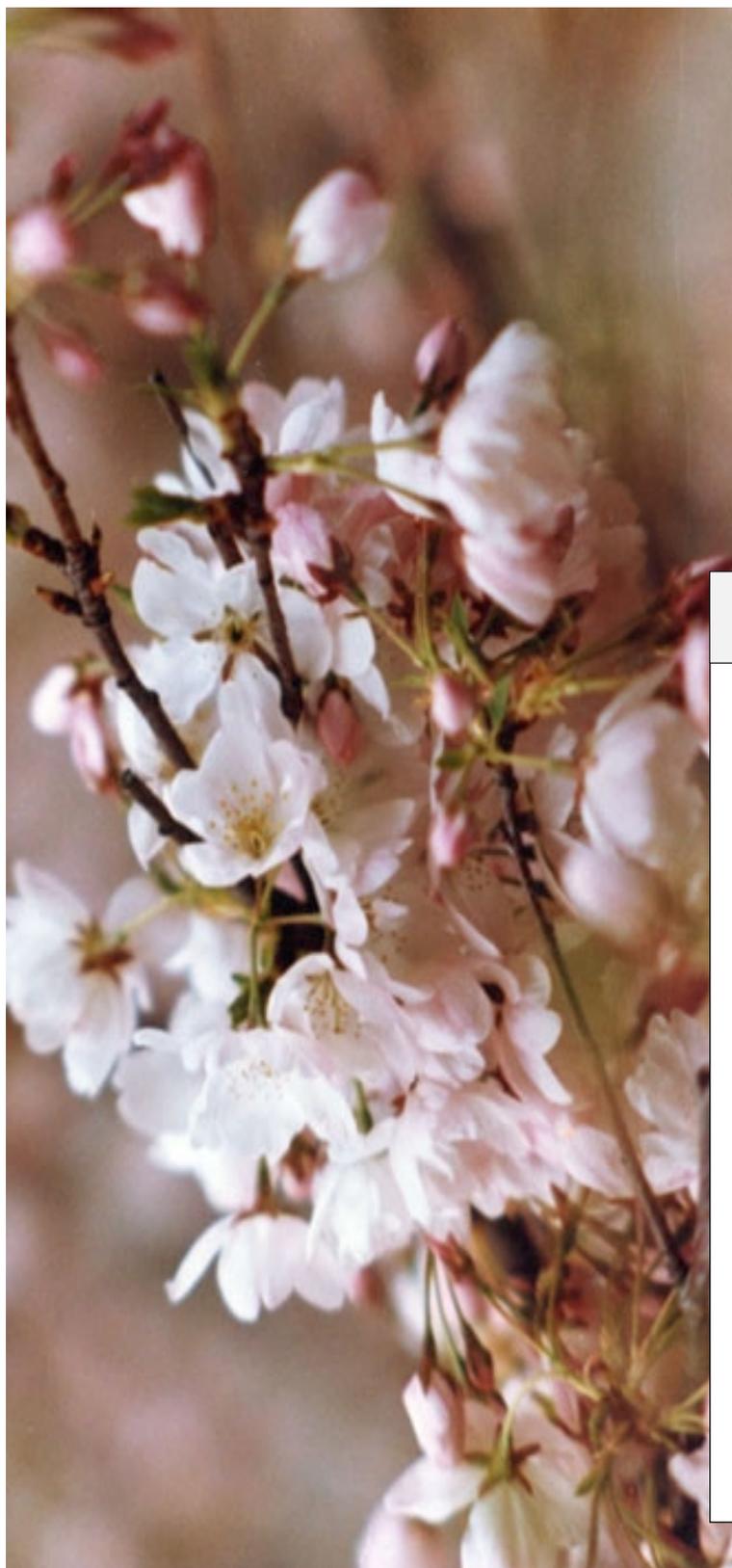


Washington Labor Market



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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
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U.S. Department of Labor

Highlights

STATE ECONOMY SHAPES UP SEASONALLY	2
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT	2
INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS	3
<i>Over the Month</i>	3
<i>Year-Over-Year</i>	4
AREA TRENDS	5
INDUSTRY NOTES	5
<i>Cherry Outlook Chucked</i>	5
<i>Apple Growers Get Government Checks</i>	6
<i>Packing Houses Packing It Up</i>	7
<i>Machinists Await Count</i>	7
<i>Satsop Scores Again</i>	7
<i>And Then There Were None</i>	8
NATIONAL INDICATORS	9
<i>The Nation's Inflation</i>	9
<i>Fed Goes Six for Six</i>	9
<i>Consumers Carry the Country</i>	9
<i>FERC Fidgets, Then Flexes</i>	10

