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Washington State
Employment Security Department

Labor Market and Economic Analysis



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NOTE: Analysis contained on pages 1-3 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 August

Executive Summary

September 15, 2009

Washington's seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment fell by 8,000 in August. The upward revised gain in July accounts for all but 200 of this loss. In August, like July, government was the leading sector in job gains. However, declines in other sectors more than offset growth in August.

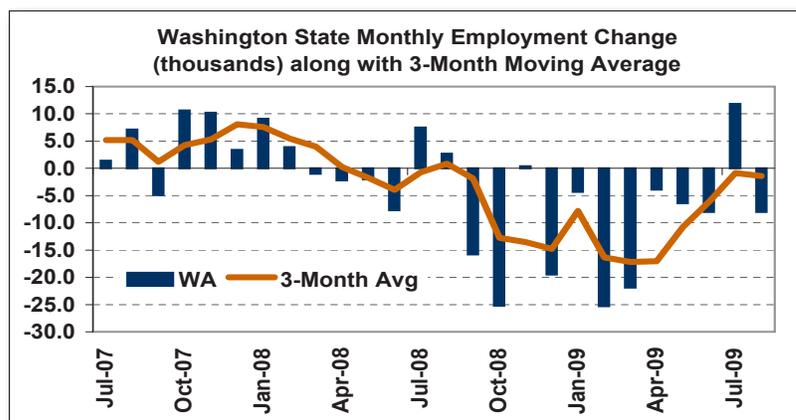
Year-over-year employment was down 4.2 percent (-126,100) in August. Looking at the 12-month change, the goods-producing sector contracted by 13.0 percent since last August with a payroll loss of 65,200. Within the goods-producing sector, construction posted the largest year-over-year loss in August (-35,700). Services-providing payrolls fell 2.5 percent in August over the year (-60,900) with professional and business services contributing the most to the yearly decline (-22,700).

Over the month, industry sectors posting job growth were: government (+1,800), leisure and hospitality (+800), transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+700), and construction (+200). Mining and logging remained flat.

The largest declines over the month within key industries came from: professional and business services (-2,500), retail trade (-2,400), and education and health services (-1,800).

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 9.2 percent in August from July's downward revised rate of 8.9 percent.

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



Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment fell 0.3 percent (-8,000) over the month in August after increasing by 0.4 percent (+11,800) in July. July's upward revised gain accounted for all but 200 of August's job losses.

Government payrolls for July and August grew by 7,500 and 1,800 respectively. In July, state government education services (+4,900) and local government educational services (+1,800) posted job gains on a seasonally adjusted basis. August's job gains in local government (+4,200) more than offset the drop in state government employment (-2,300).

Private sector employment fell by 9,800 jobs in August after posting an increase of 4,300 in July. July's increase was largely driven by education and health services (+5,400). More than half of the job losses in August came from professional and business services (-2,500), retail trade (-2,400), and education and health services (-1,800).

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment increased by 200 jobs and mining and logging remained unchanged. Manufacturing employment continued to decline in August with a drop of 600 jobs.

Construction payrolls increased for the first month (+200) after 18 consecutive months of negative growth. Although this one-month employment gain is not statistically significant, stimulus spend-

ing could translate into future growth in this sector. Still, over the year, construction has been hit hardest, losing 35,700 jobs.

Within manufacturing, losses in durable goods (-1,100) was cushioned to some extent by gains in nondurable goods manufacturing (+500). Aerospace, a key sector in manufacturing, lost 1,300 jobs in August. Over-the-year, numbers are down across the board for all subsectors within the manufacturing industry.

The services-providing sector posted a 0.3 percent (-7,600) drop in August. This was largely due to professional and business services (-2,500) and retail trade (-2,400).

In the private sector, leisure and hospitality (+800) and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+700) each posted payroll gains for the month of August. Leisure and hospitality has seen employment grow over the past five months, although at a slower pace in July and August.

