Washington Labor Market

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March 2001

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

Highlights

Washington State
Employment Security

Volume 25, Number 3

IS THE ECONOMY HALF EMPTY OR HALF FULL?

Washington's economy appears to be in a situation that begs the aforementioned question. The latest February 2001 numbers reveal a state economy that is not very robust, yet not all that bad either, at least from a labor market perspective. The pace of nonagricultural wage and salary employment growth in Washington continued to slow in February, which suggests that the state's economy might be showing the first notable signs of economic slowdown. The 9,900 net new jobs or 0.4 percent growth was lower in both nominal and percentage terms than the January-to-February gains in every year since 1995. By the same token, in year-over-year terms, the February 2001 postings were considerably higher than those in 2000 and comparable to those in 1999. However, they were well shy of the numbers put up in 1997-98 and paled in comparison to those in 1989-90. For its part, Washington's unemployment rate, though still historically low and suggestive of a tight labor market, showed signs of easing compared to the same period last year. Moreover, it has climbed successively since 1998 when compared to past February rates, though it is still lower than the February rates prior to 1997. In a scenario reminiscent of the early 1990s, the state's economy appears to be weathering the slowdown better than the national economy. The next several months of labor market data should give a clearer indication as to whether Washington's economy is half empty or half full.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington's unemployment rate increased five-tenths of one percent to 6.3 percent in February, up from a revised 5.8 percent in January. This is three-tenths of one percent higher than the February rate for 2000, but seven-tenths lower than the average February rate since 1991. When adjusted for seasonal changes, Washington's unemployment rate was up by five-tenths of one percent to 5.5 percent from 5.0 percent. The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate for January was unchanged at 4.2 percent.

Over the month, most of the western Washington metropolitan areas fell in line with the state, moving up about a half a percentage point. The main exceptions were Yakima MSA and Spokane MSA, which saw their jobless rates rise eight-tenths of a percentage point. At the other end, the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA saw its jobless rate drop seven-tenths of a percentage point, with the Franklin County component in particular falling more than two percentage points. The state's wheat counties (Lincoln, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Adams) accounted for most of the other areas experiencing unemployment rate declines over the month. Notable unemployment rate increases were seen in northeast Washington (Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille) and north central Washington (Klickitat, Kittitas, Grant, and Okanogan). Jobless rates in the counties making up these regions rose from roughly one to four percentage points over the month.

Over the year, most of western Washington metropolitan areas once again followed the statewide pattern of a modest increase in unemployment rates over the year. The Bellingham MSA (Whatcom County) saw the greatest bump up among metropolitan areas at eight-tenths of a percentage point. The Yakima MSA was close behind with a sixth-tenths of a percentage point jump. A number of metropolitan areas, however, saw their jobless rates fall over the year. This group included the Island County and Snohomish County parts of the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA, the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA (Benton and Franklin counties), and the Bremerton MSA (Kitsap County). Furthermore, while the statewide unemployment rate rose over the year, roughly half of Washington's counties, including the metropolitan areas mentioned, posted year-over-year declines in unemployment rates. Leading the pack was Columbia County, which saw its jobless rate fall nearly three-and-a-half percentage points. Wahkiakum and Lincoln counties followed with jobless rate declines from one to one-and-a-half percentage points.

In absolute terms, a third of Washington counties continued to post double-digit unemployment in February with all but a few of those in eastern Washington. Ferry County topped the list at 20.5 percent, which means that one out of every five members of the county's labor force were out of work that month. Adams, Klickitat, Columbia, Okanogan, Grant, and Yakima counties followed with jobless rates between 15 percent to 18 percent. Indeed, Yakima County had the highest jobless rate among metropolitan areas at 15.1 percent. About a fifth of the state's counties had jobless rates that were below the 6.3 percent statewide average, the lowest being Whitman County at 2.6 percent. Puget Sound metropolitan areas accounted for most of the others, ranging from 4.2 percent in King County to 6.1 percent in Pierce County. Clark County also had a very low jobless rate at 4.4 percent.

On a retrospective note, recently released annual average resident civilian labor force data for 2000 show Washington's unemployment rate jumping to 5.2 percent after having held relatively steady at 4.7 percent to 4.8 percent from 1997-99. It is clear from these data that the state's labor force situation deteriorated in 2000. In fact, the state's resident civilian labor force and resident civilian employed shrank 1.0 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively, while the number of resident civilian unemployed rose 8.5 percent. One has to go back to years that were defined by national economic recessions (1971, 1980-84, and 1991) to find similar patterns in Washington's past. Will we find out retrospectively that the U.S. slipped into economic recession in late 2000? Hard to say, but the fourth quarter 2000 posting for real Gross Domestic Product (see *A Pittance for GDP* under NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS) hints strongly at that, so stay tuned.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Over the Month

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment climbed 9,900 or 0.4 percent to 2,705,300 in February, due in large measure to job growth in services (7,300) and local government (3,900). Manufacturing shed 1,200 jobs with durable goods shedding 1,400 workers in particular. Nondurable manufacturing gained 200, namely in printing and publishing. Construction was unchanged over the month at 154,500.

Wholesale trade added 400 jobs while retail trade shed 2,700, primarily from general merchandise stores (-1,100) and apparel stores (-1,000). Services was up 7,300 with educational services (+2,300), engineering and management services (+1,100) and social services (+1,000) all contributing strongly. Business services added 600 workers despite losses of 400 in both computer and data processing services and hospitals. Transportation and public utilities employment was up a modest 100. Finance, insurance, and real estate jobs were also up slightly with 400 new workers.

Total government employment was up 5,600 with federal government employment down by 600 and state and local governments adding 5,400 to education payrolls.

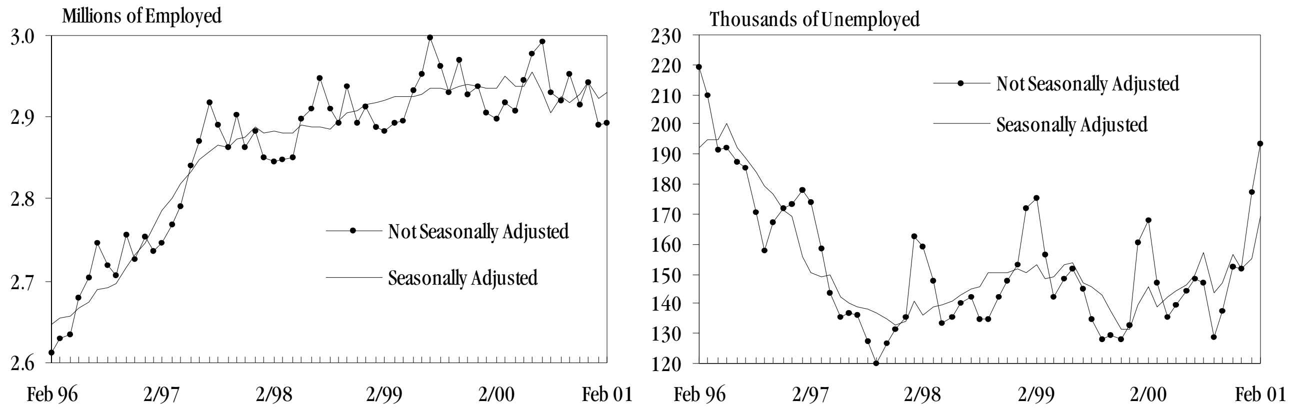
Year-Over-Year

From February 2000 to February 2001, manufacturing was up 4,400 workers with most of the gain in durable goods (+7,300). Aircraft and parts jobs increased by 11,500 jobs. Business services added 13,100 workers, with computer programming and data processing netting 10,800 of that. Trades added 13,600 workers, predominantly on the retail side (+10,100). Construction was up 5,100, with special trade contractors accounting for 4,200. Government added 4,500 workers over the 12-month period, with the 4,800 gain in state and local government jobs offsetting the loss of 300 federal government jobs. Transportation and public utilities employment was up 5,700 while finance, insurance, and real estate added 400. Over the year, total nonfarm wage and salary employment adjusted in collaboration with the Office of the Forecast Council was up 66,500 or 2.5 percent.

