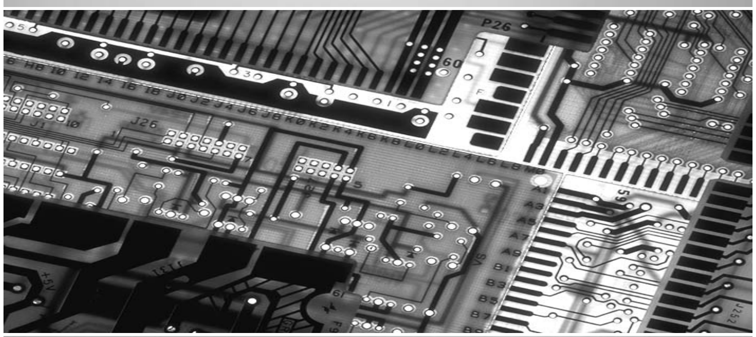
Washington State
Labor Area Summaries


Prepared by the
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
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Greg Weeks, Director

In This Issue

**Washington State
Employment Security**

April 2002—Volume 17, Number 4

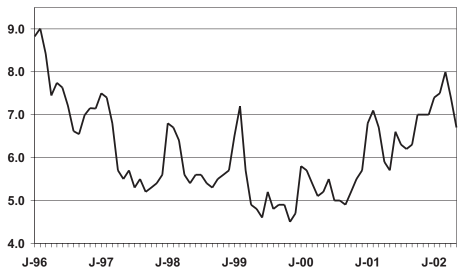
Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas 1/

	March 2002 Preliminary				*February 2002 Revised*				*March 2001 Revised*			
Not seasonally adjusted	**Labor Force**	**Employed**	**Unemploy.**	**Rate**	**Labor Force**	**Employed**	**Unemploy.**	**Rate**	**Labor Force**	**Employed**	**Unemploy.**	**Rate**
United States (in 1,000s)	142,092	133,433	8,659	**6.1**	142,057	133,349	8,707	**6.1**	141,751	135,298	6,453	**4.6**
Washington State Total	3,021,300	2,801,400	219,900	**7.3**	3,030,600	2,788,200	242,400	**8.0**	3,005,300	2,814,000	191,300	**6.4**
Bellingham MSA	80,800	75,400	5,400	**6.7**	80,600	74,700	5,900	**7.4**	80,000	74,500	5,500	**6.9**
Bremerton PMSA	95,300	89,500	5,800	**6.1**	95,900	89,500	6,400	**6.7**	92,600	87,100	5,500	**6.0**
Olympia PMSA	101,700	95,900	5,800	**5.7**	101,900	95,600	6,300	**6.2**	98,800	93,100	5,700	**5.8**
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	1,375,200	1,285,000	90,200	**6.6**	1,386,500	1,288,300	98,200	**7.1**	1,377,400	1,314,300	63,000	**4.6**
King County 2/	1,005,800	942,800	63,000	**6.3**	1,013,900	945,300	68,700	**6.8**	1,009,500	964,400	45,200	**4.5**
Snohomish County 2/	340,700	315,100	25,600	**7.5**	343,700	315,900	27,800	**8.1**	339,000	322,300	16,700	**4.9**
Island County 2/	28,600	27,000	1600	**5.6**	28,900	27,100	1800	**6.2**	28,850	27,660	1,190	**4.1**
Spokane MSA	209,200	193,600	15,600	**7.4**	209,500	191,900	17,600	**8.4**	210,200	195,400	14,900	**7.1**
Tacoma PMSA	337,200	312,600	24,600	**7.3**	337,600	311,100	26,500	**7.8**	331,200	310,800	20,400	**6.2**
Tri-Cities MSA	96,300	90,100	6,200	**6.4**	96,300	88,400	7,800	**8.1**	91,200	84,300	6,900	**7.6**
Benton County 2/	73,200	69,100	4,200	**5.7**	72,800	67,800	5,000	**6.8**	69,100	64,600	4,500	**6.5**
Franklin County 2/	23,100	21,100	2,000	**8.8**	23,500	20,700	2,800	**12.1**	22,100	19,700	2,400	**10.8**
Yakima MSA	102,400	90,600	11,800	**11.5**	100,600	87,800	12,800	**12.7**	104,600	90,500	14,100	**13.5**
Adams	7,540	6,760	780	**10.4**	7,370	6,320	1,050	**14.3**	7,240	6,260	980	**13.5**
Asotin 2/	11,430	10,850	580	**5.0**	11,560	10,920	640	**5.5**	11,670	11,030	640	**5.4**
Chelan-Douglas LMA	49,280	44,710	4,570	**9.3**	48,450	43,230	5,220	**10.8**	50,000	45,110	4,890	**9.8**
Chelan County 2/	31,740	28,510	3,230	**10.2**	31,220	27,570	3,650	**11.7**	32,220	28,770	3,450	**10.7**
Douglas County 2/	17,540	16,200	1,340	**7.6**	17,240	15,660	1,570	**9.1**	17,780	16,350	1,440	**8.1**
Clallam	24,140	22,210	1,920	**8.0**	24,270	22,160	2,120	**8.7**	24,160	22,060	2,100	**8.7**
Clark 2/	182,500	166,900	15,500	**8.5**	184,300	166,800	17,600	**9.5**	180,100	168,700	11,500	**6.4**
Columbia	1,240	1,090	150	**12.3**	1,250	1,060	180	**14.5**	1,250	1,050	200	**15.7**
Cowlitz	40,110	35,910	4,200	**10.5**	40,340	35,760	4,590	**11.4**	40,170	35,720	4,450	**11.1**
Ferry	2,550	2,160	390	**15.2**	2,520	2,170	350	**14.0**	2,510	1,960	550	**21.8**
Garfield	1,200	1,100	100	**4.8**	1,100	1,100	100	**5.6**	1,090	1,030	60	**5.2**
Grant	35,840	32,120	3,710	**10.4**	35,180	30,770	4,410	**12.5**	34,910	30,350	4,560	**13.1**
Grays Harbor	25,960	23,480	2,480	**9.5**	25,990	23,220	2,770	**10.7**	26,020	23,000	3,020	**11.6**
Jefferson	11,050	10,340	710	**6.4**	10,960	10,140	820	**7.5**	10,770	10,130	650	**6.0**
Kittitas	15,740	14,560	1180	**7.5**	15,340	14,100	1240	**8.1**	15,600	14,380	1220	**7.8**
Klickitat	7,980	6,670	1310	**16.4**	7,840	6,460	1380	**17.6**	8,470	6,810	1650	**19.5**
Lewis	28,930	26,280	2,640	**9.1**	28,670	25,960	2,710	**9.5**	28,080	25,000	3,080	**11.0**
Lincoln	4,630	4,350	280	**6.0**	4,540	4,220	320	**7.0**	4,460	4,190	270	**6.0**
Mason	18,380	16,920	1,460	**7.9**	18,370	16,740	1,630	**8.9**	18,060	16,500	1,560	**8.6**
Okanogan	17,610	15,470	2,140	**12.2**	17,130	14,660	2,470	**14.4**	19,340	16,560	2,790	**14.4**
Pacific	7,950	7,290	660	**8.3**	7,760	7,030	720	**9.3**	7,460	6,680	780	**10.4**
Pend Oreille	4,430	3,920	510	**11.4**	4,420	3,920	500	**11.4**	4,050	3,480	570	**14.1**
San Juan	6,140	5,820	320	**5.3**	6,010	5,600	400	**6.7**	5,940	5,630	310	**5.2**
Skagit	51,340	47,390	3,950	**7.7**	51,030	46,690	4,340	**8.5**	51,030	47,080	3,950	**7.7**
Skamania	3,830	3,360	470	**12.2**	3,840	3,280	560	**14.5**	3,590	3,130	460	**12.8**
Stevens	16,160	14,040	2,120	**13.1**	16,230	14,110	2,120	**13.1**	16,750	14,420	2,330	**13.9**
Wahkiakum	1,690	1,560	130	**7.8**	1,700	1,550	150	**8.5**	1,760	1,610	150	**8.6**
Walla Walla	26,170	24,390	1,780	**6.8**	26,230	24,150	2,080	**7.9**	25,920	23,820	2,110	**8.1**
Whitman	19,460	19,000	460	**2.4**	19,300	18,780	530	**2.7**	19,000	18,570	430	**2.3**

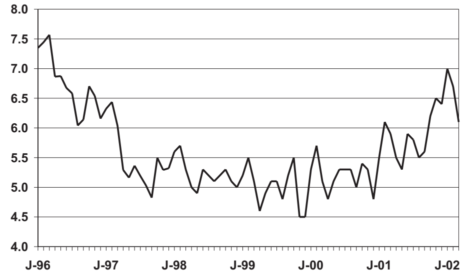
1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. 2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

MSA Jobless Rates 1996-2002

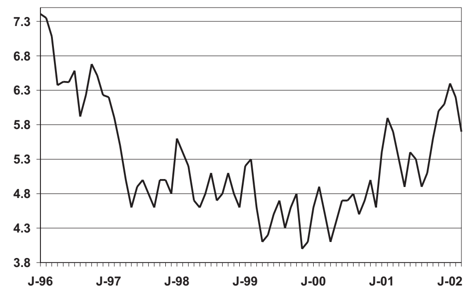
Bellingham MSA



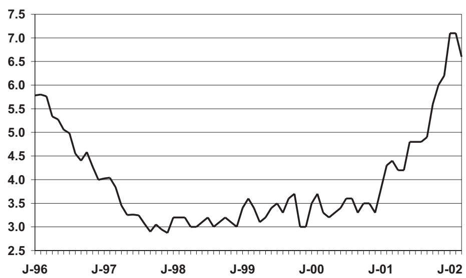
Bremerton PMSA



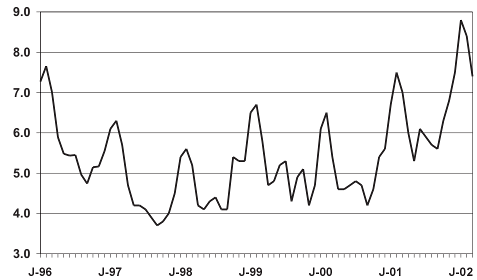
Olympia PMSA



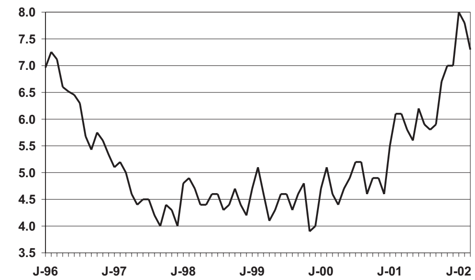
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA



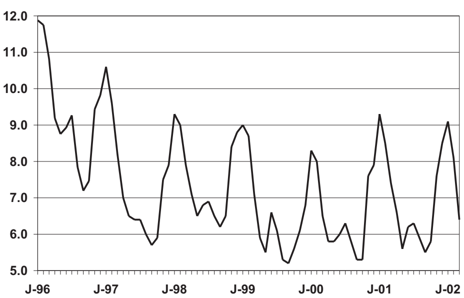
Spokane MSA



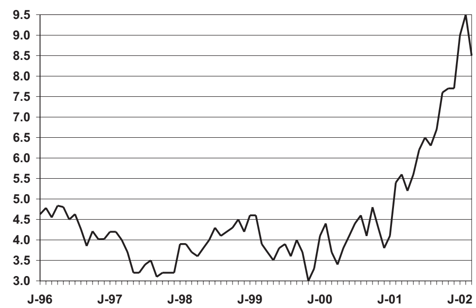
Tacoma PMSA



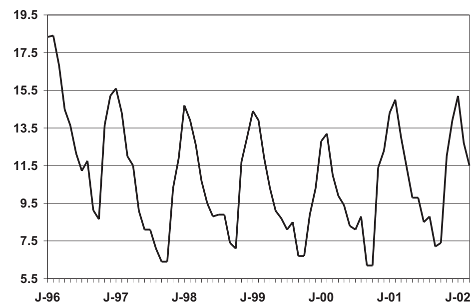
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA



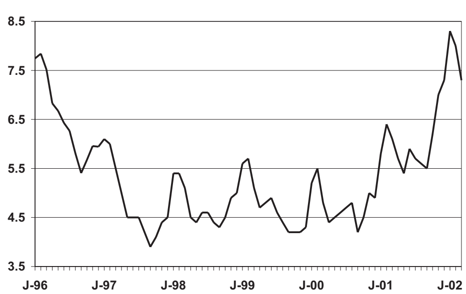
Clark County



Yakima MSA

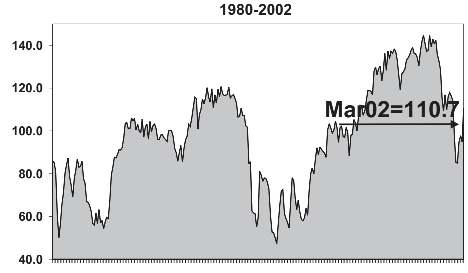


Washington State



Index of Consumer Confidence

1980-2002



Also In This Issue

Across the MSA

Per Capita Income 1995-2000

County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000 Rank	%Chg. 95-00	%Chg. 99-00%
Adams	$17,821	$19,223	$19,012	$19,986	$19,414	$20,320	32	**14.0%**	**4.7%**
Asotin	$18,365	$19,485	$20,822	$21,500	$22,669	$23,751	16	**29.3%**	**4.8%**
Benton	$22,356	$22,491	$22,920	$23,766	$24,225	$25,624	9	**14.6%**	**5.8%**
Chelan	$20,872	$21,941	$22,564	$23,325	$23,280	$24,359	14	**16.7%**	**4.6%**
Clallam	$20,011	$20,826	$22,211	$22,883	$23,344	$24,326	15	**21.6%**	**4.2%**
Clark	$22,302	$23,644	$25,253	$25,954	$27,159	$29,085	3	**30.4%**	**7.1%**
Columbia	$19,690	$22,542	$19,428	$20,964	$21,017	$24,412	13	**24.0%**	**16.2%**
Cowlitz	$19,656	$20,189	$20,715	$21,427	$22,364	$23,454	17	**19.3%**	**4.9%**
Douglas	$17,251	$18,804	$19,190	$19,571	$19,890	$21,409	26	**24.1%**	**7.6%**
Ferry	$14,496	$14,935	$15,570	$15,823	$16,268	$16,597	39	**14.5%**	**2.0%**
Franklin	$16,640	$17,854	$17,803	$17,953	$17,807	$18,813	37	**13.1%**	**5.6%**
Garfield	$17,939	$22,114	$19,125	$20,483	$18,129	$21,903	24	**22.1%**	**20.8%**
Grant	$17,263	$18,729	$18,990	$19,531	$18,479	$20,111	35	**16.5%**	**8.8%**
Grays Harbor	$18,214	$18,586	$19,354	$20,250	$20,755	$21,908	23	**20.3%**	**5.6%**
Island	$21,004	$22,467	$23,807	$25,190	$25,976	$27,609	5	**31.4%**	**6.3%**
Jefferson	$21,080	$22,202	$23,622	$25,300	$26,165	$27,095	6	**28.5%**	**3.6%**
King	$31,165	$33,316	$35,382	$39,335	$43,201	$45,536	1	**46.1%**	**5.4%**
Kitsap	$20,866	$21,605	$22,778	$23,777	$24,568	$25,443	12	**21.9%**	**3.6%**
Kittitas	$17,566	$18,315	$18,781	$19,738	$20,164	$21,196	30	**20.7%**	**5.1%**
Klickitat	$17,797	$19,485	$19,859	$20,281	$20,279	$21,360	27	**20.0%**	**5.3%**
Lewis	$18,129	$18,902	$19,653	$19,933	$20,674	$21,316	28	**17.6%**	**3.1%**
Lincoln	$19,171	$21,568	$21,165	$20,622	$19,741	$21,979	22	**14.6%**	**11.3%**
Mason	$17,460	$18,269	$19,000	$20,062	$20,494	$21,210	29	**21.5%**	**3.5%**
Okanogan	$17,465	$18,626	$18,758	$19,382	$19,323	$20,117	34	**15.2%**	**4.1%**
Pacific	$17,525	$18,192	$19,002	$19,669	$19,815	$21,042	31	**20.1%**	**6.2%**
Pend Oreille	$16,046	$16,712	$17,473	$17,667	$18,310	$19,006	36	**18.4%**	**3.8%**
Pierce	$20,792	$21,725	$23,413	$24,371	$24,859	$25,587	10	**23.1%**	**2.9%**
San Juan	$29,165	$30,458	$32,817	$35,110	$35,400	$35,773	2	**22.7%**	**1.1%**
Skagit	$21,236	$22,184	$23,160	$24,403	$25,265	$26,414	8	**24.4%**	**4.5%**
Skamania	$17,744	$19,550	$20,159	$20,735	$21,216	$22,822	19	**28.6%**	**7.6%**
Snohomish	$22,708	$24,088	$26,098	$27,066	$27,815	$28,394	4	**25.0%**	**2.1%**
Spokane	$20,353	$21,223	$22,311	$23,336	$24,015	$25,550	11	**25.5%**	**6.4%**
Stevens	$15,195	$15,578	$16,407	$17,231	$17,562	$18,281	38	**20.3%**	**4.1%**
Thurston	$21,855	$22,587	$23,803	$25,018	$25,711	$26,460	7	**21.1%**	**2.9%**
Wahkiakum	$17,820	$18,237	$19,289	$20,325	$21,073	$21,804	25	**22.4%**	**3.5%**
Walla Walla	$17,822	$19,507	$19,837	$20,776	$20,913	$22,400	20	**25.7%**	**7.1%**
Whatcom	$19,421	$20,467	$21,095	$22,048	$22,525	$23,133	18	**19.1%**	**2.7%**
Whitman	$15,740	$17,581	$17,561	$17,819	$17,685	$20,253	33	**28.7%**	**14.5%**
Yakima	$18,299	$19,431	$19,953	$20,709	$20,730	$22,022	21	**20.3%**	**6.2%**
Sea-Bell-Ever	$28,839	$30,775	$32,766	$35,880	$38,858	$40,686		**41.1%**	**4.7%**
Rich-K-Pasco	$20,907	$21,322	$21,626	$22,279	$22,582	$23,872		**14.2%**	**5.7%**
Sea-Tac-Brem	$26,308	$27,899	$29,751	$32,207	$34,412	$35,877		**36.4%**	**4.3%**
Washington	$23,660	$25,015	$26,469	$28,285	$29,819	$31,230		**32.0%**	**4.7%**
U.S.	$23,255	$24,270	$25,412	$26,893	$27,843	$29,469		**26.7%**	**5.8%**

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Washington State
Employment Security

Washington State

LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Bellingham MSA

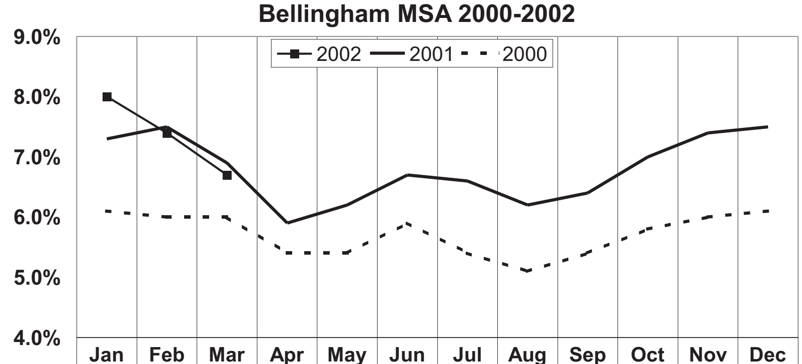
HIGHLIGHTS

March unemployment in the Bellingham MSA followed the state trend and fell over the month to 6.7 percent of the civilian labor force. This number compared auspiciously to the 7.4 of February and the 6.9 rate posted last March. The detail finds 75,400 residents at work and 5,400 unemployed. A year ago 74,500 were working while 5,500 sought employment. Statewide the unemployment rate dipped from 8.0 to 7.3 percent in March, up from the 6.4 rate of March 2001. Nationally speaking, the U.S rate remained unchanged over the month at 6.1 percent, up from the revised 4.6 of March 2001.

Nonag employment in the MSA showed a modest increase as seasonal conditions inspired growth over the month. Nonag employment totaled 66,300 in March, up 400 from February. But the statewide recession and decreased traffic from Canada combined to unravel 1,200 jobs over the year.

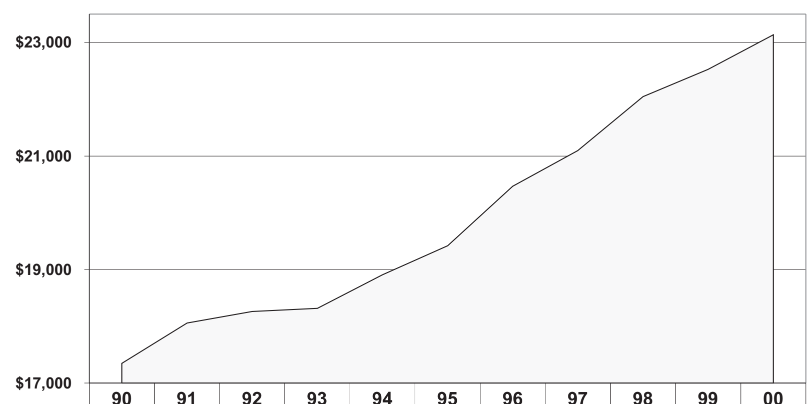
Over the year manufacturing was off 800. Construction and transportation showed no change, trade dipped by 100, and government slid by 500, most of this in the local sector. But services was the saving grace, adding 300 over last March.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Bellingham MSA 2000-2002



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002	8.0%	7.4%	6.7%									
2001	7.3%	7.5%	6.9%	5.9%	6.2%	6.7%	6.6%	6.2%	6.4%	7.0%	7.4%	7.5%
2000	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	5.4%	5.4%	5.9%	5.4%	5.1%	5.4%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%

Bellingham MSA Per Capita Income 1990-2000



	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
$	17,345	18,058	18,262	18,316	18,907	19,421	20,467	21,095	22,048	22,525	23,133

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in the Bellingham MSA (Whatcom County)

	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**66,300**	**65,900**	**67,500**	**400**	**-1,200**	**-1.8%**
MANUFACTURING	**8,800**	**8,900**	**9,600**	**-100**	**-800**	-8.3%
Lumber & Wood Products	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0	0.0%
Food Processing	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100	-6.7%
MINING & MISC	**500**	**500**	**600**	**0**	**-100**	-16.7%
CONSTRUCTION	**5,200**	**5,100**	**5,200**	**100**	**0**	0.0%
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	**3,300**	**3,300**	**3,300**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**17,000**	**16,800**	**17,100**	**200**	**-100**	-0.6%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	**2,400**	**2,400**	**2,400**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
SERVICES	**17,200**	**17,100**	**16,900**	**100**	**300**	1.8%
GOVERNMENT	**11,900**	**11,800**	**12,400**	**100**	**-500**	-4.0%
Federal	800	800	900	0	-100	-11.1%
State	3,400	3,400	3,500	0	-100	-2.9%
Local	7,700	7,600	8,000	100	-300	-3.8%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

Continued...

1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available on the Internet at:

http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea

Prepared by the
Labor Market and
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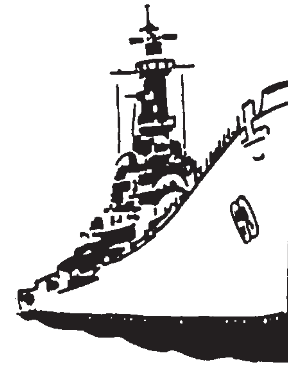
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Bremerton PMSA



HIGHLIGHTS

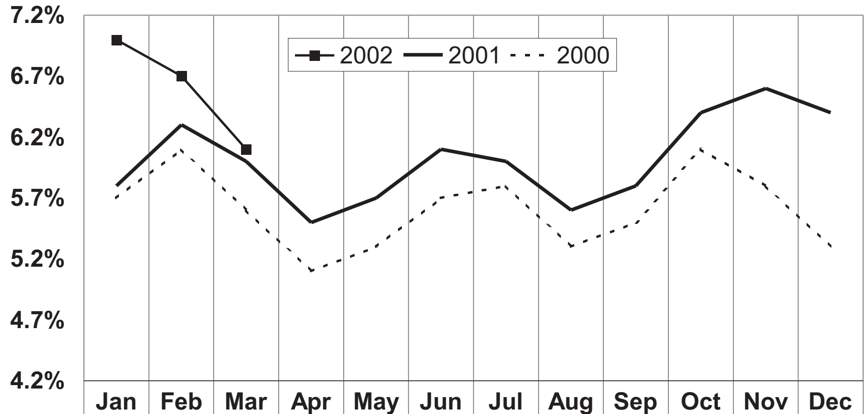
The advent of spring gave a little bounce to nonagricultural employment from February to March. All told, 400 jobs were added to payrolls, bringing the month's total to 74,100. Weather sensitive construction inched up by 100, as did transportation and public utilities (TPU), while services gained 200.

Over the year, status quo prevailed, with zero the final outcome after incremental good will of 100 each in FIRE and services and a consumer-inspired beneficence of 300 in trade were offset by losses of 300 in construction and 200 in TPU.

On the jobless front, Kitsap's rate dropped from 6.7 to 6.1 percent.

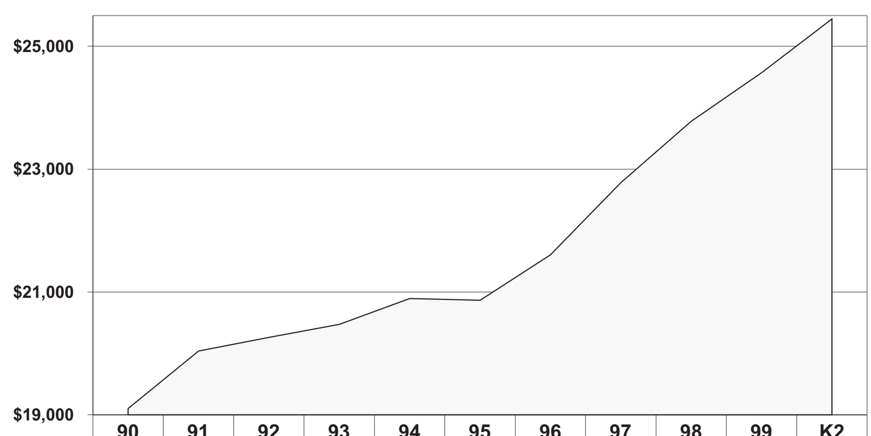
The most recent per capita income data have arrived from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In 2000, Kitsap County had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $25,443. This PCPI ranked 12th in the State, and was 81 percent of the statewide average, $31,230, and 86 percent of the national average, $29,469. In 1990, the PCPI of Kitsap was $19,101 and ranked 4th in the State. Kitsap's average annual growth rate of PCPI over the past 10 years was 2.9 percent, significantly below the state's rate of 4.5 percent and the nation's average of 4.2 percent. This helps explain why Kitsap's ranking has dropped from 4th to 12th place.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Bremerton PMSA 2000-2002



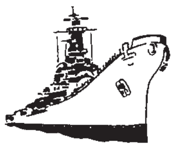
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002	7.0%	6.7%	6.1%									
2001	5.8%	6.3%	6.0%	5.5%	5.7%	6.1%	6.0%	5.6%	5.8%	6.4%	6.6%	6.4%
2000	5.7%	6.1%	5.6%	5.1%	5.3%	5.7%	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.3%

Kitsap County Per Capita Income 1990-2000



	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	K2
$	19,101	20,040	20,260	20,474	20,892	20,866	21,605	22,778	23,777	24,568	25,443

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in the Bremerton PMSA (Kitsap County)



	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**74,100**	**73,700**	**74,100**	**400**	**0**	**0.0%**
MANUFACTURING	**2,400**	**2,400**	**2,400**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS	**700**	**700**	**700**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	**4,000**	**3,900**	**4,300**	**100**	**-300**	-7.0%
TRANSPORT., AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	**2,000**	**1,900**	**2,200**	**100**	**-200**	-9.1%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**16,800**	**16,800**	**16,500**	**0**	**300**	1.8%
FINANCE, INSUR. AND REAL ESTATE	**2,600**	**2,600**	**2,500**	**0**	**100**	4.0%
SERVICES	**19,300**	**19,100**	**19,200**	**200**	**100**	0.5%
GOVERNMENT	**26,300**	**26,300**	**26,300**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available on the Internet at:

http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea

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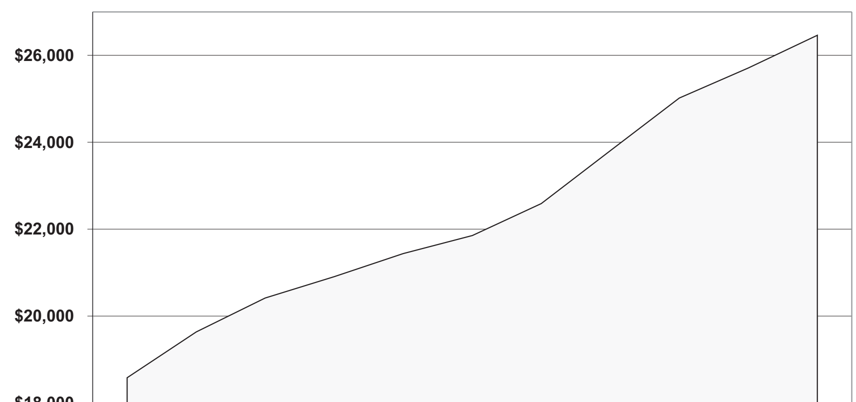
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Olympia PMSA

HIGHLIGHTS

Recovery has begun! Or so says Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan according to his testimony made to Congress this month. A spate of recent reports contained enough encouraging economic news to suggest the country is on the mend from the recession that began in March 2001. The economy posted positive growth in the fourth quarter of 2001 after shrinking at a 1.3 percent rate following the September 11 terrorist attacks. Strong manufacturing activity indicators, declining layoff announcements, and solid consumer spending reports are serving to lead the way toward what is likely to be sustained economic growth. The National Bureau of Economic Research, the academic group viewed as the arbiter of business cycles, appears ready to declare the recession ended sometime around the turn of the year. The magnitude of the growth rate is another matter, however. Most indicators point toward a slow recovery, with too few jobs being created to prevent unemployment from rising in coming months. Some economists predict little improvement in the job market before 2004.

