



## CONTENT

### Table 1

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

### Table 2

**Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment in Washington State, Place of Work, NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked**

### Table 3

**Resident Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment, seasonally adjusted**

### Table 4

**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 15, 2010

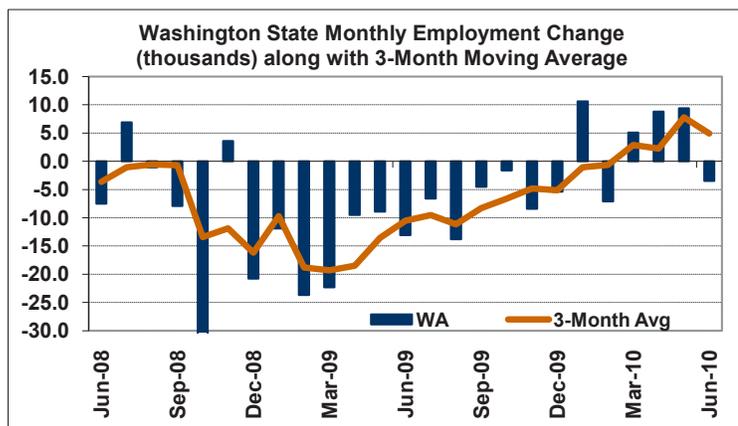
Washington state, on a seasonally adjusted basis, shed 3,500 jobs between May and June 2010. This number was driven by loss of government jobs, offsetting the growth in the private sector, which added 4,500 jobs.

Outside of the loss of jobs in the public sector, it was a fairly positive month. Government lost 8,000 jobs and three other sectors were down over the month. Eight sectors expanded, led by 1,300 in education and health services and 1,000 in construction.

Nonfarm payrolls declined by 17,000 jobs between June of 2009 and 2010. Four industries had positive job growth over the year: education and health services; retail trade; professional and business services; and mining and logging. Government was neutral over the year. All other sectors saw declining employment, led by construction with a drop of 11,300.

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 8.9 percent from May's upwardly revised level of 9.2 percent. The labor force decreased by 1,300 between May and June as the number of employed (+8,100) rose by less than the decrease in unemployment (-9,500).

For more information, contact Dave Wallace at (360) 438-4818.



<sup>1</sup> Most of the employment numbers discussed in this report refer to jobs, not persons. For example, if a person holds down two positions, these positions are counted as two jobs in the employment series. In the section titled *Labor Force Unemployment Data*, these positions refer to people, not jobs. In this case, a person holding down two jobs is counted only once.

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

### Monthly Employment Changes, May 2010 to June 2010

Nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.1 percent, or by 3,500 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis between May and June 2010.

This loss was due to a net government decline of 8,000 jobs, the majority of which came from the decline of the 4,398 temporary census workers. The private sector expanded by 4,500. In the first half of 2010, the state has gained a net 23,300 jobs.

The preliminary employment change for May was a gain of 8,600 jobs. This figure has had an upward revision to a gain of 9,400 jobs.

### Goods-Producing Industries over the Month

Employment for the goods-producing group of industries, made up of construction, manufacturing, and mining and logging, was up by 1,100 jobs over the month. Virtually all of the growth came from the construction sector which added 1,000 jobs. Mining and logging was unchanged in June, while the manufacturing sector grew by 100 jobs.

The employment growth in construction represents a net gain of 2,300 jobs over the past three months. While this type of job gain would not normally be considered extraordinary for a three-month period, the sector did have 23 consecutive months of job losses through the end of 2009. The heavy and civil en-

gineering industry was the top construction sub-sector, up by 700 over the month. Specialty trade contractors added 200 jobs and construction of building added 100 jobs.

The transportation component of manufacturing more than made up for job losses elsewhere in the sector. Aerospace payrolls expanded by 700 and boat building added a further 200 jobs. Most other manufacturing industries lost employment over the month, but in relatively small amounts.

Employment in the mining and logging sector remained unchanged at 6,400 jobs.

### Service-Providing Industries over the Month

Employment in the service-providing sectors fell by 4,600 in June. Top gainers were education and health services (+1,300 jobs), retail trade (+900), professional and business services (+700), leisure and hospitality (+700 jobs), other services (+400 jobs), and information (+300). Financial services lost more jobs than any sector outside of government, down 500 in June. Wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities lost 400 jobs over the month.

Government shed jobs across the board. The federal government shed the most jobs (4,900), which mostly comprised census positions (-4,398 jobs). State and local government also shed positions, 2,100 and 1,000 respectively.

Most of the growth in education and health services came from the health services and social assistance industry (+1,500) and the ambulatory health care services sub-industry (+800 jobs) more specifically.