Education and health services, which continued to add the most jobs in Washington on an annual basis, rose by 10,200 in August after an upward revised gain of 13,200 in July. However, over the month

this sector posted a loss of 1,800. The majority of losses were in health services and social assistance (-3,200). This was offset to a large extent by job gains in education services (+1,400).

Government employment has fluctuated month-to-month on a seasonally adjusted basis. However, over-the-year, government has maintained stable growth since July 2007.

Year over Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted August 2008 to August 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-126.1
Education and Health Services	10.2
Government	0.7
Mining and Logging	-1.7
Other Services	-3.1
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-3.3
Information	-6.1
Wholesale Trade	-6.4
Leisure and Hospitality	-7.2
Financial Activities	-8.0
Retail Trade	-15.0
Professional and Business Services	-22.7
Manufacturing	-27.8
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	-3.5
Construction	-35.7

Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted July 2009 to August 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-8.0
Government	1.8
Leisure and Hospitality	0.8
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	0.7
Construction	0.2
Mining and Logging	0.0
Manufacturing	-0.6
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	-1.3
Other Services	-0.8
Financial Activities	-0.8
Information	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	-1.3
Education and Health Services	-1.8
Retail Trade	-2.4
Professional and Business Services	-2.5

Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

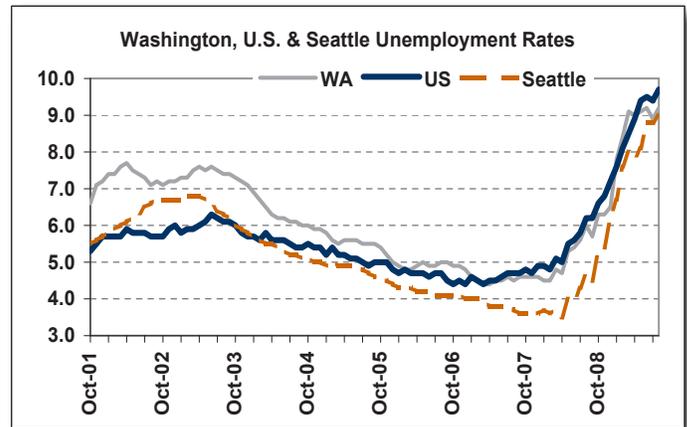
Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 9.2 percent in August from a downward revised 8.9 percent in July. The August rate was 3.8 percentage points higher than last August's 5.4 unemployment rate.

The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force rose 0.4 percent in August to 3,568,900 and was up 2.3 percent from a year ago. Seasonally adjusted employment was slightly lower in August at 3,240,900 and was down 1.8 percent from a year ago.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment climbed 3.3 percent in August from July to a level of 328,000. The number of unemployed persons was 73.7 percent higher than in August 2008.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Seattle-Bellevue-Everett moved upward to 9.0 percent in August. The

labor force increased 0.7 percent in August to 1,513,100; employment rose 0.4 percent in August, bringing the level to 1,376,400.



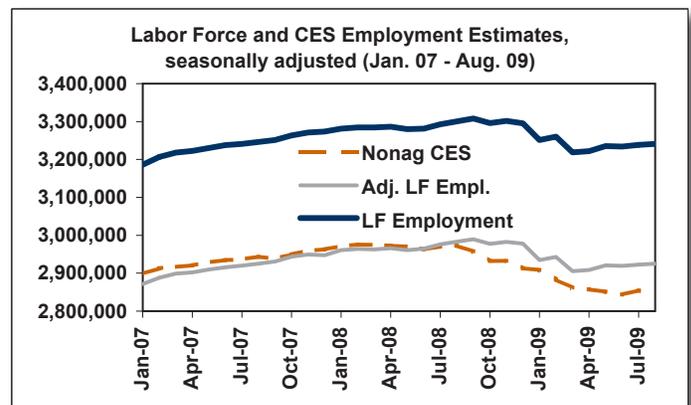
Reconciling the Differences Between Nonfarm Payrolls and Household Employment

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 August 2009.

