



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 April

Executive Summary

May 19, 2009

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The seasonally adjusted unemployment level fell by 200 in April, meaning the unemployment level remained essentially flat. Washington's 9.1 percent unemployment rate for April reflects the first month without a rise or decline since January 2008. By remaining static at 9.1 percent in April, Washington's unemployment rate realigns with the U.S. rate that inched up from 8.5 percent in March to 8.9 percent in April.

Seasonally adjusted, total nonfarm employment in Washington recorded a monthly loss of 9,900 jobs in April to a total of 2,855,700 (-0.3 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 April, job losses totaled 116,100 (-3.9 percent). Over a third of these losses (43.0 percent) occurred since January 2009. Over-the-year job losses in the goods-producing industry totaled 61,100, down 12.0 percent; and during the same period, the services-providing industry shed 55,000 jobs (-2.2 percent). The information sector shed fewer jobs (-800) than other service-providing sectors during this period. Education and health services continued to add 10,600 jobs for the year, reflecting a gain of 3.0 percent.

All major sectors shed jobs between March and April, except government (+2,400), leisure and hospitality (+700), financial activities (+400), education and health services (+200), and transportation and warehousing (+100).

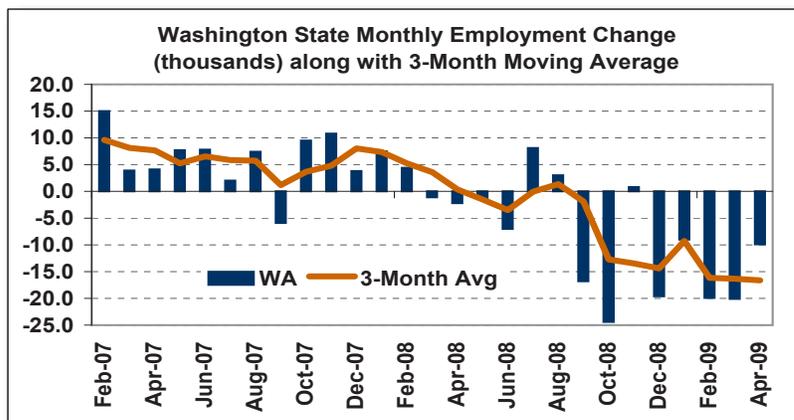
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Washington State
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Labor Market and Economic Analysis



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Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Nonfarm payroll employment fell to 2,855,700, a decline of 116,100 (-3.9 percent) since April 2008, and 9,900 since March 2009 (-0.3 percent).

Washington employment in the goods-producing industry totaled 447,900 as of April. Over the year, employment in this group of industries was down by 61,100 (-12.0 percent); and between March and April employment declined by nearly 6,900 (-1.5 percent). Except for November 2008 when striking aerospace workers returned to work, the last month that the goods-producing sector added jobs was January 2008.

The major sectors within the goods-producing industry are: construction (170,800 jobs), manufacturing (270,400 jobs), and natural resources (6,700 jobs). During the past twelve months, employment declines in the construction sector accounted for more than half of the job losses within the goods-producing industry. This trend slowed down a little in April as monthly losses (-3,000) were somewhat less than the previous two monthly job losses. None-the-less, April 2009 marked the 15th 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. Over the month it shed 3,800 jobs (a decline of 1.4 percent); and over the year payrolls were down by 24,700 or 8.4 percent.

Employment in the natural resources sector fell by 1,000 (-13.0 percent) over the year and 100 (-1.5 percent) over the month to reach the current level of 6,700 in April.

Washington employment in service-providing industries totaled 2,407,800 as of April. The number of year-over-year job losses (-55,000) among services-providing industries in April were a little less than that of goods producers, but as a percent amounted to somewhat less since employment is quite a bit higher. While goods-producing industries fell by 12 percent over the year, the drop was only 2.2 percent for services-producing industries.

The major sectors listed within the services-providing industry and their April 2009 employment levels are: trade, transportation, and utilities (531,800 jobs), information (103,400 jobs), financial activities (145,600 jobs), professional and business services (323,700 jobs), education and health services (369,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality (275,500 jobs), other services (104,900 jobs); and government (553,400).

