

Washington State Labor Area Summaries

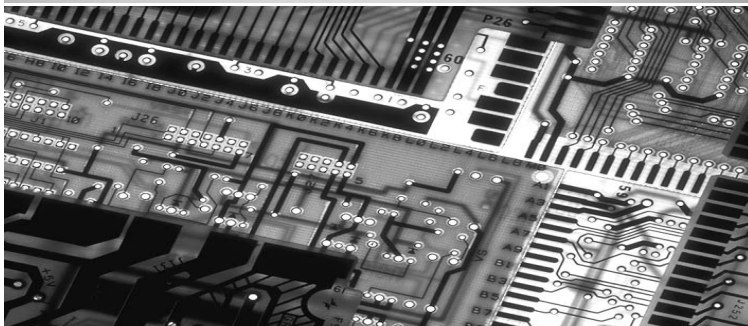


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Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
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Greg Weeks, Director

Year in Review Labor Force Edition

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 **Washington State
Employment Security**

March 2002—Volume 17, Number 3

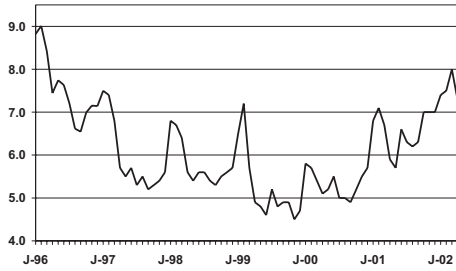
Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas 1/

February 2002 Preliminary														January 2002 Revised				February 2001 Revised			
Not seasonally adjusted		Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force		Employed	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force		Employed	Unemploy.	Rate						
United States (in 1,000s)																					
Washington State Total		142,057	133,349	8,707	6.1	141,074	132,139	8,935	6.3	141,238	134,774	6,464	4.6								
Bellingham MSA		3,029,700	2,788,700	241,000	8.0	3,009,300	2,759,600	249,700	8.3	3,006,100	2,803,900	202,200	6.7								
		80,700	74,800	5,900	7.3	80,700	74,200	6,500	8.0	79,600	73,600	6,000	7.5								
Bremerton PMSA		95,800	89,500	6,300	6.6	95,500	88,800	6,700	7.0	92,500	86,600	5,800	6.3								
Olympia PMSA		102,800	96,600	6,200	6.1	101,800	95,200	6,600	6.4	99,300	93,300	6,000	6.1								
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA		1,386,200	1,288,000	98,200	7.1	1,379,000	1,280,500	98,500	7.1	1,379,800	1,316,300	63,500	4.6								
King County 2/		1,013,800	945,100	68,700	6.8	1,008,800	939,600	69,300	6.9	1,011,100	965,800	45,300	4.5								
Snohomish County 2/		343,600	315,800	27,700	8.1	341,400	314,000	27,400	8.0	339,700	322,800	16,900	5.0								
Island County 2/		28,850	27,110	1,740	6.0	28,800	26,950	1,850	6.4	28,990	27,700	1,280	4.4								
Spokane MSA		209,600	192,000	17,600	8.4	208,100	189,700	18,300	8.8	211,000	194,700	16,400	7.8								
Tacoma PMSA		338,400	311,900	26,400	7.8	334,000	307,400	26,600	8.0	330,700	309,700	21,100	6.4								
Tri-Cities MSA		96,300	88,500	7,800	8.1	94,700	86,000	8,600	9.1	91,300	83,100	8,200	9.0								
Benton County 2/		72,800	67,800	5,000	6.8	71,500	65,900	5,600	7.8	68,900	63,700	5,300	7.6								
Franklin County 2/		23,530	20,670	2,850	12.1	23,170	20,110	3,060	13.2	22,300	19,400	2,900	13.1								
Yakima MSA		100,600	87,700	12,900	12.8	100,900	85,500	15,400	15.2	104,200	87,800	16,400	15.8								
Adams																					
		7,220	6,170	1,050	14.6	7,110	5,920	1,190	16.8	7,190	5,840	1,350	18.7								
Asotin 2/		11,580	10,890	680	5.9	11,560	10,880	690	5.9	12,520	11,050	1,470	11.7								
Chelan-Douglas LMA																					
Chelan County 2/		48,520	43,290	5,230	10.8	48,020	42,530	5,500	11.4	49,440	43,670	5,770	11.7								
Douglas County 2/		31,260	27,610	3,650	11.7	30,950	27,120	3,830	12.4	31,840	27,850	4,000	12.6								
		17,260	15,690	1,580	9.1	17,070	15,410	1,670	9.8	17,600	15,820	1,770	10.1								
Clallam		24,230	22,150	2,080	8.6	24,260	22,010	2,240	9.3	24,160	21,840	2,320	9.6								
Clark 2/		183,520	166,760	16,760	9.1	181,540	165,190	16,350	9.0	179,800	168,900	10,900	6.1								
Columbia		1,210	1,030	180	15.1	1,160	980	180	15.8	1,260	1,040	220	17.2								
Cowlitz		40,250	35,750	4,500	11.2	40,660	35,670	4,990	12.3	39,910	36,160	3,750	9.4								
Ferry		2,510	2,170	350	13.7	2,530	2,160	360	14.4	2,590	2,040	560	21.4								
Garfield		1,100	1,100	100	5.4	1,100	1,000	100	7.1	1,080	1,000	80	7.0								
Grant		34,860	30,440	4,420	12.7	34,500	29,690	4,810	13.9	34,340	28,940	5,400	15.7								
Grays Harbor		25,990	23,250	2,750	10.6	26,020	22,990	3,020	11.6	25,950	22,820	3,130	12.1								
Jefferson		10,980	10,180	800	7.3	10,970	10,060	910	8.3	10,750	10,020	730	6.8								
Kittitas		14,900	13,600	1,200	8.4	14,500	13,300	1,200	8.6	15,380	13,990	1,380	9.0								
Klickitat		7,660	6,430	1,240	16.1	7,820	6,380	1,440	18.4	8,820	7,110	1,710	19.4								
Lewis		28,670	25,970	2,700	9.4	28,210	25,470	2,740	9.7	27,960	24,910	3,060	10.9								
Lincoln		4,540	4,220	320	7.1	4,360	4,040	320	7.3	4,310	4,020	290	6.7								
Mason		18,400	16,800	1,600	8.8	18,400	16,500	1,800	9.9	18,030	16,330	1,700	9.4								
Okanogan		17,090	14,640	2,450	14.3	17,110	14,520	2,590	15.1	18,940	15,740	3,200	16.9								
Pacific		7,700	7,030	670	8.8	7,710	6,980	730	9.5	7,260	6,530	740	10.1								
Pend Oreille		4,410	3,910	500	11.3	4,330	3,860	470	10.9	4,090	3,490	600	14.7								
San Juan		5,950	5,550	400	6.7	6,010	5,590	430	7.1	5,890	5,520	370	6.3								
Skagit		51,130	46,790	4,340	8.5	51,220	46,570	4,650	9.1	51,510	47,100	4,410	8.6								
Skamania		3,810	3,280	530	13.9	3,820	3,250	580	15.1	3,580	3,110	470	13.2								
Stevens		16,230	14,110	2,120	13.1	16,040	13,890	2,150	13.4	16,620	14,430	2,200	13.2								
Wahkiakum		1,700	1,580	120	7.1	1,690	1,520	170	10.1	1,810	1,680	130	7.1								
Walla Walla		26,110	24,150	1,960	7.5	25,390	23,110	2,280	9.0	26,010	23,700	2,310	8.9								
Whitman		19,000	18,490	510	2.7	18,660	18,090	560	3.0	18,470	17,910	560	3.0								

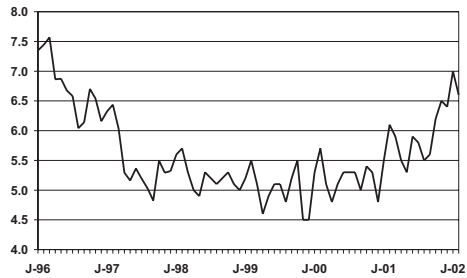
1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. 2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

MSA Jobless Rates 1996-2002

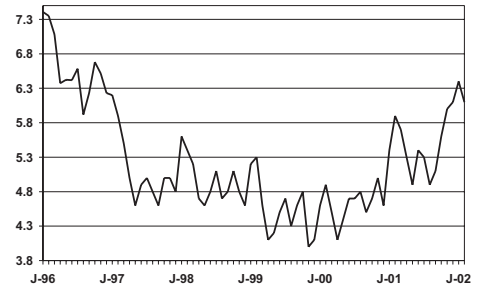
Bellingham MSA



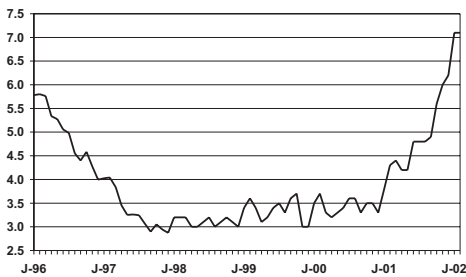
Bremerton PMSA



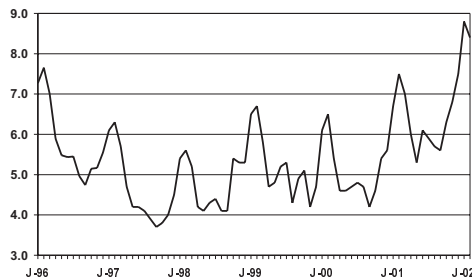
Olympia PMSA



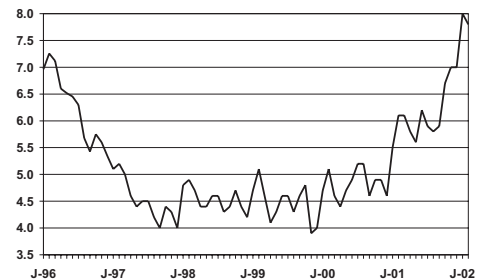
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA



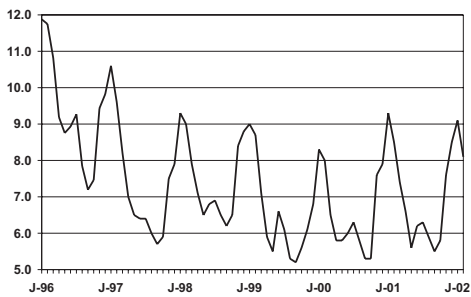
Spokane MSA



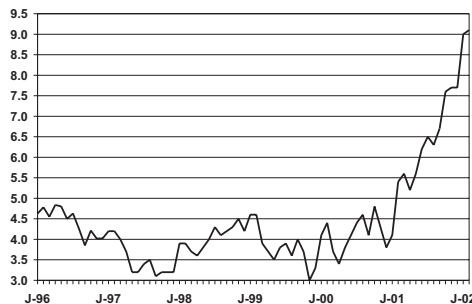
Tacoma PMSA



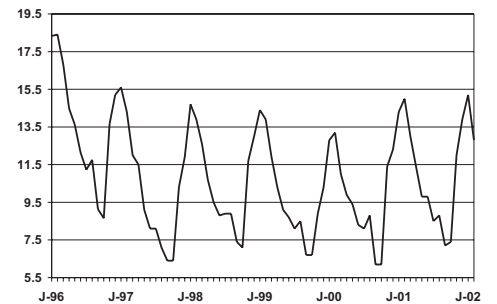
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA



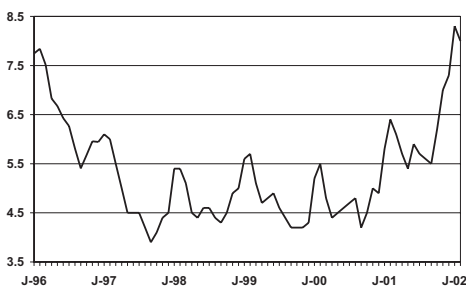
Clark County



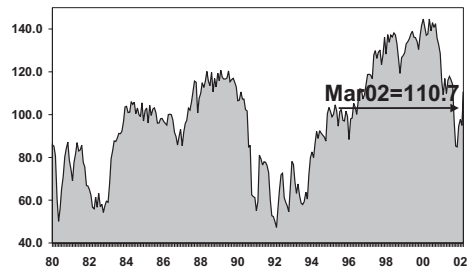
Yakima MSA



Washington State



**Index of Consumer Confidence
1980-2002**



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Cowlitz County p. 41
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Across the MSA

Unemployment spikes up

Unemployment went up almost everywhere in 2001, nationally, statewide and locally, all jolted upward by the catastrophe of September 11. The statewide jobless rate spiked from 5.2 percent in 2000 to 6.4 in 2001, the largest increase since 1991, when the rate jumped to 6.4 percent from 4.9 in 1990. But the new millennial rate (for those purists who hold the millennium started in 2001) was still pretty low by historical standards (see the craggy chart right). Where were you during the recession of Eighty-Two (12.1 percent) or the Boeing Bust of 1970-1971 (10.1) or the still depressing Depression rate of 1940 (15.2 percent)? What, weren't around then, not anywhere?

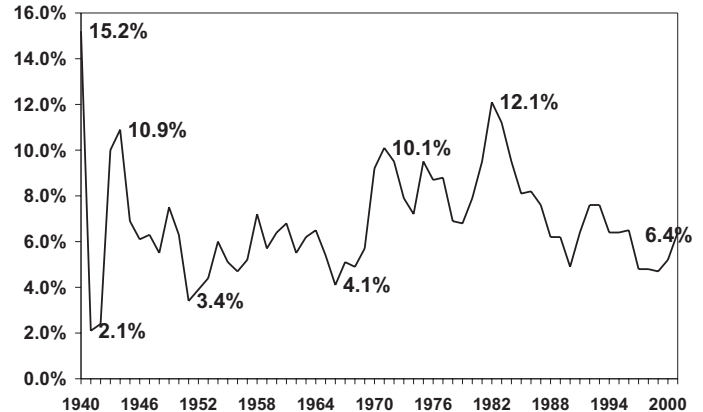


As indicated in the chart (right), jobless rates for most metro areas shot up in 2001, under the impact of the recession (officially begun in March) and Boeing-related layoffs triggered by the events of September 11. Clark County by far experienced the biggest shock, from 4.2 percent to 7.1. The Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA jumped from 3.7 to 5.2, pushing the number of jobless from 51,600 to 70,400.

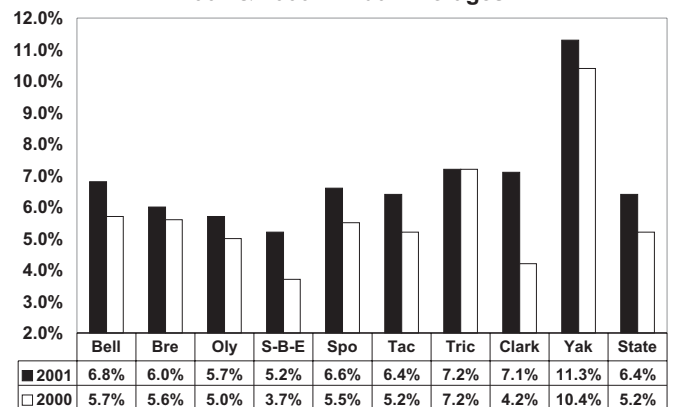
Newly benchmarked labor force tables (with employment and unemployment) for MSAs and other labor market areas covered by the LAS are to be found on **pp. 46-62**. For other counties and more historical chronology, go to LMEA's homepage and click on **"What else is new?"** There, the tables include preliminary 2001 figures and revised numbers that go back to 1980. Tables for all counties will be available in the 2002 edition of *Labor Force and Employment in Washington State*, due to be published in June.

Note that this issue is also the **Year in Review** edition: that time of year when LMEA's labor market economists become Janus-faced, looking back over the past year and peering forward a bit into the murky one at hand. *J.S.*

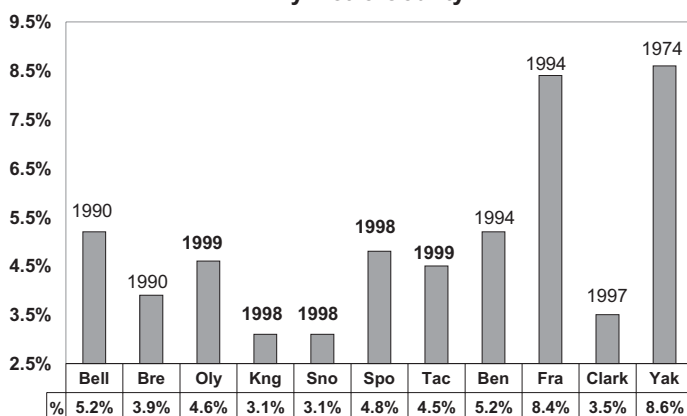
**Unemployment Rates
Washington State 1940-2001**



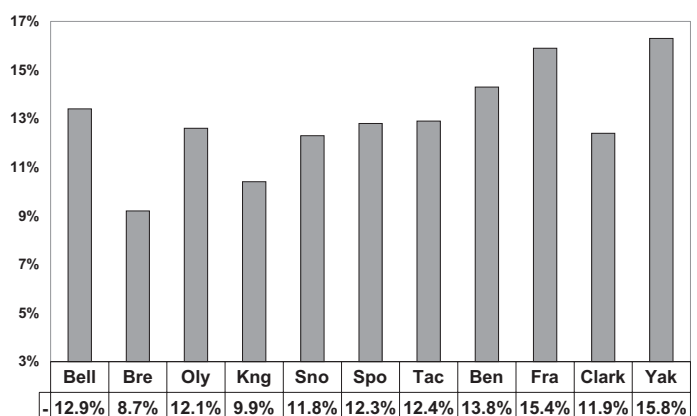
**Unemployment Rates by Metro Counties
2001 & 2000 Annual Averages**



**Record Low Unemployment Rates
By Metro County**



**Record High Unemployment Rates
By Metro County--1982**



Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Bellingham MSA



HIGHLIGHTS

The Bellingham economy in 2001 suffered a similar fate as the state and the nation did. Most experts pointed to March 2001 as the beginning of that dreaded R word. The events of September 11 would add accelerator to the slide.

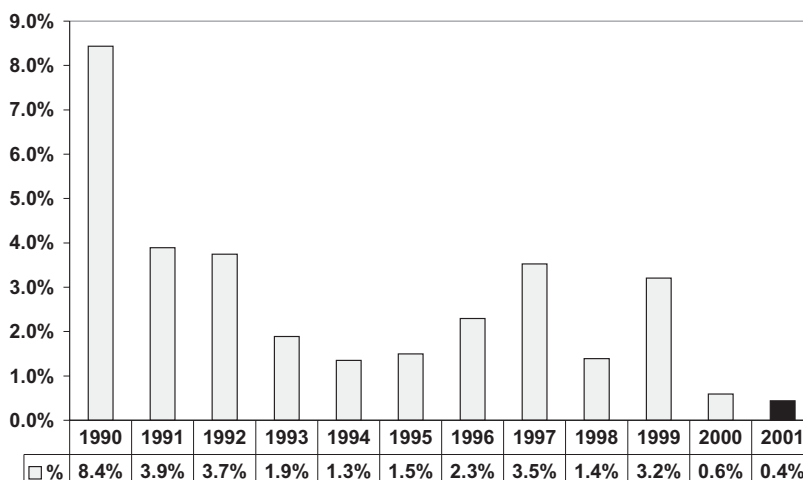
2001 in Review

The MSA began 2001 with lingering questions concerning energy and growth. Energy costs were a concern that had led to temporary shutdowns and curtailed operations in the manufacturing sector. With doubts about employment people began to hang on to their wallets a little tighter and the economic slowdown now no longer pertained to just the manufacturing sector.

Nonagricultural employment in the Bellingham MSA averaged 68,300 in 2001, up a meager 300 over the previous year. While over the year gains were experienced in government, notably local government and in the transportation and communications sector, the remaining areas of the economy were cool at best.

Manufacturing with average employment in 2000 of 9,600 dropped to 9,300 in 2001. But that average doesn't tell the whole story as manufacturing jobs in December 2001 had

Bellingham MSA Nonag Growth 1990-2001



shrunk to 8,800 compared to 9,600 in December 2000.

Construction, which had enjoyed a good 2000, slid back by 200 jobs, further cementing the over the year drops in trade and service. With the higher wage jobs being threatened or being lost the spinoff effect was a loss in trade and service employment.

But that wasn't the only cause of this decline. After September 11 an already lukewarm border business became moribund as Canadian border business came to a standstill. Now even the Canadians who had braved the weak exchange rate were not willing to brave long border crossing rates

on top of a weak Canadian dollar. The result was further erosion in the trade and service sector.

The Georgia-Pacific closure was a cloud over the local economy but it was the overall economic climate of a slowing nation and state economy coupled with the September 11 events that really brought things to a grinding halt.

The outlook is, well let's wait and see. The Canadian dollar remains weak but the border crossing became such a major issue post September 11 that steps continue to be taken to make the crossing more efficient without jeopardizing security.

Continued next page

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



	<i>Change</i>					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	66,000	65,800	66,800	200	-800	-1.2%
MANUFACTURING	8,800	8,700	9,700	100	-900	-9.3%
Lumber & Wood Products	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	100	7.1%
Food Processing	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	-200	-12.5%
MINING & MISC	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100	2.0%
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	16,900	17,000	17,000	-100	-100	-0.6%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0	0.0%
SERVICES	17,200	17,200	16,700	0	500	3.0%
GOVERNMENT	11,800	11,600	12,200	200	-400	-3.3%
Federal	800	800	800	0	0	0.0%
State	3,400	3,400	3,500	0	-100	-2.9%
Local	7,600	7,400	7,900	200	-300	-3.8%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

Continued...

■ February 2002

The MSA bounced back a little in February's nonag numbers. The figures were up 200 over January, but the total was off by a sizeable 800 over the year, all attributable to manufacturing (-900). It would have been much worse but for the 500 rally in services. Trade, to no one's surprise, was off 100, while construction managed to find something to build and added 100.

According to published reports, the economy shows a mix of a little good with a lot of bad: compared to first quarter last year, single family permits in the MSA were up 5.0 percent, but multi's were down 38 percent.

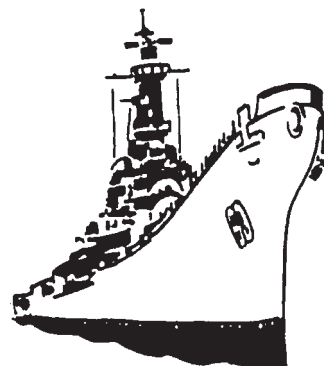
The jobless situation stood at a stark 7.3 percent (the highest February since 1997), but this was an improvement compared to the 8.0 percent posted in January. And the onset of spring should bring the rate down somewhat in the months ahead.

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/lesd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Bremerton PMSA



HIGHLIGHTS

Job growth in the PMSA averaged 1.5 percent in 2001, according to the latest benchmark data. Not much, to be sure, but the rate was better than the previous year's, and in any case it looked exemplary in the Puget Sound region, which appeared to embody an atrophying universe.

2001 in Review

In unemployment, the 2001 average was pegged at 6.0 percent. This was higher than in many years, beaten only by the 6.8 average in 1996. The lowest rate was 4.0 percent in 1990 (due largely to a shopping mall construction boom), and one will probably see pigs fly before that rate returns in the foreseeable future.

Populationwise, the peninsula continued to grow, but at a slower rate than was the norm during most of the 1990s. Now standing at 233,400, Kitsap is the sixth largest in the state, but with this population spread out over 396 sq. miles, it has the second highest population density in the state, 589.4 persons per sq. mile, beaten only by King County's 827 per sq. mile.

By industry, government is the largest provider of nonagricultural employment in the county: at 26,400 it accounts for more than one third of all jobs. The federal sector is by far the largest, and includes over 10,000 civilian personnel at the Naval shipyards, about 3,300 at the Bremerton Naval

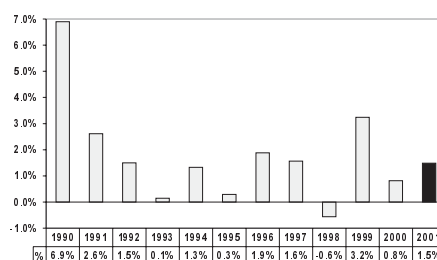
Station, about 2,000 at the Naval Undersea Warfare Center in Keyport, and 3,500 at the Naval Submarine base in Bangor. To ensure a growing workload for the Naval Shipyard, a recently proposed U.S. defense budget of \$379 billion dollars envisions about \$1 billion for converting Bangor-based Trident submarines to cruise missile launchers. It also earmarks \$115 million for military construction projects in the county, according to the *Bremerton Sun*.

The county's military station strength of over 12,000 as well as an equally large number of family dependents also help undergird demand for local retail, services, finance, and education and stabilize the area in times of economic fluctuations. In this respect, Kitsap is very similar to the Tacoma PMSA, which has a large federal DOD civilian employee base and a military station strength of nearly 20,000.