Olympia PMSA Per Capita Income 1990-2000



	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	K2
$	18,583	19,634	20,418	20,908	21,437	21,855	22,587	23,803	25,018	25,711	26,460

The nation's unemployment rate rose from 5.5 percent to 5.7 percent in March according to the Bureau of Labor Market statistics. The report paints a mixed picture of the labor market. The economy added 58,000 jobs in March. The unemployment rate increased even though more potential workers are reluctant to reenter the job market. The ability of the economy to add jobs will depend upon the growth rate of output and the degree of labor productivity. Businesses need to see a growth horizon in terms of increasing sales and profits before they can think of expanding investments, R&D expenditures, skill training and hiring. The consensus opinion is that the economy must grow at a minimum of 3 percent per annum before this can happen. Given the current state of economic affairs, this appears to be dubious for now.

The state's unemployment rate fell two-tenths of a percentage point to 6.8 percent in March. Labor market conditions continued to remain weak. Like the nation, the rate of job creation was slower than in past years, and labor force numbers tended to reflect the propensity of workers to stay on the sidelines. Much of the decline in the rate could be attributed to this phenomenon rather than through net job creation. The specter of Boeing layoffs also continues to loom over the state economy, keeping overall unemployment rates high and casting gloom over the near-term employment prospect in the King County corridor.

The remainder of South Puget Sound, particularly the Olympia PMSA, appears ready to recover along regional dimensions. It is clear that the worst is over for the labor market. The improvement in the regional manufacturing outlook is heartening. Construction and maintenance season is

Continued next page

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in the Olympia PMSA (Thurston County)

	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002	Mar 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**86,500**	**86,300**	**86,100**	**200**	**400**	**0.5%**
GOODS PRODUCING	**7,300**	**7,200**	**7,700**	**100**	**-400**	-5.2%
MINING	**100**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	**3,600**	**3,500**	**3,700**	**100**	**-100**	-2.7%
MANUFACTURING	**3,600**	**3,600**	**3,900**	**0**	**-300**	-7.7%
SERVICES PRODUCING	**79,200**	**79,100**	**78,400**	**100**	**800**	1.0%
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES	**2,300**	**2,300**	**2,300**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
TRADE	**16,700**	**16,600**	**16,800**	**100**	**-100**	-0.6%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL-ESTATE	**3,400**	**3,400**	**3,200**	**0**	**200**	6.3%
SERVICES	**20,300**	**20,300**	**20,200**	**0**	**100**	0.5%
GOVERNMENT	**36,500**	**36,500**	**35,900**	**0**	**600**	1.7%
FEDERAL	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0	0.0%
U.S. Postal Service	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
Other Federal	600	600	600	0	0	0.0%
STATE /3	**24,200**	**24,300**	**23,600**	**-100**	**600**	2.5%
Education Services	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100	4.2%
Non-Education	21,700	21,800	21,200	-100	500	2.4%
LOCAL	**11,200**	**11,100**	**11,200**	**100**	**0**	0.0%
Education Services	6,600	6,500	7,200	100	-600	-8.3%
Non-Education	4,600	4,600	4,000	0	600	15.0%
Cities and Towns	3,100	3,000	2,400	100	700	29.2%
Other Local Non-Education	1,500	1,600	1,600	-100	-100	-6.3%
LABOR DISPUTES	0	0	0	xxx	xxx	

Continued...

approaching, and if the state can still find some public projects moneys left in its budget, some much needed local work can be undertaken. The Olympia labor market plodded through March to gain 200 jobs. These were split evenly among the construction and trade industries, making for a neat and simple report for the month. The resident labor market followed the pattern established at the state level. Job growth was weak and job seeker activity diminished. This had the combined effect of lowering the Olympia unemployment rate this month to 5.7 percent compared with last month's rate of 6.2 percent. The rate compares favorably with last year's 5.8 percent rate of unemployment, and suggests the Olympia economy did well weathering some tough economic conditions.

1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. 3/ State government employment estimates are for jobs, not for full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, and therefore may differ from data available from other state agencies. This information is also available on the Internet at:

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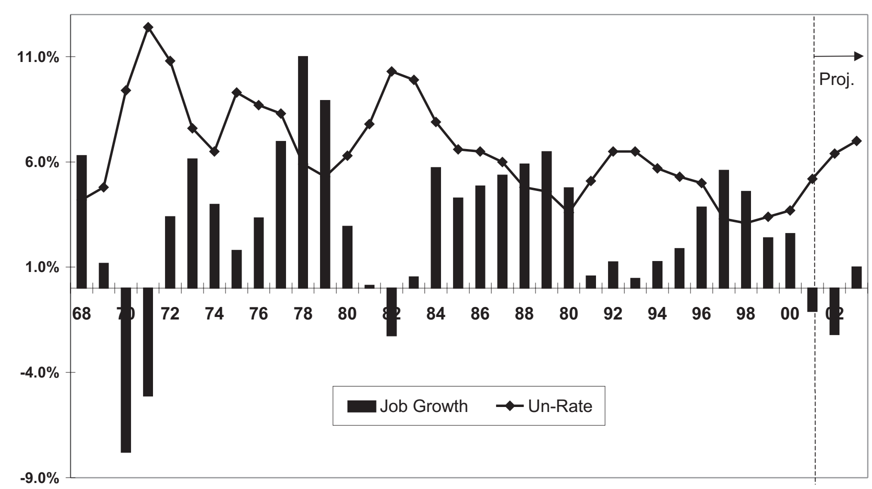
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Seattle/Bellevue/Everett PMSA

HIGHLIGHTS

April's unemployment rose sharply both statewide and in the greater Seattle area, when purely seasonal staffing patterns were removed from the figures. The rate jumped to a seasonally adjusted 7.1 percent for April, up from 6.8 percent in March. (Not seasonally adjusted, the rate fell to 7.0 from 7.3 percent. The typical drop in unemployment would be minus .6) Despite the continued weak economy, the pickup in springtime seasonal job openings lured workers back into a job market that was still not able to accommodate them.

Job Growth and Unemployment
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA 1968-2001; 2002-2003 Projected



Washington State in April registered the second highest unemployment rate in the nation. Oregon, which had led the nation in unemployment for most of the last year, has shown signs of emerging from recession in the last few months, and in April posted unemployment of 7.5 percent (seas. adj.), down from March's 7.9 percent, making that state still the highest rate in the nation.

Both states remain considerably higher than the U.S., which posted unemployment in April of 6.0 percent (seas. adj.)

The metropolitan Seattle labor market also normally sees falling unemployment in April, as warm weather job opportunities absorb unemployed workers on a seasonal basis. But this year, Seattle's unemployment stayed perfectly flat over the month (at 6.5 percent)—and that means a rising in unemployment on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Job losses in the statewide economy continued, in April, but at only a very small rate: minus 3,500 (seasonally adjusted). Total statewide job losses since the start of the Washington recession in February 2002 have reached minus 83,900; that represents 3.1 percent of the state's job supply. Average monthly job loss since the start of the recession is minus 5,600 jobs. April 2002 over April 2001 job losses were minus 69,600 jobs, or minus 2.6 percent over the year.

Metropolitan Seattle job losses continue to account for over three-fourths of total job losses in the state. April to April, the Seattle job supply is down by 56, 200 jobs. Weakness in the Seattle area economy is apparent still in virtually all industries. But still, the prognosis for emergence from recession in early or mid summer remains good. Both on the unemployment and the job sides of the equation, the indicators show we are at the flat part of the recession trough. Boeing cut approximately 1100 positions in April, and will likely continue workforce reductions into 2003 to accommodate its reduced plane production rates. The Boeing impact on the economy is to dampen but not prevent economic recovery from recession.

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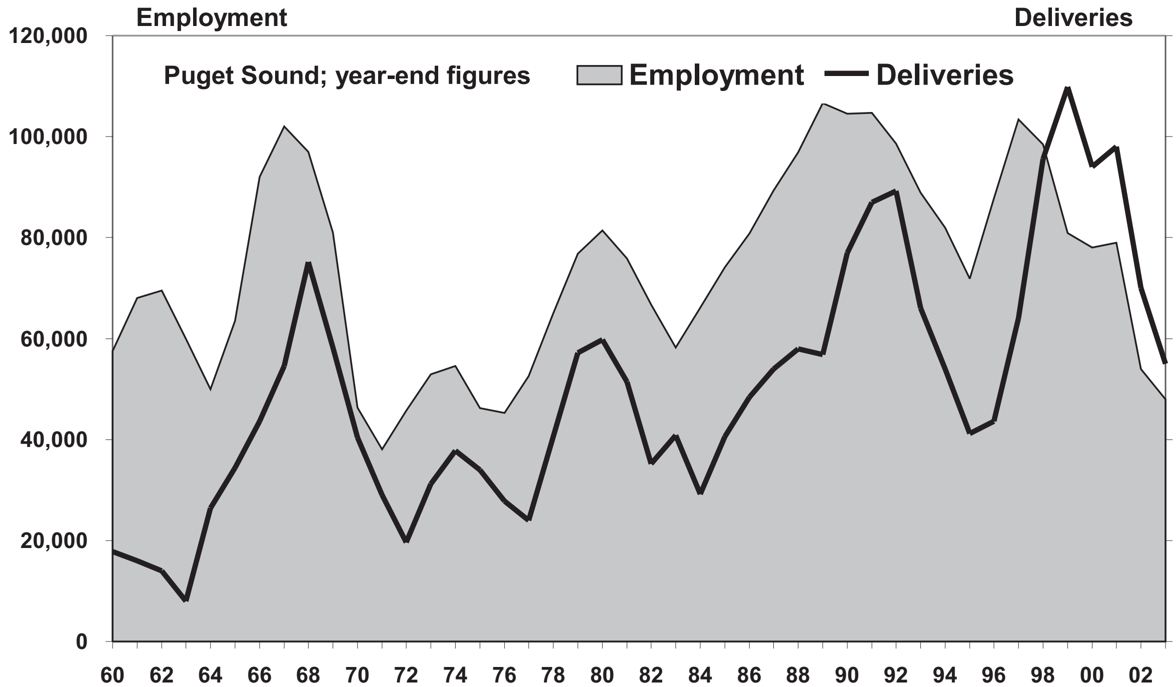
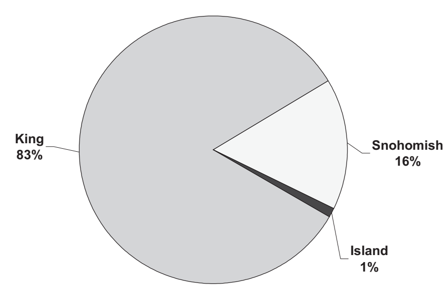
Boeing Cycles: Plane Deliveries & Employment
1960-2001; 2002 & 2003 Projected



■ **Tech Notes**

The term "metropolitan Seattle" or just "Seattle" is the informal title of a single labor market, so designated by the U.S. Dept. of Labor in1958. It comprises King, Snohomish and Island Counties, combined, and is labelled "Seattle-Bellevue-Everett" in tables.

Seattle Jobs 2001
King vs. Snohomish vs. Island



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA
(King, Snohomish and Island Counties)

INDUSTRY 1/ 2/	Preliminary Mar-02	Revised Feb-02	Revised Mar-01	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Change Yr-Yr %
TOTAL in 1,000s	**1,353.6**	**1,354.0**	**1,410.0**	**-0.4**	**-56.4**	**-4.0%**
MANUFACTURING	**181.7**	**182.9**	**198.1**	**-1.2**	**-16.4**	-8.3%
Durable Goods	141.7	143.1	155.0	-1.4	-13.3	-8.6%
Lumber & Wood Products	8.4	8.3	8.5	0.1	-0.1	-1.2%
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	-0.3	-8.1%
Primary Metal Industries	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1	-7.1%
Fabricated Metal Products	7.0	7.1	7.5	-0.1	-0.5	-6.7%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	10.5	10.6	12.1	-0.1	-1.6	-13.2%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	9.2	9.2	10.4	0.0	-1.2	-11.5%
Transportation Equipment	82.3	83.5	90.6	-1.2	-8.3	-9.2%
Aircraft & Parts	75.8	77.1	83.5	-1.3	-7.7	-9.2%
Ship & Boat Build/Repair	3.5	3.4	3.7	0.1	-0.2	-5.4%
Instruments & Related Prods.	11.1	11.2	11.6	-0.1	-0.5	-4.3%
Nondurable Goods	40.0	39.8	43.1	0.2	-3.1	-7.2%
Food & Kindred Products	13.3	13.1	14.8	0.2	-1.5	-10.1%
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	3.6	3.6	4.2	0.0	-0.6	-14.3%
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	-0.2	-6.1%
Printing and Publishing	13.2	13.2	14.2	0.0	-1.0	-7.0%
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.1	3.0	2.8	0.1	0.3	10.7%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	3.7	3.8	3.8	-0.1	-0.1	-2.6%
MINING & QUARRYING	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	-9.1%
CONSTRUCTION	**72.4**	**72.6**	**80.1**	**-0.2**	**-7.7**	-9.6%
Building Construction	20.2	20.2	20.9	0.0	-0.7	-3.3%
Heavy Construction	6.6	6.8	7.2	-0.2	-0.6	-8.3%
Special Trade Contractors	45.6	45.6	52.0	0.0	-6.4	-12.3%
TRANSPOR., COMM. & PUBL. UTIL.	**81.7**	**81.8**	**88.5**	**-0.1**	**-6.8**	-7.7%
Transportation	53.2	53.4	57.8	-0.2	-4.6	-8.0%
Water Transportation	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	-0.1	-1.7%
Transportation by Air	19.9	20.0	22.2	-0.1	-2.3	-10.4%
Communications	24.2	24.1	26.4	0.1	-2.2	-8.3%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**311.1**	**309.9**	**324.3**	**1.2**	**-13.2**	-4.1%
Wholesale Trade	82.5	82.3	86.8	0.2	-4.3	-5.0%
Durable Goods	52.3	52.2	54.6	0.1	-2.3	-4.2%
Nondurable Goods	30.2	30.1	32.2	0.1	-2.0	-6.2%
Retail Trade	228.6	227.6	237.5	1.0	-8.9	-3.7%
Building Materials & Garden	9.0	8.8	10.2	0.2	-1.2	-11.8%
General Merchandise	21.4	21.4	21.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.5%
Food Stores	30.5	30.5	30.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.7%
Apparel & Accessory	15.3	15.3	15.9	0.0	-0.6	-3.8%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	12.5	12.6	12.9	-0.1	-0.4	-3.1%
Eating & Drinking Places	85.4	84.4	87.8	1.0	-2.4	-2.7%

