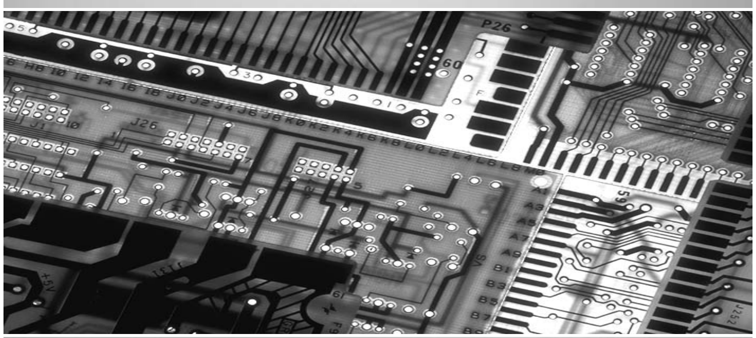
Washington State
Labor Area Summaries



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In This Issue

**Washington State
Employment Security**

January 2002–Volume 17, Number 1

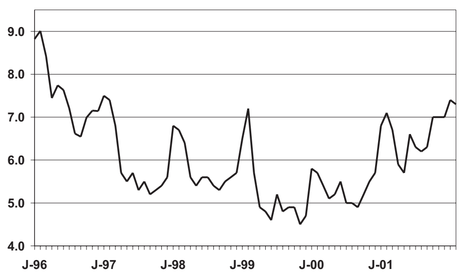
Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas 1/

Not seasonally adjusted	December 2001 Preliminary Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy.	Rate	November 2001 Revised Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy.	Rate	December 2000 Revised Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy.	Rate
United States (in 1,000s)	141,912	134,235	7,678	**5.4**	141,911	134,359	7,551	**5.3**	141,319	136,092	5,227	**3.7**
Washington State Total	3,017,500	2,805,700	211,800	**7.0**	3,010,800	2,801,400	209,400	**7.0**	3,093,600	2,941,700	151,900	**4.9**
Bellingham MSA	78,500	72,700	5,800	**7.3**	77,900	72,200	5,700	**7.4**	82,300	77,700	4,700	**5.7**
Bremerton PMSA	91,400	85,700	5,700	**6.2**	90,400	84,500	5,900	**6.5**	96,000	91,400	4,600	**4.8**
Olympia PMSA	100,400	94,500	5,900	**5.9**	99,300	93,300	6,000	**6.0**	101,500	96,800	4,700	**4.6**
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	1,405,400	1,323,400	82,000	**5.8**	1,402,200	1,318,500	83,700	**6.0**	1,437,800	1,391,000	46,800	**3.3**
King County 2/	1,029,600	971,000	58,600	**5.7**	1,027,700	967,400	60,200	**5.9**	1,054,100	1,020,700	33,400	**3.2**
Snohomish County 2/	346,400	324,500	21,900	**6.3**	345,200	323,300	21,900	**6.3**	353,500	341,100	12,400	**3.5**
Island County 2/	29,300	27,900	1500	**5.1**	29,400	27,800	1600	**5.5**	30,300	29,300	1,000	**3.3**
Spokane MSA	205,900	191,000	15,000	**7.3**	203,800	190,000	13,800	**6.8**	214,100	202,200	12,000	**5.6**
Tacoma PMSA	329,600	307,400	22,200	**6.7**	326,800	304,000	22,800	**7.0**	335,500	320,000	15,500	**4.6**
Tri-Cities MSA	92,800	85,200	7,600	**8.2**	93,300	86,200	7,100	**7.6**	93,600	86,200	7,400	**7.9**
Benton County 2/	70,200	65,300	4,900	**6.9**	70,800	66,100	4,700	**6.7**	70,600	66,000	4,600	**6.5**
Franklin County 2/	22,600	19,900	2,700	**12.0**	22,600	20,100	2,400	**10.7**	23,000	20,100	2,800	**12.3**
Yakima MSA	101,200	87,600	13,600	**13.5**	102,200	89,900	12,300	**12.0**	103,400	90,700	12,700	**12.3**
Adams	7,630	6,500	1130	**14.8**	8,100	7,060	1,050	**12.9**	7,620	6,440	1180	**15.4**
Asotin 2/	11,260	10,760	500	**4.4**	11,110	10,730	380	**3.4**	11,950	11,360	590	**5.0**
Chelan-Douglas LMA	49,130	43,950	5,180	**10.5**	50,010	45,230	4,780	**9.6**	50,570	46,070	4,500	**8.9**
Chelan County 2/	31,630	28,030	3,610	**11.4**	32,220	28,840	3,370	**10.5**	32,390	29,380	3,010	**9.3**
Douglas County 2/	17,500	15,920	1,580	**9.0**	17,790	16,390	1,400	**7.9**	18,190	16,690	1,490	**8.2**
Clallam	23,870	21,980	1,890	**7.9**	23,780	21,890	1,880	**7.9**	24,120	22,240	1,890	**7.8**
Clark 2/	180,000	166,400	13,600	**7.6**	178,500	164,700	13,700	**7.7**	182,300	175,300	6,900	**3.8**
Columbia	1,210	1,060	150	**12.2**	1,140	990	150	**13.0**	1,240	1,080	160	**12.8**
Cowlitz	39,790	35,610	4,180	**10.5**	39,730	35,300	4,430	**11.2**	41,370	38,520	2,850	**6.9**
Ferry	2,410	2,120	290	**11.9**	2,380	2,140	250	**10.3**	2,480	2,170	300	**12.2**
Garfield	1,120	1,060	70	**5.8**	1,110	1,070	40	**3.5**	1,150	1,100	50	**4.4**
Grant	33,800	29,730	4,070	**12.0**	35,080	31,430	3,650	**10.4**	34,780	30,530	4,240	**12.2**
Grays Harbor	25,460	22,700	2,760	**10.8**	25,290	22,540	2,750	**10.9**	25,660	22,860	2,810	**10.9**
Jefferson	9,670	8,920	750	**7.7**	9,780	9,050	730	**7.4**	10,280	9,700	580	**5.7**
Kittitas	14,780	13,720	1060	**7.2**	14,830	13,940	890	**6.0**	14,980	14,050	920	**6.2**
Klickitat	7,620	6,500	1120	**14.7**	7,920	6,870	1060	**13.3**	8,210	7,270	950	**11.6**
Lewis	28,110	25,490	2,620	**9.3**	28,550	25,980	2,570	**9.0**	29,540	27,050	2,500	**8.5**
Lincoln	4,330	4,020	300	**7.0**	4,360	4,110	250	**5.8**	4,440	4,180	260	**5.9**
Mason	19,380	17,810	1,570	**8.1**	19,150	17,720	1,430	**7.5**	21,240	19,850	1,390	**6.5**
Okanogan	18,140	15,760	2,390	**13.1**	18,600	16,590	2,000	**10.8**	18,740	16,260	2,480	**13.2**
Pacific	7,510	6,810	710	**9.4**	7,440	6,740	700	**9.4**	7,900	7,160	740	**9.3**
Pend Oreille	4,260	3,840	420	**9.8**	4,230	3,870	360	**8.5**	4,270	3,890	380	**8.9**
San Juan	5,890	5,580	310	**5.2**	5,860	5,560	300	**5.2**	5,980	5,690	280	**4.7**
Skagit	50,550	46,380	4,170	**8.2**	50,350	46,170	4,180	**8.3**	52,070	48,680	3,390	**6.5**
Skamania	3,740	3,220	530	**14.0**	3,740	3,270	470	**12.6**	3,870	3,530	340	**8.9**
Stevens	16,190	14,310	1,880	**11.6**	15,970	14,260	1,710	**10.7**	16,800	15,210	1,590	**9.5**
Wahkiakum	1,660	1,550	120	**7.0**	1,660	1,530	140	**8.4**	1,750	1,630	120	**6.6**
Walla Walla	24,700	22,910	1,800	**7.3**	25,840	24,170	1,670	**6.5**	25,440	23,640	1,800	**7.1**
Whitman	19,840	19,370	460	**2.3**	20,350	19,880	470	**2.3**	20,630	20,210	420	**2.0**

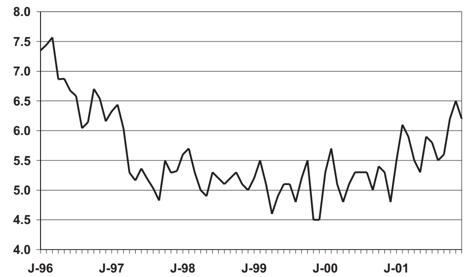
1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. 2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

MSA Jobless Rates 1996-2001

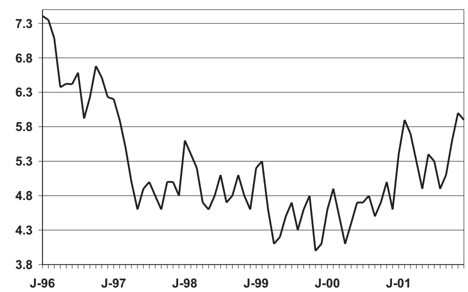
Bellingham MSA



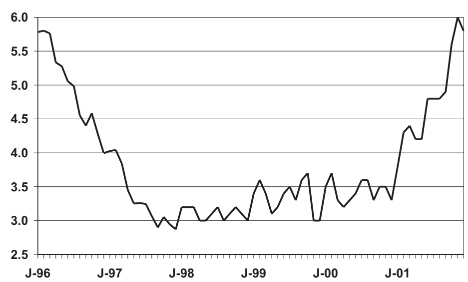
Bremerton PMSA



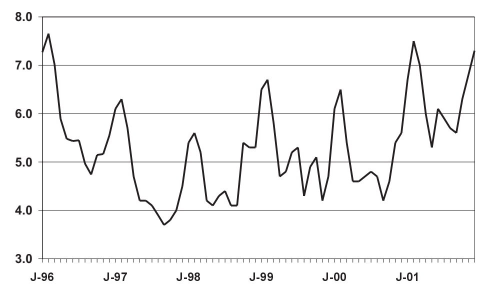
Olympia PMSA



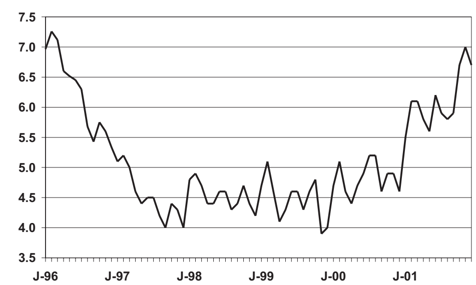
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA



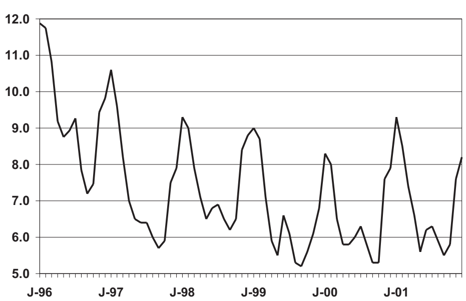
Spokane MSA



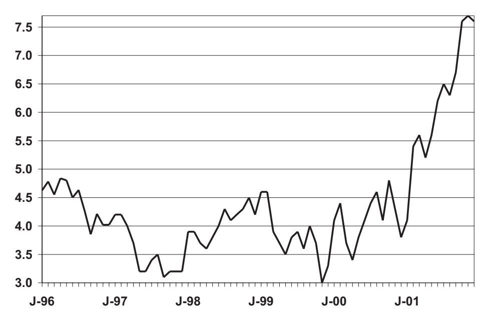
Tacoma PMSA



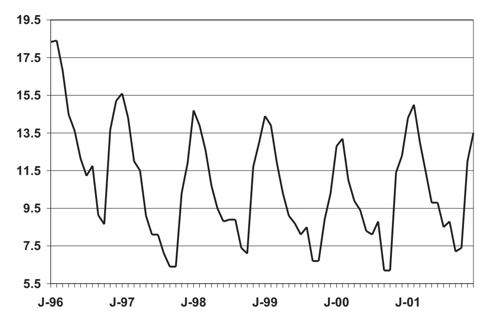
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA



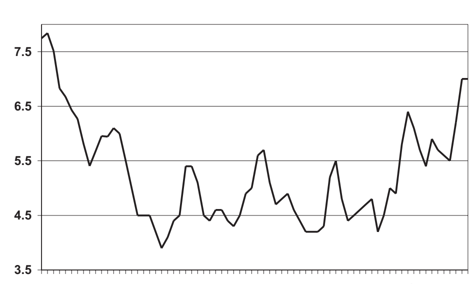
Clark County



Yakima MSA

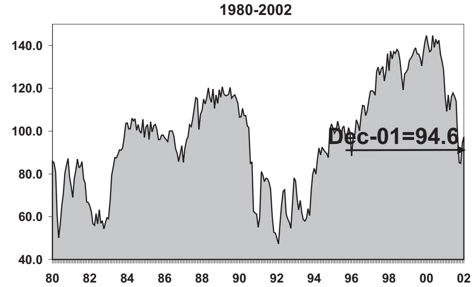


Washington State



Index of Consumer Confidence

1980-2002



Also In This Issue

Across the MSA

Top of the class

Unlike the state as a whole, the Tri-Cities economy has been humming right along. Dean Schau, the labor economist for the area, wonders what grade should be given to the Tri-Cities for its performance, or over-performance vs. all other areas in the state (Schau borrows his metaphors from teaching at Columbia Basin College). "Our economy" he says, "has been growing roughly at a rate of 3 percent. This is so good that the community ended up at the top of the class at the end of the year." That must be an A since we know from previous lecture notes that he grades on a curve. He also gives "a solid B grade" to food processing for both 2000 and 2001. Go to p. 21 for more grading, and other food for thought.

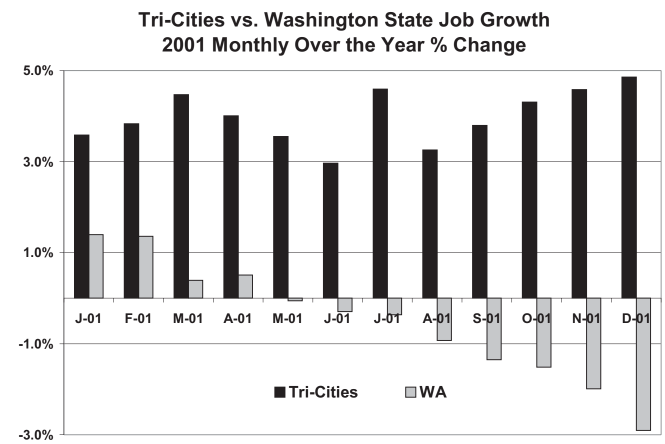
Wihout contest from peers, the F grade has been awarded to the Seattle Bellevue Everett PMSA. For S-B-E has let down not only itself through its Boeing cutbacks, but also infected the state with contagion. For the first time in over 20 years, total annual average nonfarm employment in Washington State has declined, slipping by 0.5 percent in 2001 from year-ago levels. Go to page 11 for Roberta Pauer's tale of the recessionary grip on this once over-achieving PMSA, down 20,800 from December 2000.

Snohomish County should partake of the same grade, we fear, with perhaps a minus thrown in, since it is a smaller version of the behemoth S-B-E school but with a much higher concentration of the same underachievers: MFG was off 6,200, and the ripple effect reached into construction (-1,000), TCU (-700) and trade (-400). Although the jobless rate stabilized at 6.3 percent in December, analyst Donna Thompson cautions that this may be just a "lull in the storm" as the full effects of the Boeing layoffs have not yet been captured in the data. See page 17.

