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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 July

Executive Summary

August 18, 2009

Washington's seasonally adjusted employment grew in July by 4,000 following a downward revised loss of 8,000 in June. This amounts to the first month of positive growth after posting losses for seven consecutive months. However, it is too soon to infer that July's positive growth is a turning point. July and August of 2008 posted similar results in employment growth that failed to continue.

The goods-producing sector, which accounts for 15.3 percent of total nonfarm payrolls, decreased by 4,100 jobs in July. The services-providing sector (84.7 percent of total nonfarm payrolls) added 8,100 jobs for the month.

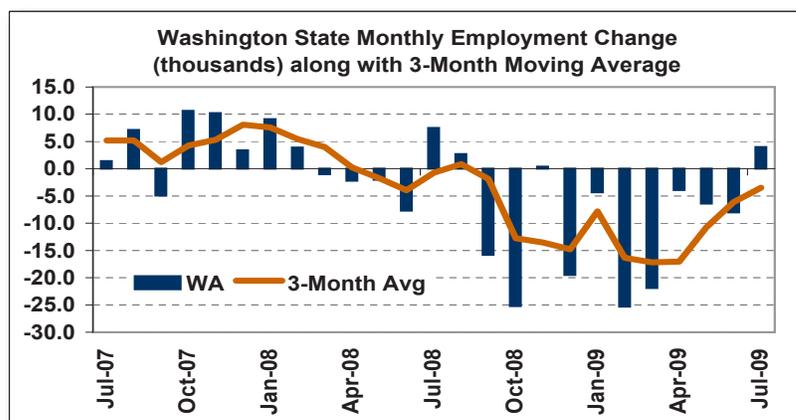
Between June and July, the major industry sectors posting the largest job gains were in education and health services (+4,400), professional and business services (+2,100), and government (+1,300).

Over the month, construction (-3,200), financial activities (-1,900), manufacturing (-900), and information (-100) posted declines in employment.

On a year-over-year basis, employment in all industries was down 4.1 percent in July.

Washington's unemployment rate decreased in July to 9.1 percent from June's downward revised level of 9.2 percent. The labor force fell by 0.1 percent in July while employment rose by the same margin (+0.1 percent) during the month.

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



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

Nonfarm payrolls increased 0.14 percent or by 4,000 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis in July. This was the largest monthly gain since July 2008 when payroll employment increased 0.25 percent (7,500 jobs).

Nonfarm payroll employment was down 123,200 in July 2009 over the same period last year, reflecting a 4.1 percent drop from the previous year. This compares to the national pace, where nonfarm payrolls decreased by 4.2 percent over the year.

In July, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased 0.9 percent (-4,100). Mining and logging payrolls were unchanged in July while construction employment dipped 1.9 percent (-3,200) during the month. Manufacturing payrolls decreased 0.3 percent (-900) in July.

Within the construction sector, employment for specialty trade contractors and construction of buildings sectors posted payroll declines for the sixteenth straight month, a drop of 2.5 percent (-2,600) and 1.0 percent (-400) respectively. The heavy and civil engineering sector posted a 1.0 percent drop (-200) in July. Construction industry employment continues to struggle compared to a year ago (-38,500), but the monthly decline has moderated significantly.

Total manufacturing employment decreased 0.3 percent (-900) in July. Durable goods manufacturing fell 0.1 percent (-200) while nondurable goods manufactur-

ing employment fell 0.9 percent (-700) in July. Gains were only recorded in aerospace product and parts manufacturing, with a 600 job gain in July. Total manufacturing payrolls were 9.4 percent lower than a year ago.

Employment in the service-providing sector added 8,100 jobs in July. Still, this sector was down 2.2 percent (-55,500) from a year ago. Of the major service-providing industries, education and health services was the only industry to gain jobs over the year.