STATE ECONOMY SHAPES UP SEASONALLY

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased as expected in May as spring time translated into seasonal hiring in nondurable manufacturing (particularly agriculture-related food processing), construction, and eating and drinking establishments. Also evident was continued strong growth in business services, notably business, health, and social services. Granted, the 0.7 percent gain in month-over-month terms in May 2001 was half of that posted in May 2000 (1.3 percent), with a similar picture emerging in year-over-year terms as the 1.0 percent in May 2001 was a third that of a year ago (3.2 percent). Still, Washington's nonfarm work force now exceeds 2.75 million and, in the aggregate, shows no sign that is headed into negative territory.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington's unemployment rate fell by four-tenths of one percent to 5.3 percent in May. This drop was much more pronounced than in past Mays, which have averaged a drop of one-tenth of one percentage point since 1995. When adjusted for seasonal changes, Washington's unemployment rate declined by three-tenths of one percentage point to 5.5 percent. The seasonally adjusted national rate was down slightly to 4.4 percent in May.

To no surprise, resource-dependent counties revealed the most significant easing in unemployment rates over the month as seasonal activity, mainly that related to agriculture and forest products, continued to pick up. Columbia County led the way as its jobless rate fell more than four percentage points. In fact, eight counties—all of them eastern Washington—saw their jobless rates fall at least two percentage points. Nearly half of Washington's counties saw their jobless rates fall at least a full percentage point. Only one county, Clark, saw its unemployment rate increase over the month. While the uptick was only one-tenth of a percentage point, it was atypical for the month and representative of the county's recent dislocations.

Washington's unemployment rate trend was up over the year, going from 5.1 percent in May 2000 to 5.3 percent in May 2001. That was consistent with the state's slowing rate of employment growth. The Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA, in particular, was up half a percentage point over the year and that area is a major driver of the state average. Another metropolitan area, Clark County, was up more than a percentage point over the year. Klickitat County saw the greatest increase

over the year with its jobless rate rising nearly five percentage points. Columbia County, while seeing its jobless rate fall the furthest over the month, also saw its jobless rate rise significantly over the year to the tune of nearly three and a half percentage points. On the other hand, nearly two-thirds of Washington's counties saw their unemployment rates either fall or remain unchanged over the year. A quarter saw those rates fall roughly a full percentage point. Garfield County's fell the most with just over a percentage point.

In absolute terms, Washington's wheat counties again boasted among the lowest unemployment rates in the state with Whitman, Garfield, Lincoln, and Asotin occupying four of the six top slots with rates ranging from 1.8 percent to 4.0 percent. The island counties—San Juan and Island—took the other two slots with 3.2 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively. Ferry and Klickitat counties tied for the highest jobless rates in the state in May 2001 at 14.6 percent. Columbia, Cowlitz, and Grant counties joined them in the double-digit category with rates from 10.1 percent to 10.5 percent.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Over the Month

As mentioned earlier, nonfarm employment increased as expected, due largely to continued strong growth in business services and seasonal hiring in nondurable manufacturing, construction, and eating and drinking establishments. Total nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 19,400 workers in May. This jump was significantly less than the 35,000 increase during the same month last year, the latter of which was largely accounted for by last year's government hiring of Census workers. Manufacturing payrolls grew by 1,200 workers. Durable goods manufacturing experienced no job growth, with increases in lumber and wood products (+400) offset by electronic equipment (-400). Transportation equipment added 200 employees, while its largest component, aircraft and parts, added 100 jobs. Nondurables employment grew by 1,200, with food and kindred products up 1,000.

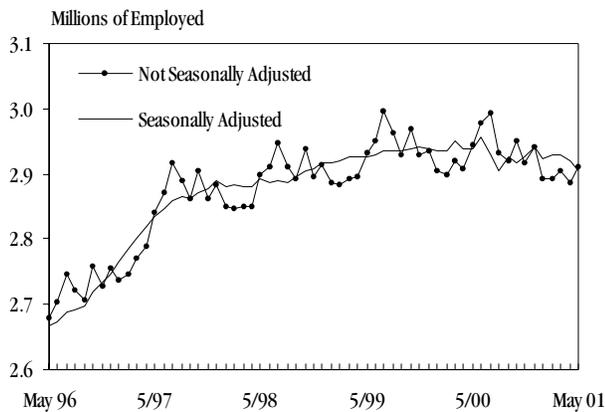
Construction employment jumped an anticipated 3,600 workers as the seasonal effects took hold. The increase was due primarily to special trades employment, which was up 1,900. Transportation, communication, and utilities employment was up slightly (+100). Wholesale trade grew by a modest 800 jobs. Retail trade employment, on the other

hand, expanded by 4,700. This was the result of slower job growth within eating and drinking establishments (+2,700) and a contraction in apparel stores employment (-200). Finance, insurance, and real estate jobs expanded by 1,100. Services payrolls grew by 5,800, down from last year's over-the-month increase of 9,300. This resulted primarily from strength in business services (+2,000) and a seasonal surge of 1,100 in hotels and lodging. Government added 2,000 workers, compared to last year's 11,400 increase, mostly in local government (+1,500).

