



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 May

Executive Summary

June 16, 2009

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On a seasonally adjusted basis, Washington's unemployment level increased by 18,200 in May resulting in an unemployment rate that inched upward to 9.4 percent. This change reflects a 0.4 percentage point increase over a revised April estimate of 9.0 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate reflected a similar increase, shifting upwards from 8.9 percent in April to 9.4 percent in May.

Seasonally adjusted, total nonfarm employment in Washington recorded a monthly loss of 6,700 jobs in May to reach a total of 2,854,500 (-0.2 percent). The best information available pertains to the largest industries. Therefore, this report focuses exclusively on changes in major industries and sectors.

For the year ending in May, job losses totaled 116,000 (-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 industries totaled 61,900, down 12.2 percent; and during the same period, services-providing industries shed 54,100 jobs (-2.2 percent). Transportation, warehousing, and utilities shed fewer jobs (-2,600) over the year than other major services-providing sectors, while education and health services added 9,600 jobs for a yearly gain of 2.7 percent.

Except for leisure and hospitality (+1,600) and education and health services (+700), all other major sectors shed jobs between April and May.

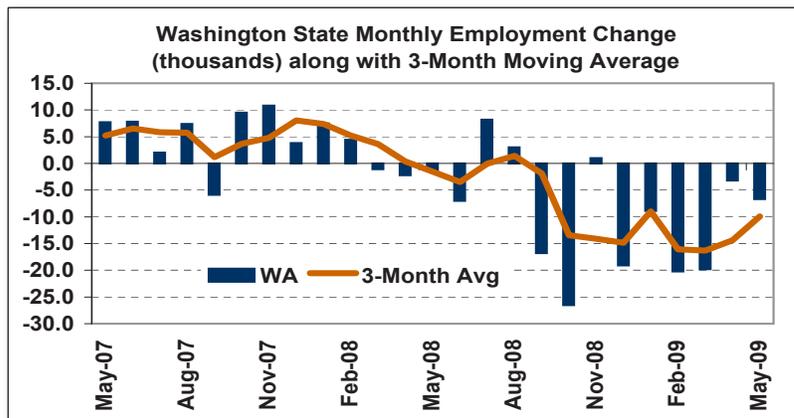
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## Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Nonfarm payroll employment fell to 2,854,500, a decline of 116,000 (-3.9 percent) since May 2008, and 6,700 since April 2009 (-0.2 percent).

Washington employment in goods-producing industries totaled 444,900 as of May. Over the year, employment in this group of industries was down by 61,900 (-12.2 percent); and the month-over-month employment declined by 4,700 (-1.0 percent). Except for November 2008 when striking aerospace workers returned to work, the last month that the goods-producing group added jobs was January 2008. The general trend over the last six months, however, shows that job losses on a monthly basis have diminished slightly (i.e., the three-month average number of jobs lost between November 2008 and February 2009 totaled 7,200 versus 6,400 jobs that were lost between February and May 2009) (*Figure 1*).

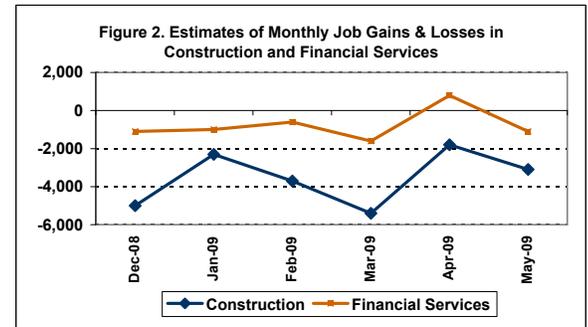
The major sectors within the goods-producing industries are: construction (168,800 jobs), manufacturing (269,400 jobs), and mining and logging (6,700 jobs). During the past twelve months, employment declines in the construction sector accounted for more than half (57.2 percent) of the job losses within the goods-

producing industry. Losses in April totaled 1,800, falling below the numbers for the previous two months; but then picked up in May for a loss of 3,100 jobs. May 2009 marked the 16th consecutive month showing employment declines in this 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 1,600 jobs (-0.6 percent); and over the year payrolls were down by 25,700 or 8.7 percent.

Employment in the mining and logging sector fell by 800 (-10.7 percent) over the year; but exhibited no job losses between April and May.

