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[Online Glossary](#)

Washington State

Employment Situation Report for December 2010

Executive Summary

Between November 2010 and December 2010, Washington state added 2,100 jobs¹ on a seasonally adjusted basis. The private sector added 2,300 jobs, while the public sector was down 200 jobs over the month.

The manufacturing sector, which suffered substantial job losses during the recession, led all sectors in growth with 1,400. This was due to 1,600 additional jobs added in the aerospace manufacturing industry.

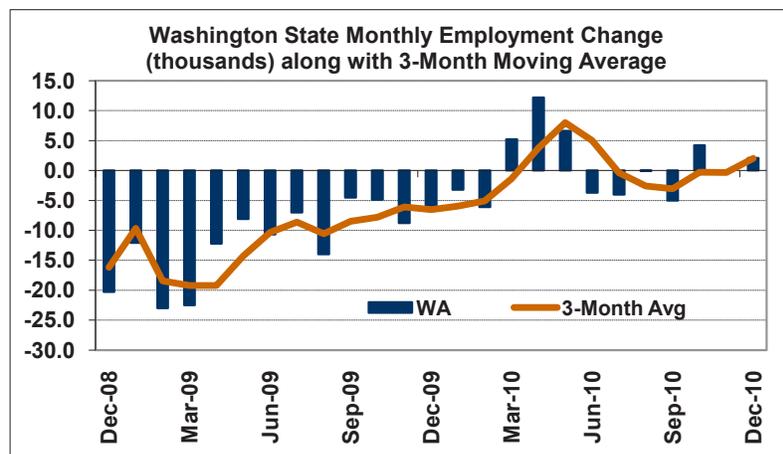
Six other sectors had month-over-month job growth in December, led by retail trade (+1,300). Six sectors also experienced job losses in December, led by declines of 900 in both construction and financial activities.

Nonfarm payrolls grew by 8,000 jobs between December 2009 and December 2010. Over the year, only four sectors contracted. Construction lost more jobs than any other (-10,400), followed by financial activities and government. Retail trade led all sectors in annual growth, up by 6,900. Overall, nine sectors added jobs between December 2009 and December 2010.

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December rose to 9.3 percent as the preliminary rate for November remained at the initial estimate of 9.2. There was decrease in the total civilian labor force due to a contraction in the number of employed. The number of unemployed remained nearly constant.

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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 data 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.



Washington State
Employment Security Department



Labor Market and Economic Analysis

January 2011

Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Monthly employment changes, November 2010 to December 2010

Nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,100 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis between November and December 2010. The private sector added 2,300 jobs overall, and the public sector lost 200 jobs.

The preliminary employment change for October to November was a gain of 100 jobs. This figure has been revised down to a loss of 200 jobs.

Goods-producing industries over the month

The goods-producing group of industries added 300 jobs in December, driven primarily by growth in aerospace. Because of aerospace growth, manufacturing was positive (+1,400), while both construction (-900) and mining and logging (-200) lost jobs.

Construction losses in December were evenly divided between its three subindustries (construction of buildings; heavy and civil engineering; and specialty

trade contractors). While each subindustry lost 300 jobs over the month, as a proportion, the smaller heavy and civil engineering had a larger loss. Heavy and civil engineering lost 1.7 percent of its workforce in December, compared to 0.3 percent for the larger specialty trade industry.

Manufacturing gains were concentrated in aerospace. The aerospace industry more than accounted for job losses in non-durable goods (-600) and boat building (-200).

Losses in the mining and logging sector amounted to 3.3 percent, a significant decline for this smaller group of industries.

Service-providing industries over the month

Service-providing industries added 1,800 jobs in December. Retail trade led all sectors in month-over-month job gains, up by 1,300. Other top gainers were professional and business services (+800 jobs); education and health services (+400 jobs); transportation, warehousing and utilities (+300 jobs); wholesale

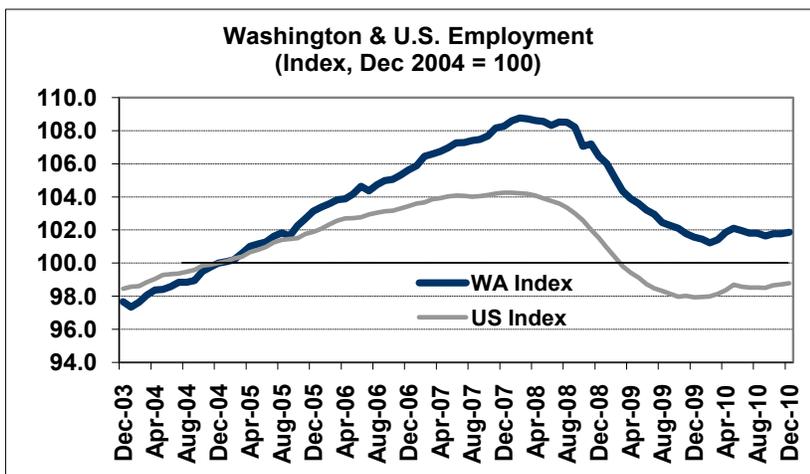
trade (+200 jobs); and leisure and hospitality (+200 jobs). The financial activities sector was down 900 jobs in December, more than any other service-providing sector. Other service providers down over the month were government (-200 jobs), other services (-200 jobs) and information (-100 jobs).