Since we are in the realm of the bad, let us look at the ugly too. Which brings to mind, from deep in the Southwest, that borderline county of Clark. There, manufacturing is not only down from 2000, but also from 1999, 1998 and 1997. And its December jobless rate stood at 7.6 percent, exactly twice as high as the year-ago figure of 3.8. Go to page 25 for Scott Bailey's wry story of a *wunderkind* gone bad.

Fred Walsh in Spokane reports that skipping algebra class can lead to cumulative damage: "The layoffs announced throughout the year are now piling up and producing significant over the year losses." That means from December to December, there was a loss of 4,300 jobs, or 2.2 percent. Go to page 19.

The report card for the Tacoma PMSA shows a substantial over the year decline in grades, according to economist Chris Johnson, but the area will not likely have to attend the remedial school of hard knocks thanks to the solid staying power of the large military cadre and the more than 7,000 workers in the DOD civilian ranks. The MFG class, though, has slacked off in a big way, accounting for most of the 1,400 loss compared to last December. Go to page 21.



Likewise in the Bremerton PMSA, the DOD civilian cadre is doing an "A" job in buffering the economy with years of contract work for converting nuke-bearing Trident submarines to cruise missile launchers, which have proven themselves so useful in the recent war. Yet the Boeing-accelerated slowdown has also made itself felt in this peninsular PMSA, where total nonfarm is off 600 over the year, in trade, construction, and government. By the way, Kitsap is one of very few counties (including Benton) in the state to show strong growth (5.8percent) in retail trade taxable sales for 3rd quarter 2001. Go to page 5 for these and other memoranda of the past month's goings on.

That bastion and training ground for government, the Olympia PMSA, gained a healthy 2,000 over the year. But, contrary to what parental units might think, the vast majority of this job increase was in local public education services, not in that other anathematized sector where fulmination tends to erupt at the mere mention. Go to page 9 for an exposition by Dr. Paul Turek.

Overall nonfarm in the Bellingham MSA was off 500 over the year, but the bulk of this was due to slacking off in the MFG class, with no-shows of 200 in construction blamed on weather, says bean-enumerator Jim Vleming. The malaise in the economy has ever and always been laid to the weak Canadian dollar, but the extra border security implemented since 9/11 has not helped much either–except for snack sellers in the long lines. Go to page 5.

No "solid B" to food processing in the Yakima MSA, laments Don Meseck, the regional economist. That sector underperformed by 1,400 over the month and 500 over the year, largely due to nature's wiles, as fewer apples ripened and fell in the 2001 season (off 22 percent statewide), and therefore fewer were sorted, stored, packed and shipped. Also, automation in the industry and consolidation of firms did their share in making workers redundant. And so no shiny apple to Teacher this month. Go to page 27.

By Jack Schillinger

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LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Bellingham MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

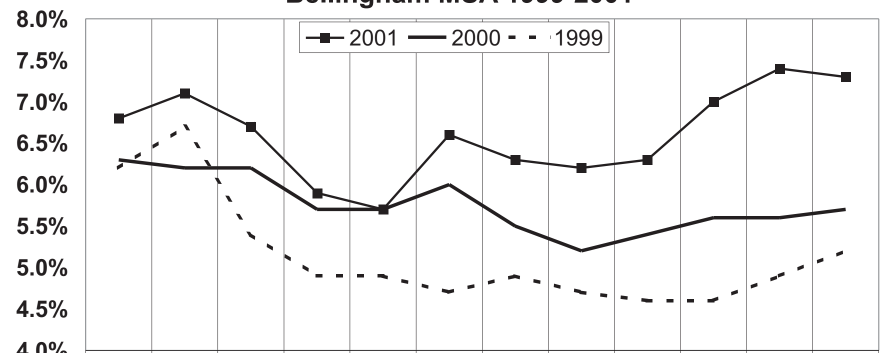
Thanks to hindsight, the year 2001 proved to be less of an odyssey than was thought twelve long months ago. The end of the year did provide an up, however short lived that up may be.

Between November and December the unemployment rate dropped to 7.3 percent of the labor force, down from the 7.4 of November but up considerably from the year ago rate of 5.7 percent. The numbers disclose that at year's end 72,700 residents were employed while 5,800 were looking for work.

Although the unemployment rate was down from November the figure represents the highest December unemployment rate since the 7.7 percent rate posted in December 1995.

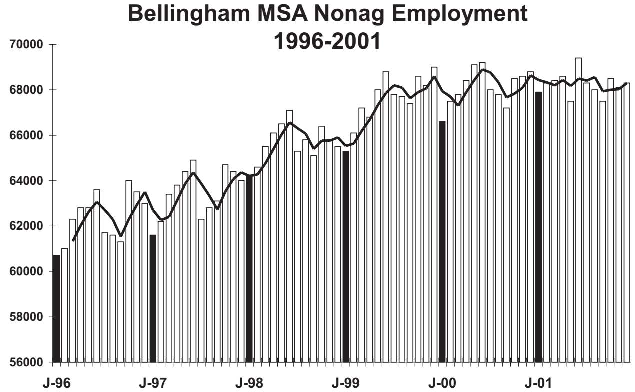
Statewide the unemployment rate remained unchanged over the month at 7 percent. Over the year as in the MSA the state rate has ballooned from its December 2000 rate of 4.9 percent.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Bellingham MSA 1999-2001



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	6.8%	7.1%	6.7%	5.9%	5.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.2%	6.3%	7.0%	7.4%	7.3%
2000	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	5.7%	5.7%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%
1999	6.2%	6.7%	5.4%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.2%

Bellingham MSA Nonag Employment
1996-2001



Nonag employment over the month was able to squeeze out 200 more jobs than in November to total 68,300 in December. Over the year that total was 500 fewer than last year's total.

Manufacturing employment fell by 100 over the month as construction and trade posted small gains.

Over the year manufacturing has been the big loser, with construction and government also coming up short from year ago totals. Employment in the services sector has gained 100 over the year.

The new year promises to bring more of the same. Seasonal trends will drive the unemployment higher as those same trends take air out of the nonag numbers. How high will the rate go? Well, with history as our guide, we can see that when the rate was 7.7 percent in December of 1995, January of 1996 found the unemployment rate at 8.7 percent. So a rate of at least 8 percent should not be a surprise.

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

	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	Change Nov-01 Dec-01	Change Dec-00 Dec-01	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**68,300**	**68,100**	**68,800**	**200**	**-500**	**-0.7%**
MANUFACTURING	**9,200**	**9,300**	**9,500**	**-100**	**-300**	-3.2%
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	**700**	**700**	**700**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	**5,400**	**5,300**	**5,600**	**100**	**-200**	-3.6%
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	**2,900**	**2,900**	**2,900**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**18,900**	**18,700**	**18,900**	**200**	**0**	0.0%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	**2,600**	**2,600**	**2,600**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
SERVICES	**17,900**	**17,900**	**17,800**	**0**	**100**	0.6%
GOVERNMENT	**10,700**	**10,700**	**10,800**	**0**	**-100**	-0.9%
Federal	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
State	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0.0%
Local	6,500	6,500	6,600	0	-100	-1.5%
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 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

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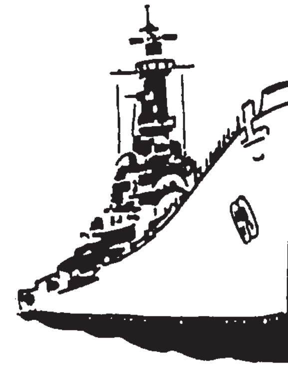
LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Bremerton PMSA

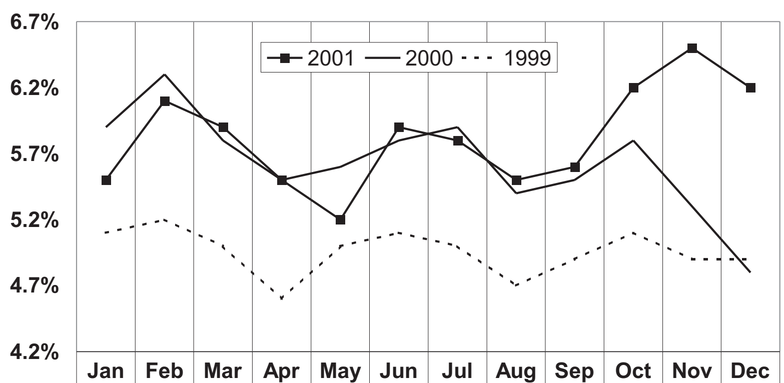
HIGHLIGHTS

Kitsap's jobless rate stood at 6.2 percent in December, down three tenths from November, but up almost one and half points from the year ago figure of 4.8 percent. The higher rate reflected a jump of 1,100 in the number of the unemployed compared to last December as well as a 4,600 drop in the labor force total (some of whom may have withdrawn in discouragement from active job search, a basic condition of labor force membership). The number of unemployment insurance beneficiaries also jumped in the same time frame, from 2,549 to 3,422, an increase of 34 percent. Overall, an umistakable sign of "troubles" in the labor market, both locally and in the Puget Sound region, beset by extensive Boeing layoffs.

On the nonfarm front, the 74,800 total was down 600 over the year: weather-sensisitive construction shed 200, trade dropped 200 (apparently forgoing its traditional holiday shopping boost) and government lost 400. On the other hand, services rose by 300, ameliorating the downward movement.

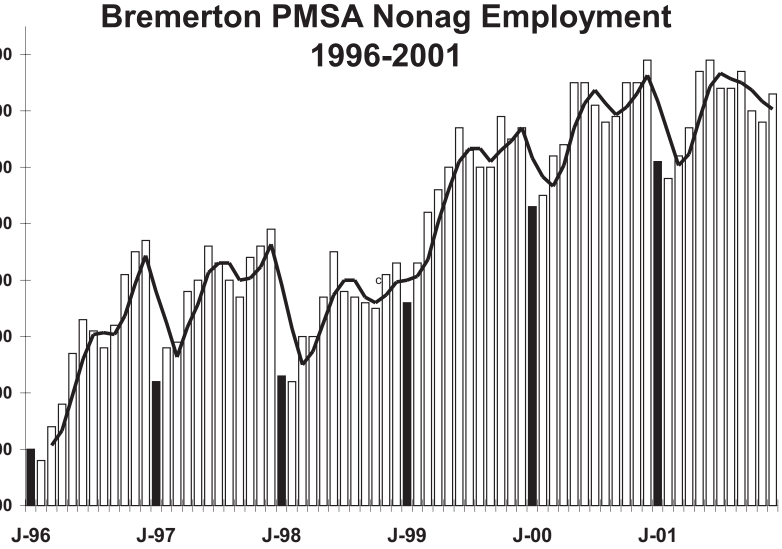
The Bremerton Naval Shipyard provides a strong buffer against recession: the shipyard has been assured of ongoing work, in the neighborhood of a billion dollar annual allotment, for converting Bangor-based Trident subs to cruise missile launchers. In addition, millions have been earmarked for military construction projects in the county.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Bremerton PMSA 1999-2001

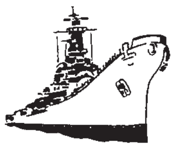


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	5.5%	6.1%	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	5.9%	5.8%	5.5%	5.6%	6.2%	6.5%	6.2%
2000	5.9%	6.3%	5.8%	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%	5.9%	5.4%	5.5%	5.8%	5.3%	4.8%
1999	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%	4.6%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%

Bremerton PMSA Nonag Employment
1996-2001



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



	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	Change Nov-01 Dec-01	Change Dec-00 Dec-01	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**74,800**	**74,300**	**75,400**	**500**	**-600**	**-0.8%**
MANUFACTURING	**2,300**	**2,300**	**2,300**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS	**700**	**700**	**800**	**0**	**-100**	-12.5%
CONSTRUCTION	**3,900**	**3,900**	**4,100**	**0**	**-200**	-4.9%
TRANSPORT., AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,900**	**1,900**	**1,900**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**17,100**	**16,900**	**17,300**	**200**	**-200**	-1.2%
FINANCE, INSUR. AND REAL ESTATE	**2,600**	**2,600**	**2,600**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
SERVICES	**20,100**	**20,000**	**19,800**	**100**	**300**	1.5%
GOVERNMENT	**26,200**	**26,000**	**26,600**	**200**	**-400**	-1.5%
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

Prepared by the
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Washington State
Employment Security

Washington State

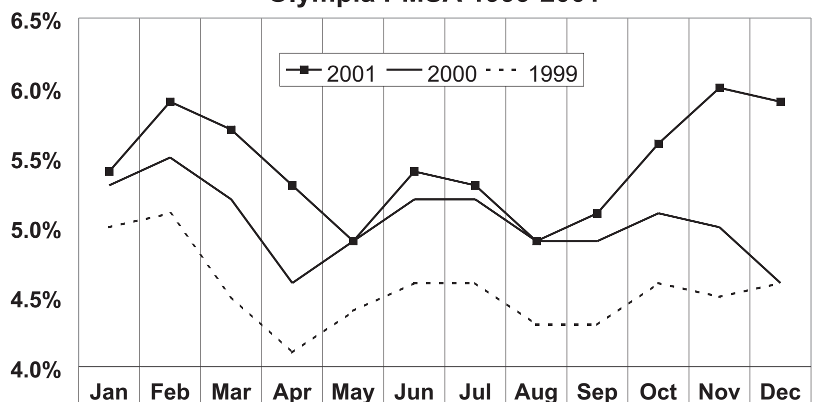
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Olympia PMSA

HIGHLIGHTS

The Olympia labor market paused for a breather in December. The local economy's employment situation held steady for the most part, posting an overall gain of 100 jobs for the month. Also placed in a holding pattern this month was the county's unemployment rate: it checked in at 5.9 percent and remained virtually unchanged from last month. The statewide rate, both adjusted and unadjusted, locked in at about 7 percent. Similarly, no real variation in the unemployment rate occurred over the course of the month for the state.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Olympia PMSA 1999-2001



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	5.4%	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%	5.4%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	5.6%	6.0%	5.9%
2000	5.3%	5.5%	5.2%	4.6%	4.9%	5.2%	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.0%	4.6%
1999	5.0%	5.1%	4.5%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%

This change from the recent trend partly reflects some seasonal anomalies that emerged this month. First, the December holiday season helped to partly bolster retail employment as department stores continued to hire temporary staff for the big shopping season. The early indications were that the hiring was lighter than usual as retailers prepared for a tepid holiday sales season. Second, the usual layoffs associated with construction were lighter than normal for this time of year. Low interest rates generated through the Federal Reserve's expansionary monetary policy have lowered mortgage rates and provided inducements for construction companies to stay busy. These elements combined together with Olympia's traditionally stable government job base to mitigate some of the slowdown that has been affecting the local economy.

Meanwhile, the nation's unemployment rate jumped two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.8 percent, seasonally adjusted. Improving economic indicators and recent history would suggest that the nation is at or near the bottom of its recession trough. However, it has been emphasized that the rate of unemployment will continue to increase in coming months while the labor market lags behind the output market. With the conclusion of the holidays and the associated temporary jobs, together with the accounting of Boeing layoffs, both the state and local unemployment rates are expected to rise in coming months. The Olympia economy over the past twenty years has had an average annual unemployment rate of 7.1 percent. Of course, this includes some good times with lower rates and some bad times with higher ones. While the state currently holds the short stick, the figures serve to provide some perspective for those whose vision has been colored by recent rosier times. There is room for the unemployment rates in Washington to rise. I suspect they will.