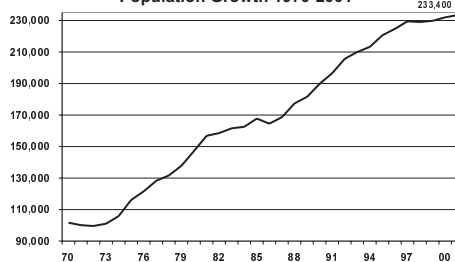
February 2002

Nonag numbers for February mirrored the winter blues, with construction down 400 for the month and 300 over the year. Despite expectation of a continued postholiday hangover, trade posted favorable numbers, up 100 from January and 500 over the year. As elsewhere in the Puget Sound region, house values and total sales were holding their own, as reflected by an uptick in FIRE. Services was up

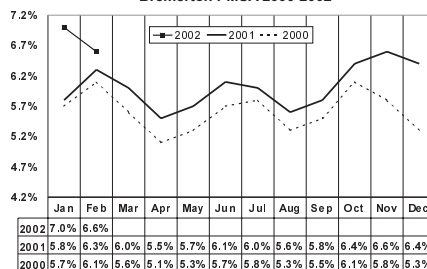
Bremerton PMSA Nonag Growth 1990-2001



Bremerton PMSA
Population Growth 1970-2001



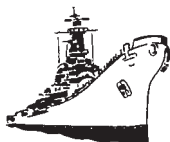
Unemployment Rates by Month
Bremerton PMSA 2000-2002



200 from January while government dropped 300.

The jobless rate stood at 6.6 percent, down from 7.0 in January. With the onset of spring, the rate should drop further, according to established seasonal patterns.

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



	<i>Change</i>					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	73,600	73,900	73,500	-300	100	0.1%
MANUFACTURING	2,300	2,100	2,300	200	0	0.0%
MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS	700	700	700	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	3,900	4,300	4,200	-400	-300	-7.1%
TRANSPORT., AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	2,100	2,100	-200	-200	-9.5%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	16,900	16,800	16,400	100	500	3.0%
FINANCE, INSUR. AND REAL ESTATE	2,600	2,500	2,500	100	100	4.0%
SERVICES	19,100	18,900	19,100	200	0	0.0%
GOVERNMENT	26,200	26,500	26,200	-300	0	0.0%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

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

<http://www.wa.gov/lesd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Olympia PMSA



HIGHLIGHTS

Olympia's labor economy in 2001 proved to be remarkably resilient in the face of serious state economic challenges and national security issues. The local economy had begun to gradually turn down during the latter part of 2000 when manufacturing activity began to slow and related employment began to suffer. By the end of 2001 it became apparent that the worst of the manufacturing downturn had ended. However, the decline in employment in this industry served to weigh the local economy down, but only moderately. The Thurston County economy (less government purchases and payrolls) is tied to a rather small number of manufacturing firms. Some spillover due to the manufacturing downturn was also realized in the trade industry where employment tended to be down moderately.

2001 in Review

The major event to impact the area and, of course, the entire nation was the September 11 tragedy. The national economy virtually shut down for the remainder of September and combined with the manufacturing downturn to push both the state and nation into recession. The combination of the nation's monetary and fiscal responses served to ward off any further lingering impacts from that event. The economy began to stabilize and recover with the help of strong consumer spending. Attractive financing opportunities began to emerge. Auto dealers

moved toward zero interest financing on new vehicles to maintain and even bolster sales. Expansionary monetary policy, enacted by the Federal Reserve in the form of swift and continuous interest rate cuts, created a bullish housing market. As the stock exchanges sagged, the public found a financial haven in real estate. Housing sales were brisk, and refinancing activity escalated. Consequently, the FIRE industry turned in a strong showing in Thurston County to offset the weakness exhibited by manufacturing and trade. Construction also tended to be helped as demand for new homes was stimulated. While the construction industry did not turn in a strong showing by any means, it did not experience the sag that normally accompanies a recessionary period.

The services industry in Thurston maintained some strength over the year. Health services tended to act as the backbone of this industry, and essentially displayed a similar employment pattern as that found throughout the remainder of the state. As the services end of the local economy has grown in prominence with time, it is still secondary to growth in government expenditures. The government sector again served to act as a built-in stabilizer against the manufacturing downturn. State and local education services, tied to the previous fortunes and good health of the overall state economy of recent times, displayed

strong growth. The local economy's dependence on government activity has placed it in jeopardy as a result of the unexpected September 11 events, however. This occurred just as the state economy was poised to turn upward. The King-Snohomish economy generates the largest share of revenue funds for the state, and was the local economy most directly impacted due to the large Boeing presence in the area. The Thurston County economy felt an indirect impact from the roiled King-Snohomish economy in terms of secondary effects on businesses and consumers, and a reduction in the state revenue stream. The shortfall in the revenue fund has placed the state government outlook on hold until a more widespread recovery begins to take place. Until that occurs, decisions about the size and growth of state government will likely come under closer scrutiny by legislative officials.

■ February 2002

The Olympia labor market generated some modest positive growth in February. Local employment was up by 600 jobs due to growth in state and local government and the services sector. These areas helped to offset continued weakness in manufacturing and trade. Transportation, communication and utilities also declined by 100 jobs. The spurt in employment suggests that the local economy may be starting to rebound. There has been a definite upward trend that has surfaced in most of

Continued next page

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



	Change					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	87,000	86,400	85,000	600	2,000	2.4%
GOODS PRODUCING	7,300	7,300	7,500	0	-200	-2.7%
MINING	100	100	100	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0.0%
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	-200	-5.1%
SERVICES PRODUCING	79,700	79,100	77,500	600	2,200	2.8%
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES	2,300	2,400	2,300	-100	0	0.0%
TRADE	16,500	16,600	16,700	-100	-200	-1.2%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL-ESTATE	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200	6.5%
SERVICES	19,700	19,400	19,400	300	300	1.5%
GOVERNMENT	37,900	37,400	36,000	500	1,900	5.3%
FEDERAL	1,500	1,500	1,300	0	200	15.4%
U.S. Postal Service	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
Other Federal	1,000	1,000	800	0	200	25.0%
STATE 3/	24,200	23,900	23,700	300	500	2.1%
Education Services	2,500	2,300	2,400	200	100	4.2%
Non-Education	21,700	21,600	21,300	100	400	1.9%
LOCAL	12,200	12,000	11,000	200	1200	10.9%
Education Services	7,700	7,600	7,100	100	600	8.5%
Non-Education	4,500	4,400	3,900	100	600	15.4%
Cities and Towns	2,900	2,800	2,400	100	500	20.8%
Other Local Non-Education	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100	6.7%
LABOR DISPUTES	0	0	0	xxx	xxx	

Continued...

the important data releases, and the national and overall state economies are showing emerging signs of recovery. Locally, the unemployment rate fell to 6.1 percent from 6.4 during the month. Although the level of unemployed persons increased, the local economy was able to generate enough jobs to employ an even higher proportion of the labor force. As more good news

becomes evident, anticipation of better economic conditions will continue to draw out discouraged workers to swell the labor force. The ability of the improving economy to employ the "re-seekers" will determine how the unemployment rate behaves in successive months. The labor market is likely to experience some up and down movement until business firms see enough evidence to institute rehiring practices.

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

<http://www.wa.gov/lesdl/mea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



HIGHLIGHTS

Labor markets are changeable things; they can run hot and then cold and then hot again, over a period of just a few years. When the unemployment rate is high, there are many applicants for each job opening. When unemployment is very low, there are few applicants per opening, and when unemployment becomes low enough, outright labor shortages. When job seekers can't find work that matches and makes use of their skills, both the individual and society are impacted, as time and resources invested in education and training are not well used. The stress on employers and the economy as a whole due to labor shortages is a different but still serious matter, because not having the right employees to do the job reduces a business' economic efficiency. We have chosen a free-market economy, in this country, because we think it is the most successful economic system. But that means we also have chosen a measure of uncertainty.

People trying to find work in an outright recession, such as we currently have, face an especially difficult reality: A recession means a shrinking economy i.e. an ever-declining number of jobs in the economy. (That is apart from turnover openings, of course, as well as purely seasonal hiring and laying off). Metropolitan Seattle has been in a recession for a full

year, now, as have many other parts of the state for a somewhat shorter time. Unemployment here has about doubled in the last two years.

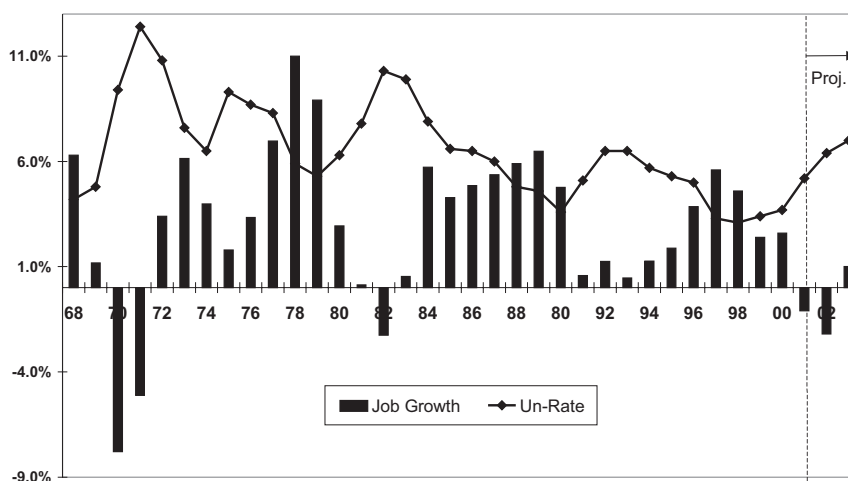
Although Puget Sound and the rest of Washington will come out of this recession some time this summer, it will not be until the start of 2004 that our economy will have finally regained the number of jobs it lost during the recession.

Nor is this downturn going to be our last. With perfect predictability one can say that the labor market will turn up again and down again—but in ways and at times that are NOT perfectly predictable.

How, then, can meaningful planning of training programs be accomplished, either by type or capacity?

Well, there are some features of our economy that are predictable: Manufacturing, both including and excluding the volatile aircraft industry, is much more cyclical than nonmanufacturing. Construction is much more cyclical than non-construction. Because timing of cycles is quite iffy to predict, there are often mismatches between the number of workers with skills for these manufacturing/construction fields and the number of jobs available. For occupational training in such fields, flexibility of funding, program design and program capacity—on very short notice—is critical. On the

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



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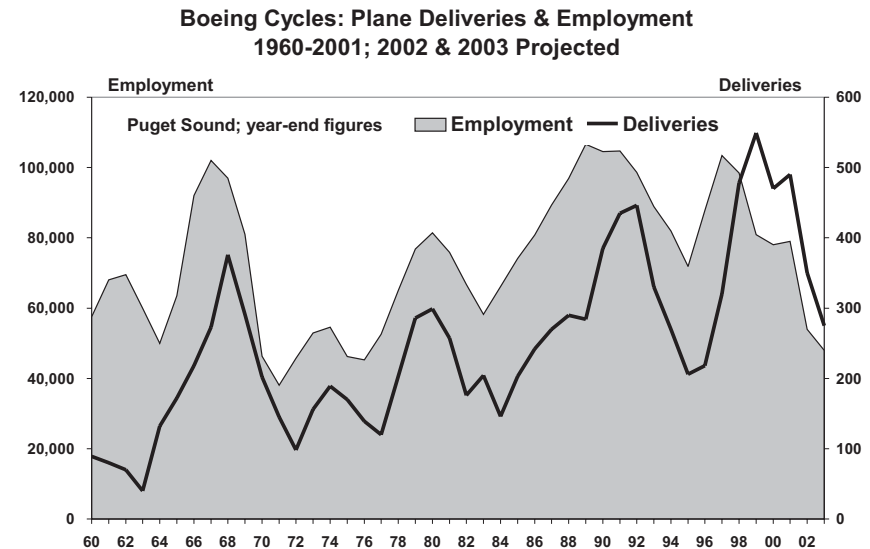
other hand, the “rest of the economy”—the so-called “services” economy—is “smoother”, and only sees overall employment declines during serious recessions, and even then these declines are quite small compared to the layoffs in manufacturing and construction. Moreover, within this smoother “services” economy, there are some industries which, even during this current recession, look like high enough demand that sufficient training program capacity may be an issue.

■ Information technology

This field is a revolution in progress—it has only just begun. The computer and communications technological advances of the last few decades have and will continue to transform how we communicate and manage information, across all industries. Demand for info-technology skills will outpace the existing fundamental skills of the labor force for as far out as one can see—for two reasons: First, these skills are not simple, short or easy to train; we can’t instantly produce a set of persons with them, at any degree level. And second, the needed skills are constantly changing with the rapid scientific advances in the IT field.

■ Health care

This continues to be a field of specialized skills and overall high demand, and that is likely to continue for the indefinite future. Three reasons: First, demographics, as baby boomers approach the retirement years with associated increased need for health services of all kinds, from dental care to broad medical treatments to assisted living, home health care, home nursing assistance, and then ultimately institutional care in nursing facilities.



Second: Increase in overall demand for health services is a cultural trend in an affluent society, which moreover can afford the scientific advances that underlie improved health services. Third: broad insurance coverage, which does have a dampening effect on some health care access, but overall increases rather than decreases, health care purchase.

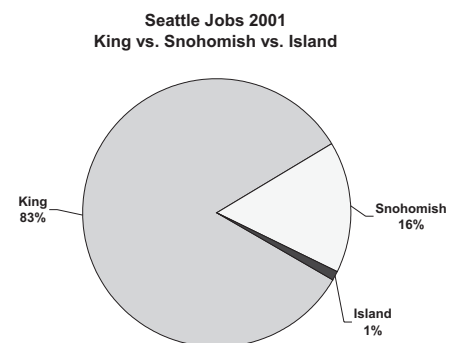
■ Education

Demographics play a role in the forecast that this field will be one of good demand. On the student side, the children of the children of the baby boomer bulge are just starting to enter gradeschool, and their broad age cohort will progress through the K-12 system over the next couple of decades. On the teacher & staff side, retirements of the baby boomers will leave a bulge of openings. And cycles have also played a role: the long economic expansion of the mid and late 1990s meant fewer people going into teaching, as other more highly paid occupations were available; that has

meant a dearth of teaching staff at the more junior levels.

■ Tech Notes

The term “metropolitan Seattle” or just “Seattle” is the informal title of a single labor market, so designated by the U.S. Dept. of Labor in 1958. It comprises King, Snohomish and Island Counties, combined, and is labeled “Seattle-Bellevue-Everett” in tables.



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



INDUSTRY 1/ 2/	Change					
	Preliminary Feb-02	Revised Jan-02	Revised Feb-01	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL in 1,000s	1,353.4	1,355.4	1,405.5	-2.0	-52.1	-3.7%
MANUFACTURING	182.6	184.5	198.2	-1.9	-15.6	-7.9%
Durable Goods	142.9	145.1	155.4	-2.2	-12.5	-8.0%
Lumber & Wood Products	8.3	8.3	8.6	0.0	-0.3	-3.5%
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.5	3.4	3.7	0.1	-0.2	-5.4%
Primary Metal Industries	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1	-7.1%
Fabricated Metal Products	7.0	7.0	7.6	0.0	-0.6	-7.9%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	10.5	10.6	12.2	-0.1	-1.7	-13.9%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	9.2	9.3	10.6	-0.1	-1.4	-13.2%
Transportation Equipment	83.6	85.4	90.5	-1.8	-6.9	-7.6%
Aircraft & Parts	77.2	78.9	83.3	-1.7	-6.1	-7.3%
Ship & Boat Build/Repair	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	-0.3	-7.9%
Instruments & Related Prods.	11.0	11.2	11.5	-0.2	-0.5	-4.3%
Nondurable Goods	39.7	39.4	42.8	0.3	-3.1	-7.2%
Food & Kindred Products	13.1	12.9	14.8	0.2	-1.7	-11.5%
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	3.6	3.6	4.1	0.0	-0.5	-12.2%
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.2	-6.1%
Printing and Publishing	13.1	13.0	14.1	0.1	-1.0	-7.1%
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	7.1%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	3.8	3.7	3.7	0.1	0.1	2.7%
MINING & QUARRYING	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	71.6	73.0	78.9	-1.4	-7.3	-9.3%
Building Construction	20.1	20.3	20.6	-0.2	-0.5	-2.4%
Heavy Construction	6.8	6.9	7.1	-0.1	-0.3	-4.2%
Special Trade Contractors	44.7	45.8	51.2	-1.1	-6.5	-12.7%
TRANSPOR., COMM. & PUBL. UTIL.	81.5	81.8	88.6	-0.3	-7.1	-8.0%
Transportation	53.1	53.4	58.0	-0.3	-4.9	-8.4%
Water Transportation	5.8	5.7	6.0	0.1	-0.2	-3.3%
Transportation by Air	19.9	20.1	22.3	-0.2	-2.4	-10.8%
Communications	24.1	24.1	26.4	0.0	-2.3	-8.7%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.1	2.4%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	310.5	312.6	323.7	-2.1	-13.2	-4.1%
Wholesale Trade	82.2	82.2	86.7	0.0	-4.5	-5.2%
Durable Goods	52.1	52.1	54.4	0.0	-2.3	-4.2%
Nondurable Goods	30.1	30.1	32.3	0.0	-2.2	-6.8%
Retail Trade	228.3	230.4	237.0	-2.1	-8.7	-3.7%
Building Materials & Garden	8.8	8.6	9.9	0.2	-1.1	-11.1%
General Merchandise	21.9	22.5	21.2	-0.6	0.7	3.3%
Food Stores	30.6	30.7	30.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0%
Apparel & Accessory	15.3	16.3	16.0	-1.0	-0.7	-4.4%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	12.6	12.7	13.0	-0.1	-0.4	-3.1%
Eating & Drinking Places	84.5	84.3	87.5	0.2	-3.0	-3.4%

—Continued next page—

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



INDUSTRY 1/ 2/	Preliminary Feb-02	Revised Jan-02	Revised Feb-01	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	88.8	88.1	86.4	0.7	2.4	2.8%
Finance	39.1	38.7	37.0	0.4	2.1	5.7%
Insurance	29.0	28.8	28.5	0.2	0.5	1.8%
Real Estate	20.7	20.6	20.9	0.1	-0.2	-1.0%
SERVICES	414.3	414.6	433.4	-0.3	-19.1	-4.4%
Hotels	12.8	12.7	13.7	0.1	-0.9	-6.6%
Business Services	119.7	121.2	138.2	-1.5	-18.5	-13.4%
Computer & Data Processing	57.8	58.7	65.6	-0.9	-7.8	-11.9%
Health Services	87.3	87.0	84.1	0.3	3.2	3.8%
Nursing & Personal Care	14.3	14.2	13.6	0.1	0.7	5.1%
Hospitals	26.3	26.4	26.1	-0.1	0.2	0.8%
Legal Services	12.6	12.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Educational Services	21.0	20.3	19.9	0.7	1.1	5.5%
Social Services	28.5	28.1	28.0	0.4	0.5	1.8%
Engineering & Management	46.6	46.4	47.8	0.2	-1.2	-2.5%
GOVERNMENT	203.1	199.8	195.3	3.3	7.8	4.0%
Federal	24.1	24.3	24.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4%
U.S. Postal Service	8.3	8.6	8.6	-0.3	-0.3	-3.5%
State	60.3	59.5	58.3	0.8	2.0	3.4%
State Education	43.7	42.9	42.0	0.8	1.7	4.0%
Local	118.7	116.0	112.8	2.7	5.9	5.2%
Local Education	55.5	54.7	52.5	0.8	3.0	5.7%
IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GOODS PRODUCING	255.2	258.5	278.1	-3.3	-22.9	-8.2%
SERVICES PRODUCING	1098.2	1096.9	1127.4	1.3	-29.2	-2.6%

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/esdl/mea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



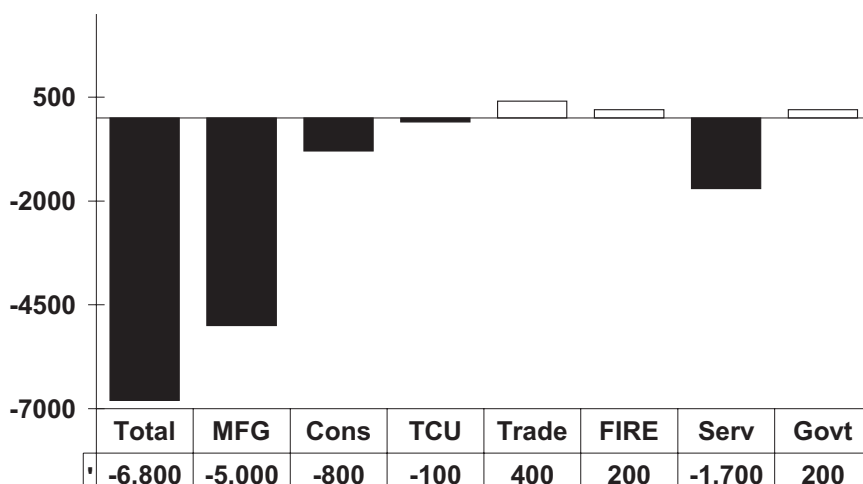
HIGHLIGHTS

Snohomish County's unemployment rate inched up to 8.1 percent over the month, holding relatively steady in comparison to the sharp increases over the last 4 months. However, this stands in sharp contrast to the state rate, which fell by 3/10ths of a percentage point to 8.0 percent.

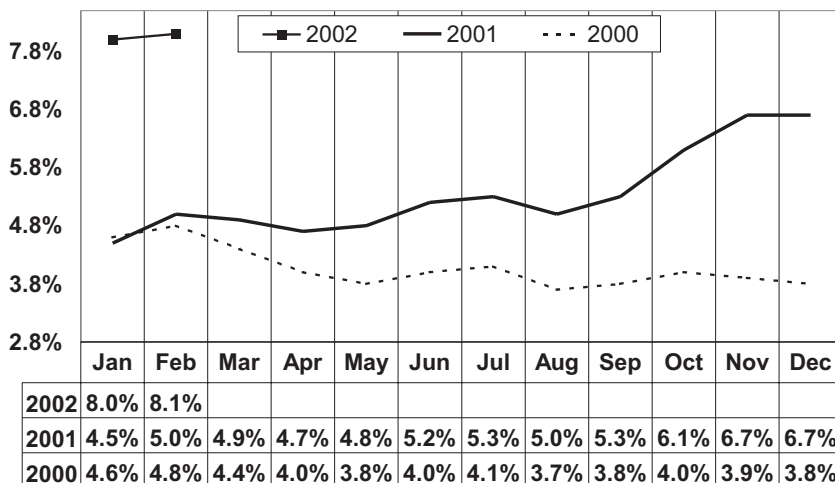
Layoffs continue to ripple throughout the economy roiled by on-going monthly layoff announcements by Boeing, the largest employer in the county. The non-farm job total dropped by 1,400 jobs over the month. Over the year, non-farm jobs fell by 6,800 or 3.2 percent, bringing the job total down to 207,800.

The manufacturing sector dropped by 700 over the month and 5,000 over the year. The aircraft and parts sector lost 600 jobs over the month and 2,600 over the year. Electronics and personnel supply each posted a loss of 200. Strengthened by low interest rates, finance held steady at 3,600 jobs while insurance and real estate each posted a modest loss of 100.