Even on a seasonally adjusted basis, retail trade had a strong month in December. Growth was largely provided by the motor vehicle and parts dealers industry and food and beverage stores, both adding 500 jobs. The only retail industry to contract in December was general merchandise stores (-200 jobs).

Within the professional and business services sector, most of the movement came from two industries: accounting and bookkeeping services and employment services. Employment services added 1,100 jobs over the month. Since October 2009, the employment services industry has added jobs in all but two months. Accounting and bookkeeping, which lost 500 jobs over the month, has had a very different experience. This industry has lost jobs in six of the last eight months.

As has been the case in most recent months, the job gains in education and health services have been concentrated in ambulatory health care services (+400 jobs).

Since July, the wholesale sector has expanded every month, adding 3,200 over the period. Wholesale trade maintained this



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

Year over Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted December 2009 to December 2010		Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted November 2010 to December 2010	
Total Nonfarm	8,000	Total Nonfarm	2,100
Retail Trade	6,900	Manufacturing	1,400
Education and Health Services	4,800	Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	1,600
Professional and Business Services	4,100	Retail Trade	1,300
Wholesale Trade	4,100	Professional and Business Services	800
Leisure and Hospitality	2,200	Education and Health Services	400
Manufacturing	2,000	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	300
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	1,200	Wholesale Trade	200
Information	1,200	Leisure and Hospitality	200
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,000	Information	-100
Mining and Logging	200	Mining and Logging	-200
Other Services	-400	Other Services	-200
Government	-3,800	Government	-200
Financial Activities	-3,900	Construction	-900
Construction	-10,400	Financial Activities	-900

positive trend with a modest growth of 200 jobs in December. The 900 jobs lost between November and December 2010 in the financial activities sector is the first since July. While the sector hadn't seen strong growth, the return to declines is somewhat disappointing. The decline also coincides with job losses in construction, underlining the continuing troubles in the housing sector. The job losses were closely divided between the finance and insurance industry and the real estate, rental and leasing industry.

Despite losses of 100 jobs in the information sector, software managed to grow by 200 jobs over the month.

Annual employment changes, December 2009 to December 2010

Between December 2009 and December 2010, total payroll employment was up by 8,000, amounting to a 0.3 percent increase. Since the recession officially began in December 2007, the state of Washington has lost

5.9 percent (175,600) of its jobs while the nation has lost 5.2 percent (7,239,000).

In 2010, service-providing industries grew by 16,200 jobs, while goods-producing industries contracted by 8,200 jobs. Of the thirteen sectors that make up both these categories, nine grew over the year led by retail trade (+6,900). The construction sector led all others in year-over-year losses, down 10,400 jobs.

Goods-producing industries over the year

Within the construction sector, most of the annual job losses came from the specialty trade industry (-6,800 jobs). This number is in line with the industry's share of employment, meaning the losses were suffered proportionately. Between December 2009 and December 2010, construction of buildings was down 2,600 jobs, and heavy and civil engineering was down another 1,000 jobs.

Earlier in the year, the manufacturing sector was second only to construction in terms of annual job losses. This pattern changed steadily over the past half year, as manufacturing improved and government and financial activities suffered more job losses. December was the first month in over a year that the aerospace industry gained jobs on an annual basis (+2,000). The nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing industry was down by 500 to lead all manufacturing industries in job losses.

Service-providing industries over the year

Retail trade led all service sectors in job growth, up 6,900 over the year. This sector was followed by education and health services (+4,800); wholesale trade (+4,100); professional and business services (+4,100); leisure and hospitality (+2,200); information (+1,200); and transportation, warehousing and utilities (+1,000). Financial activities led all service sectors in year-over-

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

year job losses, down 3,900. Government lost 3,800 jobs, followed by other services (-400 jobs).

Most retail industries had positive job gains over the year, with the exception of building material and garden supply stores and health and personal care stores. Clothing and clothing accessories stores grew by 5.9 percent (1,300 jobs). Other retail trade had the largest increase in jobs (+2,000), followed by general merchandise stores (+1,700).