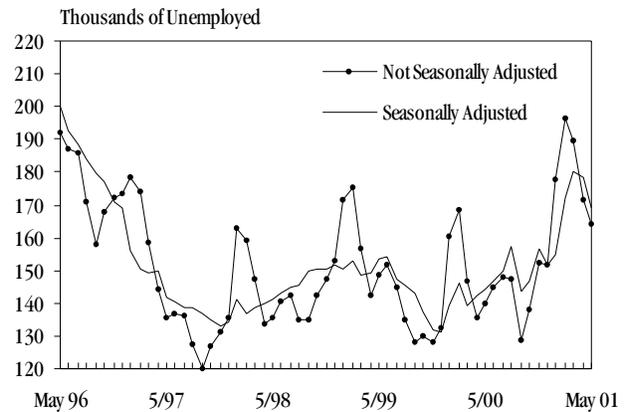
Year-Over-Year

From May 2000 through May 2001, manufacturing shed 13,400 jobs, which translated into 8,100 from durable goods and 5,300 from nondurable goods. Over the year, construction added 4,700 workers to payrolls. Wholesale and retail trade contributed 5,400 jobs, many of which were in eating and drinking establishments (7,100). Services added 27,500 jobs, 8,400 of which were in business services. Health services, including hospitals, hired 4,100 workers over the past year.

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment
May 1996 - May 2001



Source: Employment Security Department



Source: Employment Security Department

AREA TRENDS

Regional unemployment rates in May were lowest in Washington's metropolitan areas and western half with both at 4.9 percent. Jobless rates were considerably higher in the state's eastern half and timber dependent areas at 6.9 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively. In terms of over-the-month change, unemployment rates in Washington's regions followed the state pattern by falling across the board. Jobless rates fell most dramatically—a full percentage point—in both eastern Washington and timber dependent Washington, due largely to the seasonal component in their economies. Unemployment rates fell three-tenths of a percentage point and two-tenths of a percentage point in metropolitan Washington and western Washington, respectively. Over the year, however, unemployment rates were up four-tenths of a percentage point in western Washington, two-tenths of a percentage point in metropolitan Washington, and one-tenth of a percentage point in timber dependent Washington. Eastern Washington's jobless rate diverged from trend by falling three-tenths of a percentage point over the year.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas State of Washington

Areas	May 2001	Apr. 2001	May 2000
Washington State Total	5.3%	5.7%	5.1%
Metropolitan Areas	4.9%	5.2%	4.7%
Log & Lumber Areas	8.3%	9.3%	8.2%
All Western WA Areas	4.9%	5.1%	4.5%
All Eastern WA Areas	6.9%	7.9%	7.2%

Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Cherry Outlook Chucked

The outlook for this year's cherry harvest was projected as excellent with an expected yield of 89,000 tons in Washington. Then came harsh winds and pounding rain and hail on June 26-27 that may have damaged or destroyed as much as a third of the cherry crop (not to mention apples, pears, and other soft fruit). Hardest hit were certain growers in the Wenatchee and Yakima areas. As a result, this year's cherry harvest has been downgraded from "exceptional" to "normal." With nearly 30 percent of the nation's cherry production, Washington is currently the country's second largest producer of cherries after California. Ironically, cherries were

viewed as the one piece of good news in this year's growing season. This was because they could avoid the potential drought impacts due to their being harvested early in the growing season, before temperatures soar and demand for water escalates, and because cherry prices remain solid. Because the anticipated yield has been downsized, there are questions as to how that will affect demand for migrant and seasonal laborers. There is expected to be near-term "dislocation" as workers—estimated to be as many as 5,000 or roughly a third of the state's cherry workers—slated to work damaged orchards scramble to find work at orchards that emerged from the storms relatively unscathed. Ultimately, though, cherries remain Washington's most labor-intensive tree fruit crop so there could conceivably be enough work for all. Longer term, with more and more acres of cherry trees going in every year, the labor demands, even with advances in technology and equipment, are expected to continue rising.

*Apple Growers
Get Government Checks*

June brought relief of a financial type to more than 3,300 Washington apple growers in the form of \$46.5 million in federal disaster assistance to help offset losses over the past three years. This was roughly half of the total allocation by Congress for the nation's apple growers. Most of this relief, not surprisingly, went to central Washington growers. In Chelan County, about 560 growers received \$10,500 on average. In Douglas County, about 300 growers received \$13,300 on average. In Okanogan County, approximately the same payment on average went to about 550 growers. In Grant County, about 280 farmers received \$19,400 on average. All told, the average relief check for Washington growers was about \$14,000. It is believed that the money will help some growers pay off part of their debt and keep going, while it will help others settle some of their accounts and get out of the business. The assistance should cut to approximately \$450 million the \$500 million in losses racked up by Washington's apple industry over the past three years. Nationally, the U.S. Apple Association estimates that the industry has lost more than \$1.5 billion over the past three years. A \$250 million assistance package for next year has taken the form of identical bills sponsored in the House and Senate by Washington Representative Doc Hastings and Senators Patty Murray and Maria Cantwell. Of the \$250 million, \$85 million would be directed toward Washington growers. The \$250 million would need to be added to the \$5.5 billion farm emergency bill being considered.