2000 in Review

Recently released annual average nonagricultural wage and salary employment data show that Washington added 68,100 net new jobs in 2000, which translated into 2.6 percent growth over the year. One of the principal driving forces in 2000 was the services industry (5.6 percent), namely its business services sector (12.0 percent), and even more specifically, its computer and data processing component (21.6 percent). Construction (4.9 percent) was also strong with special trade (7.6 percent) and general building contractors (4.2 percent) offsetting weakness in heavy construction (-6.1 percent). Transportation, communication, and utilities was an equally strong performer (5.6 percent) with its communications components especially strong (12.9 percent). Retail trade came in at 3.2 percent as gains in general merchandise (3.4 percent) and eating and drinking places (3.0 percent) offset softness in food stores (1.0 percent), garden and building materials (no change), and apparel stores (-0.8 percent). Manufacturing, on the other hand, showed considerable weakness as its employment base declined 3.8 percent. Those losses were spread widely over many goods-producing sectors, though aerospace losses (-13.5

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



Source: Employment Security Department

percent) contributed greatly to the overall pain. Not every manufacturing sector was down. Electronic equipment was up 7.6 percent while fabricated metals posted a modest 2.7 percent increase. Finance, insurance, and real estate was also down slightly (-0.3 percent) over the year.

AREA TRENDS

Washington's February unemployment rate was up five-tenths of one percentage point over the month in what was a slightly higher than typical seasonal uptick. That movement was mimicked by the state's metropolitan, timber-dependent, western, and eastern regions, which rose by the same degree or, in the case of timber-dependent Washington, by an additional tenth of a percentage point.

A review of the pattern from February 2000 to February 2001 shows that unemployment rates in the state's metropolitan, timber-dependent, western, and eastern regions all moved more or less in concert with the statewide pattern. The state jobless rate rose three-tenths of a percentage point while those in the regions rose either two-tenths to three-tenths of a percentage point.

In absolute terms, however, the jobless rates in the state's eastern Washington and timber dependent regions remained well above the 6.3 percent statewide average by four to four-plus percentage points, respectively. The state's metropolitan and western regions, by contrast, were a half to a full percentage point below the statewide average, respectively.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas
State of Washington

Areas	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2000
Washington State Total	6.3%	5.8%	6.0%
Metropolitan Areas	5.7%	5.2%	5.4%
Log & Lumber Areas	10.6%	10.0%	10.3%
All Western WA Areas	5.2%	4.7%	5.0%
All Eastern WA Areas	10.3%	9.8%	10.1%

Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Scarce Rain Heightens Ag Pain

First there was the 1997 Asian economic crisis. That event caused export markets to fall nearly 40 percent. Moreover, the continued strength of the U.S. Dollar against Asian currencies makes domestic products more costly, and that is a situation from which Washington's export-dependent agricultural sector has yet to truly recover. Amidst all that, China emerged as a major player in the world apple market with its 1 billion boxes (compared to Washington's 100 million) severely undercutting prices. Then late last year and into this year, rising fuel and energy costs upped the cost of everything from transportation to cold storage to fertilizer. The latest threat is the lowest watershed and water supply forecast since the 1977 drought (the second lowest on record), which prompted Governor Locke to declare a drought emergency on March 14.

This was not good news for Washington's agriculture industry since roughly a third of the state's harvested cropland is irrigated and nearly 60 percent of the state's crops are produced on irrigated land. Three regions in particular stand to be affected: the Yakima Irrigation Project (600,000 acres), the Columbia-Snake River Irrigation Project (250,000 acres), and north central Washington (150,000 acres). Among the crops dependent on these irrigation projects are potatoes, asparagus, sweet corn, sugar beets, apples, cherries, pears, peaches, nectarines, hops, and raspberries. Food processing is also very water-dependent. Less of an impact is foreseen for wheat, wine grapes, dairies, cattle, poultry, hay, or grass and vegetable seed.

PC (Pretty Crummy) Outlook

As consumer demand and spending on personal computers wanes, major U.S. computer makers and semiconductor manufacturers are embarking on massive restructuring plans to reach profitability. Computer and printer manufacturers Compaq, Dell, Gateway, and Hewlett Packard will pare their respective workforces by thousands, as will semiconductor manufacturers Intel and Motorola. Computer network server manufacturer Cisco will lay off 8,000. There's no way to tell for sure how much, if any, of this will filter down to Washington's economy. The word from the Intel's Du Pont site is that the company's problems will not affect their particular line of business, which is research and development rather than manufacturing. Microchip Technology, however, has put hiring on hold after having purchased the former Matsushita semiconductor manufacturing facility in Puyallup last year with the goal of hiring 100 workers by March and 1,000 over the longer term. Camas-based WaferTech, a silicon wafer foundry owned by Taiwan Semiconductor, appears to be the safest play in that it is a global supplier of the raw material necessary for so many semiconductor-based products rather than a manufacturer of those products. That apparently is serving as a sort of insulation from broader market forces.

Playing Hardball on Softwood

U.S. lumber producers, including those in Washington, want the Bush Administration to crack down on what they see as Canada's flooding of the U.S. market with cheap lumber when trade negotiators meet to discuss the softwood lumber trade agreement between the U.S. and Canada that expires on March 31. The five-year-old agreement allows Canada's four principal softwood lumber producing provinces—Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and Alberta—to export 14.7 billion board feet of duty free lumber to the U.S. each year. In 2000, this translated into roughly one-third of the softwood lumber available in the U.S.—enough to build 1 million homes. U.S. producers, who have been hammered by too much supply, on one hand, and slowing domestic consumption, on the other, are looking to the Bush Administration to address at least the former. They, along with the U.S. environmental and conservation lobbies, argue that Canada does not have the same environmental and conservation standards (e.g., endangered species protection, anti-clear-cutting provisions, competitive bids for public timber), which increase the cost of doing business and subsequently enable Canadian producers to undercut U.S. producers on price. The Canadians, for their part, counter that they have environmental regulations and that U.S. lumber producers are simply being protectionist and anti-free trade.

G-P Pulls Plug on Pulp

Georgia-Pacific Corporation announced that it would permanently close the pulp manufacturing operation at its Bellingham plant, which also produces paper (MD and Angel bathroom tissue brands and Sparkle paper towels) and chemicals (lignin by-products, alcohol, and chlor/alkali products). The facility was originally established in 1925 by the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company before being acquired in 1963 by Georgia-Pacific. Elimination of the pulp manufacturing operation will result in the loss of 420 of the plant's approximately 750 workers. The remaining 330 employees will continue to work the paper and chemical operations. The plant employed as many as 850 workers as recently as a year ago, but stiff competition and rising regulatory and energy costs caused the company to trim about 100 workers starting last summer when the first of a series of energy-related cost hikes forced the company to curtail operations. The company shut down the pulp operations again last December after yet another energy-related cost increase.

Boeing Headquarters Heading Out

Boeing Chairman and CEO Phil Condit announced that the company's corporate headquarters, which has been based in Seattle since the company was founded in 1916, would be relocated to one of three cities—Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; or Denver, CO—in a search that is now underway and expected to be done by summer. The move was described by Condit as a "strategic decision" made with the goal of siting Boeing's headquarters in a geographic locale more proximate to its large and expanding base of operations. Others, however, maintain that Boeing has long had offices and operations across the country and the globe and believe the move is Boeing's "shot across the bow" to state and local officials that the business climate was no longer hospitable. Whatever the reason, the company has indicated that the move, which is planned to occur some time in the fall, will affect roughly 1,000 workers currently engaged in corporate operations. Condit stated that any relocation of Boeing's numerous production and research and development sites across the state, while they could not be ruled out, were "business decisions" rather than strategic ones and that this move should not be viewed as the first of other moves to come.

One of those "business decisions" followed less than a week later as Boeing announced that the 757 fuselage assembly work would be relocated from its Renton plant to its Wichita, Kansas plant where fuselage assembly work for other models is currently done. Final assembly work on the 757 will continue to be done in Renton, with fuselages being shipped via rail to Renton from Wichita. The 500 workers whose jobs are affected by this shift will be offered other jobs within the company.

Phillips Flies West

Connecticut-based Phillips Medical Systems, a subsidiary of Amsterdam-based Royal Phillips Electronics, will move its corporate headquarters to the Bothell campus of one of its units, ATL Ultrasound. The move will cause the relocation of 100 workers from Connecticut to Washington some time this summer, which will be followed by the hiring of an additional 150-200 workers. Those 250-300 workers will join the roughly 1,800 workers already working in Bothell for ATL. Phillips Medical Systems makes diagnostic imaging systems for the health care industry for ultrasounds (which are manufactured by ATL), magnetic resonance imaging, CAT scanning, and X-rays. Its parent company, Royal Phillips Electronics, also owns Optiva Corporation, the maker of Sonicare electric toothbrushes.

Incoming and Outgoing Call Centers

Reston, Virginia-based Nextel Communications announced that it will open a customer support call center in Kitsap County between Bremerton and Silverdale. The company hopes to have 500 workers on the job by summer. St. Louis-based Charter Communications, a cable television company, will build a Northwest regional call center in Vancouver to serve its customers in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California. It will start out with roughly 200 workers with expectations that up to 350 will eventually be employed. Meanwhile, Virginia-based Capital One Financial Corporation, one of the nation's largest issuers of Visa and Mastercard, opened a call center in Federal Way in January 1999 that currently employs 600 and is still seeking 200 more.