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Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA
(King, Snohomish and Island Counties)

INDUSTRY 1/ 2/	Preliminary Mar-02	Revised Feb-02	Revised Mar-01	Feb-02 Mar-02	Mar-01 Mar-02	Yr-Yr %
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	**88.8**	**88.6**	**86.4**	**0.2**	**2.4**	2.8%
Finance	38.9	39.0	36.8	-0.1	2.1	5.7%
Insurance	29.0	29.0	28.6	0.0	0.4	1.4%
Real Estate	20.9	20.6	21.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.5%
SERVICES	**415.2**	**414.5**	**434.7**	**0.7**	**-19.5**	-4.5%
Hotels	13.1	12.8	14.2	0.3	-1.1	-7.7%
Business Services	119.6	119.8	137.9	-0.2	-18.3	-13.3%
Computer & Data Processing	57.4	57.8	65.0	-0.4	-7.6	-11.7%
Health Services	87.4	87.3	84.6	0.1	2.8	3.3%
Nursing & Personal Care	14.3	14.3	13.8	0.0	0.5	3.6%
Hospitals	26.4	26.3	26.1	0.1	0.3	1.1%
Legal Services	12.6	12.6	12.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.8%
Educational Services	20.9	21.0	19.6	-0.1	1.3	6.6%
Social Services	28.4	28.4	28.3	0.0	0.1	0.4%
Engineering & Management	46.8	46.5	47.9	0.3	-1.1	-2.3%
GOVERNMENT	**201.7**	**202.7**	**196.8**	**-1.0**	**4.9**	2.5%
Federal	24.0	23.9	24.3	0.1	-0.3	-1.2%
U.S. Postal Service	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	-0.3	-3.5%
State	60.1	60.0	58.8	0.1	1.3	2.2%
State Education	43.5	43.4	42.4	0.1	1.1	2.6%
Local	117.6	118.8	113.7	-1.2	3.9	3.4%
Local Education	55.7	55.4	52.7	0.3	3.0	5.7%
IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GOODS PRODUCING	255.1	256.5	279.3	-1.4	-24.2	-8.7%
SERVICES PRODUCING	1098.5	1097.5	1130.7	1.0	-32.2	-2.8%

1/Preliminary. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes all full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month (by place of work). 5/ Employment affected by labor management disputes. Prepared by the Current Employment Statistics Unit (CES). This information is also available on the Internet at **http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea**

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**Washington State
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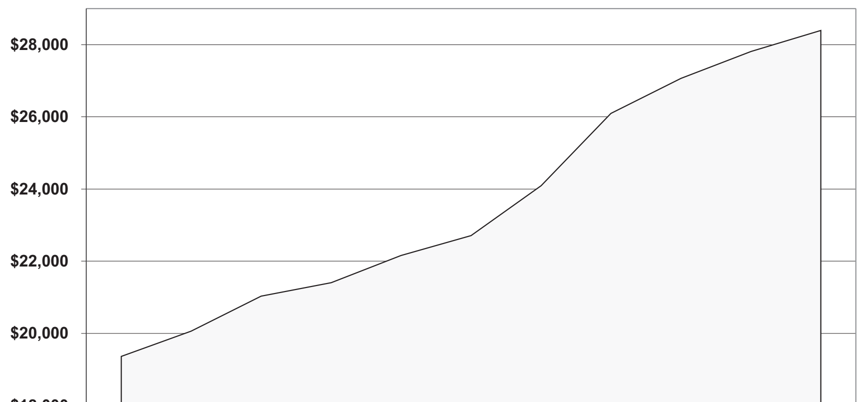
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Snohomish County

HIGHLIGHTS

March saw the Snohomish County unemployment rate fall to 7.5 percent from its 9-year high of 8.1 percent posted in February. This drop echoes the decline in the state rate, which fell to 7.3 percent from the February rate of 8 percent. The drop in the county rate was a result of an overall contraction in the labor force, which fell by a total of 3,000 people. The good news is that the number of unemployed fell by 2,200, while the bad news is that the number of employed people fell by 800.

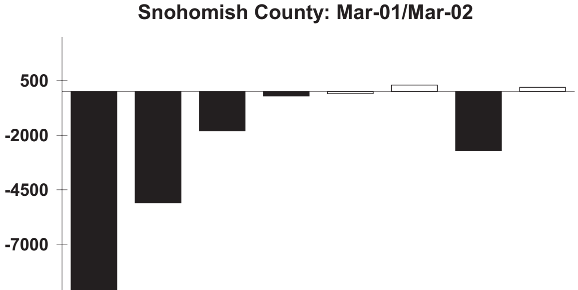
Snohomish County Per Capita Income 1990-2000



	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
$	19,356	20,058	21,026	21,399	22,153	22,708	24,088	26,098	27,066	27,815	28,394

Non-farm jobs fell by 400, bringing the total down to 206,500 for a loss of 9,400 jobs from the year-ago figure. Aircraft and parts fell by 400 over the month and the sector is down by 3,200 over the year. This sector continues to get hit by monthly Boeing layoffs. To date, Boeing has announced 11,776 layoffs in the Puget Sound Region, with the biggest losses in Snohomish and King Counties. Construction posted a loss of 800 over the month and is down by 1,800 over the year. Retail posted a modest increase of 300, in part due to a rise of 100 jobs in eating and drinking establishments. Local education rose by 200.

**Job Gains/Losses by Industry
Snohomish County: Mar-01/Mar-02**



Total	MFG	Cons	TCU	Trade	FIRE	Serv	Govt
-9,400	-5,100	-1,800	-200	-100	300	-2,700	200

Generally there can be several explanations for a labor force contraction. One can be an increase in the number of discouraged workers. These are folks who have just given up and are no longer actively seeking work. In some cases, laid-off workers are able to go back to school or receive retraining, either through company benefits, government programs, or having a working spouse. A third cause is natural attrition. Businesses may not fill vacancies created when workers retire or move on to other jobs. A fourth cause is out-migration. People move out of the county to jobs in other counties or other states. Anecdotal evidence suggests that all four of these scenarios are occurring; however, there are no hard data to measure the extent of these different causes.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in Snohomish County

	Prelim.1/ Mar-02	Revised Feb-02	Revised Mar-01	Feb-02 Mar-02	Mar-01 Mar-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**206,500**	**206,900**	**215,900**	**(400)**	**(9,400)**	**-4.4%**
MANUFACTURING	**48,700**	**49,000**	**53,800**	**(300)**	**(5,100)**	-9.5%
Durable Goods	42,800	43,100	47,900	(300)	(5,100)	-10.6%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,700	2,600	3,000	100	(300)	-10.0%
Fabricated Metal Products	1,300	1,400	1,900	(100)	(600)	-31.6%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	2,500	2,500	2,700	0	(200)	-7.4%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	2,000	2,000	2,500	0	(500)	-20.0%
Transportation Equipment	28,300	28,600	31,700	(300)	(3,400)	-10.7%
Aircraft & Parts	27,100	27,500	30,300	(400)	(3,200)	-10.6%
Other Transp. Equip.	1,200	1,100	1,400	100	(200)	-14.3%
Instruments & Related Prods.	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	200	4.8%
Nondurable Goods	5,900	5,900	5,900	0	0	0.0%
Food & Kindred Products	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	100	7.7%
Printing and Publishing	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	(100)	-4.8%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	700	800	700	(100)	0	0.0%
MINING & QUARRYING	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	**14,000**	**14,800**	**15,800**	**(800)**	**(1,800)**	-11.4%
General Building Contractors	2,900	3,000	3,200	(100)	(300)	-9.4%
Heavy Construction	1,700	1,900	1,800	(200)	(100)	-5.6%
Special Trade Contractors	9,400	9,900	10,800	(500)	(1,400)	-13.0%
TRANSPOR., COMM. & PUBL. UTILITIES	**5,700**	**5,600**	**5,900**	**100**	**(200)**	-3.4%
Transportation	3,500	3,400	3,600	100	(100)	-2.8%
Communications	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	(100)	-4.8%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	200	200	200	0	0	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**48,500**	**48,100**	**48,600**	**400**	**(100)**	-0.2%
Wholesale Trade	7,200	7,100	7,700	100	(500)	-6.5%
Durable Goods	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0	0.0%
Nondurable Goods	2,400	2,300	2,900	100	(500)	-17.2%
Retail Trade	41,300	41,000	40,900	300	400	1.0%
Building Materials & Garden	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	(100)	-4.5%
General Merchandise	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0	0.0%
Food Stores	6,400	6,400	6,500	0	(100)	-1.5%
Apparel & Accessory	1,300	1,300	1,400	0	(100)	-7.1%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	15,200	15,100	14,500	100	700	4.8%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	**10,000**	**10,000**	**9,700**	**0**	**300**	3.1%
Finance	3,600	3,600	3,400	0	200	5.9%
Insurance	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0	0.0%
Real Estate	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100	4.8%
SERVICES	**44,600**	**44,800**	**47,300**	**(200)**	**(2,700)**	-5.7%
Hotels & Lodging	800	800	800	0	0	0.0%
Business Services	6,800	6,700	8,100	100	(1,300)	-16.0%
Personnel Supply	2,000	1,900	3,200	100	(1,200)	-37.5%
Computer & Data Processing	800	800	1,000	0	(200)	-20.0%
Other Business Services	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100	2.6%
Health Services	14,200	14,300	13,700	(100)	500	3.6%
Nursing & Personal Care	2,800	2,900	2,700	(100)	100	3.7%
Hospitals	3,000	3,000	2,800	0	200	7.1%
Other Health Services	8,400	8,400	8,200	0	200	2.4%
Educational Services	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	(100)	-7.7%
Social Services	4,000	4,100	4,400	(100)	(400)	-9.1%
Engineering & Management	3,500	3,700	3,700	(200)	(200)	-5.4%
GOVERNMENT	**34,500**	**34,100**	**34,300**	**400**	**200**	0.6%
Federal	2,000	1,900	2,300	100	(300)	-13.0%
U.S. Postal Service	1,000	1,000	1,300	0	(300)	-23.1%
State	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100	2.0%
State Education	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100	4.8%
Local	27,300	27,100	26,900	200	400	1.5%
Local Education	15,200	15,000	14,500	200	700	4.8%
Workers in labor-management disputes	0		0		0	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes all full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month (by place of work).
3/ Employment affected by labor management disputes.

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Washington State Employment Security

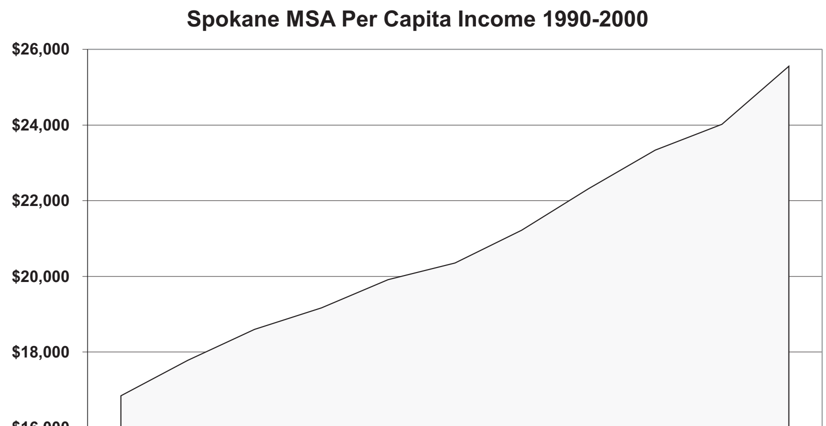
Washington State

LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Spokane MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in March moved upward only 0.9 percent (compared to a seasonal swing of +0.8 percent in 2001 and +1.1 percent in 2000). Over the year it had declined 2.8 percent. The weak seasonal improvement is probably due both to the economic uncertainty and the worse than usual March weather. How much is due to each should become clearer over the next few months.



	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
$	16,845	17,780	18,600	19,171	19,910	20,353	21,223	22,311	23,336	24,015	25,550

Construction gained 2.4 percent for the month to get this year's seasonal upswing under way which brought employment to a level 9.6 percent below that of March 2001. Hopefully, improved weather in April will give us a better feel for the coming year.

Manufacturing improved 1.1 percent over the month but had dropped 14.5 percent over the year. Of the major industry groups manufacturing had, by far, the largest over-the-year employment loss.

Transportation, communications and utilities edged upward 0.3 percent for the month but, still, had fallen 7.8 percent from the previous March's employment level.

Wholesale trade's 0.6 percent upward nudge for the month matched last year's and its over-the-year figure was off 4.5 percent (possible indicators of how weak the other industries expect their year to be). **Retail trade's** activity for the month was also very weak at +0.5 percent (+0.9 percent for last year) and it declined 1.7 percent from March-to-March (compared to +1.3 percent for the previous over-the-year period). Its subgroups' results were quite mixed, some up and some down, but none strongly one way or the other. The **finance, insurance and real estate** group blipped upward 0.2 percent for the month but grew 2.3 percent over the year. That growth was pretty well spread amongst its subgroups.

Services reported a 1.2 percent seasonal gain (+0.9 percent for last year) and only a 0.7 percent over-the-year gain (compared to +5.9 percent for the previous over-the-year period). The ups and downs for both periods were scattered amongst its sectors. Business services declined 4.3 percent over the year (-400) but health services grew 3.1 percent for the same period (+700).