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

	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	Change Nov-01 Dec-01	Change Dec-00 Dec-01	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**87,500**	**87,400**	**85,500**	**100**	**2,000**	**2.3%**
GOODS PRODUCING	**8,300**	**8,400**	**8,100**	**-100**	**200**	2.5%
MINING	**100**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	**3,900**	**4,000**	**3,700**	**-100**	**200**	5.4%
MANUFACTURING	**4,300**	**4,300**	**4,300**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
SERVICES PRODUCING	**79,200**	**79,000**	**77,400**	**200**	**1,800**	2.3%
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES	**2,400**	**2,400**	**2,300**	**0**	**100**	4.3%
TRADE	**17,100**	**17,100**	**17,300**	**0**	**-200**	-1.2%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL-ESTATE	**2,900**	**2,900**	**2,900**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
SERVICES	**20,400**	**20,400**	**20,600**	**0**	**-200**	-1.0%
GOVERNMENT	**36,400**	**36,200**	**34,300**	**200**	**2,100**	6.1%
FEDERAL	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0	0.0%
U.S. Postal Service	500	600	500	-100	0	0.0%
Other Federal	600	500	600	100	0	0.0%
STATE /3	**23,900**	**23,600**	**23,200**	**300**	**700**	3.0%
Education Services	2,600	2,500	2,400	100	200	8.3%
Non-Education	21,300	21,100	20,800	200	500	2.4%
LOCAL	**11,400**	**11,500**	**10,000**	**-100**	**1400**	14.0%
Education Services	8,100	8,100	6,900	0	1200	17.4%
Non-Education	3,300	3,400	3,100	-100	200	6.5%
Cities and Towns	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0	0.0%
Other Local Non-Education	2,100	2,200	1,900	-100	200	10.5%
LABOR 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 pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. 3/ State government emploment 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:

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

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Washington State

LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Washington State Employment Security

Seattle/Bellevue/Everett PMSA

HIGHLIGHTS

January job growth and unemployment figures for metropolitan Seattle show a labor market significantly weaker than previous estimates had indicated. (See Tech Notes.) Still, the overall picture remains the same, namely, a recession more severely concentrated in the metropolitan Seattle economy than in the rest of the state, a state and Seattle recession which will last through summer 2002 at least, and unemployment which will continue to rise even after the economy begins to expand with the formal end of the recession.

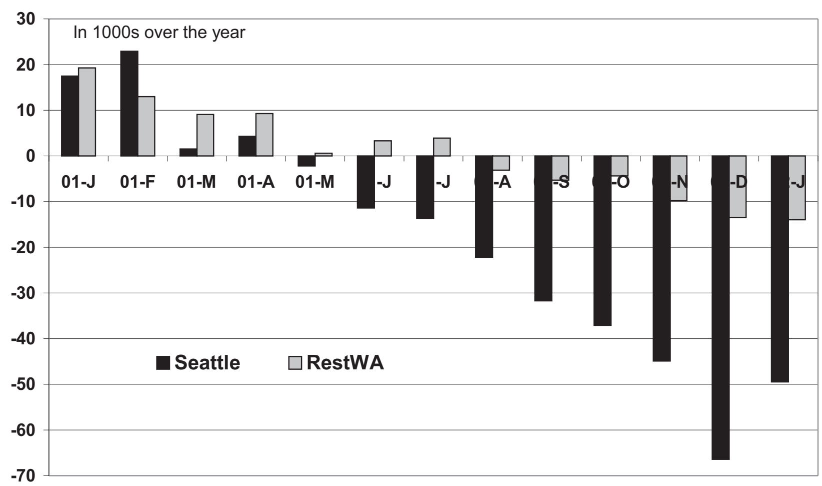
December to January changes in both jobs and unemployment were negative when the data were adjusted to exclude purely seasonal hiring and laying off.

Boeing's 4,000 laid-off workers whose last workday had been mid-December appeared for the first time in the monthly unemployment rate statistics. They had been classified as employed for December since they worked a partial month, which included the statistic's definitional "reference week".

Unemployment reached 7.1 percent in January, strikingly up from 4.1 percent just a year ago. (See Tech Notes.) That was the highest unemployment rate in 9 years.

Over-the-year, job losses in the metro-Seattle economy registered –49,500 or –3.5 percent. (See Tech Notes.) All major industry sectors lost jobs except two: Government and FIRE (Finance, Insurance & Real Estate). Manufacturing jobs were down by –14,300. Only 4,000 Boeing jobs are reflected in these over-the-year figures. The rest of Boeing's own layoffs, as well as those of Boeing suppliers, are yet to come.

Job growth: Seattle vs. Rest of Washington



■ Seattle vs. Rest of Washington

The Rest of Washington is only a category—not a single homogeneous economy. But it is helpful to look at the category to clarify the role of Seattle in statewide statistics. Seattle is half the state's nonfarmjob base and strongly skews statewide statistics for that reason alone.

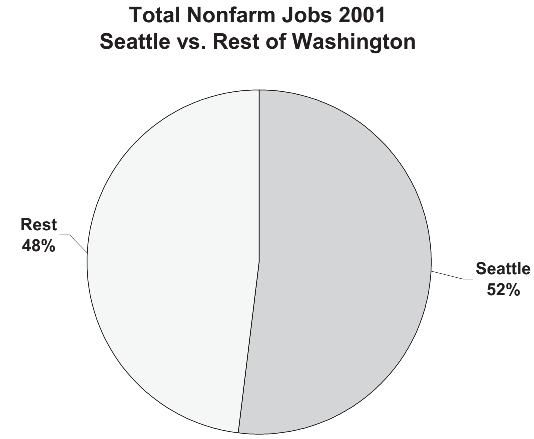
Seattle's economy has contracted much more severely than the Rest of Washington. Seattle accounted for over three-fourths of statewide jobs losses (78 percent) over the 12-month period ending in January. The Rest of Washington lost –14,200 jobs for a mild –1.1 percent decline in the job supply. Other kinds of economic data such as business and occupation and retail sales tax revenues show a similar picture when the Seattle labor market (King, Snohomish and Island Counties, see Tech Notes) is compared to other counties.

In addition, the Seattle contraction began sooner than did the recession in the balance of the state. Seasonally adjusted, Seattle's job losses began in February 2001, but

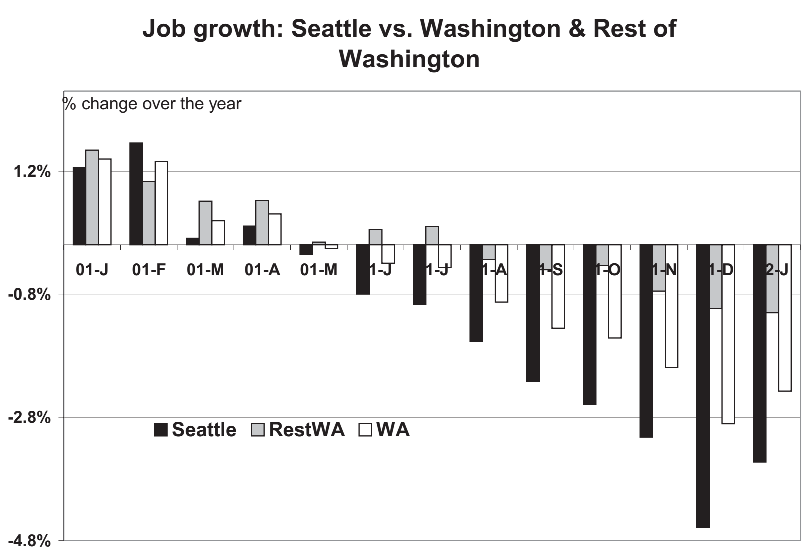
Continued next page

because of job gains earlier in the year did not pull the over-the-year employment figures into negative range until May 2001. The Rest of Washington went over-the-year negative three months later, in August, and then only slightly.

Reasons why this recession is worse in Seattle have mainly to do with the wealth advantages that Seattle, ironically, normally enjoys over the Rest of Washington: Here are found the information technology industry, headquarters of many statewide and northwest firms, and predominantly high-skills, high-education, high wage white collar industries. In addition, through the last half of the 1990s stock market valuation generated enormous wealth gains to local businesses and residents alike, including but not limited to Microsoft and other IT firms. As a result, consumer and business spending, and a flood of venture capital into the information technology field, stimulated the Seattle economy into superheated status. When the stock market corrected, in 2000, local economic impact was striking: first a slowdown, then a recession.



Boeing production cut announcements, following September 11, lagged the start of the Seattle recession by six months—i.e. those events and the particular impact of air travel fall-off on Boeing were on top of an already well underway Seattle recession. And Boeing jobs are virtually all sited in the Seattle PMSA.



Unemployment rates, however, have remained lower in the Seattle labor market than in most other areas of the state. Two reasons: First, there is much less seasonality in the dominant Seattle industries and in the weather patterns than is found in the agricultural, forest product, tourist-dependent and wintry regions of the state; and seasonality necessarily generates unemployment for major parts of the year. Second, unemployment in Seattle was entrenched in labor-shortage three-ish range throughout-the1997–2000 period, and that meant, when the recession did come, that Seattle job losses were operating upon much lower unemployment than was found in the balance of the state. Although unemployment in Seattle remains lower than the statewide average, the margin has narrowed substantially —from more than two percentage points to only one, presently.

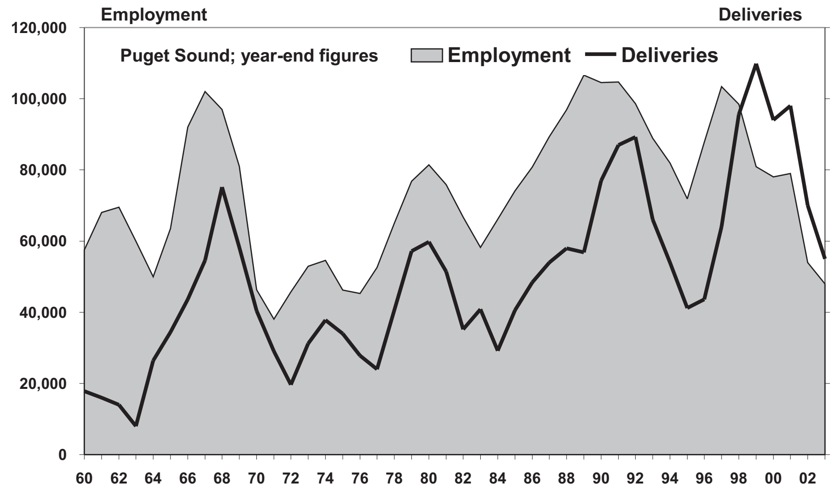
■ Boeing

The Company recently announced its 2003 targets for commercial plane deliveries as 275. Previous announcements had set 2002's target at 350. (Seattle is the locus of two-thirds of Boeing national commercial plane division workforce, and all but

Continued next page

one plane line is assembled here.) Boeing has not to date issued a revision to its forecasted 30,000 job cuts nationwide by mid-2002. However, based on the just announced 2003 production drop-off, additional workforce cuts by the company seem inevitable, and would likely be in the range of 5,000 production-related staff. That would mean for Seattle at least 25,000 total Boeing jobs lost in the cycle, plus an additional 50,000 indirect or "ripple" jobs throughout the Puget Sound region over the subsequent two years. Ultimately both the Boeing direct and the indirect ripple jobs will return. But the Company has stated that turnaround in production will arrive in 2004 at the earliest. Since ripple jobs lag the direct (Boeing) jobs, both on the down and up sides, the full positive effect of Boeing's future rebound will come only in 2005 and 2006.

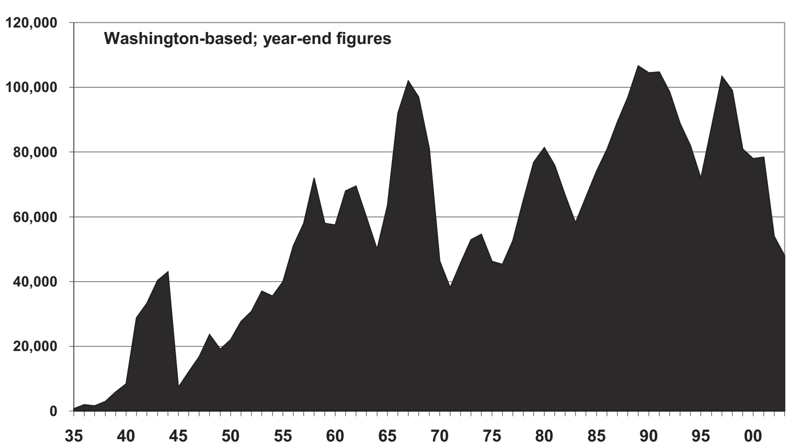
Boeing Cycles: Plane Deliveries & Employment
1960-2001; 2002 & 2003 Projected



■ Outlook/Recession End

Seattle's recovery will lag the recovery of the rest of Washington—and the main reason is Boeing. In addition, the information technology industry can not be expected to repeat the boom-to-bubble trend line of the 1995 through 2000 period. The industry will indeed recover, and clearly has above-average growth potential for a very long time. But it will not provide a magic recipe for recession recovery. The job supply is expected to decline this year by –2.5 percent, and that is on top of last year's –1.1 percent contraction. Unemployment will rise to 6.7 percent as a yearlong average. In 2003, jobs will again expand but only modestly at a 1.3 percent rate. Unemployment will continue to rise slightly, approaching 7 percent on an average annual basis, as growth in the labor force outpaces the small rate of new job creation.

Boeing Employment
1935-2001; 2002-2003 Projected



Recovery from the recession in a technical sense may occur as early as late summer of this year, one quarter longer than the national recession which is expected to recover by end of Winter quarter of this year. But despite the expected resumption of (seasonally adjusted) expansion in the Seattle job supply, which along with other economic indicators will mark the formal end of the recession, the Seattle economy will remain in a very slow growth phase for another year or so. The number of jobs in the Seattle economy will not re-attain pre-recession levels until early 2004. (See Tech Notes.)

Continued next page

Tech Notes

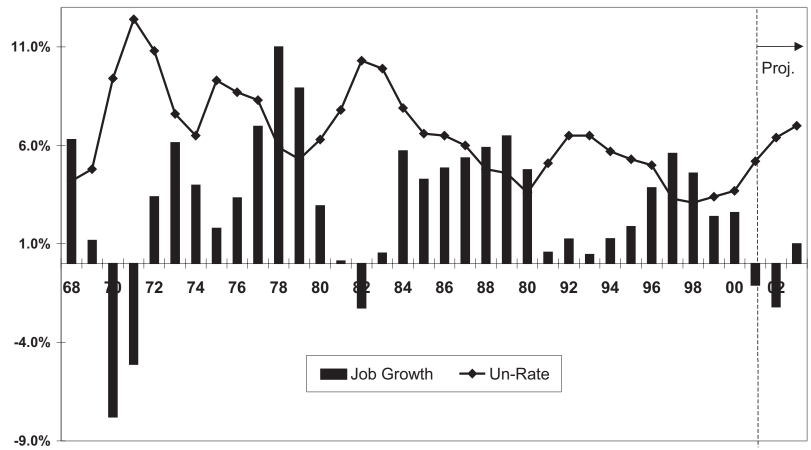
January's data is based on full revisions of previously published figures for all months of 2001 and 2000, both in the unemployment rate/civilian labor force series and the jobs/non-agricultural employment series. Such revisions are scheduled annually in cooperation between the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and all states.

The December 2001 tables, next page, is not based on the revised data; rather it is published to complete the year's preliminary data set.

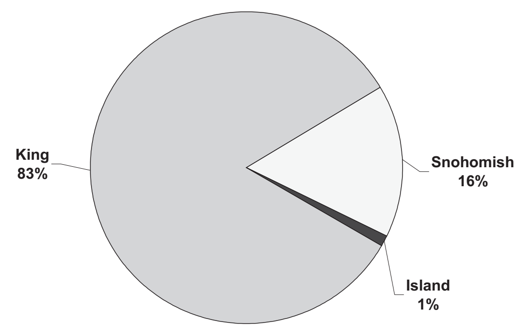
The term "metropolitan Seattle" or just "Seattle" is the informal title of a single labor market, so designated by the U.S. Dept. of Labor in1958. It comprises King, Snohomish and Island Counties, combined, and is labelled "Seattle-Bellevue-Everett" in tables.