Packing Houses Packing It Up

The travails in the apple industry extend, of course, to the complementary fruit sorting, packing, warehousing, and shipping industry. The north central region of the state, in particular, was already reeling from last year's two-phase (July-August 2000) closure of Chief Tonasket, which resulted in the loss of roughly 60 jobs. Then came the closure of the packing line at Bee-Be Dole in Pateros in May of this year, which cost the region another 60 jobs. Today, Regal Fruit Cooperative in Tonasket and Chief Wenatchee in Wenatchee are on the verge of joining that list. Regal Fruit, with approximately 65 workers, expects to close August 1. Chief Wenatchee, with approximately 200 workers, will reexamine its financial situation at the end of this year's harvest, but does not expect to be in operation this fall. Furthermore, based on a WARN notice issued for Dole Northwest, the company plans to shut down its operations in East Wenatchee, Wenatchee, Chelan, and Pateros (the latter of which represents the warehouse side of Bee-Be Dole) in late August, which could translate into more than 230 jobs. Ultimately, these firms represent a major part of the complementary employment base built around the region's tree fruit industry and, by extension, the regional economy.

Machinists Await Count

On June 21, around 16,500 professional, technical, and clerical workers at The Boeing Company were eligible to vote yes or no to becoming part of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, District Lodge 751. The vote was the culmination of two years of effort on the part of the Machinists to organize what are termed Paycode 2 and Paycode 6 employees. The union's first attempt to organize these groups in the early 1990s never reached a vote. Because those workers make up a fifth of Boeing's statewide work force, this was no small effort and the issue was hard-fought by both labor and management. The campaign and election were overseen by the National Labor Relations Board. The results of the vote will be announced on July 19.

Satsop Scores Again

Despite being open for less than two years, Satsop Development Park in Grays Harbor County near Elma has landed Boise Cascade Corporation as a second major tenant after having landed Safeharbor Technology Corporation in 1999. Boise Cascade recently broke ground on the \$65 million, 194,000 square-foot plant that will produce composite siding made of recycled plastic and wood waste. When up and running in the summer of 2002, the plant is expected to

employ 120 people and produce 110 million square feet of siding per year. That 110 million square feet of siding translates roughly into 81,000 tons of wood and 50,000 tons of plastic that might otherwise have ended up in the waste stream. The landing of Boise Cascade as a tenant initially concerned Safeharbor, which develops and operates technical support services for websites, because it felt the industrial nature of the proposed facility could deter high tech firms like itself from considering Satsop Development Park. Those concerns were allayed, partly through an agreement that Safeharbor could move to another part of the industrial park if noise, olfactory, or other problems arose.

And Then There Were None

On July 1, Alcoa's Wenatchee Works aluminum smelter will cease operations for at least the next 15 months. It was the last of seven aluminum smelters in Washington (and the last of ten in the Pacific Northwest) to shut down production. The economics are simple: No smelter can operate profitably at current wholesale electricity prices. The Wenatchee plant was able to extend production as long as it did because even after agreeing in May to re-market all but 10 percent of its federal power allocation through Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) for the next two years, it still had access to nearly a quarter of the power generated by Rocky Reach Dam through a long-term agreement with the Chelan County PUD. That contract does not expire until 2011, which means that the Wenatchee plant will be re-marketing power through the Chelan County PUD as well. Profits from the re-marketed BPA and PUD power will be used to pay its roughly 600 workers while production is shut down as well as to finance possible alternative sources of energy such as gas turbines. The Northwest Power Planning Council estimates that of the state's seven smelters, five (including Wenatchee Works) are viable and could restart if cost-effective energy sources emerge. The least likely candidates to restart are the two in metropolitan Spokane and Tacoma. Whatever the long-term outcome, it is clear that shut downs have affected U.S. aluminum production as total output fell nearly 1.2 million metric tons or 30 percent from May 2000 to May 2001.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

The Nation's Inflation

New data issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed inflation up in May by 0.4 percent in seasonally adjusted terms. The main driver was energy and transportation. In fact, the energy component was up 3.1 percent and accounted for two-thirds of the increase in inflation, thanks to rising costs for all forms of energy from electricity to natural gas to petroleum. The transportation component was up 1.2 percent, due to the increase in petroleum-related gasoline prices. The core rate of inflation— inflation minus energy and food—rose only 0.1 percent.