On the flip side, Ticketmaster announced that it was closing its call center located in Seattle's Pioneer Square in March after 10 years of operating at that location. Approximately 250 workers are expected to lose their jobs in the process. The move is part of an ongoing strategy by the company to shift its customer service operations to Texas, Florida, Iowa, and Pennsylvania. In fact, the 250 Seattle jobs will be shifted to a site in Pharr, Texas. Lowestfare.com, an online travel agency is also phasing out its call center in Kent over the next two months in a move that will cost more than 150 workers their jobs. That move was precipitated by the loss of a contract with bankrupt TWA. These cuts follow closely on the heels of the 400 by Amazon, which closed its Seattle-based customer service center in February.

Dot Data Nets Negatives

The impact of the ongoing dot.com restructuring is starting to show up in the official numbers released by the Employment Security Department. Dot.com companies fall into many industry categories, but most are classified in computer-related services, particularly information retrieval services, or in the (retail) sale of goods over the internet. Looking back over the 12 months ending in February 2001, estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary workers in the computer and data processing sector, which includes information retrieval services, showed the sector adding 800 to 1,300 jobs a month through November 2000. There was a dramatic slow down in net job growth in December 2000 (only 300), however, followed by net job losses of 300 and 400 in January 2001 and February 2001, respectively. Dot.com firms were laying off workers prior to this, of course, but those losses were being offset by gains in other aspects of computer and data processing services.

There is no doubt that retail-based dot.com firms are also laying off workers, but because they are subsumed within the broader retail trade sector, which is still posting net job growth, their losses are offset by the gains in other aspects of retail trade. However, when Employment Security matched survey data submitted by dot.com companies whose layoffs were reported in the press, its data showed that from July 2000 to February 2001, the retail-based dot.com companies shed 1,325 workers. The dom.com firms engaged in information retrieval services shed 1,181 workers. These figures were quite a bit lower than the number reported in the press, which suggests that while dot.com companies are laying off workers, they are not laying off as many as initially indicated.

HomeBase's Foundation Crumbles

Hammered by losses brought on by a slowing economy and intense competition in the "do-it-yourself" home improvement industry, California-based HomeBase announced that it would immediately close 47 stores in the 10 western states within which it operates. Here in Washington, that translates into 9 stores (Bellingham, Everett, Kirkland, Lacey, Renton, Silverdale, Spokane, Tacoma, and Vancouver) and roughly 1,000 workers. The company is converting its remaining retail outlets into House2Home stores, which will focus on the home decorating market, though none are planned for Washington. Competition in the "do-it-yourself" home improvement sector will remain stiff, however, as The Home Depot and Lowe's Home Improvement Warehouse (which bought out Eagle Hardware and Garden) battle it out in the big store category along with other big store competitors like WalMart, Target, and Fred Meyer. HomeBase is the second major big home improvement retailer to exit the Washington market since Seattle-based Ernst Home Center went out of business in 1997.

They Want to Do What?

Build a new hospital? That's right. Portland-based Legacy Health Systems wants to build a $170 million, 75,000 square foot, 200-bed facility just north of Vancouver to address what it believes is a need for more physicians and medical services in Clark County. If approved, the new hospital could employ up to 700 workers, not counting physicians who would be affiliated with the hospital. Of course, Clark County is already home to Southwest Washington Medical Center, a regional full-service Level II Trauma Center, which has been planning its own expansion. Southwest Washington Medical Center also operates an adjunct health center and several satellite facilities. For its part, Legacy Health Systems is not a newcomer either in that it already operates five hospitals across the river in the Portland area. Legacy Health Systems' proposal must still win approval from the Washington State Department of Health, which must first issue a certificate of need. Legacy

Health Systems has said that it plans to spend $10-$15 million recruiting physicians. There are many in the industry, though, who believe that recruiting physicians will be a tall order given the existence of an established competitor in the form of Southwest Washington Medical Center and poor Medicare reimbursements that came about by way of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Nevertheless, initiatives like those being proposed by Legacy Health Systems underscore the need for existing hospitals to invest in modernizing their physical plant, equipment, and services despite financial and other challenges in today's health care field because the industry remains a competitive one.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

The Fed Speaks

At its March 20 meeting, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) lowered short-term interest rates by one-half of one percentage point or 50 basis points. This lowered the federal funds rate to 5.0 percent and the discount rate to 4.5 percent. In explaining its actions, the committee cited the effect that narrowing profit margins have had on business investment and equity markets and, subsequently, personal consumption. In further justifying its actions, the committee also noted that excess inventories had brought manufacturing to a virtual halt and that those inventories would remain high unless actions were taken to spur personal consumption to bring them down.

The equity markets, however, were expecting a cut of three-quarters of a percentage point or 75 basis points and reacted with palpable disappointment. For example, the Dow Jones Industrial Average, having climbed the day before the FOMC gathering in anticipation of a three-quarter point rate cut, lost 238 points by the end of the day's trading following the Fed announcement, and fell a like amount after trading commenced the next day. The Nasdaq fell nearly 100 points following the announcement and a third again as much the following day. While the FOMC may have expected its actions to be received positively by the equity markets and ultimately spur business and consumer spending, it appears to have gotten just the opposite.

Inflation Still Looms

Compounding matters was the February inflation report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics the day after the Federal Open Market Committee cut short-term interest rates. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.4 percent in February before seasonal adjustment to 175.8 and 3.5 percent for the 12-month period ending in February. Of greatest concern was the fact that the core rate of inflation, that which excludes food and energy, rose 0.3 percent. The inflation news was even worse here in Washington as the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton CPI-U rose 1.4 percent to 184.0 in February from 181.5 in December and 4.5 percent from February 2000 to February 2001. It's clear from the February CPI data that inflation has yet to be tamed, which is almost surely of concern to the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and its chairman, Alan Greenspan.

Lest it be forgotten, the Board of Governors—particularly Chairman Greenspan—has consistently backed a policy of long-term price stability and has used monetary policy to achieve that goal. Therein lies the dilemma. On one hand, the equity markets want further cuts in short-term interest rates and have intimated that they want it to come sooner than the regularly scheduled May 15 meeting of the FOMC. On the other hand, the continuing specter of inflation cannot be ignored and blithely cutting short-term interest rates carries the risk of fueling inflation even more.

The chances are virtually nil that the FOMC will raise short-term interest rates in response to the latest inflation news. That news, however, raises a strong counter-argument to those who are calling for the FOMC to meet earlier than May 15 to authorize even more drastic cuts in short-term interest rates. One thing is clear: Chairman Greenspan and his Board of Governors are in the unenviable position of having to pull off one heck of a balancing act with the eyes of the nation, so to speak, focused squarely on them.

A Pittance for GDP

The U.S. Commerce Department reported that real gross domestic product (GDP), the output of all goods and services produced in the U.S., increased at a revised annual rate of 1.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2000. This was lower than the 1.1 percent preliminary estimate, and lower still than the 1.4 percent advanced estimate. Real GDP was lower than the 2.2 percent in the third quarter of 2000, and "light years" removed from the 8.3 percent posted in the fourth quarter of 1999. In fact, one has to go all the way back to the fourth quarter of 1990, when real GDP was a paltry 0.2 percent in the midst of an economic recession, to find a figure lower than that just posted. As a matter of fact, looking back over the post-war period, quarters with real GDP of 1.0 percent or less were consistent with periods of recession.

Real Gross Domestic Product
Selected Quarters

Qtr.	Year	Percent Annual Change	Qtr.	Year	Percent Annual Change
I	1982	-1.2%	IV	1957	-4.0%
II	1980	0.6%	II	1954	0.8%
IV	1970	0.9%	I	1954	-0.6%
IV	1960	-3.9%	IV	1953	-5.3%
II	1960	-0.6%	III	1953	-0.8%
III	1959	0.8%	IV	1949	-3.6%
I	1958	-6.2%	II	1949	-5.5%
			I	1949	-7.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), a private, nonprofit, non-partisan economic research organization that is arguably the nation's leading voice in such matters and whose opinions are highly influential, has yet to call a recession. To be sure, all eyes, including those of the NBER and Federal Reserve Board of Governors, will be on the Commerce Department when it releases the first quarter 2001 advanced estimate of GDP on April 27.