Over-the-year losses within the trade, transportation, and utilities sector totaled 26,200 (-4.7 percent); and over-the-month losses totaled 1,500 (-0.3 percent). The retail trade component that accounts for nearly 60.0 percent of the trade, transportation, and utilities sector shed 15,700 jobs (-4.8 percent) for the year, accounting for 60.0 percent of the job losses in the trade, transportation, and utilities group. The

wholesale sector that makes up about a quarter of the jobs in the trade, transportation, and utilities group shed 6,800 jobs (-5.2 percent) for the year.

As with other sectors, information suffered employment declines: down 800 jobs (-0.8 percent) for both the year and month ending in April. However, unlike other sectors, the overall losses have been moderate and employment declines have not reflected a consistent trend.

The financial activities industry added 400 jobs (0.3 percent) over the month, but this was against the recent trend which has resulted in year-over-year losses of 8,200 jobs (-5.3 percent). 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 losses have accelerated recently, amounting to 27,900 jobs lost since April 2008 (-7.9 percent). Well over half of the annual job losses occurred during the past three months.

Education and health services had very modest, but positive growth adding 200 jobs in April. The year-over-year growth was somewhat more substantial at 10,600, making it the strongest sector during this period.

Leisure and hospitality services lost nearly as many jobs as education and health care gained over the year, down 10,200 jobs (-3.6 percent). However, the sector was able to increase pay-

Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (continued)

rolls by 700 between March and April 2009.

Government employment showed year-over-year growth of 10,400 jobs (+1.9 percent). Federal government which totaled 71,100 jobs as of April reflected a gain of 1,700 jobs (+2.4 percent) for the year. Employment in state government totaling 154,500 in April, gained 2,300 jobs for the year (+1.5 percent). Total local government employment of 327,800 as of April, gained 6,400 jobs for the year (+2.0 percent).

Conclusions. For the first quarter of 2009, job losses increased and spread throughout the majority of Washington's industries. As a result, except for April, Washington's unemployment rate

increased each month during the quarter by more than 0.5 percentage points. This was 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. Therefore, the lack of an increase in April's unemployment rate is encouraging. On this positive note, job losses in April for total nonfarm accounted for 9,900 jobs, less than half of the losses for March. April's job losses in the goods-producing sector totaled about 70 percent of its March losses; and April's job losses in the services-providing sector accounted for

about 30 percent of the previous month's losses.

Except for employment in government services and education and health care, the major sectors of the economy exhibited negative annual growth rates as of April. Government services exhibited an annual growth rate of 1.9 percent. Employment in education and health services, one of Washington's larger employment sectors, increased over the year by 3.0 percent. And for the month, jobs increased by 200. Leisure and hospitality exhibited a negative annual growth rate, but jobs in April increased by 700. Employment in professional services shed the largest number of jobs in April, with manufacturing and construction taking second and third place.

Year over Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted April 2008 to April 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-116.1
Education and Health Services	10.6
Government	10.4
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	-0.4
Information	-0.8
Natural Resources and Mining	-1.0
Other Services	-2.7
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-3.7
Wholesale Trade	-6.8
Financial Activities	-8.2
Leisure and Hospitality	-10.2
Retail Trade	-15.7
Manufacturing	-24.7
Professional and Business Services	-27.9
Construction	-35.4

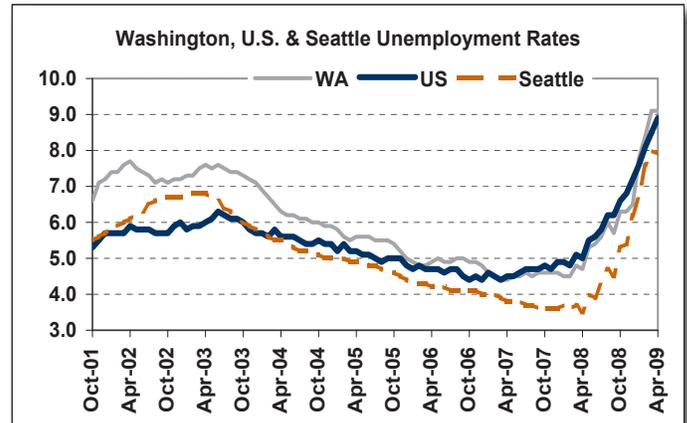
Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted March 2009 to April 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-9.9
Government	2.4
Leisure and Hospitality	0.7
Financial Activities	0.4
Education and Health Services	0.2
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	0.1
Natural Resources and Mining	-0.1
Other Services	-0.1
Retail Trade	-0.4
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	-0.6
Information	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	-1.2
Construction	-3.0
Manufacturing	-3.8
Professional and Business Services	-4.3

Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in April remained equal to the revised March rate of 9.1. The March rate was initially pegged at 9.2 but had a downward revision. The April rate was 4.2 percentage points higher than last April's 4.9 percent unemployment rate.