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



**Unemployment Rates by Month
Snohomish County 2000-2002**



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Snohomish County

	Prelim.1/ Feb-02	Revised Jan-02	Revised Feb-01	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	207,800	209,200	214,600	(1,400)	(6,800)	-3.2%
MANUFACTURING	48,900	49,600	53,900	(700)	(5,000)	-9.3%
Durable Goods	43,000	43,800	47,900	(800)	(4,900)	-10.2%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,500	3,000	100	(400)	-13.3%
Fabricated Metal Products	1,400	1,400	1,900	0	(500)	-26.3%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	2,500	2,400	2,700	100	(200)	-7.4%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	2,000	2,200	2,500	(200)	(500)	-20.0%
Transportation Equipment	28,700	29,300	31,700	(600)	(3,000)	-9.5%
Aircraft & Parts	27,600	28,200	30,200	(600)	(2,600)	-8.6%
Other Transp. Equip.	1,100	1,100	1,500	0	(400)	-26.7%
Instruments & Related Prods.	4,200	4,300	4,200	(100)	0	0.0%
Nondurable Goods	5,900	5,800	6,000	100	(100)	-1.7%
Food & Kindred Products	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0.0%
Printing and Publishing	2,000	1,900	2,100	100	(100)	-4.8%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	800	700	700	100	100	14.3%
MINING & QUARRYING	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	14,900	15,100	15,700	(200)	(800)	-5.1%
General Building Contractors	3,000	3,200	3,200	(200)	(200)	-6.3%
Heavy Construction	1,900	1,800	1,800	100	100	5.6%
Special Trade Contractors	10,000	10,100	10,700	(100)	(700)	-6.5%
TRANSPOR., COMM. & PUBL. UTILITIES	5,900	5,600	6,000	300	(100)	-1.7%
Transportation	3,700	3,400	3,600	300	100	2.8%
Communications	2,000	2,000	2,200	0	(200)	-9.1%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	200	200	200	0	0	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	48,200	48,500	47,800	(300)	400	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	7,100	7,300	7,600	(200)	(500)	-6.6%
Durable Goods	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100	2.1%
Nondurable Goods	2,300	2,500	2,900	(200)	(600)	-20.7%
Retail Trade	41,100	41,200	40,200	(100)	900	2.2%
Building Materials & Garden	2,100	1,900	2,100	200	0	0.0%
General Merchandise	4,600	4,700	4,100	(100)	500	12.2%
Food Stores	6,400	6,500	6,500	(100)	(100)	-1.5%
Apparel & Accessory	1,300	1,400	1,400	(100)	(100)	-7.1%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	15,100	14,900	14,300	200	800	5.6%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	10,000	10,200	9,800	(200)	200	2.0%
Finance	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100	2.9%
Insurance	4,200	4,300	4,200	(100)	0	0.0%
Real Estate	2,200	2,300	2,100	(100)	100	4.8%
SERVICES	44,900	45,200	46,600	(300)	(1,700)	-3.6%
Hotels & Lodging	800	800	700	0	100	14.3%
Business Services	6,800	6,900	8,300	(100)	(1,500)	-18.1%
Personnel Supply	1,900	2,100	3,300	(200)	(1,400)	-42.4%
Computer & Data Processing	800	800	1,100	0	(300)	-27.3%
Other Business Services	4,100	4,000	3,900	100	200	5.1%
Health Services	14,300	14,300	13,500	0	800	5.9%
Nursing & Personal Care	2,900	2,900	2,700	0	200	7.4%
Hospitals	3,000	2,900	2,700	100	300	11.1%
Other Health Services	8,400	8,500	8,100	(100)	300	3.7%
Educational Services	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	(100)	-7.7%
Social Services	4,000	4,100	4,300	(100)	(300)	-7.0%
Engineering & Management	3,700	3,800	3,600	(100)	100	2.8%
GOVERNMENT	34,500	34,500	34,300	0	200	0.6%
Federal	2,100	2,100	2,300	0	(200)	-8.7%
U.S. Postal Service	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	(100)	-7.7%
State	5,300	5,200	5,200	100	100	1.9%
State Education	2,300	2,200	2,200	100	100	4.5%
Local	27,100	27,200	26,800	(100)	300	1.1%
Local Education	15,000	14,900	14,500	100	500	3.4%

Workers in labor-management disputes

0

0

0

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

3/ Employment affected by labor management disputes.

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
Employment Security 

Spokane MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

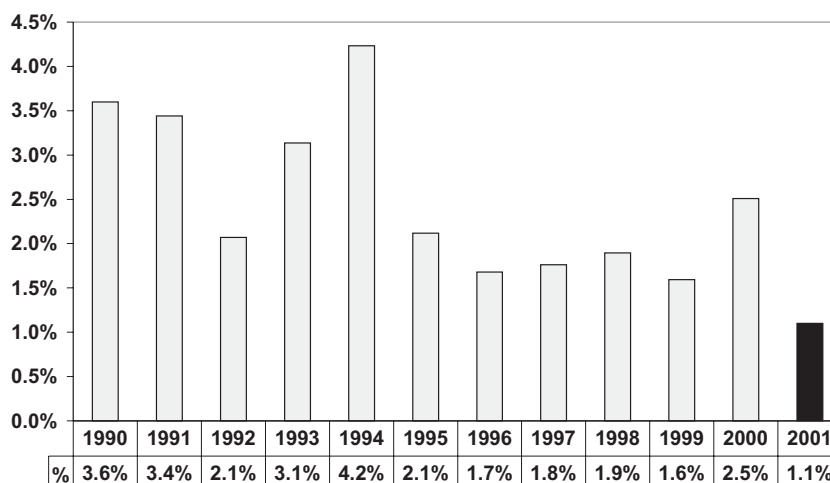
Nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew 1.1 percent from 2000 to 2001, less than half of the 2.5 percent growth from 1999-2000. The growth was centered in services (especially health and private education) and government (especially local government). The biggest losses were in manufacturing.

2001 in Review

Construction employment declined 1.0 percent in 2001 as opposed to the weak but positive 1.2 percent growth of 2000 to bring it back to its 1999 level. It is expected to be down some more in 2002. However, judging by the amount of projects starting and those ongoing there should be no major fall off, e.g. the Trent Avenue and Monroe Street bridge replacements. **Mining** employment here is less than two hundred people, mostly administrative offices and that is not expected to have any significant change in the near future.

Manufacturing fell 6.3 percent in 2001, more than offsetting the 1.6 percent growth of the previous year. Among the major problems facing this industry group are: The two-year labor dispute at Kaiser Aluminum was settled but the international metals markets have not recovered, so if the Spokane Kaiser plants will survive

Spokane MSA Nonag Growth 1990-2001



and what their employment level will be is still, very much up in the air. Also, the fate of the Boeing plant here is still undecided. Keep, sell, close? Even the possibility of an ESOP is being bandied about. If it is sold, especially to a foreign investor, it is not very likely that the current wage and benefits levels would survive.

A further note of caution is the fact that some of the cut backs announced last year by several employers were not completed in 2001. They are scheduled to continue through 2002. So it is not likely that we have seen the end of our employment problems.

The transportation, communications and utilities group moved downward 2.8 percent in 2001, offsetting some of the previous year's 4.5 percent growth and reducing the two-year gain to 1.5 percent. Continuing decline will, hopefully, not last out the year.

Wholesale trade fell 7.2 percent from 2000 to a level 5.8 percent below that of two years ago. Possibly this has bottomed out, but re-growth may be long and slow.

Retail trade employment improved 1.4 percent in 2001, less than half of its movement in 2000 (+3.3 percent). Within that group **general merchandise and apparel stores**

Continued next page

gained 5.7 percent in 2001 on top of its 2000 gain of 5.6 percent, for a 1999-2001 growth of 11.6 percent. Perhaps, the various "openings and closings" being verbally batted about will at least offset each other. **Food stores** pretty much held even over the year, but employment was still 4.5 percent greater than in 1999. Employment in **eating and drinking establishments** picked up 1.4 percent from the previous year after basically holding even in 2000. (NOTE: some eating and drinking establishments that expand because of the addition of casino and game activities are reclassified to the Services group under amusement and recreation services, which, of course impacts both of these cells). Employment in the balance of retail trade nudged downward 0.5 percent for the year, a definite weakening from the 5.9 percent growth of 2000. Newer malls and shopping centers keep expanding, while older retail sites are either sitting empty or are tenanted like a revolving door. Naturally, consumer spending habits will decide what survives and what does not.

Employment in financial institutions receded 0.8 percent last year, bringing its 1999-2001 growth rate down to a -1.1 percent. Financial institutions should continue to strengthen economically, but that may not necessarily translate into improved employment growth. (NOTE: credit card operations, if part of a bank, are included in the finance sector; but, if independent operations, are included in the business services sector.) **Insurance and real estate** improved 2.0 percent in 2000, which was good, but less than half of its 2000 4.4 percent gain. Employment plans that have already been announced in the insurance industry would indicate continued local growth. Spokane's real estate mar-

ket has cooled some the last few years but did not take a nosedive as in past decades, so major surprises are unlikely in 2002.

Services' employment grew 5.3 percent last year which was a little stronger than 2000's +3.4 percent. That gives a two-year growth of 8.8 percent. Within that group **business services** edged backward 0.6 percent from the previous year, as opposed to its 5.0 percent growth in 2000. Personnel supply services seemed to be the only subsector that did well last year. Accounting for 24.1 percent of the whole, it rose 10.7 percent, an even better performance than its +8.2 percent of the year before. Services to buildings (which accounts for 13.9 percent of the whole) held even for the year, but that was better than its -6.4 percent performance of 2000. Computer/data processing services (13.9 percent of the whole) also held even

for the year, after posting 9.5 percent growth in 2000. The widely varied sector labeled miscellaneous business services (which includes telemarketing, 30.8 percent of the whole) plummeted downward 11.3 percent in 2001, more than offsetting the previous year's gain of 6.6 percent. Business services' employment trend during this year will probably follow that of the rest of the economy.

The health services industry expanded 4.6 percent in 2001, much better than 2000's 2.4 percent increase. Within this industry, the offices of physicians, dentists and other health practitioners (which accounts for 33.1 percent of the whole) increased 6.7 percent the past year, adding to its 4.8 percent gain of 2000. Hospitals and nursing/personal care facilities (51.1 percent of the whole) continued its growth, adding 3.1 percent to its +2.2 percent of the previous year for a two-

Spokane MSA Nonagricultural Employment 1999-2001 Annual Averages

	2001	2000	1999	Change 2000-01	Change 1999-00	Change 1999-01
TOTAL	198,100	195,800	191,300	2,300	4,500	6,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	11,200	11,300	11,200	-100	100	0
MANUFACTURING	20,900	22,300	22,000	-1,400	300	-1,100
TRANSP., COMM. & UTILITIES	8,200	8,400	8,100	-200	300	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	49,600	50,000	48,700	-400	1,300	900
Wholesale Trade	12,300	13,200	13,000	-900	200	-700
Retail Trade	37,300	36,800	35,700	500	1,100	1,600
General Merchandise & Apparel	6,100	5,800	5,500	300	300	600
Food Stores	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200	200
Eating & Drinking Estab.	13,000	12,800	12,800	200	0	200
FIN., INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	11,200	11,100	10,900	100	200	300
Finance	5,600	5,700	5,700	-100	0	-100
SERVICES	63,800	60,600	58,600	3,200	2,000	5,200
Business Services	9,200	9,300	8,800	-100	500	400
Health Services	22,600	21,600	21,100	1,000	500	1,500
Educational Services	4,100	3,600	3,500	500	100	600
GOVERNMENT	33,200	32,100	31,800	1,100	300	1,400
Federal	4,500	4,500	4,400	0	100	100
State	10,200	10,000	10,000	200	0	200
State Education	5,300	5,200	5,300	100	-100	0
Local	18,500	17,600	17,400	900	200	1,100
Local Education	11,400	11,100	10,900	300	200	500
Labor-Management Disputes	-	1,400	1,900	XXX	XXX	XXX

year gain of 5.3 percent. The health services industry, as a whole, will continue to expand due to the pressures of population growth and aging plus rising expectations for levels of services.

Educational services (private schools) exploded 13.7 percent for the year, increasing its two-year advance to +18.8 percent. Most of this was at the higher education level.

As a group, the rest of the services industries gained 6.8 percent last year. This, plus the previous year's improvement, produced a two-year growth of 10.4 percent.

Federal civilian employment declined 0.5 percent in 2001 (mostly due to the absence of the temporary Census workers of 2000), registering a +2.7 percent for the two year period. During the last year **state government** increased 2.0 percent, paring back the two-year gain to 2.2 percent. Within that, state education (public colleges and universities) improved employment 3.0 percent for the year, raising it back to its 1999 level; while noneducational state agencies came in at +0.9 percent for 2001 and +3.4 percent for the 1999-2001 period. **Local government** increased 4.9 percent last year and 6.0 percent since 1999. Local education (public school districts) had an employment gain of 2.9 percent in 2001 in addition to the 2.0 percent employment gain of the year before. Local government entities, other than school districts expanded 8.3 percent this past year, more than offsetting the previous year's -0.7 percent.

■ Future

Most of our businesses that were adversely impacted last year and con-

tinuing into this year depend on national and/or international markets. Obviously, we can neither influence nor predict their actions. So, for some aspects of the economy we are in a wait-and-see mode.

With regard to local projects: the impact on our economy in general from the proposed expansion of the convention center and improvements to other facilities: e.g. county fair grounds, Mirabeau Park, etc. would be long term and not measurable at this point. I said this a year ago and it is still true; especially, since it still has not even gotten to a ballot, yet.

The general tenor of the predictions made by economists has been that the nation, as a whole, is already coming out of the recession or will be by the third quarter of this year. However, they indicate that Washington State will lag that, not starting to rebound until 2003. Some believe that Spokane County, among others, may even lag that.

■ February 2002

February's nonagricultural wage and salary employment nudged upward 0.5 percent (about the same as last year's shift of +0.6 percent) to a level 2.9 percent below that of February 2001. What layoffs there were, were centered in retail, wholesale and manufacturing (normal for this time of year).

Construction held even over the month at an employment level 5.8 percent lower than February a year ago.

Manufacturing cutback 0.8 percent for the month compared to a 0.3 percent loss in 2001 and 0.4 percent

loss in 2000 for the same month. Over the year employment fell 16.5 percent.

Transportation, communications and utilities slipped backward 0.5 percent over the month and had fallen 7.8 percent from February 2001.

Wholesale trade was off some over the month and had lost 5.7 percent over the year. **Retail trade's** "post Christmas" cutbacks continued into February. The group's employment level is 0.9 percent below that of a year ago.

FIRE just about held even for the month and grew 2.3 percent over the year. The apparent decline in the table is due to "the rules of rounding". The actual loss for the month was just a handful.

Services experienced a 1.7 percent seasonal upturn (weaker than last year's +2.3 percent), bringing it to a level only 0.3 percent above that of the previous February. Two key factors are the slowing of employment growth in health services and the decline of business services over the year.

In government, civilian federal employment declined 1.4 percent over the month (normal), but was up 2.7 percent over the year. The seasonal shifts for both state and local governments were weaker than normal. Not surprising given budget situations. Over the year state education employment grew 5.6 percent, while noneducational state agencies slipped backward 0.5 percent; local education (school districts) grew 3.0 percent and local noneducational government employment rose 0.6 percent.

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



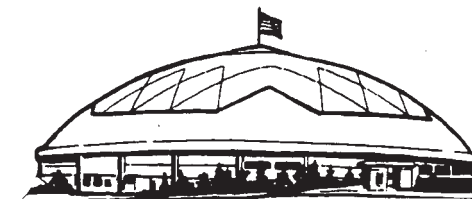
	<i>Change</i>					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	190,900	190,000	196,500	900	-5,600	-2.8%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	9,100	9,100	9,700	0	-600	-6.2%
MANUFACTURING	18,100	18,300	21,700	-200	-3,600	-16.6%
TRANSP., COMM. & UTILITIES	7,600	7,700	8,200	-100	-600	-7.3%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	47,400	47,800	48,400	-400	-1,000	-2.1%
Wholesale Trade	11,600	11,800	12,300	-200	-700	-5.7%
Retail Trade	35,800	36,100	36,100	-300	-300	-0.8%
General Merchandise & Apparel	6,000	6,100	5,800	-100	200	3.4%
Food Stores	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200	3.7%
Eating & Drinking Establishments	12,200	12,200	12,600	0	-400	-3.2%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	11,200	11,300	11,000	-100	200	1.8%
Finance	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0	0.0%
SERVICES	63,500	62,400	63,300	1,100	200	0.3%
Business Services	8,800	8,800	9,400	0	-600	-6.4%
Health Services	22,800	22,900	22,200	-100	600	2.7%
Educational Services	4,800	4,000	4,800	800	0	0.0%
GOVERNMENT	34,000	33,400	34,200	600	-200	-0.6%
Federal	4,500	4,600	4,400	-100	100	2.3%
State	11,200	10,900	10,800	300	400	3.7%
State Education	6,100	5,800	6,000	300	100	1.7%
Local	18,300	17,900	19,000	400	-700	-3.7%
Local Education	11,700	11,400	12,000	300	-300	-2.5%
Labor-Management Disputes	-	-	-	xxx	xxx	

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

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

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Tacoma PMSA



HIGHLIGHTS

Economic activity in Pierce County during 2001 was flat overall, with gains in the services producing sectors offsetting job losses in manufacturing and among commuters. Most of the manufacturing job losses were in nondurable goods. Employment losses were scattered, and (except for primary and fabricated metal products) in the 100 to 200 job range.

2001 in Review

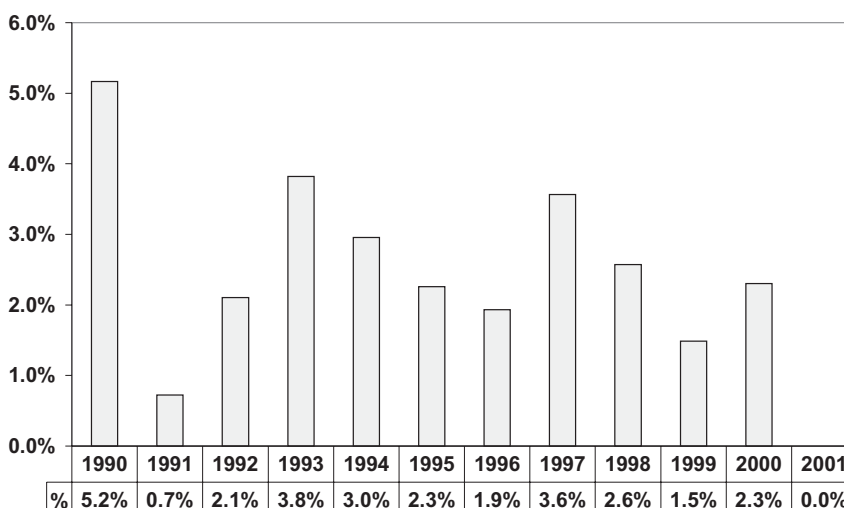
Construction employment was essentially flat on an average basis, although falling off toward the end of the year..

In spite of a soft wholesale trade industry, the services producing sectors continued to post some overall gain in employment.

The four major military installations in the county (Camp Murray, Fort Lewis, Madigan Army Medical Center and McChord Air Force Base) continued to provide underlying stability in the area's economy in 2000, as civilian Department of Defense employment was up very slightly.

The outlook for the Tacoma metropolitan area (all of Pierce County), while soft in the near term, remains more stable than elsewhere in the Puget Sound counties. The attack of September 11 and the downturn in aerospace employment have largely caused only

Tacoma PMSA Nonag Growth 1990-2001



a secondary impact in the Tacoma area, as commuter employment dropped sharply. The stabilizing effect of the military installations, coupled with several large construction projects, should continue to offset the regional downturn in manufacturing. Local manufacturing tends to follow national and global patterns, and, if the international economy rebounds, should also improve. Trade and service sector employment remains weak now, but should pick up by the end of the year.

■ February 2002

In the first months of 2002, nonagricultural wage and salary employment remained substantially down in the Ta-

coma metropolitan area. While some of the loss was driven by a decline in manufacturing employment, which dipped by another 400 jobs over the month, losses are also to be found in the secondary sectors of the local economy. While jobs losses related to the aerospace industry in the state will continue to have a negative effect, they also will be moderated in Tacoma by other industries that follow national trends, and by the economic importance of thousands of military and civilian Department of Defense paychecks.

Looking at detailed changes in the February preliminary estimate of non-agricultural jobs, services producing

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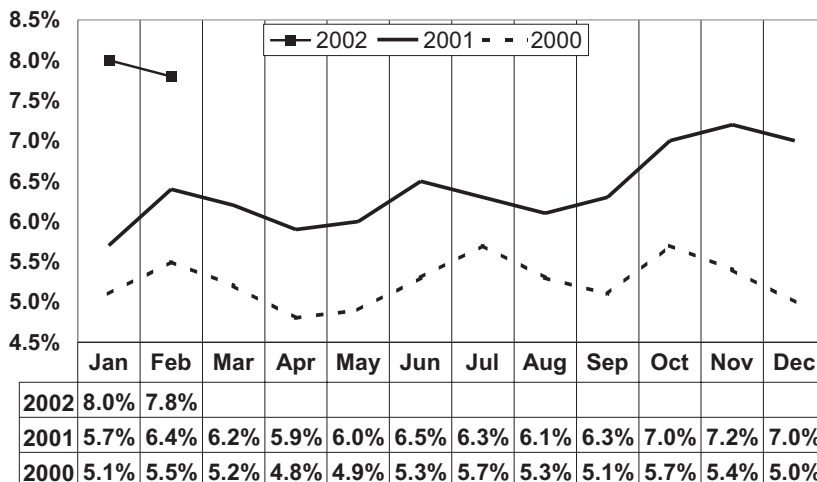
employment was up over the month, but down over the year. At 21,200 jobs in February, manufacturing on the other hand, is down by the 400 jobs noted over the month as well as by 1,200 jobs from this month last year. Printing and publishing employment was off by 300 jobs over the year; other year-to-year losses were 200 or less. From last month the 400 job loss was divided over four industries with a downtick in food and kindred, in lumber and wood, in other transportation equipment and in the residual other durable manufacturing.

In non-manufacturing, construction employment was up a bit over the year, and up by a slight amount from January. The transportation sector was down by a tick over the month and year. Communications and utilities employment was flat over the month, but dipped over the year. Wholesale trade was off by 800 over the year, but up by a tick over the month. Retail trade employment was off by 1,700 jobs over the year, with the weakness centered in eating and drinking establishments and in other retail trade.

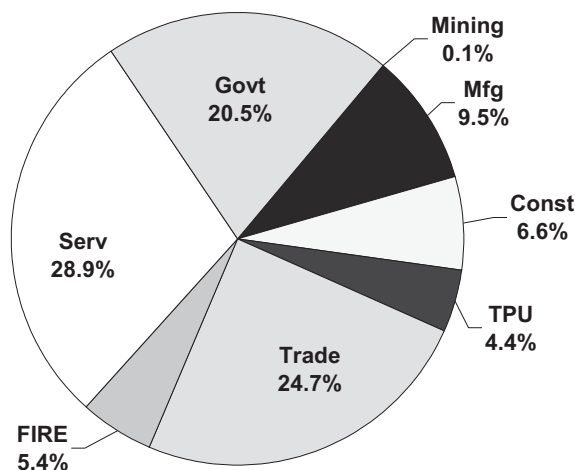
U.S. Department of Defense civilian employment was 7,300 jobs, down by a tick from January but up by 400 jobs from last February. U.S. Postal Service employment was off by a tick over the month and also from last year.

State government employment was up over the year, partially as a result of an slight increase in higher education jobs. In local government, public schools were down by 600 jobs from last year, but up slightly from last month.

**Unemployment Rates by Month
Tacoma PMSA 2000-2002**



Tacoma PMSA Industry Distribution 2001



The unemployment rate for February was 7.8 per cent, 0.1 point below the statewide rate, but 1.7 points above the comparable rate for the U.S.

Benchmarking note: Effective with January 2001 benchmark data, tribal establishments have been moved to lo-

cal government. Employment affected was over 1,500 in December 2000. The employment was originally in several different sectors, which were accordingly revised downward for 2001.

