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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 April

Executive Summary May 18, 2010

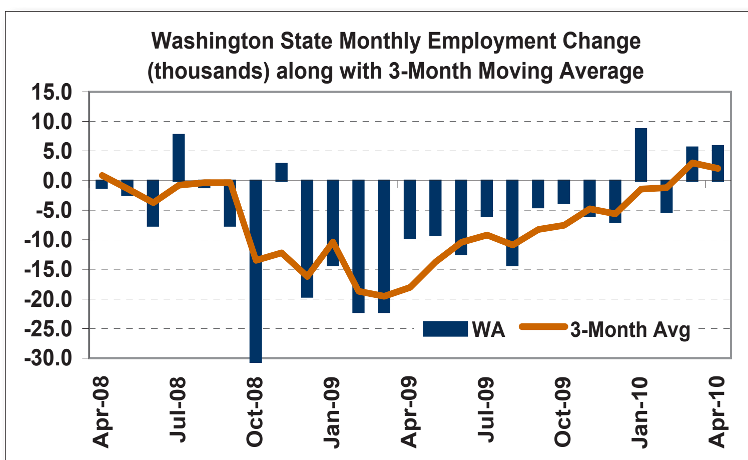
Washington's seasonally adjusted employment[1] grew by 5,800 between March and April 2010. This increase amounts to the third month of growth in the first four months of the year.

Over the month, most of the sectors added jobs at a moderate pace. Leisure and hospitality, government, and construction led growth sectors over the month. Financial activities, other services, trade, transportation and utilities, and professional and business services were the only sectors to shed jobs in April.

Nonfarm payrolls declined by 48,400 jobs between April of 2009 and 2010. Four industries added jobs during this period: education and health services; retail trade; professional and business services; and mining and logging. All other sectors saw declining employment over the year, led by construction with a drop of 20,700.

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 9.2 percent from March's level of 9.5 percent. The labor force increased by 0.5 percent between March and April as the number of employed (0.9 percent) rose by more than the decrease in unemployment (-2.5 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 refer 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, March 2010 to April 2010

Nonfarm payrolls grew by 0.2 percent, or by 5,800 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis between March and April 2010. This payroll gain amounts to the third in the last four months. In these four months, the state has gained a net 14,800 jobs.

The preliminary employment change for March was a gain of 1,600 jobs. This figure has had an upward revision to a gain of 5,600 jobs.

Goods-Producing Industries over the Month

The goods-producing group of industries, made up of construction, manufacturing, and mining and logging, has carried a disproportionate amount of the job losses throughout most of the recent recession. The story in April is, however, somewhat different. The goods-producing industries account for less than 15 percent of statewide employment, but provided 45 percent of the monthly job growth. Construction and manufacturing added jobs over the month, while the number of jobs in logging and mining remained unchanged.

The turnaround in construction is particularly surprising. Before April, the sector had monthly job losses in 25 of the last 26 months. Since the official beginning of the recession in December 2007, the state has lost 64,700 construction jobs, or nearly a third of its employment. Growth within construction was led by the specialty trade contractor industry. It was also this particular sub-sector that rose most dramatically prior to the bubble in the housing sector, and then suffered the most dramatic losses during the post-bubble period. Specialty trade contractors added 1,500 jobs over the month, closely split between the residential and nonresidential components. The construction of building industry was down 800 jobs over the month, while heavy and civil engineering added 700 jobs.

The manufacturing sector expanded by 1,200 jobs between March and April 2010. The durable goods component added 500 jobs, led by growth in fabricated metal products (+200 jobs) and computer and electronic products (+200). Nondurables added 700 jobs, primarily from the other food manufacturing industry.

Employment in the mining and logging sector remained unchanged at 6,400 jobs.

Service-Providing Industries over the Month

The employment in service-providing sectors has expanded in three of the last four months and has added 12,500 jobs this year. The top two growth sectors in April were service providers – leisure and hospitality, and government. Conversely, the four sectors that lost jobs over the month were service providers: financial activities; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; other services; and professional and business services.

Most of the 1,800 jobs added in leisure and hospitality came from accommodation and food services (+1,000), but arts, entertainment, and recreation also contributed 800 jobs over the month.

The government sector added the second most jobs in April, up by 1,600 jobs. Hiring in this sector was led by the 1,100 added by the Federal government, all of it U.S. Census workers. State government grew by 300 jobs and local government added 200 jobs in April.

Retail trade continued its positive growth streak, adding to employment for the fifth month in a row. Of the 1,300 extra jobs in this sector in April, the bulk came from clothing and clothing accessories stores (+500 jobs) and general merchandise stores (+500 jobs). Only building material and garden supply stores (-100) and motor vehicle and parts dealers (-100) had declines in the number of jobs between March and April 2010.