Most (87 percent) of the employment in the health and education sector comes from the health care side, so not surprisingly most (73 percent) of the

sector's annual growth also came from health care. Within health and social assistance services, job growth was evenly distributed. Hospitals were up 1,500, ambulatory health care services were up 1,000, and both nursing and residential care facilities and social assistance were up 500 over the year.

Two industries provided most of the impetus behind the professional and business services sector's annual net growth of 4,100 jobs. Computer systems design and related services added 3,100 jobs over the past year and employment services added another 3,100 jobs.

The wholesale industry's electronic markets, agents and brokers grew by 2,900 jobs, or 17.2 percent, over the year to lead the sector.

Over the year, the government sector was down -3,800 jobs, with the largest payroll decrease of -2,300 within state government. Local government was down by 1,300 jobs while federal payrolls expanded by 600 jobs.

The financial activities sector has continued to show difficulties with year-over-year job losses of 3,900. Credit intermediation and related activities (-2,400) accounted for the majority of annual job losses.

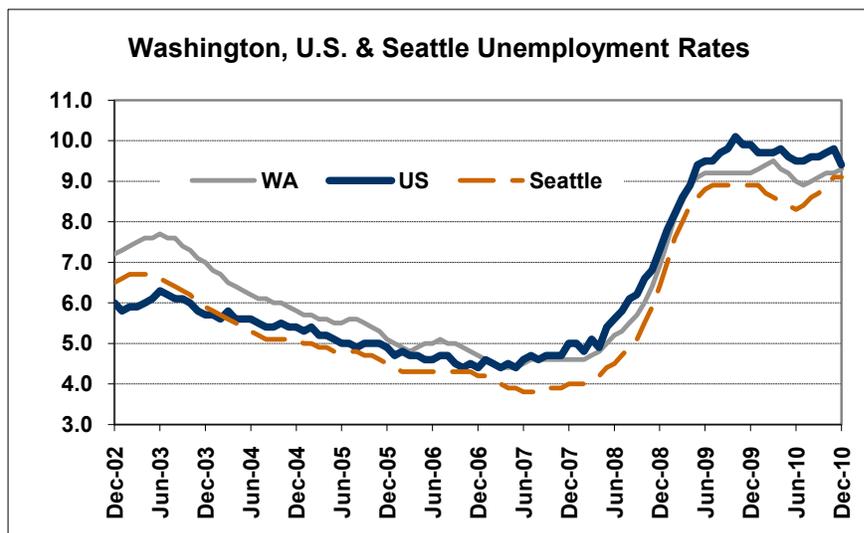
Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 9.3 percent while the preliminary November estimate remained unchanged at 9.2. The December 2010 rate was 0.1 percent higher than last December's 9.2 percent unemployment rate.

The increase in the unemployment rate was due to falling employment; unemployment was virtually unchanged. The state's seasonally adjusted civilian labor force fell by 10,700 persons in December to reach a total of 3,540,600. Seasonally adjusted employment fell by an even larger amount – about 10,800 workers over the month – but is up by 25,300 workers over the year.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment grew by 100 persons to reach 328,600 in December.

On an over-the-year basis, total unemployment registered an increase of 4,100 workers, or 1.3 percent.



Labor Force Participation Rates

There was a lot of discussion in the news about the most recent national employment situation report (<http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.nr0.htm>) which showed a 0.4 percent drop, while at the same time payroll employment increased very modestly (+103,000). The explanation provided was that the drop in the unemployment rate was primarily due to persons leaving the labor force (as opposed to moving from unemployed to employed). This highlights a very critical measure of labor markets – the labor force participation rate.

Labor force participation rate is the percentage of the total population that is either employed or actively looking for work (labor force participation rate = labor force employment + unemployment/population).

The rate essentially measures how much of the population

are active participants in a given labor market and is considered a critical component of long-term economic growth. In the United States, the increasing number of women who entered the labor force in the latter half of the twentieth century, helped to push the participation rate from below 60 percent to over 67 percent. This rising participation rate, in turn, contributed the expansion of the national economy.

In 2000, the national participation rate peaked at 67.3 percent and has been declining since. Washington state has generally had a higher participation rate, though it peaked in 1999 at 70 percent. The state rate has been higher in large part because its biggest labor market, the Seattle area (King and Snohomish counties), has an even higher labor force participation rate. The Seattle area reached a high-water mark

of 74.3 in 1989, and later peaked at a lower rate of 74.1 in 1998.

Between the last two recessions, the labor force participation rate in the Seattle area increased, whereas the rest of the state and the nation were mostly stagnant. In the last half of 2010, the Seattle area and the rest of the state saw some recovery in participation rates, while national participation rates continued to decline.