The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force rose 0.1 percent in April to 3,543,200. Seasonally adjusted employment was up by 2,300 over the month, but down by 65,500 from April 2008.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment fell by a small margin of 200 to reach 322,200. Over the year it represented a jump of 152,000 or 89.3 percent. It remains to be seen if this moderation in unemployment is sustainable or not.



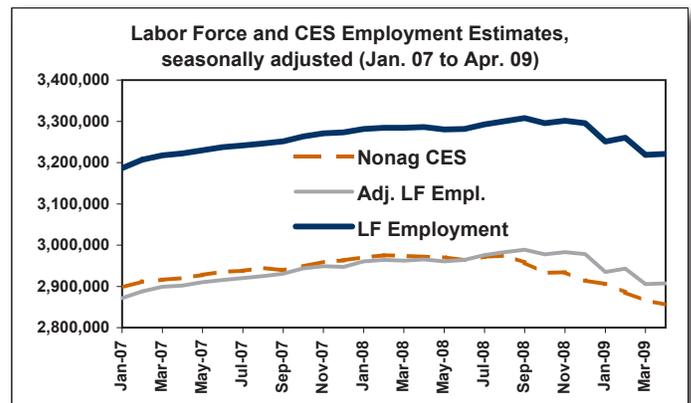
Reconciling the Differences Between Nonfarm Payrolls and Household Employment

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 April 2009.

In April 2009 the employment changes for the two series: seasonally adjusted employment estimates from the CES program (nonfarm payrolls) and LAUS employment adjusted for CES definitions pointed in opposite directions. According to adjusted LAUS employment estimations the job growth in April was about 1,700 jobs, while the CES employment estimations showed

an employment decline of 9,900 jobs. As a result, the difference between the monthly employment estimates in April increased to a significant level of 1.8 percent (from 1.4 percent in revised March numbers). The comparable average monthly difference for the four months of 2009 is 1.6 percent, which is more than twice as large as the average of 0.7 percent for the last three years (2006 to 2008).

Over the year (from April 2008 to April 2009) adjusted LAUS



Source: LMEA

employment estimations show a drastically more positive picture with a drop in employment of 58,200; while alternative CES estimations show almost two times more significant losses of 116,100 jobs.

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 Work¹
seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 2)