Information added 500 jobs, primarily due to growth in wireless telecommunications carriers (+400 jobs).

The financial activities sector lost more jobs than any other sector in April – 1,400. The losses were evenly divided between the finance and insurance industry (-700 jobs) and the real estate, rental, and leasing industry (-700 jobs). While some of the losses in real estate, rental, and leasing are attributable to woes in the housing sector, some jobs losses

Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Year over Year Change by Industry - *Seasonally Adjusted* April 2009 to April 2010 (Change in 000s)	
Education and Health Services	8.1
Retail Trade	3.3
Professional and Business Services	2.8
Mining and Logging	0.4
Wholesale Trade	-0.8
Other Services	-1.4
Information	-1.8
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	-2.8
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-3.5
Financial Activities	-5.8
Leisure and Hospitality	-8.6
Manufacturing	-9.1
Government	-11.3
Construction	-20.7
Total Nonfarm	-48.4

Month over Month Change by Industry - *Seasonally Adjusted* March 2010 to April 2010 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	5.8
Leisure and Hospitality	1.8
Government	1.6
Construction	1.4
Retail Trade	1.3
Manufacturing	1.2
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	-0.2
Information	0.5
Education and Health Services	0.3
Wholesale Trade	0.1
Mining and Logging	0.0
Professional and Business Services	-0.2
Other Services	-0.3
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-0.5
Financial Activities	-1.4

also occurred in the non-housing side of the rental industry.

Transportation, warehousing, and utilities was down 500 between March and April, while other services was down by 300 jobs.

Professional and business services was the other sector to lose jobs over the month, a net loss of 200. The employment services industry grew by 1,000 jobs, but was countered by losses in architectural and engineering services (-500 jobs) and other administrative services (-400 jobs).

Annual Employment Changes, April 2009 to April 2010

Between April 2009 and April 2010, payroll employment was down by 48,400, amounting to a 1.7 percent drop.

Since the recession officially began in December 2007, both the state of Washington and the nation have shed jobs at an equal rate, 5.6 percent.

Goods-Producing Industries over the Year

Nearly two-thirds (29,400 jobs) of year-over-year losses came from the combined goods producers, which make up less than 15 percent of Washington's overall employment. All annual losses in goods producers came from the construction and manufacturing sectors.

Construction shed 20,700 jobs between April 2009 and April 2010, far more than any other sector. These losses accounted for 43 percent of all statewide job losses during this period, despite currently making up only 5.2 percent of total employment. The annual job losses occurred among all three construction sub-industries. Employment in construction of buildings was down 14.9 percent, with heavy and civil engineering down 3.1 percent and specialty trade down 13.3 percent.

Over the year, almost all employment losses within manufacturing came from its durable goods component, which lost 9,000 jobs overall. Among durable goods producers, the transportation and equipment manufacturing industry lost the greatest number of jobs (-3,800), with most of those losses from the aerospace component (-2,800). All durable goods industries lost jobs during the past year, whereas food manufacturing added 200 jobs.

Service-Providing Industries over the Year

The education and health services sector grew by 8,100 jobs to lead all others in annual payroll increases over the year. More than two-thirds (+5,600 jobs) of this growth came from heath services, while education services contributed 2,500 jobs. Within the health services component, ambulatory health care services led the way adding 3,400 jobs on an annual basis.

Retail trade was up by 3,300 jobs over the year. These numbers were driven by growth in building material and garden supply stores (+1,700 jobs), food and beverage stores (+1,300 jobs), and general merchandise stores (+1,000). The motor vehicle and parts dealers industry, which lost 1,500 jobs over the year, was the main drag on employment growth in the retail sector.

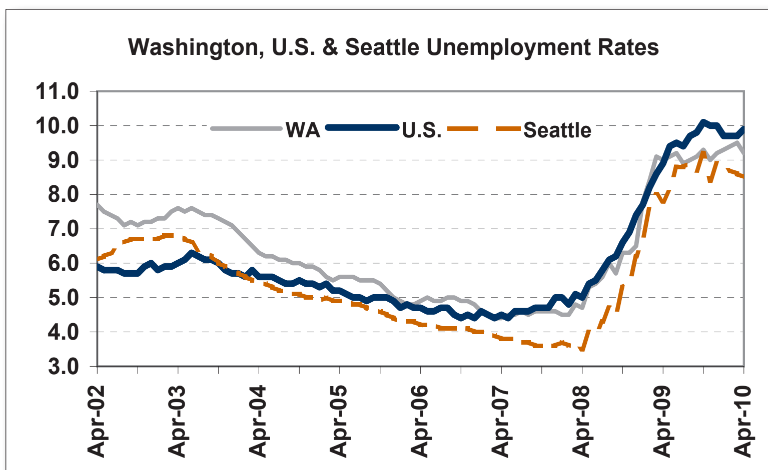
In contrast to the monthly number, the professional and business services sector grew by 2,800 between April 2009 and April 2010. Again in contrast to the monthly number, the other administrative services industry led the growth, adding 4,000 jobs. Architectural and engineering services shed 2,500 jobs on an annual basis – more than any other industry in this sector.

