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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 January

Executive Summary

March 2, 2010

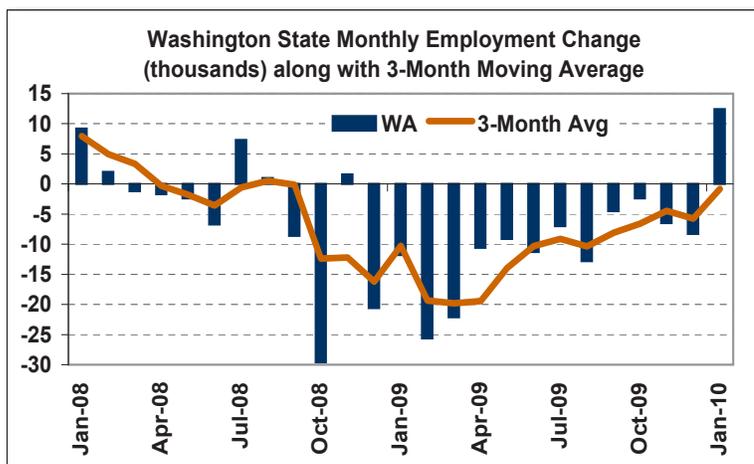
Washington's seasonally adjusted employment¹ rose by 12,400 between December 2009 and January 2010. After revisions, this is the first increase in employment in over a year.

Two very different pictures are emerging when viewing month-over-month changes or changes over the year. Over the month, all industry sectors added jobs with the exception of other services and transportation, warehousing, and utilities. However, over the year the situation is reversed, and all sectors except education and health services shed jobs.

Retail trade (+3,000 jobs), education and health services (+2,800), and construction (+2,700) led all sectors in growth between December 2009 and January 2010. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities was down 900 jobs over the month and other services declined by 800 jobs. Construction lost more jobs (-32,700) than any other sector between January 2009 and January 2010. Manufacturing employment fell by 20,100, while leisure and hospitality dropped by 14,400 over the year.

Washington's unemployment rate rose to 9.3 percent from December's downwardly revised level of 9.2 percent. The labor force increased by 0.1 percent between December and January while the number of unemployed rose by 1.1 percent.

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



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

Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Monthly Employment Changes, December 2009 to January 2010

Nonfarm payrolls grew by 0.4 percent or by 12,400 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis between December 2009 and January 2010. This increase amounts to the first employment increase in over a year, with the last registered employment growth measured in November of 2008². Monthly job losses in December 2009 were initially estimated at 3,800, but were later revised upward to 8,300.

In January 2010 goods producing industries also had its first payroll growth in over a year, adding 3,800 jobs since December 2009. Mining and logging payrolls were up by 100 jobs, manufacturing by 1,000 jobs, and construction by 2,700 jobs. While this group of industries makes up only 15 percent of statewide employment, it accounted for about 31 percent of total monthly job gains.

The last time construction payrolls grew on a seasonally adjusted basis was exactly two years ago in January 2008. During that period monthly losses averaged a little over 2,621 jobs. All of the three major construction sub-sectors experienced employment gains over the month, but the specialty trade contractors industry led the way, adding 1,600 jobs. About 59 percent of all construction employment gains (2,700) came from the specialty trade industry, the largest

of the construction sub-sectors. Construction of buildings grew by 800 jobs and heavy and civil engineering added an additional 300 jobs to payrolls.

Manufacturing added 1,000 jobs in January, after thirteen consecutive months of experiencing employment declines. All of the job growth came from the durable goods sub-sector, the majority of which came from the aerospace industry (+600). Machinery manufacturing (+300) and fabricated metal product manufacturing (+200) provided most of the remaining January job growth.

The month-over-month growth rate (+0.4 percent) in services providing industries was lower than for goods producing industries (+0.9 percent), but the group did manage to add 8,600 jobs. Retail trade was the leading sector among service providers, adding 3,000 jobs in the first month of 2010. Education and health services continued to add jobs, 2,800 over the month. Leisure and hospitality grew by 1,600 jobs; professional and business services by 1,000; information by 900; and wholesale trade by 800. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities shed 900 jobs from payrolls, while other services was down 800.

Within retail trade, general merchandise led the way adding 1,300 jobs between December 2009 and January 2010. All other retail sub-industries added jobs

except motor vehicles and parts dealers and clothing and clothing accessories stores.

The employment declines in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities sector were exclusively in the transportation segment. Air, water, and truck transportation as well as support activities for transportation all lost employment over the month.