Looking at the retail trade sector, most of the growth came from general merchandise stores (+600 jobs). The retail trade sector has shown strong growth since December 2009 (+8,800 jobs), with nearly half of it coming from the general merchandise industry.

The strongest sub-industry within the professional and business services sector has been employment services. The sub-industry added 400 jobs in June and has grown by 1,600 since the beginning of the year.

Leisure and hospitality has also added jobs during most months this year, gaining a net 3,800 jobs and 700 in June. The gains were moderate, but they were across the board.

### Annual Employment Changes, June 2009 to June 2010

Between June 2009 and June 2010, payroll employment was down by 17,000, amounting to a 0.6 percent drop. Since the recession officially began in December 2007, the state of Washington has lost 5.3 percent of its employment and the nation 5.4 percent.

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

Year over Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted June 2009 to June 2010 (Change in 000s)		Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted May 2010 to June 2010 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-17.0	Total Nonfarm	-3.5
Education and Health Services	5.9	Education and Health Services	1.3
Retail Trade	5.1	Construction	1.0
Professional and Business Services	2.9	Retail Trade	0.9
Mining and Logging	0.3	Professional and Business Services	0.7
Government	0.0	Leisure and Hospitality	0.7
Other Services	-0.6	Other Services	0.4
Information	-0.7	Information	0.3
Wholesale Trade	-0.8	Manufacturing	0.1
Leisure and Hospitality	-1.6	Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	0.7
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-2.6	Mining and Logging	0.0
Manufacturing	-5.9	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-0.1
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	-1.7	Wholesale Trade	-0.3
Financial Activities	-7.7	Financial Activities	-0.5
Construction	-11.3	Government	-8.0

### Goods-Producing Industries over the Year

Job losses in the goods-producing group of industries, made up of the construction, manufacturing, and mining and logging sectors, amounted to 99 percent of the annual statewide job losses. All annual losses in goods producers came from the construction and manufacturing sectors.

Construction shed 11,300 jobs between June 2009 and June 2010, nearly two-thirds of all job losses during that period. The specialty trade industry lost 8,200 jobs over the year, and construction of buildings was down 3,300. But heavy and civil engineering grew by 200 jobs.

Over the year, almost all employment losses within manufacturing came from its durable goods component, which lost 5,100 jobs overall. Among durable goods producers, the transportation and equipment manufacturing industry lost the greatest number of jobs (-2,300).

Nondurables as a whole shed 800 jobs from June 2009 to June 2010, but the food manufacturing industry managed to add 1,000 jobs.

### Service-Providing Industries over the Year

The education and health services sector grew by 5,900 jobs to lead all others in annual payroll gains over the year. Over 81 percent (+4,800 jobs) of this growth came from the ambulatory health care services industry (which includes doctor's offices, dentist's offices and outpatient care centers). Education services contributed 900 jobs over the year.

Retail trade grew by 5,100 jobs over the year. More than half the job growth came from general merchandise stores, which added 2,800 to payrolls. Health and personal care stores added 600 jobs, while motor vehicle and parts dealers lost 900 jobs.

The professional and business services sector grew by 2,900 between June 2009 and June 2010. The waste management and remediation services (+2,900) and employment services industries (+1,300) had strong growth over the year. Architectural and engineering services shed 1,000 jobs on an annual basis – more than any other industry in this sector.

Financial activities lost more jobs over the year than any other service-providing sector, down 7,700 jobs. Losses were shared by both the finance and insurance component (-4,300) and the real estate, rental and leasing component (-3,400).

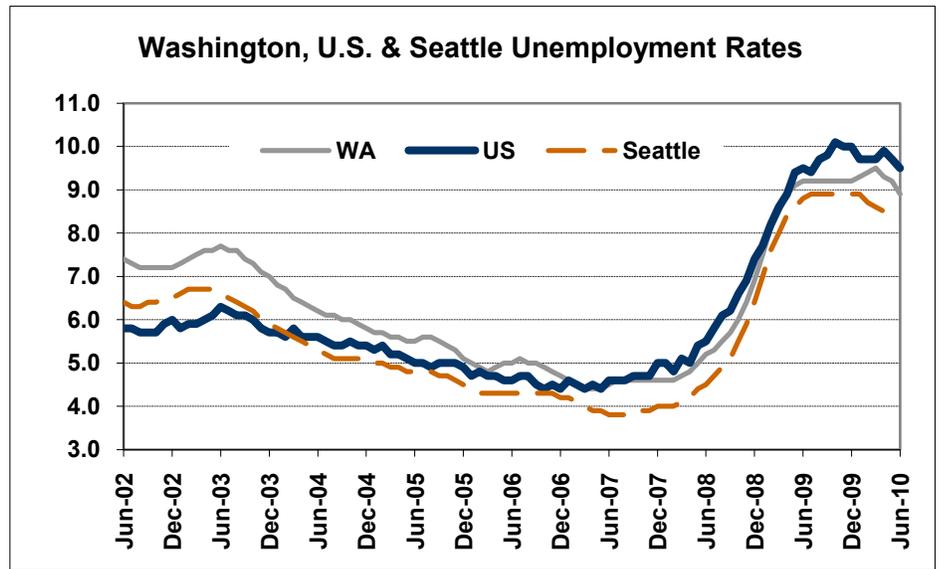
The transportation and warehousing sector lost 2,800 jobs while leisure and hospitality was down a further 1,600 during the last 12 months.

## Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 8.9 percent from May's revised rate of 9.2. The initial May unemployment rate was estimated at 9.1 percent, but was upwardly revised to 9.2. The 2010 June rate was three-tenths of a percentage point below last June's 9.2 percent unemployment rate.

The state's seasonally adjusted civilian labor force fell by 1,300 from May to June to reach 3,544,800. Seasonally adjusted employment was up by 8,100 over the month, and up by 15,200 workers over the year.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment fell over the month by 9,500 to reach an estimated 316,400 workers. On an over-the-year basis, total unemployment registered a decrease of 8,200 workers, or 2.5 percent.

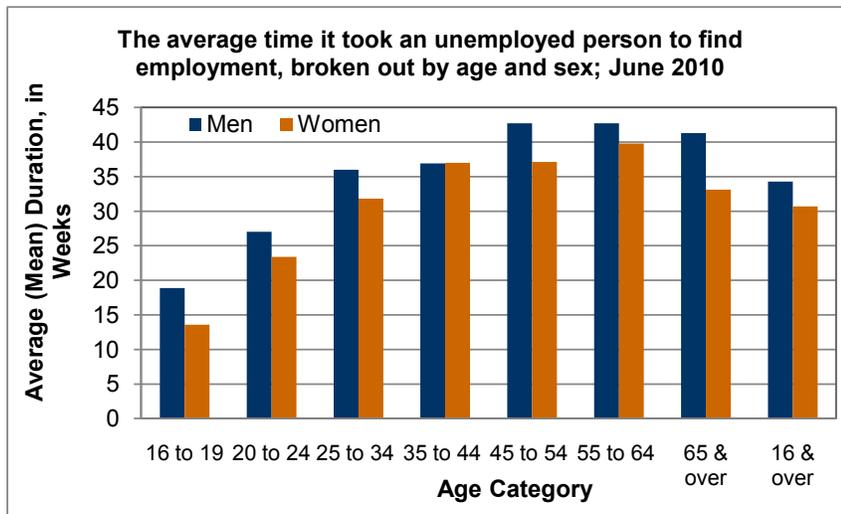


## Labor Force Participation Rates

Unemployment duration is an important labor market statistic/indicator because it influences the overall unemployment rate as well as job seekers' ability to find employment. Each month, the Bureau of Labor and Statistics publishes unemployment information collected from its current population survey (CPS). Information collected from this survey includes unemployed persons broken out by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and duration of unemployment for the nation.

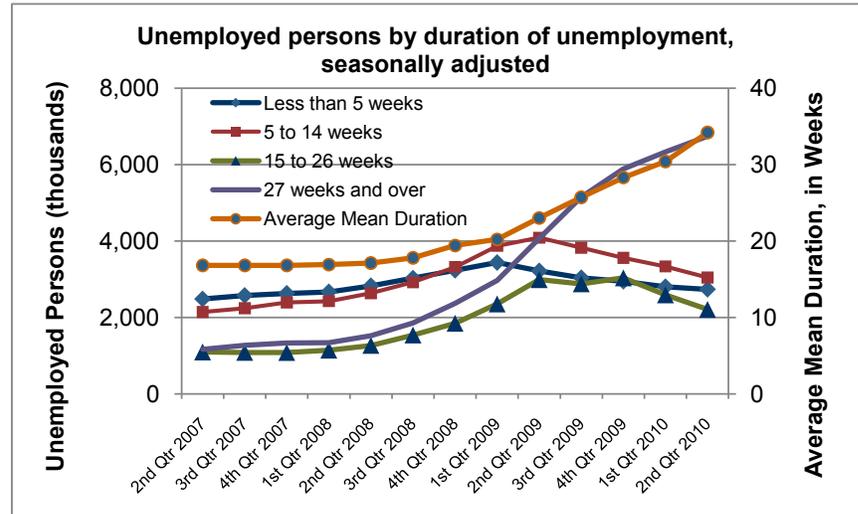
In June 2010, the average time it took an unemployed person to find employment in the United States was highest for both men and women who were between the ages of 55 and 64 (Figure 1). For men the average (mean) duration was 42.7 weeks (10.5 months) and for women it was 39.8 weeks (10 months). Both men and women who were between the ages of 16 and 19 had the smallest average (mean) duration, 18.9 (4.5 months) and 13.6 (3.5 months) respectively.

