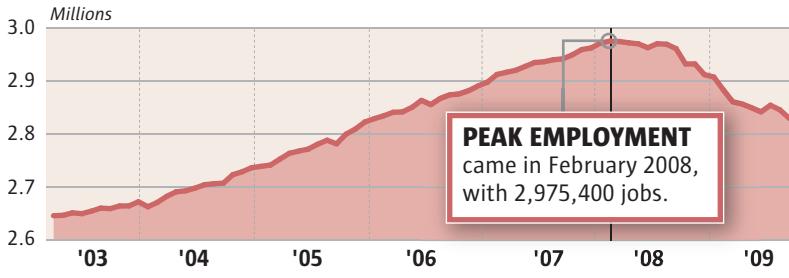


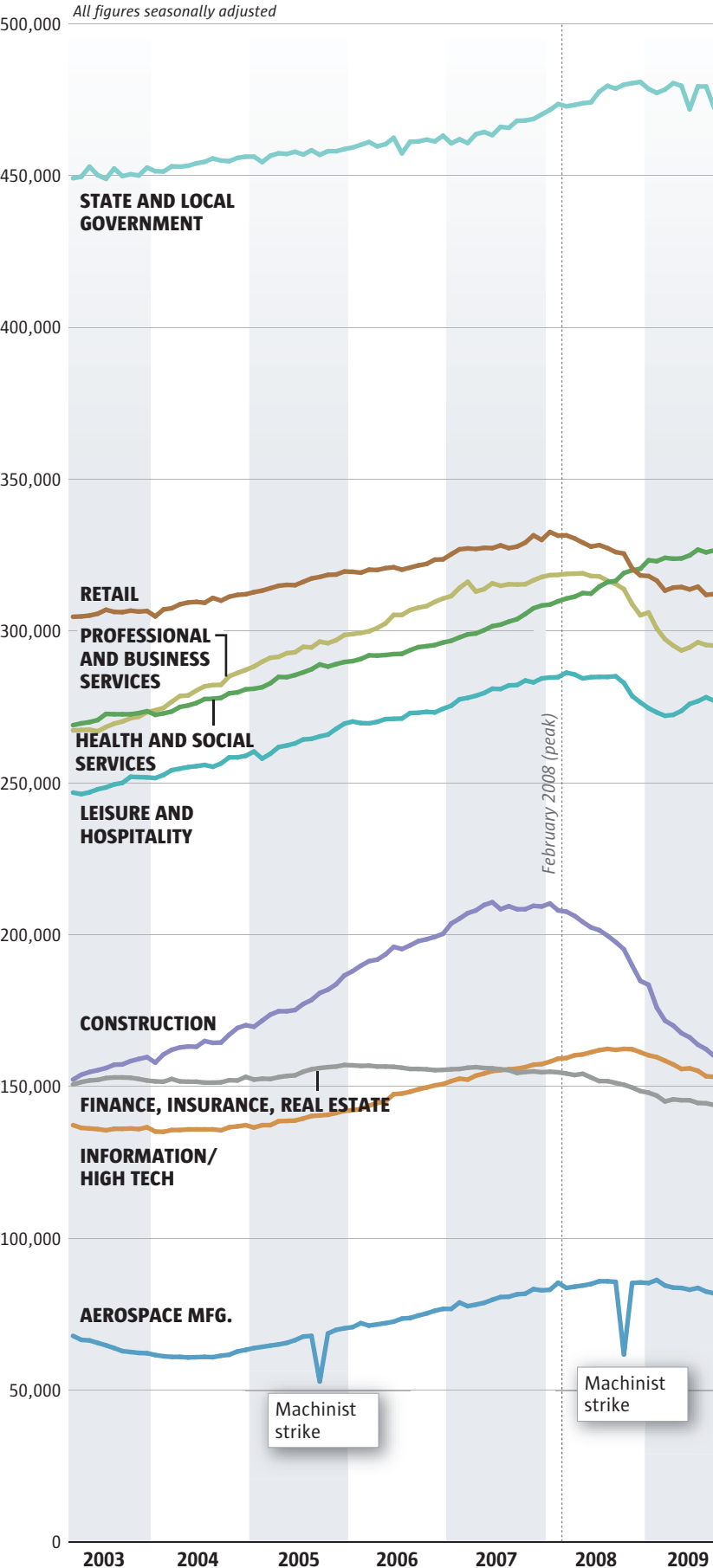
# A sharp drop for jobs statewide

For five years after the last recession ended in March 2003, Washington's nonfarm payrolls grew an average 2.1 percent annually until the peak of February 2008. Since then, 145,000 jobs have been lost.



## Some sectors were hit worse than others

The recession has erased several years' worth of job creation in some sectors of the state's economy, while others have lost far fewer jobs.



### STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(Includes teachers)  
Added 31,700 jobs during expansion; 8,600 have been cut since end of 2008.

### HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Recession has barely slowed growth in this most resilient of the private sectors: annual growth is averaging 3.9 percent this year.

### RETAIL, LEISURE & HOSPITALITY

As the recession deepened in 2008 and consumers began cutting back on discretionary spending, these sectors felt the pinch.

### PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES

This sector, which includes lawyers and corporate executives, has been directly affected by businesses trimming payrolls to cut costs.

### CONSTRUCTION

The housing bust and slumping economy have hit this sector harder than any other: All 50,000-plus jobs gained since January 2004 have been lost.

### INFORMATION/HIGH TECH

Withstood the housing downturn fairly well, but when the recession led businesses to cut their IT budgets the impact was felt here.

### FINANCE, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE

Banks weighed down by bad loans tried to save money through layoffs; worse still, as in the case of WaMu, the entire bank can disappear.

### AEROSPACE

Downward spikes represent the Machinist strikes at Boeing in 2005 and 2008. Boeing is cutting 10,000 positions companywide this year.

"Professional and business services" category excludes computer-systems design.

"Information/high tech" category includes software, telecom, computer/electronics manufacturing and computer-systems design.