Growth in federal government and local government jobs was nearly balanced out (overall government was up by 100 jobs) by the 1,200 drop in state government employment.

Annual Employment Changes, December 2009 to January 2010

Between January 2009 and January 2010, payroll employment was down by 107,800, amounting to a 3.7 percent drop. Since the recession officially began in December 2007, Washington state has shed jobs at a slightly slower rate than the nation. Nationally, payrolls are down 6.1 percent compared to 5.7 percent for Washington.

As with the monthly job gains, a disproportionate share of year-over-year employment loss has come from the goods-producing industries. Almost half (53,800 jobs) of year-over-year losses came from the combined goods producers which make up only 15 percent of Washington's overall employment.

²The employment growth registered in November 2008 was primarily due to striking workers returning back to work.

Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Year over Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted January 2009 to January 2010 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-107.8
Education and Health Services	7.1
Other Services	-0.8
Mining and Logging	-1.0
Information	-3.5
Wholesale Trade	-4.8
Retail Trade	-5.9
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	-6.5
Financial Activities	-7.1
Government	-7.2
Professional and Business Services	-10.9
Leisure and Hospitality	-14.4
Manufacturing	-20.1
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	-3.1
Construction	-32.7

Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted December 2009 to January 2010 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	12.4
Retail Trade	3.0
Education and Health Services	2.8
Construction	2.7
Leisure and Hospitality	1.6
Professional and Business Services	1.0
Manufacturing	1.0
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	0.6
Information	0.9
Wholesale Trade	0.8
Mining and Logging	0.1
Financial Activities	0.1
Government	0.1
Other Services	-0.8
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	-0.9

The construction and manufacturing sectors have been particularly vulnerable to job losses during this current recession. As these two sectors make up the bulk of goods-producing employment, goods producers as a whole shed jobs at a high rate over the past two years. For the period January 2009 to January 2010, construction lost more jobs than any sector (-32,700). Manufacturing lost the second most jobs (-20,100) while mining and logging was down by 1,000 jobs over the year.

Of the three construction sub-industries, the heavy and civil engineering component had the fewest job losses over the year, down by 2,200. The construction of buildings industry shed 8,300 in payrolls, and was surpassed by the specialty trade contractors industry which lost 22,200 in the past year. The specialty trade contractors industry not only lost the most jobs in the sector but had the highest percentage loss, down 19.4 percent.

Between January of last year and January of this year, 91 percent of the employment losses within manufacturing came from its durable goods component. The transportation equipment manufacturing industry lost more jobs (-5,600) than any other manufacturing industry. Within transportation equipment manufacturing, aerospace was down by 3,100 jobs and ship and boat building by 1,800. The nondurable industry, food manufacturing, was able to tread water during the past twelve months, sustaining no job losses.

The education and health services sector was the only sector to add to payrolls over the past twelve months. The sector grew by 7,100 jobs between January 2009 and January 2010. While most (83.1 percent) of this growth came from health services, education services employment increased by 1,200 jobs.

All other services-providing industries lost employment over the year. Leisure and hospitality shed more jobs on an annual

basis than any other service provider (-14,400). Within leisure and hospitality, the sub-industry of food services and drinking places had more than half of the sectoral losses (-8,400). Food services and drinking places appear to be considered a discretionary expenditure by recession-weary consumers.

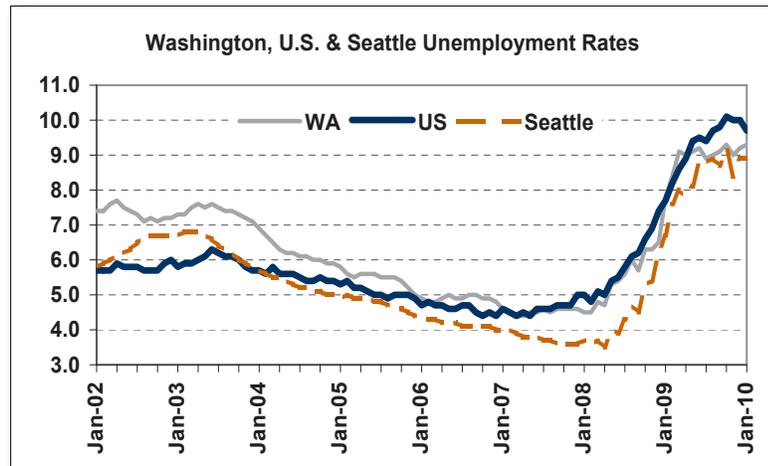
Leisure and hospitality was followed in job losses by professional and business services (-10,900); government (-7,200); financial activities (-7,100); transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-6,500); retail trade (-5,900); wholesale trade (-4,800); information (-3,500); and other services (-800).