Fed Goes Six for Six

For the sixth time in as many months, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) lowered short-term interest rates. At its regularly scheduled meeting on June 27, the FOMC lowered the federal funds rate by a quarter point to 3.75 percent. This translates into a 300 basis point reduction in the federal funds rate since January. Meanwhile, the Board of Governors approved a similar reduction in the discount rate to 3.25 percent. Although the Fed believes that the long-run prospects for the U.S. economy are good, the reasons cited for the action include the current environment of declining business profitability and capital spending as well as weak growth in domestic consumer spending and foreign markets generally. The 1.2 percent final estimate of real GDP for the first quarter of 2001 certainly did nothing to dissuade the Fed—it was revised downward from the preliminary estimate of 1.3 percent. The final estimate for fourth quarter of 2000 was 1.0 percent.

Consumers Carry the Country

Consumer spending maintained its 0.5 percent month-over-month pace in May, marking the second consecutive monthly increase of that magnitude. This much is clear: Consumers have been critical to keeping the economy afloat, particularly given the falloff in business capital spending. In fact, many economists believe the U.S. economy experienced even lower GDP growth in the quarter just concluded (second quarter 2001), though an advanced estimate is not yet available. If that turns out to be true, U.S. consumers would have been almost solely responsible for holding together the economy until the business sector rebounds. Potentially problematic in all this is the fact that personal income grew only 0.2 percent in May, which means the personal saving

rate (saving as a share of after-tax income) eroded from -1.0 percent in April to -1.3 percent in May. The May decline matches a record low set in January of this year. As one official said, “Consumers are staying in red and meanwhile keeping the overall economy in the black.”

FERC Fidgets, Then Flexes

Energy was clearly the driving factor behind rising inflation, particularly in the western U.S. For this and otherwise political reasons, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) acted to expand the energy price caps that had previously covered only California and only emergency situations where electricity reserves fall below 7 percent. The FERC, whose bipartisan, five-member commission is responsible for regulating wholesale electricity markets and interstate natural gas pipelines to ensure fair and reasonable pricing, voted to expand the price ceiling to ten other western states, including Washington. The ceiling itself would be established as the price charged by the least efficient, most expensive power generator in the bidding process. This is distinct from a hard cap on energy prices sought by some in that it varies from power market to power market based on the generators involved.

Consumer Price Index
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-84 = 100,
Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Indexes			% Change From	
	May 01	Apr 01	May 00	Apr 01	May 00
U.S. City Average	177.5	176.8	171.3	0.4%	3.6%
Seattle *	Apr 01	Feb 01	Apr 00	Feb 01	Apr 00
	184.2	184.0	177.8	0.1%	3.6%

** The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce, Snohomish, Kitsap, Island, and Thurston counties.*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepared by Gary Kamimura, Senior economic Analyst