Quarterly Benchmark: December 2008

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	April	March	April	March	Mar. 2009	Numerical
	2009 (Prel.)	2009 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	to Apr. 2009	Change Apr. 2008 to Apr. 2009
Total Nonfarm	2,855.7	2,865.6	2,971.8	2,974.0	-9.9	-116.1
Total Private	2,302.3	2,314.6	2,428.8	2,431.7	-12.3	-126.5
Goods Producing	447.9	454.8	509.0	511.7	-6.9	-61.1
Natural Resources and Mining	6.7	6.8	7.7	7.8	-0.1	-1.0
Logging	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.7	-0.1	-0.6
Construction	170.8	173.8	206.2	207.6	-3.0	-35.4
Construction of Buildings	42.5	43.9	52.9	53.7	-1.4	-10.4
Residential Building Construction	21.8	23.2	29.6	30.0	-1.4	-7.8
Non-Residential Building Construction	20.7	20.7	23.3	23.7	0.0	-2.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.0	19.0	23.1	23.3	-1.0	-5.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	110.3	110.9	130.2	130.6	-0.6	-19.9
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	52.5	53.5	65.8	66.5	-1.0	-13.3
Non-Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	57.8	57.4	64.4	64.1	0.4	-6.6
Manufacturing	270.4	274.2	295.1	296.3	-3.8	-24.7
Durable Goods	196.8	199.6	214.7	214.7	-2.8	-17.9
Wood Product Manufacturing	14.5	14.6	17.7	17.9	-0.1	-3.2
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.8	6.8	8.2	8.3	0.0	-1.4
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	9.5	9.5	10.8	10.9	0.0	-1.3
Primary Metal Manufacturing	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	-0.1	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	18.5	18.6	21.0	20.9	-0.1	-2.5
Machinery Manufacturing	13.6	13.9	15.6	15.6	-0.3	-2.0
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	19.8	20.5	22.6	22.5	-0.7	-2.8
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	94.1	95.0	96.6	96.3	-0.9	-2.5
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	83.7	84.3	84.1	83.7	-0.6	-0.4
Ship and Boat Building	6.9	7.0	7.7	7.8	-0.1	-0.8
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	17.3	17.9	20.4	20.5	-0.6	-3.1
Non Durable Goods	73.6	74.6	80.4	81.6	-1.0	-6.8
Food Manufacturing	32.8	33.4	33.8	34.8	-0.6	-1.0
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.8	-0.3	-0.1
Other Food Manufacturing	22.2	22.5	23.1	24.0	-0.3	-0.9
Petrol & coal Prods Mfg. & Plastics & Rubber Prods Mfg	10.7	11.0	12.6	12.6	-0.3	-1.9
Paper Manufacturing	9.1	9.2	10.6	10.7	-0.1	-1.5
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.6	0.0	-0.7
Services Providing	2,407.8	2,410.8	2,462.8	2,462.3	-3.0	-55.0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	531.8	533.3	558.0	559.0	-1.5	-26.2
Wholesale Trade	124.1	125.3	130.9	131.0	-1.2	-6.8
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	62.9	64.3	69.8	69.9	-1.4	-6.9
Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods	45.8	45.6	46.2	46.4	0.2	-0.4
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	15.4	15.4	14.9	14.7	0.0	0.5
Retail Trade	314.8	315.2	330.5	331.5	-0.4	-15.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	35.0	34.6	42.6	42.9	0.4	-7.6
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	10.6	10.4	11.9	12.1	0.2	-1.3
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	24.9	25.5	28.7	28.8	-0.6	-3.8
Food and Beverage Stores	61.1	60.7	61.3	61.4	0.4	-0.2
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	0.3	0.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	28.9	28.6	29.7	29.9	0.3	-0.8
General Merchandise Stores	65.2	65.7	63.7	63.6	-0.5	1.5
Other Retail Trade	72.5	73.4	76.2	76.3	-0.9	-3.7
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	92.9	92.8	96.6	96.5	0.1	-3.7
Utilities	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	0.0	-0.2
Transportation and Warehousing	88.1	88.0	91.6	91.6	0.1	-3.5
Air Transportation	10.5	10.6	11.1	11.3	-0.1	-0.6
Water Transportation	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	21.8	21.9	24.7	24.8	-0.1	-2.9
Support Activities for Transportation	17.6	17.4	18.8	18.3	0.2	-1.2
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.3	0.3	-0.4
Warehousing and Storage	9.9	10.2	10.6	11.0	-0.3	-0.7

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 Work¹ seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 2) (continued)