More than two-thirds of the year-over-year job losses in professional and business services are attributable to the employment services industry. This industry, which is considered to be something of a leading indicator among industries, has, as of late, been looking up with a net growth of 2,300 jobs over the past four months.

Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 9.3 percent from December's rate of 9.2. The December rate was revised downward from the initial estimate of 9.5 percent. The 2010 January rate was 1.5 percentage points higher than last January's 7.8 percent unemployment rate.

The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force increased by 0.1 percent in January to 3,515,700. Seasonally adjusted employment was up by 900 over the month, but down by 74,000 workers over the year.



On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment increased over the month by 3,700 to reach

an estimated 328,200 workers. However, on an over-the-year basis, it registered a jump of 63,100 workers or 23.8 percent.

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization

In addition to the unemployment rate presented in the main body of this report, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) presents findings³ on six different alternative measures. The commonly used definition of the unemployment rate is the number of persons able to work and actively seeking work divided by the civilian labor force. This definition is equivalent to the U-3 listed below. The general criticism of the standard measurement of unemployed is that it is too narrow. In answer to these criticisms, the BLS has made available statewide alternative measurements that are progressively more inclusive than the commonly reported unemployment rate; U-4, U-5, and U-6.

U-4 adds discouraged workers to the standard unemployment rate; U-5 adds all other marginally attached workers to U-4; and U-6 adds workers who are part time for economic reasons to U-5.

Overall these six measures tend to move together both over time and over different regions. For example, Michigan, which currently has the highest standard unemployment rate, also

Selected Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization
2009 Annual Averages, Selected Regions
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Region	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	9.3	9.7	10.5	16.2
Alaska	7.9	8.3	9.4	13.8
California	11.3	11.8	13.0	21.1
Idaho	8.5	8.8	9.6	16.5
Michigan	13.3	14.1	15.0	21.5
Montana	7.1	7.4	7.9	13.5
North Dakota	4.2	4.4	4.9	8.0
Oregon	11.5	11.8	12.7	20.7
Washington	9.0	9.4	10.2	16.2

³The whole report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics can be found at <http://stats.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization (continued)

has the highest rates for all six measures. Likewise, North Dakota has the lowest rate for all six measures. Two of the states in the Pacific region, California and Oregon had rates nearly as high as Michigan. California had higher U-5 and U-6 unemployment rates, but Oregon had higher U-2 and U-3 unemployment rates. Washington state had lower measures than the nation in all six categories.

While these measures of underutilization do tend to move together, from the graph below we can see the distance between some of the measures became enlarged as the recession took its toll on Washington's labor market. In absolute terms the increase in U-6 from 2007 to 2009 (roughly the recessionary period), went up by 7.4 percentage points. Most of the other measures rose between three and five percentage points in this two-year period. The implication is that discouraged, marginally attached, and especially involuntary part-time workers have been particularly vulnerable during this economic downturn in Washington.

Defining Alternative Measures

U-1: persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force

U-2: job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force

U-3: total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force

U-4: total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers

U-5: total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force

U-6: total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.

Civilian Labor Force: the non-institutionalized population age 16 and older.

NOTE: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization
2005 to 2009 Annual Averages, Washington State
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

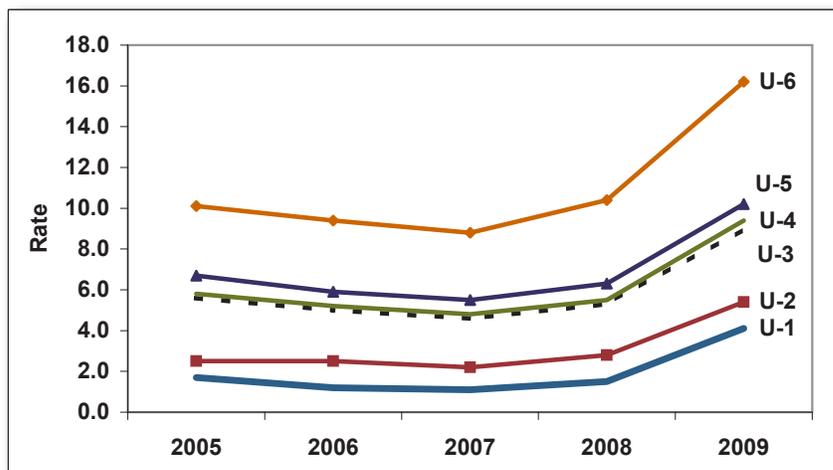


Table 1. Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment in Washington State, Place of Work¹
seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 2)