In government federal civilian employment held even over the month. Over the year state education (colleges and universities) was up 1.5 percent and noneducation was up 5.9 percent. Also, over the year local education (school districts) was down 2.7 and noneducation had fallen 5.8 percent.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in the Spokane MSA (Spokane County)

	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Change Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**192,600**	**190,700**	**198,000**	**1,900**	**-5,400**	**-2.7%**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**9,300**	**9,100**	**10,300**	**200**	**-1,000**	**-9.7%**
MANUFACTURING	**18,300**	**18,100**	**21,400**	**200**	**-3,100**	**-14.5%**
TRANSP., COMM. & UTILITIES	**7,600**	**7,500**	**8,200**	**100**	**-600**	**-7.3%**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**47,600**	**47,400**	**48,800**	**200**	**-1,200**	**-2.5%**
Wholesale Trade	11,800	11,800	12,400	0	-600	-4.8%
Retail Trade	35,800	35,600	36,400	200	-600	-1.6%
General Merchandise & Apparel	5,900	5,800	5,700	100	200	3.5%
Food Stores	5,600	5,600	5,500	0	100	1.8%
Eating & Drinking Establishments	12,200	12,200	12,800	0	-600	-4.7%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	**11,300**	**11,200**	**11,000**	**100**	**300**	**2.7%**
Finance	5,700	5,700	5,600	0	100	1.8%
SERVICES	**64,300**	**63,500**	**63,900**	**800**	**400**	**0.6%**
Business Services	8,900	8,800	9,300	100	-400	-4.3%
Health Services	23,000	22,900	22,300	100	700	3.1%
Educational Services	4,800	4,700	4,800	100	0	0.0%
GOVERNMENT	**34,200**	**33,900**	**34,400**	**300**	**-200**	-0.6%
Federal	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100	2.3%
State	11,300	11,200	10,900	100	400	3.7%
State Education	6,100	6,100	6,000	0	100	1.7%
Local	18,400	18,200	19,100	200	-700	-3.7%
Local Education	11,800	11,700	12,100	100	-300	-2.5%
Labor-Management Disputes	-	-	-	xxx	xxx	

1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. 3/ Labor-management dispute. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This information is also available on the Internet at:

http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea

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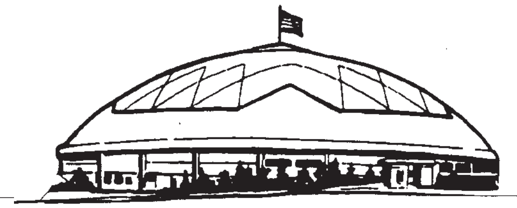
Washington State Employment Security

Washington State

LABOR AREA SUMMARY

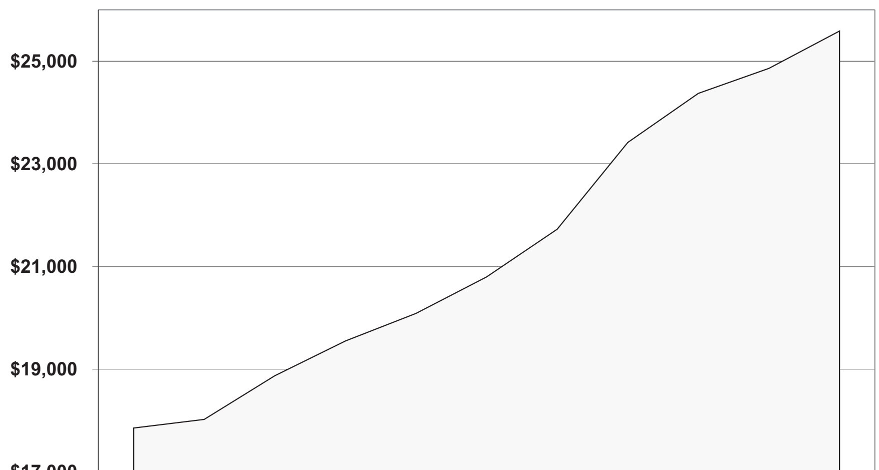
Tacoma PMSA



HIGHLIGHTS

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment continues to be substantially down from last year in the Tacoma metropolitan area. While some of the loss is from the ongoing decline in manufacturing employment, now losses in the secondary sectors of the economy are starting to become significant.

Tacoma PMSA Per Capita Income 1990-2000



	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
$	17,851	18,021	18,871	19,544	20,086	20,792	21,725	23,413	24,371	24,859	25,587

In the March preliminary estimate of nonagricultural jobs, services producing employment was up by 1,400 jobs over the month, but down by over 2,000 over the year. On the other hand, manufacturing is essentially flat over the month at 21,000, although still off by 1,300 jobs from March of last year. Machinery, computers, electronic and electrical equipment employment was off by 300 over the year; other year-to-year losses were 200 or less. The downtick over the month in manufacturing represents a bottoming-out, and all of the manufacturing sectors are either flat, or only down by tick (except for the residual other durable sector, which posted an uptick).

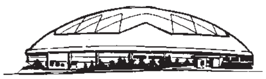
In nonmanufacturing, construction employment was up by 200 jobs over the year, but down by a tick from February. The transportation sector was flat over the month but down by 400 jobs from March 2001. Communications and utilities employment was flat over the month, but dipped over the year. Wholesale trade was off by 800 over the year, but up by a tick over the month. Retail trade employment was off by 2,300 jobs over the year, with the weakness centered in eating and drinking establishments and in other retail trade.

U.S. Department of Defense civilian employment rose to 7,600 jobs, up by 200 from February and by 600 from last March. U.S. Postal Service employment, at 1,700, was unchanged over the month and also from last year.

State government employment was up over the year, partially as a result of a slight increase in higher education jobs. In local government, public schools were down by 700 jobs from last year, but unchanged from last month.

The unemployment rate for March was 7.3 percent, identical to the statewide rate, but 1.2 points above the comparable rate for the U.S.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Tacoma PMSA (Pierce County)



	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Change Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**241,000**	**239,800**	**244,100**	**1,200**	**-3,100**	**-1.3%**
GOODS PRODUCING 4/	37,400	37,600	38,500	-200	-1,100	-2.9%
MINING	200	200	200	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	**16,100**	**16,200**	**15,900**	**-100**	**200**	1.3%
Buildings and Heavy Construction	6,100	6,100	6,700	0	-600	-9.0%
Special Trade Contractors	10,000	10,100	9,200	-100	800	8.7%
MANUFACTURING	**21,100**	**21,200**	**22,400**	**-100**	**-1,300**	-5.8%
Nondurable Products	8,200	8,200	8,800	0	-600	-6.8%
Food and Kindred Products	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0	0.0%
Textiles, Apparel and Leather	900	900	1,000	0	-100	-10.0%
Paper and Allied Products	1,100	1,200	1,300	-100	-200	-15.4%
Printing, Publishing and Allied	2,200	2,100	2,400	100	-200	-8.3%
Chemicals, Petroleum and Allied Products	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100	-5.9%
Durable Products	12,900	13,000	13,600	-100	-700	-5.1%
Lumber and Wood Products	3,700	3,600	3,500	100	200	5.7%
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	1,600	1,700	1,600	-100	0	0.0%
Metals, Primary and Fabricated 3/	1,700	1,800	2,000	-100	-300	-15.0%
Mach., Comput., Electronic & Elect. Equip.	2,500	2,600	2,700	-100	-200	-7.4%
Transportation Equipment	2,100	2,100	2,400	0	-300	-12.5%
Aircraft, Guided Missiles, Space Veh. & Parts	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100	-6.3%
SERVICES PRODUCING 5/	203,600	202,200	205,600	1,400	-2,000	-1.0%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS and PUBLIC UTILITIES	**10,500**	**10,500**	**10,900**	**0**	**-400**	-3.7%
Transportation	7,800	7,800	8,000	0	-200	-2.5%
Water Transportation	1,300	1,200	1,200	100	100	
Communications and Utilities	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	-200	-6.9%
TRADE	**55,900**	**56,000**	**59,100**	**-100**	**-3,200**	-5.4%
Wholesale Trade	10,700	10,700	11,600	0	-900	-7.8%
Retail Trade	45,200	45,300	47,500	-100	-2,300	-4.8%
Food Stores	6,500	6,600	6,600	-100	-100	-1.5%
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	5,300	5,200	5,300	100	0	0.0%
Department, Apparel and Accessory Stores	6,200	6,200	6,600	0	-400	-6.1%
Eating and Drinking Places	18,200	18,200	19,000	0	-800	-4.2%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	**13,100**	**13,000**	**13,000**	**100**	**100**	0.8%
SERVICES	**70,600**	**69,300**	**69,600**	**1,300**	**1,000**	1.4%
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging	1,300	1,300	1,400	0	-100	-7.1%
Business Services	8,700	8,400	8,700	300	0	0.0%
Health Services	22,900	22,800	22,300	100	600	2.7%
Nursing and Pers. Care Facilities	3,100	3,100	2,900	0	200	6.9%
Hospitals	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200	2.6%
Educational Services (private)	7,000	6,700	6,600	300	400	6.1%
GOVERNMENT	**53,500**	**53,400**	**53,000**	**100**	**500**	0.9%
FEDERAL	10,800	10,700	10,200	100	600	5.9%
United States Postal Service	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0	0.0%
Department of Defense	7,600	7,400	7,000	200	600	8.6%
STATE	11,700	11,600	11,400	100	300	2.6%
Educational Services	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200	5.4%
LOCAL	31,000	31,100	31,400	-100	-400	-1.3%
Educational Services (Public Schools)	17,900	17,900	18,600	0	-700	-3.8%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	XXX	XXX	

1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.3/Employment estimates affected by labor management disputes. 4/Includes mining, construction and manufacturing. 5/ Includes TCU, trade, FIRE, services and government. This information is also available on the Internet at **http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea**

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Washington State
Employment Security

Washington State
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Richland/Kennewick/Pasco MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

The labor force of the Tri-Cities increased by 5.6 percent from last March. Meanwhile the labor force of the state advanced by only one-half of one percent,

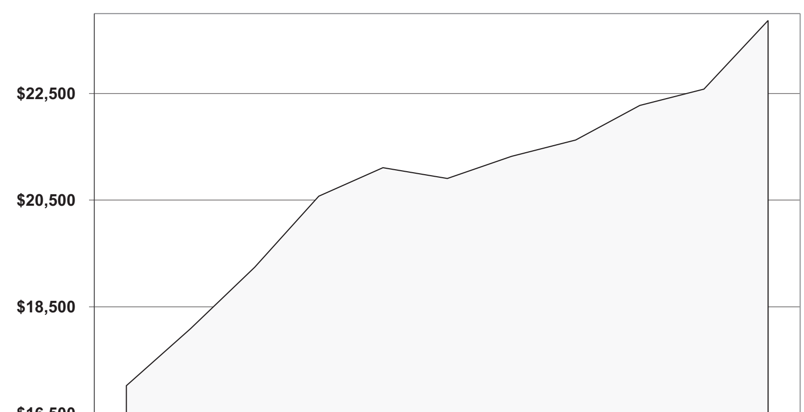
The measure of total employment both farm and non-farm and based on residency, increased from 84,300 in March of 2001 to 90,100 for March of this year for a gain of 6.9 percent. The number of persons counted as unemployed fell moderately over the year going from 6,900 to 6,200. This pushed the local rate of unemployment for the bi-county region to fall from 7.6 percent to 6.4 relative to a state rate of 7.3 percent for March.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced by 1,500 from February to March. Industries contributing to the gain included food processing, construction, trade and services.

On the farm side of the economy, employment began to move out of its seasonal doldrums going from 6,960 in February to 7,480 for March. March of this year compared unfavorably with March of last year when the total was 7,640. Throughout the state, farm employment has been less than stellar in recent years.

Down on the farm over the coming months, a huge jobs creation will occur and the size of the increase will depend upon weather, markets, and the availability of farm workers. With the coming of the asparagus crops and then cherries, 10,000 to 13,000 additional agricultural jobs will be created by June. These added workers, many local but many from out of state, will add to retail activity, some school enrollment, and greater competition for what is becoming a tight rental market. During the harvest last year, roughly one-quarter of the workers were from out of state.

Tri-Cities Per Capita Income 1990-2000



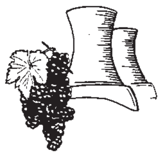
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
Bent	17,020	18,090	19,242	20,575	21,107	20,907	21,322	21,626	22,279	22,582	23,872

The Tri-Cities economy has added an estimated 4,400 nonfarm jobs since March of last year. This is a percentage gain of a remarkable 5.7 percent. Since March of 2000, 7,700 jobs have been created with a rate of growth not seen since the big Hanford projects of the 1970s. The population of the bi-county region has gone from 191,820 in 2000 to 195,200 in 2001. Unlike previous Hanford driven booms, over this period, the fastest growing city has been Pasco with a rate of growth of 2.9 percent followed by Kennewick at 1.9 and Richland at 1.7 percent.

The key to the growth is reflected in the 1,400 or 20.6 percent increase in engineering and research services. This is where employment with Bechtel National is tallied but also Battelle and other engineering and research companies as well. Last year, around 214 companies operated in the

Continued next page

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA (Benton and Franklin Counties)



	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**81,500**	**80,000**	**77,100**	**1,500**	**4,400**	**5.7%**
MANUFACTURING	**6,200**	**5,900**	**6,000**	**300**	**200**	3.3%
Food and Kindred Products	3,500	3,300	3,300	200	200	6.1%
Printing and Publishing	400	400	400	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals and Allied Products	900	900	1,000	0	-100	-10.0%
Primary & Fab. Metal Products	400	400	400	0	0	0.0%
Other Manufacturing	1,000	900	900	100	100	11.1%
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	**4,800**	**4,500**	**4,200**	**300**	**600**	14.3%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**9,600**	**9,500**	**9,200**	**100**	**400**	4.3%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**18,100**	**17,800**	**17,400**	**300**	**700**	4.0%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	**2,400**	**2,400**	**2,300**	**0**	**100**	4.3%
SERVICES	**25,200**	**24,900**	**23,200**	**300**	**2,000**	8.6%
Business Services	3,500	3,600	3,300	-100	200	6.1%
Research Services	8,200	8,000	6,800	200	1,400	20.6%
GOVERNMENT	**15,200**	**15,000**	**14,800**	**200**	**400**	2.7%
Federal	1,320	1,310	1,310	10	10	0.8%
State and Local	13,880	13,690	13,490	190	390	2.9%
Public Education	7,600	7,500	7,400	100	200	2.7%
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0			

Continued...

Tri-Cities with roughly 7,000 workers and an annualized payroll of a little under one-half billion dollars.

An estimated 2,133 workers were reported working on the Vit-project during March and this was 172 greater than February and roughly 1,000 higher than June of last year.

Construction continues to be one of the fastest growing segment of the local economy with much of it connected to housing rather than Hanford projects. The Vit-project has added roughly 200 construction jobs since the first of the year.