Education and health services employment increased 3.4 percent (+12,200) in July from a year ago; the bulk of the gain was attributed to health services and social assistance (+11,500) with more than half of the gain coming from ambulatory health care services (+3,900) and hospitals (+3,600). It does seem odd that education employment would surge in July, but this is due to the seasonal adjustment process. The unadjusted data revealed that education services employment declined in July, but to a lesser extent than in previous years for the same month. Conversely, the unadjusted June figures showed a larger employment drop than has been typical for the same month in previous years. As a result, education employment dropped 3.1 percent in June but grew 5.4 percent in July. On balance, the two month period showed small growth.

Government employment also jumped 0.2 percent (+1,300) in

July because of a 1.3 percent (+2,000) spurt in local government educational services.

Several service-providing sectors posted declines for the month. Employment in the financial activities sector fell 1.3 percent (-1,900) in July. Over the month real estate and rental leasing continued to post declines (-800), as did finance and insurance employment (-1,100).

Information employment fell 0.1 percent (-100) in July after an increase of 300 jobs (+0.3 percent) in June. However, over the year, this sector was up 900 jobs (+1.8 percent).

Year over Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted July 2008 to July 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-123.2
Education and Health Services	12.2
Mining and Logging	-1.5
Government	-1.7
Other Services	-2.0
Information	-3.5
Wholesale Trade	-4.5
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-4.8
Leisure and Hospitality	-8.1
Financial Activities	-8.1
Retail Trade	-13.9
Professional and Business Services	-21.1
Manufacturing	-27.7
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	-2.2
Construction	-38.5

Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted June 2009 to July 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	4.0
Education and Health Services	4.4
Professional and Business Services	2.1
Government	1.3
Leisure and Hospitality	0.7
Wholesale Trade	0.7
Retail Trade	0.6
Other Services	0.2
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	0.1
Mining and Logging	0.0
Information	-0.1
Manufacturing	-0.9
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	0.6
Financial Activities	-1.9
Construction	-3.2

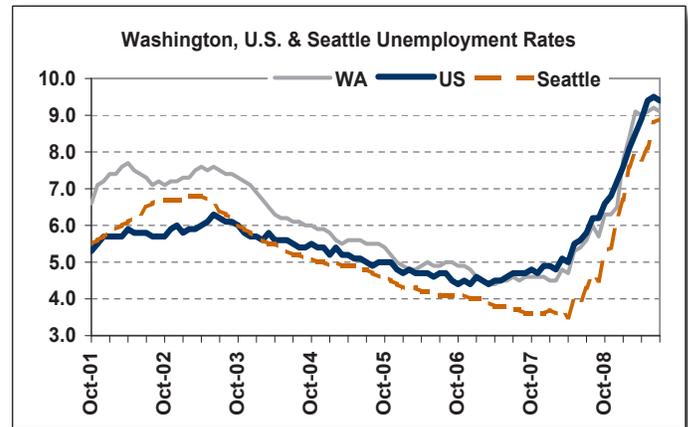
## Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in July fell to 9.1 percent from June's revised rate of 9.2. The June rate was initially pegged at 9.3 but had a downward revision. The July rate was 3.8 percentage points higher than last July's 5.3 percent unemployment rate.

The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force declined 0.1 percent in July to 3,561,100. Seasonally adjusted employment was up by 3,800 over the month, but down by 54,900 from July 2008.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment fell by 6,100 to reach 323,500. Over the year it registered a jump of 139,800 or 76.1 percent.

The next several months should be informative as to whether the improvement in labor force numbers is in fact a trend as opposed to a one-month phenomenon.



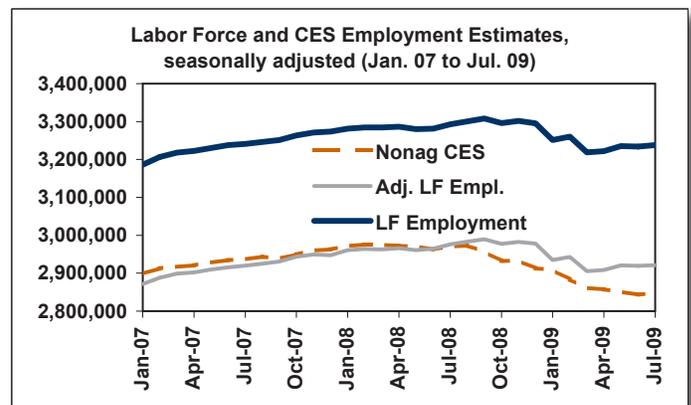
## Reconciling the Differences Between Nonfarm Payrolls and Household Employment

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 July 2009.