Quarterly Benchmark: September 2009

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	January 2010 (Prel.)	December 2009 (Rev.)	January 2009 (Rev.)	December 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Dec. 2009 to Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009 to Jan. 2010
Total Nonfarm	2,794.5	2,782.1	2,902.3	2,914.1	12.4	-107.8
Total Private	2,250.8	2,238.5	2,351.4	2,363.2	12.3	-100.6
Goods Producing	412.7	408.9	466.5	476.6	3.8	-53.8
Mining and Logging	5.8	5.7	6.8	7.1	0.1	-1.0
Logging	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.4	0.1	-0.5
Construction	147.2	144.5	179.9	184.9	2.7	-32.7
Construction of Buildings	36.8	36.0	45.1	46.5	0.8	-8.3
Residential Building Construction	20.4	19.8	24.2	25.0	0.6	-3.8
Non-Residential Building Construction	16.4	16.2	20.9	21.5	0.2	-4.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.3	18.0	20.5	20.5	0.3	-2.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	92.1	90.5	114.3	117.9	1.6	-22.2
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	45.8	43.7	54.4	56.4	2.1	-8.6
Non-Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	46.3	46.8	59.9	61.5	-0.5	-13.6
Manufacturing	259.7	258.7	279.8	284.6	1.0	-20.1
Durable Goods	184.7	183.7	203.0	206.3	1.0	-18.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.7	12.6	14.3	15.1	0.1	-1.6
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.0	6.0	7.1	7.4	0.0	-1.1
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	8.9	8.8	9.7	10.0	0.1	-0.8
Primary Metal Manufacturing	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.4	0.0	-0.7
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	16.6	16.4	18.9	19.5	0.2	-2.3
Machinery Manufacturing	11.5	11.2	13.9	14.2	0.3	-2.4
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	18.9	18.9	21.8	21.9	0.0	-2.9
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.4	-0.1	-0.5
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	90.7	90.4	96.3	97.1	0.3	-5.6
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	82.0	81.4	85.1	85.5	0.6	-3.1
Ship and Boat Building	5.3	5.5	7.1	7.4	-0.2	-1.8
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	17.1	17.0	18.6	18.7	0.1	-1.5
Nondurable Goods	75.0	75.0	76.8	78.3	0.0	-1.8
Food Manufacturing	33.9	33.9	33.9	34.2	0.0	0.0
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.8	-0.2	-0.1
Other Food Manufacturing	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.4	0.2	0.1
Petrol & Coal Prods Mfg. & Plastics & Rubber Prods Mfg.	10.6	10.4	11.1	11.6	0.2	-0.5
Paper Manufacturing	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.2	0.0	-0.5
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.1	-0.1	-0.8
Services Providing	2,381.8	2,373.2	2,435.8	2,437.5	8.6	-54.0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	521.1	518.2	538.3	540.1	2.9	-17.2
Wholesale Trade	122.6	121.8	127.4	127.8	0.8	-4.8
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	61.2	61.0	66.6	66.9	0.2	-5.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	44.4	43.6	44.6	45.1	0.8	-0.2
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	17.0	17.2	16.2	15.8	-0.2	0.8
Retail Trade	309.8	306.8	315.7	318.2	3.0	-5.9
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	35.4	35.8	37.3	37.9	-0.4	-1.9
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	9.3	9.0	9.9	10.5	0.3	-0.6
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	26.9	26.8	27.1	27.3	0.1	-0.2
Food and Beverage Stores	61.8	61.4	61.5	61.2	0.4	0.3
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.6	16.1	16.4	16.3	0.5	0.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	21.8	21.9	22.6	23.4	-0.1	-0.8
General Merchandise Stores	66.0	64.7	67.1	67.8	1.3	-1.1
Other Retail Trade	72.0	71.1	73.8	73.8	0.9	-1.8
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	88.7	89.6	95.2	94.1	-0.9	-6.5
Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	83.6	84.5	90.1	89.0	-0.9	-6.5
Air Transportation	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.7	-0.3	-0.5
Water Transportation	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	-0.1	-0.1
Truck Transportation	22.0	21.7	23.4	23.7	0.3	-1.4
Support Activities for Transportation	17.1	17.5	18.2	17.8	-0.4	-1.1
Support Activities for Water Transportation	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.3	-0.3	-0.8
Warehousing and Storage	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	0.1	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: September 2009