Quarterly Benchmark: December 2008						Numerical Change
Seasonally Adjusted	April 2009 (Prel.)	March 2009 (Rev.)	April 2008 (Rev.)	March 2008 (Rev.)	Mar. 2009 to Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008 to Apr. 2009
In Thousands						
Information	103.4	104.2	104.2	104.0	-0.8	-0.8
Publishing Industries except Internet	60.8	61.6	60.4	60.2	-0.8	0.4
Software Publishers	52.2	52.7	49.8	49.5	-0.5	2.4
Telecommunications	24.8	25.1	25.7	25.9	-0.3	-0.9
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	11.0	11.1	11.8	12.0	-0.1	-0.8
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	-0.1	-0.1
Financial Activities	145.6	145.2	153.8	154.3	0.4	-8.2
Finance and Insurance	94.9	94.2	102.1	102.4	0.7	-7.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	47.0	46.6	51.1	51.6	0.4	-4.1
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	37.0	36.8	38.8	38.8	0.2	-1.8
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	50.7	51.0	51.7	51.9	-0.3	-1.0
Professional and Business Services	323.7	328.0	351.6	350.9	-4.3	-27.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	163.2	164.1	166.6	166.0	-0.9	-3.4
Legal Services	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.1	0.0	0.2
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	18.2	18.1	17.7	17.7	0.1	0.5
Architectural and Engineering Services	35.9	36.6	38.8	38.8	-0.7	-2.9
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	31.2	31.5	32.7	32.1	-0.3	-1.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	33.0	32.9	35.2	34.6	0.1	-2.2
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	127.5	131.0	149.8	150.3	-3.5	-22.3
Administrative and Support Services	113.1	116.6	134.9	135.4	-3.5	-21.8
Employment Services	35.8	37.1	50.5	50.9	-1.3	-14.7
Other Administrative and Support Services	77.3	79.5	84.4	84.5	-2.2	-7.1
Waste Management and Remediation Services	14.4	14.4	14.9	14.9	0.0	-0.5
Education and Health Services	369.5	369.3	358.9	358.0	0.2	10.6
Education Services	47.9	47.7	47.6	47.3	0.2	0.3
Health Services and Social Assistance	321.6	321.6	311.3	310.7	0.0	10.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	126.7	126.5	126.1	125.7	0.2	0.6
Hospitals	73.7	73.9	67.9	67.7	-0.2	5.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	59.2	59.2	57.5	57.6	0.0	1.7
Social Assistance	62.0	62.0	59.8	59.7	0.0	2.2
Leisure and Hospitality	275.5	274.8	285.7	286.3	0.7	-10.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	45.9	46.2	48.3	48.3	-0.3	-2.4
Accommodation and Food Services	229.6	228.6	237.4	238.0	1.0	-7.8
Accommodation	31.2	31.2	32.4	32.6	0.0	-1.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	198.4	197.4	205.0	205.4	1.0	-6.6
Other Services	104.9	105.0	107.6	107.5	-0.1	-2.7
Repair and Maintenance	26.9	26.7	28.6	28.8	0.2	-1.7
Personal and Laundry Services	27.2	27.4	28.0	27.9	-0.2	-0.8
Membership Associations and Organizations	50.8	50.9	51.0	50.8	-0.1	-0.2
Government	553.4	551.0	543.0	542.3	2.4	10.4
Federal Government	71.1	71.0	69.4	69.3	0.1	1.7
Total State Government	154.5	153.8	152.2	151.6	0.7	2.3
State Government Educational Services	82.1	81.8	81.2	80.9	0.3	0.9
Total Local Government	327.8	326.2	321.4	321.4	1.6	6.4
Local Government Educational Services	156.2	155.4	152.8	152.7	0.8	3.4
Other Local Government	171.6	170.8	168.6	168.7	0.8	3.0
Native American Government	25.8	25.9	25.0	25.2	-0.1	0.8
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 Work¹
NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 1)

