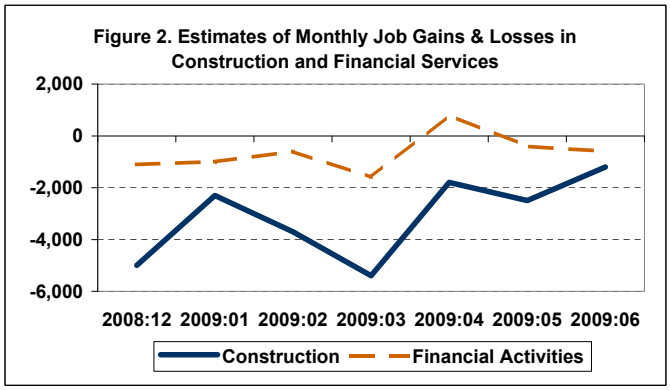
For more information, contact Jami Mills at (360) 438-4874.



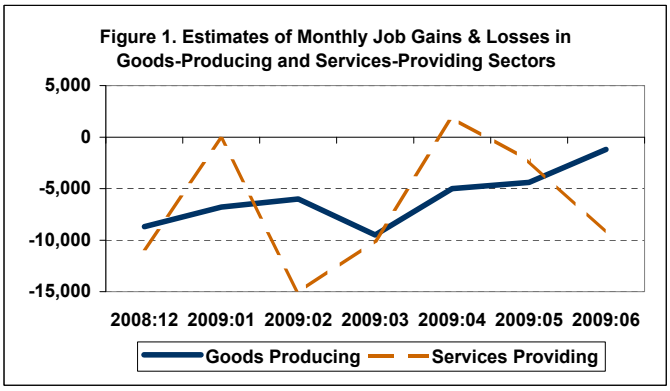
## Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Nonfarm payroll employment fell 0.4 percent (-10,500) on a seasonally adjusted basis in June after posting a loss of 6,700 in May. The rate of job losses between April and June was significantly lower than the 47,600 jobs lost in the first three months of 2009. Monthly payroll decline moderated in the second quarter: from January to March, nonfarm payrolls averaged monthly losses of 15,900, but averaged monthly losses of 6,800 between April and June. June nonfarm payroll employment was down 4.0 percent from the previous year, comparable with the national pace where nonfarm payrolls declined by 4.1 percent over the year.

Washington employment in the goods-producing industries totaled 444,000 as of June. Over the year, employment in this group of industries was down by 59,400 (-11.8 percent). Payroll employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 1,200 jobs in June *(Figure 1)*, less than job losses in May (-4,400) and April (-5,000). Mining and logging and manufacturing payrolls were unchanged in June. Declines in durable goods manufacturing (-400) offset the increase posted in nondurable goods manufacturing (+400). Wood products manufacturing (-100), nonmetallic mineral products manufacturing (-100), and computer and electronic products manufacturing (-200) accounted for the drop in durable goods manufacturing.




Construction declined by 1,200 in June *(Figure 2)*, the 17th straight monthly loss after an increase in January 2008. Payrolls for construction of buildings (-700) and specialty trade contractors (-500) declined in June; payrolls for heavy and civil engineering posted no change over the month. Specialty trade contractors are the largest segment of the construction market and jobs in this industry were down 16.3 percent (-21,000) over the year. Construction of buildings saw a 19.0 percent drop (-9,800) over the year and heavy and civil engineering payrolls continued the downward trend with a loss of 3,400 jobs (-15.3 percent). Construction of buildings and specialty trade contractors can be disaggregated further into residential and nonresidential employment. Where specialty trade contractors posted losses across the board, construction of buildings posted a gain of 100 jobs in its residential sector. Still, this segment was down over the year by 22.7 percent (-6,500).

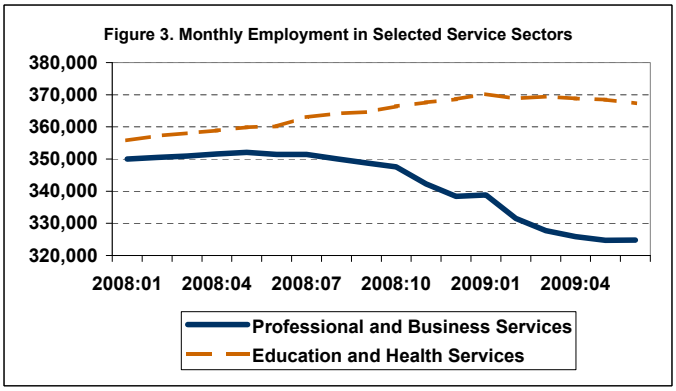



Washington's employment in its services-providing sector totaled 2,401,100 in June reflecting year-over-year job losses of 58,400 (-2.4 percent). The three-month average job loss of 3,200 was substantially smaller than the average loss of 8,400 jobs that occurred between January and March 2009 *(Figure 1)*. Nearly one-half of June's payroll losses were concentrated in government, the majority coming from local government other than educational services.

Leisure and hospitality services increased payrolls by 500 jobs between May and June 2009. Over the year, however, leisure and hospitality services shed 7,800 jobs (-2.7 percent).