Washington's employment in its services-providing sector totaled 2,409,600 in May reflecting year-over-year job losses of 54,100 (-2.2 percent). A six-month trend for this sector is not obvious from *Figure 1*, but between November 2008 and February 2009, a three-month average job loss of 8,900 was substantially larger than the average loss of 3,500 jobs that occurred between February and May 2009.

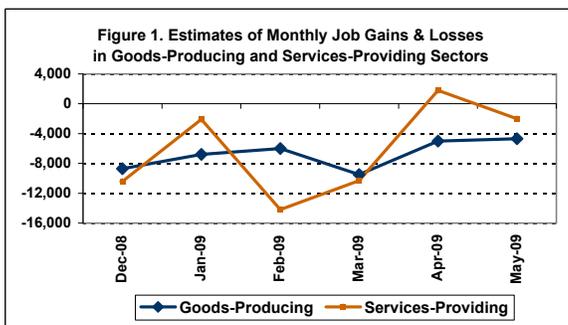


professional and business services (325,700 jobs); education and health services (369,500 jobs); leisure and hospitality (276,800 jobs); other services (104,300 jobs); and government (553,100).

Over-the-year losses within the trade, transportation, and utilities sector totaled 23,300 (-4.2 percent); and over-the-month losses totaled 400 (-0.1 percent). The retail trade component that accounts for 59.0 percent of the trade, transportation, and utilities sector shed 14,400 jobs (-4.4 percent) for the year. The wholesale sector that makes up about a quarter of the jobs in the trade, transportation, and utilities group shed 6,300 jobs (-4.8 percent) for the year.

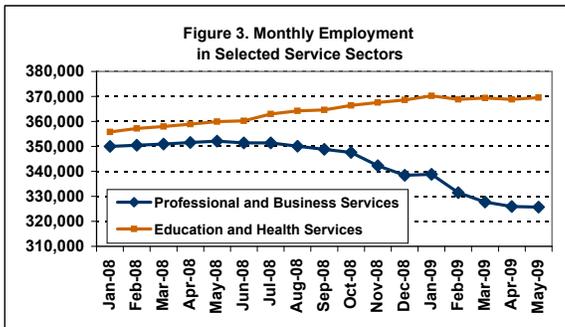
As with other sectors, information suffered employment declines: down 3,000 jobs (-2.9 percent) for the year and down 1,300 for May (-1.3 percent).

The financial activities industry lost 1,100 jobs in May (-0.8 percent) which offset a gain of 800 jobs in April, and year-over-year losses of 9,300 (-6.0 percent). The pattern of monthly job losses and gains strongly mirrors a similar pattern in the construction sector (*Figure 2*). However, there is no apparent trend over the last six months.



The major sectors listed within services-providing industries and their May 2009 employment levels are: trade, transportation, and utilities (533,400 jobs); information (101,900 jobs); financial activities (144,900 jobs);

## Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (continued)



Professional and business services shed 26,400 jobs since May 2008 (-7.5 percent). Roughly 22.0 percent of these losses occurred over the last three months; but during this period, monthly job losses have decelerated (*Figure 3*). Losses totaled 200 (-0.1 percent) in May.

Employment in education and health services exhibited monthly job growth of 700 in May; and year-over-year growth remained a solid 9,600 (+2.7 percent), making it the strongest sector during this period (*Figure 3*).

Leisure and hospitality services shed 7,600 jobs year-over-year (-2.7 percent). However, the sector was able to increase payrolls by 1,600 jobs between April and May 2009.

Government employment showed year-over-year growth of 9,200 jobs (+1.7 percent). Federal government which totaled 70,700 jobs as of May reflected a gain of 900 jobs (+1.3 percent) for the year. Employment in state government totaling 154,300 in May, gained 2,000 jobs for the year (+1.3 percent). Total local government employment reached 328,100 as of May, gaining 6,300 jobs for the year (+2.0 percent). However, the May estimates, compared to

April, declined in government employment by 1,200 (-0.2 percent).

**Conclusions.** For the last six months, job losses in Washington have increased and spread to the majority of Washington's industries. However, during 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, also shed only 2.2 percent of its jobs over the year, relative to 12.2 percent of the jobs that were lost in the goods-producing sector.

Year-over-year, job losses in construction and financial services have continued to mount. Over the last six months, changes in monthly job losses exhibited a choppy trend in both industries; but there was no significant reduction in the average number of losses between the first three months and the last three months of this period. This choppy monthly pattern of job losses suggests that consumers and businesses are still uncertain about the condition of the economy; and they may be waiting for stronger signs of an economic recovery before they make major purchasing or hiring decisions. On

a positive note, however, the Consumer Confidence Conference Board's index doubled over the last three months which suggests that consumers are feeling more comfortable about their situation.