<i>In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Numerical Change	
	2009 (Prel.)	2009 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	Mar. 09 to Apr. 09	Apr. 08 to Apr. 09
Total Nonfarm	2,851.9	2,850.7	2,960.6	2,949.4	1.2	-108.7
Mining and Logging	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.3	0.0	-0.6
Logging	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	0.0	-0.2
Construction	172.7	173.4	201.7	200.3	-0.7	-29.0
Construction of Buildings	42.3	43.3	51.8	51.9	-1.0	-9.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering	17.2	17.4	22.0	21.3	-0.2	-4.8
Speciality Trade Contractors	113.2	112.7	127.9	127.1	0.5	-14.7
Manufacturing	267.4	270.6	291.7	292.8	-3.2	-24.3
Durable Goods	197.7	199.3	214.0	213.5	-1.6	-16.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	17.5	17.6	-0.1	-2.2
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19.6	19.7	20.9	20.6	-0.1	-1.3
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.6	20.8	22.6	22.5	-0.2	-2.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	94.1	94.9	96.7	96.3	-0.8	-2.6
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	83.6	84.2	84.1	83.7	-0.6	-0.5
Non Durable Goods	69.7	71.3	77.7	79.3	-1.6	-8.0
Food Manufacturing	29.9	31.0	31.8	33.4	-1.1	-1.9
Wholesale Trade	123.3	124.2	130.2	130.0	-0.9	-6.9
Retail Trade	306.2	305.2	324.3	324.8	1.0	-18.1
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.8	36.0	42.8	42.6	0.8	-6.0
Food and Beverage Stores	59.9	58.9	60.3	60.3	1.0	-0.4
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	25.9	26.3	27.9	28.6	-0.4	-2.0
General Merchandise Stores	59.2	59.8	61.6	62.0	-0.6	-2.4
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	90.8	90.8	95.3	94.9	0.0	-4.5
Utilities	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	0.1	-0.1
Transportation and Warehousing	85.9	86.0	90.3	90.0	-0.1	-4.4
Air Transportation	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.2	0.0	-0.4
Water Transportation	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	23.3	23.1	24.3	24.2	0.2	-1.0
Support Activities for Transportation	17.9	17.9	18.8	18.3	0.0	-0.9
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.3	0.1	-0.6
Warehousing and Storage	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.7	-0.3	-0.7
Information	102.0	102.9	104.2	104.0	-0.9	-2.2
Software Publishers	52.1	52.2	49.5	49.0	-0.1	2.6
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	24.7	24.8	25.7	25.9	-0.1	-1.0
Finance and Insurance	95.4	95.1	101.8	102.3	0.3	-6.4
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	46.4	46.2	51.1	51.4	0.2	-4.7
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	37.3	37.1	38.7	38.8	0.2	-1.4
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	50.7	50.4	51.4	51.2	0.3	-0.7
Professional and Business Services	325.7	327.0	351.0	346.9	-1.3	-25.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	164.5	165.3	168.0	167.1	-0.8	-3.5
Legal Services	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	0.0	0.0
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.1	-0.2	-0.1
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	31.8	32.1	32.7	32.1	-0.3	-0.9
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.1	32.0	35.2	34.6	0.1	-3.1
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	129.1	129.7	147.8	145.2	-0.6	-18.7
Administrative and Support Services	114.0	114.7	133.0	130.4	-0.7	-19.0
Waste Management and Remediation Services	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.8	0.1	0.3
Education Services	51.8	51.6	50.4	50.3	0.2	1.4
Health Services and Social Assistance	316.0	315.7	311.4	309.6	0.3	4.6
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.3	-0.2	-0.1
Social Assistance	62.1	61.9	60.3	59.5	0.2	1.8
Leisure and Hospitality	278.7	275.3	282.7	278.5	3.4	-4.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	48.4	48.3	47.5	46.3	0.1	0.9
Accommodation and Food Services	230.3	227.0	235.2	232.2	3.3	-4.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	199.9	197.2	203.6	201.4	2.7	-3.7
Other Services	106.7	106.9	107.3	107.3	-0.2	-0.6
Federal Government	70.2	69.8	68.6	68.3	0.4	1.6
Total State Government	159.2	158.3	156.8	156.2	0.9	2.4
State Government Educational Services	87.4	86.6	86.3	85.7	0.8	1.1
Total Local Government	328.4	326.8	324.5	324.7	1.6	3.9
Local Government Educational Services	161.3	160.9	158.8	159.1	0.4	2.5
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.

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

	April 2009 (Prel)	March 2009 (Rev)	April 2008 (Rev)	March 2008 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
United States Unemployment Rate	8.9%	8.5%	5.0%	5.1%
Washington Unemployment Rate	9.1%	9.1%	4.9%	4.8%
Resident Labor Force	3,543,200	3,541,100	3,456,700	3,449,500
Unemployed	322,200	322,400	170,300	165,200
Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate	7.9%	8.0%	4.3%	4.2%
Resident Labor Force	1,498,200	1,480,100	1,454,600	1,450,900
Unemployed	118,300	118,700	62,100	60,400

Table 4. Resident Labor Force in Washington State and Labor Market Areas¹
NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked

Washington State Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Date: 5/19/09
Benchmark: March 2008