Figure 1.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 2.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The number of persons who have been unemployed less than 5 weeks, 5 to 14 weeks, and 15 to 26 weeks has been decreasing since 2009 (Figure 2). During this same period, the number of persons who have been unemployed 27 weeks and over has been growing. The growth in this category has doubled the average mean duration of unemployment, increasing it from 17 weeks in the second quarter of 2008 to 34 weeks in the second quarter of 2010.

There has been a growing disparity between those who have been unemployed 27 weeks or longer and those who haven't, and the trend looks like it won't end anytime soon. On average, the older generation appears to be unemployed for longer durations than the younger generation. This begs the question – so what's going on? First, older individuals may have more flexibility when it comes to reemployment due to the fact that they may have more financial resources (home equity, savings, etc.) available to them. And second, the dynamics of the labor market is changing. We're shifting from a manufacturing-based economy, which has been heavily reliant on older individuals who may not have a post-secondary education to a more IT-based economy. This shift has shown a strong trend towards hiring skilled workers who have at least some formal education above the high school level. It may also, in part, reflect difficulties particular to older workers seeking employment such as age discrimination.

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

IN THOUSANDS	Numerical Change					
	June 2010 (Prel.)	May 2010 (Rev.)	June 2009 (Rev.)	May 2009 (Rev.)	May, 2010 to Jun. 2010	Jun. 2009 to Jun. 2010
Total Nonfarm	2,806.9	2,810.4	2,823.9	2,837.0	-3.5	-17.0
Total Private	2,256.7	2,252.2	2,273.7	2,282.7	4.5	-17.0
Goods Producing	414.5	413.4	431.4	435.5	1.1	-16.9
Mining and Logging	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.9	0.0	0.3
Logging	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	-0.1	0.0
Construction	149.3	148.3	160.6	163.0	1.0	-11.3
Construction of Buildings	36.4	36.3	39.7	40.7	0.1	-3.3
Residential Building Construction	20.0	19.9	21.4	21.6	0.1	-1.4
Nonresidential Building Construction	16.4	16.4	18.3	19.1	0.0	-1.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.2	18.5	19.0	19.2	0.7	0.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	93.7	93.5	101.9	103.1	0.2	-8.2
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	45.9	45.7	48.6	49.0	0.2	-2.7
Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	47.8	47.8	53.3	54.1	0.0	-5.5
Manufacturing	258.8	258.7	264.7	266.6	0.1	-5.9
Durable Goods	184.6	184.1	189.7	191.3	0.5	-5.1
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.7	12.8	13.3	13.4	-0.1	-0.6
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.7	0.1	-0.4
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg.	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	-0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Manufacturing	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg.	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.1	-0.1	0.1
Machinery Manufacturing	11.5	11.7	12.3	12.6	-0.2	-0.8
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	19.2	19.1	19.9	20.2	0.1	-0.7
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg.	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	90.1	89.1	92.4	92.9	1.0	-2.3
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg.	81.0	80.3	82.7	83.1	0.7	-1.7
Ship and Boat Building	5.6	5.4	6.3	6.3	0.2	-0.7
Other Durable Manufacturing	16.6	16.7	17.2	17.4	-0.1	-0.6
Nondurable Goods	74.2	74.6	75.0	75.3	-0.4	-0.8
Food Manufacturing	35.0	34.8	34.0	34.2	0.2	1.0
Fruit/Vegetable Preserving, & Specialty	11.3	11.1	10.8	11.0	0.2	0.5
Other Food Manufacturing	23.7	23.7	23.2	23.2	0.0	0.5
Petrol, Coal, Plastics & Rubber Prod. Mfg.	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	-0.1	-0.2
Paper Manufacturing	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	-0.1	-0.2
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.6	0.0	-0.6
Service Providing	2,392.4	2,397.0	2,392.5	2,401.5	-4.6	-0.1
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	524.1	523.6	522.4	525.4	0.5	1.7
Wholesale Trade	121.6	121.9	122.4	123.3	-0.3	-0.8
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	60.9	60.7	62.7	63.1	0.2	-1.8
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	44.1	44.5	43.5	43.9	-0.4	0.6
Electronic Markets, Agents, and Brokers	16.6	16.7	16.2	16.3	-0.1	0.4
Retail Trade	314.9	314.0	309.8	311.1	0.9	5.1
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	35.2	35.3	36.1	36.1	-0.1	-0.9
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.5	0.0	0.4
Bldg. Material and Garden Supply Stores	26.4	26.3	26.0	25.7	0.1	0.4
Food and Beverage Stores	61.3	61.3	60.9	61.0	0.0	0.4
Health and Personal Care Stores	17.1	17.0	16.5	16.5	0.1	0.6
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	22.8	22.8	22.4	22.6	0.0	0.4
General Merchandise Stores	69.9	69.3	67.1	67.4	0.6	2.8
Other Retail Trade	72.5	72.3	71.5	72.3	0.2	1.0
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	87.6	87.7	90.2	91.0	-0.1	-2.6