As with other sectors, information suffered employment declines: down 3,200 jobs (-3.0 percent) for the year and down 400 jobs for June (0.4 percent). Professional and business services shed 26,600 since June 2008 (-7.6 percent) but posted a gain of 100 jobs in June *(Figure 3)*.

The wholesale sector that makes up about a quarter of the jobs




in the trade, transportation, and utilities group remained flat since May but shed 4,900 (-3.8 percent) for the year. Other services was down 300 jobs (-0.3 percent) in June and 3,200 jobs (-3.0 percent) over the year.

In the financial activities industry *(Figure 2)* 600 jobs were lost in June (-0.4 percent) and 8,000 over the year (-5.2 percent).

Over-the-year losses within the trade, transportation, and utilities sector totaled 21,600 (-3.9 percent); over-the-month losses totaled 2,800 (-0.5 percent). The retail trade component that accounts for 58.9 percent of the trade, transportation, and utilities sector shed 14,500 jobs (-4.4 percent) for the year.

Education and health services were up 7,100 jobs (+2.0 percent) from June 2008, making it the strongest sector during this period *(Figure 3)*. However, this sector lost 1,200 jobs from May to June. Year-to-date, the health services and social assistance sector accounted for the majority of job growth in this industry. Health services and social assistance posted a gain of 1,200 jobs during the first quarter of 2009 which was cancelled out during the second quarter with a loss of 1,200.

Government employment showed year-over-year growth of 4,900 (+0.9 percent). Federal government which totaled 71,000 jobs as of June reflected a gain of 1,300 jobs (+1.9 percent) for the year. Employment in state government totaling 153,000 in June, gained 800 jobs for the year (+0.5 percent). Total local government employment reached 324,600 as of June, gaining 2,800 jobs for the year (+0.9 percent). However, government employment declined by 4,600 (-0.8 percent) jobs over the month.

**Conclusions**. For the last six months, job losses in Washington have increased and spread to the majority of Washington's industries. However, during the last three months of this period, monthly job losses decelerated in both the goods-producing and the services-providing sectors. This trend was significantly stronger in the services-providing sector, however. The services-providing sector, which has a substantially larger number of employees than the goods-producing sector, shed only 2.4 percent of its jobs over the year, relative to 11.8 percent of the jobs that were lost in the goods-producing sector.

Year-over-year, job losses in construction and financial activities have continued to mount. The major strong suit for Washington during the current recession continues to be education and health care services which gained 7,100 jobs over the year. Professional and business services remained a relatively strong employment industry until the fourth quarter of 2008; but lost momentum during the first part of 2009.

| Year over Year Change by Industry - *Seasonally Adjusted* June 2008 to June 2009 (Change in 000s) | |
|---|---|
| Total Nonfarm | -117.8 |
| Education and Health Services | 7.1 |
| Government | 4.9 |
| Mining and Logging | -0.8 |
| Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities | -2.2 |
| Information | -3.2 |
| Other Services | -3.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | -4.9 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | -7.8 |
| Financial Activities | -8 |
| Retail Trade | -14.5 |
| Manufacturing | -24.4 |
| Professional and Business Services | -26.6 |
| Construction | -34.2 |

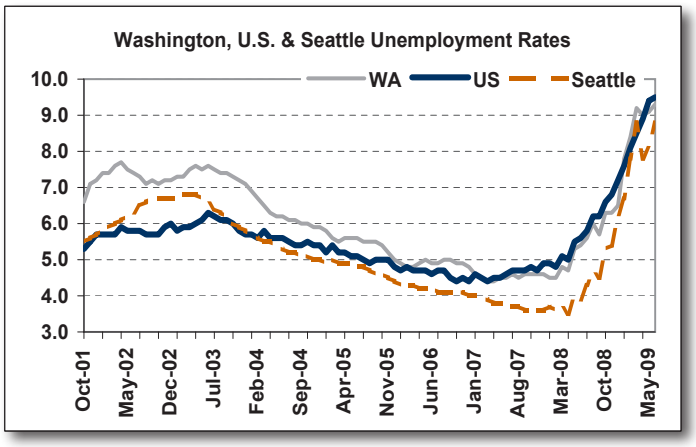
| Month over Month Change by Industry - *Seasonally Adjusted* May 2009 to June 2009 (Change in 000s) | |
|---|---|
| Total Nonfarm | -10.5 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 0.5 |
| Professional and Business Services | 0.1 |
| Mining and Logging | 0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 0 |
| Other Services | -0.3 |
| Information | -0.4 |
| Financial Activities | -0.6 |
| Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities | -0.7 |
| Education and Health Services | -1.2 |
| Construction | -1.2 |
| Retail Trade | -2.1 |
| Government | -4.6 |

## Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in June rose to 9.3 percent from May's revised rate of 9.1. The May rate was initially pegged at 9.4 but had a downward revision. The June rate was 4.1 percentage points higher than last June's 5.2 percent unemployment rate.

The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force rose 0.1 percent in June to 3,565,200. Seasonally adjusted employment was down by 1,200 over the month, and down by 47,100 from June 2008.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment rose by 5,400 to reach 330,800. Over the year it registered a jump of 149,300 or 82.3 percent.

