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NOTE: Analysis contained on pages 1-4 is based on quarterly benchmarked payroll employment data detailed in Table 1.

Employment estimates in this report are generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Due to recent changes in the method BLS uses to produce these data, we expect increased volatility in the estimates.

[Online Glossary](#)

Washington State

Employment Situation Report for February 2011

Executive Summary

Between January 2011 and February 2011, Washington state added 800 jobs¹ on a seasonally adjusted basis. The private sector lost 900 jobs and the public sector added 1,700 jobs over the month.

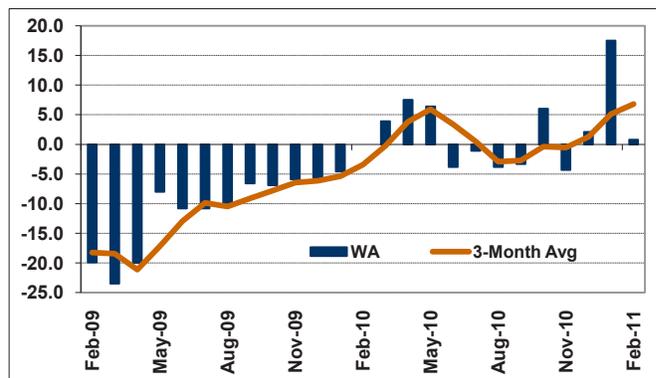
From February 2010 to February 2011, job gains totaled 27,900. The private sector added 31,100 jobs over the year, while the public sector lost 3,200 jobs.

While the monthly and annual figures both show total job gains, the underlying pattern of gains and losses for the two time periods are opposite. Over the month, only four of the 13 industry sectors posted job *gains*. Over the year, only four of the 13 industry sectors had job *losses*. Though job growth contracted in many sectors over the month, the annual trend is positive.

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February 2011 fell to 9.1 percent from the January's revised rate of 9.2 percent. The initial January unemployment rate of 9.1 was increased by 0.1 percent. Both employment and unemployment declined, but the decline in unemployment was greater, pushing down the rate.

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Figure 1. Monthly Employment Change with Three-Month Moving Average Washington State, February 2009 through February 2011
Source: Employment Security Department/LMEA, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Washington state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 9.1 percent in February 2011. The revised January 2011 rate is 9.2 percent.

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

March 2011

Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Monthly employment changes, January 2011 to February 2011

Nonfarm payrolls grew by 800 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis between January 2011 and February 2011. The private sector lost 900 jobs and the public sector added 1,700 jobs.

The preliminary employment change between December 2010 and January 2011 was a gain of 11,000 jobs. This figure has been revised up to a gain of 17,500 jobs.

Goods-producing industries over the month

The goods-producing group of industries gained 3,900 jobs in February primarily due to growth in construction. The other two goods-producing sectors effectively canceled each other out – manufacturing lost 100 jobs and mining and logging gained 100 jobs.

Within the construction sector, specialty trade contractors gained the most jobs, up 2,300 (2.7 percent). This represents a substantial turnaround for the specialty trade industry, which lost almost 5,000 jobs in the three months that preceded February. The other two major construction industries, construction of buildings and heavy and civil engineering, both gained 800 jobs over the month.

Within the manufacturing sector, aerospace (400) and food manufacturing (600) had job growth but nearly all other industries had moderate job losses. The growth in aerospace continues a pattern

of growth in recent months. Job gains in the food manufacturing industry follow three consecutive months of losses.

Service-providing industries over the month

The monthly job loss among service-providing sectors (-3,100) was the first since October 2010, and it contrasts with annual growth of 29,600 jobs.

The January and February job reports for the service-providing industries are remarkably dissimilar. Except for information, other services, and leisure and hospitality, service sectors that added jobs in January lost jobs in February, and those that lost jobs in January gained jobs in February.

Government led all sectors in job gains, up by 1,700. The only other service-providing sector to add jobs over the month was leisure and hospitality, up 1,600. Retail trade (-1,500) showed the largest jobs decline, followed by wholesale trade (-1,400 jobs) and financial activities (-1,300). Professional and business services; transportation, warehousing and utilities; education and health services; information; and other services also lost jobs between January and February 2011.