In August, employment changes for the two series 1) seasonally adjusted employment estimates from the CES program (nonfarm payrolls); and 2) LAUS employment adjusted for CES definitions, pointed in opposite directions. According to adjusted LAUS employment estimations, the job growth in August was about 2,800 jobs, while the CES employment estimations

showed that employment declined by 8,000 jobs (seasonally adjusted). As a result, monthly estimated employment for the two series in August was 2.7 percent compared with 2.4 percent for the revised July estimates.

The comparable average absolute monthly difference for the eight months of 2009 is 2.1 percent, which is three times larger than the average of 0.7 percent for the last three years (2006 through 2008).



Source: LMEA

Over the year (August 2008 to August 2009) adjusted LAUS employment estimates show a drastically more positive picture with a drop in employment of about 57,700. Nonfarm estimates show larger employment losses (-126,100 jobs). That is about 2.2 times the difference in estimated employment changes.

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: March 2009 Seasonally Adjusted	August 2009 (Prel.)	July 2009 (Rev.)	August 2008 (Rev.)	July 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Jul. 2009 to Aug. 2009	Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009
In Thousands						
Total Nonfarm	2,847.0	2,855.0	2,973.1	2,970.4	-8.0	-126.1
Total Private	2,293.0	2,302.8	2,419.8	2,422.7	-9.8	-126.8
Goods Producing	435.7	436.1	500.9	502.4	-0.4	-65.2
Mining and Logging	5.9	5.9	7.6	7.5	0.0	-1.7
Logging	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	-1.0
Construction	164.0	163.8	199.7	201.5	0.2	-35.7
Construction of Buildings	42.6	41.8	50.6	51.4	0.8	-8.0
Residential Building Construction	23.0	22.4	27.9	28.4	0.6	-4.9
Non-Residential Building Construction	19.6	19.4	22.7	23.0	0.2	-3.1
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.8	19.7	21.9	22.1	0.1	-2.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	101.6	102.3	127.2	128.0	-0.7	-25.6
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	48.1	49.5	63.2	64.0	-1.4	-15.1
Non-Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	53.5	52.8	64.0	64.0	0.7	-10.5
Manufacturing	265.8	266.4	293.6	293.4	-0.6	-27.8
Durable Goods	190.7	191.8	213.9	214.9	-1.1	-23.2
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.7	13.1	16.6	16.9	-0.4	-3.9
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.6	6.7	7.7	7.9	-0.1	-1.1
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	8.9	9.0	10.4	10.5	-0.1	-1.5
Primary Metal Manufacturing	4.8	4.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	-1.0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	17.3	17.4	20.9	21.0	-0.1	-3.6
Machinery Manufacturing	12.9	12.9	15.6	15.7	0.0	-2.7
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.3	20.4	22.6	22.7	-0.1	-2.3
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	92.8	93.2	97.8	97.9	-0.4	-5.0
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	82.4	83.7	85.9	85.9	-1.3	-3.5
Ship and Boat Building	6.3	6.3	7.6	7.6	0.0	-1.3
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	16.8	16.8	19.8	20.0	0.0	-3.0
Non Durable Goods	75.1	74.6	79.7	78.5	0.5	-4.6
Food Manufacturing	33.2	32.9	34.5	33.3	0.3	-1.3
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	10.2	9.8	10.9	10.5	0.4	-0.7
Other Food Manufacturing	23.0	23.1	23.6	22.8	-0.1	-0.6
Petrol & coal Prods Mfg. & Plastics & Rubber Prods Mfg	10.8	10.9	12.2	12.3	-0.1	-1.4
Paper Manufacturing	9.7	9.7	10.3	10.4	0.0	-0.6
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.7	6.7	7.4	7.4	0.0	-0.7
Services Providing	2,411.3	2,418.9	2,472.2	2,468.0	-7.6	-60.9
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	529.0	532.0	553.7	555.3	-3.0	-24.7
Wholesale Trade	123.6	124.9	130.0	130.3	-1.3	-6.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	63.6	63.9	69.2	69.4	-0.3	-5.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods	43.7	44.7	45.5	45.7	-1.0	-1.8
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	16.3	16.3	15.3	15.2	0.0	1.0
Retail Trade	312.3	314.7	327.3	328.3	-2.4	-15.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	35.8	36.5	40.9	41.4	-0.7	-5.1
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	10.0	9.9	11.7	11.7	0.1	-1.7
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.3	-0.5	-2.9
Food and Beverage Stores	62.3	62.7	61.3	61.7	-0.4	1.0
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.5	0.0	0.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	28.4	29.4	29.8	29.6	-1.0	-1.4
General Merchandise Stores	62.5	62.2	62.9	63.1	0.3	-0.4
Other Retail Trade	71.1	71.3	75.8	76.0	-0.2	-4.7
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	93.1	92.4	96.4	96.7	0.7	-3.3
Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	0.0	0.1

