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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 September

Executive Summary

October 19, 2010

Between August 2010 and September 2010, Washington state lost 3,200 seasonally adjusted jobs.¹ The private sector added 1,000 jobs, not enough to make up for the 4,200 public sector jobs lost over the month.

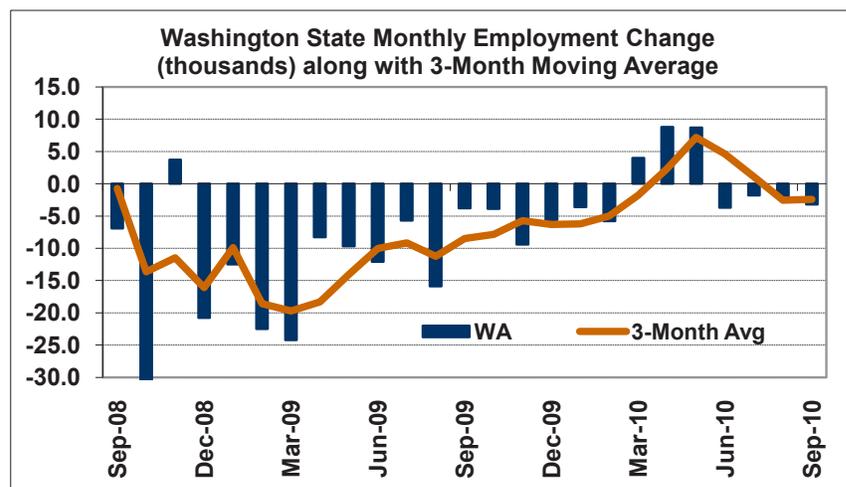
After government, professional and business services lost the most jobs, down 1,000. Other sectors losing jobs over the month were construction; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.

Manufacturing led all sectors with 900 additional jobs over the month. Other sectors that experienced job expansion were wholesale trade; financial activities; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; retail trade; information; and mining and logging.

Nonfarm payrolls declined by 17,700 jobs between September 2009 and September 2010. Five industries had positive job growth over the year: professional and business services; education and health services; retail trade; information; and wholesale trade. Two sectors remained unchanged over the year, while six sectors contracted over the 12-month period. The construction sector lost 10,800 jobs between September 2009 and September 2010, more than any other sector.

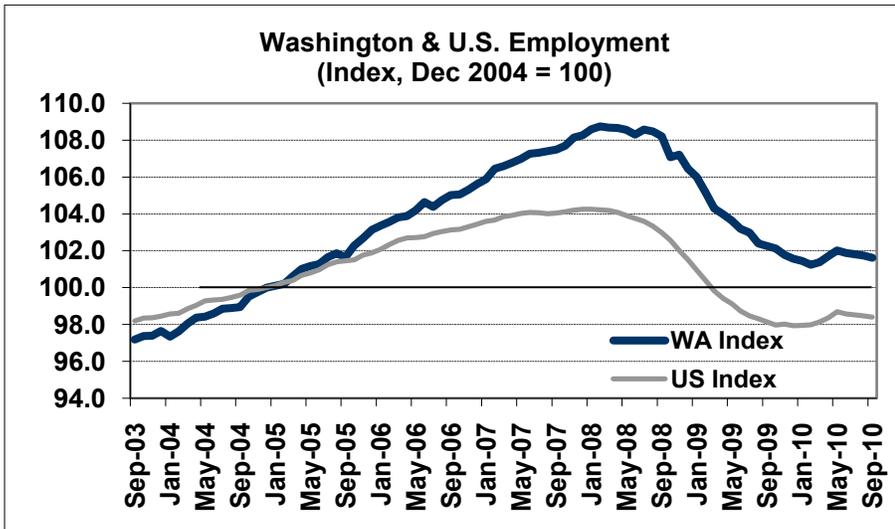
Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 9.0 percent as the preliminary rate for August was adjusted from 8.9 to 9.0. There was negligible monthly change in the labor force and the number of unemployed.

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 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 individuals, 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, August 2010 to September 2010

Nonfarm payrolls dropped by 3,200 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis between August and September 2010. The private sector added 1,000 jobs overall, but government continued to lose employment, down 4,200 jobs in September.

The preliminary employment change for June to August was a net loss of 2,000 jobs. This figure has been revised to a loss of 2,200 jobs.

Goods-Producing Industries over the Month

The goods-producing group of industries added 400 jobs in September. Goods producers include construction; manufacturing; and mining and logging. The manufacturing sector accounted for most of this growth, up 900 jobs over the month. Mining and logging added 100 jobs, while construction was down by 600 jobs.