Most of the public sector gains came at the federal level, which grew by 1,000 jobs. The state added 800 jobs, all in state education, while local government declined by 100 jobs.

Leisure and hospitality added 1,600 jobs, mostly in the arts, entertainment and recreation

industry (1,000). This is the third consecutive month of gains for leisure and hospitality, amounting to 4,500 jobs.

The job declines in retail trade follow on the heels of two months of solid employment gains. Losses in retail trade were concentrated in the building material and garden supply stores (-500) and food and beverage stores (-700).

Wholesale trade saw its first job losses since October of last year, most of it coming from nondurable goods merchant wholesalers (-900).

The financial activities sector suffered its first decline since September 2010, losing 1,300 jobs in February. Insurance carriers made up of the majority of the loss, down 900 jobs.

Annual employment changes, February 2010 to February 2011

Between February 2010 and February 2011, total payroll employment was up by 27,900, a 1 percent increase. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the state of Washington has lost 5.6 percent (-167,100) of its jobs while the nation has lost 5.4 percent (-7,468,000).

Over the year, service-providing industries grew by 29,600 jobs, while goods-producing industries shrunk by 1,700 jobs. Of the 13 sectors that make up the goods-producing and service-producing industries, nine grew over the year. The most job gains were in professional and business services (18,700) and

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

Year over Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted February 2010 to February 2011		Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted January 2011 to February 2011	
Total Nonfarm	27,900	Total Nonfarm	800
Professional and Business Services	18,700	Construction	3,900
Education and Health Services	9,800	Government	1,700
Manufacturing	3,600	Leisure and Hospitality	1,600
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	2,600	Mining and Logging	100
Leisure and Hospitality	3,000	Manufacturing	-100
Wholesale Trade	2,600	Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	400
Retail Trade	1,300	Other Services	-100
Financial Activities	700	Information	-200
Mining and Logging	100	Education and Health Services	-200
Information	100	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-400
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-600	Financial Activities	-1,300
Other Services	-2,800	Professional and Business Services	-1,300
Government	-3,200	Wholesale Trade	-1,400
Construction	-5,400	Retail Trade	-1,500

the most job losses were in construction (-5,400).

Goods-producing industries over the year

Annual job losses in the construction sector (-5,400) were evenly split across the three subsectors, construction of buildings (-1,800), specialty trade (-1,800) and heavy and civil engineering (-1,800). As a percentage, heavy and civil engineering was the hardest hit, down 10.3 percent over the year. Since the start of the recent recession in December 2007, construction is down 71,300 jobs (-34.1 percent).

Over the year, manufacturing has grown by 3,600 jobs, a 1.4 percent increase. Transportation and equipment manufacturing (2,900) had the largest growth of any of the manufacturing subsectors, which includes aerospace product and parts manufacturing. Food manufacturing experienced the largest decrease, down 1,600 jobs over the year. Mining and logging remained nearly flat over the year, up just 100 jobs.

Service-providing industries over the year

Professional and business services led all service sectors in job growth, up 18,700 over the year. This sector was followed by education and health services (9,800); leisure and hospitality (3,000); wholesale trade (2,600); retail trade (1,300); financial activities (700); and information (100). Other services (-2,800) led the private service sectors in job losses over the year, followed by transportation, warehousing and utilities (-600).

Most of the professional and business service subsectors had extremely positive job gains over the year with the exception of accounting and bookkeeping services (-1,800) and management of companies and enterprises, which was flat. Employment services was up 16 percent, followed by computer systems design and related services (13.4 percent).

Within the education and health services sector, health services

and social assistance (5,100) saw the largest job gains, mostly from hospitals (2,700) and social assistance (1,300). Education services also saw strong job growth, up 4,700 over the year (9.6 percent). Since the start of the recession in December 2007, education and health services has grown by 27,800 jobs, a 7.8 percent increase.