### 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<sup>1</sup>  
seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 2) (continued)

In Thousands	Numerical Change					
	June 2010 (Prel.)	May 2010 (Rev.)	June 2009 (Rev.)	May 2009 (Rev.)	May. 2010 to Jun. 2010	Jun. 2009 to Jun. 2010
Transportation and Warehousing	82.2	82.4	85.0	85.8	-0.2	-2.8
Air Transportation	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.3	0.0	-0.3
Water Transportation	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	-0.1	-0.4
Truck Transportation	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.4	0.0	0.2
Support Activities for Transportation	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.9	0.2	-0.1
Support Activities for Water Transport.	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.6	0.0	0.4
Warehousing and Storage	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.4	-0.2	0.1
Information	103.0	102.7	103.7	104.3	0.3	-0.7
Publishing Industries, except Internet	59.4	59.3	60.0	60.7	0.1	-0.6
Software Publishers	51.4	51.3	51.2	51.9	0.1	0.2
Telecommunications	24.7	24.8	25.5	25.6	-0.1	-0.8
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	10.9	10.9	11.7	11.7	0.0	-0.8
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	0.0	-0.1
Financial Activities	135.2	135.7	142.9	143.4	-0.5	-7.7
Finance and Insurance	90.4	90.8	94.7	95.2	-0.4	-4.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	43.3	43.3	45.8	46.2	0.0	-2.5
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	35.9	36.2	37.3	37.4	-0.3	-1.4
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	44.8	44.9	48.2	48.2	-0.1	-3.4
Professional and Business Services	326.1	325.4	323.2	323.8	0.7	2.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Serv.	160.8	161.3	160.7	161.4	-0.5	0.1
Legal Services	21.4	21.3	21.0	21.1	0.1	0.4
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	16.8	16.9	17.6	17.6	-0.1	-0.8
Architectural and Engineering Services	34.0	33.8	35.0	35.3	0.2	-1.0
Computer Systems Design & Related Serv.	33.0	33.2	31.7	32.1	-0.2	1.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.2	31.8	32.3	32.3	0.4	-0.1
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt., & Remediation	133.1	132.3	130.2	130.1	0.8	2.9
Administrative and Support Services	116.2	115.7	115.4	115.4	0.5	0.8
Employment Services	36.2	35.8	34.9	34.8	0.4	1.3
Other Administrative and Support Serv.	80.0	79.9	80.5	80.6	0.1	-0.5
Waste Management and Remediation Serv.	16.9	16.6	14.8	14.7	0.3	2.1
Education and Health Services	378.7	377.4	372.8	372.4	1.3	5.9
Education Services	50.0	50.2	49.1	48.3	-0.2	0.9
Health Services and Social Assistance	328.7	327.2	323.7	324.1	1.5	5.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	134.6	133.8	129.8	130.1	0.8	4.8
Hospitals	73.7	73.6	72.3	72.3	0.1	1.4
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.4	60.0	59.3	59.4	0.4	1.1
Social Assistance	60.0	59.8	62.3	62.3	0.2	-2.3
Leisure and Hospitality	268.9	268.2	270.5	270.9	0.7	-1.6
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	47.0	46.7	46.0	46.3	0.3	1.0
Accommodation and Food Services	221.9	221.5	224.5	224.6	0.4	-2.6
Accommodation	31.1	30.8	30.1	30.1	0.3	1.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	190.8	190.7	194.4	194.5	0.1	-3.6
Other Services	106.2	105.8	106.8	107.0	0.4	-0.6
Repair and Maintenance	25.7	25.8	26.7	26.8	-0.1	-1.0
Personal and Laundry Services	27.8	27.8	27.4	27.4	0.0	0.4
Membership Associations and Organizations	52.7	52.2	52.7	52.8	0.5	0.0
Government	550.2	558.2	550.2	554.3	-8.0	0.0
Federal Government	79.7	84.6	72.7	74.1	-4.9	7.0
Total State Government	147.9	150.0	151.9	153.5	-2.1	-4.0
State Government Educational Services	78.8	79.8	80.8	81.7	-1.0	-2.0
Total Local Government	322.6	323.6	325.6	326.7	-1.0	-3.0
Local Government Educational Services	154.7	155.1	155.5	155.8	-0.4	-0.8
Other Local Government	167.9	168.5	170.1	170.9	-0.6	-2.2
Native American Government	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.0	-0.3	-0.5
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> 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 December 2009) and estimates employment from that point to present.