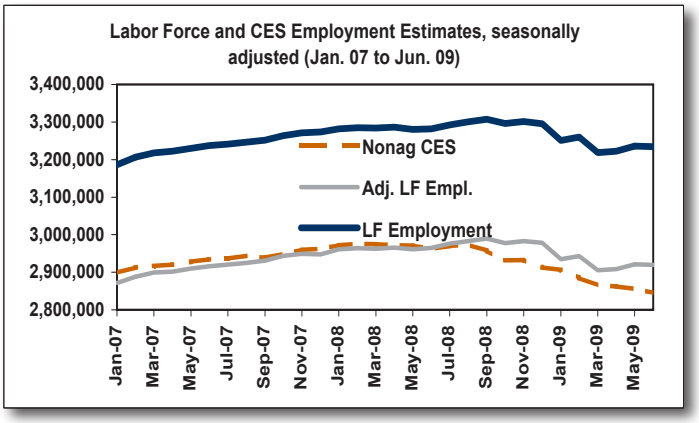



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Seattle-Bellevue-Everett moved upward to 8.8 percent in June from a revised 8.1 percent in May. The labor force increased 0.3 percent in June to 1,497,100; employment dropped 0.4 percent in June, bringing the level to 1,365,500.

## 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 definitions[1] for Washington state from January 2007 through June 2009.

In June, the employment changes for the two series 1) seasonally adjusted employment estimates from the CES program (nonfarm payrolls); and 2) LAUS employment adjusted for CES definitions, pointed in the same direction (decline in employment), but the difference in numbers remained large. According to adjusted LAUS employment estimations, the job decline in June was about 1,200 jobs, while the CES employment estimations showed a significantly larger employment decline of 10,500 jobs. As a result, the difference between monthly estimated employment in June increased to a significant level of 2.6 percent.




Source: LMEA

The comparable average monthly difference for the six months of 2009 is 1.8 percent, which is more than 2.5 times larger than the average of 0.7 percent for the last three years (2006 through 2008).

Over the year (June 2008 to June 2009) adjusted LAUS employment estimates show a drastically more positive picture with a drop in employment of about 44,900. Nonfarm estimates show larger employment losses (-117,800 jobs). That is more than 2.6 times the difference in estimated employment changes.

[1]For 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: December 2008**

| Seasonally Adjusted<br>In Thousands | June 2009 (Prel.) | May 2009 (Rev.) | June 2008 (Rev.) | May 2008 (Rev.) | Numerical Change May 2009 to Jun. 2009 | Numerical Change Jun. 2008 to Jun. 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nonfarm | 2,845.1 | 2,855.6 | 2,962.9 | 2,970.6 | -10.5 | -117.8 |
| Total Private | 2,296.5 | 2,302.4 | 2,419.2 | 2,426.7 | -5.9 | -122.7 |
| Goods Producing | 444.0 | 445.2 | 503.4 | 506.8 | -1.2 | -59.4 |
| Mining and Logging | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 0.0 | -0.8 |
| Logging | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Construction | 168.2 | 169.4 | 202.4 | 204.2 | -1.2 | -34.2 |
| Construction of Buildings | 41.9 | 42.6 | 51.7 | 52.3 | -0.7 | -9.8 |
| Residential Building Construction | 22.1 | 22.0 | 28.6 | 29.1 | 0.1 | -6.5 |
| Non-Residential Building Construction | 19.8 | 20.6 | 23.1 | 23.2 | -0.8 | -3.3 |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering | 18.8 | 18.8 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 0.0 | -3.4 |
| Speciality Trade Contractors | 107.5 | 108.0 | 128.5 | 129.3 | -0.5 | -21.0 |
| Residential Speciality Trade Contractors | 51.7 | 52.0 | 64.3 | 65.1 | -0.3 | -12.6 |
| Non-Residential Speciality Trade Contractors | 55.8 | 56.0 | 64.2 | 64.2 | -0.2 | -8.4 |
| Manufacturing | 269.2 | 269.2 | 293.6 | 295.1 | 0.0 | -24.4 |
| Durable Goods | 195.2 | 195.6 | 214.1 | 214.6 | -0.4 | -18.9 |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 14.1 | 14.2 | 17.2 | 17.5 | -0.1 | -3.1 |
| Sawmills and Wood Preservation | 6.6 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 8.1 | -0.1 | -1.4 |
| Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing | 9.3 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | -0.1 | -1.3 |
| Primary Metal Manufacturing | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 17.8 | 17.8 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 0.0 | -3.2 |
| Machinery Manufacturing | 13.8 | 13.8 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 0.0 | -1.8 |
| Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing | 19.9 | 20.1 | 22.6 | 22.5 | -0.2 | -2.7 |
| Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | 93.5 | 93.5 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 0.0 | -3.6 |
| Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing | 83.4 | 83.5 | 85.0 | 84.5 | -0.1 | -1.6 |
| Ship and Boat Building | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 0.0 | -0.8 |
| Other Durable Goods Manufacturing | 17.2 | 17.2 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 0.0 | -2.8 |
| Non Durable Goods | 74.0 | 73.6 | 79.5 | 80.5 | 0.4 | -5.5 |
| Food Manufacturing | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.8 | 34.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.7 | -0.4 | -0.3 |
| Other Food Manufacturing | 23.0 | 22.6 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 0.4 | -0.2 |
| Petrol & coal Prods Mfg. & Plastics & Rubber Prods Mfg | 10.9 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 0.0 | -1.4 |
| Paper Manufacturing | 9.0 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 0.0 | -1.5 |
| Printing and Related Support Activities | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 0.0 | -0.7 |
| Services Providing | 2,401.1 | 2,410.4 | 2,459.5 | 2,463.8 | -9.3 | -58.4 |
| Trade, Transportation and Utilities | 531.9 | 534.7 | 553.5 | 556.7 | -2.8 | -21.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 124.8 | 124.8 | 129.7 | 130.9 | 0.0 | -4.9 |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | 62.3 | 63.1 | 69.6 | 69.8 | -0.8 | -7.3 |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods | 46.7 | 46.2 | 45.1 | 46.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 |
| Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers | 15.8 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Retail Trade | 313.3 | 315.4 | 327.8 | 329.1 | -2.1 | -14.5 |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 34.1 | 34.7 | 41.9 | 42.3 | -0.6 | -7.8 |
| Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores | 10.3 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | -0.1 | -1.5 |
| Building Material and Garden Supply Stores | 25.3 | 25.2 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 0.1 | -3.1 |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 61.1 | 61.3 | 60.9 | 61.0 | -0.2 | 0.2 |
| Health and Personal Care Stores | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores | 28.7 | 28.9 | 29.5 | 29.6 | -0.2 | -0.8 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 65.0 | 64.9 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Other Retail Trade | 72.2 | 73.5 | 75.5 | 76.0 | -1.3 | -3.3 |
| Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities | 93.8 | 94.5 | 96.0 | 96.7 | -0.7 | -2.2 |
| Utilities | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 88.7 | 89.4 | 90.9 | 91.7 | -0.7 | -2.2 |
| Air Transportation | 10.6 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| Water Transportation | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Truck Transportation | 21.9 | 21.8 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 0.1 | -2.6 |
| Support Activities for Transportation | 17.5 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 19.0 | -0.1 | -1.3 |
| Support Activities for Water Transportation | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 0.0 | -0.4 |
| Warehousing and Storage | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.6 | -0.1 | -0.6 |