The count of persons collecting unemployment benefits this year is moderately higher than last year. During this March, the unemployment insurance count was 2,962 while during the same month last year the count was 2,617. The higher count this year may reflect that while the overall local economy is bright, there have been some dark spots in some manufacturing areas of the economy. It may also reflect that a growing economy may entice recently laid off workers from around the state or the fifty states to come to the Tri-Cities and hunt for a growing number of opportunities.

1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available on the Internet at:

http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea

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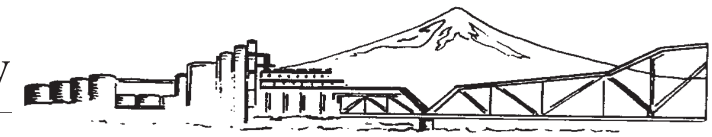
Washington State
Employment Security

Washington State
LABOR AREA SUMMARY
Clark County

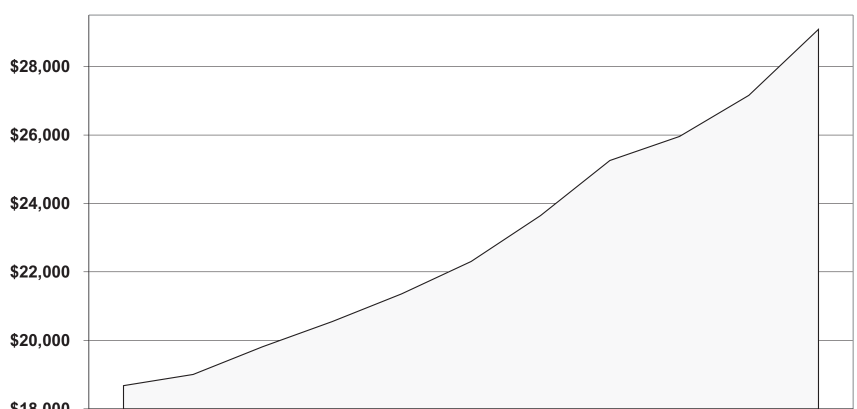


HIGHLIGHTS

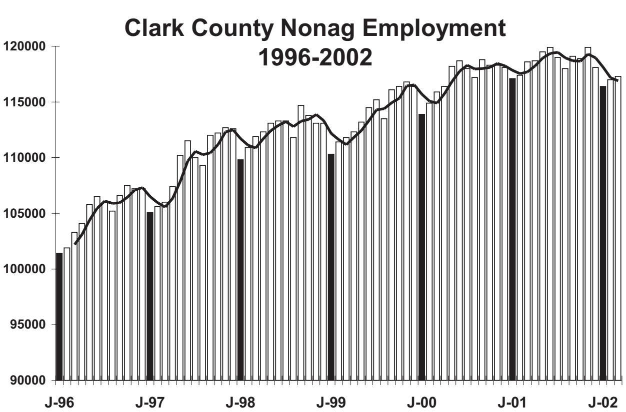
The old-timers among readers out there will remember back to last century when Michael Jackson made moonwalking—dance moves that gave the illusion of moving forwards while staying in the same place—incredibly hip. Labor markets locally, regionally, and nationally all appear to be grooving to the beat of "Thriller" these past few months.

In the great Southwest, this month's bag of statistics held the proverbial mix. On the one hand, the unemployment rate dropped in each of the five counties by a sizable amount. The regional jobless rate was 9.2 percent, a point below February but 1.4 points higher than last March. Unfortunately, like the state as a whole, most of the improvement in the rate over the month appears to be due to workers dropping out of the labor force, as opposed to an increase in hiring.

Clark County Per Capita Income 1990-2000



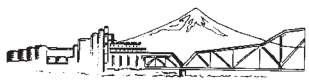
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
$	18,676	19,008	19,816	20,551	21,354	22,302	23,644	25,253	25,954	27,159	29,085



In Clark County, unemployment dropped a full point to 8.5 percent in March. In comparison, the rate was 6.4 a year earlier. The estimated number of unemployed residents fell by 1,900 to 15,600; however, all but 100 of the drop was due to workers withdrawing from the labor market. Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment fell by 300 jobs, including 200 in manufacturing. Unadjusted employment rose by 300 jobs, due mostly to hiring in services and public education.

County nonfarm employment stood at 117,300—down 1,600 or 1.3 percent from its last peak, twelve months ago. Losses in manufacturing, especially electronics, machinery, metals, and paper, make up all of the net loss and then some. Construction, retail trade, and business services have also declined. Finance, health care, and government have generated net gains over the year.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in Clark County



	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002 2/	Mar. 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 3/	**117,300**	**117,000**	**118,900**	**300**	**-1,600**	**-1.3%**
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	**16,100**	**16,300**	**19,000**	**-200**	**-2,900**	-15.3%
DURABLE GOODS	**10,100**	**10,300**	**12,600**	**-200**	**-2,500**	-19.8%
Lumber & Wood Products	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0.0%
Metals & Metal Products	800	900	1,000	-100	-200	-20.0%
Machinery & Computers	3,200	3,200	3,500	0	-300	-8.6%
Electronics & Instruments	3,800	3,900	5,700	-100	-1,900	-33.3%
Other Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,400	0	-100	-7.1%
NONDURABLE GOODS	**6,000**	**6,000**	**6,400**	**0**	**-400**	-6.3%
Food Processing	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100	10.0%
Textiles & Apparel	600	600	700	0	-100	-14.3%
Paper Products	2,400	2,400	2,600	0	-200	-7.7%
Plastics	900	900	1,000	0	-100	-10.0%
Other Nondurable Goods	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100	-9.1%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**9,300**	**9,300**	**9,500**	**0**	**-200**	-2.1%
TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**7,300**	**7,300**	**7,100**	**0**	**200**	2.8%
Transportation	5,100	5,100	4,600	0	500	10.9%
Communication & Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,500	0	-300	-12.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	**4,900**	**4,900**	**5,000**	**0**	**-100**	-2.0%
RETAIL TRADE	**22,000**	**21,900**	**22,400**	**100**	**-400**	-1.8%
General Merchandise	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	-200	-6.9%
Grocery Stores	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0	0.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0	0.0%
Other Retail Trade	13,600	13,500	13,800	100	-200	-1.4%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**4,800**	**4,800**	**4,400**	**0**	**400**	9.1%
SERVICES	**31,000**	**30,800**	**30,900**	**200**	**100**	0.3%
Business Services	5,900	5,900	6,600	0	-700	-10.6%
Health Care	9,400	9,400	8,700	0	700	8.0%
Social Services	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0	0.0%
Other Services	12,300	12,100	12,200	200	100	0.8%
GOVERNMENT	**21,900**	**21,700**	**20,600**	**200**	**1,300**	6.3%
Federal Government	3,100	3,100	2,700	0	400	14.8%
State Government	3,400	3,300	3,300	100	100	3.0%
Local Government	15,400	15,300	14,600	100	800	5.5%
Primary & Secondary Education	10,600	10,500	10,000	100	600	6.0%
Other Local Government	4,800	4,800	4,600	0	200	4.3%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0			

1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Revised. 3/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available on the Internet at:

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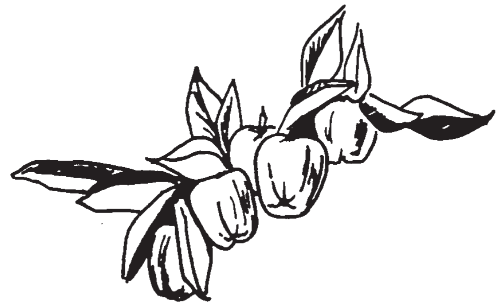
Washington State Employment Security

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



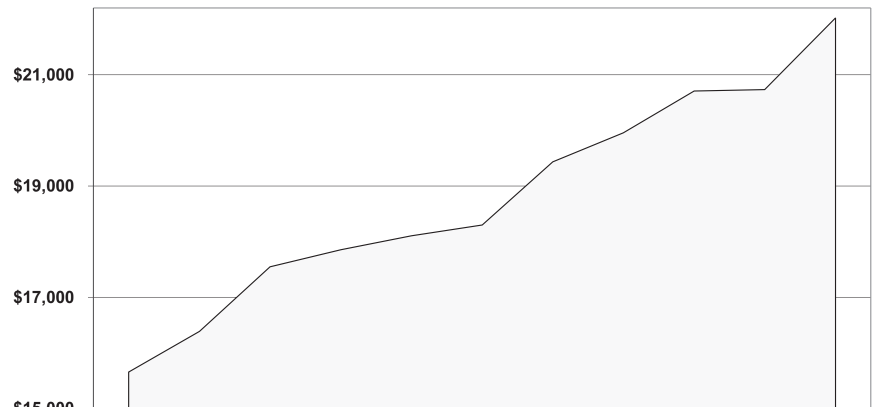
Yakima MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

Nonagricultural employment in Yakima County expanded by 900 jobs from February to March, a 1.3 percent advance. March advances were strongest in the services employment group, up 300 jobs or 1.5 percent. Amusement and recreation services added about 100 new workers; private education saw an upturn of 60; agricultural, veterinary, and landscaping services advanced about 50; hotels expanded payrolls by roughly 30; and a variety of other services contributed the balance.

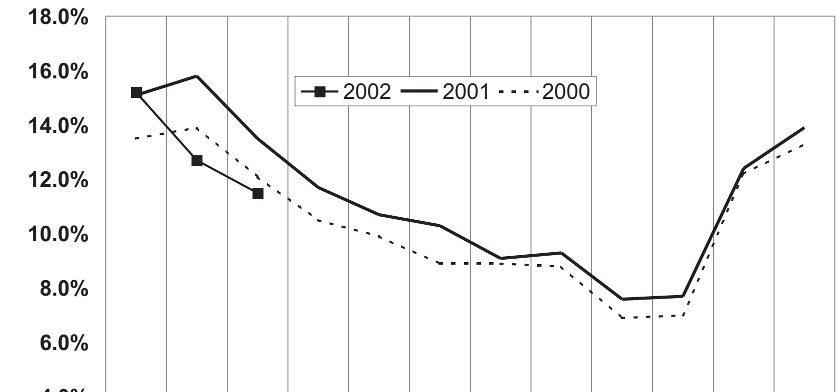
Statewide the job growth pace slowed 2.6 percent over the year, a 71,200-job contraction. Aircraft and parts manufacturers alone were off 8,600 workers compared to March 2001. Washington's labor market has been losing jobs since May 2001 and its job growth rates were slowing long before that. Locally, employment retrenched 0.7 percent by dropping 500 jobs over the year. The local labor market is a little softer now than it was in March 2001 and current employment now stands at about 72,400 jobs. Declines were clearly centered in the food processing industry and in the fresh fruit and vegetable packinghouse industry. It looks like the worst may be over for businesses in these industries with the onset of a new agricultural season. The job loss-rate has slackened across in the last three months

Yakima County Per Capita Income 1990-2000



	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
$	15,655	16,384	17,549	17,855	18,106	18,299	19,431	19,953	20,709	20,730	22,022

Unemployment Rates by Month
Yakima MSA 2000-2002



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002	15.2%	12.7%	11.5%									
2001	15.1%	15.8%	13.5%	11.7%	10.7%	10.3%	9.1%	9.3%	7.6%	7.7%	12.4%	13.9%
2000	13.5%	13.9%	12.1%	10.5%	9.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%	6.9%	7.0%	12.2%	13.3%

Continued next page

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Yakima MSA (Yakima County)

	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002 2/	Mar. 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL	**72,400**	**71,500**	**72,900**	**900**	**-500**	**-0.7%**
MANUFACTURING	**10,200**	**10,300**	**10,700**	**-100**	**-500**	-4.7%
Food & Kindred Products	3,100	3,200	3,400	-100	-300	-8.8%
Canned, Frozen, & Preserved Foods	1,700	1,800	2,200	-100	-500	-22.7%
Lumber and Wood Products	1,400	1,600	1,500	-200	-100	-6.7%
Paper and Allied Products	700	700	800	0	-100	-12.5%
Printing and Publishing	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
Machinery, excluding Electrical	800	800	900	0	-100	-11.1%
Transportation Equipment	900	900	1,000	0	-100	-10.0%
NONMANUFACTURING	62,200	61,200	62,200	1,000	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,600**	**2,400**	**2,700**	**200**	**-100**	-3.7%
TRANSP, COMM., & UTILITIES	**2,900**	**2,900**	**2,800**	**0**	**100**	3.6%
Motor Freight Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100	6.7%
WHOLESALE TRADE	**4,800**	**4,800**	**5,300**	**0**	**-500**	-9.4%
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	1,900	1,900	2,300	0	-400	-17.4%
RETAIL TRADE	**13,000**	**12,800**	**12,900**	**200**	**100**	0.8%
General Merchandise and Apparel	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	200	9.5%
FINANCE, INSUR., & REAL ESTATE	**2,400**	**2,300**	**2,200**	**100**	**200**	9.1%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	**20,400**	**20,100**	**20,400**	**300**	**0**	**0.0%**
Business and Personnel Services	2,900	2,900	3,000	0	-100	-3.3%
Health Services	8,600	8,600	8,300	0	300	3.6%
GOVERNMENT	**16,100**	**15,900**	**15,900**	**200**	**200**	1.3%
Federal Government	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0.0%
State and Local Governments	14,700	14,500	14,500	200	200	1.4%
Workers in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	XXX	XXX	

Continued...

and we could even see a positive job growth-rate by this May.

Unemployment

The unemployment ratedeclined by 1.2 percentage points over the month, from 12.7 percent in February to 11.5 percent in March. The number of residents who were unemployed decreased from 12,800 to 11,800, a drop of one thousand. Nonagricultural employment rose by 900 while the estimated number of agricultural jobs advanced by almost 1,800. Washington's unemployment rate dipped 0.7 point to 7.3 percent of the resident labor force.