Government led all service providing sectors in job losses between April 2009 and April 2010 (-11,300). Local government, being the biggest, also lost the most jobs over the year – 6,200. A little over half of those job losses were from local government education. State government was down by 4,200 jobs and exactly half of those were from its education component. Federal government payrolls were 900 lower than in the same period last year.

Despite leading other sectors in monthly job growth, leisure and hospitality had the biggest net annual loss among private service-providing industries. Services within this industry are generally considered to be relatively discretionary on the part of consumers, so it is no surprise to see it suffer in a recession. Likewise a pickup in this sector can be seen as a sign of confidence on the part of consumers.

Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 9.2 percent from March's rate of 9.5. The 2010 April rate was 0.3 percentage points higher than last April's 8.9 percent unemployment rate.



The state's seasonally adjusted civilian labor force increased by 0.5 percent in April to 3,537,000. Seasonally adjusted employment was up by 27,300 over the month, but down by 15,300 workers over the year.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment fell over the month by 8,400 to reach an estimated 326,200 workers. On an over-the-year basis, total unemployment registered a jump of 12,200 workers or 3.9 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 findings[2] on six different "alternative measures." The commonly used definition of the unemployment rate is the number of persons able to work and seeking work divided by the civilian labor force and is equivalent to U-3 listed below. The general criticism of the standard measurement of unemployment is that it is too narrow. In answer to these criticisms, 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.

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.

Note: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that 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.

[2]The complete Bureau of Labor Statistics report can be found at http://stats.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm.

Overall, these six measures tend to move together over time and over different regions. For example, Michigan currently has the highest standard unemployment rate and also 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 beat out Oregon in five of the six categories with the exception of U-2. The Washington state rate was less than the national rate in four of the six categories, with the exception of U-5 (equaled to) and U-6 (greater than).

It appears that the number of job seekers who are in the U-1 category (unemployed for 15 weeks or longer) is growing. In fact, the U-1 category grew by 53 percent between March 2009 and 2010. In comparison, U-4, the second fastest growing category, only grew at a rate of 14 percent, a 39 percent difference. The recent economic recession hit some industries harder than others. Looking at the figure below, one can deduce that the segment that has grown the most rapidly is the one with the job seekers who have been out of work for an extended period.

Selected Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization, Second Qtr. 2009 through First Qtr. 2010 Averages, Selected Regions
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

REGION	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	**5.3**	**6.2**	**9.7**	**10.2**	**11**	**16.7**
Alaska	3.3	4.4	8.1	8.6	9.7	14.3
California	6.8	7.6	11.7	12.4	13.5	21.7
Idaho	4.2	5.9	9	9.3	10.1	16.9
Michigan	8.4	9.5	13.6	14.4	15.3	21.7
Montana	3.1	4.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	14.1
North Dakota	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.3	4.8	8
Oregon	6	7.8	11.2	11.6	12.6	20.5
Washington	4.9	5.7	9.6	10	11	17.2

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization
Growth between March 2009 and 2010, Washington State
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

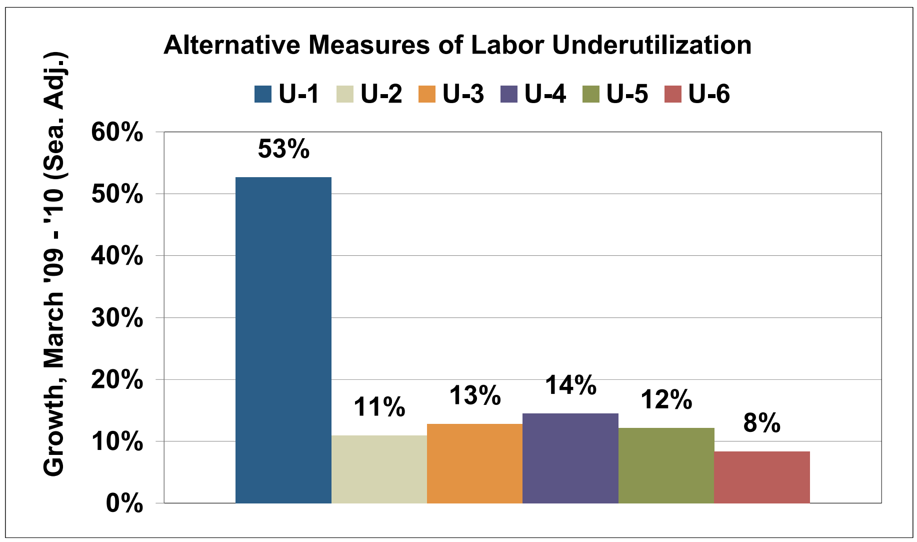


Table 1. Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment in Washington State, Place of Work[1] seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 2)