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

<i>In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	June	May	June	May	Numerical Change	
	2010 (Prel.)	2010 (Rev.)	2009 (Rev.)	2009 (Rev.)	May 2010 to June 2010	June 2009 to June 2010
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>2,836.6</b>	<b>2,819.7</b>	<b>2,852.4</b>	<b>2,848.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>-15.8</b>
Mining and Logging	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.8	0.0	-0.6
Logging	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.5	-0.1	-0.9
<b>Construction</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>163.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-22.7</b>
Construction of Buildings	33.7	33.3	40.1	40.4	0.4	-6.4
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.3	17.1	19.9	19.5	1.2	-1.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	89.6	86.6	104.3	103.4	3.0	-14.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>259.2</b>	<b>255.6</b>	<b>265.3</b>	<b>264.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
Durable Goods	183.7	181.5	190.1	190.9	2.2	-6.4
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.7	11.5	13.5	13.4	0.2	-1.8
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	15.7	15.6	17.1	17.0	0.1	-1.4
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	18.5	18.4	19.9	20.1	0.1	-1.4
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	90.1	89.0	92.4	92.9	1.1	-2.3
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	81.4	80.6	82.7	83.1	0.8	-1.3
Nondurable Goods	75.5	74.1	75.2	73.7	1.4	0.3
Food Manufacturing	35.7	34.2	33.8	32.6	1.5	1.9
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>320.9</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>308.5</b>	<b>307.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.5	-0.1	0.0
Food and Beverage Stores	63.3	62.5	61.5	60.8	0.8	1.8
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.5	0.4	0.2
General Merchandise Stores	66.7	65.7	64.9	64.7	1.0	1.8
<b>Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Utilities	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.2	0.2
Transportation and Warehousing	83.8	82.9	85.6	85.5	0.9	-1.8
Air Transportation	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	0.0	-0.3
Truck Transportation	22.2	21.8	22.7	22.3	0.4	-0.5
Support Activities for Transportation	17.2	17.1	17.5	17.9	0.1	-0.3
Warehousing and Storage	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Information</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Software Publishers	52.1	51.2	51.4	51.5	0.9	0.7
Finance and Insurance	91.4	91.7	94.9	95.3	-0.3	-3.5
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44.3	44.1	45.9	46.3	0.2	-1.6
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.1	36.2	37.5	37.4	-0.1	-1.4
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	46.7	44.8	49.1	48.3	1.9	-2.4
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>330.1</b>	<b>328.6</b>	<b>325.5</b>	<b>323.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	159.3	159.6	160.1	160.3	-0.3	-0.8
Legal Services	21.9	21.6	21.2	21.0	0.3	0.7
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	15.3	15.9	16.2	16.6	-0.6	-0.9
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	32.7	33.2	31.8	32.1	-0.5	0.9
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.3	31.9	32.3	32.3	0.4	0.0
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	138.5	137.1	133.1	131.1	1.4	5.4
Administrative and Support Services	122.0	120.9	118.2	116.4	1.1	3.8
Waste Management and Remediation Services	16.5	16.2	14.9	14.7	0.3	1.6
Education Services	51.7	55.0	47.7	51.3	-3.3	4.0
Health Services and Social Assistance	329.6	328.6	324.4	324.9	1.0	5.2
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.3	59.9	59.4	59.4	0.4	0.9
Social Assistance	61.6	61.8	62.7	63.1	-0.2	-1.1
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>271.3</b>	<b>264.6</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>273.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	47.3	44.6	48.4	46.2	2.7	-1.1
Accommodation and Food Services	224.0	220.0	230.6	227.0	4.0	-6.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	192.9	190.9	199.0	196.5	2.0	-6.1
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Total State Government</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
State Government Educational Services	78.9	84.7	80.9	86.7	-5.8	-2.0
<b>Total Local Government</b>	<b>331.3</b>	<b>329.3</b>	<b>334.5</b>	<b>332.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
Local Government Educational Services	160.9	161.0	161.8	161.7	-0.1	-0.9
<b>Workers in Labor-Management Disputes</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<sup>1</sup>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 2010 (Prel)	May 2010 (Rev)	June 2009 (Rev)	May 2009 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
<b>United States Unemployment Rate</b>	9.5%	9.7%	9.5%	9.4%
<b>Washington Unemployment Rate</b>	8.9%	9.2%	9.2%	9.1%
Resident Labor Force	3,544,800	3,546,200	3,537,800	3,540,000
Unemployed	316,400	325,900	324,600	321,300
<b>Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate</b>	8.3%	8.4%	8.8%	8.6%
Resident Labor Force	1,495,000	1,496,700	1,498,500	1,496,300
Unemployed	123,800	125,900	131,800	129,400