Statewide and Seattle outlooks are based on forecasts from the Washington Office of the Forecast Council and Dick Conway, Conway & Associates.

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



Seattle Jobs 2001
King vs. Snohomish vs. Island



Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA Employment By Industry in 1000s Average Annual, Benchmarked	2000	2001	00-01 New Jobs	00-01 %Growth
TOTAL	**1416.8**	**1401.5**	**-15.3**	**-1.1%**
MANUFACTURING	201.5	195.4	-6.1	-3.0%
Aircraft & Parts	83	83.6	0.6	0.7%
MINING & QUARRYING	1.1	1.1	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	84.1	80.1	-4	-4.8%
TRANSP. COMM. & PUB. UTIL.	88.3	87.1	-1.2	-1.4%
TRADE	330.3	324.7	-5.6	-1.7%
Wholesale	88.9	85.8	-3.1	-3.5%
Retail	241.5	238.9	-2.6	-1.1%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	84.1	87.4	3.3	3.9%
SERVICES	437	429.9	-7.1	-1.6%
Computer & Data Processing	61.8	62	0.2	0.3%
GOVERNMENT	190.4	195.8	5.4	2.8%

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

				Change		
	Preliminary	Revised	Revised	Nov-01	Dec-00	Yr-Yr
INDUSTRY 1/ 2/	**Dec-01**	**Nov-01**	**Dec-00**	**Dec-01**	**Dec-01**	**%**
TOTAL in 1,000s	**1,427.4**	**1,440.8**	**1,448.2**	**-13.4**	**-20.8**	**-1.4%**
MANUFACTURING	**189.0**	**194.8**	**198.8**	**-5.8**	**-9.8**	-4.9%
Durable Goods	146.7	152.1	155.4	-5.4	-8.7	-5.6%
Lumber & Wood Products	8.1	8.3	8.6	-0.2	-0.5	-5.8%
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.8	3.9	4.1	-0.1	-0.3	-7.3%
Primary Metal Industries	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1	-7.7%
Fabricated Metal Products	7.1	7.2	7.5	-0.1	-0.4	-5.3%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	11.5	11.7	12.4	-0.2	-0.9	-7.3%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	9.1	9.3	9.9	-0.2	-0.8	-8.1%
Transportation Equipment	86.3	90.7	90.7	-4.4	-4.4	-4.9%
Aircraft & Parts	79.3	83.7	82.7	-4.4	-3.4	-4.1%
Ship & Boat Build/Repair	3.5	3.5	4.1	0.0	-0.6	-14.6%
Other Transportation Equip.	3.5	3.5	3.9	0.0	-0.4	-10.3%
Instruments & Related Prods.	11.0	11.1	11.5	-0.1	-0.5	-4.3%
Other Durable Goods	8.6	8.7	9.4	-0.1	-0.8	-8.5%
Nondurable Goods	42.3	42.7	43.4	-0.4	-1.1	-2.5%
Food & Kindred Products	14.0	14.2	14.9	-0.2	-0.9	-6.0%
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	3.8	3.9	4.1	-0.1	-0.3	-7.3%
Paper & Allied Products	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-0.2	-5.9%
Printing and Publishing	13.7	13.7	13.6 _2/	0.0	0.1	0.7%
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.2	6.9%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	4.5	4.6	4.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0%
MINING & QUARRYING	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	9.1%
CONSTRUCTION	**80.9**	**83.4**	**84.6**	**-2.5**	**-3.7**	-4.4%
Building Construction	23.0	23.6	23.4	-0.6	-0.4	-1.7%
Heavy Construction	7.5	7.9	8.0	-0.4	-0.5	-6.3%
Special Trade Contractors	50.4	51.9	53.2	-1.5	-2.8	-5.3%
TRANSPOR., COMM. & PUBL. UTIL.	**85.5**	**86.1**	**88.8**	**-0.6**	**-3.3**	-3.7%
Transportation	57.2	57.3	58.9	-0.1	-1.7	-2.9%
Water Transportation	6.1	6.2	6.2	-0.1	-0.1	-1.6%
Transportation by Air	21.0	21.1	22.4	-0.1	-1.4	-6.3%
Other Transportation	30.1	30.0	30.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.7%
Communications	23.8	24.3	25.5	-0.5	-1.7	-6.7%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.1	2.3%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**340.2**	**339.6**	**348.4**	**0.6**	**-8.2**	-2.4%
Wholesale Trade	92.5	92.6	92.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2%
Durable Goods	56.8	56.5	57.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.9%
Nondurable Goods	35.7	36.1	35.4	-0.4	0.3	0.8%
Retail Trade	247.7	247.0	255.7	0.7	-8.0	-3.1%
Building Materials & Garden	9.6	9.7	10.8	-0.1	-1.2	-11.1%
General Merchandise	22.8	22.8	24.0	0.0	-1.2	-5.0%
Food Stores	31.6	31.8	32.1	-0.2	-0.5	-1.6%
Apparel & Accessory	17.3	16.8	19.8	0.5	-2.5	-12.6%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	13.1	12.8	13.3	0.3	-0.2	-1.5%
Eating & Drinking Places	91.8	91.7	92.8	0.1	-1.0	-1.1%
Other Retail	61.5	61.4	62.9	0.1	-1.4	-2.2%

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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 Dec-01	Revised Nov-01	Revised Dec-00	Nov-01 Dec-01	Dec-00 Dec-01	Yr-Yr %
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	**86.4**	**86.4**	**84.8**	**0.0**	**1.6**	1.9%
Finance	36.3	36.2	35.5	0.1	0.8	2.3%
Insurance	28.1	28.0	27.8	0.1	0.3	1.1%
Real Estate	22.0	22.2	21.5	-0.2	0.5	2.3%
SERVICES	**446.8**	**448.1**	**448.6**	**-1.3**	**-1.8**	-0.4%
Hotels	13.4	13.5	14.3	-0.1	-0.9	-6.3%
Business Services	141.7	142.9	152.2	-1.2	-10.5	-6.9%
Computer & Data Processing	63.2	63.6	64.7	-0.4	-1.5	-2.3%
Other Business Services	78.5	79.3	87.5	-0.8	-9.0	-10.3%
Health Services	85.1	84.9	82.6	0.2	2.5	3.0%
Nursing & Personal Care	13.7	13.7	13.2	0.0	0.5	3.8%
Hospitals	27.0	26.9	25.9	0.1	1.1	4.2%
Other Health Services	44.4	44.3	43.5	0.1	0.9	2.1%
Legal Services	13.0	12.9	12.9	0.1	0.1	0.8%
Educational Services	20.0	20.4	18.9	-0.4	1.1	5.8%
Social Services	29.4	29.6	28.1	-0.2	1.3	4.6%
Engineering & Management	50.0	50.1	47.7	-0.1	2.3	4.8%
Other Services	94.2	93.8	91.9	0.4	2.3	2.5%
GOVERNMENT	**197.4**	**201.2**	**193.1**	**-3.8**	**4.3**	2.2%
Federal	25.4	24.7	25.2	0.7	0.2	0.8%
U.S. Postal Service	9.9	9.2	9.6	0.7	0.3	3.1%
Other Federal	15.5	15.5	15.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.6%
State	59.0	59.8	57.2	-0.8	1.8	3.1%
State Education	42.4	43.3	41.1	-0.9	1.3	3.2%
Other State	16.6	16.5	16.1	0.1	0.5	3.1%
Local	113.0	116.7	110.7	-3.7	2.3	2.1%
Local Education	53.6	53.6	52.1	0.0	1.5	2.9%
Other Local	59.4	63.1	58.6	-3.7	0.8	1.4%
IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	-1.0	
GOODS PRODUCING	271.1	279.4	284.5	-8.3	-13.4	-4.7%
SERVICES PRODUCING	1156.3	1161.4	1163.7	-5.1	-7.4	-0.6%

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

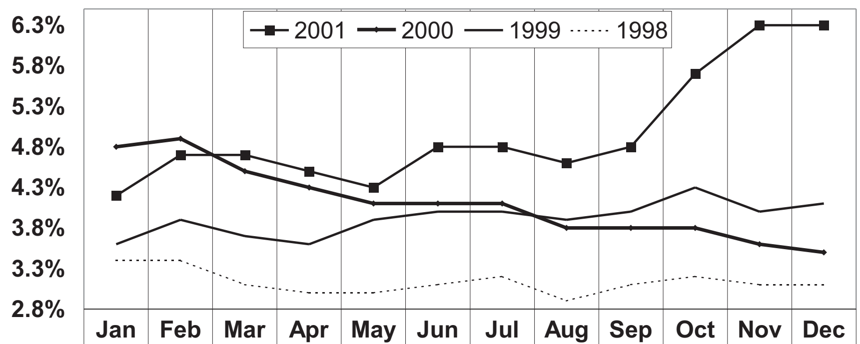
HIGHLIGHTS

Snohomish County's jobless rate stabilized at 6.3 percent in December after sharp increases in the last two months. The rate in October rose to 5.7 percent from 4.8 in September and the rate in November rose to 6.3 percent. You have to go back 8 years to December 1993 to find a rate this high in December, when it was 6.9 percent. The state rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained flat at 7.0 percent as well.

As welcome as this news may be to residents of Snohomish County, this may prove to be a temporary lull in the storm. We've seen a drop in aircraft and parts jobs, but due to the timing, the data don't capture the full effects of the Boeing layoffs, or the way it affects the unemployment rate.

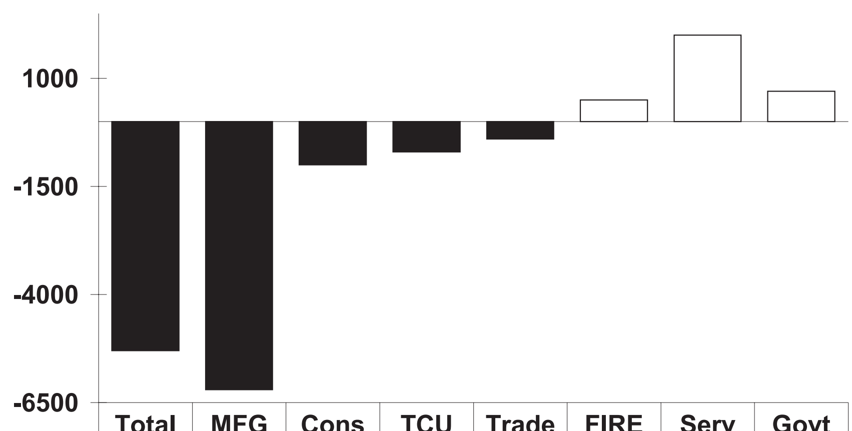
Nonfarm jobs dropped by 2.5 percent or 2,900 over the month, bringing the total down to 211,600, a loss of 5,300 compared to the year-ago 216,900. Manufacturing posted the largest loss with 2,500 of that coming in aircraft. Lumber and wood was down by 500. Personnel supply rose by 600 over the month as businesses hired temporary employees over the holiday season. Finance fell by 100 over the month but was up by 300 from the year-ago figure, driven largely by mortgage refinancing spurred by low interest rates.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Snohomish County 1998-2001



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	4.8%	5.7%	6.3%	6.3%
2000	4.8%	4.9%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%
1999	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	4.1%
1998	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%

Job Gains/Losses by Industry
Snohomish County: Dec-00/Dec-01



Total	MFG	Cons	TCU	Trade	FIRE	Serv	Govt
-5,300	-6,200	-1,000	-700	-400	500	2,000	700

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in Snohomish County

	Prelim.1/ Dec-01	Revised Nov-01	Revised Dec-00	Nov-01 Dec-01	Dec-00 Dec-01	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**211,600**	**214,500**	**216,900**	**(2,900)**	**(5,300)**	**-2.4%**
MANUFACTURING	**48,200**	**51,400**	**54,400**	**(3,200)**	**(6,200)**	-11.4%
Durable Goods	41,900	45,100	48,100	(3,200)	(6,200)	-12.9%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,400	2,900	3,000	(500)	(600)	-20.0%
Fabricated Metal Products	1,400	1,400	1,900	0	(500)	-26.3%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	2,000	2,200	2,700	(200)	(700)	-25.9%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	2,200	2,300	2,400	(100)	(200)	-8.3%
Transportation Equipment	28,500	31,000	32,000	(2,500)	(3,500)	-10.9%
Aircraft & Parts	27,400	29,900	30,500	(2,500)	(3,100)	-10.2%
Other Transp. Equip.	1,100	1,100	1,500	0	(400)	-26.7%
Instruments & Related Prods.	4,000	3,900	4,200	100	(200)	-4.8%
Nondurable Goods	6,300	6,300	6,300	0	0	0.0%
Food & Kindred Products	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100	6.7%
Printing and Publishing	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	(100)	-4.8%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	1,200	1,200	800	0	400	50.0%
MINING & QUARRYING	400	400	600	0	(200)	-33.3%
CONSTRUCTION	**16,300**	**16,500**	**17,300**	**(200)**	**(1,000)**	-5.8%
General Building Contractors	3,300	3,300	3,800	0	(500)	-13.2%
Heavy Construction	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	(100)	-4.5%
Special Trade Contractors	10,900	11,100	11,300	(200)	(400)	-3.5%
TRANSPOR., COMM. & PUBL. UTILITIES	**5,500**	**5,600**	**6,200**	**(100)**	**(700)**	-11.3%
Transportation	3,400	3,500	3,700	(100)	(300)	-8.1%
Communications	1,800	1,800	2,200	0	(400)	-18.2%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	300	300	300	0	0	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**48,900**	**49,200**	**49,300**	**(300)**	**(400)**	-0.8%
Wholesale Trade	7,900	7,900	8,100	0	(200)	-2.5%
Durable Goods	4,500	4,500	4,700	0	(200)	-4.3%
Nondurable Goods	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	41,000	41,300	41,200	(300)	(200)	-0.5%
Building Materials & Garden	2,000	2,100	2,200	(100)	(200)	-9.1%
General Merchandise	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	(100)	-2.0%
Food Stores	6,500	6,600	6,500	(100)	0	0.0%
Apparel & Accessory	1,800	1,700	1,700	100	100	5.9%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	2,000	1,900	1,900	100	100	5.3%
Eating & Drinking Places	13,700	13,900	12,800	(200)	900	7.0%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	**10,700**	**10,800**	**10,200**	**(100)**	**500**	4.9%
Finance	4,200	4,300	3,900	(100)	300	7.7%
Insurance	4,400	4,400	4,200	0	200	4.8%
Real Estate	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0	0.0%
SERVICES	**49,000**	**47,800**	**47,000**	**1,200**	**2,000**	4.3%
Hotels & Lodging	1,000	1,000	900	0	100	11.1%
Business Services	8,900	8,300	8,100	600	800	9.9%
Personnel Supply	4,200	3,600	3,400	600	800	23.5%
Computer & Data Processing	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0.0%
Other Business Services	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0	0.0%
Health Services	13,900	13,700	13,200	200	700	5.3%
Nursing & Personal Care	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100	4.0%
Hospitals	3,200	3,000	2,600	200	600	23.1%
Other Health Services	8,100	8,100	8,100	0	0	0.0%
Educational Services	1,300	1,300	1,400	0	(100)	-7.1%
Social Services	4,500	4,500	4,300	0	200	4.7%
Engineering & Management	3,900	3,900	3,400	0	500	14.7%
GOVERNMENT	**32,600**	**32,800**	**31,900**	**(200)**	**700**	2.2%
Federal	2,200	2,300	2,300	(100)	(100)	-4.3%
U.S. Postal Service	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0	0.0%
State	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100	2.0%
State Education	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	100	5.0%
Local	25,400	25,500	24,700	(100)	700	2.8%
Local Education	14,500	14,600	14,100	(100)	400	2.8%
Workers in labor-management disputes	0	0	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

LABOR AREA SUMMARY

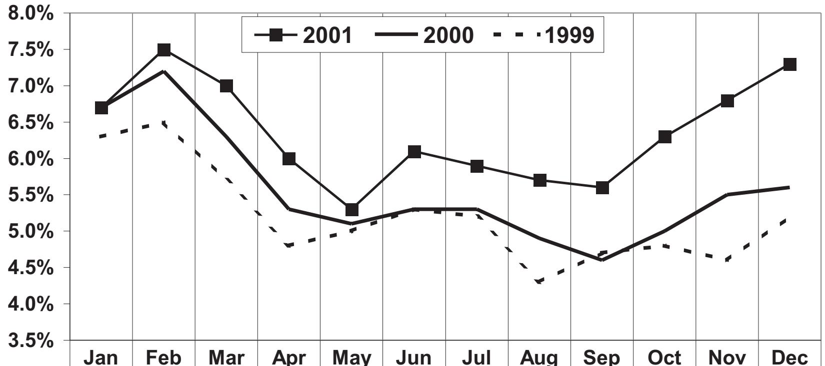
Washington State Employment Security

Spokane MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

December's nonagricultural wage and salary employment moved downward 0.7 percent from November (almost double its seasonal movement of last year), which brought it to a level 2.1 percent below that of December 2000. That is a definite change from the December-to-December steady growth of the last several years. The layoffs announced throughout the year are now piling up and producing significant over the year losses. As usual, construction had the largest seasonal downturn, while general merchandise/apparel and federal government (read post office) had the best seasonal upswings.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Spokane MSA 1999-2001



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	6.7%	7.5%	7.0%	6.0%	5.3%	6.1%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%	6.3%	6.8%	7.3%
2000	6.7%	7.2%	6.3%	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	5.0%	5.5%	5.6%
1999	6.3%	6.5%	5.7%	4.8%	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	4.3%	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%	5.2%

Construction continued its seasonal cutbacks, trimming employment by 4.9 percent to a level 8.2 percent below the previous December's estimated level.