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: March 2009 Seasonally Adjusted	August 2009 (Prel.)	July 2009 (Rev.)	August 2008 (Rev.)	July 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Jul. 2009 to Aug. 2009	Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009
In Thousands						
Transportation and Warehousing	88.0	87.3	91.4	91.6	0.7	-3.4
Air Transportation	10.6	10.5	11.1	11.1	0.1	-0.5
Water Transportation	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	0.0	-0.1
Truck Transportation	22.7	22.7	24.4	24.5	0.0	-1.7
Support Activities for Transportation	17.2	17.2	19.0	18.8	0.0	-1.8
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	-1.0
Warehousing and Storage	9.7	10.0	10.7	11.1	-0.3	-1.0
Information	100.2	101.5	106.3	105.9	-1.3	-6.1
Publishing Industries except Internet	59.1	60.2	61.9	61.5	-1.1	-2.8
Software Publishers	51.3	52.1	51.7	51.2	-0.8	-0.4
Telecommunications	23.3	23.3	25.7	25.6	0.0	-2.4
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	10.6	10.7	11.6	11.7	-0.1	-1.0
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	11.7	11.7	13.0	12.9	0.0	-1.3
Financial Activities	143.8	144.6	151.8	151.8	-0.8	-8.0
Finance and Insurance	95.0	95.5	100.8	100.8	-0.5	-5.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	46.8	46.6	50.4	50.1	0.2	-3.6
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.1	36.7	38.4	38.5	-0.6	-2.3
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	48.8	49.1	51.0	51.0	-0.3	-2.2
Professional and Business Services	327.4	329.9	350.1	351.4	-2.5	-22.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	163.6	164.0	167.7	168.1	-0.4	-4.1
Legal Services	20.7	20.9	21.1	21.2	-0.2	-0.4
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	19.1	19.3	17.9	17.9	-0.2	1.2
Architectural and Engineering Services	34.7	35.5	38.6	39.0	-0.8	-3.9
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	32.4	33.3	33.5	33.4	-0.9	-1.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.8	33.4	34.9	35.2	-0.6	-2.1
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	131.0	132.5	147.5	148.1	-1.5	-16.5
Administrative and Support Services	116.0	117.8	132.5	133.2	-1.8	-16.5
Employment Services	35.5	37.1	48.0	48.5	-1.6	-12.5
Other Administrative and Support Services	80.5	80.7	84.5	84.7	-0.2	-4.0
Waste Management and Remediation Services	15.0	14.7	15.0	14.9	0.3	0.0
Education and Health Services	374.4	376.2	364.2	363.0	-1.8	10.2
Education Services	51.4	50.0	48.1	48.4	1.4	3.3
Health Services and Social Assistance	323.0	326.2	316.1	314.6	-3.2	6.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	130.7	131.0	126.9	126.7	-0.3	3.8
Hospitals	72.3	72.5	69.8	68.9	-0.2	2.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.3	60.2	57.9	57.8	0.1	2.4
Social Assistance	59.7	62.5	61.5	61.2	-2.8	-1.8
Leisure and Hospitality	277.7	276.9	284.9	284.9	0.8	-7.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	46.9	46.7	48.2	48.2	0.2	-1.3
Accommodation and Food Services	230.8	230.2	236.7	236.7	0.6	-5.9
Accommodation	29.9	30.1	32.2	32.2	-0.2	-2.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	200.9	200.1	204.5	204.5	0.8	-3.6
Other Services	104.8	105.6	107.9	108.0	-0.8	-3.1
Repair and Maintenance	27.2	27.0	28.2	28.3	0.2	-1.0
Personal and Laundry Services	26.7	26.8	28.2	28.2	-0.1	-1.5
Membership Associations and Organizations	50.9	51.8	51.5	51.5	-0.9	-0.6
Government	554.0	552.2	553.3	547.7	1.8	0.7
Federal Government	72.5	72.6	70.2	70.3	-0.1	2.3
Total State Government	148.9	151.2	152.1	152.8	-2.3	-3.2
State Government Educational Services	77.0	80.2	79.2	80.8	-3.2	-2.2
Total Local Government	332.6	328.4	331.0	324.6	4.2	1.6
Local Government Educational Services	161.2	159.1	155.9	154.0	2.1	5.3
Other Local Government	171.4	169.3	175.1	170.6	2.1	-3.7
Native American Government	25.6	25.6	26.8	26.5	0.0	-1.2
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 first quarter 2009) 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>	August 2009 (Prel.)	July 2009 (Rev.)	August 2008 (Rev.)	July 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Jul. 2009 to Aug. 2009	Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009
Total Nonfarm	2,856.5	2,873.5	2,969.9	2,978.3	-17.0	-113.4
Mining and Logging	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.9	-0.1	-0.6