The major strong suit for Washington during the current recession continues to be education and health services which gained 9,600 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 May 2008 to May 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-116.0
Education and Health Services	9.6
Health Services and Social Assistance	9.6
Government	9.2
Mining and Logging	-0.8
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-2.6
Information	-3.0
Other Services	-3.3
Wholesale Trade	-6.3
Leisure and Hospitality	-7.6
Financial Activities	-9.3
Retail Trade	-14.4
Manufacturing	-25.7
Professional and Business Services	-26.4
Construction	-35.4

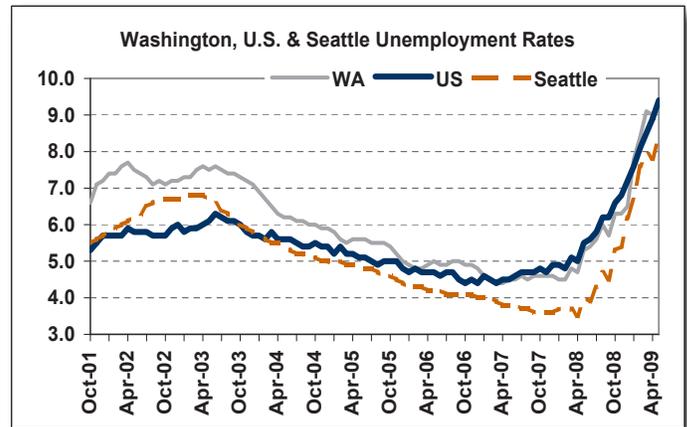
Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted April 2009 to May 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-6.7
Leisure and Hospitality	1.6
Health Services and Social Assistance	0.9
Education and Health Services	0.7
Wholesale Trade	0.1
Mining and Logging	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	0.0
Other Services	-0.1
Professional and Business Services	-0.2
Retail Trade	-0.5
Financial Activities	-1.1
Government	-1.2
Information	-1.3
Manufacturing	-1.6
Construction	-3.1

## Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in May rose to 9.4 percent from April's revised rate of 9.0. The April rate was initially pegged at 9.1 but had a downward revision. The May rate was 4.3 percentage points higher than last May's 5.1 percent unemployment rate.

The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force rose 0.9 percent in May to 3,571,900. Seasonally adjusted employment was up by 13,800 over the month, but down by 44,200 from May 2008.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment rose by 18,200 to reach 336,000. Over the year it registered a jump of 159,000 or 89.9 percent. It remains to be seen if this moderation in unemployment is sustainable or not.

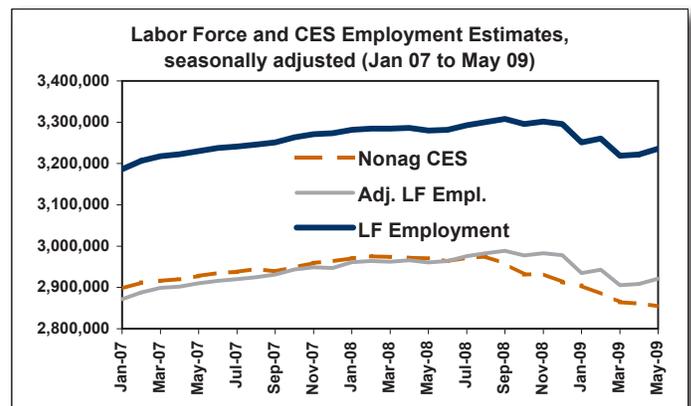


## Reconciling the Differences Between Nonfarm Payrolls and Household Employment

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 definitions<sup>1</sup> for Washington state from January 2007 through May 2009.

As it was the case in May 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 May was about 12,900 jobs, while the CES employment estimations showed employment declines of 6,700 jobs. As a result, the difference between the April monthly employment estimates increased to a significant level of 2.3 percent (from 1.7 percent in the revised April numbers).



Source: LMEA

The comparable average monthly difference for the five months of 2009 is 1.7 percent, which was more than twice as large as the average of 0.7 percent for the last three years (2006 to 2008).