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work ¹

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted

					Numeric Change	
	May	April	May	April	Apr. 2001	May. 2000
	2001 (Prel)	2001 (Rev)	2000 (Rev)	2000 (Rev)	to May. 2001	to May. 2001
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers ...	2,753.6	2,734.2	2,725.6	2,690.6	19.4	28.0
Manufacturing	338.9	337.7	352.3	351.1	1.2	-13.4
Durable Goods	235.7	235.7	243.8 ²	243.3 ²	0.0	-8.1
Lumber & Wood Products	31.6	31.2	33.6	33.0	0.4	-2.0
Logging	6.7	6.4	7.1	6.7	0.3	-0.4
Sawmills & Plywood	21.6	21.7	23.0	22.8	-0.1	-1.4
Furniture & Fixtures	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	-0.1	-0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.1	0.0	-0.2
Primary Metals	9.5	9.5	11.1	11.2	0.0	-1.6
Aluminum	5.5	5.6	7.0 ²	7.0 ²	-0.1	-1.5
Fabricated Metals	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.7	0.1	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	25.0	25.3	25.6	25.4	-0.3	-0.6
Computer & Office Equipment	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	-0.2
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	18.7	19.1	19.7	19.5	-0.4	-1.0
Transportation Equipment	99.9	99.7	101.9	102.5	0.2	-2.0
Aircraft & Parts	86.1	86.0	86.1	86.7	0.1	0.0
Ship & Boat Building	7.1	6.8	7.8	7.9	0.3	-0.7
Instruments & Related	14.1	14.0	14.5	14.4	0.1	-0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.6	0.0	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	103.2	102.0	108.5	107.8	1.2	-5.3
Food & Kindred Products	38.6	37.6	41.8	41.2	1.0	-3.2
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.9	11.1	13.8	13.4	0.8	-1.9
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	7.7	7.6	8.3	8.4	0.1	-0.6
Paper & Allied Products	14.8	14.7	15.4	15.4	0.1	-0.6
Printing & Publishing	23.8	23.8	24.4	24.3	0.0	-0.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.1
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.3	0.0	-0.4
Mining & Quarrying	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.1	0.1
Construction	164.6	161.0	159.9	156.3	3.6	4.7
General Building Contractors	45.2	44.4	43.5	43.0	0.8	1.7
Heavy Construction, except Building	18.5	17.6	18.5	17.8	0.9	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	100.9	99.0	97.9	95.5	1.9	3.0
Transportation, Communications & Utilities ...	148.0	147.9	144.3	143.8	0.1	3.7
Transportation	96.3	95.9	92.9	92.7	0.4	3.4
Trucking & Warehousing	34.1	33.9	33.2	33.1	0.2	0.9
Water Transportation	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.4	0.0	0.5
Transportation by Air	27.6	27.6	26.7	26.9	0.0	0.9
Communications	35.5	35.8	35.1	35.0	-0.3	0.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.1	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	655.6	650.1	650.2	641.7	5.5	5.4
Wholesale Trade	155.6	154.8	155.1	154.3	0.8	0.5
Durable Goods	89.3	89.2	89.7	89.0	0.1	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	66.3	65.6	65.4	65.3	0.7	0.9
Retail Trade	500.0	495.3	495.1	487.4	4.7	4.9
Building Materials/Garden Supplies	23.1	22.4	23.9	23.4	0.7	-0.8
General Merchandise	49.4	48.8	49.7	49.1	0.6	-0.3
Food Stores	70.6	69.9	71.2	70.0	0.7	-0.6
Automobile Dealers & Service Stations	51.7	51.5	51.3	50.8	0.2	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	23.7	23.9	24.5	24.1	-0.2	-0.8
Eating & Drinking Establishments	190.9	188.2	183.8	180.3	2.7	7.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	139.8	138.7	136.9	136.5	1.1	2.9
Finance	62.7	62.3	61.2	61.3	0.4	1.5
Insurance	41.0	40.8	40.5	40.5	0.2	0.5
Real Estate	36.1	35.6	35.2	34.7	0.5	0.9
Services	805.2	799.4	777.7	768.4	5.8	27.5
Hotels & Lodging	30.4	29.3	29.5	28.0	1.1	0.9
Personal Services	23.0	23.7	23.2	23.2	-0.7	-0.2
Business Services	191.9	189.9	183.5	179.8	2.0	8.4
Computer & Data Processing Services	73.6	73.3	67.2	65.5	0.3	6.4
Amusement & Recreational Services	47.4	47.0	45.0	44.3	0.4	2.4
Health Services	193.2	192.7	189.1	188.6	0.5	4.1
Nursing & Personal Care	32.1	31.8	32.0	32.2	0.3	0.1
Hospitals	60.0	59.9	59.3	58.9	0.1	0.7
Legal Services	20.5	20.5	19.7	19.6	0.0	0.8
Educational Services	40.7	40.6	40.0	40.0	0.1	0.7
Social Services	67.4	66.7	64.2	63.5	0.7	3.2
Engineering & Management Services	74.7	74.8	70.3	70.0	-0.1	4.4
Government	497.8	495.8	500.7	489.3	2.0	-2.9
Federal	67.3	66.7	79.2	69.5	0.6	-11.9
State	147.9	148.0	145.9	145.9	-0.1	2.0
State Education	82.0	82.4	80.4	80.9	-0.4	1.6
Local	282.6	281.1	275.6	273.9	1.5	7.0
Local Education	155.7	155.5	150.7	150.8	0.2	5.0
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	-2.2