Logging	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	0.0	-0.3
Construction	181.4	178.5	210.1	209.1	2.9	-28.7
Construction of Buildings	45.2	43.8	52.9	52.9	1.4	-7.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering	21.6	21.0	24.3	24.0	0.6	-2.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	114.6	113.7	132.9	132.2	0.9	-18.3
Manufacturing	269.6	270.0	297.6	296.6	-0.4	-28.0
Durable Goods	194.6	196.0	215.2	216.0	-1.4	-20.6
Wood Product Manufacturing	14.9	15.2	16.9	17.2	-0.3	-2.0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19.7	19.7	21.2	21.3	0.0	-1.5
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.4	20.4	22.6	22.7	0.0	-2.2
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	93.2	93.6	97.8	97.9	-0.4	-4.6
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	82.2	83.4	85.8	85.9	-1.2	-3.6
Non Durable Goods	75.0	74.0	82.4	80.6	1.0	-7.4
Food Manufacturing	34.6	33.6	36.4	34.5	1.0	-1.8
Wholesale Trade	124.5	126.0	130.8	131.4	-1.5	-6.3
Retail Trade	312.9	314.2	329.6	328.7	-1.3	-16.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.4	37.0	41.6	41.9	-0.6	-5.2
Food and Beverage Stores	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.3	-0.1	0.0
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	28.2	28.1	31.0	29.7	0.1	-2.8
General Merchandise Stores	60.3	59.9	62.0	61.7	0.4	-1.7
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	94.9	93.6	97.2	97.0	1.3	-2.3
Utilities	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	0.0	-0.1
Transportation and Warehousing	90.0	88.7	92.2	91.9	1.3	-2.2
Air Transportation	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.3	-0.1	-0.2
Water Transportation	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	0.0	-0.1
Truck Transportation	24.6	24.5	25.2	25.1	0.1	-0.6
Support Activities for Transportation	17.9	17.9	19.1	18.9	0.0	-1.2
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.0	5.0	6.1	5.9	0.0	-1.1
Warehousing and Storage	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.8	-0.2	-0.5
Information	100.4	101.4	107.9	107.2	-1.0	-7.5
Software Publishers	52.4	53.0	52.7	52.2	-0.6	-0.3
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	24.4	24.4	25.8	25.7	0.0	-1.4
Finance and Insurance	93.0	93.6	101.2	101.1	-0.6	-8.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	45.7	45.6	50.5	50.3	0.1	-4.8
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.1	36.5	38.6	38.6	-0.4	-2.5
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	51.8	52.0	52.3	52.3	-0.2	-0.5
Professional and Business Services	331.1	333.2	355.5	354.8	-2.1	-24.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	162.8	163.9	167.9	168.1	-1.1	-5.1
Legal Services	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.4	-0.2	-0.3
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	16.8	16.9	16.6	16.6	-0.1	0.2
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	30.8	32.1	33.4	33.4	-1.3	-2.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.3	32.9	34.9	35.2	-0.6	-2.6
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	136.0	136.4	152.7	151.5	-0.4	-16.7
Administrative and Support Services	120.7	121.1	137.6	136.5	-0.4	-16.9
Waste Management and Remediation Services	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.0	0.0	0.2
Education Services	43.1	42.6	40.1	41.1	0.5	3.0
Health Services and Social Assistance	314.1	316.3	316.6	314.3	-2.2	-2.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	57.9	57.5	58.1	57.7	0.4	-0.2
Social Assistance	57.6	60.2	60.7	60.3	-2.6	-3.1
Leisure and Hospitality	308.0	303.4	297.5	295.9	4.6	10.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	56.7	55.8	51.7	51.5	0.9	5.0
Accommodation and Food Services	251.3	247.6	245.8	244.4	3.7	5.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	215.9	212.4	210.2	209.1	3.5	5.7
Other Services	108.7	109.2	109.4	109.5	-0.5	-0.7
Federal Government	73.1	73.3	71.3	71.5	-0.2	1.8
Total State Government	134.4	135.9	137.7	137.7	-1.5	-3.3
State Government Educational Services	62.6	63.9	64.5	64.3	-1.3	-1.9
Total Local Government	308.2	322.9	307.2	322.2	-14.7	1.0
Local Government Educational Services	135.0	151.3	131.0	146.9	-16.3	4.0
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 in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3. Resident Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment
seasonally adjusted