Tacoma PMSA Nonagricultural Employment

Change 2000-2001

Industry	2000 Average	2001 Average	Numeric Change
Total 1/ 2/	244,400	244,400	0
<i>Goods Producing 4/</i>	39,500	39,500	0
Mining	200	200	0
Construction	16,100	16,100	0
Bldgs. & Heavy Construction	6,600	6,600	0
Special Trade Contractors	9,400	9,400	0
Manufacturing	23,300	23,300	0
Nondurable Products	9,600	9,600	0
Food & Kindred Products	1,800	1,800	0
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	1,200	1,200	0
Paper & Allied Products	1,400	1,400	0
Printing & Publishing	2,400	2,400	0
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,000	1,000	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	1,800	1,800	0
Durable Products	13,700	13,700	0
Lumber & Wood Products	3,800	3,800	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,500	1,500	0
Metals, Primary & Fabricated	2,300	2,300	0
Ind. Machinery & Equip.	2,700	2,700	0
Transportation Equipment	2,300	2,300	0
Aircraft & Parts	1,500	1,500	0
Other Transportation Equip.	800	700	-100
Other Durable Mfg 5/	1,200	1,400	200
<i>Services Producing 6/</i>	204,900	204,900	0
Trans., Comm & Utilities	10,700	10,700	0
Water Transportation	1,300	1,300	0
Communications & Utilities	2,800	2,800	0
Other Transportation	6,600	6,700	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,300	60,300	0
Wholesale Trade	12,700	12,700	0
Retail Trade	47,600	47,600	0
Food Stores	6,500	6,500	0
Auto Dealers & Serv. Stations	5,600	5,600	0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	6,600	6,600	0
Eating & Drinking Places	19,100	19,100	0
Other Retail Trade	9,800	9,800	0
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	13,200	13,200	0
Services	70,600	70,600	0
Hotels & Lodging Places	1,400	1,400	0
Business Services	8,900	8,900	0
Health Services	22,300	22,300	0
Nursing & Personal Care	3,000	3,000	0
Hospitals	7,600	7,600	0
Other Health Services	11,800	11,900	100
Educational Services (private)	6,000	6,000	0
Other Services	32,000	31,100	-900
Government	50,100	50,100	0
Federal Government	10,700	10,700	0
United States Postal Service	1,800	1,800	0
Department of Defense 7/	7,000	7,000	0
Other Fed Government 8/	1,900	1,500	-400
State Government	10,800	10,800	0
Educational Services	3,300	3,300	0
Other State Government	7,500	7,700	200
Local Government	28,600	28,600	0
Local Ed (Public Schls)	17,400	17,400	0
Other Local Government	11,200	13,000	1,800
Workers in Labor/Mgt Disputes	200	0	xxx

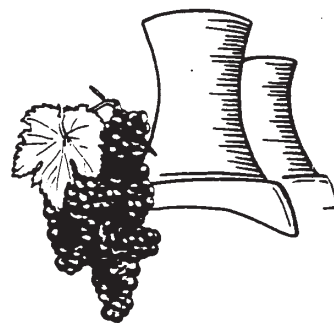
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Tacoma PMSA (Pierce County)



	Change					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	240,400	238,500	242,400	1,900	-2,000	-0.8%
GOODS PRODUCING 4/	37,600	37,700	38,200	-100	-600	-1.6%
MINING	200	200	200	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	16,200	15,900	15,600	300	600	3.8%
Buildings and Heavy Construction	6,100	6,000	6,500	100	-400	-6.2%
Special Trade Contractors	10,100	9,900	9,100	200	1,000	11.0%
MANUFACTURING	21,200	21,600	22,400	-400	-1,200	-5.4%
Nondurable Products	8,200	8,300	8,900	-100	-700	-7.9%
Food and Kindred Products	1,500	1,600	1,500	-100	0	0.0%
Textiles, Apparel and Leather	900	900	1,000	0	-100	-10.0%
Paper and Allied Products	1,200	1,200	1,400	0	-200	-14.3%
Printing, Publishing and Allied	2,100	2,100	2,400	0	-300	-12.5%
Chemicals, Petroleum and Allied Products	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100	-5.9%
Durable Products	13,000	13,300	13,500	-300	-500	-3.7%
Lumber and Wood Products	3,500	3,600	3,600	-100	-100	-2.8%
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100	6.3%
Metals, Primary and Fabricated 3/	1,800	1,800	2,000	0	-200	-10.0%
Mach., Comput., Electronic & Elect. Equip.	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100	-3.7%
Transportation Equipment	2,100	2,200	2,300	-100	-200	-8.7%
Aircraft, Guided Missiles, Space Veh. & Parts	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100	-6.3%
SERVICES PRODUCING 5/	202,800	200,800	204,200	2,000	-1,400	-0.7%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS and PUBLIC UTILITIES	10,600	10,700	10,900	-100	-300	-2.8%
Transportation	7,900	8,000	8,000	-100	-100	-1.3%
Water Transportation	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100	
Communications and Utilities	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	-200	-6.9%
TRADE	56,300	56,100	58,800	200	-2,500	-4.3%
Wholesale Trade	10,700	10,600	11,500	100	-800	-7.0%
Retail Trade	45,600	45,500	47,300	100	-1,700	-3.6%
Food Stores	6,600	6,700	6,700	-100	-100	-1.5%
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	5,200	5,300	5,200	-100	0	0.0%
Department, Apparel and Accessory Stores	6,400	6,500	6,600	-100	-200	-3.0%
Eating and Drinking Places	18,200	18,100	18,800	100	-600	-3.2%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE SERVICES	13,100	13,200	12,900	-100	200	1.6%
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging	69,600	67,800	69,100	1,800	500	0.7%
Business Services	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0	0.0%
Health Services	8,600	8,000	8,600	600	0	0.0%
Nursing and Pers. Care Facilities	22,800	22,600	22,300	200	500	2.2%
Hospitals	3,100	3,100	2,800	0	300	10.7%
Educational Services (private)	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200	2.6%
GOVERNMENT	6,600	6,000	6,500	600	100	1.5%
FEDERAL	53,200	53,000	52,500	200	700	1.3%
United States Postal Service	10,500	10,700	10,100	-200	400	4.0%
Department of Defense	1,700	1,800	1,800	-100	-100	-5.6%
STATE	7,300	7,400	6,900	-100	400	5.8%
Educational Services	11,600	11,400	11,300	200	300	2.7%
LOCAL	3,800	3,700	3,700	100	100	2.7%
Educational Services (Public Schools)	31,100	30,900	31,100	200	0	0.0%
	17,900	17,700	18,500	200	-600	-3.2%
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>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
Employment Security

Richland/Kennewick/Pasco MSA

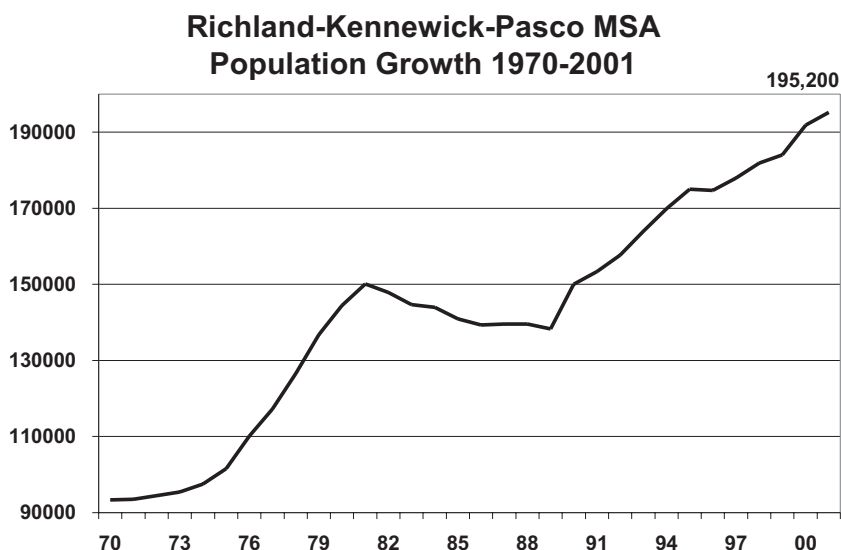
HIGHLIGHTS

The preliminary 8.1 percent unemployment rate for the Tri-Cities MSA for February reflected the impact that winter has on the second most agricultural community in the state. The Tri-Cities economy is very robust and continues as one good positive in a state where the overall economy is doing poorly. For February the unemployment rate for Benton County was 6.8 and 12.1 percent for Franklin County.

Propelled by very healthy gains in construction and engineering services, the total count of nonfarm employment in the Tri-Cities reached 80,000 in February. This was 4,100 jobs or 5.4 percent greater than February of last year. This is the highest level of employment in any February reached by the Tri-Cities in its mercurial history.

Outside of hiring for the Vittrification Plant project and other secondary employment effects, other primary areas of the Tri-Cities economy appeared lackluster.

Manufacturing is recent month could be best described as toporish. Food processing showed some good strengths during the third quarter of last year but it has been very even of late and chemicals and allied products has exhibited some weakness over the past several quarters.



Employment in contract construction was up over the month by 200 and over the year by 600, giving the industry an over the year gain of 15.4 percent. The gain in employment was due to the impact of the Vit-plant but not on the construction of this important project itself but because of the project's impact on the local population.

So far, the Tri-Cities MSA has gone from a population of 191,800 in 2000 to 195,200 in 2001 for a gain of 1.8 percent. The comparable change for the state altogether was 1.4 percent. Not surprising for those driving the Franklin County portion of I-82, Franklin County was the faster growing of the two counties with a rate of

change of 2.1 percent. In Benton the change was a still very respectable 1.6 percent. In the Three Rivers region, Pasco was the fastest city growing at 2.9 percent in just one-year. Kennewick was 1.9 and Richland was 1.6. The next couple of years will be very interesting.

Employment associated with the Vit plant at the end of February reached 1,771 plus 190 at the construction site for a total of 1,961. The January count was 1,906. Employment totals at other areas of Hanford were very even from January to February.

Down of the local farms, employment began to emerge from its winter doldrums, going from 5,710 in Janu-

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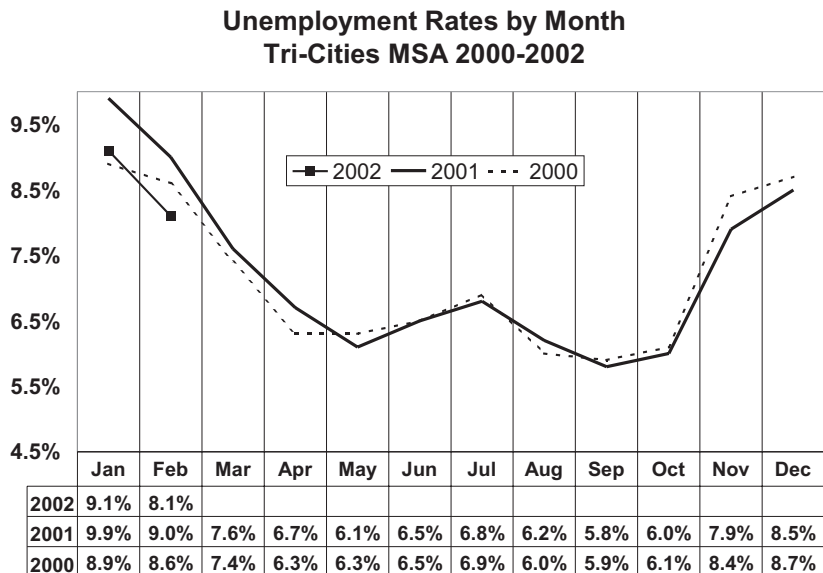
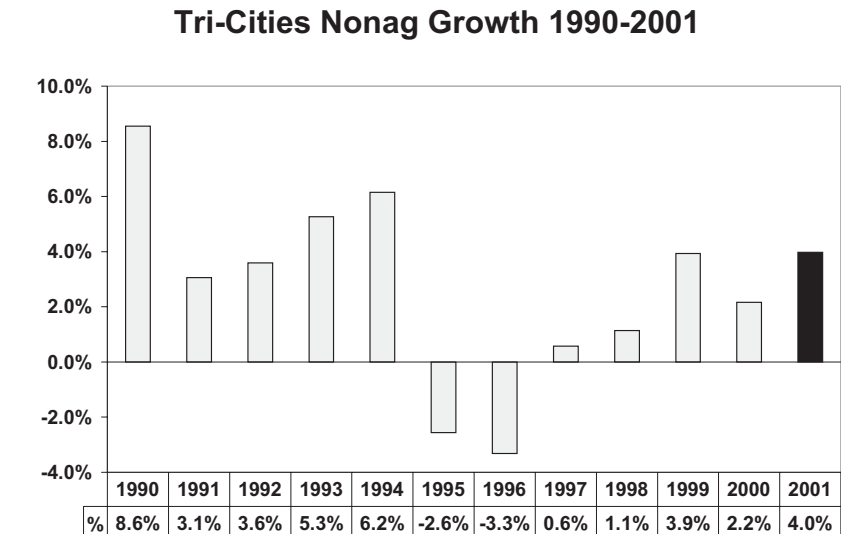
ary to 6,900 for February, but his was down slightly from last year when the February count was 7,110. Most of the jobs were likely in general farm activities.

One industry notable for its growth in the Tri-Cities has been health care. This industry includes the two private hospitals, two municipal hospitals, clinics, and huge variety of health care practioners. The industry in February employment 4,830 workers and this was considerably higher than one year ago when the count was 4,540. A gain of 290 more jobs or 6.4 percent. One decade ago, the February count was 3,440. Anyone want to forecast the total in ten years when millions of baby-boomers apply for Medicare?

■ Not Microsoft but it's a good start

Another notable industry in the Tri-Cities is computer programming, data processing, and other computer related services. Now when most people think of this industry in Washington State, they focus on the east side of Puget Sound where in the industry is so huge paywise that it dwarfs Boeing. But on the east of the state, here in the Tri-Cities, its employment is significant and growing. In terms of computer programming services these firms provide such services as computer software design and analysis, custom software modification and training in the use of custom software. During the second quarter of last year, the latest hard data, there were 14 firms operating in the Tri-Cities with employment of 194 and a quarterly payroll of \$2,306,414.

In the area of computer processing and data preparation, there are



only three firms but the employment by one pushed the number of jobs up to around 550 for the second quarter.

And in computer related services where computer consultants operate on a contract or fee basis, there are 16 small to modest firms with a total employment of roughly 50 and a payroll of \$592,504 for the second quarter.

When we add in prepackaged software and computer maintenance and information retrieval services, the broader computer industry provided the community with 821 jobs during the second quarter and a total payroll of \$10,673,711. It is certainly not Microsoft but not bad either.

Tri-Cities Nonag Employment 2000-2001

Industry	2000 Average	2001 Average	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Total 1/ 2/	75,500	78,500	3,000	4.0%
Manufacturing	6,100	6,200	100	1.6%
Food & Kindred Products	3,400	3,500	100	2.9%
Printing & Publishing	400	400	0	0.0%
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,000	1,000	0	0.0%
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	500	400	-100	-20.0%
Other Manufacturing	800	900	100	12.5%
Contract Construction	4,200	4,400	200	4.8%
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	9,100	9,300	200	2.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	17,400	17,900	500	2.9%
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	2,300	2,300	0	0.0%
Services	22,200	23,900	1,700	7.7%
Business Services	3,200	3,500	300	9.4%
Engineering & Mgt. Services	6,500	7,200	700	10.8%
Government	14,200	14,500	300	2.1%
Public Schools	6,600	7,000	400	6.1%
Workers in Labor/Mgt Disputes	0	0	0	

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



	<i>Change</i>					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 2/	80,000	79,200	75,900	800	4,100	5.4%
MANUFACTURING	5,900	5,900	6,000	0	-100	-1.7%
Food and Kindred Products	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0	0.0%
Printing and Publishing	400	400	400	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals and Allied Products	900	900	1,000	0	-100	-10.0%
Primary & Fab. Metal Products	400	400	400	0	0	0.0%
Other Manufacturing	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	4,500	4,300	3,900	200	600	15.4%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	9,500	9,500	9,300	0	200	2.2%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	17,800	17,800	17,000	0	800	4.7%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100	4.3%
SERVICES	24,900	24,500	22,800	400	2,100	9.2%
Business Services	3,600	3,500	3,400	100	200	5.9%
Research Services	8,000	8,000	6,600	0	1,400	21.2%
GOVERNMENT	15,000	14,800	14,600	200	400	2.7%
Federal	1,310	1,320	1,310	-10	0	0.0%
State and Local	13,690	13,480	13,290	210	400	3.0%
Public Education	7,500	7,300	7,300	200	200	2.7%
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xxx	xxx	

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 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>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Washington State
Employment Security

Clark County



HIGHLIGHTS

Southwest Washington took it on the chin in 2001. For most of the year, the region was the hardest-hit labor market in the state. Hardly a week went by without news of a layoff or closure in one of the five counties. By the end of the year, unemployment was running three points higher in the region than a year earlier, and nonfarm employment had fallen by almost 2,000 jobs, more than one percent. The four counties with the biggest leap in unemployment rates—Klickitat, Cowlitz, Clark, and Skamania—were all from this region.

2001 in Review

Clark County, as the largest county in the region, bore the brunt of the downturn. The year began with the closure of the Vanalco aluminum smelter. The manufacturing and telecom sectors dropped 2,000 jobs over the year. Among the casualties:

Wafertech laid off 270 jobs early in the year, had another small layoff, and then hired back a small number of workers at the end of the year.

SEH laid off 100 workers, and then permanently eliminated 350 jobs, shifting production to Malaysia.

AVX closed its ceramic electronic components operation, eliminated 750 jobs.

Matsushita eliminated 200 jobs at its electronics assembly plant at the

end of the year, with the remaining 200 at some risk.

Accrafab, a metal fabricator supplying the high tech industry, closed its Vancouver operation, which once employed nearly 100 but was down to 65 employees at the end.

C-Tech, a plastics producer, closed, sending 60 employees looking for work.

Georgia Pacific announced in September the elimination of 350 jobs by the end of the year at its Camas paper mill. The company did hold out some hope for future expansion.

GST Telecom was transitioned to new owner Time Warner at the beginning of the year, with a loss of 200 jobs. The same number of employees

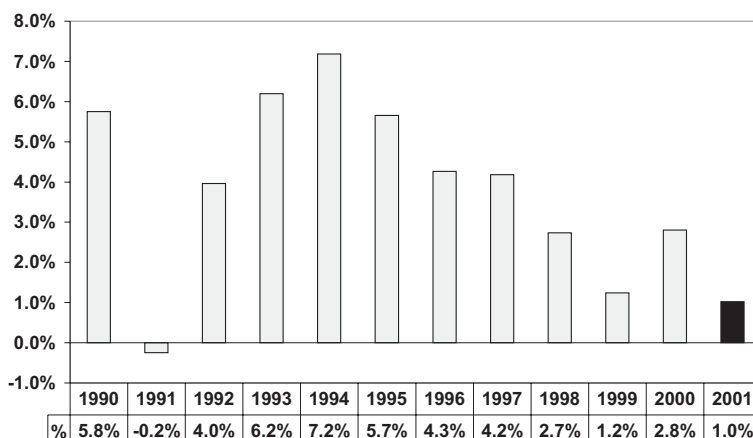
were sent packing at the end of the year, meaning that an operation that once had 1,100 employees now has fewer than 100.

Electric Lightwave—another company that went heavily into debt underwriting fiber optic networks—reduced its employment by 300 jobs over the year.

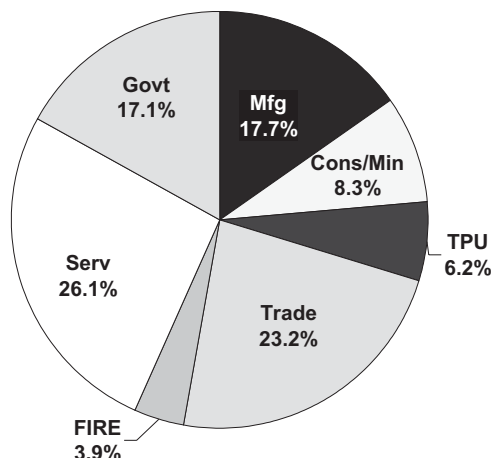
Egghead.com, which blew into town a year or two earlier, consolidating operations from Spokane and the Bay Area, blew out the lights in September, filing for bankruptcy. Five hundred jobs came and went in the process.

HomeBase closed its Vancouver store (about 120 jobs), and Nordstrom had an undisclosed number of layoffs.

Clark County Nonag Growth 1990-2001



Clark County Industry Distribution 2001



There were a few positives. Consolidated Freightways moved its headquarters and administration to Vancouver. While most of the jobs were shifted from across the river in Northwest Portland, about 100 were transferred from California and Idaho. Charter Communications expanded its Vancouver cable TV center, adding about 200 jobs. WalMart and BiMart opened new stores. Health care expanded by leaps and bounds—and a state board approved both the future expansion of Southwest Medical Center, and the siting of a new hospital to be operated by Legacy.

But all in all, the negatives far outweighed the positives. It was no wonder that the county's unemployment rate rose from 4.9 percent in 2000 to 7.1 percent in 2001. By the end of the year, the jobless rate was three points higher than December 2000.

■ The gory details

Manufacturing: Looking simply at annual averages, 1,600 factory jobs disappeared in 2001, including 600 each in metals and electronics. However, annual averages don't fully ex-

press the nosedive that took place as the year came to a close. The drop from peak employment in 2000 to December of 2001 was a full 3,200 jobs: 700 in metals, 300 in machinery, 1,400 in electronics, 200 in other durables, 200 in textiles & apparel, 200 in paper products, and 200 in plastics. While some of the jobs were temporary layoffs, many were permanent closures.

Construction: As measured by annual averages, construction held its ground in 2001, buoyed by a surprisingly strong market in single-family housing, and the timely redevelopment of downtown Vancouver. Monthly seasonally-adjusted data show a small decline through the year, due to the weakness in commercial/industrial projects and high vacancy rates in multifamily housing which limited new construction in that market.

Transportation & Utilities: Transportation employment rose by 700 jobs on an annual average basis. All of that can be attributed to the Consolidated Freightliner's move to Vancouver. The troubled telecommunications industry contin-

ued its decline, shedding another 400 jobs on an annual-average basis.

Wholesale Trade: Wholesale trade was unchanged from 2001 at 4,900 jobs. While wholesale durables such as industrial supplies declined, wholesale nondurables expanded.

Retail Trade: Retail trade averaged 22,500 jobs in 2001, up 200 over the previous year, the smallest gain since the 1991 recession. Employment at building supply stores dropped by over 100 jobs during the year. General merchandise stores added 400 jobs early in the year, but then eased back on hiring and ended with a net gain of 200. Auto-related stores cut back by 100 over the year, despite all of the incentives. Restaurants and drinking establishments continued their steady expansion, ending the year with a gain of 400 jobs. Specialty retailers—a category which includes mail order andetailing, as well as pharmacies, florists, sporting goods, and the like—fell by 100 on an annual average, including a loss of 500 jobs from July through December.

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate: This sector added 100 jobs over the year, reaching 4,600. Banking was flat the first half of the year but added about 100 during the latter six months. Insurance employment rose steadily over the year, adding more than 100 jobs. Real estate agencies and property managers were laying off in the first part of the year, but began hiring in the last few months. Still, this industry had a net loss for the year.

Services: In contrast to the losses or meager increases reported above, service industries had a relatively robust year, averaging 30,900 jobs, 1,200 above the previous year. Health care was the bright spot, adding 500

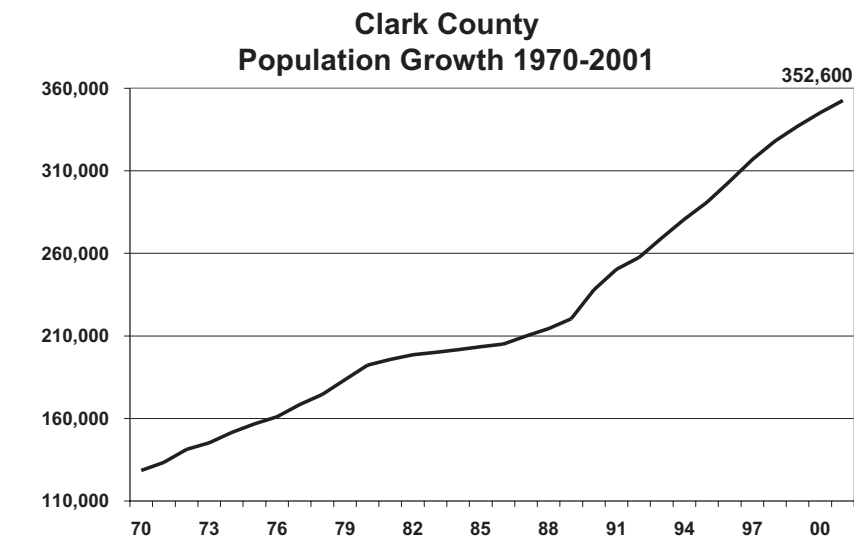
jobs. Business services averaged 100 more than in 2000, but declined steadily on a monthly basis after March. Temp agencies, software and data processing firms, and janitorial services all were in a layoff mode. Social services added 200 jobs, but slipped in the last two months of the year. Other services added 400 jobs, including 200 in engineering & management services.

Government: Besides services, government provided what protection there was against the recession. The public sector grew by 800 jobs over the year to a total of 20,200. The county ended the year with 100 additional federal employees. State government added 200 staff, mostly in postsecondary education. K-12 public schools, keeping pace with population growth, were up 400, while other local governments chipped in another 100.

■ February 2002

Clark County's unemployment rate rose a tenth of a point to 9.1 percent in February. January's rate was revised a full point upward. Large revisions may continue indefinitely, because data from Oregon arrives after Washington's deadline. February's rate was three points higher than a year ago, and the highest for any month, and any February, since 1987. A record 16,800 workers were jobless.

Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment declined 200 jobs over the month, all in electronics. Unadjusted employment rose by 400. Manufacturing declined by 200 jobs, due to previously-announced layoffs in electronics. Construction was up 100, 200 below normal for this time of year. Transportation added 100, and wholesale trade was unchanged. Re-

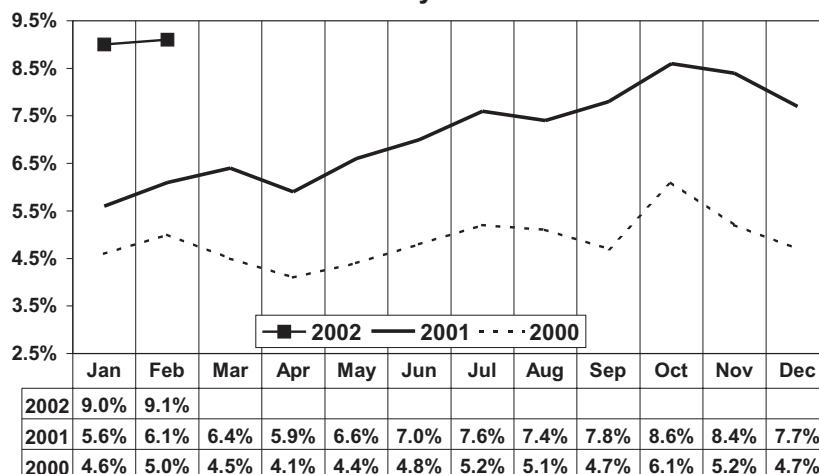


tailers let go of 100 workers, in line with seasonal expectations, while finance, insurance, and real estate was unchanged. Services inched up by 100, and government added 400, all but 100 of which were seasonal hires.