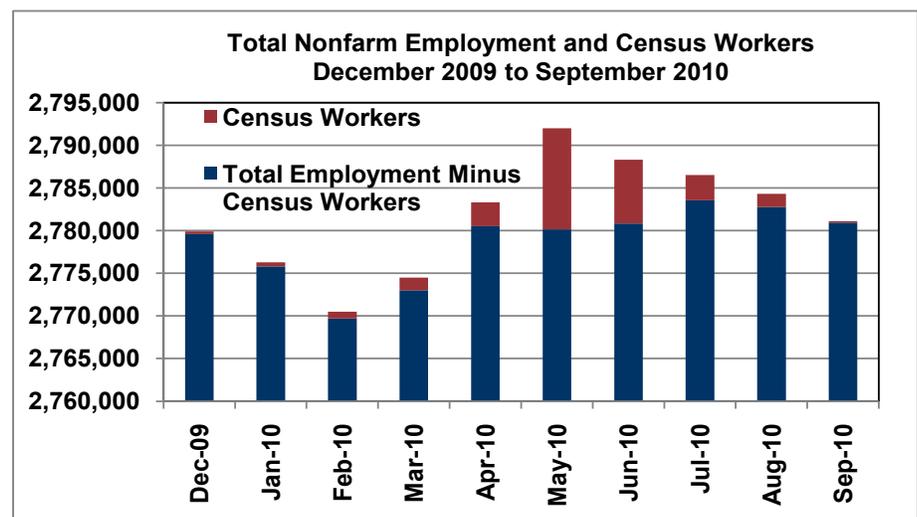
The durable goods component of manufacturing had a good September, adding 1,100 jobs, the bulk of it coming from aerospace (+600 jobs). Several durable goods industries were down slightly over the month (nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing and machinery manufacturing), but most of the manufacturing losses came from food manufacturing (-400), the largest of the non-durable goods industries.

The 600 job loss in construction represents the first setback for the sector since March of this

year. Specialty trade contractors were the driving force behind the negative net numbers, down 600 jobs over the month. Since the worst of the recession hit Washington state in February 2008, this industry accounted for over 63 percent of the 65,200 job losses in construction. The construction of buildings industry had a payroll decrease of 100 jobs, while the heavy and civil engineering industry was up by 100 jobs.

Service-Providing Industries over the Month

Service-providing industries lost a net 3,600 jobs in August. Excluding job losses in the government sector, service industries added a net 600 jobs over the month. Top gainers were wholesale trade (+700); financial activities (+600); transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+400); information (+200); retail trade (+200); and other services (+100). The government sector continued to lose more jobs than any other sector between August and September 2010. After government, professional and business services



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

Year-over-Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted September 2009 to September 2010 (Change in 000s)		Month-over-Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted August 2010 to September 2010 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-17.7	Total Nonfarm	-3.2
Professional and Business Services	3.1	Manufacturing	0.9
Education and Health Services	2.8	Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	0.6
Retail Trade	1.8	Wholesale Trade	0.7
Information	1.4	Financial Activities	0.6
Wholesale Trade	0.7	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	0.4
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	0.0	Retail Trade	0.2
Mining and Logging	0.0	Information	0.2
Other Services	-0.1	Mining and Logging	0.1
Leisure and Hospitality	-1.1	Other Services	0.1
Manufacturing	-2.7	Education and Health Services	-0.3
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	-0.8	Leisure and Hospitality	-0.3
Government	-5.9	Construction	-0.6
Financial Activities	-6.9	Professional and Business Services	-1.0
Construction	-10.8	Government	-4.2

lost the most (-1,000), followed by leisure and hospitality (-300 jobs); and educational and health services (-300 jobs).

Census jobs were down by 1,362 positions, leaving only 173 positions in September. These layoffs have played a large role in month-over-month swings the past few months, but this will no longer be the case going forward. In contrast to the June through August months, the census job losses no longer made up the majority of government job losses. Most of the public-sector losses came from local (-2,500) and state (-1,000) governments.

The primary cause of job losses within the professional and business services sector was the volatile employment services industry. The industry lost 800 jobs for the second month in a row, after mostly adding jobs this year.

The education and health services job declines came from the education component (-1,000 jobs). Health services grew by 700 jobs in September.

The bulk of the 700 jobs added in wholesale trade occurred in the non-durable goods component (+400).

The growth industries within the financial activities sector were credit intermediation and related activities (+300) and real estate, rental and leasing (+600). Job growth in this sector reflects some refinancing activity, but it was also heavily influenced by the rental and leasing side.

Annual Employment Changes, September 2009 to September 2010

Between September 2009 and September 2010, total payroll employment was down by 17,700, amounting to a 0.6 percent drop. Since the recession officially began in December 2007, the state of Washington has lost 6.1 percent of its jobs while the nation has lost 5.6 percent.

Goods-Producing Industries over the Year

Since August 2009 (and in fact over the course of the recent

recession), the goods-producing industries have sustained a disproportionate share of the job losses. These industries were collectively down by 13,500 jobs and accounted for over three-quarters of the annual statewide job losses. All annual losses in goods producers came from the construction and manufacturing sectors, while the mining and logging sector is at the same employment level as it was 12 months ago.

The construction sector declined by 10,800 jobs over the past year, accounting for more than half of all job losses during that period. The specialty trade industry lost 7,400 jobs over the year, and construction of buildings was down 3,800 jobs. Heavy and civil engineering added 400 jobs over the year.

Earlier in the year, the manufacturing sector was second only to construction in terms of annual job losses. This steadily changed over the past half year, as manufacturing improved, and government and financial activities suffered more job losses.

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

Year-over-year job losses for manufacturing stand at 2,700. The losses were fairly spread out with no manufacturing sub-industry with more than 800 in annual job losses and no gains of more than 400.