The high number of people working or seeking work in the Seattle area could be attributed to the age of the population. According to the Office of Financial Management,² in 2010 about 65 percent of the combined populations of King and Snohomish counties were between the age of 20 and 64 – prime work years. Conversely, only 59 percent of the rest of the state population falls between the ages of 20 and 64.



² <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/coagemf/default.asp>

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

Quarterly Benchmark: June 2010
Seasonally Adjusted

In Thousands	Numerical Change					
	December 2010 (Prel.)	November 2010 (Rev.)	December 2009 (Rev.)	November 2009 (Rev.)	Nov. 2010 to Dec. 2010	Dec. 2009 to Dec. 2010
Total Nonfarm ¹	2,787.7	2,785.6	2,779.7	2,785.6	2.1	8.0
Total Private	2,244.7	2,242.4	2,232.9	2,238.1	2.3	11.8
Goods Producing	402.3	402.0	410.5	413.2	0.3	-8.2
Mining and Logging	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	-0.2	0.2
Logging	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.4
Construction	137.1	138.0	147.5	149.4	-0.9	-10.4
Construction of Buildings	33.8	34.1	36.4	36.6	-0.3	-2.6
Residential Building Construction	19.0	19.1	19.8	20.1	-0.1	-0.8
Nonresidential Building Construction	14.8	15.0	16.6	16.5	-0.2	-1.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering	16.9	17.2	17.9	18.3	-0.3	-1.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	86.4	86.7	93.2	94.5	-0.3	-6.8
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	41.3	41.3	45.2	45.7	0.0	-3.9
Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	45.1	45.4	48.0	48.8	-0.3	-2.9
Manufacturing	259.4	258.0	257.4	258.1	1.4	2.0
Durable Goods	186.0	184.0	183.8	184.4	2.0	2.2
Wood Product Manufacturing	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	0.1	0.2
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.2
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg.	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.8	-0.1	-0.5
Primary Metal Manufacturing	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg.	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	0.0	0.0
Machinery Manufacturing	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.5	0.1	0.2
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.9	0.1	0.3
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg.	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.2
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	91.6	90.0	90.4	90.7	1.6	1.2
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg.	82.4	80.8	81.2	81.8	1.6	1.2
Ship and Boat Building	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	-0.2	-0.3
Other Durable Manufacturing	17.3	17.1	16.8	16.9	0.2	0.5
Nondurable Goods	73.4	74.0	73.6	73.7	-0.6	-0.2
Food Manufacturing	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	0.0	0.3
Fruit/Vegetable Preserving, & Specialty	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	-0.1	-0.2
Other Food Manufacturing	23.4	23.3	22.9	22.3	0.1	0.5
Petrol, Coal, Plastics & Rubber Prod. Mfg.	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.2	0.1	0.5
Paper Manufacturing	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	0.0	-0.2
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	-0.1	-0.2
Service Providing	2,385.4	2,383.6	2,369.2	2,372.4	1.8	16.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	527.8	526.0	515.8	516.9	1.8	12.0
Wholesale Trade	124.6	124.4	120.5	120.9	0.2	4.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	60.4	60.3	60.7	60.8	0.1	-0.3
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	44.4	44.3	42.9	43.2	0.1	1.5
Electronic Markets, Agents, and Brokers	19.8	19.8	16.9	16.9	0.0	2.9
Retail Trade	312.7	311.4	305.8	306.5	1.3	6.9
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	37.2	36.7	36.4	36.4	0.5	0.8
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	9.4	9.3	9.0	9.0	0.1	0.4
Bldg. Material and Garden Supply Stores	25.6	25.6	25.9	25.8	0.0	-0.3
Food and Beverage Stores	61.5	61.0	60.3	60.4	0.5	1.2
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.4	0.0	-0.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	23.2	23.1	21.9	22.0	0.1	1.3
General Merchandise Stores	67.7	67.9	66.0	66.1	-0.2	1.7
Other Retail Trade	71.9	71.6	69.9	70.4	0.3	2.0
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	90.5	90.2	89.5	89.5	0.3	1.0
Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	0.0	0.3
Transportation and Warehousing	85.0	84.7	84.3	84.4	0.3	0.7
Air Transportation	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3	0.0	-0.2
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	22.5	22.7	22.1	22.1	-0.2	0.4
Support Activities for Transportation	17.4	17.4	16.9	17.1	0.0	0.5
Support Activities for Water Transport.	5.8	6.0	5.2	5.4	-0.2	0.6
Warehousing and Storage	9.5	9.5	10.2	10.2	0.0	-0.7