Consumer Price Index
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
	Feb 01	Jan 01	Feb 00	Jan 01	Feb 00
U.S. City Average	175.8	175.1	169.8	0.4%	3.5%
	Feb 01	Dec 00	Feb 00	Dec 00	Feb 00
Seattle*	184.0	181.5	176.1	1.4%	4.5%

**The index for Seattle reflects prices in Island, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston counties.*
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	February 2001 (Prel)	January 2001 (Rev)	February 2000 (Rev)	January 2000 (Rev)	Numeric Change Jan. 2001 to Feb. 2001	Numeric Change Feb. 2000 to Feb. 2001
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	2,705.3	2,695.4	2,641.3	2,635.6	9.9	64.0
Manufacturing	340.2	341.4	335.8	351.3	-1.2	4.4
Durable Goods	238.0	239.4	230.7 [2]	246.0 [2]	-1.4	7.3
Lumber & Wood Products	31.6	31.9	33.2	33.1	-0.3	-1.6
Logging	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.1	0.0	-0.5
Sawmills & Plywood	21.8	22.1	22.6	22.6	-0.3	-0.8
Furniture & Fixtures	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	-0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	-0.1	-0.1
Primary Metals	10.2	10.4	11.3 [2]	11.3 [2]	-0.2	-1.1
Aluminum	6.2	6.4	7.1	7.1	-0.2	-0.9
Fabricated Metals	15.0	15.1	14.6	14.6	-0.1	0.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	25.4	25.5	25.4	25.2	-0.1	0.0
Computer & Office Equipment	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	0.0	-0.1
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	20.0	20.0	19.2	19.1	0.0	0.8
Transportation Equipment	99.8	100.0	90.0 [2]	105.8	-0.2	9.8
Aircraft & Parts	85.7	85.7	74.2	90.1	0.0	11.5
Ship & Boat Building	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	-0.3	-0.3
Instruments & Related	14.1	14.2	14.5	14.4	-0.1	-0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.0	-0.2	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	102.2	102.0	105.1	105.3	0.2	-2.9
Food & Kindred Products	37.4	37.4	38.3	38.5	0.0	-0.9
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.7	0.1	-0.2
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	7.5	7.5	8.1	8.1	0.0	-0.6
Paper & Allied Products	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.7	-0.1	-0.4
Printing & Publishing	23.9	23.6	24.3	24.3	0.3	-0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	0.0
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.5	0.0	-0.6
Mining & Quarrying	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	154.5	154.5	149.4	147.1	0.0	5.1
General Building Contractors	43.1	43.3	41.7	41.4	-0.2	1.4
Heavy Construction, except Building	15.8	15.9	16.3	15.9	-0.1	-0.5
Special Trade Contractors	95.6	95.3	91.4	89.8	0.3	4.2
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	147.2	147.1	141.5	141.0	0.1	5.7
Transportation	94.7	94.5	91.1	90.8	0.2	3.6
Trucking & Warehousing	33.5	33.5	32.3	32.3	0.0	1.2
Water Transportation	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.4	0.0	0.5
Transportation by Air	27.7	27.7	26.6	26.7	0.0	1.1
Communications	36.1	36.2	34.3	34.0	-0.1	1.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.2	0.0	0.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	644.0	646.3	630.4	631.2	-2.3	13.6
Wholesale Trade	155.0	154.6	151.5	150.6	0.4	3.5
Durable Goods	89.9	89.6	87.9	87.1	0.3	2.0
Nondurable Goods	65.1	65.0	63.6	63.5	0.1	1.5
Retail Trade	489.0	491.7	478.9	480.6	-2.7	10.1
Building Materials/Garden Supplies	21.3	21.0	21.5	21.4	0.3	-0.2
General Merchandise	49.2	50.3	48.6	50.2	-1.1	0.6
Food Stores	70.1	70.1	69.9	70.4	0.0	0.2
Automobile Dealers & Service Stations	50.3	50.1	49.9	49.4	0.2	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	24.1	25.1	24.6	26.0	-1.0	-0.5
Eating & Drinking Establishments	182.5	182.5	175.2	173.6	0.0	7.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	137.4	137.0	137.0	136.5	0.4	0.4
Finance	61.8	61.5	61.6	61.4	0.3	0.2
Insurance	40.7	40.6	40.7	40.7	0.1	0.0
Real Estate	34.9	34.9	34.7	34.4	0.0	0.2
Services	786.8	779.5	756.5	745.8	7.3	30.3
Hotels & Lodging	27.6	27.6	25.9	25.6	0.0	1.7
Personal Services	23.6	23.5	23.8	23.7	0.1	-0.2
Business Services	189.7	189.1	176.6	174.9	0.6	13.1
Computer & Data Processing Services	73.2	73.6	62.4	61.1	-0.4	10.8
Amusement & Recreational Services	43.9	43.2	42.1	41.2	0.7	1.8
Health Services	191.9	191.8	189.8	188.7	0.1	2.1
Nursing & Personal Care	31.9	31.7	32.0	31.7	0.2	-0.1
Hospitals	59.5	59.9	59.0	58.9	-0.4	0.5
Legal Services	20.4	20.3	19.6	19.5	0.1	0.8
Educational Services	40.6	38.3	39.8	37.3	2.3	0.8
Social Services	65.3	64.3	62.2	61.2	1.0	3.1
Engineering & Management Services	73.8	72.7	68.8	67.4	1.1	5.0
Government	491.7	486.1	487.2	479.3	5.6	4.5
Federal	66.6	67.2	66.9	66.8	-0.6	-0.3
State	147.3	145.0	144.4	142.1	2.3	2.9
State Education	81.8	79.4	79.9	77.5	2.4	1.9
Local	277.8	273.9	275.9	270.4	3.9	1.9
Local Education	153.7	150.7	150.2	147.5	3.0	3.5
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	17.2	2.2	0.0	-17.2

[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.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