Quarterly Benchmark: September 2009

In Thousands	April 2010 (Prel.)	March 2010 (Rev.)	April 2009 (Rev.)	March 2009 (Rev.)	Numerical Change Mar. 2010 to Apr. 2010	Numerical Change Apr. 2009 to Apr. 2010
Total Nonfarm	2,797.2	2,791.4	2,845.6	2,855.3	5.8	-48.4
Total Private	2,252.4	2,248.2	2,289.5	2,304.7	4.2	-37.1
Goods Producing	411.1	408.5	440.5	446.5	2.6	-29.4
Mining and Logging	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.1	0.0	0.4
Logging	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.4
Construction	144.7	143.3	165.4	168.8	1.4	-20.7
Construction of Buildings	35.4	36.2	41.6	42.9	-0.8	-6.2
Residential Building Construction	19.6	20.2	22.0	22.6	-0.6	-2.4
Nonresidential Building Construction	15.8	16.0	19.6	20.3	-0.2	-3.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.5	17.8	19.1	19.1	0.7	-0.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	90.8	89.3	104.7	106.8	1.5	-13.9
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	44.5	43.8	49.6	50.7	0.7	-5.1
Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	46.3	45.5	55.1	56.1	0.8	-8.8
Manufacturing	260.0	258.8	269.1	271.6	1.2	-9.1
Durable Goods	184.3	183.8	193.3	196.4	0.5	-9.0
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.7	12.6	13.4	13.9	0.1	-0.7
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.0	6.0	6.8	7.0	0.0	-0.8
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg.	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.2	0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Manufacturing	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	0.0	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg.	17.0	16.8	17.4	18.0	0.2	-0.4
Machinery Manufacturing	11.4	11.3	12.8	13.0	0.1	-1.4
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	19.2	19.0	20.7	21.2	0.2	-1.5
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg.	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	89.5	89.8	93.3	94.3	-0.3	-3.8
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg.	81.0	81.2	83.8	84.3	-0.2	-2.8
Ship and Boat Building	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.5	-0.1	-1.1
Other Durable Manufacturing	17.1	16.9	17.7	17.9	0.2	-0.6
Nondurable Goods	75.7	75.0	75.8	75.2	0.7	-0.1
Food Manufacturing	34.4	33.7	34.2	33.1	0.7	0.2
Fruit/Vegetable Preserving, & Specialty	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.9	0.2	0.3
Other Food Manufacturing	23.3	22.8	23.4	22.2	0.5	-0.1
Petrol, Coal, Plastics & Rubber Prod. Mfg.	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.8	0.0	0.1
Paper Manufacturing	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	-0.1	-0.3
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.8	0.1	-0.6
Service Providing	2,386.1	2,382.9	2,405.1	2,408.8	3.2	-19.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	524.6	523.7	525.6	528.2	0.9	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	123.1	123.0	123.9	124.8	0.1	-0.8
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	61.5	61.3	63.8	64.5	0.2	-2.3
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	44.9	45.0	43.9	44.1	-0.1	1.0
Electronic Markets, Agents, and Brokers	16.7	16.7	16.2	16.2	0.0	0.5
Retail Trade	313.9	312.6	310.6	311.7	1.3	3.3
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	34.8	34.9	36.3	36.4	-0.1	-1.5
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	0.0	0.0
Bldg. Material and Garden Supply Stores	27.1	27.2	25.4	25.9	-0.1	1.7
Food and Beverage Stores	62.4	62.2	61.1	60.9	0.2	1.3
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.4	0.2	0.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	22.6	22.1	22.5	22.5	0.5	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	68.1	67.6	67.1	67.6	0.5	1.0
Other Retail Trade	72.6	72.5	72.2	72.3	0.1	0.4
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	87.6	88.1	91.1	91.7	-0.5	-3.5
Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	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 Work[1] seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 2) (continued)