In July the employment changes for the two series 1) seasonally adjusted employment estimates from the CES program (nonfarm payrolls); and 2) LAUS employment adjusted for CES definitions, were very consistent. According to adjusted LAUS employment estimates, the job growth in July was about 2,300 jobs, while the CES employment estima-

tions showed an increase of 4,000 in seasonally adjusted number of jobs. As a result, the difference between monthly estimated employment for the two series in July remained at the same level as June (2.6 percent).

The comparable average monthly difference for the seven months of 2009 is 2.0 percent, which is about 2.9 times larger than the average of 0.7 percent for the last three years (2006 through 2008).



Source: LMEA

Over the year (June 2008 to July 2009) adjusted LAUS employment estimates show a drastically more positive picture with a drop in employment of about 54,800. Nonfarm estimates show larger employment losses (-123,200 jobs). That is more than 2.2 times the difference in estimated employment changes.

<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: March 2009

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	July	June	July	June	Numerical Change	
	2009 (Prel.)	2009 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	Jun. 2009 to Jul. 2009	Jul. 2008 to Jul. 2009
Total Nonfarm	2,847.2	2,843.2	2,970.4	2,962.9	4.0	-123.2
Total Private	2,301.2	2,298.5	2,422.7	2,419.2	2.7	-121.5
Goods Producing	434.7	438.8	502.4	503.4	-4.1	-67.7
Mining and Logging	6.0	6.0	7.5	7.4	0.0	-1.5
Logging	3.6	3.8	4.7	4.4	-0.2	-1.1
Construction	163.0	166.2	201.5	202.4	-3.2	-38.5
Construction of Buildings	41.4	41.8	51.4	51.7	-0.4	-10.0
Residential Building Construction	22.2	22.3	28.4	28.6	-0.1	-6.2
Non-Residential Building Construction	19.2	19.5	23.0	23.1	-0.3	-3.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.2	19.4	22.1	22.2	-0.2	-2.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	102.4	105.0	128.0	128.5	-2.6	-25.6
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	50.0	51.5	64.0	64.3	-1.5	-14.0
Non-Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	52.4	53.5	64.0	64.2	-1.1	-11.6
Manufacturing	265.7	266.6	293.4	293.6	-0.9	-27.7
Durable Goods	191.0	191.2	214.9	214.1	-0.2	-23.9
Wood Product Manufacturing	13.0	13.0	16.9	17.2	0.0	-3.9
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.6	6.8	7.9	8.0	-0.2	-1.3
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	9.0	9.0	10.5	10.6	0.0	-1.5
Primary Metal Manufacturing	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.6	-0.1	-1.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	17.3	17.4	21.0	21.0	-0.1	-3.7
Machinery Manufacturing	12.8	12.8	15.7	15.6	0.0	-2.9
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	22.7	22.6	0.0	-2.5
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	93.2	92.7	97.9	97.1	0.5	-4.7
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	83.7	83.1	85.9	85.0	0.6	-2.2
Ship and Boat Building	6.2	6.4	7.6	7.6	-0.2	-1.4
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	16.6	17.1	20.0	20.0	-0.5	-3.4
Non Durable Goods	74.7	75.4	78.5	79.5	-0.7	-3.8
Food Manufacturing	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.8	0.0	0.1
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	10.0	10.7	10.5	10.6	-0.7	-0.5
Other Food Manufacturing	23.4	22.7	22.8	23.2	0.7	0.6
Petrol & coal Prods Mfg. & Plastics & Rubber Prods Mfg	11.0	11.0	12.3	12.3	0.0	-1.3
Paper Manufacturing	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.5	-0.1	-0.7
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.6	6.7	7.4	7.5	-0.1	-0.8
Services Providing	2,412.5	2,404.4	2,468.0	2,459.5	8.1	-55.5
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	532.1	530.7	555.3	553.5	1.4	-23.2
Wholesale Trade	125.8	125.1	130.3	129.7	0.7	-4.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	64.0	63.4	69.4	69.6	0.6	-5.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods	45.2	45.2	45.7	45.1	0.0	-0.5
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	16.6	16.5	15.2	15.0	0.1	1.4
Retail Trade	314.4	313.8	328.3	327.8	0.6	-13.9
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.8	36.2	41.4	41.9	0.6	-4.6
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	9.9	10.0	11.7	11.8	-0.1	-1.8
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	26.1	25.7	28.3	28.4	0.4	-2.2
Food and Beverage Stores	61.8	62.0	61.7	60.9	-0.2	0.1
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.5	0.0	0.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	29.2	29.0	29.6	29.5	0.2	-0.4
General Merchandise Stores	62.1	62.5	63.1	63.3	-0.4	-1.0
Other Retail Trade	71.8	71.7	76.0	75.5	0.1	-4.2
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	91.9	91.8	96.7	96.0	0.1	-4.8
Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0