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

Date: 3/20/01
Benchmark: 1999

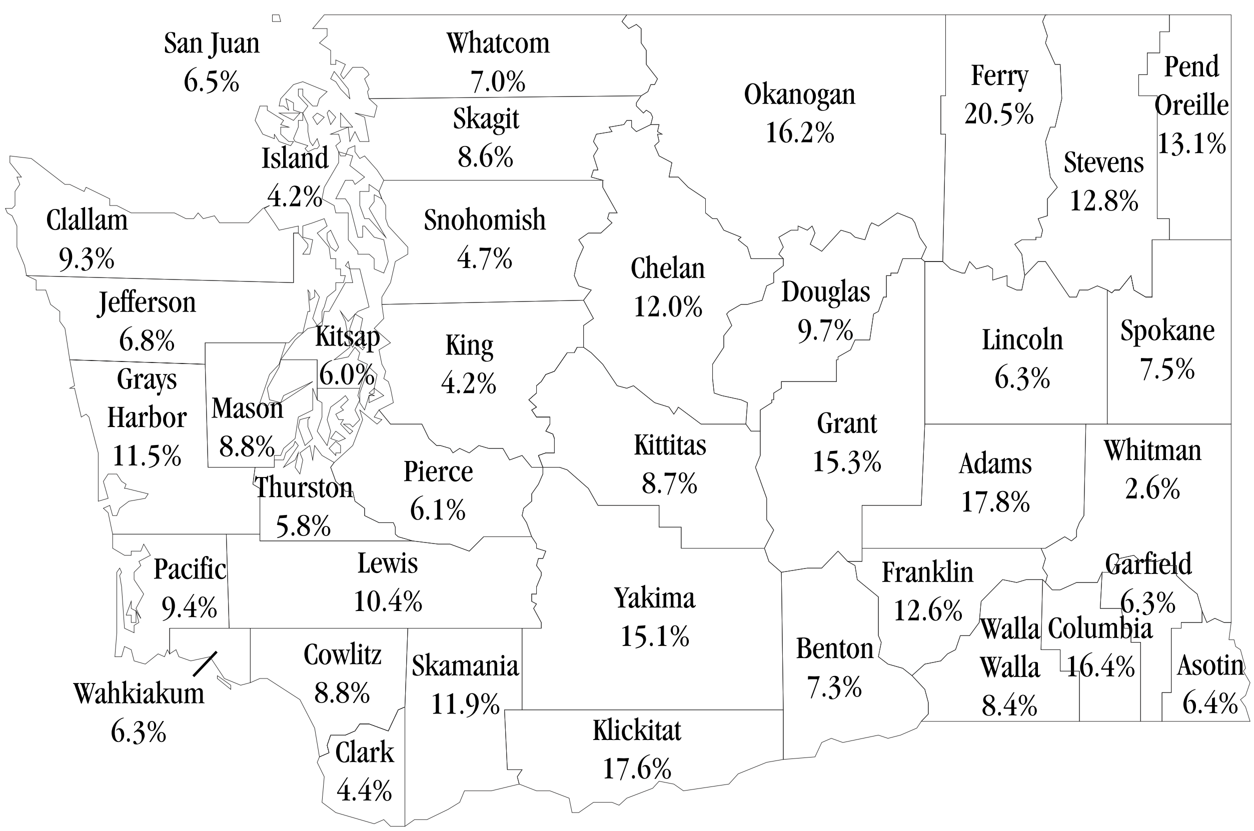
Not Seasonally Adjusted	February 2001 Preliminary Labor Force	February 2001 Preliminary Employment	February 2001 Preliminary Unemployment	February 2001 Preliminary Unemployment Rate	January 2001 Revised Labor Force	January 2001 Revised Employment	January 2001 Revised Unemployment	January 2001 Revised Unemployment Rate	February 2000 Revised Labor Force	February 2000 Revised Employment	February 2000 Revised Unemployment	February 2000 Revised Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	3,088,100	2,894,200	193,900	6.3	3,068,800	2,891,300	177,500	5.8	3,028,800	2,845,800	183,000	6.0
Bellingham MSA	82,700	76,900	5,800	7.0	82,300	76,700	5,600	6.8	82,000	77,000	5,000	6.2
Bremerton PMSA	94,200	88,500	5,700	6.0	94,600	89,500	5,200	5.5	94,500	88,600	5,900	6.3
Olympia PMSA	100,600	94,700	5,900	5.8	99,700	94,400	5,400	5.4	100,500	95,000	5,500	5.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	1,432,800	1,371,200	61,600	4.3	1,428,800	1,374,100	54,700	3.8	1,397,700	1,341,000	56,700	4.1
King County 2/	1,049,900	1,006,100	43,900	4.2	1,047,000	1,008,200	38,700	3.7	1,022,200	984,000	38,200	3.7
Snohomish County 2/	352,700	336,200	16,500	4.7	351,800	336,900	14,800	4.2	345,800	328,800	17,000	4.9
Island County 2/	30,100	28,900	1,300	4.2	30,100	28,900	1,200	3.9	29,700	28,200	1,500	5.0
Spokane MSA	214,000	197,900	16,100	7.5	210,900	196,800	14,200	6.7	209,600	194,500	15,100	7.2
Tacoma PMSA	336,800	316,300	20,500	6.1	334,300	316,000	18,200	5.5	332,200	313,300	18,800	5.7
Tri-Cities MSA	94,300	86,100	8,100	8.6	93,200	84,500	8,700	9.3	90,300	82,300	8,000	8.9
Benton County 2/	71,200	66,000	5,200	7.3	70,000	64,800	5,300	7.5	68,200	63,100	5,200	7.6
Franklin County 2/	23,000	20,100	2,900	12.6	23,200	19,700	3,400	14.7	22,100	19,200	2,900	13.0
Yakima MSA	107,800	91,500	16,300	15.1	105,200	90,100	15,100	14.3	103,600	88,600	15,100	14.5
Adams	7,570	6,220	1,350	17.8	7,360	6,040	1,320	17.9	7,420	6,150	1,280	17.2
Asotin 2/	12,000	11,230	770	6.4	12,000	11,270	730	6.1	12,060	11,400	660	5.5
Chelan-Douglas LMA	50,900	45,210	5,700	11.2	49,850	44,320	5,540	11.1	50,020	43,960	6,050	12.1
Chelan County 2/	32,770	28,830	3,940	12.0	32,090	28,260	3,830	11.9	32,190	28,030	4,160	12.9
Douglas County 2/	18,130	16,380	1,750	9.7	17,760	16,060	1,700	9.6	17,830	15,930	1,900	10.6
Clallam	24,430	22,160	2,260	9.3	24,550	22,320	2,230	9.1	23,650	21,390	2,270	9.6
Clark 2/	178,800	170,900	7,900	4.4	180,200	172,900	7,300	4.1	177,100	169,200	7,900	4.5
Columbia	1,270	1,070	210	16.4	1,300	1,090	210	16.2	1,350	1,080	270	19.8
Cowlitz	41,300	37,650	3,650	8.8	41,310	37,890	3,420	8.3	41,310	37,610	3,700	8.9
Ferry	2,690	2,140	550	20.5	2,540	2,130	410	16.2	2,620	2,150	470	17.9
Garfield	1,220	1,140	80	6.3	1,170	1,110	60	5.5	1,070	1,010	60	5.8
Grant	34,930	29,590	5,350	15.3	34,070	29,260	4,810	14.1	35,550	30,420	5,130	14.4
Grays Harbor	26,500	23,450	3,050	11.5	26,370	23,400	2,970	11.3	25,270	22,640	2,630	10.4
Jefferson	10,100	9,410	680	6.8	10,080	9,420	660	6.6	10,020	9,260	760	7.6
Kittitas	15,690	14,340	1,360	8.7	15,160	14,000	1,150	7.6	14,850	13,590	1,260	8.5
Klickitat	8,880	7,310	1,570	17.6	8,530	7,230	1,310	15.3	8,390	7,110	1,280	15.3
Lewis	28,760	25,750	3,000	10.4	28,200	25,390	2,810	10.0	29,630	26,680	2,950	9.9
Lincoln	4,580	4,290	290	6.3	4,400	4,100	300	6.9	4,350	4,020	330	7.5
Mason	18,790	17,130	1,660	8.8	18,810	17,200	1,610	8.6	18,860	17,300	1,560	8.3
Okanogan	19,440	16,290	3,150	16.2	18,820	15,930	2,890	15.3	18,980	16,020	2,960	15.6
Pacific	7,380	6,680	700	9.4	7,340	6,630	710	9.7	7,370	6,650	730	9.8
Pend Oreille	4,440	3,860	580	13.1	4,310	3,840	470	10.9	4,120	3,570	550	13.4
San Juan	5,460	5,110	350	6.5	5,410	5,060	350	6.4	5,450	5,120	330	6.1
Skagit	50,320	46,010	4,310	8.6	49,770	45,820	3,940	7.9	50,900	46,940	3,960	7.8
Skamania	3,810	3,360	450	11.9	3,830	3,390	440	11.5	4,020	3,550	470	11.7
Stevens	16,860	14,700	2,160	12.8	16,660	14,780	1,880	11.3	17,000	14,850	2,150	12.7
Wahkiakum	1,830	1,710	120	6.3	1,730	1,620	110	6.3	1,820	1,680	140	7.7
Walla Walla	25,560	23,430	2,140	8.4	24,980	22,730	2,260	9.0	25,240	22,920	2,320	9.2
Whitman	21,620	21,050	570	2.6	20,990	20,430	560	2.7	19,760	19,230	530	2.7

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

(In Thousands)	February 2001 (Prel)	January 2001 (Rev)	February 2000 (Rev)	January 2000 (Rev)
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment:				
Washington State	5.5%	5.0%	5.2%	5.0%
United States	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.5%
Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,088.1	3,068.8	3,028.7	3,031.5
Employment	2,894.2	2,891.3	2,845.8	2,855.2
Unemployment	193.9	177.5	182.9	176.3
Percent of Labor Force	6.3%	5.8%	6.0%	5.8%

Unemployment Rates by County, February 2001
Washington State = 6.3%
United States = 4.6%
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		
	Feb 01	**Jan 01**	**Feb 00**	**Feb 01**	**Jan 01**	**Feb 00**	**Feb 01**	**Jan 01**	**Feb 00**
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$683.59	$689.99	$680.91	39.4	39.7	40.7	$17.35	$17.38	$16.73
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Lumber and Wood Products	$601.39	$600.98	$617.05	40.2	39.8	43.0	$14.96	$15.10	$14.35
Primary Metal Industries	$722.52	$767.44	$695.84	41.5	42.4	42.3	$17.41	$18.10	$16.45
Transportation Equipment	$950.33	$973.03	$912.46	40.2	41.3	41.4	$23.64	$23.56	$22.04
Food and Kindred Products	$524.51	$533.54	$496.13	40.1	41.2	38.7	$13.08	$12.95	$12.82
Chemicals and Allied Products	$950.77	$972.00	$972.11	41.5	43.2	42.9	$22.91	$22.50	$22.66
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Construction	$815.39	$861.42	$856.06	35.7	37.6	38.2	$22.84	$22.91	$22.41
Wholesale and Retail Trade	$385.01	$384.98	$380.02	30.9	30.7	31.2	$12.46	$12.54	$12.18
(Includes eating and drinking establishments)									

Washington State Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
April 1, 2001

Benchmark: March 2000

Three Year Average Unemployment
Rates Used to Determine Distressed Area [1]