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 and Salary Employment in Washington State, Place of Work¹ seasonally adjusted, quarterly benchmarked (not directly comparable to Table 2) (continued)

Quarterly Benchmark: June 2010
Seasonally Adjusted

In Thousands	Numerical Change					
	December 2010 (Prel.)	November 2010 (Rev.)	December 2009 (Rev.)	November 2009 (Rev.)	Nov. 2010 to Dec. 2010	Dec. 2009 to Dec. 2010
Information	102.8	102.9	101.6	101.8	-0.1	1.2
Publishing Industries, except Internet	59.5	59.5	58.8	58.9	0.0	0.7
Software Publishers	51.8	51.6	50.4	50.5	0.2	1.4
Telecommunications	24.9	24.9	25.2	25.2	0.0	-0.3
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.4	0.0	-0.4
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	0.1	0.2
Financial Activities	133.9	134.8	137.8	138.3	-0.9	-3.9
Finance and Insurance	88.5	89.0	91.3	91.6	-0.5	-2.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	41.1	41.5	43.5	43.8	-0.4	-2.4
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	36.0	36.2	36.6	36.6	-0.2	-0.6
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	45.4	45.8	46.5	46.7	-0.4	-1.1
Professional and Business Services	326.3	325.5	322.2	321.4	0.8	4.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Serv.	162.8	163.2	159.5	159.9	-0.4	3.3
Legal Services	21.0	20.9	20.9	21.0	0.1	0.1
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	16.2	16.7	17.3	17.8	-0.5	-1.1
Architectural and Engineering Services	34.7	34.8	34.1	34.1	-0.1	0.6
Computer Systems Design & Related Serv.	35.0	34.9	31.9	31.8	0.1	3.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.0	30.8	31.7	31.8	0.2	-0.7
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt., & Remediation	132.5	131.5	131.0	129.7	1.0	1.5
Administrative and Support Services	116.2	115.2	115.2	114.1	1.0	1.0
Employment Services	37.5	36.4	34.4	33.7	1.1	3.1
Other Administrative and Support Serv.	78.7	78.8	80.8	80.4	-0.1	-2.1
Waste Management and Remediation Serv.	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.6	0.0	0.5
Education and Health Services	378.8	378.4	374.0	373.7	0.4	4.8
Education Services	50.3	50.4	49.0	48.8	-0.1	1.3
Health Services and Social Assistance	328.5	328.0	325.0	324.9	0.5	3.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	132.8	132.4	131.8	131.5	0.4	1.0
Hospitals	74.8	74.5	73.3	73.2	0.3	1.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.2	60.2	59.7	59.7	0.0	0.5
Social Assistance	60.7	60.9	60.2	60.5	-0.2	0.5
Leisure and Hospitality	266.7	266.5	264.5	266.3	0.2	2.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	45.0	45.0	44.8	45.8	0.0	0.2
Accommodation and Food Services	221.7	221.5	219.7	220.5	0.2	2.0
Accommodation	29.4	29.1	29.5	29.5	0.3	-0.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	192.3	192.4	190.2	191.0	-0.1	2.1
Other Services	106.1	106.3	106.5	106.5	-0.2	-0.4
Repair and Maintenance	25.4	25.6	26.1	26.2	-0.2	-0.7
Personal and Laundry Services	27.8	28.0	27.4	27.4	-0.2	0.4
Membership Associations and Organizations	52.9	52.7	53.0	52.9	0.2	-0.1
Government	543.0	543.2	546.8	547.5	-0.2	-3.8
Federal Government	73.3	73.5	72.7	72.7	-0.2	0.6
Total State Government	148.1	147.5	150.4	150.1	0.6	-2.3
State Government Educational Services	78.9	78.4	79.8	79.5	0.5	-0.9
Total Local Government	321.6	322.2	323.7	324.7	-0.6	-2.1
Local Government Educational Services	153.8	154.1	154.6	155.3	-0.3	-0.8
Other Local Government	167.8	168.1	169.1	169.4	-0.3	-1.3
Native American Government	28.8	29.0	26.0	25.9	-0.2	2.8
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 by the Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis branch using a Quarterly Benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from unemployment insurance tax reports (currently June 2010) and estimates employment from that point to present.

The Employment Security Department is an equal-opportunity employer and provider of programs and services. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to people with disabilities.