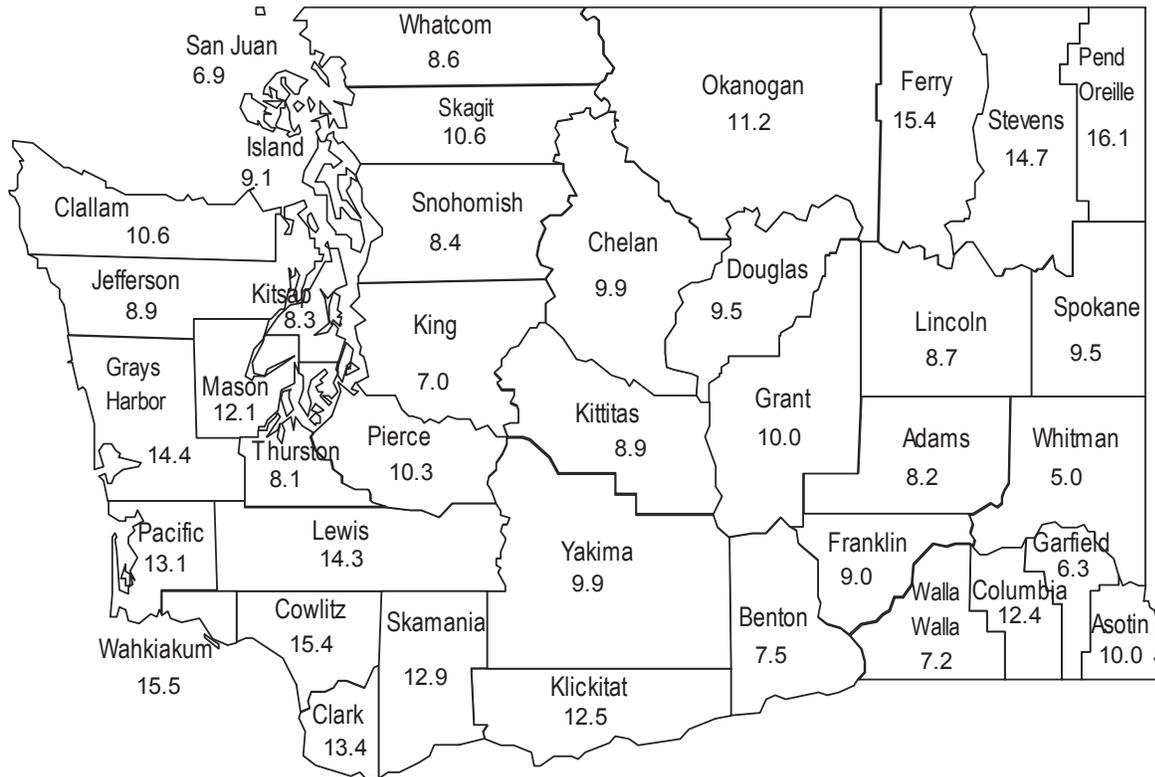
Not Seasonally Adjusted	April 2009 Preliminary				March 2009 Revised				April 2008 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate
Washington State Total	3,521,020	3,203,130	317,890	9.0	3,538,850	3,200,120	338,730	9.6	3,438,300	3,284,730	153,570	4.5
Bellingham MSA	108,040	98,730	9,320	8.6	108,790	99,190	9,600	8.8	108,610	103,990	4,630	4.3
Bremerton MSA	122,680	112,460	10,230	8.3	123,550	113,140	10,410	8.4	124,050	118,630	5,420	4.4
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	121,960	112,310	9,650	7.9	124,070	113,340	10,730	8.6	119,250	113,640	5,610	4.7
Benton County 2/	88,530	81,910	6,630	7.5	89,920	82,650	7,270	8.1	86,700	82,870	3,830	4.4
Franklin County 2/	33,430	30,410	3,020	9.0	34,150	30,690	3,470	10.1	32,550	30,770	1,780	5.5
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	45,290	38,320	6,970	15.4	45,250	38,650	6,600	14.6	43,830	40,700	3,120	7.1
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	58,750	52,500	6,250	10.6	59,070	52,880	6,190	10.5	58,260	55,430	2,830	4.9
Olympia MSA	133,900	123,010	10,890	8.1	135,520	124,440	11,090	8.2	130,750	124,980	5,780	4.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,492,680	1,382,340	110,350	7.4	1,490,250	1,366,320	123,930	8.3	1,452,270	1,401,560	50,710	3.5
King County 2/	1,110,300	1,032,210	78,090	7.0	1,107,630	1,020,250	87,380	7.9	1,082,960	1,046,560	36,400	3.4
Snohomish County 2/	382,390	350,130	32,250	8.4	382,620	346,080	36,540	9.6	369,310	355,000	14,310	3.9
Spokane MSA	241,140	218,270	22,860	9.5	246,070	220,650	25,420	10.3	238,030	226,770	11,260	4.7
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	401,740	360,170	41,570	10.3	405,200	363,880	41,320	10.2	391,930	372,690	19,240	4.9
Wenatchee MSA	57,880	52,230	5,640	9.7	59,630	53,650	5,990	10.0	58,410	55,440	2,970	5.1
Chelan County 2/	38,210	34,430	3,780	9.9	39,290	35,360	3,930	10.0	38,630	36,540	2,080	5.4
Douglas County 2/	19,670	17,800	1,860	9.5	20,340	18,290	2,050	10.1	19,790	18,900	890	4.5
Yakima MSA	119,360	107,530	11,820	9.9	122,060	109,680	12,380	10.1	118,350	110,800	7,550	6.4
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	33,290	28,500	4,790	14.4	33,240	28,630	4,610	13.9	31,450	29,340	2,110	6.7