Service-Providing Industries over the Year

Professional and business services added 3,100 on an annual basis to lead all sectors. This sector was followed by education and health (+2,800); retail trade (+1,800); information (+1,400); and wholesale trade (+700). Financial activities lost more employment than any other service-providing sector in the past year, down by 6,900 jobs. Other service providers down over the year were government (-5,900); leisure and hospitality (-1,100); and other services (-100).

Two industries, computer systems design and related services and employment services, provided most of the impetus behind the professional and business services sector's annual growth. Computer systems design and related services added 2,100 jobs over the past year and employment services added a further 2,700 jobs.

In contrast to the monthly numbers, private education grew by 500 jobs on an annual basis. However, it was ambulatory health care services (+2,200) that provided the lion's share of education and health services sector growth.

Most retail industries had positive job gains over the year. The motor vehicle and parts dealers industry (-300 jobs) and food and beverage stores industry (-200) were the only retail industries contracting over the year. All

other retail industries grew, led by building and home furnishing stores (+900).

Software publishers added 1,000 jobs between September 2009 and September 2010, amounting to most of the information sector expansion.

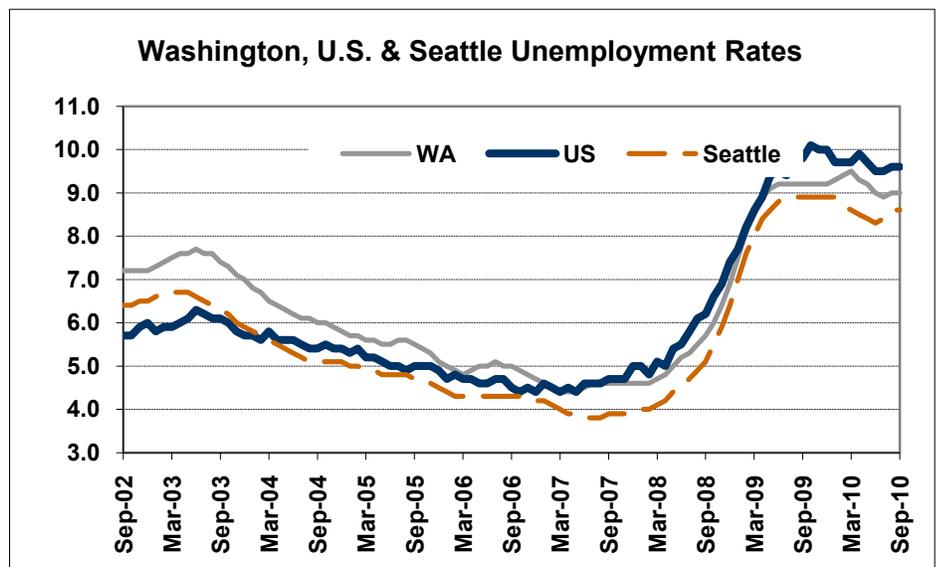
Despite recent job gains, the financial activities sector has continued to show difficulties recovering from the recent recession. Losses were shared by all major industries within financial activities: credit intermediation and related activities (-2,700); insurance carriers and related activities (-1,300 jobs); and the real estate, rental and leasing component (-2,600 jobs).

Over the year, the government sector was down 5,900 jobs, led by a payroll decrease of 5,100 in state government. Local government was down by 2,200 jobs while federal payrolls expanded by 1,400 jobs.

Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate officially remained flat at 9.0 percent as the preliminary August estimate was revised from 8.9 to 9.0. The 2010 September rate was two-tenths of a percentage point below last September's 9.2 percent unemployment rate.

The state's seasonally adjusted civilian labor force grew by less than 1,200 persons in September to reach 3,538,000 persons. Seasonally adjusted employment fell by less than 100 workers over the month, but is up by 19,400 workers over the year.



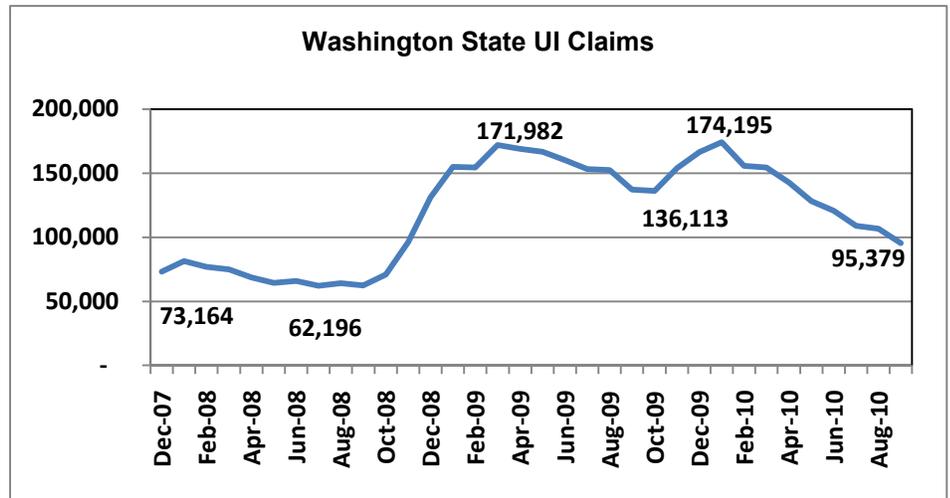
On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment increased over the month by 1,300 persons to reach an estimated 319,400 workers. On an over-the-year basis, total unemployment registered a decrease of 5,100 workers, or 1.6 percentage points.