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>	Dec. 2010 (Prel.)	Nov. 2010 (Rev.)	Dec. 2009 (Rev.)	Nov. 2009 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Nov. 2010 to Dec. 2010	Dec. 2009 to Dec. 2010
Total Nonfarm	2,820.9	2,831.2	2,786.5	2,805.6	-10.3	34.4
Mining and Logging	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	-0.4	-0.7
Logging	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.8	-0.1	-0.9
Construction	133.9	138.8	137.4	146.9	-4.9	-3.5
Construction of Buildings	30.7	32.0	35.5	36.4	-1.3	-4.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering	15.4	17.0	15.7	18.1	-1.6	-0.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	87.8	89.8	86.2	92.4	-2.0	1.6
Manufacturing	256.3	257.7	256.8	258.7	-1.4	-0.5
Durable Goods	185.2	184.2	183.6	184.0	1.0	1.6
Wood Product Manufacturing	10.5	10.7	12.2	12.6	-0.2	-1.7
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	15.5	15.7	16.0	16.2	-0.2	-0.5
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	18.0	18.0	18.7	18.8	0.0	-0.7
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	92.1	90.7	90.1	89.8	1.4	2.0
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	83.2	81.8	81.4	81.1	1.4	1.8
Nondurable Goods	71.1	73.5	73.2	74.7	-2.4	-2.1
Food Manufacturing	34.6	36.3	32.9	34.2	-1.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	129.2	126.3	121.1	121.1	2.9	8.1
Retail Trade	334.1	327.6	322.9	317.1	6.5	11.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.6	36.4	35.0	35.6	0.2	1.6
Food and Beverage Stores	63.8	63.2	61.1	61.7	0.6	2.7
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	25.4	24.3	24.8	23.9	1.1	0.6
General Merchandise Stores	73.5	72.2	72.0	71.0	1.3	1.5
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	86.9	88.4	90.8	91.3	-1.5	-3.9
Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	81.7	83.2	85.6	86.1	-1.5	-3.9
Air Transportation	9.8	9.7	10.3	10.3	0.1	-0.5
Truck Transportation	21.1	21.3	22.1	22.4	-0.2	-1.0
Support Activities for Transportation	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.3	0.0	-0.1
Warehousing and Storage	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.8	-0.1	-0.5
Information	104.0	104.4	101.5	101.9	-0.4	2.5
Software Publishers	52.1	52.3	50.5	50.6	-0.2	1.6
Finance and Insurance	89.6	92.5	93.0	93.0	-2.9	-3.4
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	43.9	44.8	44.4	44.2	-0.9	-0.5
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	35.9	36.3	36.8	37.3	-0.4	-0.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	46.2	46.4	46.8	47.6	-0.2	-0.6
Professional and Business Services	336.8	337.2	324.4	326.5	-0.4	12.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	164.4	164.3	159.7	160.1	0.1	4.7
Legal Services	22.4	22.4	21.3	21.2	0.0	1.1
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	15.7	15.5	16.5	16.0	0.2	-0.8
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	36.7	35.4	31.5	32.6	1.3	5.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.4	32.2	31.6	31.4	0.2	0.8
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	140.0	140.7	133.1	135.0	-0.7	6.9
Administrative and Support Services	124.0	124.6	117.5	119.4	-0.6	6.5
Waste Management and Remediation Services	16.0	16.1	15.6	15.6	-0.1	0.4
Education Services	56.4	57.2	51.3	52.1	-0.8	5.1
Health Services and Social Assistance	333.3	332.6	325.4	328.1	0.7	7.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.7	60.8	60.2	60.8	-0.1	0.5
Social Assistance	60.9	62.6	61.0	62.7	-1.7	-0.1
Leisure and Hospitality	258.6	258.7	253.7	253.4	-0.1	4.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	41.5	40.8	40.5	38.8	0.7	1.0
Accommodation and Food Services	217.1	217.9	213.2	214.6	-0.8	3.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	189.9	190.7	187.1	187.4	-0.8	2.8
Other Services	102.6	104.7	107.0	106.7	-2.1	-4.4
Federal Government	73.0	73.1	72.2	72.2	-0.1	0.8
Total State Government	150.7	153.5	152.9	156.0	-2.8	-2.2
State Government Educational Services	82.2	85.1	83.0	86.0	-2.9	-0.8
Total Local Government	324.4	326.8	323.7	327.0	-2.4	0.7
Local Government Educational Services	158.6	159.8	156.9	158.4	-1.2	1.7
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

	December 2010 (Prel)	November 2010 (Rev)	December 2009 (Rev)	November 2009 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
United States Unemployment Rate	9.4%	9.8%	9.9%	10.0%
Washington Unemployment Rate	9.3%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Resident Labor Force	3,540,600	3,551,200	3,511,100	3,514,400
Unemployed	328,600	328,500	324,500	324,300
Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate	9.1%	9.1%	8.9%	8.9%
Resident Labor Force	1,489,700	1,494,100	1,495,700	1,497,000
Unemployed	136,100	136,200	133,500	133,400