Retail trade gained 1,300 jobs over the year, led by other retail trade (1,500) and motor vehicle and parts dealers (700). Building material and garden supply stores had the largest contraction (-1,100).

Accommodation and food services (4,800) was the only positive contributing subsector within leisure and hospitality. The other subsector, arts, entertainment and recreation, lost 1,800 jobs.

The financial activities sector grew by 700 jobs, led by real estate, rental and leasing (2,300). However, finance and insurance lost 1,600 jobs over the year.

Of the annual job losses in the other services sector (-2,800), most came from the membership associations and organizations industry (-2,500).

Over the year, both state (-1,900) and local (-2,100) government contracted while the federal government expanded (800).

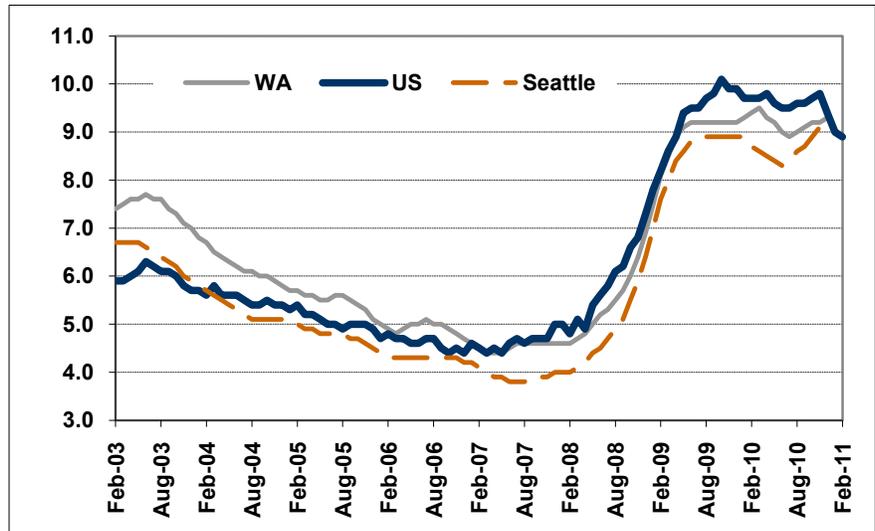
Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined to 9.1 percent while the preliminary January estimate was revised up to 9.2. Over the year, the unemployment rate fell by 0.9 percentage points from the revised February 2010 rate of 10 percent.

The monthly decrease in the unemployment rate was due to unemployment falling more rapidly than employment. Between January and February employment was down by 5,567 persons, a 0.2 percent drop. Unemployment fell by 6,213 persons, a decline of 1.9 percent.

Figure 2. Washington, U.S. and Seattle Unemployment Rates 2003 to 2011

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Comparing Share of Employment in Washington State and Nation

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics (CES) data series is useful for comparing Washington state's share of national industry employment. Share of employment is the ratio of Washington employment to national employment.

Washington provided 1.94 percent of the nation's employment in January 1990. This share has risen steadily in the 20 years since, reaching 2.16 percent in 2010.

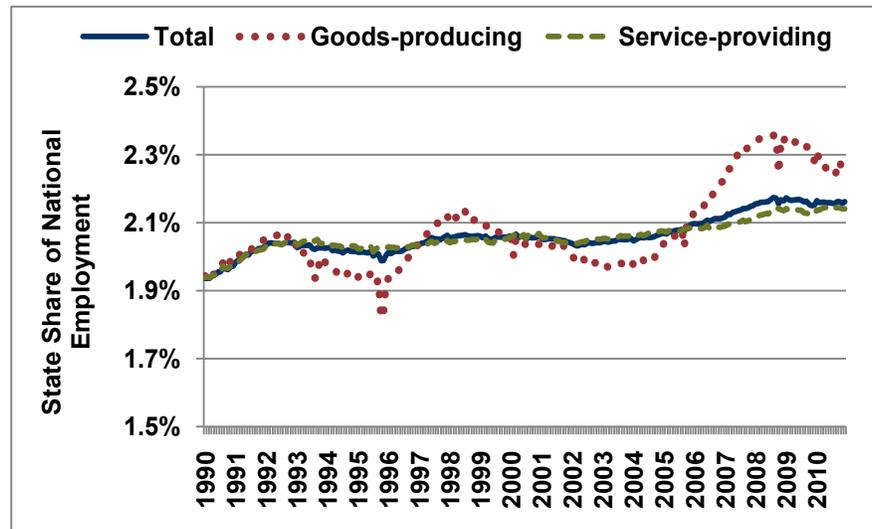
The graphs below use CES data to illustrate which industries in our state have relatively high and low employment compared to the nation.

