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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 October

Executive Summary

November 17, 2009

Washington's seasonally adjusted employment¹ fell by 5,100 in October. This is the third month of employment declines after an employment increase during July. The July increase was the only employment rise this year.

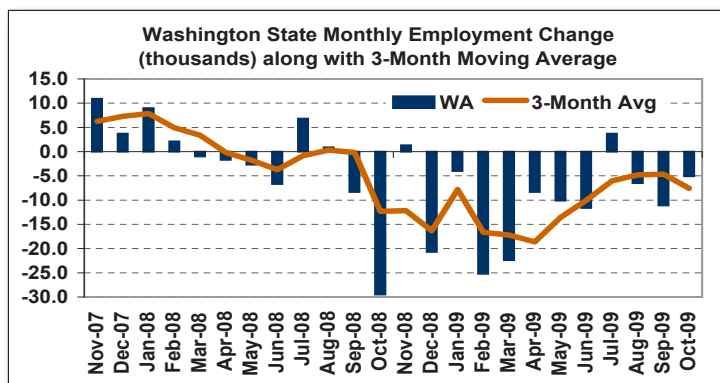
Of the 5,100 jobs lost in October, 57.0 percent (2,900) came from the goods-producing sector, which is made up of the construction, manufacturing, and natural resources industries. All other sectors are lumped into the services-providing group, which despite a smaller amount of job losses (2,200), accounts for 85.0 percent of Washington state's employment.

Six major sectors added jobs over the month (government, other services, information, financial activities, education/health services, and wholesale trade), and six lost jobs (professional and business services, transportation/warehousing/utilities, construction, retail, manufacturing, and leisure and hospitality). This growth stands out in comparison with recent months when only one or two sectors exhibited growth.

In addition, the year-over-year loss is down from the previous month. October to October employment was down 120,000 while the September to September employment drop was 144,400. However, this difference is almost entirely accounted for by a strike that occurred in October of last year.

Washington's unemployment rate rose in October to 9.3 percent from September's revised level of 9.1 percent. The labor force decreased by 0.6 percent in October while unemployment rose by 2.0 percent.

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¹ Most of the employment numbers discussed in this report represent jobs by work location, not people. For example, if a person holds down two positions, it would be counted as two jobs in the employment series. In the section titled "Labor Force Unemployment Data," we discuss people by place of residence, not jobs. In this case, a person holding down two jobs would be counted only once.

Industry Employment, seasonally adjusted (see Table 1)

Nonfarm payrolls declined 0.2 percent or by 5,100 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis in October. This decrease represents less than half of the jobs lost from September, and is somewhat smaller than the losses experienced in August. The initial estimated month-over-month job loss in September was 16,000, but has been revised downward to 11,100.

Payroll employment was down by 120,000 in October 2009 over the same period last year, reflecting a 4.1 percent drop from the previous year. This was in line with the 4.0 percent annual decrease registered at the national level for nonfarm payrolls.

Month-over-month employment in October in the goods-producing sector decreased by 2,900 jobs, a drop of 0.7 percent. Mining and logging payrolls were unchanged in October compared to September, while construction employment dipped by only 600. Most of the goods-producing losses came from the manufacturing sector which lost 2,300 jobs over the month (-0.9 percent).

The 600 construction jobs lost between September and October of 2009 is the smallest decline registered in over a year and a half. One must go back to March 2008 to see a smaller monthly decline in this sector. Within the construction sector, employment losses from October 2008 to October 2009 amounted to 38,900 or 19.9 percent.

Regarding the three following construction subsectors, construction of buildings lost 300

jobs over the month, heavy and civil engineering added 100, and specialty trade contractors fell by 400. Over the year, the story is somewhat different; 70.0 percent of the payroll declines were concentrated in the specialty trade contractors sub-industry. Overall, the data suggests stabilizing housing markets, but somewhere short of reaching the expansion stage.

Nearly four out of five goods-producing jobs lost came from the manufacturing sector. These losses were concentrated in the aerospace and food processing sub-industries. Combined, the two sub-industries account for about half of manufacturing jobs lost in October. Over-the-year job losses are spread out over most manufacturing sub-sectors, with the one major exception being aerospace. For the year, the aerospace industry is up by 19,500 jobs or 31.6 percent. However, this apparent increase is entirely due to the strike that occurred last year. In October of 2008, some 24,000 workers went off payroll and returned a month later when the strike was over. If the strike is taken out of the equation, aerospace would have lost 4,500 jobs at a pace similar to many other manufacturing industries.