## 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: December 2008**

| Seasonally Adjusted<br>In Thousands | June 2009 (Prel.) | May 2009 (Rev.) | June 2008 (Rev.) | May 2008 (Rev.) | Numerical Change May 2009 to Jun. 2009 | Numerical Change Jun. 2008 to Jun. 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Information | 102.2 | 102.6 | 105.4 | 105.0 | -0.4 | -3.2 |
| Publishing Industries except Internet | 59.9 | 60.2 | 61.1 | 60.9 | -0.3 | -1.2 |
| Software Publishers | 51.8 | 52.0 | 50.7 | 50.3 | -0.2 | 1.1 |
| Telecommunications | 24.0 | 24.1 | 25.6 | 25.7 | -0.1 | -1.6 |
| Wired Telecommunications Carriers | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | -0.1 | -1.2 |
| Wireless Telcommunications Carriers | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.9 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| Financial Activities | 145.0 | 145.6 | 153.0 | 154.2 | -0.6 | -8.0 |
| Finance and Insurance | 93.3 | 93.8 | 101.6 | 102.2 | -0.5 | -8.3 |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities | 46.2 | 46.2 | 50.9 | 51.1 | 0.0 | -4.7 |
| Insurance Carriers and Related Activities | 36.4 | 36.7 | 38.5 | 38.9 | -0.3 | -2.1 |
| Real Estate and Rental Leasing | 51.7 | 51.8 | 51.4 | 52.0 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Professional and Business Services | 324.8 | 324.7 | 351.4 | 352.1 | 0.1 | -26.6 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 163.6 | 163.6 | 167.5 | 167.2 | 0.0 | -3.9 |
| Legal Services | 21.0 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 21.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Accounting and Bookkeeping Services | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Architectural and Engineering Services | 36.3 | 36.2 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 0.1 | -2.5 |
| Computer Systems Design and Related Services | 32.0 | 32.0 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 0.0 | -1.3 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 32.9 | 32.8 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 0.1 | -2.4 |
| Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation | 128.3 | 128.3 | 148.6 | 149.6 | 0.0 | -20.3 |
| Administrative and Support Services | 113.9 | 113.9 | 133.7 | 134.7 | 0.0 | -19.8 |
| Employment Services | 35.5 | 35.3 | 49.2 | 50.0 | 0.2 | -13.7 |
| Other Administrative and Support Services | 78.4 | 78.6 | 84.5 | 84.7 | -0.2 | -6.1 |
| Waste Management and Remediation Services | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| Education and Health Services | 367.3 | 368.5 | 360.2 | 359.9 | -1.2 | 7.1 |
| Education Services | 46.8 | 47.1 | 47.9 | 47.4 | -0.3 | -1.1 |
| Health Services and Social Assistance | 320.5 | 321.4 | 312.3 | 312.5 | -0.9 | 8.2 |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 126.5 | 126.6 | 126.2 | 126.5 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Hospitals | 73.9 | 73.7 | 68.7 | 68.3 | 0.2 | 5.2 |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 59.1 | 59.7 | 57.5 | 57.6 | -0.6 | 1.6 |
| Social Assistance | 61.0 | 61.4 | 59.9 | 60.1 | -0.4 | 1.1 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 277.0 | 276.5 | 284.8 | 284.4 | 0.5 | -7.8 |
| Arts, Entertainment and Recreation | 45.3 | 45.3 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 0.0 | -2.6 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 231.7 | 231.2 | 236.9 | 236.4 | 0.5 | -5.2 |
| Accommodation | 31.4 | 31.3 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 0.1 | -0.9 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 200.3 | 199.9 | 204.6 | 204.0 | 0.4 | -4.3 |
| Other Services | 104.3 | 104.6 | 107.5 | 107.6 | -0.3 | -3.2 |
| Repair and Maintenance | 27.0 | 26.8 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 0.2 | -1.4 |
| Personal and Laundry Services | 26.6 | 26.6 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 0.0 | -1.4 |
| Membership Associations and Organizations | 50.7 | 51.2 | 51.1 | 51.1 | -0.5 | -0.4 |
| Government | 548.6 | 553.2 | 543.7 | 543.9 | -4.6 | 4.9 |
| Federal Government | 71.0 | 71.6 | 69.7 | 69.8 | -0.6 | 1.3 |
| Total State Government | 153.0 | 154.1 | 152.2 | 152.3 | -1.1 | 0.8 |
| State Government Educational Services | 80.5 | 82.0 | 80.9 | 80.8 | -1.5 | -0.4 |
| Total Local Government | 324.6 | 327.5 | 321.8 | 321.8 | -2.9 | 2.8 |
| Local Government Educational Services | 155.8 | 155.9 | 152.7 | 153.1 | -0.1 | 3.1 |
| Other Local Government | 168.8 | 171.6 | 169.1 | 168.7 | -2.8 | -0.3 |
| Native American Government | 24.2 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 25.3 | -1.6 | -1.5 |
| 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.