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	January 2010 (Prel.)	December 2009 (Rev.)	January 2009 (Rev.)	December 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Dec. 2009 to Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009 to Jan. 2010
Information	102.5	101.6	106.0	106.8	0.9	-3.5
Publishing Industries except Internet	59.4	59.2	61.9	62.6	0.2	-2.5
Software Publishers	50.9	50.8	52.5	53.0	0.1	-1.6
Telecommunications	24.9	25.0	26.0	26.2	-0.1	-1.1
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	11.3	11.4	12.0	12.1	-0.1	-0.7
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.0	0.0	-0.2
Financial Activities	140.1	140.0	147.2	148.6	0.1	-7.1
Finance and Insurance	93.2	92.5	97.9	98.6	0.7	-4.7
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44.0	44.1	48.2	48.8	-0.1	-4.2
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	37.1	36.8	37.7	37.8	0.3	-0.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	46.9	47.5	49.3	50.0	-0.6	-2.4
Professional and Business Services	328.0	327.0	338.9	338.8	1.0	-10.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	159.8	159.7	166.4	165.3	0.1	-6.6
Legal Services	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.1	-0.1	0.0
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	16.2	16.9	18.4	18.0	-0.7	-2.2
Architectural and Engineering Services	33.4	33.9	36.8	37.5	-0.5	-3.4
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	32.6	32.3	32.9	32.7	0.3	-0.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.1	31.1	32.9	33.8	0.0	-1.8
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	137.1	136.2	139.6	139.7	0.9	-2.5
Administrative and Support Services	120.1	119.8	125.2	125.3	0.3	-5.1
Employment Services	34.7	34.1	42.4	42.5	0.6	-7.7
Other Administrative and Support Services	85.4	85.7	82.8	82.8	-0.3	2.6
Waste Management and Remediation Services	17.0	16.4	14.4	14.4	0.6	2.6
Education and Health Services	378.9	376.1	371.8	368.8	2.8	7.1
Education Services	50.2	49.5	49.0	48.3	0.7	1.2
Health Services and Social Assistance	328.7	326.6	322.8	320.5	2.1	5.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	133.0	131.0	128.9	128.1	2.0	4.1
Hospitals	73.0	73.2	72.4	71.9	-0.2	0.6
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.5	59.8	59.4	58.6	0.7	1.1
Social Assistance	62.2	62.6	62.1	61.9	-0.4	0.1
Leisure and Hospitality	260.6	259.0	275.0	276.6	1.6	-14.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	43.2	42.5	46.4	45.5	0.7	-3.2
Accommodation and Food Services	217.4	216.5	228.6	231.1	0.9	-11.2
Accommodation	28.4	27.8	31.2	31.5	0.6	-2.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	189.0	188.7	197.4	199.6	0.3	-8.4
Other Services	106.9	107.7	107.7	106.9	-0.8	-0.8
Repair and Maintenance	26.2	26.5	27.3	27.1	-0.3	-1.1
Personal and Laundry Services	28.1	27.6	27.7	27.5	0.5	0.4
Membership Associations and Organizations	52.6	53.6	52.7	52.3	-1.0	-0.1
Government	543.7	543.6	550.9	550.9	0.1	-7.2
Federal Government	72.9	72.1	71.3	70.9	0.8	1.6
Total State Government	149.4	150.6	153.6	153.7	-1.2	-4.2
State Government Educational Services	79.5	80.1	81.7	82.1	-0.6	-2.2
Total Local Government	321.4	320.9	326.0	326.3	0.5	-4.6
Local Government Educational Services	151.8	152.1	154.9	155.1	-0.3	-3.1
Other Local Government	169.6	168.8	171.1	171.2	0.8	-1.5
Native American Government	26.5	26.4	26.3	25.8	0.1	0.2
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 third 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>	Jan. 2010 (Prel.)	Dec. 2009 (Rev.)	Jan. 2009 (Rev.)	Dec. 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Dec. 2009 to Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009 to Jan. 2010
Total Nonfarm	2,742.7	2,786.5	2,851.2	2,925.2	-43.8	-108.5
Mining and Logging	5.4	5.6	6.5	7.2	-0.2	-1.1
Logging	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.5	-0.2	-0.5