### 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: March 2009

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	July 2009 (Prel.)	June 2009 (Rev.)	July 2008 (Rev.)	June 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Jun. 2009 to Jul. 2009	Jul. 2008 to Jul. 2009
Transportation and Warehousing	86.8	86.7	91.6	90.9	0.1	-4.8
Air Transportation	10.5	10.6	11.1	11.1	-0.1	-0.6
Water Transportation	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	-0.1	-0.1
Truck Transportation	22.7	22.7	24.5	24.5	0.0	-1.8
Support Activities for Transportation	17.2	17.2	18.8	18.8	0.0	-1.6
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.8	0.0	-0.8
Warehousing and Storage	9.8	9.8	11.1	10.5	0.0	-1.3
Information	102.4	102.5	105.9	105.4	-0.1	-3.5
Publishing Industries except Internet	60.1	60.5	61.5	61.1	-0.4	-1.4
Software Publishers	52.1	52.2	51.2	50.7	-0.1	0.9
Telecommunications	23.3	23.3	25.6	25.6	0.0	-2.3
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	10.7	10.8	11.7	11.7	-0.1	-1.0
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	11.7	11.7	12.9	12.9	0.0	-1.2
Financial Activities	143.7	145.6	151.8	153.0	-1.9	-8.1
Finance and Insurance	95.3	96.4	100.8	101.6	-1.1	-5.5
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	46.7	47.1	50.1	50.9	-0.4	-3.4
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.7	36.8	38.5	38.5	-0.1	-1.8
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	48.4	49.2	51.0	51.4	-0.8	-2.6
Professional and Business Services	330.3	328.2	351.4	351.4	2.1	-21.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	164.3	164.8	168.1	167.5	-0.5	-3.8
Legal Services	20.9	20.9	21.2	21.1	0.0	-0.3
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	19.1	19.1	17.9	18.0	0.0	1.2
Architectural and Engineering Services	36.4	36.2	39.0	38.8	0.2	-2.6
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.3	0.1	0.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	33.2	32.8	35.2	35.3	0.4	-2.0
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	132.8	130.6	148.1	148.6	2.2	-15.3
Administrative and Support Services	118.2	116.0	133.2	133.7	2.2	-15.0
Employment Services	36.5	36.1	48.5	49.2	0.4	-12.0
Other Administrative and Support Services	81.7	79.9	84.7	84.5	1.8	-3.0
Waste Management and Remediation Services	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.9	0.0	-0.3
Education and Health Services	375.2	370.8	363.0	360.2	4.4	12.2
Education Services	49.1	46.6	48.4	47.9	2.5	0.7
Health Services and Social Assistance	326.1	324.2	314.6	312.3	1.9	11.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	130.6	130.0	126.7	126.2	0.6	3.9
Hospitals	72.5	72.3	68.9	68.7	0.2	3.6
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.4	59.5	57.8	57.5	0.9	2.6
Social Assistance	62.6	62.4	61.2	59.9	0.2	1.4
Leisure and Hospitality	276.8	276.1	284.9	284.8	0.7	-8.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	46.8	46.5	48.2	47.9	0.3	-1.4
Accommodation and Food Services	230.0	229.6	236.7	236.9	0.4	-6.7
Accommodation	30.2	30.6	32.2	32.3	-0.4	-2.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	199.8	199.0	204.5	204.6	0.8	-4.7
Other Services	106.0	105.8	108.0	107.5	0.2	-2.0
Repair and Maintenance	26.9	27.2	28.3	28.4	-0.3	-1.4
Personal and Laundry Services	27.0	26.7	28.2	28.0	0.3	-1.2
Membership Associations and Organizations	52.1	51.9	51.5	51.1	0.2	0.6
Government	546.0	544.7	547.7	543.7	1.3	-1.7
Federal Government	72.8	72.3	70.3	69.7	0.5	2.5
Total State Government	145.3	146.6	152.8	152.2	-1.3	-7.5
State Government Educational Services	74.5	75.3	80.8	80.9	-0.8	-6.3
Total Local Government	327.9	325.8	324.6	321.8	2.1	3.3
Local Government Educational Services	158.2	156.2	154.0	152.7	2.0	4.2
Other Local Government	169.7	169.6	170.6	169.1	0.1	-0.9
Native American Government	25.6	24.2	26.5	25.7	1.4	-0.9
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 first quarter 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>	July 2009 (Prel.)	June 2009 (Rev.)	July 2008 (Rev.)	June 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Jun. 2009 to Jul. 2009	Jul. 2008 to Jul. 2009
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>2,868.8</b>	<b>2,887.2</b>	<b>2,978.3</b>	<b>2,993.4</b>	<b>-18.4</b>	<b>-109.5</b>
Mining and Logging	7.4	7.3	7.9	7.6	0.1	-0.5