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	32,300	27,680	4,620	14.3	32,460	27,840	4,630	14.3	31,260	29,030	2,230	7.1
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	22,470	20,470	1,990	8.9	21,980	19,850	2,130	9.7	21,710	20,580	1,130	5.2
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	40,990	36,890	4,100	10.0	40,820	36,100	4,720	11.6	39,010	36,860	2,150	5.5
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	33,570	30,530	3,040	9.1	33,700	30,670	3,040	9.0	32,980	31,440	1,550	4.7
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	30,440	27,190	3,240	10.6	30,620	27,250	3,370	11.0	29,980	28,010	1,970	6.6
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	21,720	20,620	1,100	5.0	21,750	20,520	1,220	5.6	21,270	20,540	730	3.4
Shelton MSA (Mason)	25,810	22,680	3,130	12.1	25,890	22,880	3,010	11.6	25,100	23,540	1,560	6.2
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	30,340	28,160	2,180	7.2	30,480	28,070	2,410	7.9	29,530	28,260	1,270	4.3
Adams	8,150	7,480	670	8.2	8,040	7,210	830	10.4	7,960	7,580	380	4.7
Asotin 2/	11,360	10,220	1,140	10.0	11,430	10,190	1,250	10.9	10,370	9,820	560	5.4
Clark 2/	221,880	192,070	29,810	13.4	222,330	192,490	29,830	13.4	212,520	200,240	12,290	5.8
Columbia	1,540	1,350	190	12.4	1,640	1,420	220	13.6	1,540	1,460	80	5.0
Ferry	3,100	2,630	480	15.4	3,190	2,650	540	16.8	2,850	2,590	260	9.2
Garfield	1,010	950	60	6.3	1,010	930	90	8.7	980	940	40	4.1
Jefferson	13,800	12,560	1,230	8.9	13,890	12,570	1,310	9.4	13,630	12,970	660	4.9
Klickitat	10,520	9,210	1,310	12.5	10,490	9,130	1,360	12.9	9,750	9,060	690	7.0
Lincoln	4,970	4,540	430	8.7	5,020	4,520	510	10.1	4,710	4,480	230	4.9
Okanogan	20,300	18,030	2,260	11.2	20,810	18,100	2,710	13.0	19,430	18,210	1,220	6.3
Pacific	9,360	8,130	1,230	13.1	9,510	8,140	1,370	14.4	9,060	8,440	620	6.9
Pend Oreille	5,580	4,680	900	16.1	5,740	4,700	1,030	18.0	5,360	4,920	440	8.2
San Juan	8,430	7,850	580	6.9	8,340	7,690	650	7.7	8,530	8,250	280	3.2
Skamania 2/	5,250	4,570	680	12.9	5,370	4,580	790	14.8	5,170	4,760	400	7.8
Stevens	19,700	16,800	2,900	14.7	19,880	16,700	3,180	16.0	18,690	17,180	1,500	8.0
Wahkiakum	1,760	1,490	270	15.5	1,770	1,490	280	15.6	1,730	1,620	110	6.4

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, April 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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