Over the year, the local rate fell by 2.0 percentage points, from 13.5 to 11.5 percent. This March the number of unemployed tumbled to 11,800 people, 2,300 below the year-ago level of 14,100. However, the size of the resident labor force also dipped, by 2,200 (from 104,600 in March 2001 to 102,400 one year later). This is an indicator of the rising number of discouraged workers in the local labor market. Nonagricultural employment was down by 500 jobs, and even estimated agricultural employment was about 400 jobs lower in March 2002 than in the corresponding month one-year prior. Unemployment statewide showed a substantial 0.9 percentage-point increase, rising to 7.3 percent in March 2002 versus 6.4 percent in March 2001.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. Totals may not add due to rounding. 4/ Employment estimates affected by labor management disputes.
This information is also available on the Internet at:

http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea

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Washington State Employment Security

Washington State

LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Wenatchee Labor Market

HIGHLIGHTS

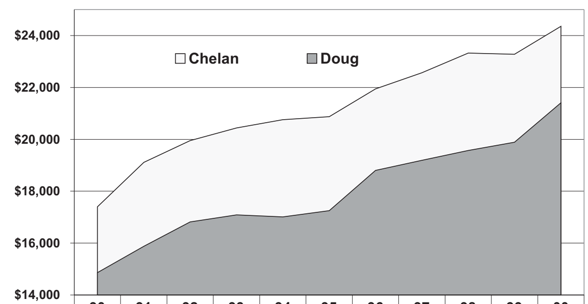
Total nonagricultural employment in Chelan and Douglas counties expanded by 570 jobs or 1.7 percent from February to March. Nonag employment here currently stands at 34,650 jobs. During March a quickening of employment occurred in construction, in retail trade, and in the state and local government categories. Much of retail trade's job gain took place at building material and garden supply stores, as early spring maintenance projects commenced at local homes, businesses, and farms. Restaurants and taverns also took on workers.

Approximately 80 of the 110 jobs added in state and local government were with "other local" government such as the Chelan County Public Utility District Number 1. Local government school districts edged up about 20 jobs. State government employment was virtually flat over the month.

Over the year, the local economy continues to make some improvement. There are also projected job growth/losses for the local economy in next two months. The current over the year comparison shows a 0.4 percent upturn in total nonagricultural employment in Chelan and Douglas counties (a 130-job gain). Aircraft and parts manufacturers alone have laid off 8,600 workers in Washington since March of last year. Statewide, the nonagricultural sector has been consistently losing jobs since May 2001. If one puts over-the-year employment change rates for the Wenatchee LMA and Washington State side by side, the local labor market actually looks pretty good. This is not to imply that the local economy has been booming. In fact, in October and November of 2001 job-growth rates across the LMA were in the negative column. But, relative to the State, local nonagricultural employment has moved in a positive direction since December 2001.

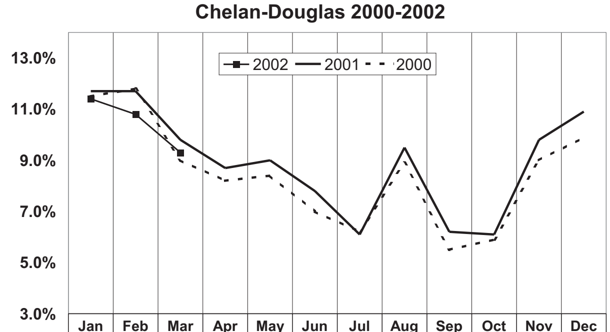
In the first quarter of 2002 total nonagricultural employment in the Wenatchee LMA moved marginally ahead of employment for the corresponding quarter in 2001. Projections for the next two months indicate that this slightly positive job growth rate should continue.

Chelan-Douglas Per Capita Income 1990-2000



	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
Chelan	17,396	19,111	19,951	20,440	20,760	20,872	21,941	22,564	23,325	23,280	24,359
Doug	14,864	15,876	16,814	17,085	17,008	17,251	18,804	19,190	19,571	19,890	21,409

**Unemployment Rates by Month
Chelan-Douglas 2000-2002**



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002	11.4%	10.8%	9.3%									
2001	11.7%	11.7%	9.8%	8.7%	9.0%	7.8%	6.1%	9.5%	6.2%	6.1%	9.8%	10.9%
2000	11.5%	11.8%	9.0%	8.2%	8.4%	7.0%	6.2%	8.9%	5.5%	5.9%	9.0%	9.9%

Construction lost 100 jobs versus one year ago, while the services group added 440 jobs. Construction's downturn equates to a 5.3 percent over-the-year job loss, not as severe

Continued next page

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Wenatchee LMA (Chelan and Douglas Counties)

	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2001	Change 3/ Feb-02 Mar-02	Mar-01 Mar-02	% Chg
TOTAL 2/	**34,650**	**34,080**	**34,520**	**570**	**130**	**0.4%**
MANUFACTURING	**2,570**	**2,570**	**2,740**	**0**	**-170**	-6.2%
Food & Kindred Products	400	390	330	10	70	21.2%
Lumber & Wood Products	250	260	260	-10	-10	-3.8%
Primary Metals	630	640	840	-10	-210	-25.0%
Other Manufacturing	1,290	1,280	1,310	10	-20	-1.5%
NONMANUFACTURING	32,080	31,510	31,780	570	300	0.9%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,770**	**1,570**	**1,870**	**200**	**-100**	-5.3%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL	**1,410**	**1,410**	**1,410**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	**2,140**	**2,080**	**2,360**	**60**	**-220**	-9.3%
RETAIL TRADE	**7,920**	**7,810**	**7,800**	**110**	**120**	1.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	**1,250**	**1,240**	**1,280**	**10**	**-30**	-2.3%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	**9,140**	**9,070**	**8,700**	**70**	**440**	5.1%
Health	3,880	3,870	3,750	10	130	3.5%
GOVERNMENT	**8,450**	**8,330**	**8,360**	**120**	**90**	1.1%
Federal	870	860	800	10	70	8.8%
State & Local	7,580	7,470	7,560	110	20	0.3%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	XXX	XXX	

Continued...

as the 10.7 percent decline in construction employment statewide. In contrast, health services, hotels, and outdoor amusement and recreation businesses (thanks to the snowy winter weather) were major contributors to the over-the-year expansion in services.

■ Unemployment

The unemployment rate dipped from 10.8 percent in February to 9.3 in March. The number of people unemployed fell by 650, from 5,220 to 4,570. Nonag employment increased by 570 jobs, which supplemented an estimated agricultural employment advance of 840.

Over the year, the rate descended five-tenths of a point to 9.3 percent. Approximately 130 more people were working at nonag jobs this March and there were 320 fewer residents unemployed. Since there were also roughly 170 fewer jobs in agriculture, over-the-year gains in the nonagricultural sector offset job losses in the agricultural sector. But another factor at play here is the decline in the size of the resident labor force, which dropped from 50,000 in March 2001 to the present figure of 49,280. This indicates that some unemployed workers have retreated to the sidelines to wait for the economy to recover rather than actively seek work. It is also possible that we are seeing some people moving out of Chelan and Douglas counties to find employment. Thus, this slight unemployment rate decline should be tempered by the fact that the labor force is dwindling.

1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. 3/ Differences in industry employment of 10 or less may not be significant due to rounding.
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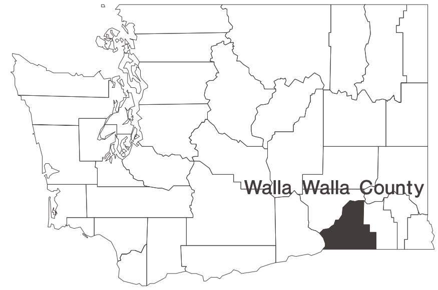
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Walla Walla County



HIGHLIGHTS

Quite a number of positive and negative changes since March of last year yielded an over the year increase of a very modest 0.7 percent in the count of nonfarm jobs in the county. The over the year change would have been greater if not for the impact of a new retailer during the first quarter of last year. This had the effect of raising retail employment and total nonfarm employment by a transitory 130. After initially boosting employment in retail during the early part of the year, employment totals returned to normal later as gains were off set by losses due to the increased retail competition.

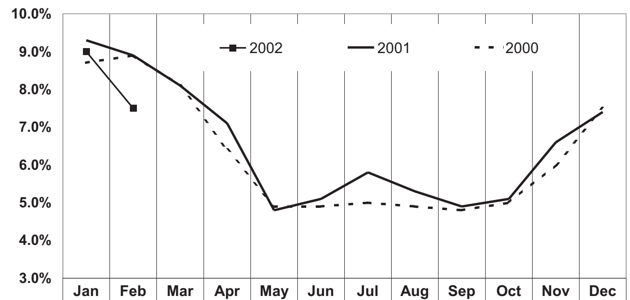
On the positive side, a broadening of the food processing side of the valley's economy is bringing about some nice changes. Traditionally, food processing has been divided between meatpacking and very seasonal vegetable processing. Now wine production has expanded the number of food processors in the county and has made the industry a tad less seasonal. Employment in food processing was up over the month by 50 and over the year by 130.

Farm employment in the valley edged up seasonally from 2,340 in February to 2,480 in March. During March of last year the count was 2,530.

Since March of last year, the fastest growing component of the economy has been food processing. In absolute terms, the largest growing has been services with a large portion of the growth in medical services.

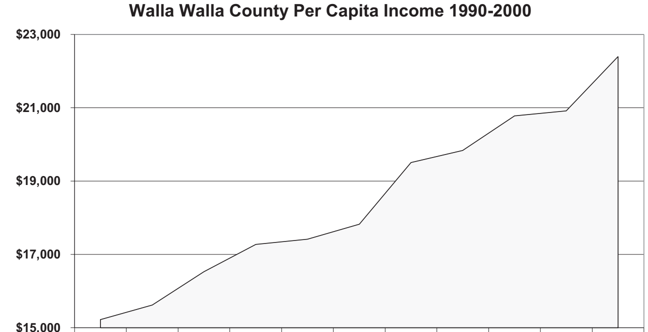
Government employment has posted some softness compared to last March. The majority of this was with municipal governments with the school districts, while federal and state government remained constant.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Walla Walla County 2000-2002



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002	9.0%	7.5%										
2001	9.3%	8.9%	8.1%	7.1%	4.8%	5.1%	5.8%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	6.6%	7.4%
2000	8.7%	8.9%	8.1%	6.4%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%	6.0%	7.5%

Walla Walla County Per Capita Income 1990-2000

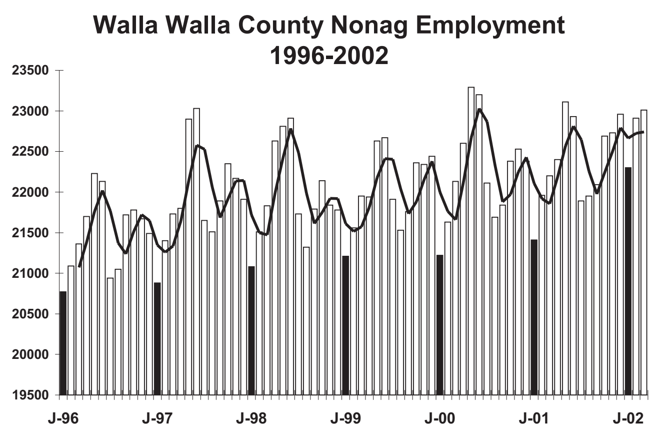


	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
$	15,220	15,620	16,526	17,271	17,413	17,822	19,507	19,837	20,776	20,913	22,400

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Walla Walla County

	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	% Chg
TOTAL	**23,010**	**22,910**	**22,840**	**100**	**170**	**0.7%**
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	**4,020**	**3,960**	**3,870**	**60**	**150**	3.9%
Food and Kindred Products	2,110	2,060	1,980	50	130	6.6%
Other Manufacturing	1,910	1,900	1,890	10	20	1.1%
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	**890**	**850**	**890**	**40**	**0**	0.0%
TRANSPORT. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**550**	**550**	**560**	**0**	**-10**	-1.8%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**4,650**	**4,600**	**4,780**	**50**	**-130**	-2.7%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	**790**	**790**	**800**	**0**	**-10**	-1.3%
SERVICES	**6,980**	**6,940**	**6,800**	**40**	**180**	2.6%
Private Education	1,760	1,740	1,740	20	20	1.1%
GOVERNMENT	**5,130**	**5,220**	**5,140**	**-90**	**-10**	-0.2%
Federal	890	890	880	0	10	1.1%
State	1,830	1,850	1,840	-20	-10	-0.5%
Public Education (State & Local)	2,160	2,180	2,160	-20	0	0.0%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	

Continued...



1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. 3/ Differences in industry employment of 10 or less may not be significant due to rounding. This information is also available on the Internet at:

Prepared by the
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Washington State Employment Security

Washington State
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Cowlitz County

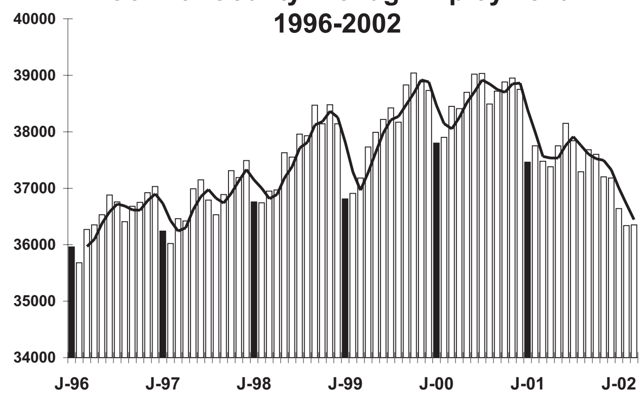
HIGHLIGHTS

Cowlitz County's jobless rate improved by nine tenths of a point to 10.5 percent, a mere six tenths of a point below a year ago. The number of unemployed county residents dropped by 380 to an even 4,200, but the labor fell as well, indicating that many of those counted as unemployed last month had dropped out of the labor market.

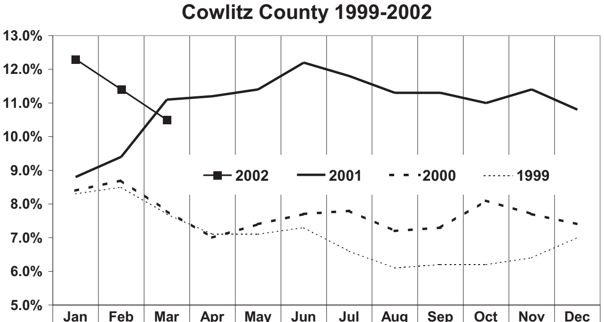
Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment fell by 160 jobs over the month. The total job count of 36,350 was 1,400 less than last March, or –3.7 percent. Unadjusted jobs were basically unchanged, as hiring in services and government was offset by layoffs in the paper industry.

Seasonally-adjusted county employment peaked two years and 2,140 jobs ago. The job-loss column continued to be dominated by manufacturing and construction, with transportation, and wholesale trade also in the red, while hiring in retail trade, services, and government have provided a bit of counterweight.