Unemployment Insurance Claims by Occupation

One important source of occupational information is unemployment insurance (UI) claims data,² which is tracked on a weekly basis. UI claims can be seen as part of the supply of labor employers can potentially utilize to fill hiring needs. The downside to the UI claims data is that this data only represents a portion³ of the labor force – those who have lost their jobs for one reason or another and have filed for unemployment insurance. For example, a recent college graduate who is actively pursuing employment, but has no work history, is still considered part of the labor force. However, this individual is unable to collect unemployment insurance and therefore would not be picked up in UI claims data.

The monthly time series graph above tracks Washington state total UI claims from December 2007 (official start of the recession) to September 2010. From December 2007 to September 2010, unemployment insurance claims have grown by 22,215. UI claims peaked to their highest level in January 2010 at 174,195 after experiencing seasonal declines from March 2009 to October 2009.

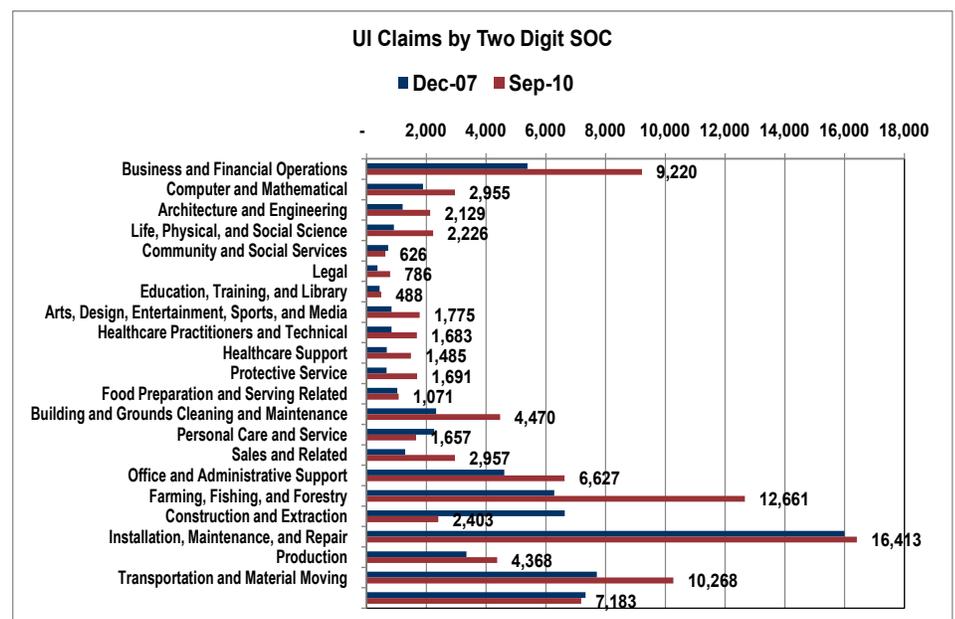
To the right is a chart separating state UI claims by two-digit SOC codes. You'll notice UI claims grew between December 2007 and September 2010, with the exception of life physical and social science; building and grounds



Data Source: Washington State Employment Security Department, UI data, Historical / December 2007 to September 2010

cleaning and maintenance; farming fishing and forestry; and transportation and material moving. Office and administra-

tive support encountered the largest claims difference of 6,378 followed by management with 3,832 and production with 2,559.



*Note: The data labels are for September 2010

²The UI claims data does not include extended benefits. This exclusion allows for use of the UI claims data as a time series.

³In September 2010, regular UI claimants represented 2.7 percent of the estimated labor force.