Service-providing industries make up most of the state's employment base, so the service-providing trend line tracks very closely with total employment trend line (*Figure 3*). The goods-producing industries² have diverged significantly, having periods of lower and higher employment shares.

Of the goods-producing sectors, the mining and logging industry stands out (*Figure 4*). Mining and logging employment in Washington state has fallen from 10,600 in January 2000 to 5,800 in December 2010, while national employment rose from 592,000 to 732,000 over the same period. Over the last recession, it appears that our state's share of employment in construction was relatively high. Construction peaked in the spring of 2008 and now looks to be returning to pre-recessionary levels.

Figure 3. Washington State Industries as Share of National Industry Employment Washington State, 1990 through 2010

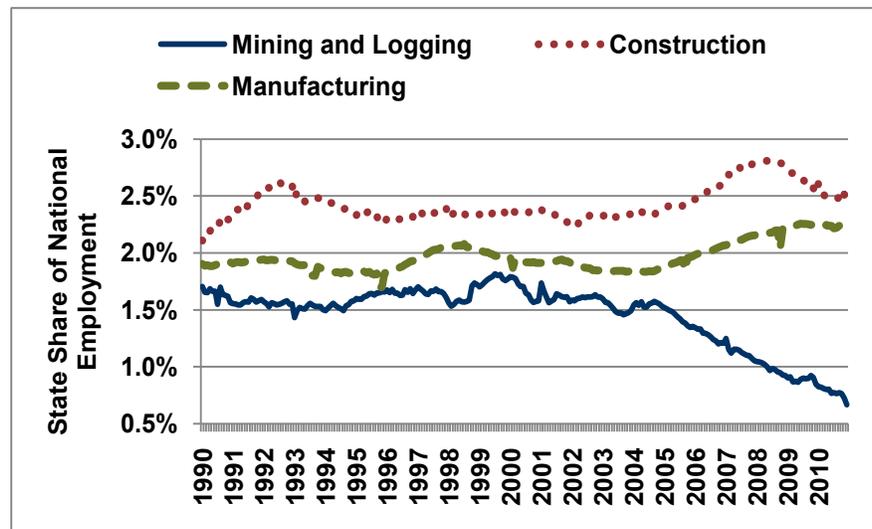
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Data Series



Washington state's share of total employment rose from 2.06 percent in January 2000 to 2.14 percent in December 2010. Among Service-providing industries, the state had a particularly high share, reaching 2.65 percent in 2010.

Figure 4. Washington Employment Share of Goods-Producing Sectors Washington State, 1990 through 2010

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Data Series



The state's mining and logging employment is relatively small and getting smaller. Manufacturing employment has seen steady growth in its share of employment.

² October 2008 Boeing workers went on strike, which dropped employment and explains the drastic fall in the goods-producing line.