Table 4. Resident Labor Force in Washington State and Labor Market Areas<sup>1</sup>  
NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked

Washington State Employment Security Department  
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Date: 7/15/10  
Benchmark: March 2009

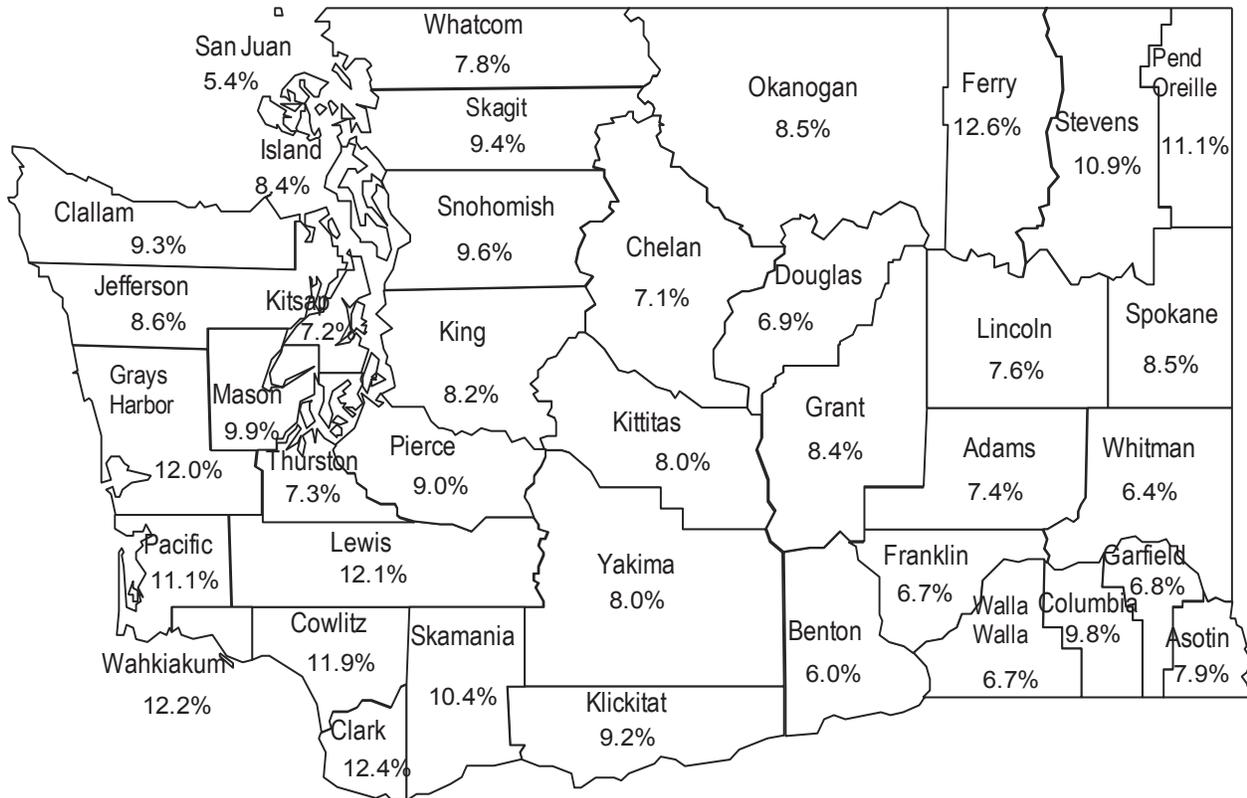
Not Seasonally Adjusted	June 2010 Preliminary				May 2010 Revised				June 2009 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	3,551,340	3,243,160	308,180	8.7	3,522,560	3,206,490	316,080	9.0	3,555,870	3,229,280	326,590	9.2
Bellingham MSA	107,800	99,390	8,420	7.8	107,440	98,520	8,930	8.3	108,370	99,130	9,240	8.5
Bremerton MSA	125,300	116,260	9,040	7.2	125,700	116,030	9,670	7.7	125,260	115,340	9,930	7.9
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	141,140	132,380	8,760	6.2	133,410	124,020	9,400	7.0	135,870	126,710	9,170	6.7
Benton County 2/	102,110	95,950	6,160	6.0	96,380	89,890	6,490	6.7	98,220	91,840	6,380	6.5
Franklin County 2/	39,040	36,430	2,610	6.7	37,040	34,130	2,910	7.9	37,650	34,870	2,780	7.4
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	44,410	39,140	5,270	11.9	44,570	39,010	5,560	12.5	44,420	38,690	5,740	12.9
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	58,000	52,540	5,460	9.4	57,520	51,720	5,800	10.1	58,480	52,690	5,800	9.9
Olympia MSA	132,730	123,040	9,690	7.3	133,270	122,810	10,460	7.8	131,450	121,060	10,390	7.9
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,496,400	1,368,760	127,640	8.5	1,494,270	1,371,610	122,660	8.2	1,503,910	1,366,460	137,440	9.1
King County 2/	1,112,640	1,021,750	90,890	8.2	1,111,280	1,023,870	87,400	7.9	1,118,860	1,020,030	98,830	8.8
Snohomish County 2/	383,760	347,010	36,750	9.6	382,990	347,740	35,260	9.2	385,050	346,430	38,620	10.0
Spokane MSA	237,070	217,010	20,070	8.5	237,840	216,190	21,650	9.1	239,180	217,990	21,180	8.9
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	395,440	359,750	35,690	9.0	395,800	357,510	38,300	9.7	395,370	357,090	38,280	9.7
Wenatchee MSA	67,610	62,840	4,780	7.1	60,790	55,360	5,440	8.9	67,500	62,580	4,910	7.3
Chelan County 2/	44,520	41,340	3,180	7.1	40,100	36,420	3,680	9.2	44,370	41,170	3,190	7.2
Douglas County 2/	23,090	21,490	1,590	6.9	20,690	18,940	1,750	8.5	23,130	21,410	1,720	7.4
Yakima MSA	135,120	124,280	10,830	8.0	126,700	115,010	11,680	9.2	131,000	120,540	10,470	8.0
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	30,700	27,010	3,690	12.0	30,870	26,940	3,920	12.7	31,490	27,530	3,960	12.6