Construction	133.5	137.4	168.4	181.1	-3.9	-34.9
Construction of Buildings	34.7	35.5	43.0	46.2	-0.8	-8.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering	14.6	15.7	17.9	19.4	-1.1	-3.3
Speciality Trade Contractors	84.2	86.2	107.5	115.5	-2.0	-23.3
Manufacturing	254.5	256.8	276.1	283.4	-2.3	-21.6
Durable Goods	183.2	183.6	201.5	206.2	-0.4	-18.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.0	12.2	14.1	15.0	-0.2	-2.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	15.7	16.0	18.6	19.4	-0.3	-2.9
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	18.6	18.7	21.7	22.0	-0.1	-3.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	90.3	90.1	96.3	97.1	0.2	-6.0
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	81.9	81.4	85.1	85.5	0.5	-3.2
Nondurable Goods	71.3	73.2	74.6	77.2	-1.9	-3.3
Food Manufacturing	32.1	32.9	32.5	33.3	-0.8	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	121.6	121.1	125.6	127.7	0.5	-4.0
Retail Trade	309.7	322.9	312.3	332.2	-13.2	-2.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	34.7	35.0	36.3	37.2	-0.3	-1.6
Food and Beverage Stores	59.9	61.1	60.4	61.7	-1.2	-0.5
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	22.5	24.8	23.3	26.2	-2.3	-0.8
General Merchandise Stores	66.5	72.0	67.8	75.6	-5.5	-1.3
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	86.9	90.8	93.3	95.8	-3.9	-6.4
Utilities	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	0.1	0.2
Transportation and Warehousing	81.6	85.6	88.2	90.7	-4.0	-6.6
Air Transportation	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.7	-0.2	-0.5
Truck Transportation	21.7	22.1	22.6	23.6	-0.4	-0.9
Support Activities for Transportation	17.3	17.2	18.2	17.8	0.1	-0.9
Warehousing and Storage	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.6	-0.1	0.0
Information	101.1	101.5	104.9	107.0	-0.4	-3.8
Software Publishers	50.3	50.5	52.2	52.9	-0.2	-1.9
Finance and Insurance	93.0	93.0	97.4	98.9	0.0	-4.4
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44.0	44.4	48.0	48.9	-0.4	-4.0
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	37.0	36.8	37.5	37.8	0.2	-0.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	45.7	46.8	48.2	49.6	-1.1	-2.5
Professional and Business Services	318.5	324.4	330.0	337.7	-5.9	-11.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	159.5	159.7	166.5	165.7	-0.2	-7.0
Legal Services	21.1	21.3	21.0	21.1	-0.2	0.1
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	17.8	16.5	20.5	17.6	1.3	-2.7
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	31.8	31.5	32.9	32.7	0.3	-1.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.0	31.6	32.9	33.8	0.4	-0.9
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	127.0	133.1	130.6	138.2	-6.1	-3.6
Administrative and Support Services	111.4	117.5	116.5	123.9	-6.1	-5.1
Waste Management and Remediation Services	15.6	15.6	14.1	14.3	0.0	1.5
Education Services	50.2	51.3	48.8	49.9	-1.1	1.4
Health Services and Social Assistance	325.0	325.4	320.2	321.1	-0.4	4.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.0	60.2	58.8	59.0	-0.2	1.2
Social Assistance	59.7	61.0	61.3	61.6	-1.3	-1.6
Leisure and Hospitality	248.3	253.7	261.7	272.3	-5.4	-13.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	40.5	40.5	43.7	44.0	0.0	-3.2
Accommodation and Food Services	207.8	213.2	218.0	228.3	-5.4	-10.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	182.0	187.1	189.4	198.3	-5.1	-7.4
Other Services	105.1	107.0	105.6	106.0	-1.9	-0.5
Federal Government	72.1	72.2	70.4	70.9	-0.1	1.7
Total State Government	152.7	152.9	157.0	156.0	-0.2	-4.3
State Government Educational Services	82.8	83.0	85.1	85.1	-0.2	-2.3
Total Local Government	319.4	323.7	324.8	328.4	-4.3	-5.4
Local Government Educational Services	154.3	156.9	157.5	160.0	-2.6	-3.2
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