Logging	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.5	0.0	-0.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>209.1</b>	<b>207.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-30.7</b>
Construction of Buildings	43.2	43.0	52.9	52.4	0.2	-9.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering	21.2	20.0	24.0	23.2	1.2	-2.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	114.0	115.8	132.2	131.4	-1.8	-18.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>269.9</b>	<b>267.8</b>	<b>296.6</b>	<b>294.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-26.7</b>
Durable Goods	195.9	194.6	216.0	214.9	1.3	-20.1
Wood Product Manufacturing	15.2	15.2	17.2	17.4	0.0	-2.0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19.7	19.7	21.3	21.2	0.0	-1.6
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.3	20.3	22.7	22.6	0.0	-2.4
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	93.6	93.1	97.9	97.1	0.5	-4.3
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	83.4	82.8	85.9	85.0	0.6	-2.5
Non Durable Goods	74.0	73.2	80.6	79.9	0.8	-6.6
Food Manufacturing	33.6	32.6	34.5	33.7	1.0	-0.9
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>315.4</b>	<b>311.4</b>	<b>328.7</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-13.3</b>
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	37.4	36.7	41.9	42.5	0.7	-4.5
Food and Beverage Stores	61.5	61.6	62.3	61.6	-0.1	-0.8
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	27.7	26.4	29.7	28.5	1.3	-2.0
General Merchandise Stores	59.8	59.3	61.7	61.3	0.5	-1.9
<b>Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
Utilities	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	0.0	-0.2
Transportation and Warehousing	88.3	88.5	91.9	91.7	-0.2	-3.6
Air Transportation	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.2	0.0	-0.3
Water Transportation	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	24.4	24.1	25.1	24.8	0.3	-0.7
Support Activities for Transportation	17.9	17.9	18.9	18.8	0.0	-1.0
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.8	0.0	-0.9
Warehousing and Storage	10.2	10.1	10.8	10.5	0.1	-0.6
<b>Information</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
Software Publishers	53.0	52.4	52.2	51.0	0.6	0.8
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	24.4	24.4	25.7	25.6	0.0	-1.3
Finance and Insurance	93.2	94.6	101.1	101.7	-1.4	-7.9
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	45.5	46.1	50.3	50.9	-0.6	-4.8
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.3	36.6	38.6	38.7	-0.3	-2.3
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	52.0	54.1	52.3	52.3	-2.1	-0.3
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>333.6</b>	<b>329.8</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-21.2</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	164.6	164.4	168.1	167.1	0.2	-3.5
Legal Services	21.2	21.0	21.4	21.3	0.2	-0.2
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.6	0.1	0.2
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	32.2	32.2	33.4	33.3	0.0	-1.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.8	32.4	35.2	35.3	0.4	-2.4
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	136.2	133.0	151.5	151.2	3.2	-15.3
Administrative and Support Services	121.0	117.8	136.5	136.2	3.2	-15.5
Waste Management and Remediation Services	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.2
Education Services	41.9	45.5	41.1	46.5	-3.6	0.8
Health Services and Social Assistance	316.3	315.8	314.3	313.4	0.5	2.0
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	57.5	56.9	57.7	57.7	0.6	-0.2
Social Assistance	60.6	61.3	60.3	60.5	-0.7	0.3
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>300.8</b>	<b>295.9</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	56.0	54.8	51.5	50.3	1.2	4.5
Accommodation and Food Services	247.3	246.0	244.4	243.5	1.3	2.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	212.0	211.6	209.1	209.5	0.4	2.9
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total State Government</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>-17.0</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
State Government Educational Services	59.4	75.3	64.3	81.1	-15.9	-4.9
<b>Total Local Government</b>	<b>321.9</b>	<b>331.6</b>	<b>322.2</b>	<b>329.5</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Local Government Educational Services	150.6	161.4	146.9	158.8	-10.8	3.7
<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