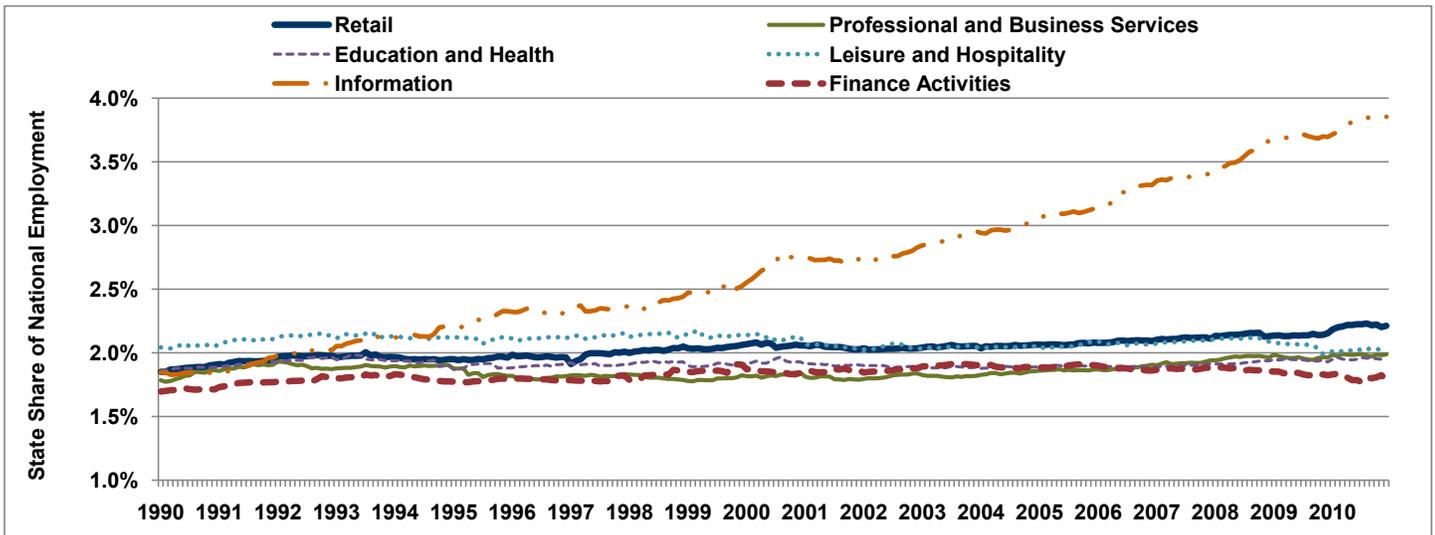
Comparing Share of Employment in Washington State and Nation (continued)

As shown in *Figure 5*, the information industry stands out among service-providing sectors because Washington state has a high share of national employment in this sector. In the last 20

years, Washington state's share of employment in information has more than doubled – growing from 1.85 percent in 1990 to 3.85 percent in 2010.

Figure 5. Washington Employment Share of Service-Providing Sectors
Washington State, 1990 through 2010

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
Data Series



While most service-providing sectors track closely with overall employment, the information sector stands. Washington state's share of employment in the information sector has more than doubled in the past 20 years and continues to grow.

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: September 2010
Seasonally Adjusted