	August 2009 (Prel)	July 2009 (Rev)	August 2008 (Rev)	July 2008 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
United States Unemployment Rate	9.7%	9.4%	6.2%	5.7%
Washington Unemployment Rate	9.2%	8.9%	5.4%	5.3%
Resident Labor Force	3,568,900	3,556,100	3,489,200	3,476,200
Unemployed	328,000	317,500	188,800	183,700
Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate	9.0%	8.8%	4.7%	4.6%
Resident Labor Force	1,513,100	1,502,800	1,464,400	1,461,900
Unemployed	136,700	131,500	69,000	67,700

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: 9/15/09
Benchmark: March 2008

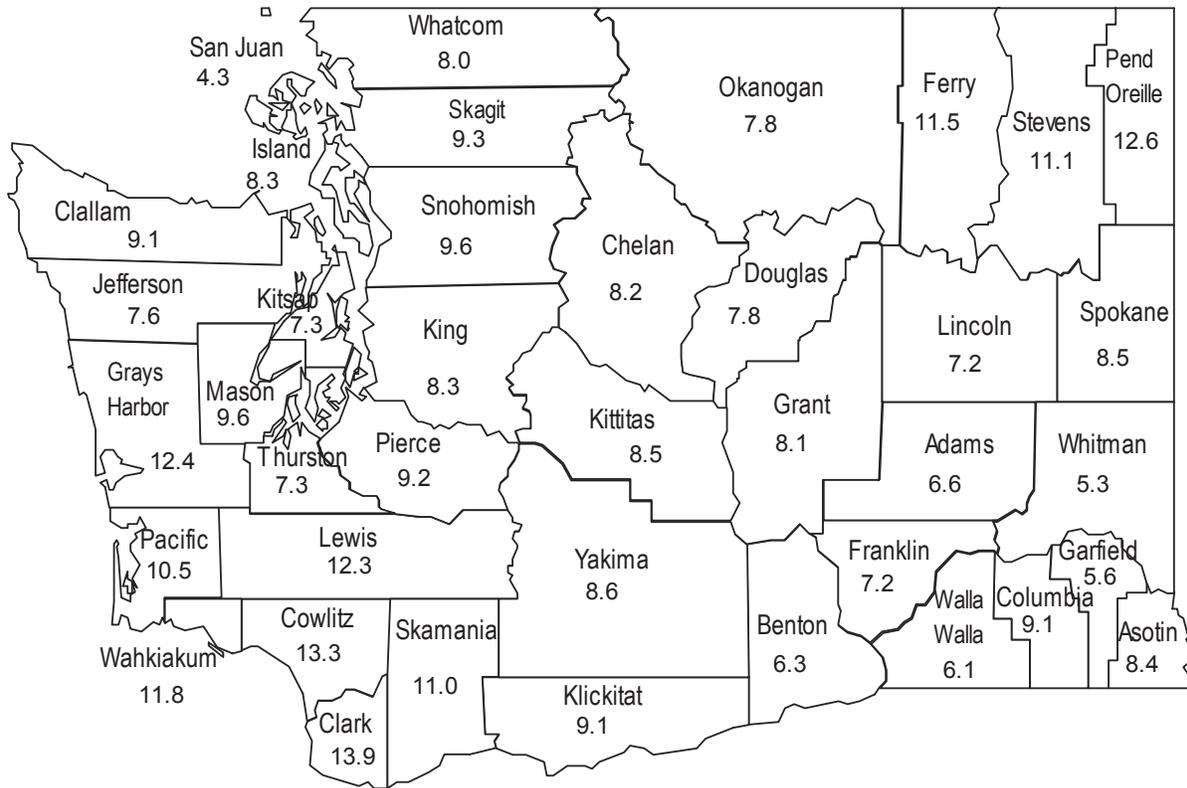
Not Seasonally Adjusted	August 2009 Preliminary				July 2009 Revised				August 2008 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate
Washington State Total	3,576,290	3,257,170	319,130	8.9	3,588,840	3,278,820	310,020	8.6	3,490,150	3,304,540	185,610	5.3
Bellingham MSA	111,220	102,340	8,880	8.0	111,740	103,180	8,560	7.7	110,520	104,900	5,620	5.1
Bremerton MSA	125,180	115,990	9,200	7.3	123,620	114,690	8,920	7.2	125,190	118,740	6,450	5.1
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	131,640	123,070	8,580	6.5	133,350	125,230	8,120	6.1	124,520	118,280	6,240	5.0
Benton County 2/	95,740	89,750	5,990	6.3	97,160	91,320	5,840	6.0	90,730	86,260	4,470	4.9
Franklin County 2/	35,910	33,320	2,590	7.2	36,180	33,900	2,280	6.3	33,790	32,020	1,770	5.2
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	44,790	38,830	5,970	13.3	44,820	39,100	5,720	12.8	44,370	40,650	3,720	8.4
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	61,530	55,820	5,710	9.3	61,410	55,910	5,500	9.0	60,150	56,710	3,440	5.7