¹ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, & private household employees. Includes all full- & part-time wage & salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. ² Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management dispute. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted	May 2001 Preliminary				April 2001 Revised				May 2000 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	3,075,100	2,911,200	163,900	5.3	3,062,200	2,888,000	174,200	5.7	3,027,700	2,874,300	153,400	5.1
Bellingham MSA	80,200	75,700	4,600	5.7	80,000	75,200	4,700	5.9	82,300	77,700	4,700	5.7
Bremerton PMSA	92,400	87,500	4,800	5.2	92,000	87,000	5,000	5.5	94,200	88,900	5,300	5.6
Olympia PMSA	99,200	94,400	4,900	4.9	99,600	94,400	5,300	5.3	99,300	94,400	4,900	4.9
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	1,425,500	1,365,300	60,200	4.2	1,419,500	1,358,300	61,200	4.3	1,383,600	1,332,200	51,400	3.7
King County 2/	1,045,900	1,001,800	44,100	4.2	1,040,900	996,700	44,200	4.2	1,013,600	977,500	36,100	3.6
Snohomish County 2/	349,700	334,800	14,900	4.3	348,900	333,100	15,800	4.5	340,500	326,700	13,900	4.1
Island County 2/	29,900	28,700	1,100	3.8	29,800	28,600	1,200	3.9	29,500	28,000	1,400	4.8
Spokane MSA	210,100	198,900	11,200	5.3	209,300	196,700	12,600	6.0	209,200	198,500	10,700	5.1
Tacoma PMSA	333,000	314,600	18,400	5.5	334,200	314,900	19,300	5.8	332,700	315,200	17,500	5.3
Tri-Cities MSA	96,300	90,900	5,400	5.6	95,100	88,900	6,300	6.6	94,500	88,300	6,300	6.6
Benton County 2/	73,500	69,700	3,900	5.3	72,200	68,100	4,200	5.7	72,200	67,600	4,600	6.3
Franklin County 2/	22,800	21,200	1,500	6.8	22,900	20,800	2,100	9.3	22,300	20,600	1,700	7.5
Yakima MSA	108,800	98,100	10,700	9.8	107,200	95,000	12,200	11.4	107,200	95,900	11,400	10.6
Adams	8,410	7,760	650	7.7	8,280	7,540	740	8.9	8,170	7,480	690	8.5
Asotin 2/	11,780	11,310	480	4.0	11,770	11,260	510	4.3	11,880	11,410	470	3.9
Chelan-Douglas LMA	52,090	47,850	4,230	8.1	51,820	47,480	4,340	8.4	50,940	46,400	4,540	8.9
Chelan County 2/	33,450	30,510	2,930	8.8	33,320	30,280	3,050	9.1	32,810	29,590	3,220	9.8
Douglas County 2/	18,640	17,340	1,300	7.0	18,490	17,200	1,290	7.0	18,140	16,810	1,330	7.3
Clallam	24,300	22,670	1,630	6.7	23,920	22,190	1,730	7.2	23,960	22,150	1,810	7.6
Clark 2/	181,600	172,000	9,600	5.3	180,100	170,700	9,400	5.2	176,500	169,400	7,100	4.0
Columbia	1,200	1,070	130	10.5	1,240	1,060	180	14.6	1,940	1,800	140	7.1
Cowlitz	41,330	37,050	4,280	10.3	41,210	36,690	4,520	11.0	40,760	37,560	3,210	7.9
Ferry	2,560	2,180	370	14.6	2,570	2,120	450	17.5	2,640	2,230	410	15.5
Garfield	1,260	1,230	30	2.7	1,240	1,200	40	3.4	1,180	1,140	50	3.9
Grant	36,330	32,660	3,670	10.1	35,140	31,510	3,620	10.3	36,520	32,770	3,750	10.3
Grays Harbor	25,800	23,290	2,510	9.7	25,780	22,970	2,810	10.9	26,060	23,660	2,400	9.2
Jefferson	10,270	9,740	530	5.2	10,030	9,430	600	6.0	10,550	9,980	560	5.3
Kittitas	15,250	14,380	870	5.7	15,580	14,510	1,060	6.8	15,090	14,190	900	6.0
Klickitat	8,280	7,070	1,210	14.6	8,480	7,050	1,430	16.8	8,490	7,660	840	9.8
Lewis	28,550	26,210	2,330	8.2	28,420	25,750	2,680	9.4	29,950	27,360	2,590	8.6
Lincoln	4,730	4,560	170	3.6	4,630	4,420	210	4.6	4,690	4,480	220	4.6
Mason	19,040	17,800	1,240	6.5	18,900	17,520	1,380	7.3	19,270	17,950	1,310	6.8
Okanogan	19,620	17,700	1,920	9.8	19,150	16,970	2,180	11.4	19,570	17,700	1,870	9.6
Pacific	7,350	6,720	630	8.5	7,360	6,630	730	9.9	7,780	7,120	660	8.5
Pend Oreille	4,390	4,010	380	8.6	4,360	3,880	480	11.1	4,250	3,860	380	9.0
San Juan	6,170	5,970	200	3.2	5,620	5,380	250	4.4	6,260	6,050	210	3.4
Skagit	50,480	47,310	3,170	6.3	50,260	46,910	3,350	6.7	50,390	46,780	3,610	7.2
Skamania	4,020	3,680	340	8.5	3,940	3,520	410	10.5	4,080	3,730	350	8.5
Stevens	16,700	15,170	1,540	9.2	16,700	14,700	2,000	12.0	16,740	15,270	1,470	8.8
Wahkiakum	1,830	1,700	130	6.9	1,850	1,710	140	7.6	1,790	1,680	110	6.2
Walla Walla	26,080	24,950	1,130	4.3	25,890	24,050	1,840	7.1	26,360	24,980	1,380	5.2
Whitman	20,030	19,670	360	1.8	20,850	20,440	410	2.0	18,950	18,590	350	1.9

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.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State