Manufacturing declined 2.2 percent for the month and had fallen 18.5 percent over the year.

Transportation, communications and utilities slipped downward 0.5 percent for the month to a level 7.3 percent below that of a year ago.

Wholesale trade declined 2.4 percent for the month, and had contracted 4.1 percent over the year. **Retail trade's** holiday hiring grew only 0.6 percent for the month and was down 1.2 percent from a year ago. Most holiday retail hiring is done in November and then adjustments are made in December.

Finance, insurance and real estate was up 0.6 percent for the month but slipped downward 0.9 percent year-to-year.

Overall, services inched backwards 0.3 percent for the month to an employment level 3.3 percent above that of December 2000. Business services, which usually expands this time of year (due mostly to the temp-help sector) slipped backward 0.7 percent from November but was still up 1.4 percent over the year. Health services improved 0.8 percent for the month and had grown 5.2 percent over the year. Private education had mushroomed upward 9.4 percent compared to December 2000.

In government, the federal employment level was up 2.2 percent (mostly the postal service with holiday delivery) but was down 2.5 percent over the year. State education was off 7.8 percent for the month (fairly normal) but expanded 3.4 percent over the year. In local government, school districts were seasonally normal and up 2.9 percent over the year.

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

	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	Change Nov-01 Dec-01	Change Dec-00 Dec-01	Change Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**194,800**	**196,200**	**199,100**	**-1,400**	**-4,300**	**-2.2%**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**10,500**	**11,100**	**11,500**	**-600**	**-1,000**	**-8.7%**
MANUFACTURING	**18,100**	**18,500**	**22,200**	**-400**	**-4,100**	**-18.5%**
TRANSP., COMM. & UTILITIES	**7,800**	**7,900**	**8,400**	**-100**	**-600**	**-7.1%**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**51,000**	**51,100**	**52,000**	**-100**	**-1,000**	
Wholesale Trade	12,800	13,100	13,300	-300	-500	-3.8%
Retail Trade	38,200	38,000	38,700	200	-500	-1.3%
General Merchandise & Apparel	6,300	6,200	6,500	100	-200	-3.1%
Food Stores	5,900	5,900	5,700	0	200	3.5%
Eating & Drinking Establishments	13,000	12,900	13,100	100	-100	-0.8%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	**10,800**	**10,700**	**10,900**	**100**	**-100**	**-0.9%**
Finance	5,400	5,400	5,600	0	-200	-3.6%
SERVICES	**63,000**	**62,800**	**61,000**	**200**	**2,000**	**3.3%**
Business Services	9,400	9,500	9,300	-100	100	1.1%
Health Services	22,700	22,500	21,600	200	1,100	5.1%
Educational Services	4,500	4,500	4,100	0	400	9.8%
GOVERNMENT	**33,600**	**34,100**	**33,100**	**-500**	**500**	1.5%
Federal	4,500	4,400	4,600	100	-100	-2.2%
State	10,600	11,100	10,400	-500	200	1.9%
State Education	5,600	6,100	5,400	-500	200	3.7%
Local	18,500	18,600	18,100	-100	400	2.2%
Local Education	12,100	12,100	11,700	0	400	3.4%
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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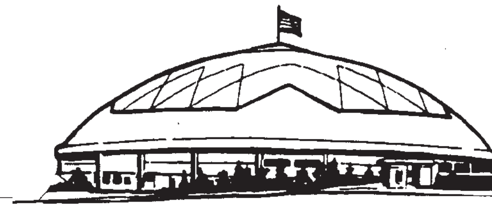
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

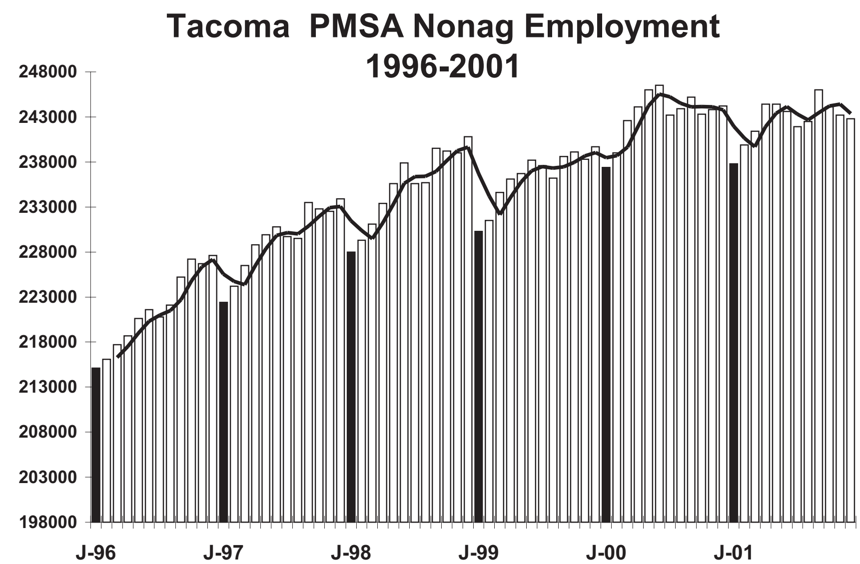
Tacoma PMSA



HIGHLIGHTS

Nonagricultural employment declined substantially over the year in the Tacoma metropolitan area. Much of the loss was driven by a decline in manufacturing employment, which continued to slump, causing most of the weakness compared to December of last year.

While announced and anticipated jobs losses related to the aerospace industry in the state will have a negative effect, they will continue to be moderated in Tacoma by other industries that follow national trends, and by the economic importance of thousands of military and civilian Department of Defence paychecks.



Looking at detailed changes in the December preliminary estimate of nonagricultural jobs, services producing employment was up negligibly over the month. As the slowdown in the economny matures, employment has started to decline in secondary sectors, such as trade and services.

On the other hand, manufacturing was down only a tick over the month. Employment was essentially flat at 21,400 jobs, with only the one-tick dip in the primary and fabricated metals products industries.

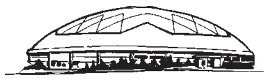
In non-manufacturing, the transportation sector was up by a tick over the month, at 7,300 jobs. Over the year, however, this sector has experienced sharper job losses. Communications and utilities employment was flat over the month. Wholesale trade was off over the year, and slightly off over the month. Retail trade employment was also soft over the year, with weaker than usual hiring for the holiday shopping season.

U.S. Department of Defense civilian employment stood at 7,100 jobs, up by a tick from November and from last December. The bulk of Federal civilian employment in the county is in the Department of Defense, and, as noted above, this sector together with the large uniformed military population continues to significantly soften any negative effects from the national and state recessions. U.S. Postal Service employment was up over the month, but off by a tick from last year.

State government employment was up over the year, primarily due to an increase higher education jobs. In local government, public schools were off by a tick from last month.

The unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for December was 6.7 percent, 0.3 point below the statewide rate.

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



	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	Change Nov-01 Dec-01	Change Dec-00 Dec-01	Change Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**242,800**	**243,200**	**244,200**	**-400**	**-1,400**	**-0.6%**
GOODS PRODUCING 4/	37,600	38,200	38,800	-600	-1,200	-3.1%
MINING	200	200	200	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	**16,000**	**16,500**	**16,000**	**-500**	**0**	0.0%
Buildings and Heavy Construction	6,500	6,900	6,400	-400	100	1.6%
Special Trade Contractors	9,500	9,600	9,600	-100	-100	-1.0%
MANUFACTURING	**21,400**	**21,500**	**22,600**	**-100**	**-1,200**	-5.3%
Nondurable Products	8,700	8,700	9,400	0	-700	-7.4%
Food and Kindred Products	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0	0.0%
Textiles, Apparel and Leather	1,100	1,100	1,200	0	-100	-8.3%
Paper and Allied Products	1,000	1,000	1,300	0	-300	-23.1%
Printing, Publishing and Allied	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	-100	-4.2%
Chemicals, Petroleum and Allied Products	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	-200	-11.1%
Durable Products	12,700	12,800	13,200	-100	-500	-3.8%
Lumber and Wood Products	3,300	3,300	3,600	0	-300	-8.3%
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0	0.0%
Metals, Primary and Fabricated 3/	2,200	2,300	2,300	-100	-100	-4.3%
Mach., Comput., Electronic & Elect. Equip.	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	-100	-4.0%
Transportation Equipment	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	-100	-4.5%
Aircraft, Guided Missiles, Space Veh. & Parts	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0	0.0%
SERVICES PRODUCING 5/	205,200	205,000	205,400	200	-200	-0.1%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS and PUBLIC UTILITIES	**10,100**	**10,000**	**10,600**	**100**	**-500**	-4.7%
Transportation	7,300	7,200	7,700	100	-400	-5.2%
Water Transportation	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100	
Communications and Utilities	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	-100	-3.4%
TRADE	**59,500**	**59,400**	**61,000**	**100**	**-1,500**	-2.5%
Wholesale Trade	11,300	11,500	11,900	-200	-600	-5.0%
Retail Trade	48,200	47,900	49,100	300	-900	-1.8%
Food Stores	6,300	6,500	6,500	-200	-200	-3.1%
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	-100	-1.8%
Department, Apparel and Accessory Stores	7,500	7,500	7,700	0	-200	-2.6%
Eating and Drinking Places	18,800	18,700	18,900	100	-100	-0.5%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	**13,600**	**13,600**	**13,600**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
SERVICES	**70,800**	**70,900**	**70,100**	**-100**	**700**	1.0%
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	-200	-12.5%
Business Services	8,400	8,200	9,100	200	-700	-7.7%
Health Services	22,700	22,600	22,200	100	500	2.3%
Nursing and Pers. Care Facilities	3,000	3,000	2,800	0	200	7.1%
Hospitals	7,600	7,600	7,400	0	200	2.7%
Educational Services (private)	7,800	7,900	6,800	-100	1,000	14.7%
GOVERNMENT	**51,200**	**51,100**	**50,100**	**100**	**1,100**	2.2%
FEDERAL	10,300	10,100	10,300	200	0	0.0%
United States Postal Service	1,900	1,700	2,000	200	-100	-5.0%
Department of Defense	7,100	7,000	7,000	100	100	1.4%
STATE	11,600	11,700	11,200	-100	400	3.6%
Educational Services	3,800	3,900	3,500	-100	300	8.6%
LOCAL	29,300	29,300	28,600	0	700	2.4%
Educational Services (Public Schools)	18,100	18,200	17,500	-100	600	3.4%
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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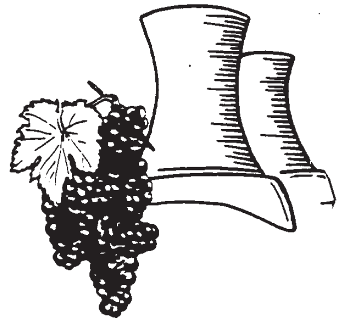
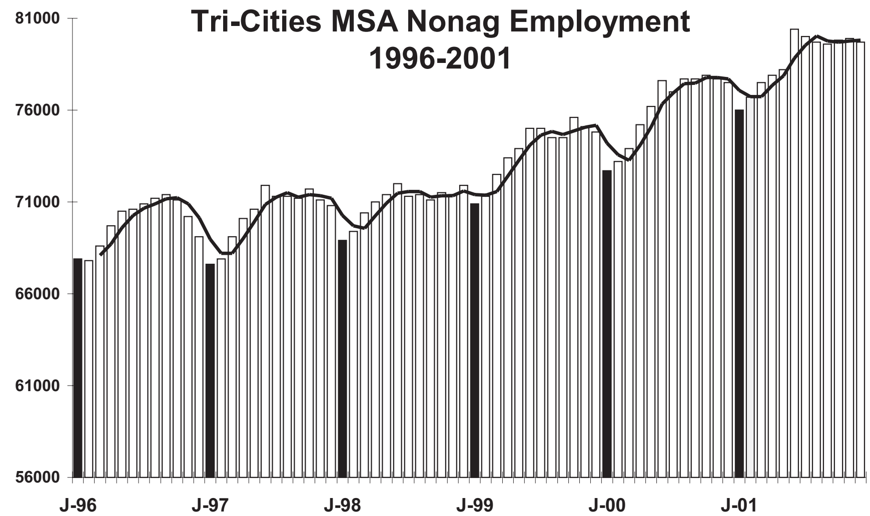
LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Richland/Kennewick/Pasco MSA

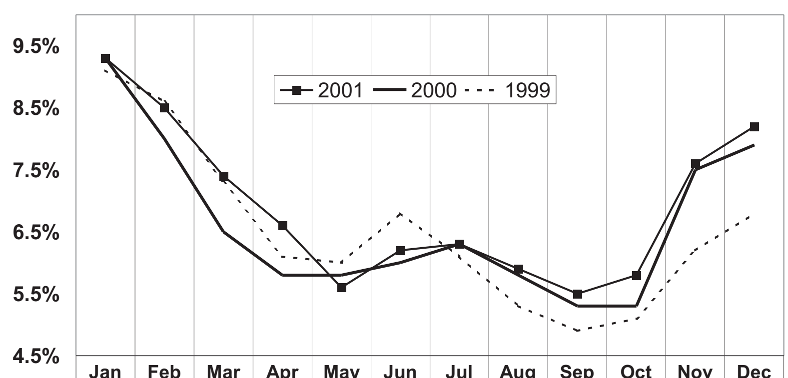
HIGHLIGHTS

So, at the end of the year, what grade should be given to the Tri-Cities economy? Overall an excellent grade. Our economy has been growing roughly at a rate of 3 percent. This is so good that the community ended up at the top of the class at the end of the year when compared to other major metropolitan regions in the state. But by industry or subject (if you allow me to extend the metaphor), some areas certainly outperformed others.