Olympia MSA	133,430	123,650	9,770	7.3	133,640	124,250	9,400	7.0	131,710	124,930	6,780	5.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,507,900	1,377,160	130,740	8.7	1,511,270	1,379,940	131,330	8.7	1,460,970	1,397,060	63,920	4.4
King County 2/	1,122,020	1,028,340	93,680	8.3	1,124,520	1,030,420	94,110	8.4	1,088,930	1,043,200	45,740	4.2
Snohomish County 2/	385,890	348,820	37,070	9.6	386,750	349,530	37,220	9.6	372,040	353,860	18,180	4.9
Spokane MSA	239,970	219,660	20,310	8.5	237,130	217,630	19,490	8.2	236,540	223,480	13,060	5.5
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	404,670	367,280	37,390	9.2	403,300	367,330	35,970	8.9	392,020	369,050	22,970	5.9
Wenatchee MSA	64,090	58,930	5,160	8.0	70,540	66,410	4,130	5.9	65,250	61,640	3,610	5.5
Chelan County 2/	42,300	38,840	3,460	8.2	46,470	43,780	2,690	5.8	43,100	40,630	2,470	5.7
Douglas County 2/	21,790	20,090	1,700	7.8	24,080	22,640	1,440	6.0	22,150	21,010	1,140	5.1
Yakima MSA	128,670	117,630	11,040	8.6	133,340	124,050	9,290	7.0	126,010	116,960	9,050	7.2
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	31,600	27,690	3,910	12.4	31,690	27,890	3,800	12.0	32,270	29,910	2,360	7.3
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	32,090	28,130	3,960	12.3	31,950	28,100	3,860	12.1	31,580	29,110	2,460	7.8
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	20,380	18,650	1,720	8.5	20,570	18,900	1,670	8.1	20,140	19,010	1,130	5.6
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	43,750	40,200	3,550	8.1	44,500	41,160	3,340	7.5	43,170	40,790	2,380	5.5
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	33,900	31,080	2,810	8.3	33,770	31,080	2,690	8.0	33,410	31,550	1,860	5.6
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	31,160	28,320	2,840	9.1	31,110	28,320	2,790	9.0	30,430	28,330	2,090	6.9