Quarterly Benchmark: September 2009

In Thousands	April 2010 (Prel.)	March 2010 (Rev.)	April 2009 (Rev.)	March 2009 (Rev.)	Numerical Change: Mar. 2010 to Apr. 2010	Numerical Change: Apr. 2009 to Apr. 2010
Transportation and Warehousing	82.4	82.9	86.0	86.6	-0.5	-3.6
Air Transportation	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.4	0.1	-0.1
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	0.0	-0.2
Truck Transportation	22.3	22.0	22.7	22.8	0.3	-0.4
Support Activities for Transportation	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	0.0	0.1
Support Activities for Water Transport.	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.3
Warehousing and Storage	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	-0.1	0.1
Information	102.7	102.2	104.5	105.7	0.5	-1.8
Publishing Industries, except Internet	59.6	59.6	60.9	61.7	0.0	-1.3
Software Publishers	51.2	51.3	51.9	52.6	-0.1	-0.7
Telecommunications	25.1	24.7	25.8	25.9	0.4	-0.7
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	11.2	11.2	11.8	12.0	0.0	-0.6
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	12.9	12.5	12.9	12.9	0.4	0.0
Financial Activities	138.3	139.7	144.1	144.4	-1.4	-5.8
Finance and Insurance	92.0	92.7	95.9	95.9	-0.7	-3.9
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	43.8	44.3	46.8	46.9	-0.5	-3.0
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.7	36.6	37.4	37.5	0.1	-0.7
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	46.3	47.0	48.2	48.5	-0.7	-1.9
Professional and Business Services	327.7	327.9	324.9	328.8	-0.2	2.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Serv.	160.4	161.0	162.4	163.4	-0.6	-2.0
Legal Services	21.6	21.6	21.1	21.0	0.0	0.5
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	16.4	16.5	17.8	18.0	-0.1	-1.4
Architectural and Engineering Services	33.2	33.7	35.7	36.1	-0.5	-2.5
Computer Systems Design & Related Serv.	33.6	33.0	32.2	32.1	0.6	1.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	30.8	31.0	32.3	32.4	-0.2	-1.5
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt., & Remediation	136.5	135.9	130.2	133.0	0.6	6.3
Administrative and Support Services	119.3	118.7	115.7	118.4	0.6	3.6
Employment Services	34.8	33.8	35.2	37.7	1.0	-0.4
Other Administrative and Support Serv.	84.5	84.9	80.5	80.7	-0.4	4.0
Waste Management and Remediation Serv.	17.2	17.2	14.5	14.6	0.0	2.7
Education and Health Services	380.1	379.8	372.0	372.1	0.3	8.1
Education Services	50.9	50.6	48.4	48.6	0.3	2.5
Health Services and Social Assistance	329.2	329.2	323.6	323.5	0.0	5.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	133.0	132.8	129.6	129.3	0.2	3.4
Hospitals	73.3	73.3	72.3	72.6	0.0	1.0
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.1	60.5	59.5	59.3	-0.4	0.6
Social Assistance	62.8	62.6	62.2	62.3	0.2	0.6
Leisure and Hospitality	261.9	260.1	270.5	271.9	1.8	-8.6
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	44.1	43.3	45.5	46.4	0.8	-1.4
Accommodation and Food Services	217.8	216.8	225.0	225.5	1.0	-7.2
Accommodation	29.1	28.7	30.1	30.5	0.4	-1.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	188.7	188.1	194.9	195.0	0.6	-6.2
Other Services	106.0	106.3	107.4	107.1	-0.3	-1.4
Repair and Maintenance	25.8	25.7	26.8	26.8	0.1	-1.0
Personal and Laundry Services	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.5	-0.1	0.3
Membership Associations and Organizations	52.4	52.7	53.1	52.8	-0.3	-0.7
Government	544.8	543.2	556.1	550.6	1.6	-11.3
Federal Government	74.5	73.4	75.4	71.7	1.1	-0.9
Total State Government	149.7	149.4	153.9	153.2	0.3	-4.2
State Government Educational Services	79.6	79.5	81.7	81.8	0.1	-2.1
Total Local Government	320.6	320.4	326.8	325.7	0.2	-6.2
Local Government Educational Services	152.2	152.0	155.8	155.5	0.2	-3.6
Other Local Government	168.4	168.4	171.0	170.2	0.0	-2.6
Native American Government	26.6	26.5	25.9	25.9	0.1	0.7
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 Work[1]
NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 1)