In Thousands	Numerical Change					
	February 2011 (Prel.)	January 2011 (Rev.)	February 2010 (Rev.)	January 2010 (Rev.)	Jan. 2011 to Feb. 2011	Feb. 2010 to Feb. 2011
Total Nonfarm ¹	2,796.4	2,795.6	2,768.5	2,768.5	0.8	27.9
Total Private	2,251.6	2,252.5	2,220.5	2,221.6	-0.9	31.1
Goods Producing	402.6	398.7	404.3	405.0	3.9	-1.7
Mining and Logging	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.1	0.1
Logging	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	0.1	0.5
Construction	137.8	133.9	143.2	143.8	3.9	-5.4
Construction of Buildings	33.6	32.8	35.4	35.5	0.8	-1.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering	15.7	14.9	17.5	17.6	0.8	-1.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	88.5	86.2	90.3	90.7	2.3	-1.8
Manufacturing	258.9	259.0	255.3	255.5	-0.1	3.6
Durable Goods	187.0	187.2	181.9	182.7	-0.2	5.1
Wood Product Manufacturing	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	0.1	0.2
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	-0.1	0.0
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg.	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.7	0.1	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg.	16.7	16.9	16.7	16.6	-0.2	0.0
Machinery Manufacturing	12.2	12.3	11.6	11.5	-0.1	0.6
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	19.2	19.3	18.9	18.9	-0.1	0.3
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	92.2	91.9	89.3	90.2	0.3	2.9
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg.	83.2	82.8	80.6	81.2	0.4	2.6
Nondurable Goods	71.9	71.8	73.4	72.8	0.1	-1.5
Food Manufacturing	31.8	31.2	33.4	33.1	0.6	-1.6
Fruit/Vegetable Preserving, & Specialty	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.6	0.3	0.3
Other Food Manufacturing	20.8	20.5	22.7	22.5	0.3	-1.9
Petrol, Coal, Plastics & Rubber Prod. Mfg.	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.4	-0.1	-0.4
Paper Manufacturing	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4	-0.2	-0.3
Printing and Related Support Activities	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	-0.1	-0.4
Service Providing	2,393.8	2,396.9	2,364.2	2,363.5	-3.1	29.6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	518.2	521.5	514.9	514.3	-3.3	3.3
Wholesale Trade	122.4	123.8	119.8	119.9	-1.4	2.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	59.8	59.9	59.7	59.8	-0.1	0.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	44.1	45.0	43.2	43.2	-0.9	0.9
Electronic Markets, Agents, and Brokers	18.5	18.9	16.9	16.9	-0.4	1.6
Retail Trade	308.4	309.9	307.1	306.1	-1.5	1.3
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.6	36.8	35.9	36.1	-0.2	0.7
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.7	0.1	-0.1
Bldg. Material and Garden Supply Stores	25.1	25.6	26.2	26.2	-0.5	-1.1
Food and Beverage Stores	60.2	60.9	60.5	60.6	-0.7	-0.3
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.0	15.8	16.0	16.0	0.2	0.0
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	22.8	23.0	22.4	21.9	-0.2	0.4
General Merchandise Stores	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.0	0.0	0.2
Other Retail Trade	71.2	71.4	69.7	69.6	-0.2	1.5
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	87.4	87.8	88.0	88.3	-0.4	-0.6
Utilities	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	-0.1	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	82.6	82.9	83.2	83.5	-0.3	-0.6
Air Transportation	10.1	9.9	10.2	10.4	0.2	-0.1
Truck Transportation	21.1	20.9	21.8	21.6	0.2	-0.7
Support Activities for Transportation	17.4	17.5	16.8	17.0	-0.1	0.6
Warehousing and Storage	8.6	8.6	9.7	9.8	0.0	-1.1
Information	102.6	102.8	102.5	103.2	-0.2	0.1
Publishing Industries, except Internet	58.5	58.5	58.9	59.0	0.0	-0.4
Software Publishers	51.1	51.1	50.6	50.7	0.0	0.5

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: September 2010
Seasonally Adjusted