On the agricultural side of the economy, the results were mixed. Farm proprietory income continues to languish while the Tri-Cities may have overtaken Chelan-Douglas counties as the second largest farm employer in the state following Yakima. In 2000, the 900 or so local farms provided jobs for an average of 9,700 workers with a peak in June of 17,700. Ironically, while farm owner income has been generally dismal, farm worker income was a record $150 million in 2000 though much of it may have flowed southward. At the end of 2001, the count of Tri-Cities farm jobs stood at 5,900, down from 7,740 in November and almost even with December 2000 when the count was 5,920. All over the state, the number of farm jobs this year is generally less than last year.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Tri-Cities MSA 1999-2001

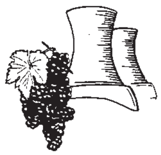


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	9.3%	8.5%	7.4%	6.6%	5.6%	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%	5.5%	5.8%	7.6%	8.2%
2000	9.3%	8.0%	6.5%	5.8%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%	5.8%	5.3%	5.3%	7.5%	7.9%
1999	9.1%	8.6%	7.3%	6.1%	6.0%	6.8%	6.1%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	6.2%	6.8%

Food processing,, a huge segment of Tri-Cities manufacturing, earns a solid B grade in the 2000 and 2001. For 2000 where we have complete payroll records for our firms, they created 3,400 jobs and an annual payroll of $112 million. Not quite the honor roll, but every year over the past several years a good general performance. Wineries in the three county area including Walla Walla have really flour-

Continued next page

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



	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	Change Nov-01 Dec-01	Change Dec-00 Dec-01	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	**79,700**	**79,900**	**77,500**	**-200**	**2,200**	**2.8%**
MANUFACTURING	**5,900**	**6,100**	**6,200**	**-200**	**-300**	-4.8%
Food and Kindred Products	3,300	3,500	3,400	-200	-100	-2.9%
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	500	0	-100	-20.0%
Other Manufacturing	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	**4,500**	**4,700**	**4,300**	**-200**	**200**	4.7%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**9,700**	**9,700**	**9,300**	**0**	**400**	4.3%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**18,700**	**18,600**	**18,400**	**100**	**300**	1.6%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	**2,500**	**2,500**	**2,400**	**0**	**100**	4.2%
SERVICES	**23,800**	**23,600**	**22,600**	**200**	**1,200**	5.3%
Business Services	3,500	3,500	3,300	0	200	6.1%
Research Services	7,300	7,100	6,700	200	600	9.0%
GOVERNMENT	**14,600**	**14,700**	**14,300**	**-100**	**300**	2.1%
Federal	1,330	1,320	1,320	10	10	0.8%
State and Local	13,270	13,380	12,980	-110	290	2.2%
Public Education	7,200	7,200	7,000	0	200	2.9%
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0		xxx	

Continued...

ished and in 2000 had a payroll of $12.8 million paid out to 452 workers.

Other areas of Tri-Cities traditional manufacturing earned a C- or a D+. There has been some softness in local manufacturing that traditionally pays well and a bit of negative in the Prosser region. Offsetting the bad news, some new smaller firms have emerged of late that may turn out to be major employers. The future will tell but it is nice to see some additions to the smaller, nonfood manufacturers that we do have. A partial list of or our mature firms would include Western Sintering, Dyna Pak, Manufacturing Services, Chemchek Instruments, Staveley Instruments, Cadwell labs and good many others.

In transportation, distribution and warehousing we have the industry or student if you will who we hope will do well but each year contributes some jobs and well paying jobs at that but is not really living up to its full potential. With this region's access to good multi-mode transportation and lots of available space, this industry seem a natural for our community. Some of it is already here but it is generally tied to the food processing industry.

The Fluor Daniel side of the economy including other DOE contractors such as CH2M-Hill poured in roughly $440 million in wages to 7,000 workers in 2000.

The Battelle side of Hanford and Bechtel National fall into engineering, research and managerial services. This is one of the most important industries for the Tri-Cities and the key to its current stellar growth. With the Vitrification Plant construction coming on line in 2002, this industry has grown from 6,630 in December 2000 to 7,800 at the end of 2001. This was a gain of 1,170 workers whose average pay last year was $58,613. With the ramp-up to the construction of the $4 billion project, Bechtel National has grown by 546 jobs since June and totaled 1,661 at the end of December.

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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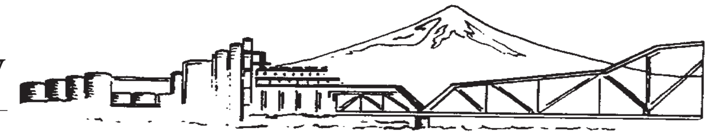
Washington State
Employment Security

Washington State

LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Clark County



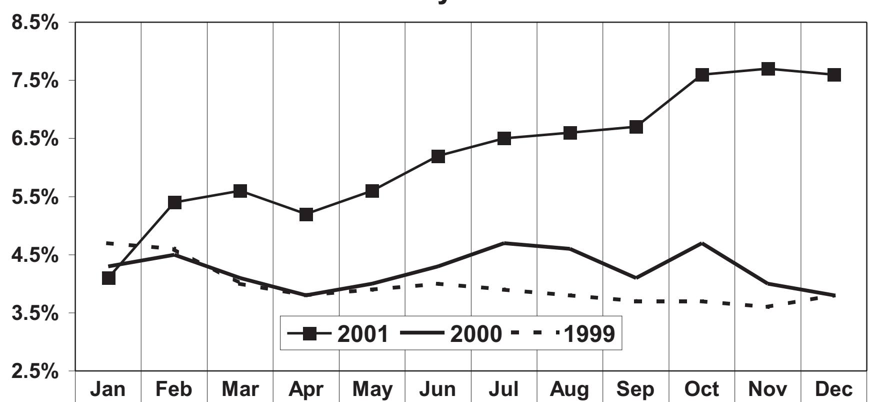
HIGHLIGHTS

Clark County's December unemployment rate was 7.6 percent, down a tenth of a point from November despite the loss of 1,200 jobs. It was exactly double a year ago. The number of unemployed county residents, at 13,600, was also about twofold. The state unemployment rate inched down a tenth of a point to 7.1 percent in December, despite the loss of 4,400 aerospace jobs as the Boeing cutbacks began.

Over the year, the state has lost 45,100 jobs (1.7 percent), more than half of which were in manufacturing. Oregon will likely remain atop the nation with a 7.5 percent jobless rate.

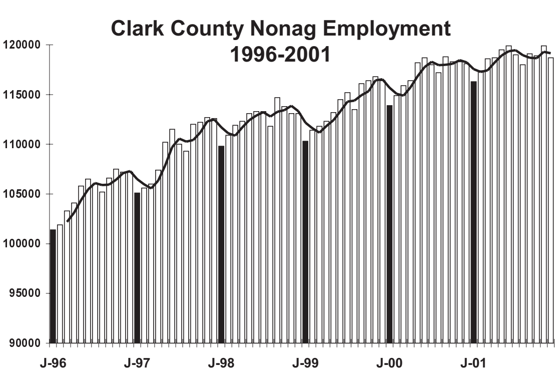
Nonfarm employment fell 1,200 to 118,700, 100 below December 2000. Losses came in paper products (-300), telecom (-200), business services (-200), and electronics (-100). There were seasonal declines in construction (-300) and food processing (-100) as well.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Clark County 1999-2001



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	4.1%	5.4%	5.6%	5.2%	5.6%	6.2%	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	7.6%	7.7%	7.6%
2000	4.3%	4.5%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	4.6%	4.1%	4.7%	4.0%	3.8%
1999	4.7%	4.6%	4.0%	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%

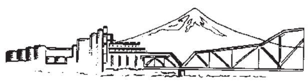
From its peak in September 1997, manufacturing is down 4,000 jobs (adjusted for seasonality). At that time, there were 4,800 electronics jobs; industry employment actually peaked at 6,000 in December 2000. Over the past twelve months, 2,500 factory jobs have disappeared: 1,500 in electronics, 300 in machinery, 300 in metals, 200 in paper, and 200 in plastics. Another 500 electronics jobs ended mid-month, and will be reflected in January statistics.



Construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate are all flat over the year. Transportation, aside from the transfer of Consolidated Freightway's corporate headquarters from Portland to Vancouver, is also unchanged. Telecom is off by 800.

Service industries are up 1,100, including 600 in health care and 500 in recreational services (which includes cardrooms). Finally, government is up by 1,400 jobs, with increases in every category. BPA hiring has boosted federal payrolls. Post-secondary education institutions (WSU, Clark College) have added 200 staff, while K-12 has increased by 600.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in Clark County



	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001 2/	Dec. 2000	*Change* Nov-01 Dec-01	Dec-00 Dec-01	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 3/	**118,700**	**119,900**	**118,800**	**-1,200**	**-100**	**-0.1%**
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	**16,900**	**17,400**	**19,400**	**-500**	**-2,500**	-12.9%
DURABLE GOODS	**10,900**	**11,000**	**13,000**	**-100**	**-2,100**	-16.2%
Lumber & Wood Products	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
Metals & Metal Products	900	900	1,200	0	-300	-25.0%
Machinery & Computers	3,200	3,200	3,500	0	-300	-8.6%
Electronics & Instruments	4,500	4,600	6,000	-100	-1,500	-25.0%
Other Durable Goods	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0.0%
NONDURABLE GOODS	**6,000**	**6,400**	**6,400**	**-400**	**-400**	-6.3%
Food Processing	1,100	1,200	1,000	-100	100	10.0%
Textiles & Apparel	600	600	700	0	-100	-14.3%
Paper Products	2,400	2,700	2,600	-300	-200	-7.7%
Plastics	900	900	1,100	0	-200	-18.2%
Other Nondurable Goods	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**9,700**	**10,000**	**9,800**	**-300**	**-100**	-1.0%
TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**6,900**	**7,200**	**7,000**	**-300**	**-100**	-1.4%
Transportation	5,000	5,100	4,200	-100	800	19.0%
Communication & Utilities	1,900	2,100	2,800	-200	-900	-32.1%
WHOLESALE TRADE	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
RETAIL TRADE	**23,000**	**23,000**	**23,000**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
General Merchandise	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0	0.0%
Grocery Stores	3,400	3,500	3,400	-100	0	0.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0	0.0%
Other Retail Trade	14,300	14,200	14,300	100	0	0.0%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**4,500**	**4,500**	**4,400**	**0**	**100**	2.3%
SERVICES	**31,300**	**31,400**	**30,200**	**-100**	**1,100**	3.6%
Business Services	6,300	6,500	6,400	-200	-100	-1.6%
Health Care	9,300	9,300	8,700	0	600	6.9%
Social Services	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100	3.0%
Other Services	12,300	12,200	11,800	100	500	4.2%
GOVERNMENT	**21,400**	**21,400**	**20,000**	**0**	**1,400**	7.0%
Federal Government	3,000	2,900	2,700	100	300	11.1%
State Government	3,300	3,400	3,000	-100	300	10.0%
Local Government	15,100	15,100	14,300	0	800	5.6%
Primary & Secondary Education	10,300	10,300	9,700	0	600	6.2%
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

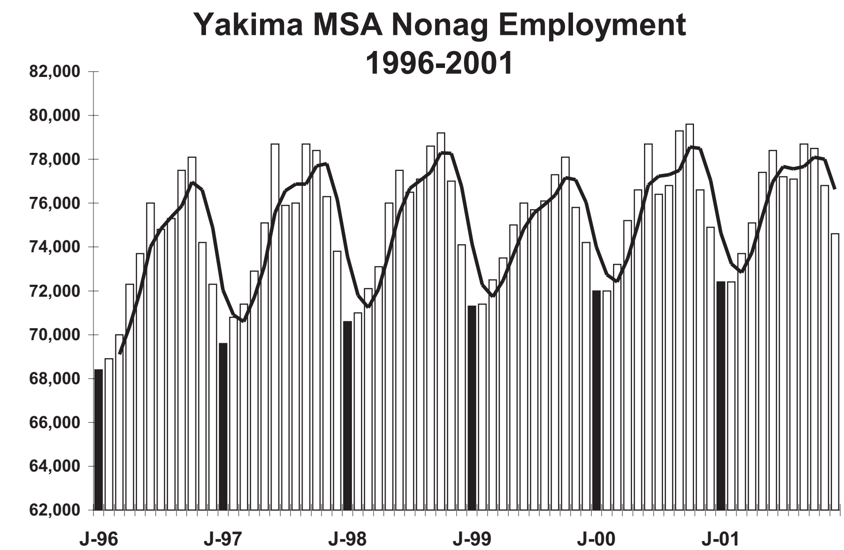
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

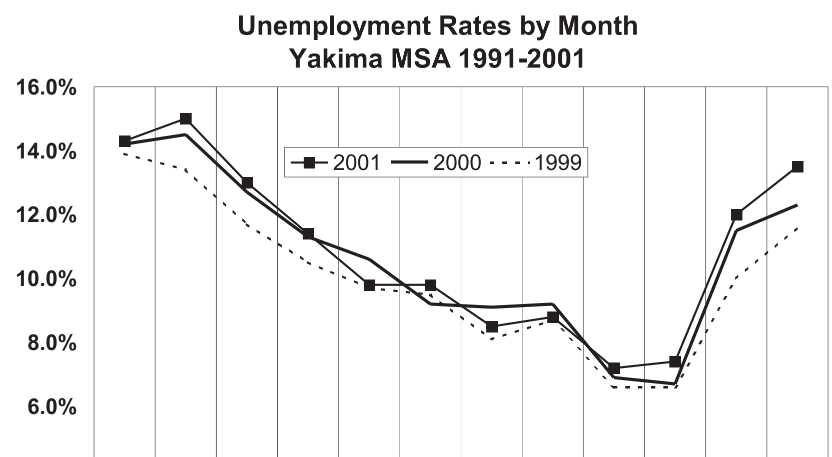
Yakima MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

Nonagricultural employment in Yakima County contracted by 2,200 jobs over the month, a 2.9-percent decline. Food processors cut back more than normal in December as this industry laid off approximately 1,300 workers. The 2001 apple crop in Washington State produced about 76 million boxes, down from last year's harvest of 98 million boxes. Fewer apples were sorted, stored, packed, and shipped at the various packinghouses, or processed into juice at local food processors this autumn, with a corresponding diminished requirement for labor. Thus, wholesale trade (primarily at fresh fruit and vegetable packinghouses) reduced payrolls by 300 over the month. Construction also experienced a 300-job contraction in December.