Service-providing industries lost a relatively moderate 2,200 (-0.1 percent) jobs from the month prior. However, the year-over-year picture is different

– employment fell by 71,800 (-2.9 percent). The losses were concentrated in two industries – leisure and hospitality and retail trade. If these two industries are taken out of the mix, service-providing industries would have posted a 2,100 gain in October compared to September.

The services sector with the largest employment declines in October was leisure and hospitality, down 2,900 jobs (-1.1 percent). The bulk of these losses came from food services and drinking places, which shed 2,100 jobs over the month. For the 12-month period of October

Year over Year Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted October 2008 to October 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-120.0
Education and Health Services	9.9
Government	0.3
Mining and Logging	-1.6
Other Services	-2.6
Information	-3.9
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-5.4
Financial Activities	-6.6
Manufacturing	-7.7
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	19.5
Wholesale Trade	-7.7
Leisure and Hospitality	-13.5
Retail Trade	-17.8
Professional and Business Services	-24.5
Construction	-38.9

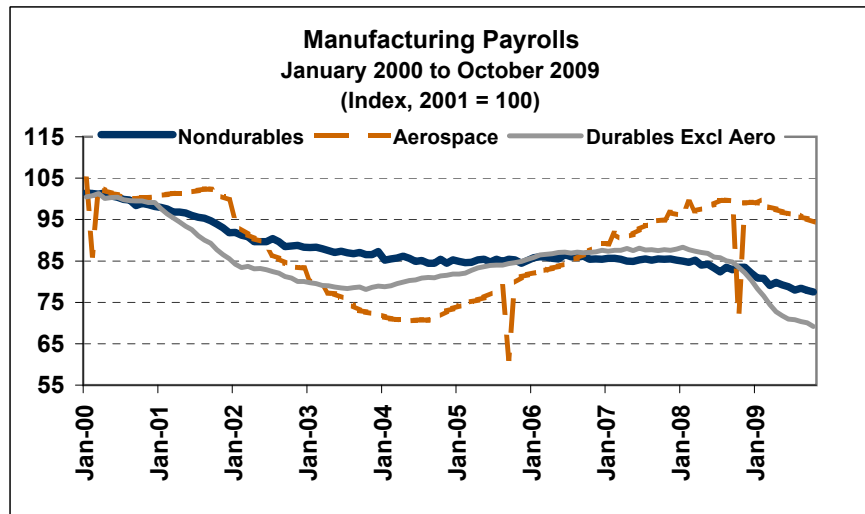
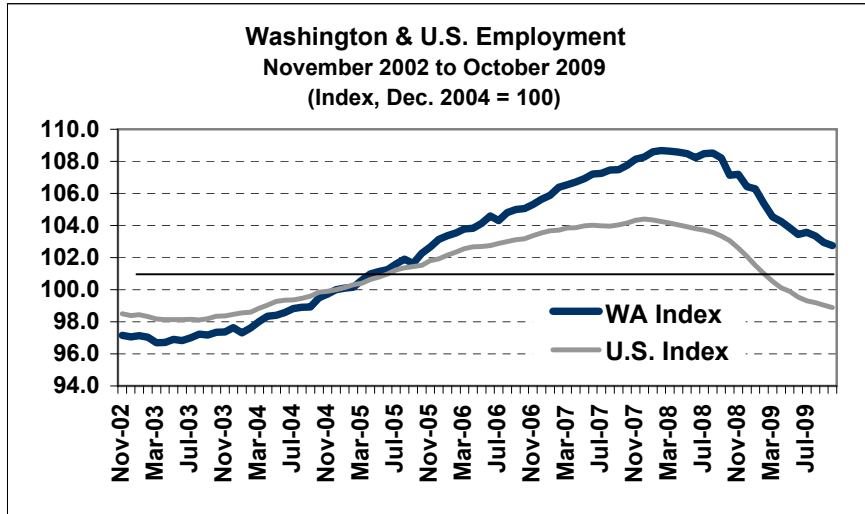
Month over Month Change by Industry - Seasonally Adjusted September 2009 to October 2009 (Change in 000s)	
Total Nonfarm	-5.1
Government	0.9
Other Services	0.7
Information	0.7
Financial Activities	0.6
Education and Health Services	0.2
Wholesale Trade	0.2
Mining and Logging	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	-0.6
Professional and Business Services	-0.6
Construction	-0.6
Retail Trade	-1.4
Manufacturing	-2.3
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	-0.7
Leisure and Hospitality	-2.9

2008 to October 2009, leisure and hospitality saw employment payrolls decline by 13,500 or 4.8 percent. This magnitude of job losses is greater than the total employment decline of 4.1 percent for the year.