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 Work[1]
## NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 1)

| *In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted* | June 2009 (Prel.) | May 2009 (Rev.) | June 2008 (Rev.) | May 2008 (Rev.) | Numerical Change May-09 to Jun. 2009 | Numerical Change Jun. 2008 to Jun. 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Nonfarm** | **2,888.6** | **2,875.3** | **2,993.4** | **2,981.4** | **13.3** | **-104.8** |
| Mining and Logging | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 0.2 | -0.3 |
| Logging | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| **Construction** | **178.7** | **177.0** | **207.0** | **204.7** | **1.7** | **-28.3** |
| Construction of Buildings | 43.5 | 43.3 | 52.4 | 52.0 | 0.2 | -8.9 |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering | 20.0 | 19.2 | 23.2 | 22.8 | 0.8 | -3.2 |
| Speciality Trade Contractors | 115.2 | 114.5 | 131.4 | 129.9 | 0.7 | -16.2 |
| **Manufacturing** | **268.8** | **265.4** | **294.8** | **293.4** | **3.4** | **-26.0** |
| Durable Goods | 195.1 | 194.4 | 214.9 | 214.5 | 0.7 | -19.8 |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 15.2 | 15.2 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 0.0 | -2.2 |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 19.6 | 19.5 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 0.1 | -1.6 |
| Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing | 20.2 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 22.5 | -0.2 | -2.4 |
| Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | 94.1 | 93.5 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 0.6 | -3.0 |
| Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing | 83.3 | 83.4 | 85.0 | 84.5 | -0.1 | -1.7 |
| Non Durable Goods | 73.7 | 71.0 | 79.9 | 78.9 | 2.7 | -6.2 |
| Food Manufacturing | 33.0 | 31.2 | 33.7 | 32.9 | 1.8 | -0.7 |
| **Wholesale Trade** | **125.9** | **124.5** | **130.7** | **130.7** | **1.4** | **-4.8** |
| **Retail Trade** | **310.4** | **309.6** | **327.2** | **325.7** | **0.8** | **-16.8** |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 36.0 | 36.6 | 42.5 | 42.8 | -0.6 | -6.5 |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 61.2 | 60.6 | 61.6 | 60.9 | 0.6 | -0.4 |
| Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores | 26.3 | 25.9 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 0.4 | -2.2 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 59.4 | 59.2 | 61.3 | 60.9 | 0.2 | -1.9 |
| **Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities** | **94.0** | **93.4** | **96.8** | **96.3** | **0.6** | **-2.8** |
| Utilities | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 89.1 | 88.5 | 91.7 | 91.3 | 0.6 | -2.6 |
| Air Transportation | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Water Transportation | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Truck Transportation | 24.1 | 23.6 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 0.5 | -0.7 |
| Support Activities for Transportation | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 |
| Support Activities for Water Transportation | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 0.0 | -0.7 |
| Warehousing and Storage | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 0.1 | -0.5 |
| **Information** | **101.1** | **100.7** | **106.0** | **104.9** | **0.4** | **-4.9** |
| Software Publishers | 52.4 | 51.7 | 51.0 | 49.9 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Wired Telecommunications Carriers | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 0.0 | -0.9 |
| Finance and Insurance | 94.0 | 94.1 | 101.7 | 102.1 | -0.1 | -7.7 |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities | 45.9 | 45.4 | 50.9 | 51.1 | 0.5 | -5.0 |
| Insurance Carriers and Related Activities | 36.5 | 36.9 | 38.7 | 38.8 | -0.4 | -2.2 |
| Real Estate and Rental Leasing | 53.8 | 52.2 | 52.3 | 52.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| **Professional and Business Services** | **329.4** | **327.1** | **353.6** | **352.4** | **2.3** | **-24.2** |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 163.9 | 163.9 | 167.1 | 166.5 | 0.0 | -3.2 |
| Legal Services | 20.6 | 20.8 | 21.3 | 21.1 | -0.2 | -0.7 |
| Accounting and Bookkeeping Services | 16.7 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 17.0 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Computer Systems Design and Related Services | 32.1 | 32.5 | 33.3 | 33.1 | -0.4 | -1.2 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 32.3 | 32.3 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 0.0 | -3.0 |
| Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation | 133.2 | 130.9 | 151.2 | 150.6 | 2.3 | -18.0 |
| Administrative and Support Services | 118.1 | 115.8 | 136.2 | 135.7 | 2.3 | -18.1 |
| Waste Management and Remediation Services | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Education Services | 47.0 | 50.7 | 46.5 | 50.4 | -3.7 | 0.5 |
| Health Services and Social Assistance | 315.7 | 317.5 | 313.4 | 313.1 | -1.8 | 2.3 |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 56.8 | 58.1 | 57.7 | 57.6 | -1.3 | -0.9 |
| Social Assistance | 61.5 | 62.1 | 60.5 | 60.9 | -0.6 | 1.0 |
| **Leisure and Hospitality** | **298.2** | **290.2** | **293.8** | **287.2** | **8.0** | **4.4** |
| Arts, Entertainment and Recreation | 53.4 | 50.7 | 50.3 | 48.0 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 244.8 | 239.5 | 243.5 | 239.2 | 5.3 | 1.3 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 210.8 | 207.2 | 209.5 | 206.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| **Other Services** | **108.2** | **106.6** | **108.8** | **108.1** | **1.6** | **-0.6** |
| **Federal Government** | **71.5** | **71.4** | **70.3** | **69.7** | **0.1** | **1.2** |
| **Total State Government** | **154.1** | **158.4** | **153.4** | **156.6** | **-4.3** | **0.7** |
| State Government Educational Services | 80.6 | 86.7 | 81.1 | 85.5 | -6.1 | -0.5 |
| **Total Local Government** | **330.5** | **329.4** | **329.5** | **326.5** | **1.1** | **1.0** |
| Local Government Educational Services | 161.2 | 160.9 | 158.8 | 158.8 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| **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.