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted	April 2010 (Prel.)	March 2010 (Rev.)	April 2009 (Rev.)	March 2009 (Rev.)	Numerical Change March 2010 to April 2010	Numerical Change April 2009 to April 2010
Total Nonfarm	**2,783.7**	**2,765.4**	**2,835.6**	**2,834.0**	**18.3**	**-51.9**
Mining and Logging	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.8	-0.1	-0.6
Logging	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.5	-0.1	-0.7
Construction	**134.0**	**131.6**	**161.4**	**162.4**	**2.4**	**-27.4**
Construction of Buildings	33.1	34.1	40.7	41.6	-1.0	-7.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	16.2	14.9	18.3	17.5	1.3	-2.1
Speciality Trade Contractors	84.7	82.6	102.4	103.3	2.1	-17.7
Manufacturing	**253.5**	**252.0**	**265.7**	**268.3**	**1.5**	**-12.2**
Durable Goods	180.9	179.7	192.4	195.0	1.2	-11.5
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.7	11.6	13.3	13.5	0.1	-1.6
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	15.4	15.3	17.2	17.6	0.1	-1.8
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	18.6	18.7	20.6	21.2	-0.1	-2.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	89.2	89.5	93.3	94.3	-0.3	-4.1
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	81.0	81.2	83.8	84.3	-0.2	-2.8
Nondurable Goods	72.6	72.3	73.3	73.3	0.3	-0.7
Food Manufacturing	32.4	32.7	32.0	31.7	-0.3	0.4
Wholesale Trade	**122.6**	**122.8**	**123.1**	**123.8**	**-0.2**	**-0.5**
Retail Trade	**313.2**	**310.4**	**304.1**	**305.0**	**2.8**	**9.1**
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.4	36.0	36.4	36.0	0.4	0.0
Food and Beverage Stores	61.7	60.4	60.2	60.0	1.3	1.5
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.6	-0.1	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	65.2	65.8	64.2	65.8	-0.6	1.0
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	**85.8**	**85.8**	**89.8**	**90.1**	**0.0**	**-4.0**
Utilities	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	0.1	0.2
Transportation and Warehousing	80.5	80.6	84.7	85.0	-0.1	-4.2
Air Transportation	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	-0.4
Truck Transportation	21.5	21.2	22.2	22.2	0.3	-0.7
Support Activities for Transportation	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.2	0.0	-0.2
Warehousing and Storage	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.0	0.1	-0.1
Information	**102.5**	**101.6**	**103.7**	**105.0**	**0.9**	**-1.2**
Software Publishers	51.2	50.9	51.5	52.2	0.3	-0.3
Finance and Insurance	91.9	92.2	95.9	95.8	-0.3	-4.0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44.1	44.3	46.8	46.7	-0.2	-2.7
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.5	36.4	37.4	37.4	0.1	-0.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	45.5	45.9	47.8	47.6	-0.4	-2.3
Professional and Business Services	**325.5**	**324.3**	**324.3**	**325.6**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	161.2	161.7	163.7	164.5	-0.5	-2.5
Legal Services	21.5	21.5	21.0	20.9	0.0	0.5
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	17.7	18.1	19.9	20.4	-0.4	-2.2
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	33.3	32.7	32.2	32.1	0.6	1.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.5	31.7	32.3	32.4	-0.2	-0.8
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	132.8	130.9	128.3	128.7	1.9	4.5
Administrative and Support Services	116.7	114.8	113.8	114.2	1.9	2.9
Waste Management and Remediation Services	16.1	16.1	14.5	14.5	0.0	1.6
Education Services	55.6	55.1	51.3	51.9	0.5	4.3
Health Services and Social Assistance	328.5	327.5	323.6	322.9	1.0	4.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	59.7	60.1	59.4	59.2	-0.4	0.3
Social Assistance	62.5	61.7	62.6	62.2	0.8	-0.1
Leisure and Hospitality	**260.0**	**252.9**	**267.2**	**264.5**	**7.1**	**-7.2**
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	43.3	41.9	44.4	44.7	1.4	-1.1
Accommodation and Food Services	216.7	211.0	222.8	219.8	5.7	-6.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	188.0	184.1	193.4	191.0	3.9	-5.4
Other Services	**106.6**	**107.2**	**107.2**	**106.8**	**-0.6**	**-0.6**
Federal Government	**73.9**	**72.6**	**74.7**	**70.8**	**1.3**	**-0.8**
Total State Government	**154.7**	**154.1**	**159.0**	**158.1**	**0.6**	**-4.3**
State Government Educational Services	84.9	84.4	87.2	86.8	0.5	-2.3
Total Local Government	**324.8**	**324.2**	**331.1**	**329.6**	**0.6**	**-6.3**
Local Government Educational Services	158.2	158.4	162.0	162.0	-0.2	-3.8
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3. Resident Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment
seasonally adjusted

	April 2010 (Prel)	March 2010 (Rev)	April 2009 (Rev)	March 2009 (Rev)
Seasonally adjusted				
United States Unemployment Rate	9.9%	9.7%	8.9%	8.6%
Washington Unemployment Rate	9.2%	9.5%	8.9%	8.5%
Resident Labor Force	3,537,000	3,518,100	3,540,100	3,537,700
Unemployed	326,200	334,600	314,000	302,200
Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate	8.5%	8.6%	8.4%	8.0%
Resident Labor Force	1,495,100	1,486,600	1,493,300	1,489,600
Unemployed	126,500	127,600	125,400	119,700