Over the year, the county has lost 1,200 jobs, or 1 percent. Manufacturing has declined by 2,900, including

1,800 in electronics, and 300 each in paper and machinery. Telecom and retail have both retrenched by 400 jobs. Service industries have added 400 jobs, with health care (+800) outdueling business services (-600). Government continues to be the rock against the pounding tides of the recession, with K-12 employment at +600 and federal employment at +500.

Unemployment Rates by Month Clark County 2000-2002



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Clark County



	Change					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002 2/	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 3/	117,000	116,600	118,200	400	-1,200	-1.0%
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	16,300	16,500	19,200	-200	-2,900	-15.1%
DURABLE GOODS	10,300	10,500	12,600	-200	-2,300	-18.3%
Lumber & Wood Products	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0.0%
Metals & Metal Products	900	800	1,000	100	-100	-10.0%
Machinery & Computers	3,200	3,300	3,500	-100	-300	-8.6%
Electronics & Instruments	3,900	4,100	5,700	-200	-1,800	-31.6%
Other Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,400	0	-100	-7.1%
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,000	6,000	6,600	0	-600	-9.1%
Food Processing	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100	10.0%
Textiles & Apparel	600	600	700	0	-100	-14.3%
Paper Products	2,400	2,400	2,700	0	-300	-11.1%
Plastics	900	900	1,100	0	-200	-18.2%
Other Nondurable Goods	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100	-9.1%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	9,300	9,200	9,400	100	-100	-1.1%
TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	7,400	7,300	7,000	100	400	5.7%
Transportation	5,200	5,100	4,400	100	800	18.2%
Communication & Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,600	0	-400	-15.4%
WHOLESALE TRADE	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100	-2.0%
RETAIL TRADE	21,900	22,000	22,300	-100	-400	-1.8%
General Merchandise	2,700	2,800	2,800	-100	-100	-3.6%
Grocery Stores	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0	0.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0	0.0%
Other Retail Trade	13,500	13,500	13,800	0	-300	-2.2%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	4,700	4,700	4,500	0	200	4.4%
SERVICES	30,800	30,700	30,400	100	400	1.3%
Business Services	5,900	5,800	6,500	100	-600	-9.2%
Health Care	9,400	9,300	8,600	100	800	9.3%
Social Services	3,400	3,500	3,300	-100	100	3.0%
Other Services	12,100	12,100	12,000	0	100	0.8%
GOVERNMENT	21,700	21,300	20,400	400	1,300	6.4%
Federal Government	3,100	3,000	2,600	100	500	19.2%
State Government	3,400	3,300	3,300	100	100	3.0%
Local Government	15,200	15,000	14,500	200	700	4.8%
Primary & Secondary Education	10,500	10,300	9,900	200	600	6.1%
Other Local Government	4,700	4,700	4,600	0	100	2.2%
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:

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

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Yakima MSA



HIGHLIGHTS

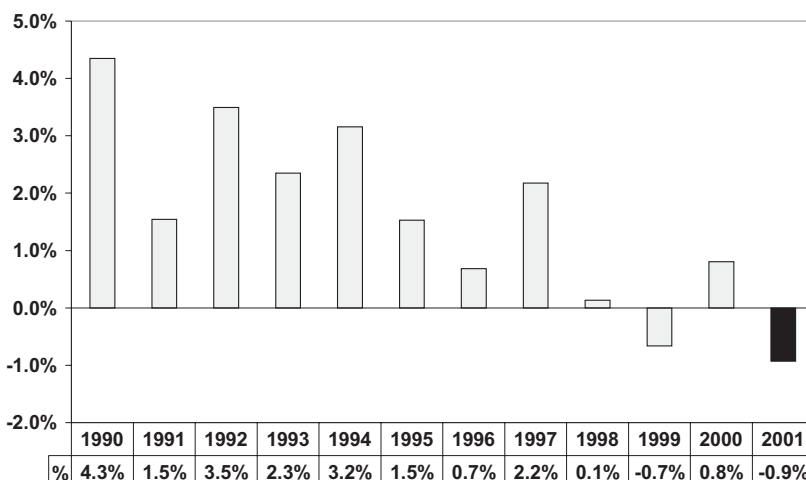
Between 2000 and 2001 total nonagricultural employment in Yakima County declined at an annual average rate of 0.9-percent, slightly worse than the negative 0.5-percent pace across Washington. Clearly, 2001 was not a good year for either Washington or Yakima County. The Puget Sound area accounted for much of Washington's economic slowdown between these two years.

2001 in Review

Further comparison of over-the-year employment changes in Washington and in Yakima County reveal that transportation, communications, and private utilities (TCU) grew at a much faster rate locally (up 11.1 percent) than throughout Washington (-0.2 percent). Communications companies employed nearly 100 more workers, on the average, in 2001 than in 2000. Motor freight transportation firms added about 100 new jobs in 2001, a 6.7-percent advance. Across Washington, motor freight transportation companies netted only a 100-job gain for a marginal 0.3-percent upturn. Thus the local TCU group fared quite well in 2001 due primarily to this improved employment situation at trucking and communications firms.

In other employment changes by industry, wholesale trade and manufacturing job losses had a dampening effect on the labor economy of the Ya-

Yakima MSA Nonag Growth 1990-2001



kima MSA. Fresh fruit and vegetable packinghouses (classified under "wholesale trade") alone shed 700 jobs over the year while the larger category of wholesale trade saw employment plummet by 1,200 jobs in this period. Consolidations and automations caused over half of these fresh fruit and vegetable packinghouses, formerly listed under wholesale trade (SIC Code 51), were reclassified due to economic code changes into agricultural production (SIC 01) or agricultural services (SIC 07). Thus, those jobs were administratively reclassified from the nonagricultural sector into

the agricultural sector and were not lost from the local labor market.

Food processors that can, freeze, or preserve food saw employment slide by 200 jobs over the year. The 2001 apple crop in Washington State produced about 76 million boxes, down from the previous 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, with a corresponding diminished requirement for labor.

Yakima County's job growth rate was much slower than Washington's in the first half of calendar year

Continued next page

2001. By the second half of 2001, however, the State's economy began hemorrhaging jobs as dot-com and aerospace layoffs concentrated in King and Snohomish Counties began to take effect. Much of the statewide 0.5-percent employment retrenchment in 2001 occurred because of Washington's poor economic performance in this second half of the year. Conversely, by the last half of 2001, most of the damage had been done in the Yakima MSA, and the job-loss rate slackened slightly. The local labor economy added jobs over the prior year only in the first quarter of 2001, but the "employment gap" between the two years began to narrow in November and December of 2001.

In the broad "services" employment category, business and personal services firms increased payrolls by 7.1 percent over the year while health services businesses expanded personnel rosters by 3.7 percent. How then, could "services" net a 700-job deficit in 2001 when the health, business, and personal service industries all added workers? The answer is, through the reclassification of a large number of services jobs from private enterprise to the government sector.

In December 2000, federal law changed the way Indian Tribes were classified under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA). The law stated that federally recognized Indian Tribes were to be treated similarly to state and local governments. In April 2001, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) issued a Technical Memorandum directing that state ES-202 programs reclassify employment at Indian Tribal Councils and at related business establishments from private to the local government sector effective January 1, 2001. Thus the 2001

2000 - 2001 Nonagricultural Employment (Annual Averages)

Yakima County

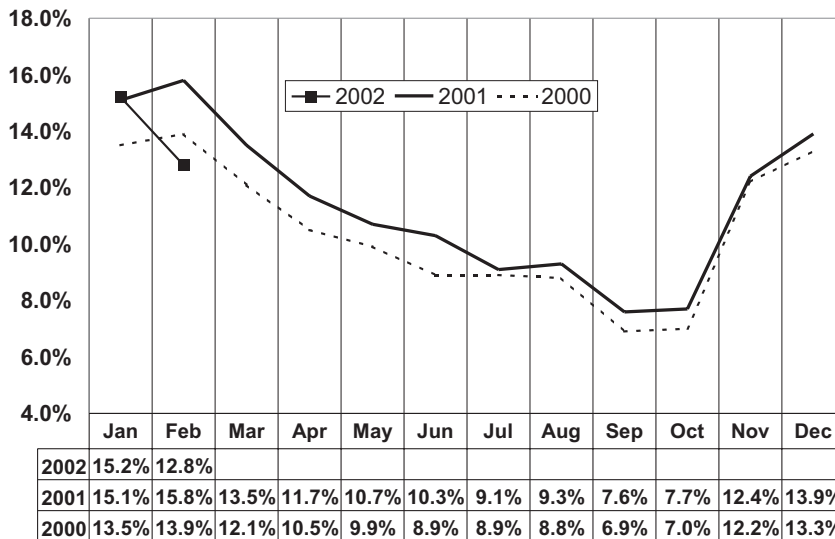
	2000	2001	Change	
TOTAL²	75,300	74,600	-700	-0.9%
MANUFACTURING	11,800	11,500	-300	-2.5%
Food & Kindred Products	4,300	4,200	-100	-2.3%
Canned, Frozen, & Preserved Foods	3,100	2,900	-200	-6.5%
Lumber and Wood Products	1,700	1,600	-100	-5.9%
Paper and Allied Products	800	800	0	0.0%
Printing and Publishing	500	500	0	0.0%
Machinery, excluding Electrical	800	800	0	0.0%
Transportation Equipment	1,100	1,000	-100	-9.1%
NONMANUFACTURING	63,600	63,100	-500	-0.8%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,100	3,000	-100	-3.2%
TRANSP. COMMUN. & UTILITIES	2,700	3,000	300	11.1%
Motor Freight Transportation	1,500	1,600	100	6.7%
WHOLESALE TRADE	6,500	5,300	-1,200	-18.5%
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	3,000	2,300	-700	-23.3%
RETAIL TRADE	13,500	13,200	-300	-2.2%
General Merchandise and Apparel	2,400	2,300	-100	-4.2%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	0	0.0%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	21,300	20,600	-700	-3.3%
Business and Personal Services	2,800	3,000	200	7.1%
Health Services	8,200	8,500	300	3.7%
GOVERNMENT	14,100	15,800	1,700	12.1%
Federal Government	1,600	1,400	-200	-12.5%
State and Local Governments	12,500	14,400	1,900	15.2%
Workers in Labor Disputes	100	0	XXX	XXX

state and local government figure was bolstered by approximately 1,300 jobs from such services organizations as the Confederated Tribes and Legends Casino. Out of the 1,900-job over-the-year increase in state and local government, roughly 1,300 were attributed to this mandatory reclassification. Also, instead of losing 700 jobs, services employers actually gained 600 jobs over the year (300 in health services, 200 in business and personal services, and the remaining 100 in miscellaneous services).

■ Unemployment rate changes 2000-2001

The unemployment rate in Yakima County averaged 11.3 percent in 2001, and 10.4 percent in 2000. By comparison, the annual average unemployment rates across Washington were 6.4 percent in 2001 and 5.2 percent in 2000. Thus, the rate in Yakima County increased by nine-tenths of a percentage point while across Washington it climbed 1.2-percentage points. As the year 2001 progressed, the unemployment situation improved slightly in Yakima County while it worsened across the State. Nevertheless, the average number of people unemployed in Yakima County expanded from 11,400 in 2000 to 12,200 in 2001 according to the fed-

**Unemployment Rates by Month
Yakima MSA 2000-2002**



eral government's Labor Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

Unemployment claims further substantiated that 2001 was a bad year for the resident labor force, in comparison to the prior year. Total benefits paid in 2001 equaled \$51.3 million, \$9.4 million more than the \$41.9 million figure for the calendar year 2000. The number of "final pays" (i.e., claimants who were on unemployment until their benefits were exhausted) also expanded from 3,779 in 2000 to 4,508 one year later.

■ February 2002

Nonagricultural employment expanded over the month by 600 jobs, a 0.8-percent increase. During this same period, nonagricultural employers across Washington added 4,100 jobs, a 0.2-percent upturn. In the Yakima MSA February advances were strong-

est, up 300 jobs or 2.1 percent, in the local and state government category. Public primary and secondary schools accounted for about 170 of this 300-job upturn.

Local employment fell a more modest 1.4-percent and dropped 1,000 jobs over the year. Thus, if there is any good news for the local labor economy it is that Yakima County has not been shedding jobs as quickly as Washington has – at least for the last four months.

The labor market is a little softer now than in February 2001, and it looks like this trend may continue for at least the next couple of months. Current employment now stands at about 71,400 jobs in the MSA, roughly 1,000 jobs less than in the corresponding month last year.

Fresh fruit and vegetable packinghouses and food-processing companies netted losses of 400 and 300 respectively from February 2001 to February 2002. Combined, these two industries accounted for 700 of the 1,000-job reduction in total nonagricultural employment over the year. Both the wholesale trade (of nondurable goods) and the food processing industries are directly affected by the fortunes of agriculture, and it is clear that neither of them has fared well recently. Consolidations and automations within fresh fruit and vegetable packinghouses greatly diminished the requirement for labor in this wholesale trade employment group. The annual average number of jobs in fresh fruit and vegetable packinghouses dropped from 3,000 in 2000 to 2,300 in 2001, a 700-job decline. In contrast, Yakima County's food processing industry averaged 4,300 jobs in 2000, versus 4,200 one year later, a 100-job downturn.

■ Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined by 2.4-percentage points over the month, from 15.2 percent in January to 12.8 percent in February. From January to February the number of residents who were unemployed decreased from 15,400 to 12,900, a drop of 2,500. Nonagricultural employment inched up by 600 while the estimated number of agricultural jobs advanced by 1,000. Washington's unemployment rate dipped 0.3-point, to 8.0 percent of the resident labor force.

Over the year, unemployment fell by 3.0-percentage points, from 15.8 to 12.8 percent. This February the number of "unemployed" in Yakima

Continued next page

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



	Change					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002 2/	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL	71,400	70,800	72,400	600	-1,000	-1.4%
MANUFACTURING	10,300	10,200	10,900	100	-600	-5.5%
Food & Kindred Products	3,200	3,200	3,500	0	-300	-8.6%
Canned, Frozen, & Preserved Foods	1,800	1,800	2,200	0	-400	-18.2%
Lumber and Wood Products	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0	0.0%
Paper and Allied Products	700	800	800	-100	-100	-12.5%
Printing and Publishing	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
Machinery, excluding Electrical	800	800	900	0	-100	-11.1%
Transportation Equipment	900	800	1,100	100	-200	-18.2%
NONMANUFACTURING	61,100	60,600	61,500	500	-400	-0.7%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	-100	-4.0%
TRANSP, COMM., & UTILITIES	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	100	3.6%
Motor Freight Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100	6.7%
WHOLESALE TRADE	4,800	4,700	5,300	100	-500	-9.4%
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	1,900	1,900	2,300	0	-400	-17.4%
RETAIL TRADE	12,800	12,800	12,800	0	0	0.0%
General Merchandise and Apparel	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100	4.5%
FINANCE, INSUR., & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,200	2,100	100	200	9.5%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	19,900	19,900	20,200	0	-300	-1.5%
Business and Personnel Services	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0	0.0%
Health Services	8,600	8,600	8,300	0	300	3.6%
GOVERNMENT	16,000	15,700	15,800	300	200	1.3%
Federal Government	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0.0%
State and Local Governments	14,600	14,300	14,400	300	200	1.4%
Continued...						
Workers in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	XXX	XXX	

County tumbled to 12,900 people, 3,500 below the February 2001 level of 16,400. However, the number of "employed" in the resident labor force also dipped, by 100 (from 87,800 in February 2001 to 87,700 one year later). This is an indicator of the rising number of discouraged workers in the local labor market. Further, nonagricultural employment was down by 1,000 jobs, and even estimated agricultural employment was about 400 jobs lower in February 2002 than in the corresponding month one year prior. In contrast, unemployment statewide showed a dramatic 1.3-percentage-points increase, rising to 8.0 percent in February 2002.

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

<http://www.wa.gov/lesd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Wenatchee Labor Market

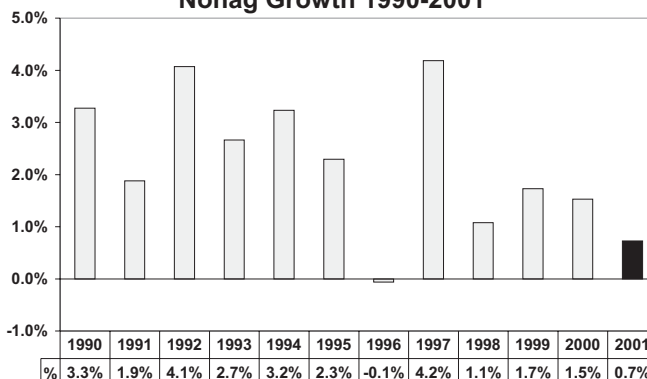


HIGHLIGHTS

Total nonag employment in Chelan and Douglas counties contracted by 220 jobs or 0.6 percent over the month. Across Washington the labor economy added about 4,100 jobs, a 0.2 percent over-the-month uptick. In the Wenatchee LMA, nonag employment currently stands at 34,060 jobs. February losses were concentrated in the transportation, communications, and private utilities employment group, which shed 290 jobs. Establishments that warehouse or refrigerate perishable goods and move them to market accounted for the lion's share of this downturn.

The local economy looks better when one compares this February's employment with that of February 2001. The area tallied a 1.3 percent over-the-year upturn in total non-agricultural employment, a 440-job gain. This job growth rate was considerably stronger than the negative 2.3 percent, 62,200 job statewide contraction. Employment change rates in the last six months show that the Wenatchee LMA

Chelan-Douglas Counties
Nonag Growth 1990-2001

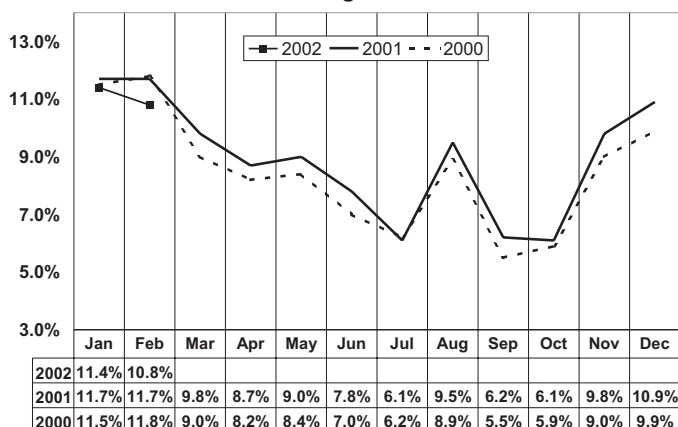


actually performed better than Washington State. This is not to imply that the local economy has been booming. In fact, from September to November of 2001, job-growth rates across the LMA were also in the negative column. But relative to the State, the local labor market has been moving in the right direction, for at least the last six months.

January and February 2002 data show that total nonag employment in the Wenatchee LMA moved slightly ahead of employment for the corresponding months in 2001. Projections for the next two months, barring any unforeseen economic event, indicate that this slightly positive job growth rate should continue.

The local primary metals industry lost 200 jobs versus the same month last year, while the services employment group added 460 jobs. As mentioned in the local media, layoffs at Alcoa's WenatcheeWorks smelter weighed heavily in the over-the-year contraction of the primary metals in-

Unemployment Rates by Month
Chelan-Douglas 2000-2002



Continued next page

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

	<i>Change 3/</i>					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	% Chg
TOTAL 2/	34,060	34,280	33,620	-220	440	1.3%
MANUFACTURING	2,570	2,570	2,740	0	-170	-6.2%
Food & Kindred Products	390	400	350	-10	40	11.4%
Lumber & Wood Products	260	260	270	0	-10	-3.7%
Primary Metals	640	640	840	0	-200	-23.8%
Other Manufacturing	1,280	1,270	1,280	10	0	0.0%
NONMANUFACTURING	31,490	31,710	30,880	-220	610	2.0%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	1,570	1,580	1,620	-10	-50	-3.1%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTIL	1,410	1,700	1,390	-290	20	1.4%
WHOLESALE TRADE	2,080	2,130	2,150	-50	-70	-3.3%
RETAIL TRADE	7,820	7,880	7,720	-60	100	1.3%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	1,240	1,250	1,260	-10	-20	-1.6%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	9,060	8,980	8,600	80	460	5.3%
Health	3,870	3,820	3,730	50	140	3.8%
GOVERNMENT	8,310	8,190	8,140	120	170	2.1%
Federal	850	860	780	-10	70	9.0%
State & Local	7,460	7,330	7,360	130	100	1.4%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	XXX	XXX	

Continued...

dustry. In contrast, health services, hotels, and outdoor amusement and recreation businesses (thanks to the snowy winter weather) were major contributors to the over-the-year expansion in services.

■ Unemployment

The unemployment rate dipped from 11.4 percent in January to 10.8 percent in February. Over the month the number of people unemployed fell by 270 to 5,230 individuals. Agricultural employment increased by an estimated 660 jobs which more than countered a nonag employment decline of 220. These factors combined to pull down the local unemployment rate by six-tenths of a point in February. Unemployment in Washington

State fell a more modest three-tenths of a point, to 8.0 percent of the resident labor force.

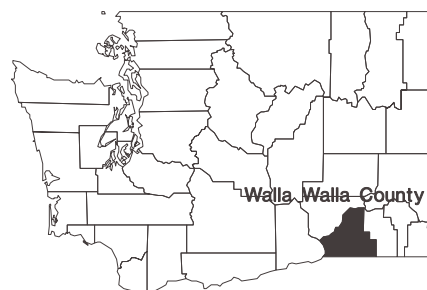
Over the year, the unemployment rate stood nine-tenths of a point below the February 2001 reading of 11.7 percent. This is a step in the right direction. Approximately 440 more people were working at nonagricultural jobs this February and there were an estimated 540 fewer unemployed, which offset the roughly 200 fewer jobs in agriculture. One might say that over-the-year gains in the nonagricultural sector offset job losses in the agricultural sector. Statewide, unemployment rose dramatically from 6.7 percent in February 2001 to the current 8.0 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>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Walla Walla County



HIGHLIGHTS

The health of the Walla Walla economy stands on a number of legs. One is farm proprietary income and farm worker wages. Another is manufacturing which while bruised and a bit battered, is still a major employer for the county. Government is a primary source of dollars coming into the community with the strong presence of Washington State, and at the Federal level, the Army Corp of Engineers and the Veterans Hospital. But an additional part of the well being of the community is the two private colleges and the community college and this part of the economy is growing.

2001 in Review

The colleges in the year 2000 provided the community with 1,227 non-student jobs and a yearly payroll of \$38.7 million. Not all of the jobs were full time as the college may have employed some number of part-time instructors. The contribution that the schools make to the community is growing. Using the latest data available to the state, if the first nine months of 2000 is compared to the first nine month of 2001, employment with the three schools is up by 5.8 percent, from an average of 1,197 to 1,266. There is also the part-time, poorly paid student jobs which are not covered by unemployment insurance. This total last year was 658 with the bulk of the jobs during the normal school months.

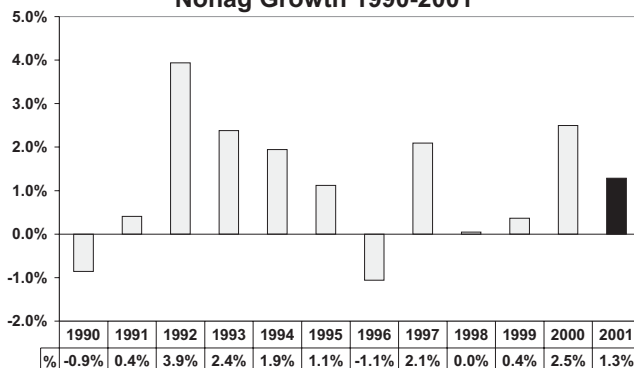
Just as a point of comparison, the Washington State Department of Corrections along with the Army Corp of Engineers and the VA Hospital generated a payroll of \$66,567,540 and 1,532 jobs in the year 2000.

February 2002

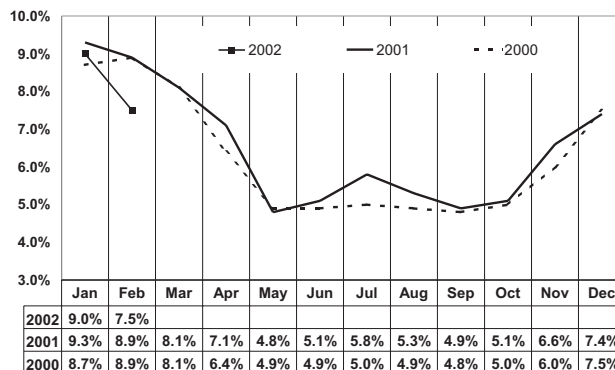
Down on the farm, employment continues to stir, going from 1,920 in December to 2,090 in January to 2,320 for February.