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Table 3. Resident Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment
seasonally adjusted

| | June 2009 (Prel) | May 2009 (Rev) | June 2008 (Rev) | May 2008 (Rev) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Seasonally adjusted* | | | | |
| **United States** Unemployment Rate | 9.5% | 9.4% | 5.5% | 5.5% |
| **Washington** Unemployment Rate | 9.3% | 9.1% | 5.2% | 5.1% |
| Resident Labor Force | 3,565,200 | 3,561,000 | 3,463,000 | 3,457,100 |
| Unemployed | 330,800 | 325,400 | 181,500 | 177,000 |
| **Seattle/Bellevue/Everett** Unemployment Rate | 8.8% | 8.1% | 4.5% | 4.4% |
| Resident Labor Force | 1,497,100 | 1,492,200 | 1,458,600 | 1,454,600 |
| Unemployed | 131,600 | 121,300 | 65,600 | 64,000 |

## Table 4. Resident Labor Force in Washington State and Labor Market Areas[1]
NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked

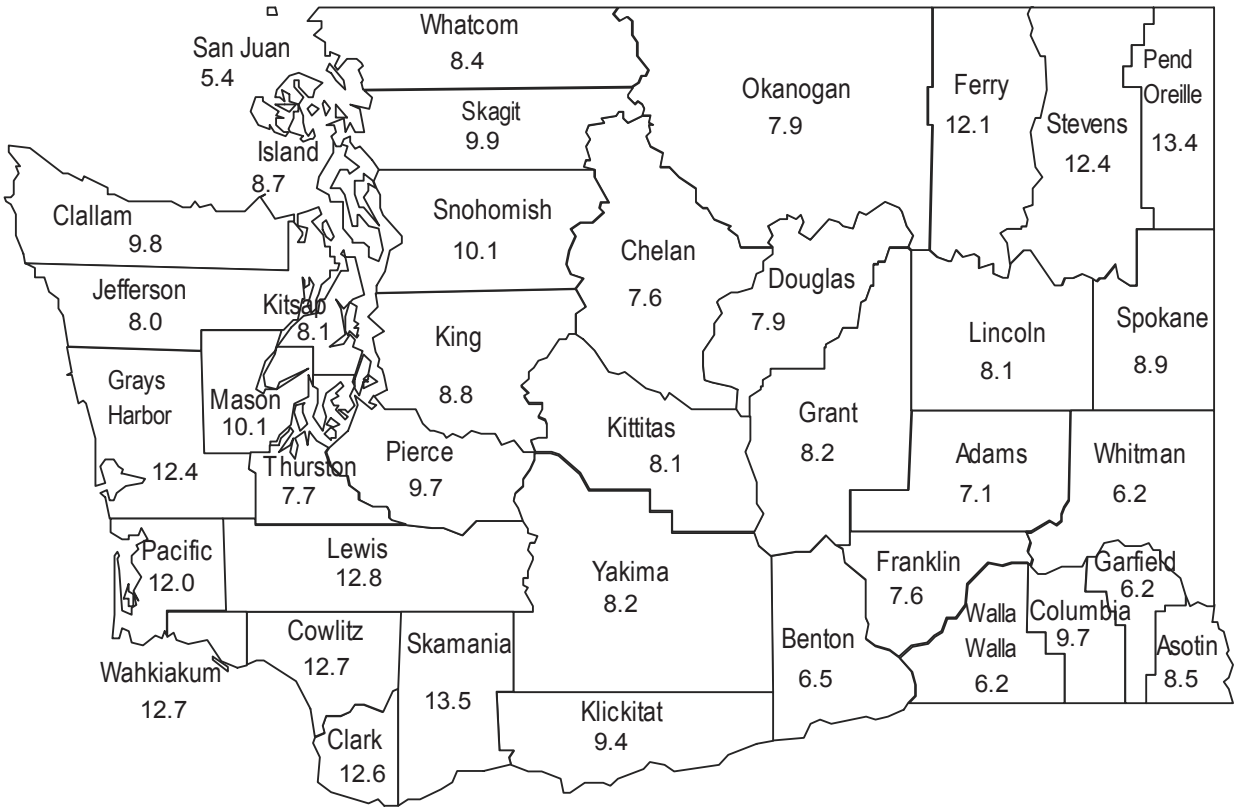
Washington State Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Date: 7/14/09
Benchmark: March 2008