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 2010

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	September	August	September	August	Numerical Change	
	2010 (Prel.)	2010 (Rev.)	2009 (Rev.)	2009 (Rev.)	Aug. 2010 to Sep. 2010	Sep. 2009 to Sep. 2010
Total Nonfarm	2,781.1	2,784.3	2,798.8	2,802.6	-3.2	-17.7
Total Private	2,241.7	2,240.7	2,253.5	2,257.2	1.0	-11.8
Goods Producing	408.4	408.0	421.9	424.4	0.4	-13.5
Mining and Logging	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	0.1	0.0
Logging	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	0.1	0.0
Construction	143.8	144.4	154.6	155.6	-0.6	-10.8
Construction of Buildings	34.3	34.4	38.1	38.3	-0.1	-3.8
Residential Building Construction	19.0	18.9	20.9	20.8	0.1	-1.9
Nonresidential Building Construction	15.3	15.5	17.2	17.5	-0.2	-1.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.3	19.2	18.9	19.0	0.1	0.4
Specialty Trade Contractors	90.2	90.8	97.6	98.3	-0.6	-7.4
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	43.2	43.7	47.1	47.2	-0.5	-3.9
Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	47.0	47.1	50.5	51.1	-0.1	-3.5
Manufacturing	258.5	257.6	261.2	262.7	0.9	-2.7
Durable Goods	184.9	183.8	186.0	186.7	1.1	-1.1
Wood Product Manufacturing	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.1	0.2	0.0
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	0.1	0.0
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg.	8.7	8.8	9.1	8.9	-0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Manufacturing	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.4
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg.	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.7	0.1	0.3
Machinery Manufacturing	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.8	-0.1	-0.3
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.4	0.1	-0.2
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg.	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	90.2	89.4	91.0	91.4	0.8	-0.8
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg.	81.0	80.4	81.8	82.1	0.6	-0.8
Ship and Boat Building	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	0.0	-0.3
Other Durable Manufacturing	16.9	16.8	17.0	17.0	0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	73.6	73.8	75.2	76.0	-0.2	-1.6
Food Manufacturing	34.3	34.7	34.3	35.3	-0.4	0.0
Fruit/Vegetable Preserving, & Specialty	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.8	-0.4	-0.6
Other Food Manufacturing	23.7	23.7	23.1	23.5	0.0	0.6
Petrol, Coal, Plastics & Rubber Prod. Mfg.	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	-0.1	-0.2
Paper Manufacturing	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.6	-0.1	-0.6
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	0.0	-0.1
Service Providing	2,372.7	2,376.3	2,376.9	2,378.2	-3.6	-4.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	523.3	522.0	520.8	520.4	1.3	2.5
Wholesale Trade	122.0	121.3	121.3	121.7	0.7	0.7
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	59.9	59.8	61.3	61.7	0.1	-1.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	43.5	43.1	43.4	43.5	0.4	0.1
Electronic Markets, Agents, and Brokers	18.6	18.4	16.6	16.5	0.2	2.0
Retail Trade	311.0	310.8	309.2	308.6	0.2	1.8
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.0	35.8	36.3	36.2	0.2	-0.3
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	0.1	0.3
Bldg. Material and Garden Supply Stores	26.7	26.5	25.8	25.7	0.2	0.9
Food and Beverage Stores	60.6	60.9	60.8	60.9	-0.3	-0.2
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.5	-0.1	0.0
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	23.0	22.9	22.6	22.2	0.1	0.4
General Merchandise Stores	67.3	67.6	67.0	66.9	-0.3	0.3
Other Retail Trade	71.5	71.2	71.1	71.0	0.3	0.4
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	90.3	89.9	90.3	90.1	0.4	0.0
Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2	0.0	0.4
Transportation and Warehousing	84.8	84.4	85.2	84.9	0.4	-0.4
Air Transportation	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.5	0.0	-0.4
Water Transportation	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	0.0	-0.1
Truck Transportation	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.6	0.0	0.1
Support Activities for Transportation	17.8	17.7	17.4	17.3	0.1	0.4
Support Activities for Water Transport.	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.2	0.2	0.7
Warehousing and Storage	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	-0.1	-0.3