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

Quarterly Benchmark: December 2008

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	May	April	May	April	Numerical Change	
	2009 (Prel.)	2009 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	Apr. 2009 to May. 2009	May. 2008 to May. 2009
Total Nonfarm	2,854.5	2,861.2	2,970.5	2,971.8	-6.7	-116.0
Total Private	2,301.4	2,306.9	2,426.6	2,428.8	-5.5	-125.2
Goods Producing	444.9	449.6	506.8	509.0	-4.7	-61.9
Mining and Logging	6.7	6.7	7.5	7.7	0.0	-0.8
Logging	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6	-0.2	-0.6
Construction	168.8	171.9	204.2	206.2	-3.1	-35.4
Construction of Buildings	42.8	43.1	52.3	52.9	-0.3	-9.5
Residential Building Construction	22.2	22.3	29.1	29.6	-0.1	-6.9
Non-Residential Building Construction	20.6	20.8	23.2	23.3	-0.2	-2.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.1	19.4	22.6	23.1	-0.3	-3.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	106.9	109.4	129.3	130.2	-2.5	-22.4
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	51.3	52.3	65.1	65.8	-1.0	-13.8
Non-Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	55.6	57.1	64.2	64.4	-1.5	-8.6
Manufacturing	269.4	271.0	295.1	295.1	-1.6	-25.7
Durable Goods	196.0	197.3	214.6	214.7	-1.3	-18.6
Wood Product Manufacturing	14.2	14.4	17.5	17.7	-0.2	-3.3
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.6	6.8	8.1	8.2	-0.2	-1.5
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	9.5	9.6	10.7	10.8	-0.1	-1.2
Primary Metal Manufacturing	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.5	0.1	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	18.2	18.4	21.0	21.0	-0.2	-2.8
Machinery Manufacturing	13.8	13.8	15.6	15.6	0.0	-1.8
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.3	20.4	22.5	22.6	-0.1	-2.2
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	93.5	93.7	97.0	96.6	-0.2	-3.5
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	83.5	83.6	84.5	84.1	-0.1	-1.0
Ship and Boat Building	6.8	6.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	-1.0
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	16.9	17.5	20.3	20.4	-0.6	-3.4
Non Durable Goods	73.4	73.7	80.5	80.4	-0.3	-7.1
Food Manufacturing	33.0	32.9	34.4	33.8	0.1	-1.4
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.7	0.1	-0.1
Other Food Manufacturing	22.4	22.4	23.7	23.1	0.0	-1.3
Petrol & coal Prods Mfg. & Plastics & Rubber Prods Mfg	10.9	11.0	12.4	12.6	-0.1	-1.5
Paper Manufacturing	8.9	9.1	10.6	10.6	-0.2	-1.7
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.6	0.0	-0.7
Services Providing	2,409.6	2,411.6	2,463.7	2,462.8	-2.0	-54.1
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	533.4	533.8	556.7	558.0	-0.4	-23.3
Wholesale Trade	124.6	124.5	130.9	130.9	0.1	-6.3
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	63.1	63.3	69.8	69.8	-0.2	-6.7
Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods	46.3	46.0	46.1	46.2	0.3	0.2
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.9	0.0	0.2
Retail Trade	314.7	315.2	329.1	330.5	-0.5	-14.4
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	34.6	35.0	42.3	42.6	-0.4	-7.7
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	10.4	10.4	11.9	11.9	0.0	-1.5
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	25.4	25.1	28.6	28.7	0.3	-3.2
Food and Beverage Stores	60.8	61.6	61.0	61.3	-0.8	-0.2
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.4	0.0	-0.1
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	28.9	28.9	29.6	29.7	0.0	-0.7
General Merchandise Stores	65.2	64.6	63.1	63.7	0.6	2.1
Other Retail Trade	72.9	73.1	76.0	76.2	-0.2	-3.1
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	94.1	94.1	96.7	96.6	0.0	-2.6
Utilities	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.1	0.1
Transportation and Warehousing	89.0	89.1	91.7	91.6	-0.1	-2.7
Air Transportation	10.6	10.6	11.1	11.1	0.0	-0.5
Water Transportation	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	-0.1	-0.1
Truck Transportation	21.8	21.9	24.7	24.7	-0.1	-2.9
Support Activities for Transportation	17.6	17.5	19.0	18.8	0.1	-1.4
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.7	0.2	-0.4
Warehousing and Storage	9.8	10.0	10.6	10.6	-0.2	-0.8