For each of the last six months, statewide job growth pace has definitely slowed. Locally, strong seasonal employment swings in such agriculturally dependent industries as food processing and wholesale trade (i.e. fruit packinghouses) caused large numbers of workers to be hired and/or laid off in brief periods during the cherry and apple harvests. This is not that unusual in many counties in central Washington. Such a one-month surge in food processing hiring at the close of the 2001 apple harvest pulled Yakima's over-the-year change rate for November into the positive col-





	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	14.3%	15.0%	13.0%	11.4%	9.8%	9.8%	8.5%	8.8%	7.2%	7.4%	12.0%	13.5%
2000	14.2%	14.5%	12.7%	11.3%	10.6%	9.2%	9.1%	9.2%	6.9%	6.7%	11.5%	12.3%
1999	13.9%	13.4%	11.7%	10.5%	9.7%	9.5%	8.1%	8.7%	6.6%	6.6%	10.0%	11.6%

Continued next page

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

	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001 2/	Dec. 2000	Change Nov-01 Dec-01	Change Dec-00 Dec-01	Change Yr-Yr %
TOTAL	**74,600**	**76,800**	**74,900**	**-2,200**	**-300**	**-0.4%**
MANUFACTURING	**10,800**	**12,200**	**11,800**	**-1,400**	**-1,000**	-8.5%
Food & Kindred Products	3,800	5,100	4,300	-1,300	-500	-11.6%
Canned, Frozen, & Preserved Foods	2,500	3,800	3,000	-1,300	-500	-16.7%
Lumber and Wood Products	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	-100	-5.6%
Paper and Allied Products	800	800	800	0	0	0.0%
Printing and Publishing	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
Machinery, excluding Electrical	700	700	800	0	-100	-12.5%
Transportation Equipment	800	900	1,100	-100	-300	-27.3%
NONMANUFACTURING	63,800	64,600	63,100	-800	700	1.1%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,900**	**3,200**	**2,900**	**-300**	**0**	0.0%
TRANSP, COMM., & UTILITIES	**2,700**	**2,700**	**2,700**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
Motor Freight Transportation	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	**6,400**	**6,700**	**6,500**	**-300**	**-100**	-1.5%
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	2,900	3,100	3,000	-200	-100	-3.3%
RETAIL TRADE	**13,800**	**13,900**	**13,800**	**-100**	**0**	0.0%
General Merchandise and Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0	0.0%
FINANCE, INSUR., & REAL ESTATE	**2,300**	**2,300**	**2,300**	**0**	**0**	0.0%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	**21,400**	**21,500**	**20,900**	**-100**	**500**	**2.4%**
Business and Personnel Services	2,800	2,900	2,600	-100	200	7.7%
Health Services	8,500	8,400	8,300	100	200	2.4%
GOVERNMENT	**14,300**	**14,300**	**14,000**	**0**	**300**	2.1%
Federal Government	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0	0.0%
State and Local Governments	12,800	12,800	12,500	0	300	2.4%
Workers in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	XXX	XXX	

Continued...

umn. Despite this brief upturn, the county lost jobs in September, October, and December 2001 compared with corresponding months of 2000.

The local labor market was a little softer than in December 2000 (down 300 jobs). Manufacturing plummeted by 1,000 jobs. Food processing accounted for about half of the manufacturing downturn. Also lumber and wood products, industrial machinery, and transportation equipment manufacturers combined to net a 500-job loss over December 2000. Much of this belt-tightening may be attributed to less demand for products and machinery used by central Washington's agricultural industry. The downturn at Boeing has not helped local manufacturers either. On the positive side of the equation, employment at local service establishments rose over the year. Of the 500 services jobs added over the year, 200 were in health services and 200 were in business services. Of the 300 new government jobs added since last December , the lion's share were in local public schools.

The unemployment rate rose by 1.5-percentage points over the month, from 12.0 percent in November to 13.5 percent in December. The number of residents who were unemployed increased from 12,300 to 13,600. Nonagricultural employment fell by 2,200 while the number of agricultural jobs diminished by 1,200. Washington's unemployment stabilized at an already high rate of 7.0 percent. **Over the year** the local unemployment rate moved upward by 1.2-percentage points, ascending from 12.3 to 13.5 percent.

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:

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Washington State
LABOR AREA SUMMARY

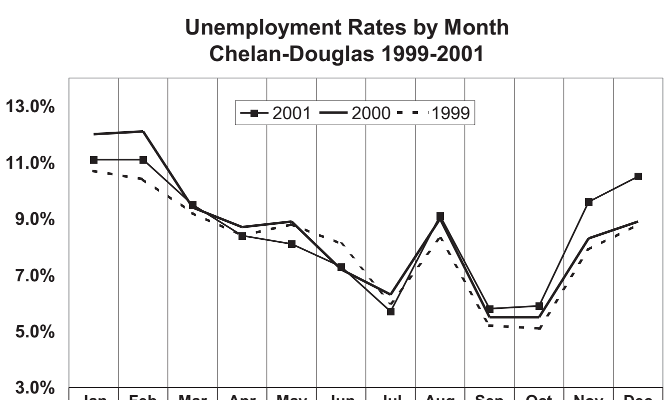
Washington State Employment Security

Wenatchee Labor Market

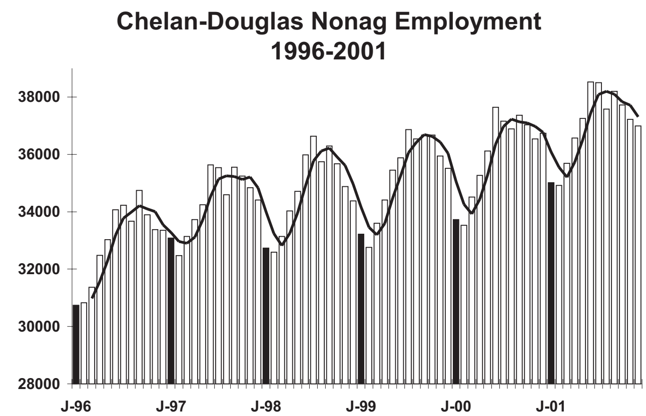
HIGHLIGHTS

Total nonagricultural employment in Chelan and Douglas counties contracted by 260 or 0.7 percent to a total of 36,990 during December. Construction, state and local government, and wholesale trade laid off workers. The 200-job over the month construction downturn was mainly weather-related. The state and local government reduction amounted to about 110 jobs, but virtually all this cutback occurred at the "local" government level. Specifically, local public schools contracted by 70 while other local government shed 40. Wholesale trade slid by 100 jobs over the month as the result of seasonal layoffs at fresh fruit packinghouses.

The area posted a 250-job gain or 0.7 percent over December 2000. Relative to the state, the local labor market has at least been keeping its head above water: from August to December, job-growth rates have merely been hovering between zero and one-percent.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	11.1%	11.1%	9.5%	8.4%	8.1%	7.3%	5.7%	9.1%	5.8%	5.9%	9.6%	10.5%
2000	12.0%	12.1%	9.4%	8.7%	8.9%	7.2%	6.3%	9.0%	5.5%	5.5%	8.3%	8.9%
1999	10.7%	10.4%	9.2%	8.4%	8.8%	8.1%	6.0%	8.3%	5.2%	5.1%	7.9%	8.8%



In every month so far in 2001 total nonagricultural employment in the Wenatchee area surpassed employment for the corresponding month in 2000, but it also shows that the gap is narrowing. Wholesale trade employment this month was no where near where it was last December. The 2001 apple crop in Washington produced only about 76 million boxes, down from the 2000 harvest of 98 million. Fewer apples were sorted, packed, and shipped at local packinghouses this autumn, with a corresponding diminished requirement for labor. However, 2001 was a record year for cherries. According to a recent edition of *The Yakima Herald Republic*, "growers harvested 78,830 tons of sweet cherries in 2001, up nearly 16 percent above the previous record 68,000 tons in 1998." This seems to be reflected by wholesale trade (i.e., fresh fruit packinghouse) employment figures in June and July of 2001 that were fairly strong. Services expanded solidly throughout all of 2001. In December it was estimated that services businesses provided about 390 more jobs than in the corresponding month one-year prior. Much of this job-growth was in health services,

Continued next page

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

	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	Change 3/ Nov-01 Dec-01	Dec-00 Dec-01	% Chg
TOTAL 2/	**36,990**	**37,250**	**36,740**	**-260**	**250**	**0.7%**
MANUFACTURING	**3,120**	**3,150**	**3,260**	**-30**	**-140**	-4.3%
Food & Kindred Products	740	760	740	-20	0	0.0%
Lumber & Wood Products	300	300	290	0	10	3.4%
Primary Metals	720	730	890	-10	-170	-19.1%
Other Manufacturing	1,360	1,360	1,340	0	20	1.5%
NONMANUFACTURING	33,870	34,100	33,480	-230	390	1.2%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,950**	**2,150**	**1,990**	**-200**	**-40**	-2.0%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL	**1,760**	**1,720**	**1,700**	**40**	**60**	3.5%
WHOLESALE TRADE	**2,370**	**2,470**	**2,670**	**-100**	**-300**	-11.2%
RETAIL TRADE	**8,680**	**8,680**	**8,570**	**0**	**110**	1.3%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	**1,270**	**1,280**	**1,310**	**-10**	**-40**	-3.1%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	**9,400**	**9,220**	**9,010**	**180**	**390**	4.3%
Health	3,790	3,790	3,680	0	110	3.0%
GOVERNMENT	**8,440**	**8,580**	**8,230**	**-140**	**210**	2.6%
Federal	840	870	840	-30	0	0.0%
State & Local	7,600	7,710	7,390	-110	210	2.8%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	XXX	XXX	

Continued...

but this winter's heavy snowfalls also expanded payrolls at hotels and amusement recreation service businesses.

The unemployment rate rose from 9.6 percent in November to 10.5 percent in December. The rate normally rises slightly between these two months and this year was no exception. Between November and December the number of people unemployed grew by 400 to 5,180 individuals as agricultural employment fell an estimated 1,200 jobs and nonagricultural employment declined by 260. These factors pushed the local unemployment rate upward by 0.9 point in December. Unemployment in Washington State was unchanged, at 7.0 percent of the resident labor force in November and December of 2001.

Over the year, the unemployment rate for the LMA rose one and six-tenths points above the December 2000 reading of 8.9 percent. Although about 250 more people were working at nonagricultural jobs this December, there were an estimated 680 more unemployed and roughly 400 fewer jobs in agriculture. Thus one might say that over-the-year gains in the nonagricultural sector did not offset job losses in the agricultural sector, nor lessen the number of residents who were unemployed. Statewide, unemployment rose even more dramatically, up from 4.9 percent in December 2000 to the current 7.0 percent rate.

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:

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

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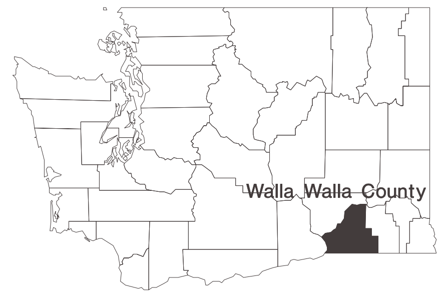
Washington State Employment Security

Washington State
LABOR AREA SUMMARY
Walla Walla County



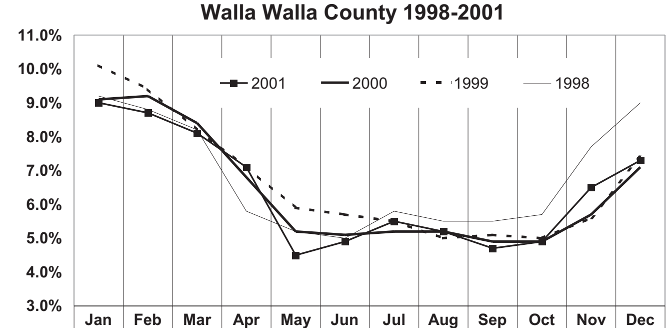
HIGHLIGHTS

The **Walla Walla economy** ended 2001 on a solid note with an over the year gain in nonfarm jobs of 210. Certainly not torrid but growth nonetheless. Negatives for the county were in the area of food processing and other areas of manufacturing. The reduction in construction was both seasonal and it was also due to the completion of several major projects in the valley.

The year 2001 was the best level of construction activity for the county since the major expansion of the Boise Cascade facility roughly two decades ago. Most of the added construction has been due to a large number of commercial projects which will have special significance to the county in coming years. The added number of beds for tourists, the burgeoning local wine industry, the stately charm of the colleges and downtown Walla Walla bodes well for the local tourism industry. A complete four-lane highway from the neighboring Tri-Cities would also help as well. The construction of the wind-mill energy parks at the west end of the county, while interesting, have not been labor intensive.

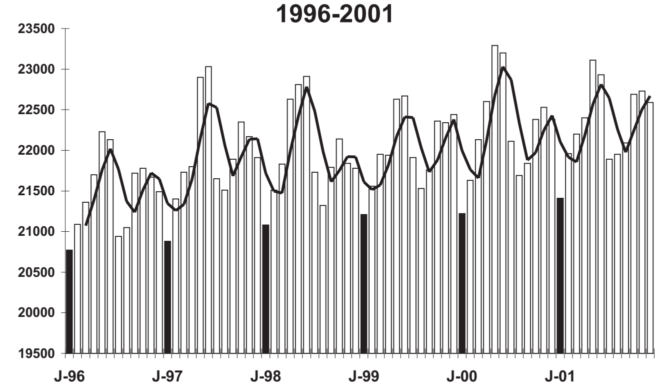
Offsetting the some of the downs in manufacturing has been the further development of the wine industry within the county. For our special corner of Southeast Washington, wineries in the three county area including Benton, Franklin and Walla Walla had a payroll in 2000 of $12.8 million paid out to 452 workers. This was only at the manufacturing level and not at the farm level. Breaking out wine grape farm employment is difficult due to the large number of acres of concord grapes in the county.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Walla Walla County 1998-2001



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	9.0%	8.7%	8.1%	7.1%	4.5%	4.9%	5.5%	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%	6.5%	7.3%
2000	9.1%	9.2%	8.4%	6.8%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	5.7%	7.1%
1999	10.1%	9.4%	8.2%	7.1%	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.6%	7.4%
1998	9.2%	8.8%	8.2%	5.8%	5.2%	5.0%	5.8%	5.5%	5.5%	5.7%	7.7%	9.0%

Walla Walla County Nonag Employment
1996-2001



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Walla Walla County

				Change		
	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001	Dec. 2000	Nov-01 Dec-01	Dec-00 Dec-01	% Chg
TOTAL	**22,590**	**22,730**	**22,380**	**-140**	**210**	**0.9%**
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	**3,900**	**3,940**	**4,100**	**-40**	**-200**	-4.9%
Food and Kindred Products	1,990	2,020	2,120	-30	-130	-6.1%
Other Manufacturing	1,910	1,920	1,980	-10	-70	-3.5%
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	**840**	**880**	**830**	**-40**	**10**	1.2%
TRANSPORT. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**570**	**570**	**600**	**0**	**-30**	-5.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**4,840**	**4,740**	**4,550**	**100**	**290**	6.4%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	**810**	**790**	**830**	**20**	**-20**	-2.4%
SERVICES	**6,610**	**6,630**	**6,500**	**-20**	**110**	1.7%
Private Education	1,660	1,690	1,660	-30	0	0.0%
GOVERNMENT	**5,020**	**5,180**	**4,970**	**-160**	**50**	1.0%
Federal	860	870	850	-10	10	1.2%
State	1,840	1,820	1,790	20	50	2.8%
Public Education (State & Local)	2,120	2,120	2,030	0	90	4.4%
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:

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Washington State Employment Security

Washington State

LABOR AREA SUMMARY

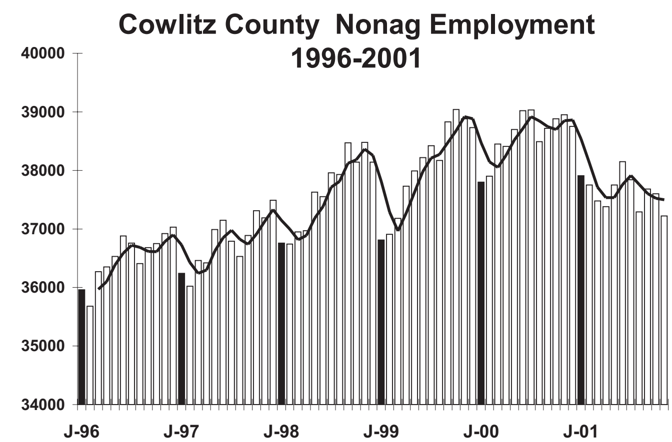
Cowlitz County

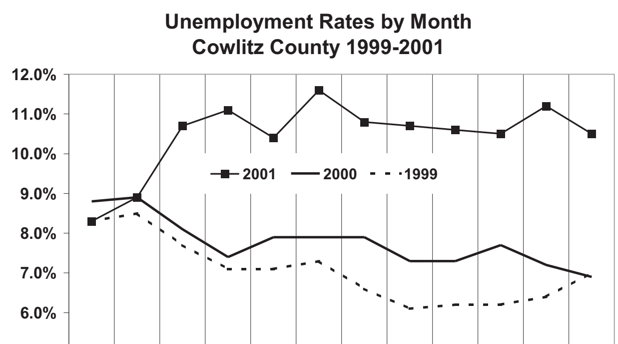
HIGHLIGHTS

Cowlitz County's jobless rate fell seven tenths of a point in December to 10.5 percent, 3.6 points above last year, the third-widest spread in the state. The number of jobseekers has increased by 47 percent over the year to 4,180. The state unemployment rate inched down a tenth of a point to 7.1 percent in December, despite the loss of 4,400 aerospace jobs as the Boeing cutbacks began. Over the year, the state has lost 45,100 jobs (1.7 percent), more than half of which were in manufacturing. Oregon will likely remain atop the nation with a 7.5 percent jobless rate.