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 2010

Seasonally Adjusted	Numerical Change					
	September 2010 (Prel.)	August 2010 (Rev.)	September 2009 (Rev.)	August 2009 (Rev.)	Aug. 2010 to Sep. 2010	Sep. 2009 to Sep. 2010
In Thousands						
Information	103.5	103.3	102.1	102.5	0.2	1.4
Publishing Industries, except Internet	59.7	59.6	59.2	59.2	0.1	0.5
Software Publishers	51.7	51.5	50.7	50.6	0.2	1.0
Telecommunications	24.8	24.8	25.2	25.4	0.0	-0.4
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	10.9	10.9	11.5	11.6	0.0	-0.6
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.8	0.0	0.2
Financial Activities	133.4	132.8	140.3	140.8	0.6	-6.9
Finance and Insurance	88.4	88.4	92.7	93.0	0.0	-4.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	41.8	41.5	44.5	44.7	0.3	-2.7
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	35.7	35.8	37.0	36.9	-0.1	-1.3
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	45.0	44.4	47.6	47.8	0.6	-2.6
Professional and Business Services	323.1	324.1	320.0	320.1	-1.0	3.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Serv.	162.0	161.8	159.3	159.1	0.2	2.7
Legal Services	21.2	21.1	20.9	20.8	0.1	0.3
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.3	-0.1	-0.1
Architectural and Engineering Services	34.4	33.9	34.3	34.4	0.5	0.1
Computer Systems Design & Related Serv.	33.9	33.7	31.8	31.6	0.2	2.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.1	31.4	31.9	32.1	-0.3	-0.8
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt., & Remediation	130.0	130.9	128.8	128.9	-0.9	1.2
Administrative and Support Services	113.8	114.8	113.4	113.6	-1.0	0.4
Employment Services	35.4	36.2	32.7	33.5	-0.8	2.7
Other Administrative and Support Serv.	78.4	78.6	80.7	80.1	-0.2	-2.3
Waste Management and Remediation Serv.	16.2	16.1	15.4	15.3	0.1	0.8
Education and Health Services	376.1	376.4	373.3	373.2	-0.3	2.8
Education Services	47.9	48.9	47.4	48.1	-1.0	0.5
Health Services and Social Assistance	328.2	327.5	325.9	325.1	0.7	2.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	133.1	133.1	130.9	130.7	0.0	2.2
Hospitals	74.7	74.6	72.9	72.7	0.1	1.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.2	60.4	59.9	59.7	-0.2	0.3
Social Assistance	60.2	59.4	62.2	62.0	0.8	-2.0
Leisure and Hospitality	267.6	267.9	268.7	269.1	-0.3	-1.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	46.0	45.7	45.7	45.6	0.3	0.3
Accommodation and Food Services	221.6	222.2	223.0	223.5	-0.6	-1.4
Accommodation	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.6	0.1	0.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	192.0	192.7	193.4	193.9	-0.7	-1.4
Other Services	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.7	0.1	-0.1
Repair and Maintenance	25.8	25.8	26.4	26.5	0.0	-0.6
Personal and Laundry Services	27.3	27.2	27.4	27.4	0.1	-0.1
Membership Associations and Organizations	53.2	53.2	52.6	52.8	0.0	0.6
Government	539.4	543.6	545.3	545.4	-4.2	-5.9
Federal Government	74.2	74.9	72.8	72.7	-0.7	1.4
Total State Government	144.2	145.2	149.3	148.4	-1.0	-5.1
State Government Educational Services	74.9	76.1	78.7	78.1	-1.2	-3.8
Total Local Government	321.0	323.5	323.2	324.3	-2.5	-2.2
Local Government Educational Services	153.4	155.4	153.3	154.7	-2.0	0.1
Other Local Government	167.6	168.1	169.9	169.6	-0.5	-2.3
Native American Government	26.3	26.1	25.7	25.5	0.2	0.6
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 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 March 2010) 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>	Sept. 2010 (Prel.)	August 2010 (Rev.)	Sept. 2009 (Rev.)	August 2009 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					August 2010 to Sept. 2010	Sept. 2009 to Sept. 2010
Total Nonfarm	2,819.7	2,807.4	2,812.9	2,799.7	12.3	6.8
Mining and Logging	5.8	5.7	6.4	6.4	0.1	-0.6
Logging	3.1	3.0	3.9	3.8	0.1	-0.8
Construction	147.4	147.5	161.7	163.5	-0.1	-14.3
Construction of Buildings	33.8	34.4	39.1	39.6	-0.6	-5.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.0	19.6	20.8	20.9	-0.6	-1.8
Speciality Trade Contractors	94.6	93.5	101.8	103.0	1.1	-7.2
Manufacturing	263.0	261.0	265.6	266.4	2.0	-2.6
Durable Goods	184.1	182.9	187.0	187.9	1.2	-2.9
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.1	11.3	13.2	13.4	-0.2	-2.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	15.8	15.9	16.8	17.0	-0.1	-1.0
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	18.1	18.2	19.2	19.4	-0.1	-1.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	90.4	89.6	91.0	91.4	0.8	-0.6
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	81.4	80.9	81.8	82.1	0.5	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	78.9	78.1	78.6	78.5	0.8	0.3
Food Manufacturing	39.9	38.3	37.4	37.3	1.6	2.5
Wholesale Trade	123.9	122.2	122.1	122.4	1.7	1.8
Retail Trade	320.2	323.7	309.9	310.9	-3.5	10.3
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.7	36.7	36.8	37.0	0.0	-0.1
Food and Beverage Stores	63.2	63.8	61.6	61.8	-0.6	1.6
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	22.7	23.3	22.4	22.6	-0.6	0.3
General Merchandise Stores	66.9	67.4	66.3	66.5	-0.5	0.6
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	91.3	90.3	91.8	91.0	1.0	-0.5
Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	0.0	0.1
Transportation and Warehousing	86.1	85.1	86.7	85.8	1.0	-0.6
Air Transportation	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.5	0.0	-0.5
Truck Transportation	22.5	22.5	23.3	23.4	0.0	-0.8
Support Activities for Transportation	17.2	17.1	17.5	17.4	0.1	-0.3
Warehousing and Storage	10.1	9.9	10.7	10.3	0.2	-0.6
Information	104.4	105.2	102.5	103.8	-0.8	1.9
Software Publishers	52.5	53.0	51.0	51.5	-0.5	1.5
Finance and Insurance	91.6	92.3	92.7	93.3	-0.7	-1.1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	44.1	44.1	44.4	44.9	0.0	-0.3
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.2	36.8	37.0	37.1	-0.6	-0.8
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	48.2	46.9	48.4	48.9	1.3	-0.2
Professional and Business Services	334.4	336.6	323.8	324.1	-2.2	10.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	161.9	162.8	158.4	159.0	-0.9	3.5
Legal Services	22.4	22.8	20.9	21.0	-0.4	1.5
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	15.2	15.4	16.1	16.0	-0.2	-0.9
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	34.5	33.7	31.8	31.6	0.8	2.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.8	32.1	31.8	31.9	-0.3	0.0
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	140.7	141.7	133.6	133.2	-1.0	7.1
Administrative and Support Services	124.4	125.3	118.0	117.7	-0.9	6.4
Waste Management and Remediation Services	16.3	16.4	15.6	15.5	-0.1	0.7
Education Services	49.1	43.7	45.1	40.0	5.4	4.0
Health Services and Social Assistance	332.2	331.1	326.0	325.0	1.1	6.2
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	61.0	61.1	60.1	59.9	-0.1	0.9
Social Assistance	61.8	60.1	62.2	61.3	1.7	-0.4
Leisure and Hospitality	275.0	279.1	279.3	282.1	-4.1	-4.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	49.2	48.5	49.9	49.5	0.7	-0.7
Accommodation and Food Services	225.8	230.6	229.4	232.6	-4.8	-3.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	195.7	199.6	198.1	199.9	-3.9	-2.4
Other Services	108.5	110.7	107.3	108.5	-2.2	1.2
Federal Government	74.6	75.9	73.2	73.8	-1.3	1.4
Total State Government	139.5	131.4	144.3	134.3	8.1	-4.8
State Government Educational Services	69.8	61.8	73.4	63.5	8.0	-3.6
Total Local Government	310.6	304.1	312.8	305.3	6.5	-2.2
Local Government Educational Services	140.5	130.6	140.5	130.3	9.9	0.0
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