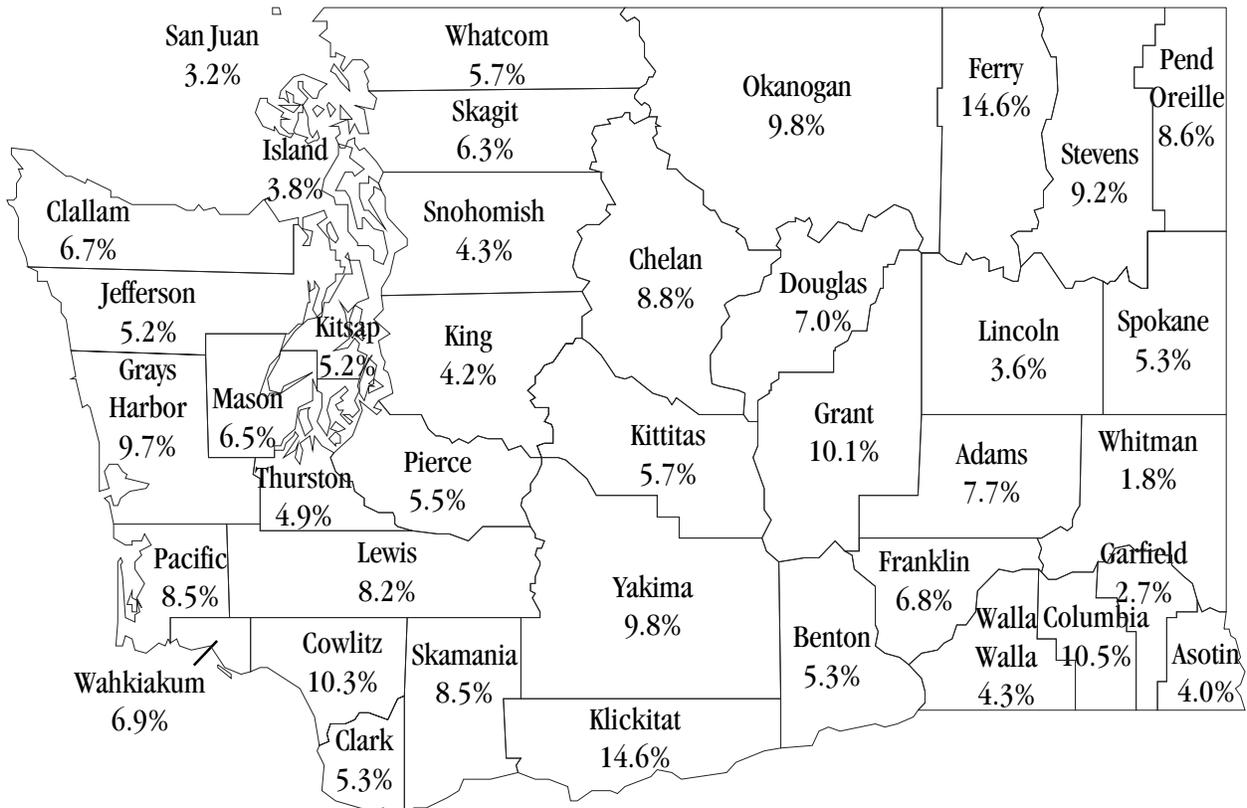
<i>(In Thousands)</i>	May 2001 (Prel)	April 2001 (Rev)	May 2000 (Rev)	April 2000 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment:</i>				
Washington State	5.5%	5.8%	5.2%	5.2%
United States	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%	4.0%
<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted:</i>				
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,075.1	3,062.2	3,027.7	2,986.6
Employment	2,911.2	2,888.0	2,874.3	2,834.5
Unemployment	163.9	174.2	153.4	152.1
Percent of Labor Force	5.3%	5.7%	5.1%	5.1%

Unemployment Rates by County, May 2001

Washington State = 5.3%

United States = 4.1%

Not Seasonally Adjusted



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 01	Apr 01	May 00	May 01	Apr 01	May 00	May 01	Apr 01	May 00
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	\$696.54	\$696.40	\$674.02	40.1	40.0	41.3	\$17.37	\$17.41	\$16.32
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Lumber and Wood Products	\$616.23	\$623.42	\$619.19	41.0	41.7	43.3	\$15.03	\$14.95	\$14.30
Primary Metal Industries	*	\$773.48	\$715.71	*	44.3	42.4	*	\$17.46	\$16.88
Transportation Equipment	\$981.20	\$968.32	\$906.26	41.7	41.1	41.1	\$23.53	\$23.56	\$22.05
Food and Kindred Products	\$532.59	\$530.67	\$508.69	41.0	39.9	43.0	\$12.99	\$13.30	\$11.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	\$959.69	\$1,002.40	\$953.37	41.1	42.1	43.1	\$23.35	\$23.81	\$22.12
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Construction	\$878.22	\$856.09	\$850.26	38.3	37.4	38.3	\$22.93	\$22.89	\$22.20
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	\$389.66	\$403.52	\$384.84	31.5	32.0	31.7	\$12.37	\$12.61	\$12.14

* Some large firms did not report for May 2001.



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