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: 1/25/11
Benchmark: March 2009

Not Seasonally Adjusted	December 2010 Preliminary				November 2010 Revised				December 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	3,511,110	3,186,840	324,270	9.2	3,547,840	3,221,210	326,630	9.2	3,503,370	3,172,680	330,690	9.4
Bellingham MSA	106,380	97,710	8,660	8.1	108,670	100,020	8,640	8.0	106,820	98,010	8,810	8.3
Bremerton MSA	127,090	117,850	9,240	7.3	128,350	119,060	9,290	7.2	124,920	115,710	9,210	7.4
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	133,870	123,470	10,400	7.8	135,890	126,370	9,520	7.0	127,590	117,310	10,280	8.1
Benton County ²	96,310	89,490	6,820	7.1	97,990	91,590	6,390	6.5	91,820	85,030	6,800	7.4
Franklin County ²	37,560	33,980	3,590	9.5	37,900	34,780	3,130	8.3	35,770	32,280	3,480	9.7
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	44,340	39,030	5,310	12.0	45,110	39,710	5,400	12.0	44,380	38,530	5,850	13.2
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	57,350	51,460	5,880	10.3	58,210	52,310	5,900	10.1	57,760	51,630	6,130	10.6
Olympia MSA	133,620	123,510	10,110	7.6	134,840	124,680	10,160	7.5	132,000	121,890	10,110	7.7
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,479,130	1,349,740	129,390	8.7	1,483,660	1,347,750	135,910	9.2	1,488,650	1,356,650	131,990	8.9
King County ²	1,099,720	1,007,550	92,170	8.4	1,103,460	1,006,070	97,390	8.8	1,106,100	1,012,710	93,390	8.4
Snohomish County ²	379,410	342,190	37,220	9.8	380,210	341,690	38,520	10.1	382,550	343,940	38,600	10.1
Spokane MSA	242,860	220,830	22,030	9.1	245,280	224,300	20,980	8.6	241,380	218,980	22,400	9.3
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	399,880	363,190	36,700	9.2	403,380	366,570	36,800	9.1	394,910	357,340	37,570	9.5
Wenatchee MSA	60,530	55,130	5,390	8.9	61,790	56,730	5,060	8.2	60,350	54,970	5,380	8.9
Chelan County ²	39,870	36,270	3,590	9.0	40,760	37,320	3,430	8.4	39,730	36,170	3,570	9.0
Douglas County ²	20,660	18,860	1,800	8.7	21,040	19,410	1,630	7.7	20,620	18,800	1,820	8.8
Yakima MSA	123,580	110,590	12,980	10.5	126,650	115,040	11,610	9.2	121,450	108,690	12,760	10.5
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	30,270	26,290	3,980	13.1	30,750	26,840	3,910	12.7	31,370	27,310	4,060	12.9
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	31,110	26,970	4,140	13.3	31,570	27,510	4,060	12.9	31,960	27,720	4,240	13.3
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	21,220	19,420	1,800	8.5	21,830	20,120	1,720	7.9	20,750	18,920	1,830	8.8
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	39,140	34,360	4,780	12.2	40,710	36,510	4,200	10.3	40,080	35,280	4,810	12.0
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	33,080	30,190	2,890	8.7	33,530	30,630	2,900	8.7	32,880	29,960	2,920	8.9
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	29,980	26,940	3,040	10.1	30,660	27,680	2,980	9.7	30,190	27,190	3,000	9.9
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	22,340	21,220	1,130	5.1	22,690	21,530	1,170	5.1	20,550	19,450	1,110	5.4
Shelton MSA (Mason)	25,820	23,170	2,640	10.2	26,880	24,230	2,650	9.9	25,180	22,520	2,660	10.6
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	29,970	27,680	2,290	7.6	32,290	30,120	2,170	6.7	30,650	28,480	2,170	7.1
Adams	7,800	6,880	930	11.9	7,910	7,110	800	10.1	8,070	7,170	900	11.1
Asotin ²	10,460	9,600	860	8.2	10,640	9,720	920	8.6	10,230	9,460	770	7.6
Clark ²	219,800	191,400	28,400	12.9	223,020	193,930	29,090	13.0	218,980	189,020	29,960	13.7
Columbia	1,530	1,350	180	11.5	1,500	1,330	170	11.4	1,560	1,390	170	10.9
Ferry	2,970	2,560	410	13.9	3,040	2,650	390	12.8	3,070	2,640	430	13.9
Garfield	990	920	70	7.4	1,020	950	70	6.7	1,010	920	90	9.3
Jefferson	12,970	11,770	1,200	9.2	13,170	11,970	1,190	9.0	13,040	11,880	1,160	8.9
Klickitat	10,730	9,560	1,170	10.9	10,880	9,810	1,070	9.8	10,610	9,390	1,220	11.5
Lincoln	4,890	4,460	430	8.8	4,970	4,570	400	8.0	4,750	4,340	410	8.7
Okanogan	19,720	17,380	2,340	11.8	20,530	18,410	2,120	10.3	20,210	17,770	2,430	12.0
Pacific	9,150	8,070	1,080	11.8	9,430	8,280	1,150	12.2	9,200	8,080	1,130	12.2
Pend Oreille	5,490	4,810	670	12.3	5,580	4,900	670	12.1	5,460	4,660	800	14.6
San Juan	7,740	7,150	590	7.6	7,870	7,320	550	7.0	7,920	7,320	600	7.5
Skamania ²	5,180	4,510	670	12.9	5,280	4,570	710	13.4	5,140	4,460	680	13.3
Stevens	18,580	16,310	2,270	12.2	18,700	16,600	2,100	11.2	18,750	16,310	2,430	13.0
Wahkiakum	1,570	1,350	220	13.8	1,590	1,380	210	13.3	1,580	1,350	230	14.3