In Thousands	Numerical Change					
	February 2011 (Prel.)	January 2011 (Rev.)	February 2010 (Rev.)	January 2010 (Rev.)	Jan. 2011 to Feb. 2011	Feb. 2010 to Feb. 2011
Financial Activities	136.2	137.5	135.5	136.3	-1.3	0.7
Finance and Insurance	88.4	89.3	90.0	90.7	-0.9	-1.6
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	41.8	42.2	42.8	43.2	-0.4	-1.0
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	34.6	35.5	36.2	36.3	-0.9	-1.6
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	47.8	48.2	45.5	45.6	-0.4	2.3
Professional and Business Services	338.8	340.1	320.1	320.8	-1.3	18.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Serv.	168.8	169.1	159.0	158.7	-0.3	9.8
Legal Services	20.9	21.3	20.7	20.7	-0.4	0.2
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	15.1	15.2	16.9	17.0	-0.1	-1.8
Architectural and Engineering Services	34.3	34.6	33.8	33.8	-0.3	0.5
Computer Systems Design & Related Serv.	37.2	36.2	32.8	32.4	1.0	4.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.9	0.0	0.0
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt., & Remediation	138.9	139.3	130.0	130.3	-0.4	8.9
Administrative and Support Services	121.7	122.7	113.6	114.4	-1.0	8.1
Employment Services	40.5	41.0	34.9	34.7	-0.5	5.6
Other Administrative and Support Serv.	81.2	81.7	78.7	79.7	-0.5	2.5
Waste Management and Remediation Serv.	16.6	16.6	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.8
Education and Health Services	383.1	383.3	373.3	373.1	-0.2	9.8
Education Services	53.6	53.3	48.9	49.1	0.3	4.7
Health Services and Social Assistance	329.5	330.0	324.4	324.0	-0.5	5.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	132.3	133.9	131.6	131.7	-1.6	0.7
Hospitals	76.0	76.1	73.3	73.2	-0.1	2.7
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	58.9	58.2	58.5	58.7	0.7	0.4
Social Assistance	62.3	61.8	61.0	60.4	0.5	1.3
Leisure and Hospitality	268.4	266.8	265.4	264.2	1.6	3.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	43.5	42.5	45.3	45.2	1.0	-1.8
Accommodation and Food Services	224.9	224.3	220.1	219.0	0.6	4.8
Accommodation	31.0	30.8	29.3	29.2	0.2	1.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	193.9	193.5	190.8	189.8	0.4	3.1
Other Services	101.7	101.8	104.5	104.7	-0.1	-2.8
Repair and Maintenance	24.9	24.5	25.5	25.7	0.4	-0.6
Personal and Laundry Services	27.5	28.0	27.2	27.2	-0.5	0.3
Membership Associations and Organizations	49.3	49.3	51.8	51.8	0.0	-2.5
Government	544.8	543.1	548.0	546.9	1.7	-3.2
Federal Government	75.1	74.1	74.3	73.6	1.0	0.8
Total State Government	148.1	147.3	150.0	149.7	0.8	-1.9
State Government Educational Services	79.6	78.8	79.8	79.7	0.8	-0.2
Total Local Government	321.6	321.7	323.7	323.6	-0.1	-2.1
Local Government Educational Services	154.3	154.4	154.3	154.4	-0.1	0.0
Other Local Government	167.3	167.3	169.4	169.2	0.0	-2.1
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 September 2010) and estimates employment from that point to present.

To align with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting, the Employment Security Department no longer publishes employment estimates for 14 industries historically included in this table. These industries are residential building construction, nonresidential building construction, residential specialty trade contractors, nonresidential specialty trade contractors, primary metal manufacturing, electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing, ship and boat building, other durable manufacturing, water transportation, support activities for water transportation, telecommunications, wired telecommunications carriers, wireless telecommunications carriers and Native American government.