	Three Year Average Unemployment Rate (Jan.98-Dec.00)	Distressed Area: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to **5.9 Percent**
Washington State	4.9	
Adams County	10.5	Adams
Asotin County	4.0	
Benton County	6.2	Benton
Chelan County	8.7	Chelan
Clallam County	7.7	Clallam
Clark County	4.2	
Columbia County	11.6	Columbia
Cowlitz County	7.5	Cowlitz
Douglas County	7.0	Douglas
Ferry County	12.0	Ferry
Franklin County	9.7	Franklin
Garfield County	4.0	
Grant County	9.5	Grant
Grays Harbor County	9.4	Grays Harbor
Island County	3.8	
Jefferson County	6.0	Jefferson
King County	3.3	
Kitsap County	5.3	
Kittitas County	5.8	
Klickitat County	10.2	Klickitat
Lewis County	8.8	Lewis
Lincoln County	5.1	
Mason County	6.7	Mason
Okanogan County	10.4	Okanogan
Pacific County	9.0	Pacific
Pend Oreille County	10.6	Pend Oreille
Pierce County	4.8	
San Juan County	3.9	
Skagit County	6.7	Skagit
Skamania County	9.1	Skamania
Snohomish County	3.7	
Spokane County	5.2	
Stevens County	9.0	Stevens
Thurston County	4.8	
Wahkiakum County	6.5	Wahkiakum
Walla Walla County	6.6	Walla Walla
Whatcom County	5.5	
Whitman County	1.9	
Yakima County	10.3	Yakima

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

Washington State Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
April 1, 2001

Benchmark: March 2000

2000 Annual Average Unemployment Rates
for Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Used to Determine Distressed Area

	2000 Annual Average Unemployment Rate (Jan.98-Dec.00)	Distressed Area: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to **6.2 Percent**
Washington State	5.2	
Bellingham MSA	5.7	
Bremerton PMSA	5.6	
Olympia PMSA	5.0	
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	3.7	
Spokane MSA	5.6	
Tacoma PMSA	5.3	
Tri-Cities MSA	7.2	Tri-Cities MSA
Yakima MSA	10.6	Yakima MSA

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
April 1, 2001

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Benchmark: March 2000[1]

	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	3,045,200	3,039,840	3,040,094	3,034,457	3,025,370	3,025,749	3,038,358	3,033,284	3,037,424	3,044,738	3,057,800	3,075,585	3,090,160
Total Employment	2,887,500	2,886,500	2,881,184	2,876,566	2,866,939	2,867,180	2,878,963	2,871,799	2,876,815	2,888,684	2,900,153	2,918,672	2,936,633
Total Unemployment	157,700	153,340	158,910	157,891	158,431	158,569	159,395	161,485	160,609	156,054	157,647	156,913	153,527
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	3,074,500	3,072,800	3,080,000	3,081,200	3,083,300	3,082,200	3,088,300	3,092,000	3,080,800	3,074,500	3,064,700	3,049,200	3,045,200
Total Employment	2,929,200	2,931,500	2,935,000	2,939,300	2,940,100	2,933,400	2,937,400	2,947,300	2,935,300	2,927,000	2,919,600	2,907,500	2,896,900
Total Unemployment	145,300	141,300	145,000	141,900	143,200	148,800	150,900	144,700	145,500	147,500	145,100	141,700	148,300
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	3,037,800	3,018,300	3,018,100	3,017,400	3,020,000	3,028,600	3,031,200	3,036,600	3,032,800	3,051,800	3,060,400	3,063,000	3,075,400
Total Employment	2,893,200	2,877,600	2,879,800	2,876,300	2,878,300	2,885,400	2,886,300	2,891,400	2,887,600	2,901,800	2,911,400	2,916,000	2,926,700
Total Unemployment	144,600	140,700	138,300	141,000	141,700	143,100	144,800	145,200	145,200	150,000	149,000	146,900	148,700
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	2,983,300	2,921,200	2,937,100	2,951,700	2,970,000	2,975,700	2,989,100	3,001,600	3,004,800	3,004,900	3,009,200	3,010,400	3,023,300
Total Employment	2,841,200	2,767,800	2,787,200	2,803,000	2,820,300	2,833,700	2,848,700	2,862,800	2,866,200	2,867,100	2,873,400	2,876,800	2,887,100
Total Unemployment	142,100	153,400	149,900	148,700	149,700	142,000	140,400	138,800	138,600	137,800	135,800	133,600	136,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	2,873,900	2,844,900	2,841,800	2,851,800	2,853,500	2,867,500	2,867,500	2,879,900	2,877,700	2,881,600	2,896,500	2,905,700	2,918,200
Total Employment	2,687,100	2,651,100	2,649,200	2,656,200	2,658,100	2,666,500	2,674,700	2,691,100	2,693,600	2,701,900	2,719,400	2,735,000	2,748,700
Total Unemployment	186,800	193,800	192,600	195,600	195,400	201,000	192,800	188,800	184,100	179,700	177,100	170,700	169,500
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	2,804,400	2,756,700	2,772,000	2,783,000	2,790,800	2,800,900	2,814,400	2,806,200	2,819,500	2,819,800	2,825,200	2,834,000	2,830,900
Total Employment	2,625,900	2,590,300	2,599,500	2,612,800	2,617,800	2,625,200	2,637,000	2,627,300	2,635,300	2,640,900	2,641,100	2,642,200	2,640,700
Total Unemployment	178,600	166,300	172,500	170,200	173,000	175,700	177,400	178,900	184,100	178,900	184,100	191,800	190,200
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.7
1994													
Civilian Labor Force	2,706,500	2,707,800	2,700,500	2,689,200	2,693,100	2,688,700	2,691,200	2,694,400	2,704,300	2,715,200	2,716,400	2,733,100	2,744,400
Total Employment	2,532,800	2,521,100	2,513,300	2,506,000	2,512,900	2,510,700	2,518,200	2,525,500	2,538,600	2,551,100	2,551,200	2,567,100	2,578,400
Total Unemployment	173,700	186,700	187,200	183,200	180,100	178,100	173,000	168,900	165,700	164,100	165,300	166,000	166,000
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0
1993													
Civilian Labor Force	2,701,000	2,694,400	2,695,100	2,697,300	2,700,900	2,697,900	2,703,700	2,702,900	2,696,000	2,703,200	2,709,400	2,700,600	2,710,300
Total Employment	2,495,000	2,470,300	2,480,500	2,483,200	2,489,900	2,489,900	2,494,600	2,493,500	2,491,600	2,503,400	2,511,900	2,511,800	2,519,600
Total Unemployment	205,900	224,000	214,500	214,100	211,000	208,000	209,100	209,400	204,400	199,800	197,500	188,800	190,600
Percent of Labor Force	7.6	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.0

[1] *Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics*

Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
April 1, 2001

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Benchmark: March 2000[1]

	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	3,045,200	3,031,500	3,028,700	3,019,100	2,986,600	3,027,700	3,066,400	3,088,900	3,042,300	3,022,400	3,076,200	3,059,400	3,093,600
Total Employment	2,887,500	2,855,200	2,845,800	2,852,000	2,834,500	2,874,300	2,908,900	2,928,000	2,892,200	2,883,600	2,928,200	2,906,000	2,941,700
Total Unemployment	157,700	176,300	183,000	167,100	152,100	153,400	157,600	160,900	150,200	138,800	148,000	153,400	151,900
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	3,074,600	3,065,400	3,067,900	3,065,300	3,045,500	3,084,200	3,116,400	3,147,000	3,086,200	3,052,300	3,083,200	3,033,000	3,048,300
Total Employment	2,929,200	2,900,700	2,899,200	2,914,000	2,908,400	2,940,800	2,967,600	3,003,200	2,951,400	2,922,100	2,947,700	2,894,600	2,901,100
Total Unemployment	145,300	164,600	168,700	151,400	137,100	143,300	148,900	143,800	134,700	130,200	135,500	138,400	147,200
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.4	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	3,037,800	3,011,900	3,005,300	3,001,000	2,983,900	3,030,200	3,059,100	3,090,000	3,038,800	3,030,300	3,078,800	3,047,200	3,077,300
Total Employment	2,893,300	2,847,600	2,843,300	2,850,000	2,848,000	2,892,800	2,916,600	2,946,500	2,904,700	2,897,900	2,939,500	2,903,100	2,929,300
Total Unemployment	144,500	164,300	162,100	150,900	135,900	137,400	142,500	143,600	134,000	132,400	139,300	144,100	148,100
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	2,981,900	2,914,800	2,921,900	2,928,200	2,934,100	2,976,400	3,008,700	3,052,800	3,017,900	2,983,400	3,030,200	2,994,500	3,019,900
Total Employment	2,839,900	2,736,600	2,747,800	2,769,500	2,790,200	2,840,700	2,871,900	2,916,900	2,890,500	2,863,200	2,903,700	2,863,200	2,884,200
Total Unemployment	142,000	178,200	174,100	158,700	143,900	135,700	136,800	136,000	127,400	120,200	126,500	131,200	135,700
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	6.1	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5
1996													
Civilian Labor Force	2,878,800	2,843,700	2,832,400	2,838,800	2,826,600	2,871,500	2,890,900	2,932,100	2,891,300	2,865,500	2,925,000	2,899,500	2,927,600
Total Employment	2,691,600	2,625,600	2,613,400	2,628,700	2,635,100	2,679,300	2,703,700	2,746,500	2,720,500	2,707,500	2,757,500	2,727,300	2,754,400
Total Unemployment	187,100	218,100	219,000	210,100	191,500	192,300	187,200	185,500	170,900	158,000	167,500	172,300	173,200
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	7.7	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9
1995													
Civilian Labor Force	2,810,000	2,761,100	2,766,300	2,770,800	2,772,800	2,798,300	2,838,800	2,863,000	2,835,100	2,805,500	2,845,400	2,826,600	2,836,000
Total Employment	2,630,900	2,568,700	2,564,000	2,582,700	2,602,200	2,632,600	2,668,600	2,688,900	2,667,100	2,652,100	2,672,000	2,632,100	2,640,000
Total Unemployment	179,100	192,400	202,400	188,000	170,500	165,800	170,200	174,200	167,900	153,400	173,400	194,500	196,000
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.9	6.9
1994													
Civilian Labor Force	2,717,300	2,714,200	2,699,100	2,681,200	2,679,200	2,692,400	2,726,100	2,752,400	2,721,500	2,709,000	2,746,900	2,735,000	2,750,200
Total Employment	2,542,800	2,499,900	2,477,600	2,476,900	2,503,100	2,526,200	2,559,800	2,589,600	2,576,700	2,573,300	2,589,900	2,563,400	2,577,600
Total Unemployment	174,400	214,300	221,500	204,300	176,100	166,200	166,300	162,900	144,800	135,700	157,100	171,600	172,600
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	7.9	8.2	7.6	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.7	6.3	6.3
1993													
Civilian Labor Force	2,701,500	2,691,300	2,682,500	2,679,800	2,682,800	2,699,200	2,719,900	2,738,500	2,705,200	2,692,400	2,727,000	2,688,300	2,710,400
Total Employment	2,495,500	2,434,800	2,433,600	2,447,200	2,474,100	2,498,600	2,519,500	2,540,100	2,521,900	2,519,200	2,541,600	2,500,200	2,514,700
Total Unemployment	206,000	256,500	248,900	232,600	208,800	200,700	200,500	198,400	183,300	173,200	185,500	188,100	195,700
Percent of Labor Force	7.6	9.5	9.3	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.2