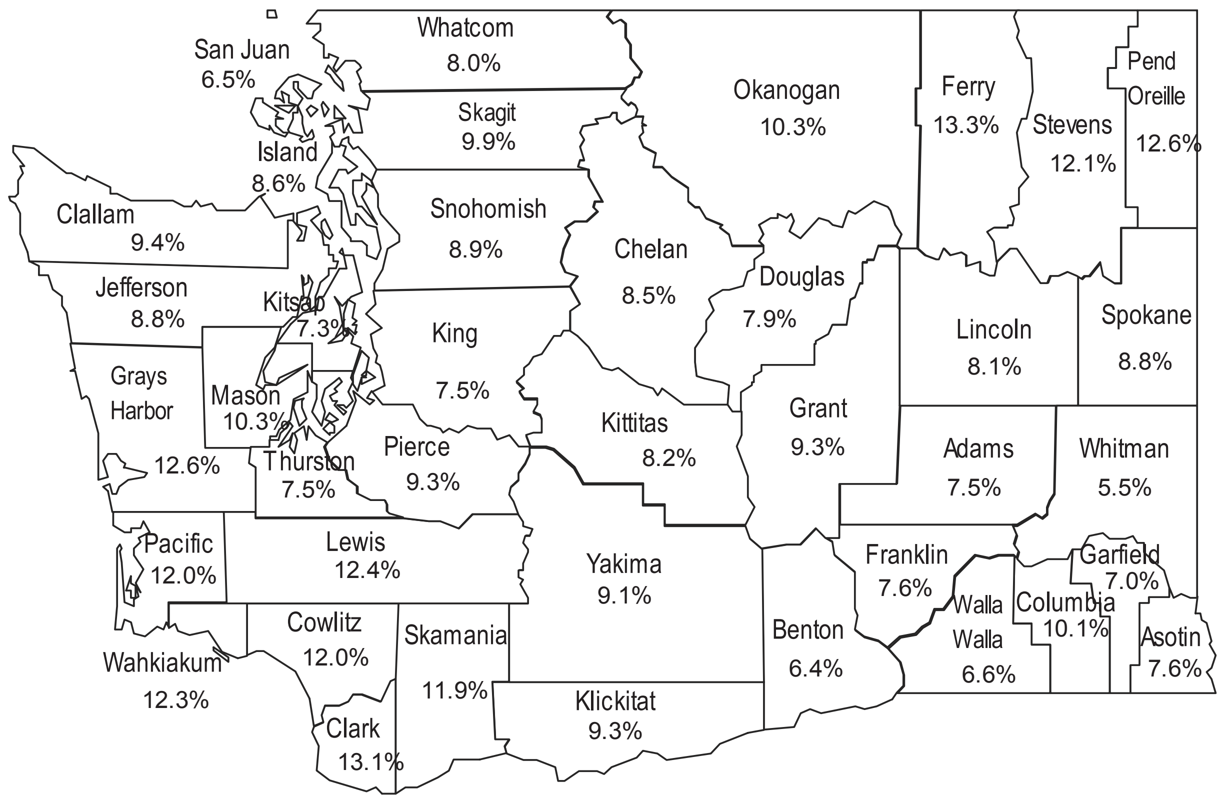
Table 4. Resident Labor Force in Washington State and Labor Market Areas[1]
NOT seasonally adjusted, annually benchmarked (UPDATE)

Washington State Employment Security Department — Date: 5/25/10
Labor Market and Economic Analysis — Benchmark: March 2009