Retail trade also shed 1,400 jobs in October. Retail employment declines were significant in personal care products, clothing, and general merchandise. The October 2008 to October 2009 job losses in retail trade were also higher than that of overall employment, at -5.5 percent compared to -4.0 percent, respectively.

Six service-providing sectors gained ground in October compared to September: government (+900); other services (+700); information (+700); financial activities (+600); education and health services (+200); and wholesale trade (+200). The financial services growth is particularly noteworthy as October was the second month of growth after 15 consecutive months of declines. This growth in financial services also corresponds with the stabilization in housing markets.

Year-over-year, there were only two service providers (or goods providers for that matter) that expanded employment payrolls – education and health services (+9,900) and government (+300). Professional and business services shed 24,500 jobs between October of this year and October of last year.



Labor Force Unemployment Data, seasonally adjusted

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in October rose to 9.3 percent from September's revised rate of 9.1. The September rate was initially pegged at 9.3 percent but had a downward revision of two-tenths of a percentage point. The October rate was 3.4 percentage points higher than last October's 5.9 percent unemployment rate.

The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force fell by 0.6 percent in October to 3,546,200. Seasonally

adjusted employment was down by 26,600 over the month, and by 80,600 over the year.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total unemployment grew by 6,300 to reach 330,900. Over the year it registered a jump of 124,900 or 60.6 percent.



Reconciling the Differences between Nonfarm Payrolls and Household Employment

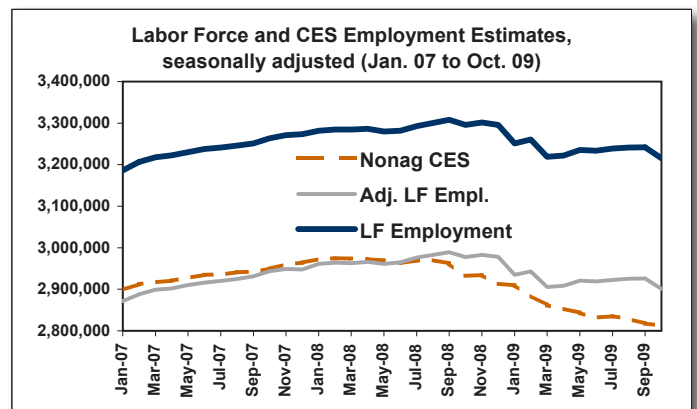
The chart to the right shows seasonally adjusted employment estimates from Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) programs, and LAUS employment adjusted for CES definitions² for Washington state from January 2007 through October 2009.

In October, the employment changes for the two series (seasonally adjusted employment estimates from the CES program, also known as nonfarm payrolls, and LAUS employment adjusted for CES definitions) pointed in the same direction. Despite pointing in the same direction, there were large differences in estimations of employment declines. In contrast to the previous six months, adjusted LAUS employment estimations in October posted a significantly larger job drop of 25,300 jobs while the CES employment estimations showed

a significantly more modest decline of 5,100 jobs (seasonally adjusted). As a result, the difference in October between the two monthly employment estimates decreased to 3.1 percent, compared with 3.8 percent for the revised September estimations.

The comparable average absolute monthly difference for the ten months of 2009 is 2.6 percent. This is about four times larger than the average of 0.7 percent for the last three years (2006 through 2008).

From October 2008 to October 2009 the difference between the two series became smaller than it was in September. However, adjusted LAUS employment



Source: LMEA

estimations still show a dramatically more positive picture with a drop in employment of only about 76,900. Nonfarm estimates show significantly larger employment losses of about 120,000 jobs. The last number significantly underestimates the nonfarm employment decline due to the aerospace strike, which occurred in October of last year. If the strike were taken out of the equation, the total nonfarm employment losses over the year would be 144,000 jobs.

² For more details about these adjustments see [Current Employment and Local Area Unemployment Statistics Employment Comparisons](#)