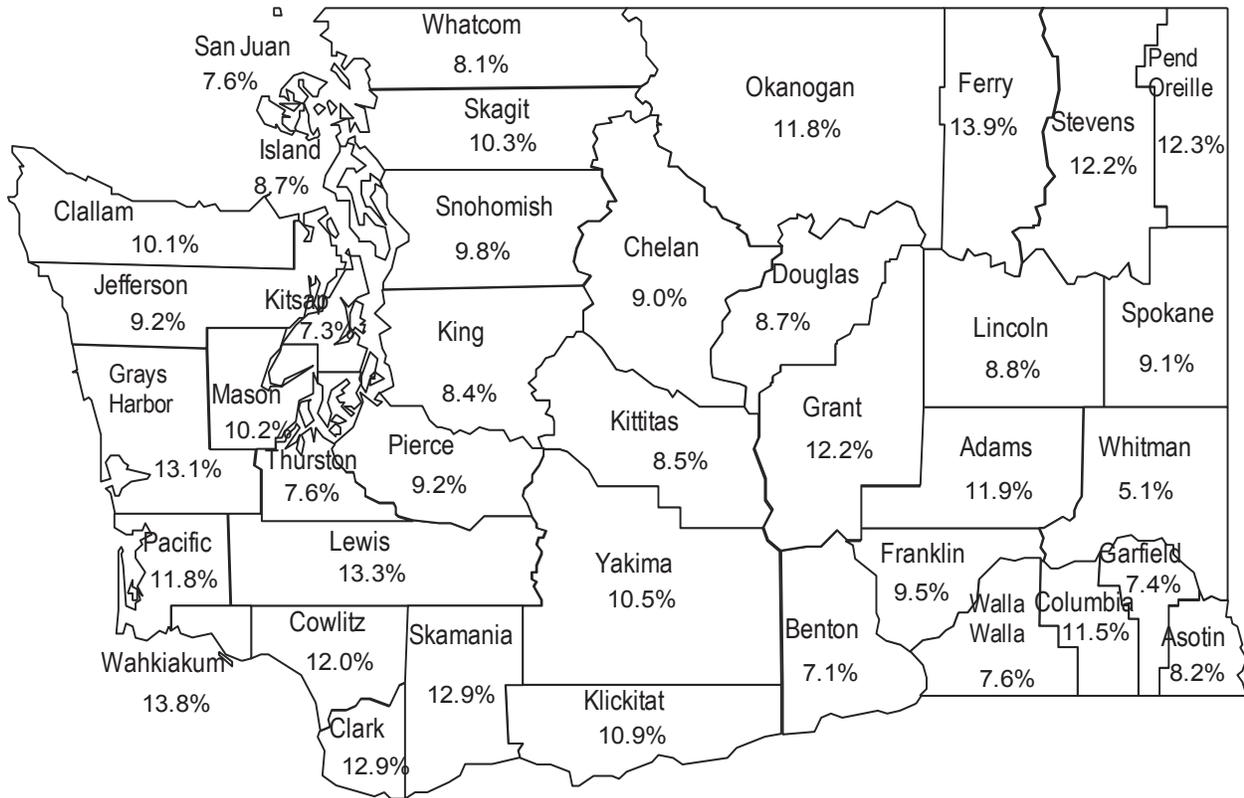
¹ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ² Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

*Metropolitan Division

MSA – Metropolitan Statistical Area

Unemployment Rates by County, December 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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