	July 2009 (Prel)	June 2009 (Rev)	July 2008 (Rev)	June 2008 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
<b>United States</b> Unemployment Rate	9.4%	9.5%	5.7%	5.5%
<b>Washington</b> Unemployment Rate	9.1%	9.2%	5.3%	5.2%
Resident Labor Force	3,561,100	3,563,400	3,476,200	3,463,000
Unemployed	323,500	329,600	183,700	181,500
<b>Seattle/Bellevue/Everett</b> Unemployment Rate	8.9%	8.8%	4.6%	4.5%
Resident Labor Force	1,504,900	1,496,300	1,461,900	1,458,600
Unemployed	134,000	131,100	67,700	65,600

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: 8/18/09  
Benchmark: March 2008

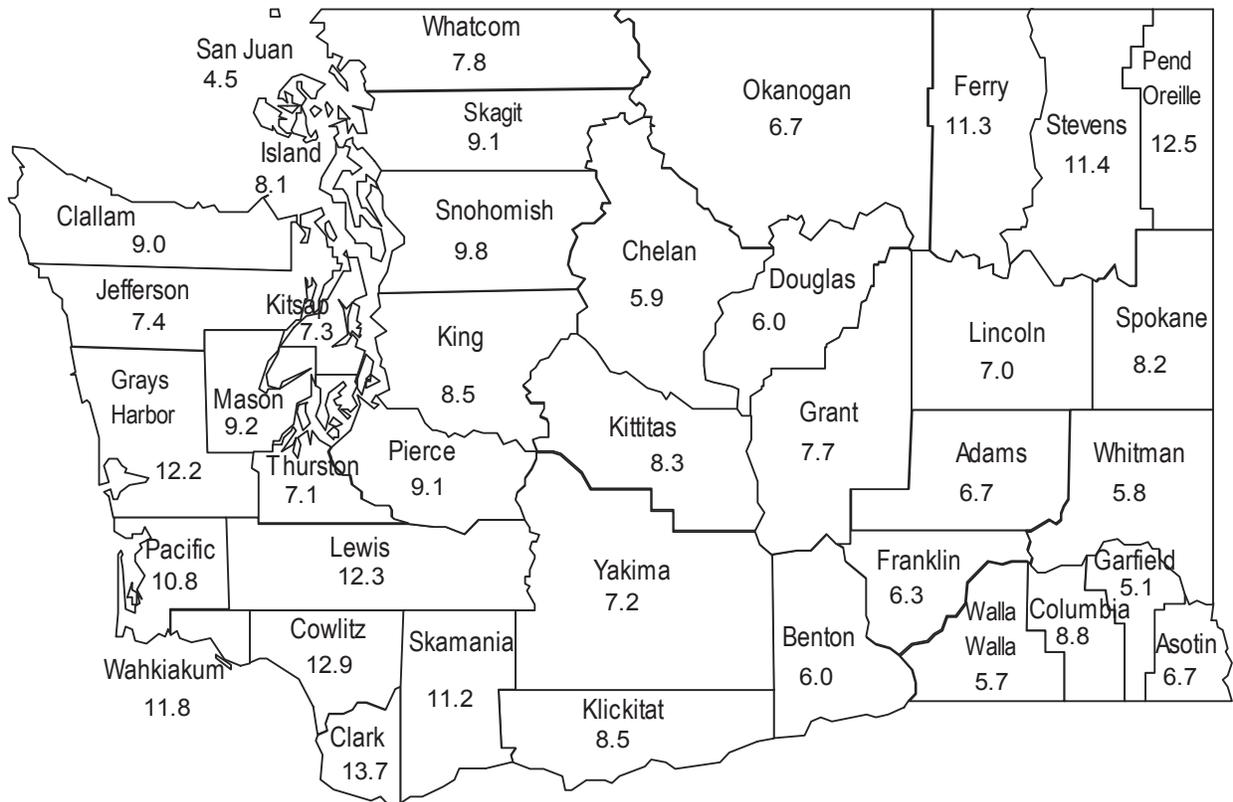
Not Seasonally Adjusted	July 2009 Preliminary				June 2009 Revised				July 2008 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate
Washington State Total	3,593,640	3,277,790	315,850	8.8	3,578,840	3,250,010	328,830	9.2	3,505,000	3,326,800	178,200	5.1
Bellingham MSA	111,260	102,600	8,660	7.8	112,330	102,970	9,360	8.3	109,770	104,180	5,590	5.1
Bremerton MSA	123,830	114,820	9,010	7.3	123,000	113,040	9,960	8.1	124,910	118,500	6,410	5.1
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	133,830	125,650	8,180	6.1	135,970	126,830	9,140	6.7	126,410	119,960	6,450	5.1
Benton County 2/	97,510	91,630	5,880	6.0	98,860	92,490	6,370	6.4	91,980	87,490	4,490	4.9
Franklin County 2/	36,320	34,020	2,300	6.3	37,110	34,340	2,770	7.5	34,440	32,480	1,960	5.7
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	45,140	39,320	5,820	12.9	44,910	38,970	5,930	13.2	44,030	40,520	3,500	8.0
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	61,510	55,940	5,570	9.1	60,830	54,890	5,940	9.8	59,950	56,690	3,260	5.4
Olympia MSA	134,070	124,560	9,520	7.1	135,410	124,990	10,420	7.7	131,080	124,460	6,620	5.0