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	21,280	20,160	1,120	5.3	19,120	18,010	1,110	5.8	20,960	20,060	900	4.3
Shelton MSA (Mason)	25,500	23,050	2,450	9.6	25,360	23,060	2,300	9.1	25,460	23,650	1,800	7.1
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	31,400	29,500	1,900	6.1	32,090	30,290	1,800	5.6	30,820	29,410	1,410	4.6
Adams	8,760	8,190	580	6.6	8,910	8,300	610	6.9	8,570	8,130	440	5.1
Asotin 2/	10,850	9,940	910	8.4	10,800	9,910	890	8.2	10,470	9,870	600	5.7
Clark 2/	221,990	191,190	30,800	13.9	220,530	191,590	28,940	13.1	216,040	199,450	16,590	7.7
Columbia	1,650	1,500	150	9.1	1,630	1,490	140	8.8	1,630	1,520	110	6.5
Ferry	3,040	2,690	350	11.5	3,020	2,680	340	11.3	3,120	2,890	230	7.3
Garfield	1,100	1,040	60	5.6	1,090	1,040	60	5.0	1,100	1,070	40	3.4
Jefferson	13,750	12,710	1,040	7.6	13,580	12,590	990	7.3	13,910	13,150	760	5.4
Klickitat	11,110	10,100	1,020	9.1	11,640	10,690	950	8.2	10,570	9,820	750	7.1
Lincoln	5,010	4,650	360	7.2	4,910	4,560	350	7.2	5,000	4,760	240	4.8
Okanogan	23,120	21,310	1,810	7.8	26,670	24,920	1,750	6.6	22,920	21,630	1,290	5.6
Pacific	9,710	8,690	1,020	10.5	9,690	8,630	1,060	10.9	9,600	8,890	700	7.3
Pend Oreille	5,480	4,780	690	12.6	5,510	4,770	740	13.4	5,550	5,130	420	7.6
San Juan	10,500	10,050	460	4.3	10,370	9,910	460	4.4	10,180	9,870	310	3.1
Skamania 2/	5,110	4,550	560	11.0	5,160	4,560	600	11.6	5,170	4,750	430	8.3
Stevens	19,350	17,200	2,150	11.1	19,340	17,180	2,160	11.2	19,060	17,740	1,320	6.9
Wahkiakum	1,670	1,470	200	11.8	1,680	1,470	210	12.5	1,780	1,660	120	6.8

^{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, August 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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