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

Benchmark: March 2010 In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted	Numerical Change					
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2010
	2011 (Prel.)	2011 (Rev.)	2010 (Rev.)	2010 (Rev.)	to Feb. 2011	to Feb. 2011
Total Nonfarm	2,756.3	2,749.5	2,730.1	2,723.0	6.8	26.2
Mining and Logging	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.1	0.1
Logging	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.5
Construction	128.8	125.4	133.9	134.7	3.4	-5.1
Construction of Buildings	32.3	31.4	34.0	34.0	0.9	-1.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering	13.8	12.9	15.4	15.3	0.9	-1.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	82.7	81.1	84.5	85.4	1.6	-1.8
Manufacturing	256.7	256.8	253.1	253.3	-0.1	3.6
Durable Goods	187.0	187.2	181.9	182.7	-0.2	5.1
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.6	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	16.4	16.7	16.4	16.4	-0.3	0.0
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	19.2	19.3	18.9	18.9	-0.1	0.3
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	92.2	91.9	89.3	90.2	0.3	2.9
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	83.2	82.8	80.6	81.2	0.4	2.6
Nondurable Goods	69.7	69.6	71.2	70.6	0.1	-1.5
Food Manufacturing	30.2	29.7	31.8	31.5	0.5	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	120.8	121.9	118.4	118.0	-1.1	2.4
Retail Trade	300.5	306.8	299.4	303.0	-6.3	1.1
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	35.9	35.9	35.1	35.2	0.0	0.8
Food and Beverage Stores	59.1	59.9	59.4	59.6	-0.8	-0.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	22.0	23.3	21.6	22.3	-1.3	0.4
General Merchandise Stores	65.2	67.6	65.0	66.7	-2.4	0.2
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	85.5	86.2	86.2	86.7	-0.7	-0.7
Utilities	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	-0.1	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	80.7	81.3	81.4	81.9	-0.6	-0.7
Air Transportation	10.0	9.9	10.2	10.3	0.1	-0.2
Truck Transportation	20.2	20.2	20.9	20.9	0.0	-0.7
Support Activities for Transportation	17.4	17.5	16.8	17.0	-0.1	0.6
Warehousing and Storage	8.5	8.6	9.6	9.8	-0.1	-1.1
Information	102.5	101.7	102.4	102.2	0.8	0.1
Software Publishers	50.9	50.8	50.3	50.4	0.1	0.6
Finance and Insurance	88.2	89.0	89.8	90.3	-0.8	-1.6
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	41.5	42.0	42.6	43.0	-0.5	-1.1
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	34.5	35.4	36.1	36.2	-0.9	-1.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	46.7	47.0	44.5	44.4	-0.3	2.2
Professional and Business Services	333.4	331.8	315.3	313.2	1.6	18.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	170.5	169.2	160.7	158.9	1.3	9.8
Legal Services	20.8	21.1	20.5	20.5	-0.3	0.3
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	17.7	17.0	19.8	18.9	0.7	-2.1
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	37.2	36.2	32.8	32.4	1.0	4.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.9	0.0	0.0
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	131.2	130.9	122.9	122.4	0.3	8.3
Administrative and Support Services	115.0	114.6	107.4	106.9	0.4	7.6
Waste Management and Remediation Services	16.2	16.3	15.5	15.5	-0.1	0.7
Education Services	57.0	53.2	51.9	49.0	3.8	5.1
Health Services and Social Assistance	327.5	327.3	322.6	321.5	0.2	4.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	58.6	57.7	58.3	58.2	0.9	0.3
Social Assistance	61.3	60.8	60.0	59.5	0.5	1.3
Leisure and Hospitality	255.2	253.7	252.7	251.2	1.5	2.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	41.0	39.7	42.8	42.3	1.3	-1.8
Accommodation and Food Services	214.2	214.0	209.9	208.9	0.2	4.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	185.6	185.8	182.9	182.2	-0.2	2.7
Other Services	100.2	99.8	103.1	102.7	0.4	-2.9
Federal Government	72.8	72.6	72.2	72.2	0.2	0.6
Total State Government	151.8	150.2	154.0	152.7	1.6	-2.2
State Government Educational Services	83.7	81.8	84.2	82.8	1.9	-0.5
Total Local Government	323.1	320.6	325.1	322.5	2.5	-2.0
Local Government Educational Services	159.2	156.8	159.2	156.8	2.4	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

	February 2011 (Prel)	January 2011 (Rev)	February 2010 (Rev)	January 2010 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
United States Unemployment Rate	8.9%	9.0%	9.7%	9.7%
Washington Unemployment Rate	9.1%	9.2%	10.0%	10.0%
Resident Labor Force	3,505,200	3,517,000	3,533,400	3,526,500
Unemployed	317,600	323,800	354,100	353,900
Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate	8.6%	8.9%	9.3%	9.4%
Resident Labor Force	1,485,300	1,488,700	1,493,000	1,493,200
Unemployed	128,300	132,900	138,700	139,700

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Washington State Employment Situation Report is designed to provide an accurate, up-to-date portrayal of Washington's economic vitality as it is reflected through our labor market data.

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Note: Due to changes in the processing of the monthly employment data by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the county level information will be available at 10 a.m., March 24, 2011. The publication schedule for 2011 can be found at: www.workforceexplorer.com/article.asp?ARTICLEID=517&PAGEID=&SUBID=.

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