Cowlitz County Nonag Employment 1996-2002

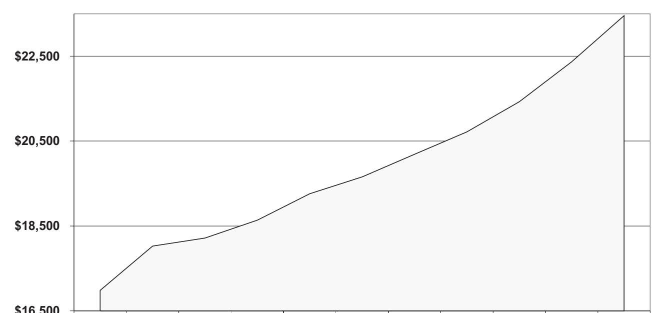


Unemployment Rates by Month
Cowlitz County 1999-2002



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002	12.3%	11.4%	10.5%									
2001	8.8%	9.4%	11.1%	11.2%	11.4%	12.2%	11.8%	11.3%	11.3%	11.0%	11.4%	10.8%
2000	8.4%	8.7%	7.8%	7.0%	7.4%	7.7%	7.8%	7.2%	7.3%	8.1%	7.7%	7.4%
1999	8.3%	8.5%	7.7%	7.1%	7.1%	7.3%	6.6%	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%	7.0%

Cowlitz County Per Capita Income 1990-2000



	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
$	16,984	18,027	18,215	18,636	19,261	19,656	20,189	20,715	21,427	22,364	23,454

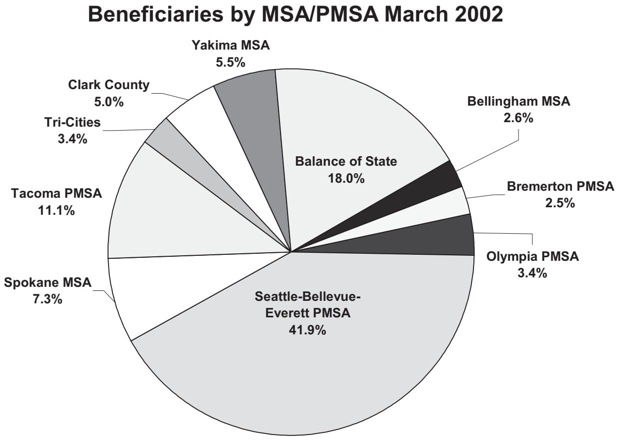
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in Cowlitz County

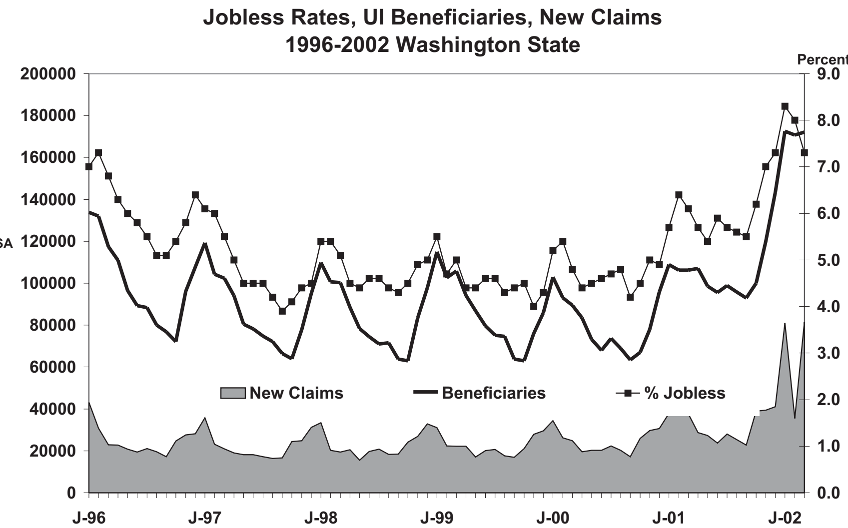
	Mar. 2002 1/	Feb. 2002 2/	Mar. 2001	Change Feb-02 Mar-02	Change Mar-01 Mar-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 3/	**36,350**	**36,340**	**37,750**	**10**	**-1,400**	**-3.7%**
MANUFACTURING	**7,890**	**7,990**	**9,430**	**-100**	**-1,540**	-16.3%
Lumber & Wood Products	1,970	1,960	2,180	10	**-210**	-9.6%
Other Durables	1,440	1,440	2,480	0	**-1,040**	-41.9%
Paper Products	2,840	2,980	3,180	-140	-340	-10.7%
Other Nondurables	1,640	1,610	1,590	30	50	3.1%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,430**	**2,430**	**2,860**	**0**	-430	-15.0%
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	**1,470**	**1,470**	**1,510**	**0**	-40	-2.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE	**1,240**	**1,230**	**1,300**	**10**	-60	-4.6%
RETAIL TRADE	**7,010**	**7,010**	**6,870**	**0**	140	2.0%
General Merchandise	970	970	950	0	**20**	2.1%
Grocery Stores	1,200	1,240	1,320	-40	-120	-9.1%
Other Retail Trade	4,840	4,800	4,600	40	240	5.2%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**1,240**	**1,240**	**1,210**	**0**	30	2.5%
SERVICES	**9,270**	**9,200**	**8,900**	**70**	370	4.2%
Health Care	3,720	3,720	3,650	0	**70**	1.9%
Other Services	5,550	5,480	5,250	70	**300**	5.7%
GOVERNMENT	**5,800**	**5,770**	**5,670**	**30**	130	2.3%
State & Federal Government	1,520	1,500	1,470	20	50	3.4%
Local Government	4,280	4,270	4,200	10	**80**	1.9%
Primary & Secondary Education	2,700	2,710	2,690	-10	10	0.4%
Other Local Government	1,580	1,560	1,510	20	70	4.6%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0			

1/Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. Columns may not add due to rounding. This information is also available on the Internet at:

http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea

UI Claims Data





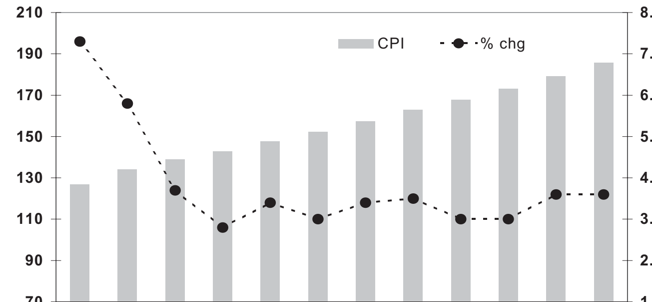
UI Beneficiaries & New Claims by MSA

LABOR MARKET AREAS	Number of Beneficiaries 1/ This Month 2/	Last Month	Year Ago	New Claims/Regular Entitlement This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Bellingham MSA	4,466	4,288	3,224	2,277	920	1,153
Bremerton PMSA	4,358	4,219	2,772	2,219	1,012	1,046
Olympia PMSA	5,814	5,624	4,277	2,906	1,308	1,556
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	72,058	68,696	35,080	35,359	15,287	13,250
Island County	1,490	1,247	687	614	458	300
King County	10,530	47,733	24,595	25,505	15,239	9,367
Snohomish County	20,766	19,716	9,798	9,240	6,735	3,583
Spokane MSA	12,547	12,114	8,609	5,585	2,478	3,035
Tacoma PMSA	19,066	18,033	11,111	9,681	4,302	4,046
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA	4,712	4,841	3,726	2,112	900	1,287
Benton County	3,033	3,057	2,289	1,419	612	834
Franklin County	1,679	1,784	1,437	693	288	453
Clark County	8,642	8,729	4,558	4,388	1,722	1,744
Yakima MSA	9,526	9,024	8,211	3,742	1,588	2,681
Balance of State	30,981	35,182	24,711	13,212	5,929	7,805
WASHINGTON STATE	**172,170**	**170,750**	**106,280**	**81,451**	**35,446**	**37,603**

Note: 1/ Data do not include internet data, which are unavailable.
2/ Unduplicated count, all entitlements.

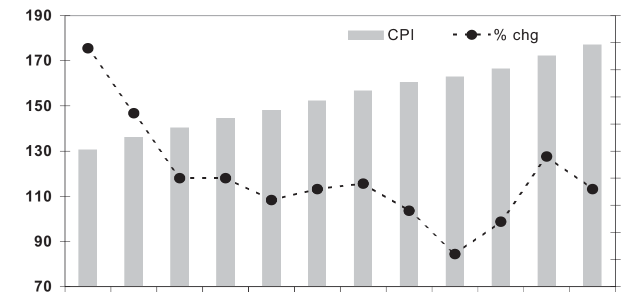
Consumer Price Indexes

Seattle-Tacoma Average 1990-2001



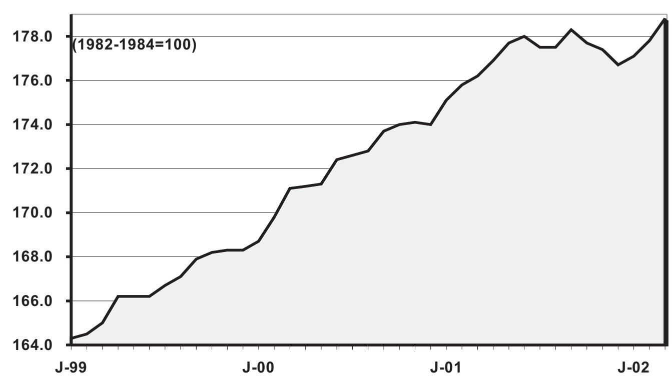
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01
CPI	126.8	134.1	139	142.9	147.8	152.3	157.5	163.0	167.9	173.0	179.2	185.7
% chg	7.3%	5.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.4%	3.0%	3.4%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.6%	3.6%

U.S. City Average 1990-2001

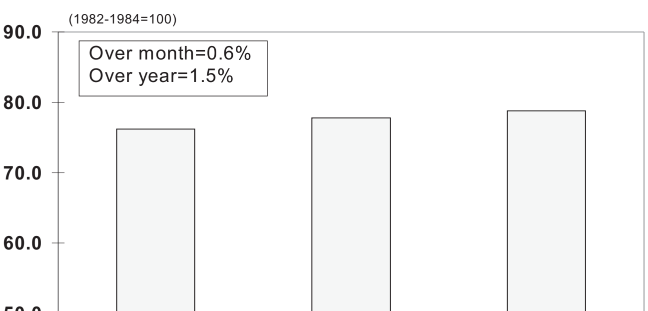


	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01
CPI	130.7	136.2	140.3	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.8	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1
% chg	5.4%	4.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.4%	1.6%	2.2%	3.4%	2.8%

U.S. City Monthly 1999-2002

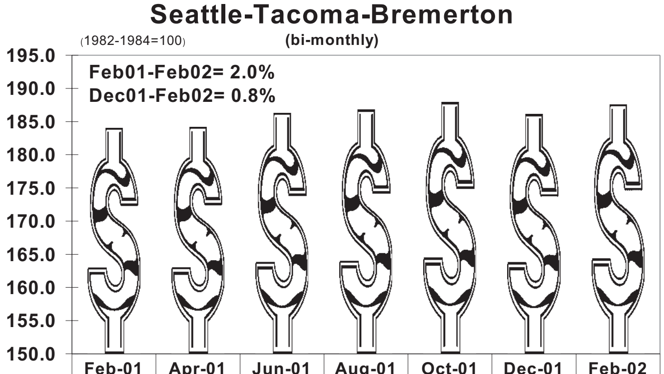


Current U.S. City Average



	Mar01	Feb02	Mar02
cpi	176.2	177.8	178.8

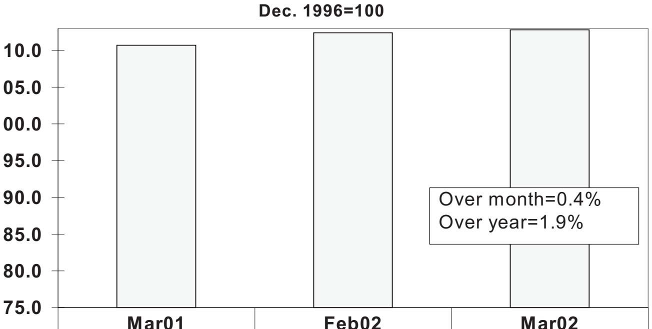
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton



	Feb-01	Apr-01	Jun-01	Aug-01	Oct-01	Dec-01	Feb-02
CPI	184.0	184.2	186.3	186.8	187.9	186.1	187.6

Current West-B/C Average

Dec. 1996=100



	Mar01	Feb02	Mar02
CPI	110.7	112.4	112.8

Note: Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton now published bi-monthly on even months. Class "West-B/C" index covers populations 1,500,000 and less. Local area CPI indexes are by-products of the national CPI program. Each index has a smaller sample size than the national index and is subject to more error. Local indexes show greater volatility than the national index but long-term trends are similar. **The Bureau of Labor Statistics urges use of the national average CPI in escalator clauses.** The Consumer Price Index is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services, such as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, medical care, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living.

Technical Notes

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous months are subject to revisions. Industries are classified in accord with the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.* **The benchmark for all estimates is March 2001.** Material in this publication may be reproduced without special permission (but credit is welcome).

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period through the twelfth of each month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect **employment by place of work.** The data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence.

Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be assigned to specific counties because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore county data will not necessarily sum to state totals.

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Jack Schillinger, Editor;
Linda Ojard, Editorial Assistant.

Economic/Demographic Profile of Metropolitan Areas

MSA/ County	Resident L. Force	Resident Employ.	Un. Rate	Nonag Employ.	Average Wage	Population	Per Cap. Income
Data Year	2001	2001	2001	2001	2000	2001	1999
Bellingham MSA	80,300	74,800	6.8	68,300	$26,295	170,600	$23,228
Bremerton PMSA	92,400	86,900	6.0	75,000	$30,527	233,400	$23,902
Olympia PMSA	98,900	93,200	5.7	86,200	$31,753	210,200	$25,760
S-B-Everett PMSA	1,396,500	1,292,600	5.2	1,401,500	$45,171	2,449,300	$39,880
King	999,600	948,500	5.1	1,173,300	$47,241	1,758,300	$44,719
Snohomish	334,900	317,000	5.4	215,600	$35,072	618,600	$28,105
Island	28,500	27,200	4.7	14,850	$23,949	72,400	$25,834
Spokane MSA	207,100	193,500	6.6	198,000	$29,743	422,400	$24,368
Tacoma PMSA	328,400	307,500	6.4	244,400	$30,162	713,400	$25,289
R-K-Pasco MSA	94,400	87,600	7.2	78,500	$31,533	195,200	$23,219
Benton	71,800	67,100	6.5	n/a	$34,183	144,800	$25,004
Franklin	22,600	20,500	9.4	n/a	$23,866	50,400	$17,961
Clark County	179,200	166,500	7.1	118,400	$32,157	352,600	$28,116
Yakima MSA	108,000	95,800	11.3	74,600	$23,252	224,500	$20,811
Washington	2,995,700	2,804,100	6.4	2,697,800	$37,038	5,974,900	$30,380

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