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

Quarterly Benchmark: June 2009

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	October	September	October	September	Numerical Change	
	2009 (Prel.)	2009 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	2008 (Rev.)	Sep. 2009 to Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008 to Oct. 2009
Total Nonfarm	2,812.7	2,817.8	2,932.7	2,962.2	-5.1	-120.0
Total Private	2,261.5	2,267.5	2,381.8	2,412.7	-6.0	-120.3
Goods Producing	421.6	424.5	469.8	497.3	-2.9	-48.2
Mining and Logging	5.9	5.9	7.5	7.5	0.0	-1.6
Logging	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.7	0.1	-1.0
Construction	156.4	157.0	195.3	197.6	-0.6	-38.9
Construction of Buildings	39.9	40.2	49.7	49.9	-0.3	-9.8
Residential Building Construction	21.7	22.3	27.0	27.4	-0.6	-5.3
Non-Residential Building Construction	18.2	17.9	22.7	22.5	0.3	-4.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.4	19.3	21.4	21.6	0.1	-2.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	97.1	97.5	124.2	126.1	-0.4	-27.1
Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	47.5	47.1	60.9	62.4	0.4	-13.4
Non-Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	49.6	50.4	63.3	63.7	-0.8	-13.7
Manufacturing	259.3	261.6	267.0	292.2	-2.3	-7.7
Durable Goods	185.3	187.3	187.3	213.1	-2.0	-2.0
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.7	12.8	16.1	16.5	-0.1	-3.4
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	6.4	6.4	7.7	7.8	0.0	-1.3
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	8.8	8.9	10.3	10.5	-0.1	-1.5
Primary Metal Manufacturing	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.8	0.0	-1.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	16.6	16.8	20.3	20.8	-0.2	-3.7
Machinery Manufacturing	12.1	12.2	15.3	15.4	-0.1	-3.2
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	22.4	22.5	0.0	-3.0
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	90.6	91.7	73.5	97.5	-1.1	17.1
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	81.3	82.0	61.8 2/	85.7	-0.7	19.5
Ship and Boat Building	5.9	6.2	7.6	7.6	-0.3	-1.7
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	16.4	16.8	19.3	19.7	-0.4	-2.9
Non Durable Goods	74.0	74.3	79.7	79.1	-0.3	-5.7
Food Manufacturing	32.2	32.8	34.7	34.1	-0.6	-2.5
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	9.4	9.7	11.1	11.0	-0.3	-1.7
Other Food Manufacturing	22.8	23.1	23.6	23.1	-0.3	-0.8
Petrol & coal Prods Mfg. & Plastics & Rubber Prods Mfg	10.8	10.7	11.9	12.1	0.1	-1.1
Paper Manufacturing	9.7	9.6	10.3	10.3	0.1	-0.6
Printing and Related Support Activities	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.4	0.1	-0.6
Services Providing	2,391.1	2,393.3	2,462.9	2,464.9	-2.2	-71.8
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	520.0	521.8	550.9	552.1	-1.8	-30.9
Wholesale Trade	122.5	122.3	130.2	130.2	0.2	-7.7
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	62.8	63.2	68.5	69.1	-0.4	-5.7
Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods	43.6	43.1	46.1	45.7	0.5	-2.5
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	16.1	16.0	15.6	15.4	0.1	0.5
Retail Trade	307.7	309.1	325.5	326.3	-1.4	-17.8
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.0	36.0	39.4	40.2	0.0	-3.4
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	9.2	9.2	11.2	11.4	0.0	-2.0
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	25.9	25.8	28.1	28.2	0.1	-2.2
Food and Beverage Stores	60.6	60.5	61.6	61.3	0.1	-1.0
Health and Personal Care Stores	16.5	16.8	16.4	16.6	-0.3	0.1
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	27.8	28.1	30.2	30.1	-0.3	-2.4
General Merchandise Stores	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.1	-0.4	-0.8
Other Retail Trade	69.4	70.0	75.5	75.4	-0.6	-6.1
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	89.8	90.4	95.2	95.6	-0.6	-5.4
Utilities	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	-0.1	0.0