The seasonal gain in farm jobs plus the seasonal 710 gain in nonfarm jobs from January to February pushed

Walla Walla County
Nonag Growth 1990-2001



Unemployment Rates by Month
Walla Walla County 2000-2002



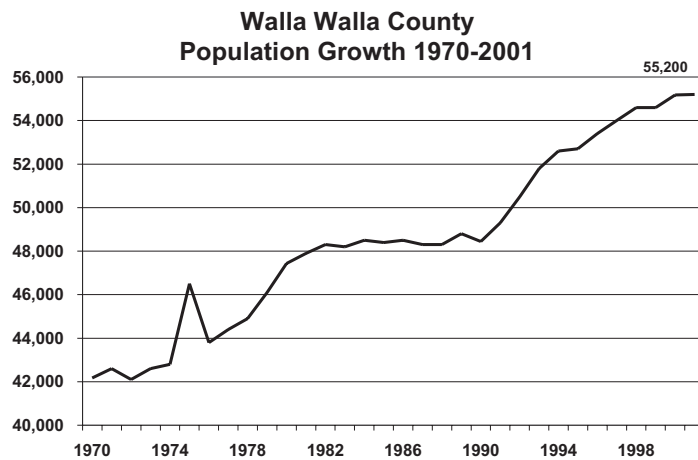
down the local rate unemployment from 9.0 to 7.5. During February of last year the rate was 8.9 and considerably higher than the 6.7 posted by the state altogether. Now the county is somewhat below the state's February rate of 8.0 percent.

From January to February, the local areas contributing to the gain in employment included returning student workers, public education, and a sharp rise in municipal workers.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Walla Walla County

	<i>Change</i>					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	% Chg
TOTAL	22,910	22,200	22,730	710	180	0.8%
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	3,960	3,940	3,900	20	60	1.5%
Food and Kindred Products	2,060	2,040	1,960	20	100	5.1%
Other Manufacturing	1,900	1,900	1,940	0	-40	-2.1%
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	850	850	840	0	10	1.2%
TRANSPORT. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	550	550	570	0	-20	-3.5%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	4,600	4,590	4,850	10	-250	-5.2%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	790	790	790	0	0	0.0%
SERVICES	6,940	6,510	6,710	430	230	3.4%
Private Education	1,740	1,340	1,730	400	10	0.6%
GOVERNMENT	5,220	4,970	5,070	250	150	3.0%
Federal	890	890	890	0	0	0.0%
State	1,850	1,800	1,850	50	0	0.0%
Public Education (State & Local)	2,180	2,070	2,170	110	10	0.5%
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:

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Cowlitz County



HIGHLIGHTS

Last year Cowlitz fared as poorly as Clark, if not more so. The jobless rate rose from 7.7 percent in 2000 to 11.0 percent in 2001. Nonfarm jobs fell from an average of 38,350 to 37,240, or 2.9 percent.

**2001 in
Review**

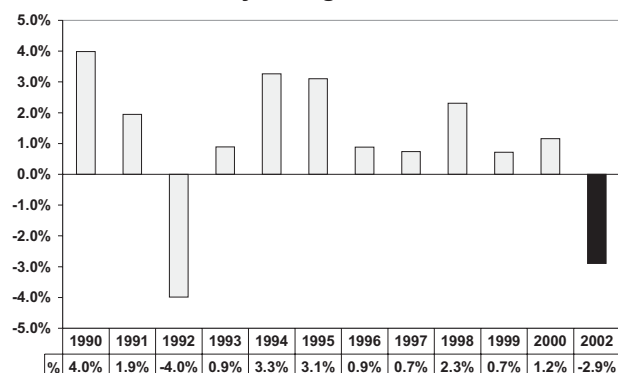
The county's woes were centered on, but not limited to, manufacturing. The big event was the closure of the Longview aluminum smelter. The smelter's new owners shut down production immediately after the deal closed in March, instead opting to sell the power needed to oxidize the alumina back to Bonneville Power. BPA required the company to share the profits with its workforce, which eased the shock. However, the owner is now in bankruptcy, and payments to workers will shortly cease.

Aluminum was not the only troubled industry. The Ross-Simmons lumber mill closed, throwing 100 workers out of a job, and Weyerhaeuser cut 187 permanent jobs from its paper mill, half of which were already on layoff. Prudential Steel, one of the county's newest employers, closed its industrial pipe plant, stranding 120 workers. The closure was at least a temporary setback to county efforts to diversify its manufacturing base.

All told, the county lost 960 factory jobs, falling to a total of 8,860. It was the first time in many a decade that manufacturing dropped below 9,000 jobs. The losses included 110 in lumber & wood products, 710 in other durables, and 300 in paper. But nondurables—which include food processing, printing, chemicals, and plastics—added 160.

Construction, transportation and wholesale trade also declined, by smaller but still substantial levels. Retail trade began the year with the closure of Montgomery Ward and the loss of 90 jobs. The lone bright spot was the opening of a Home Depot late in the year. The average for the year of 7,080 retail jobs was 150 lower than the previous year. FIRE was essentially unchanged for the year, outside of a small increase in banking jobs.

Cowlitz County Nonag Growth 1990-2001



Services provided a bit of solace. Health care employment rose by 180, and other services added another 70 jobs. Government employment provided no counter-cyclical aid, declining slightly. In fact, the public sector has been stagnant in Cowlitz for four straight years.

■ February 2002

The jobless rate fell a little over a point to 11.2 percent in February, but was still almost two points above year-ago levels, with 4,500 residents unemployed during the month.

Nonfarm jobs fell by 170 to 36,320. The decline was centered around post-holiday retail layoffs, along with the closure of a grocery store. Manufacturing eased by 40 jobs, mostly in lumber & wood products. Transportation dipped by 50 jobs, offsetting the hiring of 50 workers in services. Government and construction both added 30 jobs.

Over the year, the picture remains less than comforting. Employment is off by 920 or 2.5 percent. One out of every six of the 9,530 manufacturing jobs from last February is gone. Construction and transportation are holding their own, but wholesale trade is down 70. Hiring in restaurants and specialty stores has improved, and banking is up by 60. Services have expanded by 410 jobs, mostly in health care, recreation services, and social services.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Cowlitz County

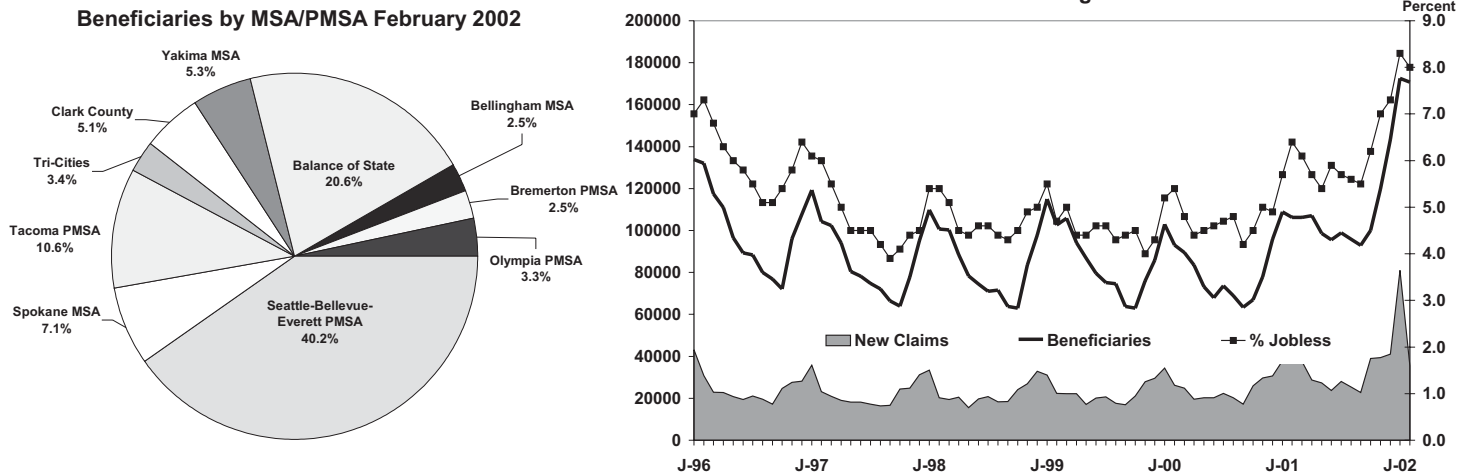
	<i>Change</i>					
	Feb. 2002 1/	Jan. 2002 2/	Feb. 2001	Jan-02 Feb-02	Feb-01 Feb-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 3/	36,320	36,490	37,240	-170	-920	-2.5%
MANUFACTURING	7,990	8,030	9,530	-40	-1,540	-16.2%
Lumber & Wood Products	1,960	1,990	2,270	-30	-310	-13.7%
Other Durables	1,440	1,430	2,420	10	-980	-40.5%
Paper Products	2,980	2,990	3,200	-10	-220	-6.9%
Other Nondurables	1,610	1,620	1,640	-10	-30	-1.8%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,450	2,420	2,460	30	-10	-0.4%
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	1,480	1,530	1,480	-50	0	0.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,240	1,260	1,310	-20	-70	-5.3%
RETAIL TRADE	7,000	7,170	6,850	-170	150	2.2%
General Merchandise	960	1,010	990	-50	-30	-3.0%
Grocery Stores	1,240	1,290	1,300	-50	-60	-4.6%
Other Retail Trade	4,800	4,870	4,560	-70	240	5.3%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1,240	1,240	1,180	0	60	5.1%
SERVICES	9,160	9,110	8,750	50	410	4.7%
Health Care	3,720	3,740	3,620	-20	100	2.8%
Other Services	5,440	5,370	5,130	70	310	6.0%
GOVERNMENT	5,760	5,730	5,680	30	80	1.4%
State & Federal Government	1,490	1,490	1,490	0	0	0.0%
Local Government	4,270	4,240	4,190	30	80	1.9%
Primary & Secondary Education	2,710	2,680	2,670	30	40	1.5%
Other Local Government	1,560	1,560	1,520	0	40	2.6%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xxx	xxx	

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/lesd/lema>

UI Claims Data

Jobless Rates, UI Beneficiaries, New Claims
1996-2002 Washington State



UI Beneficiaries & New Claims by MSA

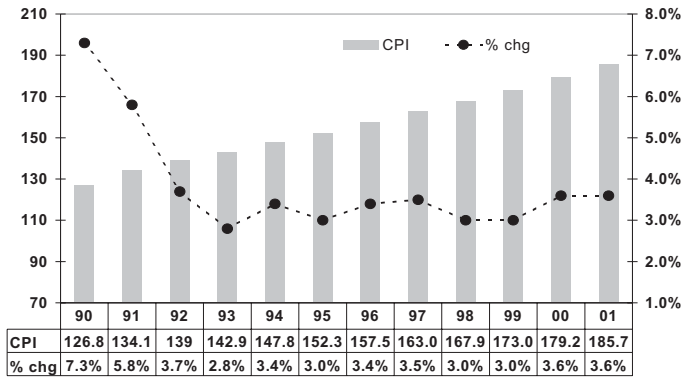
LABOR MARKET AREAS	Number of Beneficiaries 1/			New Claims/Regular Entitlement		
	This Month 2/	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Bellingham MSA	4,288	4,494	3,324	920	1,986	1,156
Bremerton PMSA	4,219	4,166	2,709	1,012	2,040	1,054
Olympia PMSA	5,624	5,734	4,354	1,308	2,609	1,541
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	68,696	66,763	33,784	15,287	31,361	13,256
Island County	1,247	1,263	706	458	574	302
King County	47,733	46,575	23,495	15,239	22,274	9,363
Snohomish County	19,716	18,925	9,583	6,735	8,513	3,591
Spokane MSA	12,114	12,390	8,632	2,478	5,539	3,038
Tacoma PMSA	18,033	17,650	10,878	4,302	8,651	4,036
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA	4,841	5,600	4,377	900	2,080	1,293
Benton County	3,057	3,492	2,608	612	1,391	841
Franklin County	1,784	2,108	1,769	288	688	452
Clark County	8,729	8,862	4,541	1,722	3,854	1,737
Yakima MSA	9,024	10,570	9,087	1,588	3,343	2,681
Balance of State	35,182	36,310	24,605	5,929	19,477	7,802
WASHINGTON STATE	170,750	172,539	106,292	35,446	80,940	37,594

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

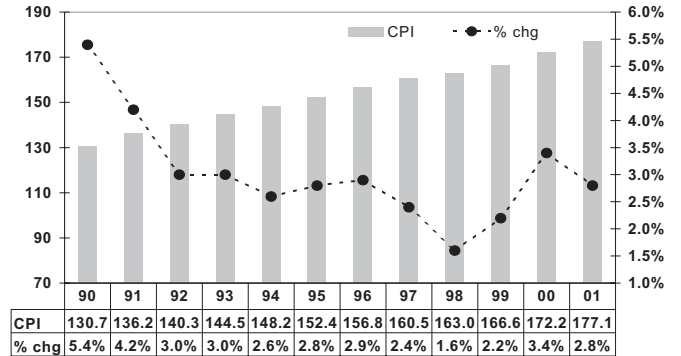
Consumer Price Indexes



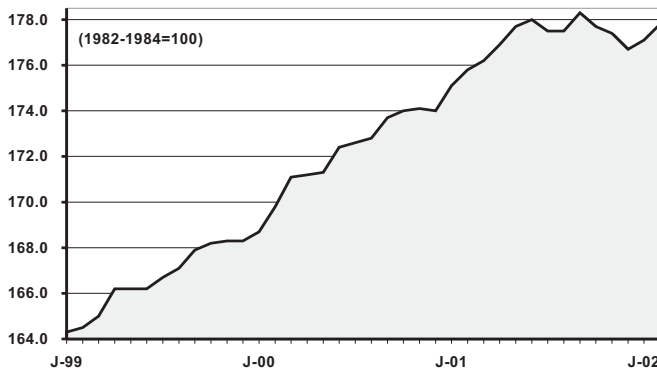
Seattle-Tacoma Average 1990-2001



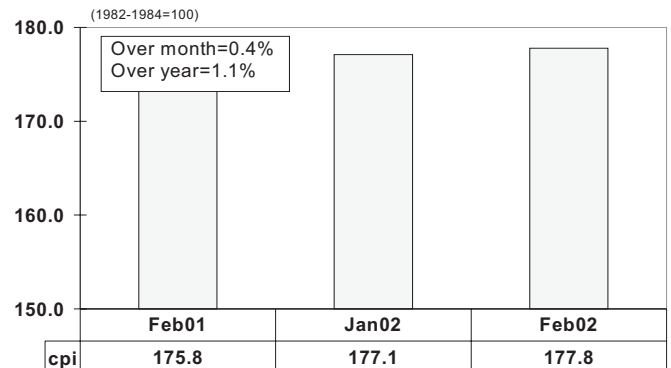
U.S. City Average 1990-2001



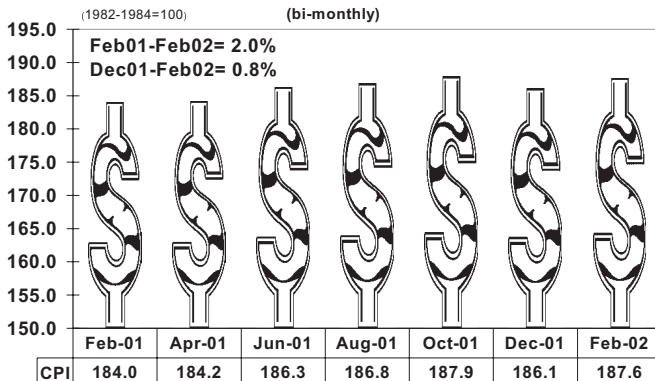
U.S. City Monthly 1999-2002



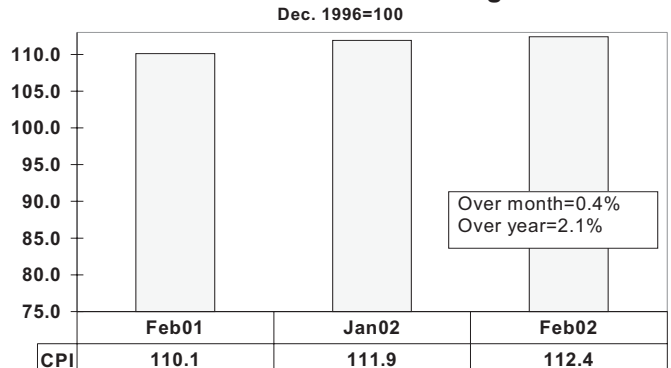
Current U.S. City Average



Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton



Current West-B/C Average



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.

Metro Area Labor Force Tables

Resident Civilian Labor Force 1995-2001 Employment and Unemployment

Benchmark March 2001

■ Bellingham MSA	p. 46
■ Bremerton PMSA	p. 47
■ Olympia PMSA	p. 48
■ Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	p. 49
King County	p. 50
Snohomish County	p. 51
Island County	p. 52
■ Spokane MSA	p. 53
■ Tacoma PMSA	p. 54
■ Richland-Kennewick Pasco MSA	p. 55
Benton County	p. 56
Franklin County	p. 57
■ Clark County	p. 58
■ Yakima MSA	p. 59
■ Chelan-Douglas LMA	p. 60
■ Walla Walla County	p. 61
■ Cowlitz County	p. 62

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in the Bellingham MSA, Whatcom County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	80,300	79,700	79,600	80,000	79,800	80,300	80,800	83,100	81,200	78,700	81,100	79,500	79,700
Total Employment	74,800	73,900	73,600	74,500	75,100	75,400	75,400	77,600	76,200	73,700	75,400	73,600	73,800
Total Unemployment	5,500	5,900	6,000	5,500	4,700	4,900	5,400	5,400	5,100	5,000	5,700	5,900	6,000
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	7.3	7.5	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.4	7.5
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	81,300	81,400	81,500	81,600	80,800	81,700	82,200	83,600	81,200	79,000	80,800	80,800	80,800
Total Employment	76,600	76,500	76,500	76,700	76,400	77,200	77,300	79,100	77,100	74,700	76,100	76,000	75,800
Total Unemployment	4,600	5,000	4,900	4,900	4,400	4,400	4,800	4,500	4,100	4,200	4,700	4,800	5,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	82,300	81,700	82,700	82,500	81,000	82,700	83,200	84,600	83,400	80,200	81,800	81,100	82,700
Total Employment	78,100	76,600	77,100	77,900	77,100	78,700	79,200	80,400	79,600	76,600	78,000	77,100	78,500
Total Unemployment	4,200	5,100	5,600	4,600	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,200	3,900	3,600	3,700	4,000	4,200
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	6.3	6.8	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	78,900	78,100	77,800	78,000	77,100	78,500	79,500	82,000	79,700	77,600	79,300	79,400	80,200
Total Employment	74,400	72,900	72,500	73,100	72,900	74,200	75,100	77,500	75,400	73,500	75,000	75,100	75,700
Total Unemployment	4,500	5,300	5,200	4,900	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,600	4,300	4,100	4,300	4,300	4,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.6
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	78,700	76,800	76,700	77,200	77,200	78,400	78,900	82,600	80,700	77,600	79,800	78,800	79,700
Total Employment	74,100	70,900	71,100	72,100	72,800	74,100	74,400	78,200	76,300	73,500	75,500	74,600	75,400
Total Unemployment	4,600	5,800	5,600	5,200	4,300	4,300	4,500	4,400	4,400	4,100	4,300	4,300	4,400
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	78,500	77,900	77,500	78,300	77,600	78,900	78,500	81,600	80,000	76,400	78,800	78,300	78,500
Total Employment	72,600	71,100	70,600	71,800	71,900	72,800	72,500	75,700	74,600	71,400	73,300	72,800	72,900
Total Unemployment	5,900	6,800	6,900	6,500	5,800	6,100	6,000	5,900	5,400	5,100	5,500	5,500	5,600
Percent of Labor Force	7.5	8.7	8.9	8.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.1
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	78,200	76,200	75,800	76,200	76,600	77,100	79,700	83,000	79,800	76,700	78,900	79,100	79,200
Total Employment	72,500	69,600	69,200	70,300	71,100	71,900	74,300	77,700	74,800	72,100	73,400	73,000	73,200
Total Unemployment	5,700	6,600	6,600	5,900	5,500	5,200	5,400	5,300	5,100	4,600	5,500	6,100	6,100
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	8.7	8.7	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.9	7.7	7.7

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in the Bremerton PMSA, Kitsap County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	92,400	93,000	92,500	92,600	91,700	92,500	92,400	94,200	92,400	90,300	92,000	92,400	92,900
Total Employment	86,900	87,600	86,600	87,100	86,700	87,200	86,800	88,500	87,200	85,100	86,200	86,300	87,000
Total Unemployment	5,500	5,400	5,800	5,500	5,000	5,300	5,600	5,700	5,100	5,200	5,800	6,100	5,900
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.4
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	93,500	95,100	94,700	94,400	93,100	94,500	93,800	94,600	92,800	90,900	92,900	92,500	93,100
Total Employment	88,300	89,700	88,900	89,000	88,300	89,500	88,400	89,200	87,900	85,800	87,200	87,100	88,200
Total Unemployment	5,200	5,400	5,800	5,300	4,800	5,000	5,300	5,500	4,900	5,000	5,700	5,400	4,900
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.3
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	94,700	94,400	94,700	95,100	94,300	95,500	95,600	96,300	94,600	92,500	95,000	93,800	94,800
Total Employment	90,000	89,600	89,700	90,300	90,000	90,800	90,700	91,400	90,200	88,100	90,100	89,200	90,300
Total Unemployment	4,700	4,800	5,000	4,800	4,300	4,800	5,000	4,800	4,400	4,500	4,900	4,600	4,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.7
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	91,000	92,200	91,000	90,900	89,900	90,900	91,100	91,900	90,800	89,700	91,200	90,900	91,400
Total Employment	86,200	87,000	85,800	86,100	85,500	86,300	86,300	87,100	86,100	85,000	86,300	86,400	87,000
Total Unemployment	4,700	5,200	5,200	4,800	4,500	4,600	4,800	4,800	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,500	4,400
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.8
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	92,800	92,700	92,800	92,300	91,900	92,800	92,800	94,200	93,300	90,800	93,200	93,100	93,800
Total Employment	87,700	86,900	86,900	86,900	87,100	87,900	87,700	89,300	88,500	86,200	88,000	88,300	89,100
Total Unemployment	5,100	5,800	5,900	5,400	4,800	4,800	5,100	5,000	4,800	4,600	5,100	4,800	4,700
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.0
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	93,200	93,700	92,500	92,400	91,500	93,200	92,800	93,900	92,600	91,300	94,200	94,900	95,900
Total Employment	86,900	86,900	85,700	85,500	85,300	86,800	86,500	87,700	86,900	85,500	87,900	88,700	90,100
Total Unemployment	6,300	6,900	6,800	6,900	6,200	6,400	6,300	6,200	5,700	5,700	6,300	6,200	5,800
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.1
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	89,300	89,800	89,200	89,400	88,400	89,300	88,900	90,000	89,000	87,000	89,800	90,300	90,800
Total Employment	83,400	84,000	82,800	83,300	82,800	83,800	83,100	84,200	83,300	81,700	83,100	83,600	84,500
Total Unemployment	6,000	5,800	6,400	6,100	5,600	5,500	5,800	5,800	5,600	5,400	6,600	6,700	6,300
Percent of Labor Force	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.0