	January 2010 (Prel)	December 2009 (Rev)	January 2009 (Rev)	December 2008 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
United States Unemployment Rate	9.7%	10.0%	7.7%	7.4%
Washington Unemployment Rate	9.3%	9.2%	7.5%	6.9%
Resident Labor Force	3,515,700	3,511,100	3,526,600	3,519,800
Unemployed	328,200	324,500	265,100	244,100
Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate	8.9%	8.9%	7.0%	6.4%
Resident Labor Force	1,492,400	1,495,700	1,482,000	1,479,400
Unemployed	133,000	133,500	104,000	95,300

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

Washington State Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Date: 3/9/10
Benchmark: March 2009

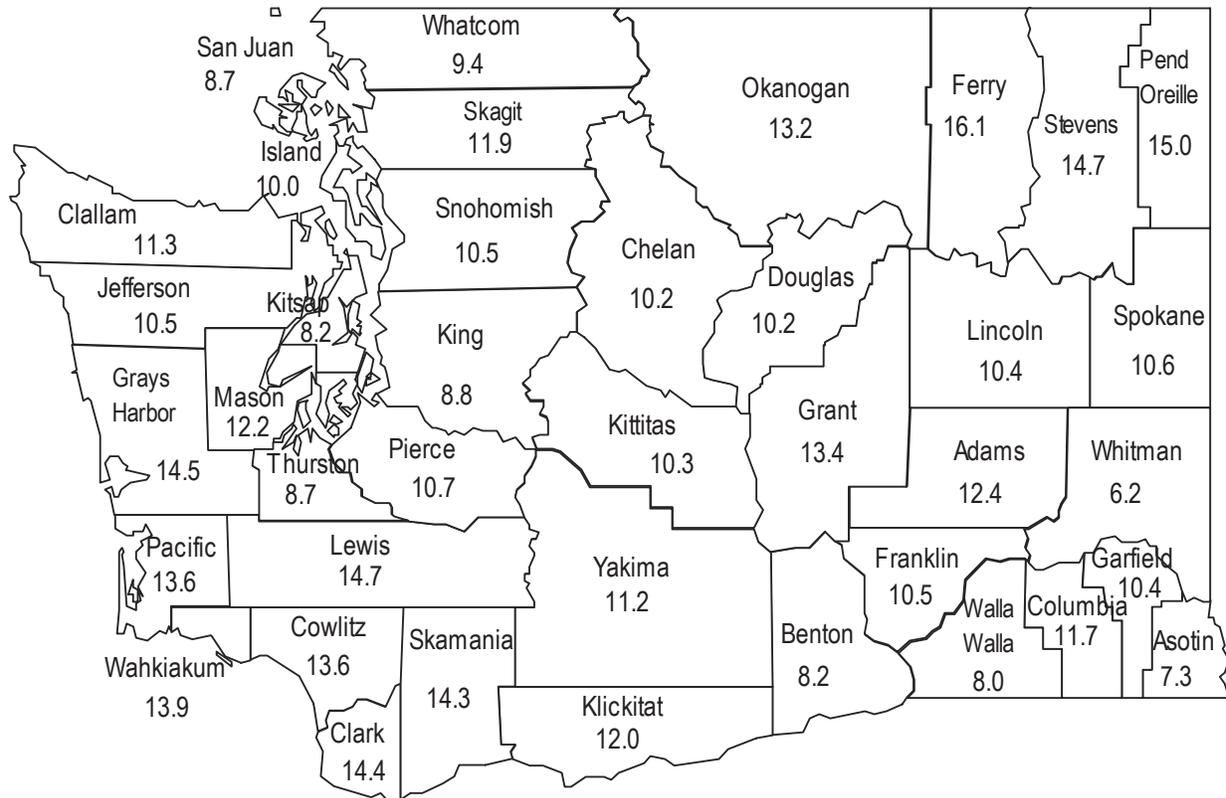
Not Seasonally Adjusted	January 2010 Preliminary				December 2009 Revised				January 2009 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	3,517,200	3,157,700	359,500	10.2	3,503,370	3,172,680	330,690	9.4	3,512,610	3,221,510	291,100	8.3
Bellingham MSA	107,300	97,240	10,060	9.4	106,820	98,010	8,810	8.3	108,710	100,630	8,090	7.4
Bremerton MSA	125,560	115,240	10,320	8.2	124,920	115,710	9,210	7.4	127,350	118,720	8,640	6.8
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	129,680	118,210	11,470	8.8	127,590	117,310	10,280	8.1	124,800	114,530	10,270	8.2
Benton County 2/	93,320	85,680	7,650	8.2	91,820	85,030	6,800	7.4	89,830	83,010	6,820	7.6
Franklin County 2/	36,360	32,530	3,830	10.5	35,770	32,280	3,480	9.7	34,970	31,520	3,450	9.9
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	44,110	38,130	5,980	13.6	44,380	38,530	5,850	13.2	45,690	40,060	5,630	12.3
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	57,830	50,970	6,850	11.9	57,760	51,630	6,130	10.6	58,600	53,340	5,260	9.0
Olympia MSA	132,390	120,880	11,500	8.7	132,000	121,890	10,110	7.7	134,230	124,690	9,540	7.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,494,120	1,355,620	138,500	9.3	1,488,650	1,356,650	131,990	8.9	1,476,970	1,370,590	106,380	7.2
King County 2/	1,109,950	1,011,940	98,010	8.8	1,106,100	1,012,710	93,390	8.4	1,097,270	1,023,110	74,150	6.8
Snohomish County 2/	384,170	343,680	40,490	10.5	382,550	343,940	38,600	10.1	379,700	347,480	32,230	8.5
Spokane MSA	240,170	214,640	25,530	10.6	241,380	218,980	22,400	9.3	245,260	223,660	21,600	8.8
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	397,480	355,100	42,380	10.7	394,910	357,340	37,570	9.5	403,690	370,350	33,340	8.3
Wenatchee MSA	60,410	54,240	6,170	10.2	60,350	54,970	5,380	8.9	59,600	54,510	5,090	8.5
Chelan County 2/	39,750	35,690	4,070	10.2	39,730	36,170	3,570	9.0	39,130	35,860	3,270	8.3
Douglas County 2/	20,660	18,560	2,100	10.2	20,620	18,800	1,820	8.8	20,470	18,650	1,830	8.9