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: June 2009

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	October 2009 (Prel.)	September 2009 (Rev.)	October 2008 (Rev.)	September 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Sep. 2009 to Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008 to Oct. 2009
Transportation and Warehousing	84.7	85.2	90.1	90.6	-0.5	-5.4
Air Transportation	10.2	10.1	11.0	11.0	0.1	-0.8
Water Transportation	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	22.1	22.3	24.3 ^{2/}	24.3	-0.2	-2.2
Support Activities for Transportation	17.2	17.6	18.7	18.8	-0.4	-1.5
Support Activities for Water Transportation	4.9	5.4	6.1	5.9	-0.5	-1.2
Warehousing and Storage	9.4	9.5	10.6	10.6	-0.1	-1.2
Information	102.8	102.1	106.7	106.2	0.7	-3.9
Publishing Industries except Internet	59.4	59.2	62.2	62.1	0.2	-2.8
Software Publishers	51.2	50.9	52.3	51.9	0.3	-1.1
Telecommunications	24.9	25.1	25.7	25.7	-0.2	-0.8
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	10.9	10.9	11.6	11.6	0.0	-0.7
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.0	0.0	-0.3
Financial Activities	144.0	143.4	150.6	151.3	0.6	-6.6
Finance and Insurance	94.4	94.3	100.0	100.5	0.1	-5.6
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	45.8	46.0	49.7	50.1	-0.2	-3.9
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	37.0	37.0	38.1	38.3	0.0	-1.1
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	49.6	49.1	50.6	50.8	0.5	-1.0
Professional and Business Services	322.3	322.9	346.8	348.3	-0.6	-24.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	160.4	160.2	167.5	167.6	0.2	-7.1
Legal Services	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1	0.0	0.0
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	18.0	18.1	17.9	18.1	-0.1	0.1
Architectural and Engineering Services	34.5	34.6	38.4	38.5	-0.1	-3.9
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	30.9	31.1	33.4	33.3	-0.2	-2.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31.7	31.6	34.1	34.7	0.1	-2.4
Admin. and Support and Waste Mgmt. and Remediation	130.2	131.1	145.2	146.0	-0.9	-15.0
Administrative and Support Services	115.4	116.3	130.5	131.2	-0.9	-15.1
Employment Services	34.8	34.9	46.6	46.9	-0.1	-11.8
Other Administrative and Support Services	80.6	81.4	83.9	84.3	-0.8	-3.3
Waste Management and Remediation Services	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.8	0.0	0.1
Education and Health Services	376.8	376.6	366.9	365.1	0.2	9.9
Education Services	48.7	50.0	47.8	48.1	-1.3	0.9
Health Services and Social Assistance	328.1	326.6	319.1	317.0	1.5	9.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	131.6	131.3	127.8	127.1	0.3	3.8
Hospitals	73.7	73.2	71.3	70.2	0.5	2.4
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60.1	60.0	58.3	58.1	0.1	1.8
Social Assistance	62.7	62.1	61.7	61.6	0.6	1.0
Leisure and Hospitality	269.3	272.2	282.8	284.7	-2.9	-13.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	45.0	45.5	47.9	48.1	-0.5	-2.9
Accommodation and Food Services	224.3	226.7	234.9	236.6	-2.4	-10.6
Accommodation	29.0	29.3	32.4	32.2	-0.3	-3.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	195.3	197.4	202.5	204.4	-2.1	-7.2
Other Services	104.7	104.0	107.3	107.7	0.7	-2.6
Repair and Maintenance	26.8	26.6	27.6	27.9	0.2	-0.8
Personal and Laundry Services	27.4	27.1	28.0	28.1	0.3	-0.6
Membership Associations and Organizations	50.5	50.3	51.7	51.7	0.2	-1.2
Government	551.2	550.3	550.9	549.5	0.9	0.3
Federal Government	73.2	73.0	71.0	70.4	0.2	2.2
Total State Government	150.4	149.0	154.5	154.1	1.4	-4.1
State Government Educational Services	80.1	78.5	82.9	81.7	1.6	-2.8
Total Local Government	327.6	328.3	325.4	325.0	-0.7	2.2
Local Government Educational Services	156.6	157.7	154.6	154.2	-1.1	2.0
Other Local Government	171.0	170.6	170.8	170.8	0.4	0.2
Native American Government	27.9	27.4	25.9	26.0	0.5	2.0
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	24.0	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.

² Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management dispute.

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 first quarter 2009) and estimates employment from that point to present.