Not Seasonally Adjusted	April 2010 Preliminary Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	March 2010 Revised Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	April 2009 Revised Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	3,538,290	3,231,590	306,690	8.7	3,530,070	3,178,260	351,820	10.0	3,516,340	3,212,740	303,610	8.6
Bellingham MSA	106,800	98,210	8,590	8.0	106,460	96,400	10,060	9.5	108,380	99,880	8,500	7.8
Bremerton MSA	126,420	117,210	9,210	7.3	124,870	114,270	10,600	8.5	125,710	116,280	9,420	7.5
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	132,000	123,080	8,920	6.8	130,140	119,410	10,730	8.2	125,080	116,150	8,940	7.1
Benton County 2/	95,350	89,210	6,130	6.4	93,780	86,550	7,240	7.7	90,320	84,180	6,140	6.8
Franklin County 2/	36,660	33,870	2,790	7.6	36,360	32,860	3,500	9.6	34,760	31,960	2,800	8.1
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	44,260	38,950	5,310	12.0	44,140	37,930	6,210	14.1	45,020	38,820	6,200	13.8
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	57,490	51,820	5,670	9.9	57,870	51,250	6,630	11.4	58,480	52,840	5,640	9.6
Olympia MSA	134,620	124,480	10,150	7.5	134,060	122,430	11,630	8.7	133,320	123,320	10,010	7.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,502,200	1,384,020	118,190	7.9	1,501,190	1,371,410	129,780	8.6	1,491,980	1,378,240	113,750	7.6
King County 2/	1,116,930	1,033,140	83,790	7.5	1,115,650	1,023,730	91,920	8.2	1,109,710	1,028,820	80,890	7.3
Snohomish County 2/	385,280	350,880	34,400	8.9	385,540	347,690	37,860	9.8	382,270	349,420	32,860	8.6
Spokane MSA	239,200	218,080	21,130	8.8	239,720	214,320	25,390	10.6	241,080	220,140	20,940	8.7
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	398,580	361,560	37,020	9.3	396,930	354,140	42,790	10.8	399,620	362,110	37,510	9.4
Wenatchee MSA	60,620	55,580	5,030	8.3	60,280	54,340	5,940	9.9	59,740	54,660	5,080	8.5
Chelan County 2/	39,970	36,570	3,400	8.5	39,770	35,750	4,020	10.1	39,350	35,960	3,390	8.6
Douglas County 2/	20,650	19,010	1,640	7.9	20,510	18,590	1,920	9.4	20,380	18,700	1,690	8.3
Yakima MSA	126,070	114,650	11,420	9.1	125,260	111,940	13,320	10.6	120,390	109,750	10,630	8.8
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	31,550	27,560	3,980	12.6	31,730	27,140	4,590	14.5	31,550	27,310	4,240	13.4
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	32,370	28,340	4,030	12.4	32,370	27,750	4,630	14.3	31,960	27,840	4,130	12.9
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	22,260	20,440	1,820	8.2	21,600	19,440	2,170	10.0	21,460	19,660	1,810	8.4
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	42,110	38,200	3,910	9.3	40,520	35,670	4,840	12.0	40,610	36,930	3,690	9.1
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	33,450	30,570	2,880	8.6	33,240	29,900	3,350	10.1	33,040	30,220	2,830	8.6
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	30,510	27,660	2,860	9.4	30,540	27,150	3,400	11.1	30,310	27,340	2,960	9.8
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	20,990	19,830	1,160	5.5	20,910	19,550	1,370	6.5	22,330	21,230	1,090	4.9
Shelton MSA (Mason)	25,370	22,750	2,630	10.3	25,410	22,270	3,130	12.3	25,590	22,750	2,840	11.1
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	31,280	29,230	2,050	6.6	31,370	28,730	2,640	8.4	30,470	28,470	2,010	6.6
Adams	8,500	7,870	640	7.5	8,450	7,450	1,000	11.8	8,140	7,500	640	7.9
Asotin 2/	10,360	9,570	790	7.6	10,390	9,360	1,030	9.9	10,420	9,480	940	9.0
Clark 2/	217,950	189,330	28,610	13.1	219,380	186,100	33,280	15.2	218,680	190,330	28,350	13.0
Columbia	1,580	1,420	160	10.1	1,640	1,440	200	12.2	1,570	1,390	180	11.5
Ferry	3,200	2,770	430	13.3	3,120	2,600	510	16.5	3,080	2,650	430	14.1
Garfield	1,030	960	70	7.0	1,030	930	100	9.3	1,000	940	60	6.3
Jefferson	13,030	11,880	1,150	8.8	13,000	11,630	1,380	10.6	13,150	12,010	1,150	8.7
Klickitat	10,870	9,860	1,020	9.3	10,860	9,490	1,370	12.6	10,540	9,370	1,170	11.1
Lincoln	4,800	4,410	390	8.1	4,810	4,340	480	9.9	4,790	4,390	400	8.4
Okanogan	20,730	18,600	2,130	10.3	20,650	18,090	2,570	12.4	20,160	18,140	2,020	10.0
Pacific	9,160	8,060	1,100	12.0	9,150	7,810	1,340	14.6	9,130	7,980	1,150	12.6
Pend Oreille	5,410	4,730	680	12.6	5,560	4,610	950	17.1	5,480	4,620	860	15.6
San Juan	8,180	7,650	530	6.5	7,930	7,270	660	8.3	8,200	7,660	540	6.6
Skamania 2/	5,070	4,460	610	11.9	5,210	4,390	820	15.8	5,180	4,490	690	13.3
Stevens	18,680	16,410	2,260	12.1	18,660	15,950	2,720	14.6	19,100	16,520	2,580	13.5
Wahkiakum	1,580	1,390	200	12.3	1,610	1,370	240	14.8	1,630	1,370	260	15.9

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, April 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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