	September 2010 (Prel)	August 2010 (Rev)	September 2009 (Rev)	August 2009 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
United States Unemployment Rate	9.6%	9.6%	9.8%	9.7%
Washington Unemployment Rate	9.0%	9.0%	9.2%	9.2%
Resident Labor Force	3,538,000	3,536,800	3,523,800	3,528,900
Unemployed	319,400	318,100	324,600	324,900
Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate	8.6%	8.6%	8.9%	8.9%
Resident Labor Force	1,487,800	1,490,800	1,499,100	1,499,600
Unemployed	128,700	128,700	133,300	133,200

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

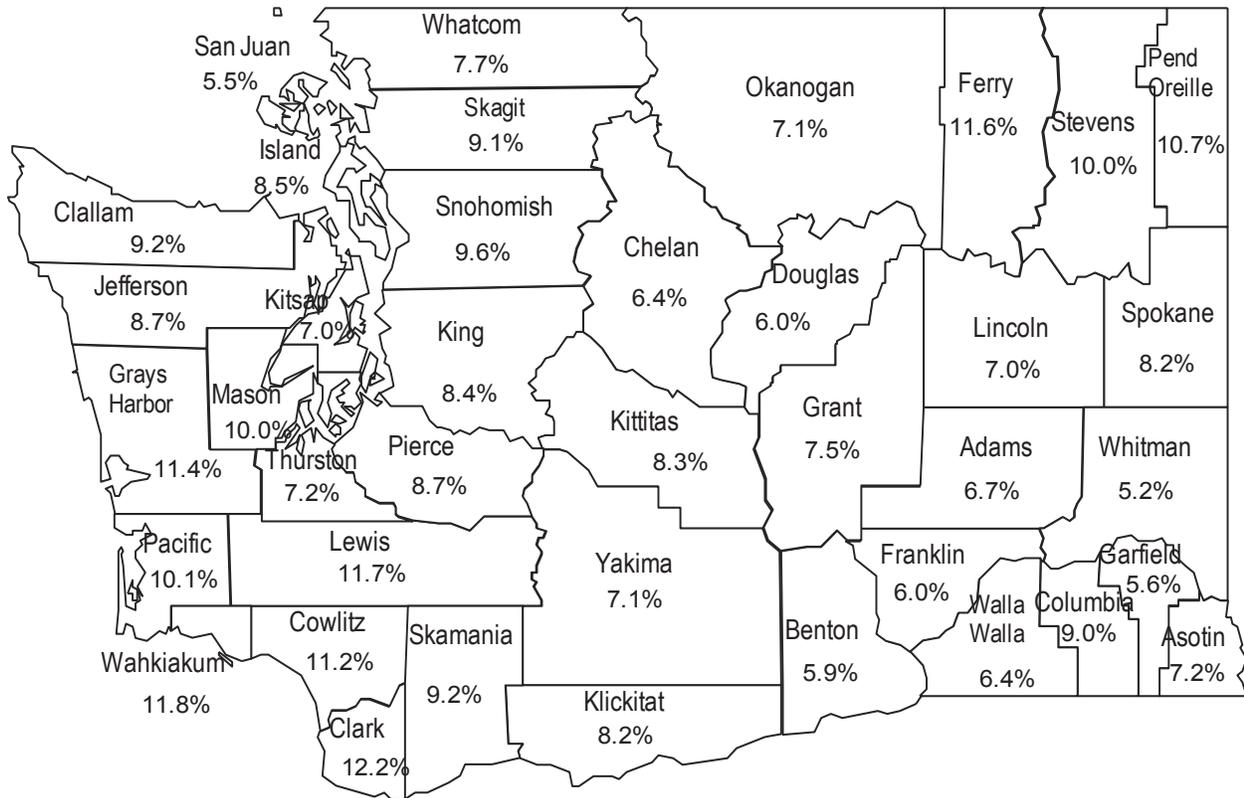
Date: 11/02/10
Benchmark: March 2009

Not Seasonally Adjusted	September 2010 Preliminary				August 2010 Revised				September 2009 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	3,542,440	3,239,250	303,180	8.6	3,548,690	3,232,170	316,520	8.9	3,523,210	3,216,220	306,990	8.7
Bellingham MSA	105,010	96,970	8,040	7.7	108,270	99,460	8,810	8.1	103,960	95,640	8,310	8.0
Bremerton MSA	125,690	116,910	8,780	7.0	127,260	117,860	9,410	7.4	123,310	114,530	8,780	7.1
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	141,360	132,950	8,420	6.0	139,870	130,680	9,190	6.6	132,380	124,420	7,960	6.0
Benton County 2/	102,430	96,360	6,070	5.9	101,200	94,720	6,480	6.4	95,850	90,180	5,670	5.9
Franklin County 2/	38,930	36,590	2,340	6.0	38,670	35,960	2,710	7.0	36,530	34,240	2,290	6.3
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	44,460	39,490	4,970	11.2	44,520	39,110	5,410	12.1	43,900	38,550	5,350	12.2
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	57,740	52,490	5,250	9.1	58,880	53,290	5,590	9.5	57,850	52,470	5,380	9.3
Olympia MSA	131,870	122,350	9,520	7.2	133,290	123,160	10,120	7.6	128,660	119,300	9,360	7.3
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,480,070	1,350,650	129,420	8.7	1,485,860	1,359,550	126,300	8.5	1,495,520	1,360,700	134,820	9.0
King County 2/	1,101,160	1,008,230	92,930	8.4	1,105,390	1,014,880	90,510	8.2	1,112,470	1,015,730	96,740	8.7
Snohomish County 2/	378,910	342,420	36,480	9.6	380,470	344,680	35,790	9.4	383,050	344,970	38,080	9.9
Spokane MSA	236,250	216,870	19,380	8.2	236,530	215,710	20,810	8.8	234,560	214,950	19,620	8.4
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	398,870	364,100	34,770	8.7	398,260	361,160	37,100	9.3	390,290	355,240	35,050	9.0
Wenatchee MSA	69,450	65,100	4,350	6.3	67,610	62,440	5,180	7.7	69,750	65,470	4,290	6.1
Chelan County 2/	45,750	42,830	2,920	6.4	44,530	41,080	3,450	7.7	45,890	43,070	2,810	6.1
Douglas County 2/	23,700	22,270	1,430	6.0	23,090	21,360	1,730	7.5	23,870	22,400	1,470	6.2