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

<i>In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Oct. 2009 (Prel.)	Sept. 2009 (Rev.)	Oct. 2008 (Rev.)	Sept. 2008 (Rev.)	Numerical Change	
					Sept. 2009 to Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008 to Oct. 2009
Total Nonfarm	2,865.5	2,858.4	2,951.9	2,978.4	7.1	-86.4
Mining and Logging	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.8	-0.1	-0.4
Logging	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	0.0	-0.3
Construction	171.9	175.7	201.0	206.6	-3.8	-29.1
Construction of Buildings	41.8	42.7	50.2	51.8	-0.9	-8.4
Heavy and Civil Engineering	20.2	20.9	22.8	23.8	-0.7	-2.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	109.9	112.1	128.0	131.0	-2.2	-18.1
Manufacturing	264.3	267.8	270.2	296.8	-3.5	-5.9
Durable Goods	190.0	192.8	188.8	214.3	-2.8	1.2
Wood Product Manufacturing	14.3	14.7	16.4	16.8	-0.4	-2.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19.2	19.6	20.8	21.1	-0.4	-1.6
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	20.1	20.2	22.3	22.6	-0.1	-2.2
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	90.7	92.1	73.5	97.5	-1.4	17.2
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	81.1	81.8	61.3	85.7	-0.7	19.8
Non Durable Goods	74.3	75.0	81.4	82.5	-0.7	-7.1
Food Manufacturing	33.6	34.2	36.2	36.8	-0.6	-2.6
Wholesale Trade	125.5	123.9	130.3	130.5	1.6	-4.8
Retail Trade	309.5	310.0	324.8	326.4	-0.5	-15.3
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	36.6	37.0	39.9	40.8	-0.4	-3.3
Food and Beverage Stores	60.8	61.2	61.4	62.1	-0.4	-0.6
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	26.9	27.4	29.8	29.9	-0.5	-2.9
General Merchandise Stores	61.8	60.6	62.2	62.0	1.2	-0.4
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	92.8	94.5	96.6	97.1	-1.7	-3.8
Utilities	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	87.9	89.6	91.7	92.1	-1.7	-3.8
Air Transportation	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-0.3
Water Transportation	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	-0.1	0.1
Truck Transportation	23.9	24.5	25.0	25.1	-0.6	-1.1
Support Activities for Transportation	17.8	17.9	18.9	18.8	-0.1	-1.1
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.9	-0.1	-0.9
Warehousing and Storage	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.9	0.0	-0.5
Information	99.3	99.9	106.1	106.7	-0.6	-6.8
Software Publishers	51.7	52.0	52.1	52.3	-0.3	-0.4
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	24.3	24.3	25.5	25.7	0.0	-1.2
Finance and Insurance	92.5	92.3	99.1	100.0	0.2	-6.6
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	45.2	45.0	49.4	49.7	0.2	-4.2
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	35.8	36.0	38.0	38.2	-0.2	-2.2
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	53.3	53.0	51.2	51.7	0.3	2.1
Professional and Business Services	330.2	330.5	349.7	353.6	-0.3	-19.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	163.4	162.4	166.0	166.7	1.0	-2.6
Legal Services	21.0	20.6	21.1	21.1	0.4	-0.1
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.7	0.1	0.2
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	31.6	31.7	33.6	33.2	-0.1	-2.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32.1	31.9	34.3	34.7	0.2	-2.2
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	134.7	136.2	149.4	152.2	-1.5	-14.7
Administrative and Support Services	119.4	120.9	134.5	137.2	-1.5	-15.1
Waste Management and Remediation Services	15.3	15.3	14.9	15.0	0.0	0.4
Education Services	52.7	48.1	51.0	45.9	4.6	1.7
Health Services and Social Assistance	318.7	316.4	318.3	317.6	2.3	0.4
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	57.7	57.6	58.1	58.0	0.1	-0.4
Social Assistance	61.3	59.8	62.2	61.6	1.5	-0.9
Leisure and Hospitality	286.7	303.2	283.6	295.3	-16.5	3.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	48.1	55.5	48.3	52.2	-7.4	-0.2
Accommodation and Food Services	238.6	247.7	235.3	243.1	-9.1	3.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	207.5	213.9	203.3	209.0	-6.4	4.2
Other Services	106.8	106.0	107.2	108.2	0.8	-0.4
Federal Government	72.4	72.4	70.8	70.8	0.0	1.6
Total State Government	154.7	144.3	159.2	149.5	10.4	-4.5
State Government Educational Services	84.6	73.4	86.9	76.4	11.2	-2.3
Total Local Government	327.0	313.1	325.2	313.9	13.9	1.8
Local Government Educational Services	158.7	144.7	155.7	141.6	14.0	3.0
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

	October 2009 (Prel)	September 2009 (Rev)	October 2008 (Rev)	September 2008 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>				
United States Unemployment Rate	10.2%	9.8%	6.6%	6.2%
Washington Unemployment Rate	9.3%	9.1%	5.8%	5.5%
Resident Labor Force	3,546,200	3,566,500	3,501,900	3,501,700
Unemployed	330,900	324,600	206,000	193,900
Seattle/Bellevue/Everett Unemployment Rate	9.3%	8.7%	4.8%	4.7%
Resident Labor Force	1,516,500	1,518,500	1,469,600	1,469,200
Unemployed	140,500	132,300	71,000	69,800

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

Washington State Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Date: 11/17/09
Benchmark: March 2009