### 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)

Quarterly Benchmark: December 2008

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	May 2009 (Prel.)	April 2009 (Rev.)	May 2008 (Rev.)	April 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Apr. 2009 to May. 2009	May. 2008 to May. 2009
Information	101.9	103.2	104.9	104.2	-1.3	-3.0
Publishing Industries except Internet	60.2	60.9	60.9	60.4	-0.7	-0.7
Software Publishers	51.7	52.2	50.3	49.8	-0.5	1.4
Telecommunications	24.6	24.8	25.7	25.7	-0.2	-1.1
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	11.1	11.0	11.7	11.8	0.1	-0.6
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	-0.2	-0.2
Financial Activities	144.9	146.0	154.2	153.8	-1.1	-9.3
Finance and Insurance	92.8	94.6	102.2	102.1	-1.8	-9.4
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	45.9	46.7	51.1	51.1	-0.8	-5.2
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.2	36.9	38.9	38.8	-0.7	-2.7
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	52.1	51.4	52.0	51.7	0.7	0.1
Professional and Business Services	325.7	325.9	352.1	351.6	-0.2	-26.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	164.6	163.6	167.2	166.6	1.0	-2.6
Legal Services	20.9	21.3	21.1	21.1	-0.4	-0.2
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	18.7	18.2	17.9	17.7	0.5	0.8
Architectural and Engineering Services	35.5	36.4	39.0	38.8	-0.9	-3.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	31.8	31.5	33.1	32.7	0.3	-1.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.9	32.8	35.3	35.2	0.1	-2.4
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	128.2	129.5	149.6	149.8	-1.3	-21.4
Administrative and Support Services	113.8	115.1	134.7	134.9	-1.3	-20.9
Employment Services	34.5	36.1	50.0	50.5	-1.6	-15.5
Other Administrative and Support Services	79.3	79.0	84.7	84.4	0.3	-5.4
Waste Management and Remediation Services	14.4	14.4	14.9	14.9	0.0	-0.5
Education and Health Services	369.5	368.8	359.9	358.9	0.7	9.6
Education Services	47.4	47.6	47.4	47.6	-0.2	0.0
Health Services and Social Assistance	322.1	321.2	312.5	311.3	0.9	9.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	127.1	126.3	126.5	126.1	0.8	0.6
Hospitals	73.7	73.7	68.3	67.9	0.0	5.4
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	59.3	59.3	57.6	57.5	0.0	1.7
Social Assistance	62.0	61.9	60.1	59.8	0.1	1.9
Leisure and Hospitality	276.8	275.2	284.4	285.7	1.6	-7.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	46.1	44.6	48.0	48.3	1.5	-1.9
Accommodation and Food Services	230.7	230.6	236.4	237.4	0.1	-5.7
Accommodation	31.3	31.2	32.4	32.4	0.1	-1.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	199.4	199.4	204.0	205.0	0.0	-4.6
Other Services	104.3	104.4	107.6	107.6	-0.1	-3.3
Repair and Maintenance	26.6	27.1	28.5	28.6	-0.5	-1.9
Personal and Laundry Services	26.7	26.5	28.0	28.0	0.2	-1.3
Membership Associations and Organizations	51.0	50.8	51.1	51.0	0.2	-0.1
Government	553.1	554.3	543.9	543.0	-1.2	9.2
Federal Government	70.7	71.6	69.8	69.4	-0.9	0.9
Total State Government	154.3	154.6	152.3	152.2	-0.3	2.0
State Government Educational Services	82.3	81.9	80.8	81.2	0.4	1.5
Total Local Government	328.1	328.1	321.8	321.4	0.0	6.3
Local Government Educational Services	155.9	156.2	153.1	152.8	-0.3	2.8
Other Local Government	172.2	171.9	168.7	168.6	0.3	3.5
Native American Government	25.9	25.7	25.3	25.0	0.2	0.6
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 fourth quarter 2008) 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>	May	Apr.	May	Apr.	Numerical Change	
	2009 (Prel.)	2009 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	Apr. 09 to May 09	May 08 to May 09
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>2,876.5</b>	<b>2,858.4</b>	<b>2,981.4</b>	<b>2,960.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-104.9</b>
Mining and Logging	7.1	6.7	7.5	7.3	0.4	-0.4
Logging	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	-0.1	-0.4
<b>Construction</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>201.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-28.5</b>
Construction of Buildings	43.9	43.1	52.0	51.8	0.8	-8.1