[1] *Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics*

Note: Detail may not add or divide due to rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1999 1/

Benchmark: December 1999

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(In Thousands)	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONFARM	2648.7	2572.7	2585.4	2611.6	2621.4	2641.0	2665.7	2658.8	2658.3	2679.7	2690.9	2698.3	2700.2
MANUFACTURING	364.2	366.5	365.5	365.0	365.4	365.3	366.5	365.6	366.6	364.4	362.7	360.1	356.5
DURABLE GOODS	255.9	262.6	261.2	260.5	258.6	257.2	257.4	255.6	255.1	252.2	250.7	250.1	249.0
Lumber & Wood Products	33.9	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.2	33.7	34.5	34.6	34.9	34.4 2/	34.2 2/	34.0 2/	33.8 2/
Logging	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5
Sawmills & Plywood	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	23.0	22.9	23.1	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.8
Furniture & Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9
Primary Metals	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.4
Aluminum	7.2	6.9 2/	7.1 2/	7.3 2/	7.3 2/	7.3 2/	7.4 2/	7.3 2/	7.2 2/	7.3 2/	7.1 2/	7.1 2/	7.2 2/
Fabricated Metals	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.8	15.0	14.8	15.0	14.9	14.9
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.3
Computer and Office Equipment	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5
Electronic Equipment	18.5	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6
Transportation Equipment	114.8	124.4	122.6	121.0	119.0	116.9	115.4	113.0	111.6	110.0	108.6	108.2	107.3
Aircraft & Parts	98.9	108.6	106.8	105.2	102.8	100.8	99.1	96.8	95.7	94.5	93.1	92.4	91.5
Ship & Boat Building/Repairing	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4
Instruments & Related	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8
Misc. Manufacturing	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	108.3	103.9	104.3	104.5	106.8	108.1	109.1	110.0	111.5	112.2	112.0	110.0	107.5
Food & Kindred Products	41.1	37.8	38.3	38.4	40.0	41.0	41.7	41.6	43.4	44.0	44.5	42.5	40.1
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	13.9	11.7	11.7	11.6	12.9	13.6	14.3	14.7	16.1	16.8	16.4	14.8	12.1
Textiles & Apparel	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.6
Paper & Allied Products	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.8	15.7	15.9
Printing & Publishing	24.2	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.2	24.4	24.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	12.3	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.3
MINING	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.2
CONSTRUCTION	153.9	137.8	138.2	142.1	148.0	151.3	157.0	163.1	165.7	165.2	164.6	158.4	155.2
General Building Contractors	42.6	39.3	38.9	39.4	40.8	41.6	43.3	44.6	45.5	44.9	45.0	44.1	43.3
Heavy Construction	19.8	16.4	16.2	17.0	18.8	19.2	20.4	22.0	22.7	23.0	22.4	19.9	19.1
Special Trade Contractors	91.6	82.1	83.1	85.7	88.4	90.5	93.3	96.5	97.5	97.3	97.2	94.4	92.8
TRANSP, COMM & UTILITIES	139.8	134.7	135.8	136.8	136.9	137.1	138.5	140.5	141.4	142.6	144.3	144.3	144.1
Transportation	92.1	88.7	89.4	90.1	90.4	90.8	91.8	93.0	93.3	94.1	95.0	94.6	94.3
Trucking & Warehousing	32.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	31.7	31.9	32.4	33.4	33.5	33.7	33.7	33.2	33.3
Water Transportation	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.9
Air Transportation	26.5	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.9	25.9	26.1	26.6	26.8	26.8	28.1	28.1	27.9
Communications	31.9	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.8	31.0	31.7	32.2	32.7	33.0	33.4	33.7
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	15.7	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.1
TRADE	636.1	616.3	615.0	620.7	621.7	629.7	637.1	643.5	644.7	644.5	645.6	653.2	661.7

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1999 1/

Benchmark: December 1999

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(In Thousands)	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
WHOLESALE TRADE	154.1	150.8	151.1	152.1	152.8	154.0	155.0	156.1	155.6	156.0	156.4	155.1	154.2
Durable Goods	88.1	86.3	86.8	87.3	87.4	87.8	88.5	88.9	89.1	88.8	88.9	88.7	89.1
Nondurable Goods	66.0	64.5	64.3	64.8	65.4	66.2	66.5	67.2	66.5	67.2	67.5	66.4	65.1
RETAIL TRADE	482.0	465.5	463.9	468.6	468.9	475.7	482.1	487.4	489.1	488.5	489.2	498.1	507.5
Building Materials/Garden Supp	22.7	21.2	21.3	22.2	22.9	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.7	22.5	22.5
General Merchandise	49.4	47.6	46.8	46.7	46.6	47.1	47.5	48.2	48.6	49.2	51.0	55.6	57.5
Food Stores	70.1	68.7	68.2	68.3	68.4	69.5	70.5	71.1	70.9	71.1	70.8	71.2	72.2
Automotive Dealers & Services	49.7	48.0	48.4	49.0	49.5	50.1	50.6	50.9	50.8	50.8	49.8	49.4	49.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	25.7	26.0	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.3	25.5	28.2	30.0
Eating & Drinking	178.9	171.0	172.6	176.0	175.6	179.0	181.4	183.9	184.6	182.7	180.4	179.1	180.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL EST	137.6	135.7	136.3	137.0	136.6	137.3	138.1	138.9	138.9	137.5	137.9	138.2	138.2
Finance	61.3	60.3	60.4	60.8	61.0	61.0	61.5	61.9	61.7	60.8	61.9	62.1	62.1
Insurance	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.7
Real Estate	35.1	34.1	34.4	34.5	34.3	35.0	35.2	35.5	35.8	35.6	35.4	35.5	35.4
SERVICES	739.7	707.4	715.6	725.3	730.5	736.3	741.9	747.5	751.9	757.3	752.1	752.4	758.6
Hotels & Lodging	28.5	25.8	25.9	27.2	28.1	29.0	30.1	31.0	31.4	30.7	28.4	27.4	27.2
Personal Services	23.2	23.5	23.5	23.8	24.0	23.0	22.8	22.5	22.7	23.1	22.8	22.8	23.5
Business Services	168.2	156.1	157.5	159.6	160.8	163.9	167.0	170.7	173.6	173.7	176.3	178.3	181.1
Computer & Data Processing	56.5	51.7	52.7	53.0	54.1	55.4	56.4	57.4	57.9	58.4	58.9	60.0	61.7
Amusement & Recreation	41.1	37.3	38.7	39.7	39.8	39.8	41.7	45.1	45.6	46.0	40.2	38.7	40.3
Health Services	188.3	186.3	186.9	187.2	187.5	187.7	188.7	187.8	188.8	189.1	189.1	189.4	190.7
Nursing & Personal Care	32.6	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.5	32.4	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.3	32.3	32.2
Hospitals	57.8	56.9	57.0	57.2	57.6	57.7	57.9	58.0	58.2	58.5	58.2	58.2	58.7
Legal Services	19.0	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.1	19.2	19.4
Educational Services	36.0	35.3	37.4	38.3	37.8	37.7	34.0	30.3	30.0	35.0	38.4	39.4	38.7
Social Services	59.7	56.9	57.8	58.9	59.3	59.8	60.2	60.7	59.7	60.9	60.6	60.5	60.5
Engineering & Management	66.5	64.0	64.9	65.4	66.3	66.3	66.5	67.4	67.3	67.4	67.2	67.5	68.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	474.3	471.1	475.8	481.4	479.3	481.0	483.5	456.7	446.1	465.2	480.3	488.4	482.7
Federal	67.6	67.5	66.6	67.9	66.6	67.1	67.5	68.1	68.2	67.9	67.7	67.6	68.6
State	137.7	139.0	141.4	142.9	142.4	142.1	140.9	122.6	124.0	130.5	142.1	143.4	140.9
State Education	73.2	75.5	77.8	78.9	78.3	77.9	75.5	57.0	58.3	65.2	77.7	79.4	76.8
Local	269.0	264.6	267.8	270.6	270.3	271.8	275.1	266.0	253.9	266.8	270.5	277.4	273.2
Local Education	142.9	144.7	146.9	148.1	147.9	147.9	147.7	133.9	121.1	134.4	145.2	148.7	148.3
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2