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in the Olympia PMSA, Thurston County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	98,900	98,800	99,300	98,800	98,700	98,600	98,900	100,000	97,800	96,400	98,800	99,500	100,600
Total Employment	93,200	93,200	93,300	93,100	93,400	93,300	93,400	94,400	92,800	91,200	93,100	93,400	94,500
Total Unemployment	5,600	5,600	6,100	5,700	5,300	5,300	5,600	5,600	5,000	5,200	5,800	6,100	6,100
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.1
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	100,100	101,900	101,600	101,500	99,300	100,400	99,900	101,000	98,200	97,600	99,300	99,800	100,800
Total Employment	95,100	96,800	96,300	96,400	95,000	95,800	94,900	95,800	93,600	92,900	94,000	94,400	95,700
Total Unemployment	5,000	5,100	5,400	5,100	4,300	4,600	5,000	5,100	4,700	4,700	5,300	5,400	5,100
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.0
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	102,200	102,200	102,400	102,300	101,500	102,400	102,700	103,400	101,300	101,000	102,500	101,900	103,100
Total Employment	97,600	97,000	97,100	97,600	97,400	97,900	97,900	98,700	97,000	96,700	97,700	97,300	98,500
Total Unemployment	4,700	5,200	5,300	4,700	4,100	4,500	4,800	4,800	4,300	4,300	4,700	4,600	4,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.4
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	101,000	102,300	101,800	101,100	99,400	100,600	101,000	102,000	99,500	98,600	100,900	101,600	103,400
Total Employment	96,100	96,700	96,300	96,000	94,800	95,900	96,100	96,800	95,000	94,000	95,900	96,900	98,900
Total Unemployment	4,900	5,600	5,400	5,100	4,600	4,700	4,900	5,100	4,600	4,600	5,000	4,600	4,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.4
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	98,900	98,700	98,700	98,100	98,200	99,100	98,800	99,700	98,900	97,000	99,400	99,800	100,700
Total Employment	93,900	92,600	92,900	92,800	93,400	94,400	93,900	94,700	94,100	92,400	94,400	94,900	96,000
Total Unemployment	5,100	6,100	5,800	5,300	4,800	4,700	4,900	5,000	4,800	4,600	5,100	4,900	4,700
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	96,400	96,800	96,400	96,000	95,400	96,700	96,500	97,000	96,100	94,800	96,000	96,700	98,000
Total Employment	90,000	89,800	89,400	89,300	89,300	90,400	90,300	90,500	90,300	88,800	89,600	90,400	91,900
Total Unemployment	6,400	7,100	7,000	6,700	6,100	6,300	6,200	6,500	5,800	6,000	6,500	6,300	6,100
Percent of Labor Force	6.6	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.2
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	93,500	93,300	93,500	92,600	93,000	93,700	93,400	94,500	93,500	91,000	93,800	94,500	95,500
Total Employment	87,700	87,300	87,100	86,900	87,700	88,500	87,900	88,700	87,900	85,600	87,500	87,900	89,100
Total Unemployment	5,800	6,000	6,300	5,700	5,300	5,200	5,500	5,800	5,600	5,400	6,200	6,600	6,400
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.7

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA King, Snohomish & Island Counties

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	1,363,000	1,386,500	1,380,000	1,377,400	1,360,500	1,367,500	1,363,100	1,368,200	1,351,300	1,329,200	1,354,300	1,356,500	1,361,900
Total Employment	1,292,600	1,329,700	1,316,300	1,314,300	1,299,400	1,302,600	1,292,300	1,296,400	1,282,100	1,258,300	1,272,000	1,270,800	1,277,300
Total Unemployment	70,400	56,800	63,700	63,000	61,000	64,900	70,800	71,800	69,200	70,900	82,300	85,700	84,600
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.3	6.2
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	1,392,400	1,410,600	1,409,900	1,405,300	1,378,800	1,390,200	1,389,500	1,400,600	1,381,800	1,365,900	1,385,300	1,384,200	1,407,100
Total Employment	1,340,900	1,358,400	1,354,500	1,353,800	1,331,200	1,341,500	1,337,500	1,345,100	1,331,700	1,316,600	1,331,000	1,331,700	1,357,300
Total Unemployment	51,600	52,200	55,400	51,500	47,500	48,700	52,000	55,500	50,100	49,300	54,400	52,500	49,800
Percent of Labor Force	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.5
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	1,404,800	1,407,300	1,404,500	1,402,500	1,391,700	1,406,000	1,403,300	1,421,000	1,405,600	1,383,400	1,403,200	1,406,100	1,422,800
Total Employment	1,357,200	1,360,700	1,354,700	1,355,800	1,347,800	1,358,600	1,353,500	1,371,400	1,359,300	1,336,500	1,352,800	1,359,100	1,376,800
Total Unemployment	47,500	46,600	49,800	46,700	43,800	47,400	49,800	49,700	46,300	46,800	50,400	47,000	46,000
Percent of Labor Force	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	1,380,200	1,377,200	1,375,400	1,369,800	1,359,400	1,377,300	1,371,300	1,386,700	1,372,600	1,366,200	1,387,200	1,399,800	1,420,000
Total Employment	1,337,800	1,333,100	1,330,900	1,327,200	1,319,000	1,336,100	1,328,600	1,343,100	1,332,000	1,323,600	1,343,900	1,358,200	1,378,600
Total Unemployment	42,400	44,100	44,500	42,600	40,500	41,300	42,700	43,600	40,700	42,600	43,300	41,600	41,300
Percent of Labor Force	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	1,339,200	1,312,500	1,314,100	1,314,700	1,314,400	1,333,000	1,336,700	1,357,100	1,352,400	1,333,100	1,354,000	1,365,800	1,382,400
Total Employment	1,294,500	1,259,700	1,261,600	1,265,700	1,269,400	1,288,700	1,292,200	1,312,500	1,309,500	1,292,500	1,312,000	1,326,600	1,343,700
Total Unemployment	44,700	52,900	52,400	49,000	44,900	44,200	44,500	44,700	42,900	40,600	42,000	39,300	38,600
Percent of Labor Force	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	1,270,400	1,264,500	1,259,800	1,259,000	1,246,100	1,264,200	1,258,700	1,276,300	1,266,900	1,254,700	1,276,900	1,298,300	1,318,700
Total Employment	1,207,100	1,192,200	1,187,700	1,187,600	1,180,100	1,197,300	1,194,600	1,212,100	1,208,200	1,198,400	1,217,800	1,243,000	1,266,200
Total Unemployment	63,300	72,400	72,100	71,400	66,000	66,900	64,100	64,200	58,700	56,300	59,100	55,400	52,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.0
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	1,236,800	1,231,000	1,229,000	1,229,200	1,223,100	1,231,900	1,230,100	1,245,100	1,241,500	1,221,800	1,241,200	1,254,100	1,264,000
Total Employment	1,171,200	1,164,100	1,158,400	1,161,000	1,159,700	1,169,800	1,165,600	1,179,000	1,179,400	1,161,600	1,174,100	1,185,300	1,196,200
Total Unemployment	65,700	66,900	70,600	68,300	63,400	62,100	64,400	66,100	62,100	60,200	67,200	68,800	67,800
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.4

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in King County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Civilian Labor Force	999,600	1,015,800	1,011,300	1,009,500	1,003,400	1,000,400	1,004,000	992,100	975,700	993,800	994,100	997,700
Total Employment	948,500	975,700	965,800	964,400	955,800	948,200	951,200	940,700	923,300	933,300	932,400	937,200
Total Unemployment	51,200	40,200	45,500	45,200	47,600	52,200	52,700	51,400	52,500	60,500	61,700	60,400
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.1
2000												
Civilian Labor Force	1,020,200	1,031,500	1,031,200	1,028,400	1,018,500	1,018,400	1,027,200	1,013,600	1,001,700	1,016,200	1,015,100	1,031,500
Total Employment	983,800	996,700	993,900	993,400	984,300	981,300	986,900	977,100	966,100	976,600	977,100	995,900
Total Unemployment	36,400	34,800	37,300	35,000	34,200	37,000	40,300	36,400	35,600	39,600	38,000	35,600
Percent of Labor Force	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.4
1999												
Civilian Labor Force	1,028,700	1,031,400	1,028,900	1,027,600	1,029,700	1,027,800	1,040,600	1,029,400	1,012,800	1,026,900	1,029,100	1,041,000
Total Employment	995,900	998,400	994,000	994,800	996,900	993,100	1,006,200	997,400	980,700	992,600	997,200	1,010,200
Total Unemployment	32,800	33,000	35,000	32,800	32,800	34,700	34,300	32,000	32,100	34,300	31,900	30,800
Percent of Labor Force	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0
1998												
Civilian Labor Force	1,015,900	1,013,200	1,011,900	1,008,100	1,014,100	1,009,600	1,020,900	1,010,700	1,006,000	1,020,900	1,030,200	1,044,600
Total Employment	985,000	981,500	979,900	977,100	983,700	978,200	988,900	980,700	974,500	989,400	1,000,000	1,015,000
Total Unemployment	30,900	31,800	32,100	31,000	30,500	31,500	32,000	30,000	31,500	31,500	30,200	29,500
Percent of Labor Force	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8
1997												
Civilian Labor Force	990,700	970,300	971,600	972,300	986,400	989,300	1,004,500	1,000,800	986,500	1,001,600	1,010,200	1,022,200
Total Employment	957,800	932,100	933,500	936,500	953,500	956,100	971,100	968,900	956,300	970,700	981,600	994,300
Total Unemployment	32,900	38,300	38,100	35,800	32,900	33,200	33,300	31,900	30,200	30,900	28,700	28,000
Percent of Labor Force	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
1996												
Civilian Labor Force	945,400	939,900	936,800	936,300	940,900	937,200	950,100	943,500	934,400	950,700	966,500	981,500
Total Employment	899,300	888,200	884,900	884,800	892,000	890,000	903,000	900,100	892,800	907,300	926,100	943,400
Total Unemployment	46,100	51,700	51,900	51,600	48,900	47,200	47,100	43,300	41,600	43,400	40,500	38,100
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.9
1995												
Civilian Labor Force	922,600	917,400	916,100	916,400	919,500	918,400	929,800	926,900	911,800	925,900	934,900	941,900
Total Employment	874,800	869,500	865,200	867,100	873,700	870,600	880,600	880,900	867,600	876,900	885,300	893,500
Total Unemployment	47,900	47,900	50,900	49,300	45,800	47,800	49,200	46,000	44,100	49,000	49,700	48,500
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.1

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Snohomish County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	334,900	341,400	339,800	339,000	334,400	335,500	334,200	335,600	331,000	325,700	332,200	334,000	335,800
Total Employment	317,000	326,100	322,800	322,300	318,600	319,400	316,900	317,900	314,400	308,500	311,900	311,600	313,200
Total Unemployment	17,900	15,400	17,000	16,700	15,800	16,100	17,300	17,700	16,600	17,100	20,300	22,400	22,600
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	6.1	6.7	6.7
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	342,800	349,200	348,700	347,100	340,100	342,100	341,600	344,000	339,200	335,500	340,000	339,900	346,000
Total Employment	328,800	333,100	332,100	332,000	326,400	328,900	328,000	329,800	326,500	322,900	326,400	326,600	332,800
Total Unemployment	14,000	16,100	16,600	15,100	13,700	13,100	13,600	14,100	12,600	12,600	13,700	13,400	13,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	346,400	346,300	345,900	345,400	342,900	346,700	345,900	350,400	346,500	341,300	346,600	347,200	351,500
Total Employment	332,800	333,700	332,200	332,500	330,500	333,100	331,900	336,300	333,300	327,700	331,700	333,300	337,600
Total Unemployment	13,600	12,600	13,700	12,900	12,400	13,500	14,000	14,100	13,200	13,600	14,900	14,000	13,900
Percent of Labor Force	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	335,600	335,100	334,700	332,900	330,300	334,600	333,200	337,000	333,400	331,800	337,300	340,500	345,900
Total Employment	325,100	323,900	323,400	322,500	320,500	324,700	322,800	326,400	323,700	321,600	326,600	330,000	335,000
Total Unemployment	10,500	11,200	11,200	10,400	9,800	9,900	10,300	10,600	9,800	10,100	10,700	10,400	10,900
Percent of Labor Force	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	320,800	315,000	315,300	315,200	314,900	319,100	319,900	324,700	323,700	319,100	324,200	327,200	331,300
Total Employment	309,900	301,600	302,100	303,000	303,900	308,500	309,400	314,200	313,500	309,400	314,100	317,600	321,700
Total Unemployment	10,900	13,400	13,200	12,200	11,000	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,100	9,600	10,100	9,600	9,600
Percent of Labor Force	3.4	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	298,900	298,900	297,300	297,100	293,600	297,400	295,800	300,100	297,500	294,600	300,000	305,000	309,900
Total Employment	283,100	279,600	278,500	278,500	276,700	280,800	280,100	284,200	283,300	281,000	285,600	291,500	296,900
Total Unemployment	15,900	19,300	18,800	18,600	16,900	16,600	15,700	15,900	14,200	13,600	14,400	13,500	13,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.2
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	288,800	288,300	287,600	287,600	285,600	287,200	286,600	290,000	289,000	285,000	289,800	293,000	296,100
Total Employment	272,200	270,500	269,200	269,800	269,500	271,900	270,900	274,000	274,100	270,000	272,800	275,500	278,000
Total Unemployment	16,600	17,800	18,400	17,800	16,100	15,300	15,700	16,000	14,900	15,000	16,900	17,600	18,100
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.1

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Island County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Civilian Labor Force	28,500	29,200	28,900	28,500	28,600	28,500	28,600	28,200	27,800	28,300	28,400	28,400
Total Employment	27,200	28,000	27,700	27,300	27,400	27,200	27,300	27,000	26,500	26,800	26,700	26,900
Total Unemployment	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.5
2000												
Civilian Labor Force	29,400	29,900	29,800	29,200	29,600	29,500	29,400	29,100	28,700	29,100	29,200	29,600
Total Employment	28,200	28,600	28,500	28,000	28,200	28,100	28,300	28,000	27,700	28,000	28,000	28,600
Total Unemployment	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100
Percent of Labor Force	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6
1999												
Civilian Labor Force	29,700	29,700	29,600	29,400	29,700	29,600	30,100	29,700	29,300	29,700	29,800	30,200
Total Employment	28,600	28,600	28,500	28,400	28,600	28,500	28,900	28,600	28,100	28,500	28,600	29,000
Total Unemployment	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Percent of Labor Force	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
1998												
Civilian Labor Force	28,800	28,800	28,700	28,200	28,600	28,500	28,800	28,500	28,400	29,000	29,200	29,500
Total Employment	27,800	27,700	27,500	27,400	27,700	27,600	27,900	27,600	27,500	27,900	28,200	28,600
Total Unemployment	1,000	1,200	1,200	900	900	900	1,000	900	900	1,100	1,000	900
Percent of Labor Force	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.2
1997												
Civilian Labor Force	27,710	27,210	27,190	27,170	27,490	27,540	27,950	27,910	27,520	28,160	28,410	28,800
Total Employment	26,750	26,030	26,070	26,230	26,630	26,700	27,120	27,060	26,710	27,110	27,410	27,770
Total Unemployment	960	1,180	1,120	940	860	840	830	850	810	1,050	1,000	1,040
Percent of Labor Force	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.6
1996												
Civilian Labor Force	26,000	25,800	25,730	25,320	25,870	25,760	26,040	25,870	25,710	26,210	26,850	27,250
Total Employment	24,720	24,410	24,320	24,170	24,520	24,460	24,820	24,740	24,540	24,940	25,450	25,930
Total Unemployment	1,280	1,390	1,410	1,160	1,350	1,300	1,220	1,130	1,170	1,270	1,400	1,320
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.4	5.5	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.9
1995												
Civilian Labor Force	25,380	25,320	25,210	25,040	25,200	25,040	25,340	25,560	25,080	25,520	26,110	25,980
Total Employment	24,230	24,090	23,970	23,990	24,200	24,120	24,390	24,400	24,030	24,290	24,520	24,750
Total Unemployment	1,150	1,230	1,250	1,050	1,000	930	940	1,160	1,050	1,220	1,580	1,230
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.8	6.1	4.7

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Spokane MSA, Spokane County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	207,100	209,900	211,100	210,200	208,900	208,400	206,900	206,800	203,500	201,400	206,000	204,600	207,100
Total Employment	193,500	195,200	194,700	195,400	196,200	196,400	193,900	193,800	191,600	189,600	192,600	190,400	191,700
Total Unemployment	13,600	14,700	16,400	14,900	12,600	12,000	13,000	13,100	11,900	11,800	13,400	14,200	15,400
Percent of Labor Force	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.1	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.5
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	209,200	211,300	212,300	211,000	208,100	210,600	208,800	208,300	205,500	204,500	209,000	209,600	211,500
Total Employment	197,700	197,700	197,600	198,300	197,700	200,500	198,000	197,400	195,700	195,100	198,000	197,400	198,800
Total Unemployment	11,500	13,600	14,700	12,600	10,400	10,100	10,700	10,900	9,800	9,400	11,000	12,300	12,700
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	6.4	6.9	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.0
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	211,400	212,500	211,900	212,000	208,600	211,800	212,700	212,200	208,700	207,800	212,900	211,800	214,400
Total Employment	200,400	198,900	197,900	199,600	198,600	201,200	201,300	201,000	199,900	198,200	202,600	202,000	203,600
Total Unemployment	11,000	13,500	14,000	12,400	10,000	10,600	11,400	11,200	8,800	9,600	10,300	9,800	10,800
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	6.4	6.6	5.8	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.0
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	207,100	208,100	207,500	206,700	205,200	207,400	206,600	205,000	202,400	203,000	210,500	210,100	213,300
Total Employment	197,200	196,800	195,900	196,200	196,500	198,900	197,500	195,800	193,900	194,500	199,200	199,300	202,200
Total Unemployment	9,900	11,300	11,500	10,500	8,600	8,600	9,100	9,200	8,500	8,500	11,400	10,800	11,100
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.2
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	204,800	202,900	204,300	203,700	202,900	206,100	204,300	205,800	204,700	202,600	206,100	206,200	208,500
Total Employment	195,400	190,500	191,400	192,400	193,500	197,400	195,600	197,300	196,700	194,900	198,100	198,000	199,300
Total Unemployment	9,400	12,400	12,800	11,300	9,400	8,700	8,700	8,500	8,000	7,600	8,000	8,200	9,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	6.1	6.3	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.4
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	201,400	200,200	199,600	199,500	199,700	202,800	202,200	201,200	201,000	198,400	202,600	203,300	205,700
Total Employment	189,700	185,800	184,500	185,700	188,000	191,600	191,200	190,100	190,900	188,800	192,100	192,900	194,500
Total Unemployment	11,700	14,400	15,100	13,800	11,700	11,200	11,000	11,000	10,100	9,600	10,500	10,400	11,300
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	7.2	7.6	6.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.5
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	197,100	194,900	196,000	196,000	196,500	197,900	197,000	196,400	195,500	193,900	199,700	200,500	200,700
Total Employment	186,400	182,900	182,800	184,100	186,600	188,200	187,200	186,600	186,200	184,800	189,600	189,300	188,800
Total Unemployment	10,600	12,000	13,100	11,800	9,900	9,600	9,800	9,800	9,300	9,100	10,100	11,200	11,900
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	6.1	6.7	6.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.9

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in the Tacoma PMSA, Pierce County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Civilian Labor Force	328,400	331,000	330,800	331,200	327,500	328,700	328,200	331,700	325,100	322,800	327,900	326,000
Total Employment	307,500	312,100	309,700	310,800	308,200	308,900	306,900	310,900	305,400	302,600	304,900	302,600
Total Unemployment	20,900	18,900	21,100	20,400	19,300	19,900	21,300	20,900	19,700	20,200	23,000	23,300
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.3	7.0	7.2
2000												
Civilian Labor Force	333,000	335,000	335,200	336,300	333,000	335,200	333,100	336,600	331,600	326,800	331,000	329,200
Total Employment	315,600	317,800	316,800	318,900	317,000	318,600	315,400	317,500	314,000	310,000	312,300	311,500
Total Unemployment	17,500	17,200	18,400	17,400	15,900	16,600	17,600	19,100	17,500	16,800	18,700	17,700
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.4
1999												
Civilian Labor Force	334,100	334,300	334,300	335,100	333,400	336,000	335,700	339,700	332,900	329,400	332,900	330,400
Total Employment	318,800	318,600	317,500	319,700	319,700	320,900	319,700	323,700	318,600	315,000	317,100	315,700
Total Unemployment	15,200	15,700	16,900	15,400	13,800	15,100	16,000	15,900	14,300	14,400	15,800	14,700
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5
1998												
Civilian Labor Force	331,900	332,500	330,500	329,600	327,800	331,900	331,100	333,400	329,000	329,600	334,600	333,500
Total Employment	316,900	316,500	314,500	314,200	313,500	317,100	315,700	318,000	314,800	315,000	319,000	319,100
Total Unemployment	15,000	16,000	16,000	15,400	14,200	14,800	15,500	15,400	14,200	14,600	15,500	14,300
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.3
1997												
Civilian Labor Force	327,700	324,600	325,000	325,600	325,500	327,700	326,000	331,400	329,100	326,800	330,000	328,400
Total Employment	313,000	308,000	308,200	309,700	310,800	313,300	311,200	316,600	315,100	313,400	315,400	314,500
Total Unemployment	14,800	16,700	16,700	15,900	14,700	14,400	14,800	14,800	14,000	13,400	14,500	13,900
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.2
1996												
Civilian Labor Force	317,600	317,900	316,400	315,700	312,500	316,600	314,300	318,200	316,300	313,300	321,100	321,800
Total Employment	297,700	296,000	293,700	293,600	292,000	295,900	293,900	298,000	298,100	296,000	302,200	303,600
Total Unemployment	19,900	21,900	22,600	22,100	20,400	20,800	20,500	20,200	18,300	17,300	18,900	18,200
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.7
1995												
Civilian Labor Force	312,900	310,800	310,600	311,400	311,000	313,000	311,300	315,600	313,700	310,400	314,500	314,800
Total Employment	293,500	291,200	289,600	291,300	292,500	294,700	292,300	295,800	295,300	293,100	294,800	294,300
Total Unemployment	19,400	19,600	21,000	20,100	18,600	18,300	19,000	19,800	18,400	17,400	19,600	20,500
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.6	6.2	6.5

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA

Benton & Franklin Counties

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	94,400	91,200	91,300	91,200	92,900	94,900	101,200	99,600	94,400	94,400	96,200	93,000	92,900
Total Employment	87,600	82,100	83,100	84,300	86,600	89,100	94,700	92,900	88,500	89,000	90,400	85,700	85,000
Total Unemployment	6,800	9,000	8,200	6,900	6,300	5,800	6,600	6,700	5,900	5,500	5,800	7,300	7,800
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	9.9	9.0	7.6	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.2	5.8	6.0	7.9	8.5
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	93,600	90,300	90,900	90,200	92,400	94,700	102,100	96,700	94,600	94,000	94,700	91,700	90,500
Total Employment	86,900	82,300	83,000	83,600	86,500	88,800	95,400	90,000	88,900	88,500	88,800	84,000	82,600
Total Unemployment	6,700	8,000	7,900	6,600	5,900	5,900	6,700	6,700	5,700	5,500	5,800	7,700	7,900
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	8.9	8.6	7.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	8.4	8.7
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	94,600	91,200	91,600	92,100	94,500	95,800	102,100	100,100	94,800	94,900	96,600	91,000	90,700
Total Employment	88,500	83,200	83,900	85,600	88,900	90,400	95,100	94,000	89,800	90,200	91,400	84,800	84,000
Total Unemployment	6,200	8,000	7,700	6,500	5,500	5,500	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,600	5,100	6,100	6,700
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	8.8	8.4	7.1	5.9	5.7	6.9	6.0	5.3	4.9	5.3	6.7	7.4
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	93,900	90,400	90,800	91,700	93,200	95,400	102,500	97,500	94,400	93,900	94,700	91,100	91,600
Total Employment	87,000	81,900	82,700	84,500	86,600	89,100	95,500	90,800	88,300	88,000	88,500	83,600	83,900
Total Unemployment	7,000	8,500	8,100	7,200	6,500	6,300	7,000	6,700	6,100	5,900	6,200	7,500	7,700
Percent of Labor Force	7.4	9.4	9.0	7.8	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.5	8.2	8.4
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	93,200	89,600	89,400	90,000	92,300	95,200	101,900	96,500	94,500	94,100	94,700	89,900	89,900
Total Employment	86,400	80,100	80,800	82,800	85,900	89,000	95,400	90,300	88,700	88,500	89,100	83,200	82,900
Total Unemployment	6,800	9,500	8,500	7,200	6,400	6,200	6,500	6,200	5,800	5,600	5,600	6,700	7,000
Percent of Labor Force	7.3	10.6	9.6	8.0	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.4	7.8
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	93,500	90,600	90,000	91,300	93,200	95,000	101,800	99,000	94,200	94,500	94,000	90,100	88,700
Total Employment	84,800	79,900	79,500	81,600	84,700	86,600	92,700	89,700	86,700	87,600	86,900	81,600	80,000
Total Unemployment	8,700	10,700	10,500	9,700	8,500	8,400	9,100	9,200	7,500	6,900	7,100	8,500	8,700
Percent of Labor Force	9.3	11.8	11.6	10.7	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.3	8.0	7.3	7.5	9.4	9.8
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	94,100	90,800	91,100	92,400	94,300	96,100	106,300	97,000	94,400	94,100	93,200	89,900	89,200
Total Employment	86,500	83,300	83,500	85,300	88,100	89,500	98,300	89,300	87,200	87,400	85,900	80,700	79,600
Total Unemployment	7,600	7,500	7,600	7,100	6,100	6,700	8,000	7,800	7,200	6,800	7,200	9,200	9,600
Percent of Labor Force	8.0	8.3	8.3	7.7	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.8	10.2	10.7