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,513,310	1,379,510	133,800	8.8	1,504,180	1,367,180	137,000	9.1	1,469,150	1,407,030	62,120	4.2
King County 2/	1,125,730	1,030,090	95,640	8.5	1,119,240	1,020,880	98,360	8.8	1,095,290	1,050,640	44,650	4.1
Snohomish County 2/	387,580	349,420	38,170	9.8	384,940	346,290	38,650	10.0	373,850	356,390	17,470	4.7
Spokane MSA	237,770	218,190	19,580	8.2	240,620	219,140	21,480	8.9	234,820	221,970	12,850	5.5
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	402,590	366,090	36,510	9.1	402,940	363,880	39,060	9.7	390,950	368,520	22,430	5.7
Wenatchee MSA	70,760	66,590	4,180	5.9	65,360	60,340	5,020	7.7	71,770	68,770	3,000	4.2
Chelan County 2/	46,620	43,890	2,730	5.9	43,030	39,770	3,260	7.6	47,300	45,330	1,970	4.2
Douglas County 2/	24,140	22,700	1,450	6.0	22,330	20,570	1,760	7.9	24,470	23,440	1,030	4.2
Yakima MSA	132,270	122,800	9,470	7.2	132,460	121,730	10,730	8.1	131,160	123,060	8,100	6.2
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	31,690	27,830	3,860	12.2	31,490	27,370	4,120	13.1	32,090	29,840	2,250	7.0
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	31,810	27,900	3,910	12.3	32,460	28,260	4,200	12.9	31,170	28,760	2,420	7.8
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	20,460	18,770	1,690	8.3	21,800	19,970	1,840	8.4	20,420	19,250	1,160	5.7
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	43,810	40,420	3,390	7.7	44,920	41,230	3,690	8.2	43,380	41,060	2,320	5.4
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	33,450	30,730	2,710	8.1	33,680	30,700	2,980	8.8	33,300	31,470	1,830	5.5
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	31,130	28,320	2,810	9.0	30,890	27,850	3,040	9.8	30,470	28,410	2,060	6.8