Yakima MSA	124,520	110,520	14,000	11.2	121,450	108,690	12,760	10.5	120,370	108,410	11,970	9.9
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	31,920	27,280	4,640	14.5	31,370	27,310	4,060	12.9	31,990	27,970	4,020	12.6
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	32,030	27,320	4,700	14.7	31,960	27,720	4,240	13.3	31,840	27,960	3,890	12.2
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	21,170	18,990	2,180	10.3	20,750	18,920	1,830	8.8	20,940	19,010	1,940	9.2
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	40,260	34,880	5,390	13.4	40,080	35,280	4,810	12.0	39,150	34,690	4,470	11.4
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	33,260	29,950	3,310	10.0	32,880	29,960	2,920	8.9	33,030	30,490	2,540	7.7
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	30,660	27,190	3,470	11.3	30,190	27,190	3,000	9.9	30,360	27,320	3,040	10.0
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	20,310	19,040	1,270	6.2	20,550	19,450	1,110	5.4	22,010	21,000	1,000	4.6
Shelton MSA (Mason)	25,390	22,290	3,100	12.2	25,180	22,520	2,660	10.6	25,450	22,680	2,770	10.9
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	30,650	28,190	2,460	8.0	30,650	28,480	2,170	7.1	30,140	27,880	2,260	7.5
Adams	8,060	7,060	1,000	12.4	8,070	7,170	900	11.1	7,790	6,920	880	11.3
Asotin 2/	10,010	9,280	740	7.3	10,230	9,460	770	7.6	10,500	9,410	1,100	10.4
Clark 2/	218,110	186,650	31,460	14.4	218,980	189,020	29,960	13.7	221,560	195,800	25,770	11.6
Columbia	1,610	1,420	190	11.7	1,560	1,390	170	10.9	1,590	1,410	180	11.6
Ferry	3,100	2,600	500	16.1	3,070	2,640	430	13.9	3,040	2,650	390	13.0
Garfield	1,000	890	100	10.4	1,010	920	90	9.3	970	900	80	7.7
Jefferson	13,140	11,760	1,380	10.5	13,040	11,880	1,160	8.9	13,150	11,950	1,200	9.1
Klickitat	10,280	9,040	1,230	12.0	10,610	9,390	1,220	11.5	10,010	8,820	1,200	12.0
Lincoln	4,730	4,240	490	10.4	4,750	4,340	410	8.7	4,740	4,330	410	8.7
Okanogan	20,150	17,480	2,670	13.2	20,210	17,770	2,430	12.0	19,890	17,710	2,180	11.0
Pacific	9,060	7,830	1,230	13.6	9,200	8,080	1,130	12.2	9,180	8,090	1,080	11.8
Pend Oreille	5,490	4,670	830	15.0	5,460	4,660	800	14.6	5,800	5,010	800	13.7
San Juan	7,810	7,130	680	8.7	7,920	7,320	600	7.5	7,920	7,300	620	7.8
Skamania 2/	5,140	4,400	740	14.3	5,140	4,460	680	13.3	5,350	4,620	740	13.8
Stevens	18,740	15,980	2,760	14.7	18,750	16,310	2,430	13.0	19,190	16,670	2,520	13.1
Wahkiakum	1,590	1,370	220	13.9	1,580	1,350	230	14.3	1,700	1,470	220	13.2

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. 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, January 2010
NOT seasonally adjusted (UPDATE)



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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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