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Benton County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Civilian Labor Force	71,800	68,400	69,100	70,500	72,400	77,400	76,000	72,200	72,400	73,700	70,500	70,200
Total Employment	67,100	62,900	63,700	66,400	68,300	72,500	71,200	67,800	68,200	69,300	65,700	65,200
Total Unemployment	4,700	5,500	5,300	4,100	4,200	4,900	4,900	4,400	4,200	4,500	4,800	5,100
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	8.0	7.7	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.9	7.2
2000												
Civilian Labor Force	71,100	67,900	68,700	70,400	72,400	77,900	73,700	72,400	71,900	72,400	69,200	68,200
Total Employment	66,600	63,100	63,600	66,300	68,100	73,100	68,900	68,100	67,800	68,100	64,400	63,300
Total Unemployment	4,500	4,800	5,000	4,000	4,300	4,700	4,800	4,200	4,100	4,300	4,800	4,900
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	7.1	7.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	5.9	5.6	6.0	7.0	7.2
1999												
Civilian Labor Force	71,800	68,600	69,000	71,700	73,000	77,300	76,200	72,500	72,500	73,900	68,800	68,400
Total Employment	67,800	63,800	64,300	68,200	69,200	72,900	72,100	68,800	69,200	70,100	65,000	64,400
Total Unemployment	4,000	4,900	4,700	3,500	3,800	4,400	4,100	3,700	3,400	3,800	3,800	4,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	7.1	6.8	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.9
1998												
Civilian Labor Force	71,300	68,000	68,500	70,600	72,700	78,300	74,400	72,100	71,700	72,300	68,400	68,700
Total Employment	66,500	62,700	63,200	66,300	68,200	73,000	69,500	67,600	67,300	67,700	64,000	64,200
Total Unemployment	4,700	5,300	5,300	4,400	4,500	5,200	4,900	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,400	4,500
Percent of Labor Force	6.6	7.8	7.7	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5
1997												
Civilian Labor Force	70,900	67,500	67,500	70,300	72,700	77,800	73,700	72,300	72,000	72,600	68,200	67,900
Total Employment	66,200	61,400	62,000	65,900	68,300	73,100	69,200	68,000	67,900	68,300	63,800	63,500
Total Unemployment	4,700	6,100	5,500	4,400	4,400	4,700	4,500	4,300	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,400
Percent of Labor Force	6.6	9.0	8.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.5
1996												
Civilian Labor Force	71,000	68,200	67,600	70,800	72,400	77,400	75,100	72,000	72,200	72,000	68,100	66,800
Total Employment	65,000	61,200	60,900	64,900	66,400	71,000	68,700	66,400	67,100	66,600	62,500	61,300
Total Unemployment	6,000	7,000	6,700	5,900	6,100	6,400	6,400	5,600	5,100	5,400	5,600	5,500
Percent of Labor Force	8.5	10.3	9.9	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	7.7	7.1	7.5	8.2	8.2
1995												
Civilian Labor Force	71,600	68,700	68,800	71,700	73,500	81,400	73,900	72,200	72,000	71,400	68,000	67,400
Total Employment	66,200	63,800	63,900	67,400	68,500	75,200	68,300	66,700	66,900	65,800	61,800	60,900
Total Unemployment	5,400	4,900	4,900	4,200	5,100	6,200	5,600	5,500	5,100	5,600	6,200	6,400
Percent of Labor Force	7.5	7.1	7.1	5.9	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.8	9.2	9.5

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Franklin County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Civilian Labor Force	22,600	22,700	22,400	22,400	22,500	23,800	23,600	22,100	22,000	22,500	22,500	22,600
Total Employment	20,500	19,200	19,400	20,200	20,800	22,100	21,700	20,700	20,800	21,100	20,000	19,900
Total Unemployment	2,100	3,500	2,900	2,100	1,700	1,700	1,900	1,500	1,300	1,300	2,500	2,800
Percent of Labor Force	9.4	15.6	13.1	9.5	7.4	7.1	8.0	6.6	5.7	5.9	11.0	12.3
2000												
Civilian Labor Force	22,400	22,400	22,200	22,000	22,300	24,200	23,000	22,200	22,100	22,300	22,500	22,300
Total Employment	20,300	19,200	19,400	20,200	20,800	22,300	21,000	20,800	20,700	20,800	19,600	19,300
Total Unemployment	2,100	3,200	2,800	1,800	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,400	1,500	1,500	2,900	3,000
Percent of Labor Force	9.6	14.2	12.6	8.2	7.1	8.0	8.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	12.7	13.5
1999												
Civilian Labor Force	22,800	22,600	22,600	22,800	22,800	24,800	23,900	22,300	22,400	22,700	22,200	22,300
Total Employment	20,700	19,400	19,600	20,800	21,100	22,200	22,000	21,000	21,100	21,400	19,800	19,600
Total Unemployment	2,200	3,100	3,000	2,000	1,700	2,600	1,900	1,400	1,300	1,400	2,400	2,700
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	13.8	13.3	8.8	7.5	10.5	8.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	10.6	12.0
1998												
Civilian Labor Force	22,700	22,400	22,300	22,500	22,700	24,200	23,100	22,300	22,200	22,500	22,700	22,900
Total Employment	20,400	19,200	19,400	20,300	20,900	22,400	21,300	20,700	20,700	20,800	19,600	19,700
Total Unemployment	2,300	3,200	2,900	2,200	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,600	1,500	1,700	3,100	3,200
Percent of Labor Force	10.0	14.2	12.9	9.7	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.0	6.7	7.4	13.6	14.0
1997												
Civilian Labor Force	22,300	22,200	21,900	22,000	22,600	24,100	22,800	22,200	22,100	22,100	21,700	21,900
Total Employment	20,200	18,700	18,900	20,000	20,800	22,300	21,100	20,700	20,700	20,800	19,400	19,300
Total Unemployment	2,100	3,500	3,000	2,000	1,800	1,900	1,700	1,500	1,400	1,300	2,300	2,600
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	15.6	13.7	9.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.7	6.4	6.0	10.7	11.7
1996												
Civilian Labor Force	22,600	22,400	22,400	22,500	22,600	24,400	23,800	22,300	22,300	22,000	22,000	21,900
Total Employment	19,900	18,700	18,600	19,800	20,300	21,700	21,000	20,300	20,500	20,400	19,100	18,700
Total Unemployment	2,700	3,700	3,800	2,600	2,300	2,700	2,800	2,000	1,800	1,700	2,900	3,200
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	16.6	16.9	11.7	10.2	11.2	11.8	8.8	8.1	7.6	13.2	14.6
1995												
Civilian Labor Force	22,500	22,200	22,300	22,600	22,600	24,900	23,100	22,200	22,100	21,800	21,900	21,800
Total Employment	20,300	19,600	19,600	20,700	21,000	23,100	20,900	20,500	20,500	20,200	18,900	18,700
Total Unemployment	2,200	2,600	2,700	1,900	1,600	1,900	2,100	1,700	1,600	1,600	2,900	3,100
Percent of Labor Force	9.7	11.8	12.1	8.5	7.1	7.5	9.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	13.4	14.4

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Clark County, Vancouver MSA

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Civilian Labor Force	179,200	180,000	179,900	180,100	177,900	179,400	180,900	181,100	177,700	174,900	179,500	179,500
Total Employment	166,500	169,900	168,900	168,700	167,500	167,500	168,100	167,400	164,500	161,400	164,300	165,700
Total Unemployment	12,700	10,200	11,000	11,500	10,500	12,700	12,700	13,700	13,200	13,600	15,000	13,800
Percent of Labor Force	7.1	5.6	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.4	7.7
2000												
Civilian Labor Force	179,700	179,400	180,100	178,800	177,300	179,300	180,200	182,100	180,000	176,200	180,600	181,100
Total Employment	170,900	171,100	171,100	170,700	170,000	171,400	171,500	172,600	170,700	168,000	171,100	172,500
Total Unemployment	8,800	8,300	9,000	8,100	7,400	7,800	8,600	9,500	9,300	8,200	9,400	8,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.7
1999												
Civilian Labor Force	180,500	180,800	180,600	179,800	178,900	180,200	181,900	184,000	181,000	176,700	179,900	180,600
Total Employment	173,300	172,300	172,100	172,500	172,200	173,300	174,700	176,700	174,200	170,200	173,200	174,100
Total Unemployment	7,100	8,500	8,500	7,400	6,700	6,900	7,300	7,200	6,800	6,500	6,700	6,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
1998												
Civilian Labor Force	178,500	179,300	178,800	178,000	176,700	178,700	179,100	180,800	177,600	175,400	179,200	180,000
Total Employment	170,400	171,200	170,700	170,300	169,400	170,800	171,000	172,100	169,400	167,200	170,900	172,200
Total Unemployment	8,000	8,100	8,100	7,700	7,300	7,800	8,200	8,700	8,200	8,200	8,300	7,800
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3
1997												
Civilian Labor Force	172,500	169,900	170,200	169,900	170,400	172,200	173,000	175,200	174,600	170,900	174,500	175,800
Total Employment	166,500	162,800	163,000	163,300	164,100	166,600	167,400	169,300	168,400	165,500	169,000	170,300
Total Unemployment	6,000	7,100	7,100	6,700	6,300	5,600	5,600	5,900	6,200	5,400	5,500	5,600
Percent of Labor Force	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.2
1996												
Civilian Labor Force	161,500	159,900	158,800	158,500	159,000	161,000	162,500	163,900	161,900	158,800	162,100	167,200
Total Employment	154,400	152,600	151,400	151,400	151,400	153,200	155,100	156,300	154,900	152,500	155,300	160,600
Total Unemployment	7,100	7,300	7,400	7,100	7,600	7,800	7,400	7,600	7,000	6,300	6,800	6,600
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.0
1995												
Civilian Labor Force	151,100	148,200	148,500	146,500	148,700	150,000	151,100	152,800	152,700	149,500	153,600	155,100
Total Employment	144,900	141,400	141,200	140,000	142,700	144,300	145,500	146,600	146,700	144,400	147,700	148,900
Total Unemployment	6,100	6,700	7,300	6,500	6,000	5,600	5,700	6,200	6,000	5,100	5,900	6,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.0

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in the Yakima MSA, Yakima County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	108,000	103,600	104,300	104,600	104,000	107,700	115,500	116,700	109,900	112,300	113,600	101,900	101,400
Total Employment	95,800	88,000	87,800	90,500	91,900	96,200	103,700	106,100	99,700	103,800	104,800	89,300	87,400
Total Unemployment	12,200	15,700	16,500	14,100	12,200	11,500	11,900	10,600	10,200	8,500	8,700	12,600	14,100
Percent of Labor Force	11.3	15.1	15.8	13.5	11.7	10.7	10.3	9.1	9.3	7.6	7.7	12.4	13.9
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	109,700	104,600	105,400	106,300	106,800	108,800	118,600	118,200	113,500	112,700	115,000	104,200	101,900
Total Employment	98,300	90,500	90,700	93,400	95,600	98,000	108,100	107,600	103,500	104,900	106,900	91,500	88,400
Total Unemployment	11,400	14,100	14,700	12,900	11,200	10,800	10,500	10,600	10,000	7,700	8,100	12,700	13,600
Percent of Labor Force	10.4	13.5	13.9	12.1	10.5	9.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	6.9	7.0	12.2	13.3
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	111,500	107,500	107,700	108,500	108,300	110,300	116,600	123,100	114,300	116,200	118,900	103,900	102,600
Total Employment	100,400	92,400	93,000	95,600	97,000	99,600	105,400	113,100	104,600	108,600	111,100	93,500	91,000
Total Unemployment	11,100	15,100	14,800	13,000	11,400	10,700	11,200	10,000	9,800	7,600	7,900	10,300	11,600
Percent of Labor Force	10.0	14.0	13.7	11.9	10.5	9.7	9.6	8.1	8.5	6.5	6.6	10.0	11.3
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	115,000	107,600	107,900	109,000	109,400	114,700	124,800	123,700	120,000	121,700	124,500	109,300	107,500
Total Employment	103,100	91,800	93,000	95,500	97,700	103,800	113,700	112,800	109,500	112,600	115,700	96,900	93,900
Total Unemployment	11,900	15,800	14,900	13,500	11,700	10,900	11,100	10,900	10,500	9,100	8,800	12,300	13,600
Percent of Labor Force	10.4	14.7	13.8	12.4	10.7	9.5	8.9	8.8	8.8	7.4	7.1	11.3	12.7
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	114,700	107,000	108,500	109,100	110,600	114,000	126,400	122,500	118,100	121,200	122,800	108,100	108,300
Total Employment	103,300	90,200	93,100	96,200	98,000	103,600	116,000	112,700	109,600	113,200	114,800	97,100	95,600
Total Unemployment	11,400	16,700	15,500	12,900	12,600	10,400	10,400	9,800	8,500	8,000	8,000	11,000	12,700
Percent of Labor Force	9.9	15.6	14.2	11.9	11.4	9.2	8.2	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.5	10.2	11.7
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	115,200	107,700	107,800	109,100	111,400	114,700	123,500	125,300	119,000	121,700	127,500	107,600	107,200
Total Employment	99,700	88,100	88,200	91,000	95,400	99,000	108,300	111,100	104,800	110,300	116,400	92,900	91,000
Total Unemployment	15,500	19,600	19,600	18,100	16,000	15,600	15,100	14,200	14,200	11,400	11,100	14,600	16,200
Percent of Labor Force	13.4	18.2	18.2	16.6	14.4	13.6	12.3	11.3	11.9	9.3	8.7	13.6	15.1
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	113,400	105,000	105,900	106,900	108,500	111,200	124,700	120,800	120,000	122,700	120,100	107,900	107,700
Total Employment	99,100	87,700	88,700	91,400	94,700	98,200	112,100	108,200	105,900	112,200	109,100	91,100	90,300
Total Unemployment	14,300	17,300	17,200	15,500	13,900	13,000	12,600	12,600	14,000	10,500	11,000	16,800	17,400
Percent of Labor Force	12.6	16.5	16.2	14.5	12.8	11.7	10.1	10.5	11.7	8.5	9.2	15.5	16.2

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in the Chelan-Douglas LMA

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	52,690	49,310	49,460	50,000	49,850	50,540	55,440	62,200	54,620	56,090	55,800	49,810	49,100
Total Employment	48,040	43,570	43,670	45,110	45,530	46,000	51,110	58,390	49,440	52,640	52,370	44,910	43,750
Total Unemployment	4,650	5,750	5,790	4,890	4,330	4,550	4,320	3,810	5,180	3,450	3,430	4,900	5,350
Percent of Labor Force	8.8	11.7	11.7	9.8	8.7	9.0	7.8	6.1	9.5	6.2	6.1	9.8	10.9
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	53,300	49,580	50,240	50,770	50,420	51,140	58,320	61,960	54,930	57,680	56,270	49,940	48,330
Total Employment	48,870	43,860	44,320	46,190	46,280	46,840	54,260	58,130	50,060	54,500	52,970	45,460	43,550
Total Unemployment	4,430	5,710	5,910	4,580	4,140	4,300	4,060	3,830	4,870	3,180	3,300	4,480	4,790
Percent of Labor Force	8.3	11.5	11.8	9.0	8.2	8.4	7.0	6.2	8.9	5.5	5.9	9.0	9.9
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	53,710	50,080	50,300	50,800	50,710	51,840	56,840	62,700	55,380	57,800	58,540	50,120	49,430
Total Employment	49,430	44,670	44,940	46,030	46,470	47,290	52,200	58,920	50,840	54,850	55,540	46,170	45,230
Total Unemployment	4,280	5,400	5,370	4,770	4,240	4,550	4,640	3,780	4,540	2,950	3,000	3,950	4,200
Percent of Labor Force	8.0	10.8	10.7	9.4	8.4	8.8	8.2	6.0	8.2	5.1	5.1	7.9	8.5
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	55,100	49,740	49,980	50,610	50,590	52,230	60,140	65,630	58,980	62,410	59,900	50,900	50,100
Total Employment	50,680	44,480	45,090	46,090	46,500	47,820	55,980	61,200	53,850	59,000	56,500	46,540	45,160
Total Unemployment	4,420	5,260	4,890	4,520	4,090	4,410	4,170	4,430	5,130	3,410	3,400	4,360	4,940
Percent of Labor Force	8.0	10.6	9.8	8.9	8.1	8.4	6.9	6.7	8.7	5.5	5.7	8.6	9.9
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	53,750	49,900	50,020	50,940	51,040	51,620	57,140	63,030	55,300	58,020	57,940	50,240	49,880
Total Employment	49,790	43,880	44,680	46,490	47,000	47,570	53,450	59,550	52,340	55,140	55,090	46,400	45,860
Total Unemployment	3,970	6,020	5,340	4,440	4,040	4,050	3,690	3,480	2,960	2,880	2,850	3,850	4,020
Percent of Labor Force	7.4	12.1	10.7	8.7	7.9	7.8	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	7.7	8.1
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	53,430	48,350	48,530	49,560	49,730	51,130	56,450	63,440	55,830	58,350	60,790	49,970	48,990
Total Employment	48,160	41,990	42,580	44,120	44,540	45,300	51,030	58,540	49,440	54,520	57,050	45,170	43,670
Total Unemployment	5,260	6,360	5,950	5,440	5,190	5,830	5,420	4,890	6,400	3,830	3,740	4,800	5,310
Percent of Labor Force	9.9	13.1	12.3	11.0	10.4	11.4	9.6	7.7	11.5	6.6	6.2	9.6	10.8
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	51,570	46,270	47,060	47,310	47,260	48,310	56,240	60,720	53,710	59,050	56,790	48,650	47,440
Total Employment	46,840	41,110	41,770	42,710	42,970	43,840	52,080	56,500	47,840	55,510	52,910	42,970	41,910
Total Unemployment	4,720	5,160	5,290	4,600	4,290	4,470	4,160	4,220	5,870	3,540	3,890	5,690	5,530
Percent of Labor Force	9.2	11.1	11.2	9.7	9.1	9.3	7.4	6.9	10.9	6.0	6.8	11.7	11.6

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Walla Walla County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Civilian Labor Force	25,790	25,540	25,920	25,760	26,030	26,560	26,290	25,200	24,740	26,280	26,130	25,060
Total Employment	24,110	23,170	23,820	23,940	24,780	25,200	24,770	23,850	23,540	24,940	24,420	23,210
Total Unemployment	1,680	2,360	2,110	1,830	1,250	1,360	1,520	1,350	1,200	1,340	1,710	1,850
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	9.3	8.1	7.1	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.3	4.9	5.1	6.6	7.4
2000												
Civilian Labor Force	26,120	24,980	26,060	26,100	26,660	27,290	26,940	25,640	25,240	26,840	26,630	25,580
Total Employment	24,490	22,800	23,950	24,430	25,350	25,940	25,580	24,370	24,030	25,500	25,030	23,660
Total Unemployment	1,630	2,180	2,110	1,670	1,310	1,340	1,350	1,260	1,210	1,330	1,600	1,920
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	8.7	8.1	6.4	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	6.0	7.5
1999												
Civilian Labor Force	26,480	26,240	26,500	26,190	26,840	28,190	27,370	25,810	25,350	26,520	26,600	25,800
Total Employment	24,720	23,570	24,300	24,350	25,260	26,570	25,870	24,550	24,090	25,180	25,110	23,950
Total Unemployment	1,760	2,670	2,210	1,840	1,580	1,630	1,510	1,260	1,270	1,340	1,490	1,850
Percent of Labor Force	6.7	10.2	8.3	7.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.6	7.2
1998												
Civilian Labor Force	26,640	25,810	26,630	26,920	27,030	28,040	27,790	26,060	25,530	26,640	26,710	26,260
Total Employment	24,840	23,440	24,460	25,370	25,640	26,630	26,180	24,630	24,130	25,130	24,660	23,890
Total Unemployment	1,800	2,370	2,170	1,550	1,390	1,410	1,610	1,440	1,400	1,510	2,060	2,370
Percent of Labor Force	6.7	9.2	8.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	7.7	9.0
1997												
Civilian Labor Force	26,600	25,600	26,420	26,470	27,600	28,000	27,550	26,350	25,810	26,990	26,380	25,890
Total Employment	24,920	23,080	24,400	24,650	26,240	26,680	26,130	25,060	24,640	25,710	24,740	23,940
Total Unemployment	1,690	2,520	2,020	1,810	1,360	1,310	1,420	1,290	1,180	1,280	1,640	1,950
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	9.8	7.7	6.9	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.7	6.2	7.5
1996												
Civilian Labor Force	26,100	25,300	25,980	26,290	26,900	26,970	26,720	26,210	25,180	26,430	26,020	25,590
Total Employment	24,130	22,770	23,580	24,210	25,160	25,340	24,930	24,650	23,780	24,790	23,970	23,390
Total Unemployment	1,970	2,530	2,400	2,080	1,740	1,630	1,790	1,560	1,390	1,630	2,040	2,190
Percent of Labor Force	7.5	10.0	9.2	7.9	6.5	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.5	6.2	7.8	8.6
1995												
Civilian Labor Force	25,840	24,730	25,750	26,240	26,630	27,000	26,520	25,640	24,710	26,000	26,200	25,390
Total Employment	24,260	22,650	23,700	24,630	25,250	25,830	25,290	24,480	23,660	24,780	24,420	23,460
Total Unemployment	1,570	2,080	2,060	1,610	1,380	1,170	1,230	1,150	1,050	1,210	1,780	1,930
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	8.4	8.0	6.1	5.2	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.7	6.8	7.6

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Cowlitz County

Benchmark: March 2001¹/Based on 1987 SIC

Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Civilian Labor Force	40,140	40,190	39,920	40,170	40,130	41,080	40,680	39,940	39,250	40,090	39,870	39,930
Total Employment	35,730	36,650	36,160	35,720	35,630	36,080	35,880	35,430	34,810	35,660	35,330	35,610
Total Unemployment	4,410	3,540	3,770	4,450	4,500	5,000	4,800	4,510	4,440	4,430	4,550	4,310
Percent of Labor Force	11.0	8.8	9.4	11.1	11.2	12.2	11.8	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.4	10.8
2000												
Civilian Labor Force	41,060	41,830	41,600	41,540	40,680	41,290	42,160	40,610	40,010	40,770	40,560	40,680
Total Employment	37,890	38,310	37,990	38,310	37,840	38,100	38,870	37,700	37,080	37,480	37,430	37,650
Total Unemployment	3,170	3,520	3,610	3,230	2,840	3,200	3,290	2,910	2,920	3,280	3,130	3,030
Percent of Labor Force	7.7	8.4	8.7	7.8	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.4
1999												
Civilian Labor Force	41,910	41,970	41,980	41,550	41,660	42,040	42,750	41,700	41,540	42,070	41,660	42,050
Total Employment	38,960	38,450	38,330	38,280	38,710	38,960	39,890	39,210	39,010	39,460	39,020	39,200
Total Unemployment	2,950	3,520	3,650	3,270	2,950	3,090	2,860	2,500	2,530	2,620	2,640	2,860
Percent of Labor Force	7.0	8.4	8.7	7.9	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.8
1998												
Civilian Labor Force	42,230	42,130	41,540	41,390	41,000	41,590	43,260	42,270	42,260	42,880	43,320	43,380
Total Employment	38,980	38,690	38,230	38,250	37,840	38,110	39,960	39,320	39,090	39,590	40,050	40,120
Total Unemployment	3,250	3,450	3,310	3,140	3,160	3,490	3,300	2,960	3,170	3,300	3,270	3,260
Percent of Labor Force	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.4	7.6	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.5
1997												
Civilian Labor Force	41,280	41,350	41,180	41,640	41,420	41,370	41,850	41,120	40,500	40,810	40,840	41,480
Total Employment	38,360	38,190	37,960	38,290	38,120	38,490	39,030	38,520	38,020	38,100	38,050	38,680
Total Unemployment	2,920	3,160	3,230	3,350	3,290	2,880	2,820	2,600	2,480	2,710	2,780	2,800
Percent of Labor Force	7.1	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.8	6.7
1996												
Civilian Labor Force	40,970	41,190	40,820	41,230	40,790	41,040	41,870	40,830	40,100	40,730	40,740	41,250
Total Employment	37,430	37,480	36,870	37,400	37,180	37,360	38,140	37,490	36,910	37,270	37,490	38,120
Total Unemployment	3,540	3,710	3,950	3,820	3,610	3,680	3,730	3,330	3,190	3,460	3,250	3,130
Percent of Labor Force	8.6	9.0	9.7	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.5	8.0	7.6
1995												
Civilian Labor Force	40,170	39,500	39,840	39,950	40,040	40,540	40,840	39,630	39,790	40,410	40,660	40,920
Total Employment	37,140	36,290	36,480	36,940	37,030	37,740	37,900	36,850	37,210	37,210	37,180	37,400
Total Unemployment	3,040	3,200	3,360	3,010	2,930	2,800	2,940	2,780	2,590	3,200	3,480	3,530
Percent of Labor Force	7.6	8.1	8.4	7.5	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.5	7.9	8.6	8.6

¹Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Technical Notes

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

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

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

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Economic/Demographic Profile of Metropolitan Areas

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

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