| | June 2009 Preliminary | | | | May 2009 Revised | | | | June 2008 Revised | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Seasonally Adjusted | 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 | 3,580,620 | 3,250,640 | 329,980 | 9.2 | 3,544,720 | 3,227,730 | 316,990 | 8.9 | 3,475,460 | 3,297,530 | 177,930 | 5.1 |
| Bellingham MSA | 111,600 | 102,230 | 9,370 | 8.4 | 110,500 | 101,480 | 9,010 | 8.2 | 108,580 | 103,160 | 5,420 | 5.0 |
| Bremerton MSA | 123,390 | 113,460 | 9,930 | 8.1 | 123,630 | 113,770 | 9,870 | 8.0 | 124,150 | 117,660 | 6,490 | 5.2 |
| Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA | 134,600 | 125,470 | 9,130 | 6.8 | 128,650 | 119,680 | 8,970 | 7.0 | 127,450 | 121,260 | 6,200 | 4.9 |
| Benton County 2/ | 97,850 | 91,500 | 6,350 | 6.5 | 93,500 | 87,280 | 6,220 | 6.7 | 92,750 | 88,430 | 4,320 | 4.7 |
| Franklin County 2/ | 36,750 | 33,970 | 2,780 | 7.6 | 35,150 | 32,400 | 2,750 | 7.8 | 34,710 | 32,830 | 1,880 | 5.4 |
| Longview MSA (Cowlitz) | 44,800 | 39,110 | 5,690 | 12.7 | 45,320 | 39,350 | 5,980 | 13.2 | 43,860 | 40,440 | 3,420 | 7.8 |
| Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit) | 60,310 | 54,360 | 5,950 | 9.9 | 60,070 | 54,120 | 5,950 | 9.9 | 58,710 | 55,440 | 3,280 | 5.6 |
| Olympia MSA | 134,660 | 124,240 | 10,420 | 7.7 | 135,490 | 125,020 | 10,470 | 7.7 | 130,950 | 124,350 | 6,600 | 5.0 |
| Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD* | 1,504,920 | 1,367,440 | 137,480 | 9.1 | 1,498,150 | 1,375,840 | 122,310 | 8.2 | 1,460,510 | 1,397,330 | 63,180 | 4.3 |
| King County 2/ | 1,119,710 | 1,021,080 | 98,630 | 8.8 | 1,114,510 | 1,027,350 | 87,160 | 7.8 | 1,088,880 | 1,043,400 | 45,480 | 4.2 |
| Snohomish County 2/ | 385,210 | 346,360 | 38,850 | 10.1 | 383,640 | 348,490 | 35,160 | 9.2 | 371,630 | 353,930 | 17,710 | 4.8 |
| Spokane MSA | 239,500 | 218,180 | 21,330 | 8.9 | 242,020 | 220,360 | 21,660 | 8.9 | 237,510 | 224,940 | 12,570 | 5.3 |
| Tacoma Metropolitan Division | 402,930 | 363,780 | 39,150 | 9.7 | 403,040 | 363,260 | 39,780 | 9.9 | 391,140 | 368,810 | 22,330 | 5.7 |
| Wenatchee MSA | 65,290 | 60,260 | 5,030 | 7.7 | 57,920 | 52,800 | 5,120 | 8.8 | 64,390 | 60,820 | 3,570 | 5.5 |
| Chelan County 2/ | 42,980 | 39,720 | 3,260 | 7.6 | 38,230 | 34,800 | 3,420 | 9.0 | 42,480 | 40,090 | 2,390 | 5.6 |
| Douglas County 2/ | 22,300 | 20,540 | 1,760 | 7.9 | 19,690 | 18,000 | 1,690 | 8.6 | 21,910 | 20,730 | 1,180 | 5.4 |
| Yakima MSA | 131,830 | 121,070 | 10,770 | 8.2 | 120,860 | 109,990 | 10,860 | 9.0 | 126,080 | 117,900 | 8,180 | 6.5 |
| Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor) | 33,240 | 29,110 | 4,130 | 12.4 | 33,760 | 29,190 | 4,570 | 13.5 | 31,510 | 29,210 | 2,300 | 7.3 |
| Centralia MSA (Lewis) | 32,900 | 28,680 | 4,220 | 12.8 | 32,610 | 28,310 | 4,300 | 13.2 | 31,460 | 29,030 | 2,430 | 7.7 |
| Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas) | 22,720 | 20,880 | 1,840 | 8.1 | 22,290 | 20,390 | 1,900 | 8.5 | 21,710 | 20,550 | 1,160 | 5.4 |
| Moses Lake MSA (Grant) | 45,030 | 41,330 | 3,710 | 8.2 | 41,720 | 37,940 | 3,790 | 9.1 | 42,070 | 39,830 | 2,240 | 5.3 |
| Oak Harbor MSA (Island County) | 34,110 | 31,150 | 2,960 | 8.7 | 33,980 | 31,050 | 2,930 | 8.6 | 33,290 | 31,470 | 1,830 | 5.5 |
| Port Angeles MSA (Clallam) | 30,890 | 27,850 | 3,040 | 9.8 | 30,860 | 27,850 | 3,010 | 9.8 | 30,210 | 28,150 | 2,060 | 6.8 |
| Pullman MSA (Whitman) | 19,260 | 18,060 | 1,200 | 6.2 | 21,210 | 20,110 | 1,110 | 5.2 | 19,000 | 18,030 | 970 | 5.1 |
| Shelton MSA (Mason) | 25,740 | 23,130 | 2,610 | 10.1 | 25,730 | 23,040 | 2,690 | 10.5 | 25,180 | 23,510 | 1,670 | 6.6 |
| Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla) | 31,940 | 29,950 | 1,990 | 6.2 | 30,980 | 29,010 | 1,970 | 6.4 | 30,520 | 29,110 | 1,410 | 4.6 |
| Adams | 8,890 | 8,250 | 630 | 7.1 | 8,200 | 7,550 | 650 | 7.9 | 8,480 | 8,050 | 440 | 5.1 |
| Asotin 2/ | 11,380 | 10,410 | 970 | 8.5 | 11,280 | 10,380 | 900 | 8.0 | 10,410 | 9,830 | 590 | 5.7 |
| Clark 2/ | 218,650 | 191,090 | 27,560 | 12.6 | 219,460 | 191,610 | 27,850 | 12.7 | 210,670 | 197,780 | 12,900 | 6.1 |
| Columbia | 1,630 | 1,470 | 160 | 9.7 | 1,580 | 1,410 | 170 | 10.6 | 1,560 | 1,460 | 100 | 6.3 |
| Ferry | 3,220 | 2,830 | 390 | 12.1 | 3,160 | 2,760 | 400 | 12.6 | 3,030 | 2,770 | 260 | 8.5 |
| Garfield | 1,130 | 1,060 | 70 | 6.2 | 1,070 | 1,000 | 70 | 6.3 | 1,100 | 1,050 | 50 | 4.6 |
| Jefferson | 14,150 | 13,020 | 1,130 | 8.0 | 14,080 | 12,900 | 1,180 | 8.4 | 13,880 | 13,140 | 740 | 5.4 |
| Klickitat | 11,480 | 10,410 | 1,080 | 9.4 | 10,620 | 9,560 | 1,060 | 10.0 | 10,730 | 9,960 | 770 | 7.2 |
| Lincoln | 5,030 | 4,620 | 410 | 8.1 | 4,940 | 4,540 | 400 | 8.2 | 4,910 | 4,660 | 250 | 5.1 |
| Okanogan | 23,570 | 21,700 | 1,860 | 7.9 | 20,570 | 18,660 | 1,900 | 9.3 | 22,300 | 20,980 | 1,320 | 5.9 |
| Pacific | 9,650 | 8,500 | 1,150 | 12.0 | 9,620 | 8,370 | 1,250 | 13.0 | 9,380 | 8,720 | 660 | 7.0 |
| Pend Oreille | 5,600 | 4,850 | 750 | 13.4 | 5,660 | 4,790 | 870 | 15.4 | 5,550 | 5,140 | 410 | 7.3 |
| San Juan | 9,830 | 9,300 | 530 | 5.4 | 9,130 | 8,580 | 550 | 6.1 | 9,360 | 9,030 | 330 | 3.5 |
| Skamania 2/ | 5,250 | 4,550 | 710 | 13.5 | 5,300 | 4,560 | 740 | 13.9 | 5,100 | 4,710 | 400 | 7.8 |
| Stevens | 19,800 | 17,350 | 2,450 | 12.4 | 19,620 | 17,090 | 2,530 | 12.9 | 18,930 | 17,610 | 1,320 | 7.0 |
| Wahkiakum | 1,710 | 1,490 | 220 | 12.7 | 1,650 | 1,400 | 250 | 14.9 | 1,800 | 1,670 | 130 | 7.2 |

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, June 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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