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.5	18.6	22.8	22.0	0.9	-3.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	112.8	112.1	129.9	127.9	0.7	-17.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>266.5</b>	<b>266.6</b>	<b>293.4</b>	<b>291.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-26.9</b>
Durable Goods	195.6	196.6	214.5	214.0	-1.0	-18.9
Wood Product Manufacturing	15.1	15.3	17.4	17.5	-0.2	-2.3
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19.5	19.6	21.0	20.9	-0.1	-1.5
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.5	20.6	22.5	22.6	-0.1	-2.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	93.5	93.6	97.0	96.7	-0.1	-3.5
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	83.3	83.5	84.5	84.1	-0.2	-1.2
Non Durable Goods	70.9	70.0	78.9	77.7	0.9	-8.0
Food Manufacturing	30.9	30.1	32.9	31.8	0.8	-2.0
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>308.0</b>	<b>306.3</b>	<b>325.7</b>	<b>324.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-17.7</b>
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.5	36.6	42.8	42.8	-0.1	-6.3
Food and Beverage Stores	60.2	60.0	60.9	60.3	0.2	-0.7
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	26.0	25.9	27.9	27.9	0.1	-1.9
General Merchandise Stores	59.1	59.3	60.9	61.6	-0.2	-1.8
<b>Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Utilities	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	0.0	-0.1
Transportation and Warehousing	88.4	87.4	91.3	90.3	1.0	-2.9
Air Transportation	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	0.0	-0.3
Water Transportation	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.0
Truck Transportation	23.6	23.3	24.6	24.3	0.3	-1.0
Support Activities for Transportation	18.0	17.9	19.0	18.8	0.1	-1.0
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.7	0.0	-0.8
Warehousing and Storage	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.3	0.0	-0.4
<b>Information</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
Software Publishers	51.7	52.1	49.9	49.5	-0.4	1.8
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	24.6	24.7	25.7	25.7	-0.1	-1.1
Finance and Insurance	93.8	95.4	102.1	101.8	-1.6	-8.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	45.5	46.4	51.1	51.1	-0.9	-5.6
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.7	37.2	38.8	38.7	-0.5	-2.1
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	52.6	51.2	52.1	51.4	1.4	0.5
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>328.1</b>	<b>328.1</b>	<b>352.4</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-24.3</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	164.2	165.2	166.5	168.0	-1.0	-2.3
Legal Services	20.8	21.0	21.1	20.9	-0.2	-0.3
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	17.0	19.7	17.0	19.8	-2.7	0.0
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	32.3	31.9	33.1	32.7	0.4	-0.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.4	32.3	35.3	35.2	0.1	-2.9
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	131.5	130.6	150.6	147.8	0.9	-19.1
Administrative and Support Services	116.4	115.5	135.7	133.0	0.9	-19.3
Waste Management and Remediation Services	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.8	0.0	0.2
Education Services	50.5	51.5	50.4	50.4	-1.0	0.1
Health Services and Social Assistance	317.9	316.1	313.1	311.4	1.8	4.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	58.1	57.5	57.6	57.4	0.6	0.5
Social Assistance	62.3	62.2	60.9	60.3	0.1	1.4
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>281.2</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	51.1	48.2	48.0	47.5	2.9	3.1
Accommodation and Food Services	239.1	233.0	239.2	235.2	6.1	-0.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	206.7	202.1	206.4	203.6	4.6	0.3
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total State Government</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
State Government Educational Services	87.2	87.4	85.5	86.3	-0.2	1.7
<b>Total Local Government</b>	<b>330.2</b>	<b>328.5</b>	<b>326.5</b>	<b>324.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Local Government Educational Services	160.9	161.4	158.8	158.8	-0.5	2.1
<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 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