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	31,120	27,350	3,770	12.1	31,260	27,280	3,980	12.7	31,790	27,730	4,060	12.8
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	21,560	19,840	1,720	8.0	21,670	19,790	1,880	8.7	21,070	19,260	1,810	8.6
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	45,320	41,510	3,810	8.4	41,920	37,850	4,070	9.7	44,700	41,060	3,640	8.1
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	33,110	30,320	2,790	8.4	33,390	30,350	3,040	9.1	33,370	30,380	2,980	8.9
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	29,670	26,930	2,750	9.3	30,160	27,210	2,960	9.8	30,570	27,560	3,010	9.8
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	19,270	18,030	1,240	6.4	21,200	19,890	1,310	6.2	21,630	20,350	1,280	5.9
Shelton MSA (Mason)	25,400	22,880	2,520	9.9	25,590	22,880	2,710	10.6	25,250	22,670	2,590	10.2
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	32,630	30,440	2,190	6.7	31,040	28,730	2,320	7.5	32,450	30,410	2,050	6.3
Adams	8,740	8,090	650	7.4	8,370	7,670	700	8.4	8,760	8,110	650	7.4
Asotin 2/	10,310	9,490	820	7.9	10,930	10,070	860	7.8	10,260	9,420	840	8.2
Clark 2/	214,310	187,780	26,530	12.4	214,940	186,990	27,950	13.0	214,470	188,090	26,380	12.3
Columbia	1,620	1,460	160	9.8	1,580	1,410	170	10.7	1,610	1,450	160	10.1
Ferry	3,090	2,700	390	12.6	3,150	2,720	430	13.5	3,150	2,770	380	12.1
Garfield	1,060	990	70	6.8	1,070	990	80	7.5	1,100	1,020	80	6.8
Jefferson	12,940	11,830	1,110	8.6	12,960	11,780	1,180	9.1	13,310	12,170	1,140	8.6
Klickitat	12,070	10,960	1,120	9.2	10,990	9,820	1,170	10.6	11,890	10,710	1,180	9.9
Lincoln	4,900	4,520	370	7.6	4,870	4,470	410	8.3	5,030	4,620	410	8.1
Okanogan	23,020	21,070	1,950	8.5	20,330	18,210	2,120	10.4	23,170	21,360	1,820	7.8
Pacific	9,470	8,420	1,050	11.1	9,330	8,210	1,110	11.9	9,470	8,310	1,160	12.3
Pend Oreille	5,400	4,800	600	11.1	5,520	4,810	700	12.8	5,560	4,790	770	13.9
San Juan	9,200	8,710	490	5.4	8,690	8,160	530	6.1	9,050	8,510	530	5.9
Skamania 2/	4,940	4,430	510	10.4	5,010	4,410	600	12.0	5,030	4,430	590	11.8
Stevens	18,930	16,870	2,060	10.9	18,890	16,730	2,170	11.5	19,250	16,880	2,370	12.3
Wahkiakum	1,570	1,380	190	12.2	1,550	1,350	200	12.9	1,650	1,420	230	13.9

<sup>1/</sup> Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. <sup>2/</sup> 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 2010  
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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