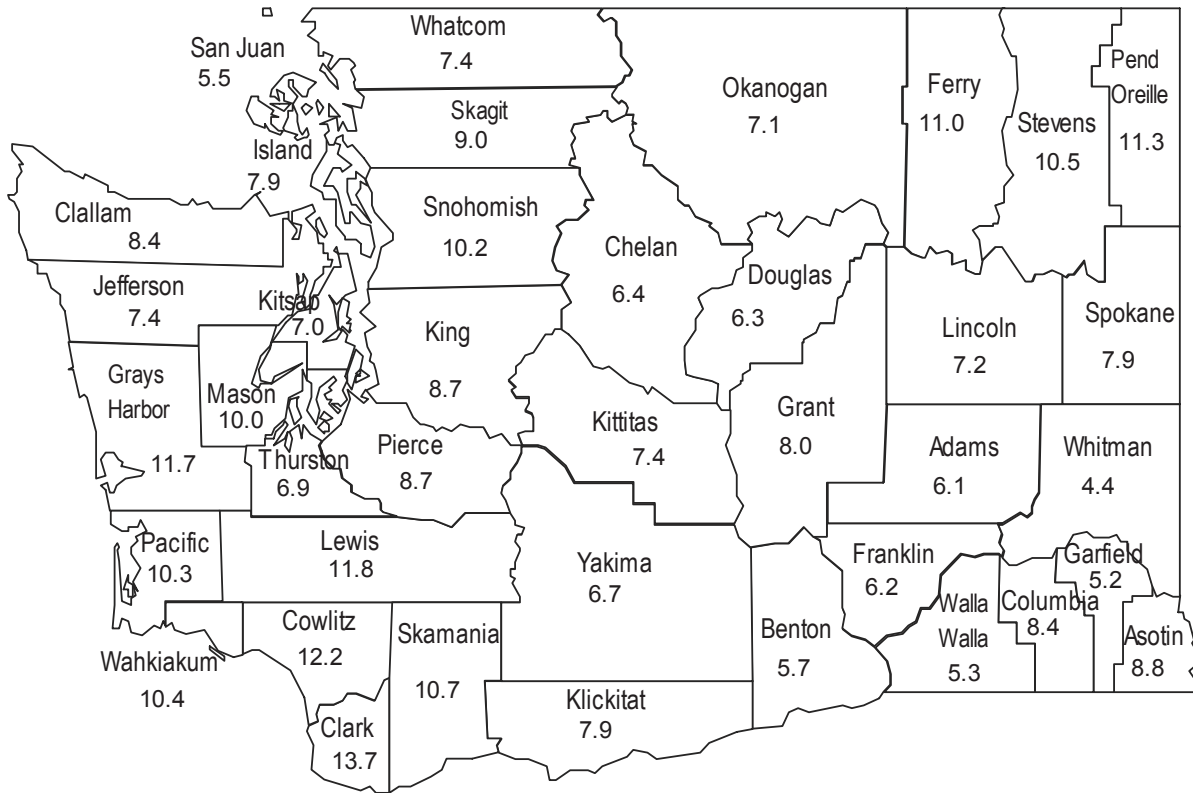
Not Seasonally Adjusted	October 2009 Preliminary				September 2009 Revised				October 2008 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Unemploy- ment Rate
Washington State Total	3,550,450	3,239,470	310,980	8.8	3,557,280	3,250,500	306,790	8.6	3,514,610	3,323,390	191,220	5.4
Bellingham MSA	106,760	98,860	7,900	7.4	105,940	97,780	8,160	7.7	110,000	104,700	5,310	4.8
Bremerton MSA	121,410	112,880	8,530	7.0	121,890	113,340	8,550	7.0	125,470	119,110	6,350	5.1
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland MSA	132,100	124,350	7,760	5.9	132,610	124,960	7,660	5.8	127,830	121,740	6,100	4.8
Benton County 2/	96,210	90,680	5,530	5.7	96,610	91,130	5,480	5.7	93,160	88,780	4,380	4.7
Franklin County 2/	35,890	33,670	2,230	6.2	36,010	33,830	2,170	6.0	34,680	32,960	1,720	5.0
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	43,680	38,340	5,340	12.2	43,670	38,290	5,380	12.3	44,260	40,720	3,540	8.0
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	59,620	54,220	5,400	9.0	59,680	54,320	5,360	9.0	59,250	55,980	3,270	5.5
Olympia MSA	132,130	123,030	9,110	6.9	131,700	122,560	9,140	6.9	133,670	126,920	6,750	5.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,505,960	1,368,800	137,160	9.1	1,510,980	1,375,440	135,540	9.0	1,463,640	1,387,730	75,910	5.2
King County 2/	1,119,920	1,022,100	97,830	8.7	1,124,230	1,027,050	97,170	8.6	1,090,180	1,036,230	53,950	4.9
Snohomish County 2/	386,040	346,700	39,330	10.2	386,760	348,380	38,370	9.9	373,460	351,500	21,960	5.9
Spokane MSA	241,430	222,420	19,010	7.9	238,390	219,040	19,350	8.1	240,000	227,390	12,610	5.3
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	397,950	363,290	34,660	8.7	402,090	367,350	34,740	8.6	398,820	375,560	23,260	5.8
Wenatchee MSA	63,940	59,890	4,060	6.3	65,140	60,940	4,200	6.4	65,370	62,690	2,680	4.1
Chelan County 2/	42,150	39,470	2,680	6.4	42,920	40,170	2,750	6.4	43,090	41,320	1,770	4.1
Douglas County 2/	21,790	20,410	1,380	6.3	22,220	20,770	1,440	6.5	22,280	21,370	920	4.1
Yakima MSA	130,330	121,540	8,790	6.7	131,010	122,270	8,750	6.7	129,130	122,440	6,690	5.2
Aberdeen MSA (Grays Harbor)	31,250	27,610	3,640	11.7	30,950	27,400	3,550	11.5	32,210	29,680	2,530	7.9