	May 2009 (Prel)	April 2009 (Rev)	May 2008 (Rev)	April 2008 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
<b>United States</b> Unemployment Rate	9.4%	8.9%	5.5%	5.0%
<b>Washington</b> Unemployment Rate	9.4%	9.0%	5.1%	4.9%
Resident Labor Force	3,571,900	3,539,900	3,457,100	3,456,700
Unemployed	336,000	317,800	177,000	170,300
<b>Seattle/Bellevue/Everett</b> Unemployment Rate	8.4%	7.8%	4.4%	4.3%
Resident Labor Force	1,496,300	1,497,000	1,454,600	1,454,600
Unemployed	125,200	116,700	64,000	62,100

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: 6/16/09  
Benchmark: March 2008

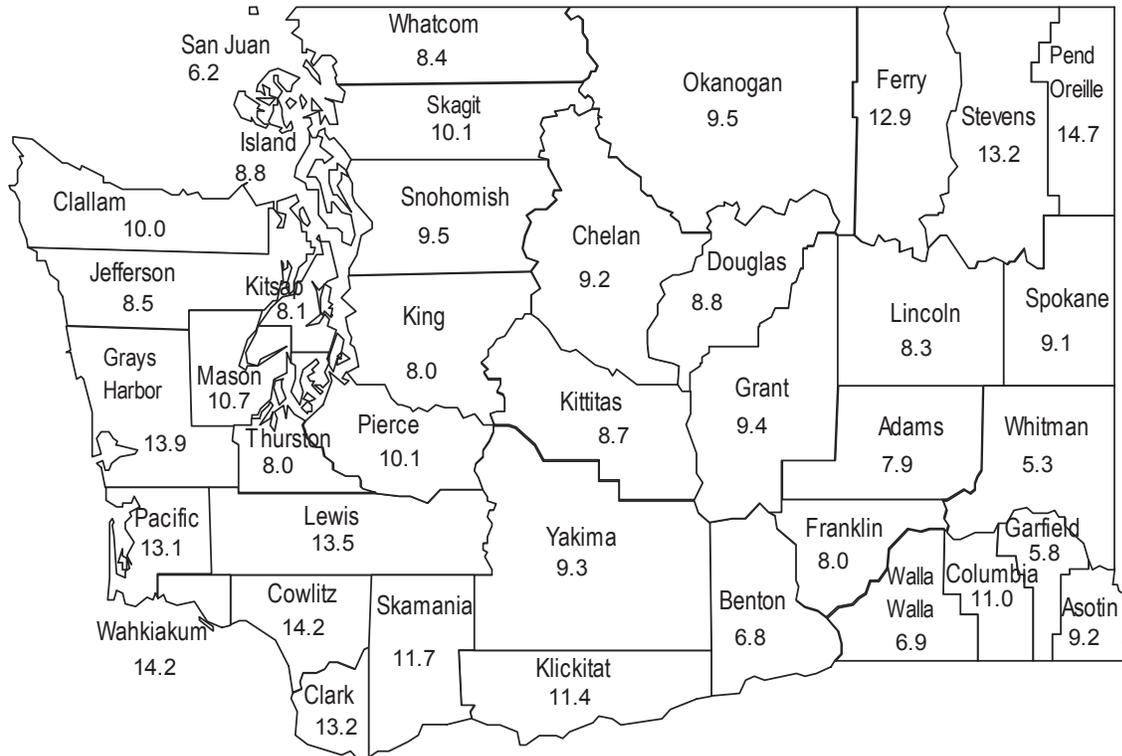
Not Seasonally Adjusted	May 2009 Preliminary				April 2009 Revised				May 2008 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate
Washington State Total	3,555,470	3,228,030	327,430	9.2	3,517,760	3,204,230	313,530	8.9	3,445,950	3,277,450	168,500	4.9
Bellingham MSA	110,570	101,310	9,260	8.4	108,850	99,770	9,080	8.3	108,400	103,520	4,880	4.5
Bremerton MSA	124,090	113,980	10,110	8.1	122,390	112,380	10,010	8.2	123,590	117,780	5,810	4.7
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	128,600	119,390	9,210	7.2	122,960	113,500	9,460	7.7	121,620	115,710	5,910	4.9
Benton County 2/	93,460	87,060	6,400	6.8	89,260	82,770	6,500	7.3	88,490	84,380	4,100	4.6
Franklin County 2/	35,140	32,320	2,820	8.0	33,690	30,730	2,970	8.8	33,130	31,330	1,800	5.4
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	45,830	39,320	6,510	14.2	45,180	38,370	6,800	15.1	44,080	40,790	3,300	7.5
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	60,440	54,310	6,120	10.1	58,840	52,750	6,090	10.4	58,350	55,350	3,000	5.1
Olympia MSA	135,270	124,500	10,770	8.0	134,100	123,460	10,630	7.9	130,600	124,520	6,080	4.7
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,502,310	1,375,970	126,340	8.4	1,491,640	1,382,810	108,830	7.3	1,459,720	1,397,770	61,950	4.2
King County 2/	1,117,130	1,027,450	89,680	8.0	1,109,790	1,032,560	77,230	7.0	1,088,110	1,043,730	44,380	4.1
Snohomish County 2/	385,180	348,520	36,660	9.5	381,850	350,250	31,600	8.3	371,610	354,040	17,570	4.7
Spokane MSA	242,980	220,890	22,090	9.1	240,940	218,420	22,520	9.3	237,650	226,150	11,500	4.8
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	404,120	363,130	41,000	10.1	400,100	359,610	40,490	10.1	390,740	370,160	20,580	5.3
Wenatchee MSA	57,890	52,630	5,260	9.1	57,680	52,190	5,490	9.5	58,510	55,150	3,360	5.7
Chelan County 2/	38,220	34,690	3,520	9.2	38,070	34,400	3,670	9.6	38,660	36,350	2,310	6.0
Douglas County 2/	19,670	17,940	1,730	8.8	19,610	17,790	1,820	9.3	19,860	18,800	1,060	5.3