Yakima MSA	137,610	127,770	9,840	7.1	133,560	121,570	11,980	9.0	134,780	125,830	8,950	6.6
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	30,800	27,280	3,520	11.4	31,480	27,660	3,810	12.1	30,660	27,130	3,530	11.5
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	31,140	27,500	3,640	11.7	31,650	27,720	3,930	12.4	31,210	27,530	3,680	11.8
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	19,470	17,850	1,620	8.3	19,900	18,130	1,770	8.9	20,730	19,160	1,570	7.6
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	46,690	43,180	3,510	7.5	45,100	41,190	3,910	8.7	45,980	42,680	3,290	7.2
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	32,330	29,600	2,740	8.5	32,590	29,760	2,840	8.7	32,510	29,770	2,740	8.4
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	29,870	27,120	2,750	9.2	30,510	27,540	2,970	9.7	29,930	27,300	2,630	8.8
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	22,230	21,080	1,150	5.2	19,060	17,770	1,290	6.8	20,600	19,460	1,140	5.5
Shelton MSA (Mason)	24,960	22,450	2,500	10.0	25,190	22,510	2,670	10.6	24,670	22,340	2,340	9.5
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	31,880	29,850	2,030	6.4	31,790	29,570	2,220	7.0	31,510	29,770	1,740	5.5
Adams	8,810	8,210	590	6.7	8,680	8,020	660	7.6	8,870	8,280	590	6.6
Asotin 2/	10,520	9,760	760	7.2	10,340	9,570	770	7.4	10,310	9,440	860	8.4
Clark 2/	215,420	189,130	26,290	12.2	218,820	189,530	29,290	13.4	212,030	186,370	25,670	12.1
Columbia	1,570	1,430	140	9.0	1,560	1,400	150	9.8	1,600	1,460	140	8.5
Ferry	3,050	2,700	350	11.6	3,080	2,680	400	12.9	3,060	2,730	340	11.0
Garfield	1,060	1,000	60	5.6	1,130	1,060	70	5.9	1,030	970	60	6.0
Jefferson	12,990	11,850	1,140	8.7	13,260	12,080	1,180	8.9	13,010	12,010	1,000	7.7
Klickitat	11,600	10,650	950	8.2	11,580	10,460	1,130	9.7	11,310	10,420	890	7.9
Lincoln	4,950	4,610	350	7.0	5,130	4,750	380	7.4	4,850	4,490	360	7.4
Okanogan	25,960	24,110	1,840	7.1	24,040	21,940	2,090	8.7	25,950	24,190	1,760	6.8
Pacific	9,290	8,360	940	10.1	9,510	8,450	1,060	11.2	9,170	8,150	1,010	11.1
Pend Oreille	5,340	4,770	570	10.7	5,390	4,760	630	11.7	5,400	4,730	670	12.4
San Juan	8,730	8,250	480	5.5	9,380	8,870	510	5.5	8,800	8,340	460	5.2
Skamania 2/	4,910	4,460	450	9.2	5,090	4,470	620	12.3	4,900	4,390	510	10.4
Stevens	18,980	17,080	1,900	10.0	19,020	16,930	2,080	11.0	18,590	16,620	1,970	10.6
Wahkiakum	1,510	1,340	180	11.8	1,550	1,350	200	13.2	1,600	1,400	200	12.3

^{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, September 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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