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	19,100	17,990	1,110	5.8	19,530	18,320	1,210	6.2	18,720	17,690	1,030	5.5
Shelton MSA (Mason)	25,500	23,170	2,340	9.2	25,540	22,930	2,610	10.2	25,410	23,770	1,640	6.4
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	32,260	30,420	1,840	5.7	31,980	29,950	2,030	6.3	31,480	30,000	1,480	4.7
Adams	8,880	8,280	600	6.7	8,980	8,320	660	7.3	8,650	8,210	440	5.1
Asotin 2/	11,300	10,550	760	6.7	11,330	10,540	790	6.9	10,320	9,780	540	5.2
Clark 2/	224,240	193,480	30,760	13.7	218,140	191,600	26,540	12.2	212,840	198,670	14,160	6.7
Columbia	1,640	1,490	140	8.8	1,610	1,450	160	10.0	1,580	1,480	100	6.6
Ferry	3,020	2,680	340	11.3	3,110	2,720	390	12.5	3,000	2,770	230	7.5
Garfield	1,090	1,030	60	5.1	1,120	1,040	70	6.6	1,100	1,060	40	3.9
Jefferson	13,580	12,580	1,000	7.4	13,490	12,350	1,140	8.5	13,970	13,230	740	5.3
Klickitat	11,720	10,720	1,000	8.5	11,710	10,490	1,220	10.4	10,940	10,230	710	6.5
Lincoln	5,040	4,680	360	7.0	5,070	4,660	400	8.0	4,920	4,680	250	5.0
Okanogan	26,640	24,860	1,780	6.7	23,140	21,270	1,870	8.1	26,110	24,880	1,230	4.7
Pacific	9,340	8,330	1,010	10.8	9,450	8,240	1,210	12.8	9,460	8,820	640	6.8
Pend Oreille	5,550	4,860	700	12.5	5,630	4,830	800	14.3	5,620	5,190	430	7.7
San Juan	10,120	9,670	450	4.5	9,620	9,090	530	5.5	10,150	9,840	320	3.1
Skamania 2/	5,190	4,600	580	11.2	5,150	4,560	590	11.5	5,110	4,730	380	7.4
Stevens	19,110	16,920	2,190	11.4	19,300	16,850	2,450	12.7	19,020	17,670	1,350	7.1
Wahkiakum	1,660	1,470	200	11.8	1,730	1,490	240	13.7	1,790	1,670	120	6.8

<sup>1</sup>/ESD forecast based on partial input from the BLS model. <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, July 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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