Centralia MSA (Lewis)	30,970	27,330	3,640	11.8	30,840	27,140	3,690	12.0	31,500	29,160	2,340	7.4
Ellensburg MSA (Kittitas)	21,350	19,780	1,570	7.4	21,040	19,500	1,540	7.3	21,840	20,670	1,170	5.4
Moses Lake MSA (Grant)	43,530	40,040	3,490	8.0	44,510	41,300	3,210	7.2	44,620	42,480	2,140	4.8
Oak Harbor MSA (Island County)	33,190	30,570	2,620	7.9	33,270	30,590	2,680	8.0	33,480	31,630	1,840	5.5
Port Angeles MSA (Clallam)	30,370	27,810	2,550	8.4	30,180	27,590	2,590	8.6	29,990	28,030	1,970	6.6
Pullman MSA (Whitman)	22,240	21,260	980	4.4	22,190	21,150	1,030	4.7	22,100	21,250	850	3.8
Shelton MSA (Mason)	25,090	22,580	2,510	10.0	24,970	22,670	2,300	9.2	26,560	24,750	1,810	6.8
Walla Walla MSA (Walla Walla)	32,340	30,620	1,730	5.3	31,420	29,750	1,660	5.3	31,610	30,240	1,360	4.3
Adams	8,980	8,430	550	6.1	8,630	8,070	570	6.5	8,790	8,420	370	4.2
Asotin 2/	10,970	10,000	970	8.8	10,940	10,070	870	7.9	10,590	9,960	630	5.9
Clark 2/	218,440	188,470	29,970	13.7	216,790	189,800	26,990	12.4	216,050	200,700	15,340	7.1
Columbia	1,520	1,390	130	8.4	1,590	1,460	130	8.3	1,550	1,450	100	6.6
Ferry	3,000	2,670	330	11.0	3,050	2,720	330	10.9	3,100	2,880	220	7.0
Garfield	1,000	940	50	5.2	1,050	990	60	5.6	1,000	950	50	4.6
Jefferson	13,180	12,200	980	7.4	13,320	12,340	980	7.3	13,730	12,980	750	5.4
Klickitat	10,780	9,930	850	7.9	11,310	10,420	890	7.9	10,240	9,640	610	5.9
Lincoln	4,820	4,470	350	7.2	4,860	4,510	350	7.2	4,730	4,500	230	4.9
Okanogan	24,220	22,490	1,730	7.1	24,190	22,470	1,720	7.1	24,480	23,350	1,130	4.6
Pacific	9,090	8,150	940	10.3	9,230	8,200	1,030	11.1	9,220	8,480	750	8.1
Pend Oreille	5,310	4,710	600	11.3	5,400	4,720	680	12.5	5,470	5,020	440	8.1
San Juan	8,410	7,950	460	5.5	9,090	8,650	440	4.9	8,620	8,310	310	3.5
Skamania 2/	5,020	4,480	540	10.7	5,040	4,520	530	10.5	5,140	4,780	360	7.0
Stevens	18,540	16,600	1,950	10.5	18,750	16,790	1,970	10.5	18,780	17,450	1,330	7.1
Wahkiakum	1,540	1,380	160	10.4	1,610	1,410	200	12.2	1,790	1,670	120	6.8

1/ ESD forecast based on partial input from the BLS model. 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, October 2009
NOT seasonally adjusted



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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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