Yakima MSA	120,760	109,570	11,200	9.3	119,520	108,020	11,510	9.6	119,310	111,450	7,860	6.6
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	33,960	29,240	4,730	13.9	33,310	28,640	4,660	14.0	31,640	29,460	2,180	6.9
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	32,860	28,440	4,420	13.5	32,390	27,880	4,520	13.9	31,190	28,940	2,260	7.2
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	22,370	20,420	1,950	8.7	22,440	20,500	1,940	8.7	21,270	20,180	1,090	5.1
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	41,960	38,030	3,930	9.4	40,800	36,840	3,960	9.7	39,510	37,340	2,180	5.5
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	34,100	31,110	2,990	8.8	33,500	30,520	2,990	8.9	33,010	31,370	1,640	5.0
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	30,810	27,720	3,090	10.0	30,360	27,180	3,180	10.5	29,900	27,960	1,940	6.5
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	21,280	20,160	1,130	5.3	21,590	20,510	1,090	5.0	20,520	19,710	810	3.9
Shelton MSA (Mason)	25,820	23,060	2,760	10.7	25,770	22,710	3,060	11.9	25,130	23,450	1,690	6.7
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	31,210	29,060	2,150	6.9	30,340	28,220	2,120	7.0	29,670	28,320	1,360	4.6
Adams	8,240	7,590	650	7.9	8,150	7,470	680	8.4	7,890	7,480	410	5.2
Asotin 2/	11,350	10,310	1,040	9.2	11,300	10,110	1,190	10.5	10,320	9,810	500	4.9
Clark 2/	221,220	192,070	29,150	13.2	220,500	189,760	30,740	13.9	210,690	198,770	11,920	5.7
Columbia	1,560	1,380	170	11.0	1,570	1,380	190	12.3	1,530	1,430	90	6.0
Ferry	3,190	2,780	410	12.9	3,130	2,650	470	15.2	2,920	2,680	240	8.2
Garfield	1,080	1,010	60	5.8	1,030	960	70	6.3	1,030	980	40	4.3
Jefferson	14,140	12,930	1,210	8.5	13,830	12,610	1,220	8.8	13,690	13,000	700	5.1
Klickitat	10,860	9,620	1,240	11.4	10,590	9,310	1,280	12.1	9,950	9,220	720	7.3
Lincoln	4,960	4,550	410	8.3	4,880	4,460	430	8.7	4,780	4,540	240	5.0
Okanogan	20,660	18,690	1,970	9.5	20,040	17,840	2,200	11.0	19,720	18,530	1,190	6.1
Pacific	9,630	8,370	1,260	13.1	9,390	8,130	1,260	13.4	9,210	8,600	610	6.6
Pend Oreille	5,620	4,790	820	14.7	5,620	4,670	950	16.9	5,460	5,070	390	7.2
San Juan	9,150	8,580	560	6.2	8,580	8,010	570	6.7	8,800	8,520	280	3.2
Skamania 2/	5,170	4,570	600	11.7	5,260	4,520	750	14.2	5,090	4,730	360	7.1
Stevens	19,680	17,080	2,610	13.2	19,490	16,650	2,830	14.5	18,670	17,360	1,310	7.0
Wahkiakum	1,740	1,490	250	14.2	1,720	1,440	280	16.5	1,770	1,650	120	7.0

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, May 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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