Nonfarm employment was estimated at 37,120, down 80 for the month. Job losses for the year totaled 1,010, or 2.6 percent. Manufacturing continued its decline with losses in other durables (due in large part to the closure of Prudential Steel), and layoffs in the paper industry. Over the year, 1,300 factory jobs have gone by the wayside, including 400 in paper and 1,050 in other durables. More bad news came with the layoffs of about 100 workers at Weyerhaeuser in January.

Construction rose 50 jobs over the month, and is up 70 over the year. Transportation and wholesale trade were basically flat over the month, and down by 80 and 50, respectively, since last December. Retail employment rose by 170 this month, due mostly to the opening of Home Depot. The industry is still off by 60 jobs over the year, due to losses at general merchandise stores. Finance was unchanged over the month and year. Services held steady over the month, and has added 200 jobs in 2001, almost entirely in health care. Finally, seasonal layoffs reduced public sector employment by 120. Despite the drop, government was still up 210 for the year, the most of any sector in the county.





	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	8.3%	8.9%	10.7%	11.1%	10.4%	11.6%	10.7%	10.6%	10.5%	11.2%	10.5%
2000	8.8%	8.9%	8.1%	7.4%	7.9%	7.9%	7.3%	7.3%	7.7%	7.2%	6.9%
1999	8.3%	8.5%	7.7%	7.1%	7.1%	7.3%	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%	7.0%

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in Cowlitz County

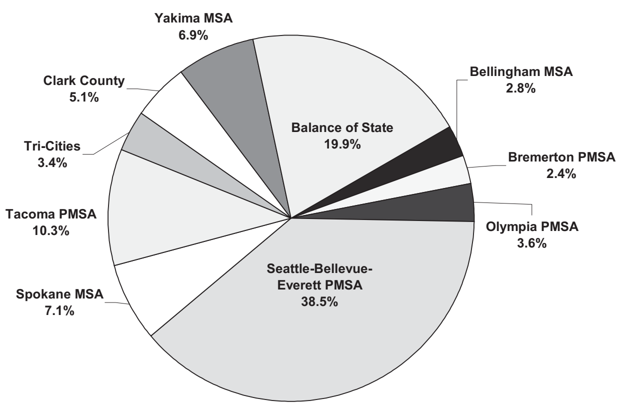
	Dec. 2001 1/	Nov. 2001 2/	Dec. 2000	Change Nov-01 Dec-01	Change Dec-00 Dec-01	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 3/	**37,120**	**37,200**	**38,130**	**-80**	**-1,010**	**-2.6%**
MANUFACTURING	**8,400**	**8,590**	**9,700**	**-190**	**-1,300**	-13.4%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,130	2,130	2,120	0	**10**	0.5%
Other Durables	1,430	1,540	2,480	-110	**-1,050**	-42.3%
Paper Products	3,160	3,250	3,560	-90	-400	-11.2%
Other Nondurables	1,680	1,670	1,540	10	140	9.1%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,720**	**2,670**	**2,650**	**50**	70	2.6%
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	**1,540**	**1,530**	**1,620**	**10**	-80	-4.9%
WHOLESALE TRADE	**1,240**	**1,240**	**1,290**	**0**	-50	-3.9%
RETAIL TRADE	**7,250**	**7,080**	**7,310**	**170**	-60	-0.8%
General Merchandise	1,090	1,070	1,200	20	**-110**	-9.2%
Grocery Stores	1,350	1,360	1,360	-10	-10	-0.7%
Other Retail Trade	4,810	4,650	4,750	160	60	1.3%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	**1,200**	**1,190**	**1,200**	**10**	0	0.0%
SERVICES	**8,980**	**8,990**	**8,780**	**-10**	200	2.3%
Health Care	3,770	3,750	3,550	20	**220**	6.2%
Other Services	5,210	5,240	5,230	-30	**-20**	-0.4%
GOVERNMENT	**5,790**	**5,910**	**5,580**	**-120**	210	3.8%
State & Federal Government	1,460	1,530	1,440	-70	20	1.4%
Local Government	4,330	4,380	4,140	-50	**190**	4.6%
Primary & Secondary Education	2,680	2,760	2,600	-80	80	3.1%
Other Local Government	1,650	1,620	1,540	30	110	7.1%
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:

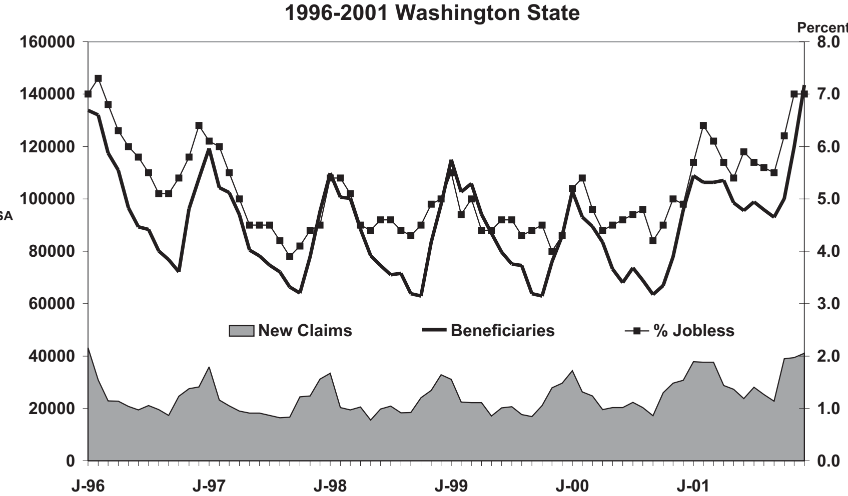
http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea

UI Claims Data

Beneficiaries by MSA/PMSA December 2001



Jobless Rates, UI Beneficiaries, New Claims
1996-2001 Washington State



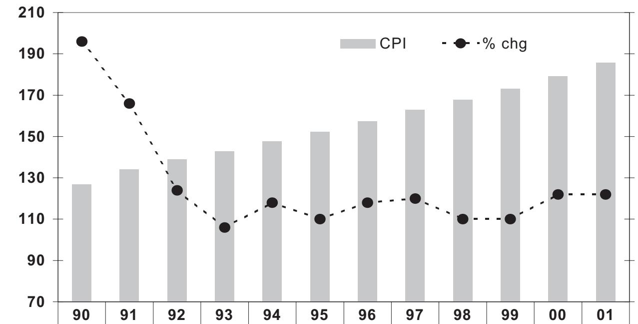
UI Beneficiaries & New Claims by MSA

	Number of Beneficiaries 1/			New Claims/Regular Entitlement		
LABOR MARKET AREAS	This Month 2/	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Bellingham MSA	3,970	3,310	3,290	1,035	1,145	1,356
Bremerton PMSA	3,422	3,036	2,549	914	942	701
Olympia PMSA	5,134	4,447	4,091	1,375	1,564	1,263
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	55,158	48,403	28,418	14,549	14,119	9,176
Island County	1,045	938	653	284	276	192
King County	38,523	34,449	19,500	9,662	9,679	6,126
Snohomish County	15,590	13,016	8,265	4,613	4,164	2,858
Spokane MSA	10,168	7,917	7,349	3,029	2,682	2,506
Tacoma PMSA	14,757	12,518	9,401	4,531	3,988	3,244
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA	4,954	3,784	4,741	1,402	1,743	1,344
Benton County	3,043	2,411	2,809	885	977	856
Franklin County	1,911	1,371	1,932	517	766	488
Clark County	7,356	6,386	4,198	1,709	1,791	1,347
Yakima MSA	9,937	7,544	8,827	2,368	3,127	2,591
Balance of State	28,577	22,441	22,929	10,132	8,261	7,189
WASHINGTON STATE	**143,435**	**119,787**	**95,796**	**41,044**	**39,362**	**30,717**

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

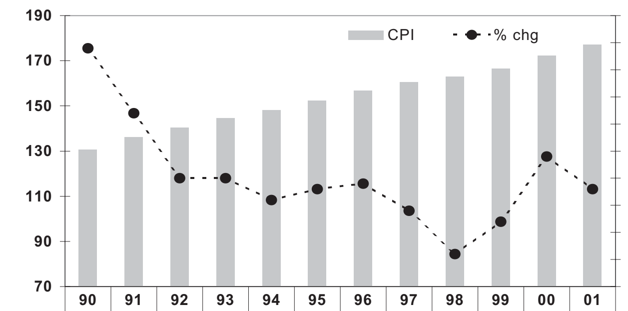
Consumer Price Indexes

Seattle-Tacoma Average 1990-2001



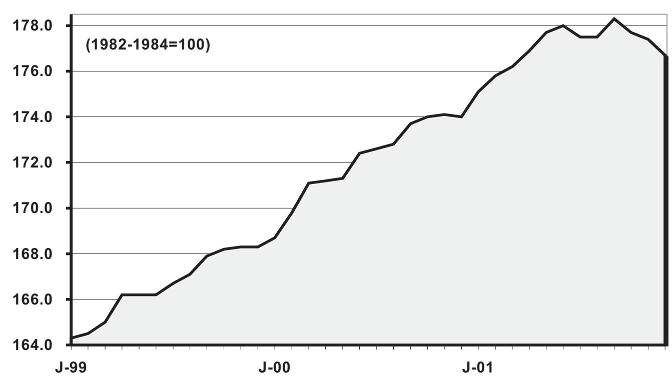
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01
CPI	126.8	134.1	139	142.9	147.8	152.3	157.5	163.0	167.9	173.0	179.2	185.7
% chg	7.3%	5.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.4%	3.0%	3.4%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.6%	3.6%

U.S. City Average 1990-2001



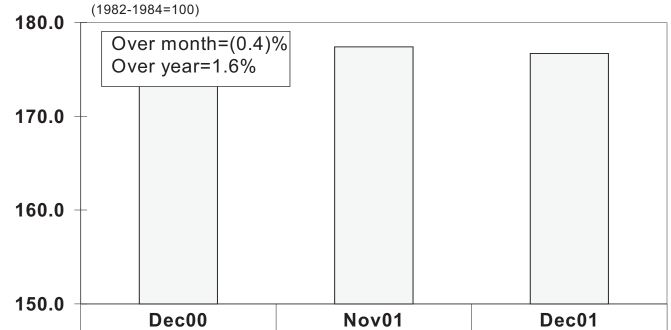
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01
CPI	130.7	136.2	140.3	144.5	148.2	152.4	156.8	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1
% chg	5.4%	4.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.4%	1.6%	2.2%	3.4%	2.8%

U.S. City Monthly 1999-2001



Current U.S. City Average

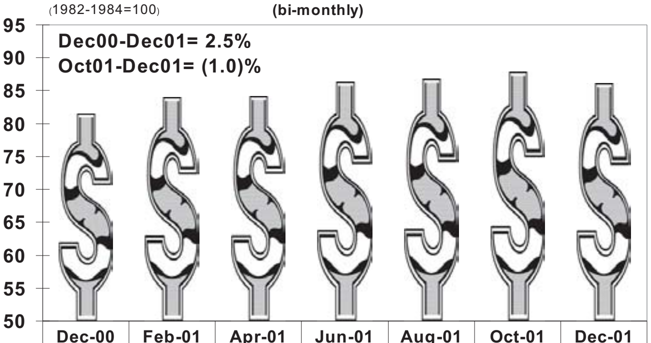
(1982-1984=100)



	Dec00	Nov01	Dec01
cpi	174.0	177.4	176.7

Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton

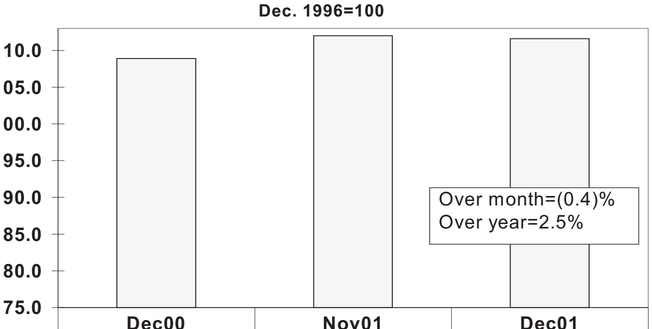
(1982-1984=100) (bi-monthly)



	Dec-00	Feb-01	Apr-01	Jun-01	Aug-01	Oct-01	Dec-01
CPI	181.5	184.0	184.2	186.3	186.8	187.9	186.1

Current West-B/C Average

Dec. 1996=100



	Dec00	Nov01	Dec01
CPI	108.9	112.0	111.6

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 2000.** 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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Labor Market Information

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Ivars Graudins, Supervisor, Planning and Economic Development Information.

Jack Schillinger, Editor;
Linda Ojard, Editorial Assistant.

Economic/Demographic Profile of Metropolitan Areas

MSA/ County	Resid. L. Force	Resid. Empl.	Un. Rate	Nonag Empl.	Average Wage	Popul-ation	Per Cap. Income
Data Year	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2001	1999
Bellingham MSA	81,600	76,900	5.7	68,100	$ 26,295	170,600	$ 23,228
Bremerton PMSA	94,700	90,000	5.6	74,300	$ 30,527	233,400	$ 23,902
Olympia PMSA	99,200	94,200	5.0	84,700	$ 31,753	210,200	$ 25,760
S-B-Everett PMSA	1,396,500	1,344,500	3.7	1,422,400	$ 45,171	2,449,300	$ 39,880
King	1,023,200	986,500	3.6	n/a	$ 47,241	1,758,300	$ 44,719
Snohomish	343,800	329,700	4.1	215,400	$ 35,072	618,600	$ 28,105
Island	29,500	28,300	4.1	n/a	$ 23,949	72,400	$ 25,834
Spokane MSA	208,500	196,900	5.6	195,300	$ 29,743	422,400	$ 24,368
Tacoma PMSA	331,400	313,800	5.3	243,300	$ 30,162	713,400	$ 25,289
R-K-Pasco MSA	94,500	87,700	7.2	76,200	$ 31,533	195,200	$ 23,219
Benton	71,800	67,200	6.4	n/a	$ 34,183	144,800	$ 25,004
Franklin	22,700	20,500	9.5	n/a	$ 23,866	50,400	$ 17,961
Clark County	178,000	170,400	4.2	117,200	$ 32,157	352,600	$ 28,116
Yakima MSA	108,700	97,200	10.6	75,900	$ 23,252	224,500	$ 20,811
Washington	3,045,200	2,887,500	5.2	2,716,800	$ 37,038	5,974,900	$ 30,380

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