1/ Excludes proprieters, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and 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.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 2000 1/

Benchmark: June 2000

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(In Thousands)	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONFARM	2716.8	2635.6	2641.3	2683.9	2690.6	2725.6	2751.2	2722.3	2729.3	2745.0	2754.4	2765.6	2757.0
MANUFACTURING	350.3	351.3	335.8	351.3	351.1	352.3	355.4	353.7	355.7	353.0	351.2	348.3	344.9
DURABLE GOODS	242.7	246.0	230.7	246.0	243.3	243.8	245.3	244.7	244.4	243.0	242.7	241.6	240.9
Lumber & Wood Products	33.4	33.1 2/	33.2 2/	33.2 2/	33.0 2/	33.6 2/	34.1 2/	34.1 2/	34.2	33.8 2/	33.3 2/	32.9	32.5
Logging	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0
Sawmills & Plywood	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.0	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.0	22.6	22.5	22.4
Furniture & Fixtures	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
Stone, Clay & Glass	9.1	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8
Primary Metals	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.3	10.8	10.5
Aluminum	6.9	7.1 2/	7.1 2/	7.1 2/	7.0 2/	7.0 2/	7.0 2/	6.7 2/	6.6 2/	6.5 2/	7.1	6.6	6.5
Fabricated Metals	15.0	14.6	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	25.5	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.5	25.5	25.5
Computer and Office Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Electronic Equipment	19.9	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.7	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.4
Transportation Equipment	100.7	105.8	90.0	104.7	102.5	101.9	101.5	100.9	100.7	100.1	99.8	100.0	100.3
Aircraft & Parts	85.5	90.1	74.2 2/	88.5	86.7	86.1	86.0	85.8	85.7	85.5	85.6	85.6	85.8
Ship & Boat Building/Repairing	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.4
Instruments & Related	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.2	14.2
Misc. Manufacturing	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	107.6	105.3	105.1	105.3	107.8	108.5	110.1	109.0	111.3	110.0	108.5	106.7	104.0
Food & Kindred Products	41.0	38.5	38.3	38.5	41.2	41.8	42.5	41.8	44.1	43.4	42.5	40.8	39.1
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	13.8	11.7	11.5	11.5	13.4	13.8	14.6	14.5	16.5	16.0	15.5	13.7	12.3
Textiles & Apparel	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.7
Paper & Allied Products	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.4
Printing & Publishing	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.3	24.4	24.7	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.3	23.5 2/
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0
MINING	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7 2/	3.8 2/	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4
CONSTRUCTION	161.5	147.1	149.4	153.3	156.3	159.9	164.6	168.6	171.5	171.0	169.9	165.5	161.2
General Building Contractors	44.4	41.4	41.7	42.4	43.0	43.5	45.0	46.1	46.7	46.3	46.5	45.6	44.5
Heavy Construction	18.6	15.9	16.3	16.5	17.8	18.5	19.3	20.2	20.8	21.0	20.4	18.7	17.4
Special Trade Contractors	98.6	89.8	91.4	94.4	95.5	97.9	100.3	102.3	104.0	103.7	103.0	101.2	99.3
TRANSP, COMM & UTILITIES	146.7	141.0	141.5	143.2	143.8	144.3	146.4	147.7	149.7	150.8	150.2	150.2	151.3
Transportation	94.3	90.8	91.1	92.0	92.7	92.9	94.4	95.2	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.4
Trucking & Warehousing	34.0	32.3	32.3	32.8	33.1	33.2	34.3	34.7	35.2	35.4	35.1	34.6	34.6
Water Transportation	8.9	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.0
Air Transportation	27.0	26.7	26.6	26.6	26.9	26.7	26.7	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.3	27.7	27.7
Communications	36.0	34.0	34.3	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.7	36.1	36.8	37.5	37.2	37.3	38.5
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4
TRADE	653.2	631.2	630.4	638.1	641.7	650.2	662.4	658.0	661.5	660.7	661.4	669.7	673.1

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 2000 1/

Benchmark: June 2000

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(In Thousands)	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
WHOLESALE TRADE	156.0	150.6	151.5	153.4	154.3	155.1	158.7	157.9	158.3	158.3	158.3	158.2	157.3
Durable Goods	89.8	87.1	87.9	88.9	89.0	89.7	90.7	90.8	91.2	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.9
Nondurable Goods	66.2	63.5	63.6	64.5	65.3	65.4	68.0	67.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.6	66.4
RETAIL TRADE	497.2	480.6	478.9	484.7	487.4	495.1	503.7	500.1	503.2	502.4	503.1	511.5	515.8
Building Materials/Garden Supp	22.7	21.4	21.5	22.5	23.4	23.9	23.8	23.5	23.0	22.6	22.4	22.2	22.1
General Merchandise	51.1	50.2	48.6	48.8	49.1	49.7	50.3	50.1	50.8	50.8	51.8	56.3	56.7
Food Stores	70.8	70.4	69.9	69.9	70.0	71.2	71.8	71.4	71.5	70.9	70.9	71.1	71.1
Automotive Dealers & Services	50.9	49.4	49.9	50.7	50.8	51.3	51.5	51.5	51.6	51.3	51.2	50.9	50.8
Apparel & Accessory Stores	25.5	26.0	24.6	24.4	24.1	24.5	25.4	25.6	25.8	25.2	25.3	27.3	27.7
Eating & Drinking	184.3	173.6	175.2	179.0	180.3	183.8	189.6	187.8	189.4	190.1	188.1	186.8	187.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL EST	137.2	136.5	137.0	136.9	136.5	136.9	137.2	137.8	137.8	137.4	137.2	137.5	138.1
Finance	61.1	61.4	61.6	61.1	61.3	61.2	60.8	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.8	61.1	61.6
Insurance	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.8
Real Estate	35.4	34.4	34.7	35.0	34.7	35.2	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.7	35.7
SERVICES	780.8	745.8	756.5	768.1	768.4	777.7	785.9	789.2	794.9	799.1	794.5	793.1	795.8
Hotels & Lodging	29.1	25.6	25.9	26.8	28.0	29.5	31.0	31.9	32.4	31.0	29.7	28.8	28.7
Personal Services	23.3	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.2	23.2	23.1	22.7	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.4	23.7
Business Services	188.4	174.9	176.6	180.1	179.8	183.5	188.0	192.1	195.8	196.7	196.9	198.1	198.5
Computer & Data Processing	68.7	61.1	62.4	64.1	65.5	67.2	69.8	71.1	71.9	72.3	72.0	72.9	73.5
Amusement & Recreation	44.9	41.2	42.1	43.5	44.3	45.0	47.2	49.1	49.7	49.4	43.2	41.4	43.0
Health Services	190.5	188.7	189.8	191.2	188.6	189.1	190.3	190.3	190.7	191.4	191.5	191.6	192.4
Nursing & Personal Care	32.1	31.7	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.0	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.4	31.9	31.9	31.9
Hospitals	59.5	58.9	59.0	59.6	58.9	59.3	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.9	59.7	59.7	59.9
Legal Services	20.0	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.7	20.2	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.5
Educational Services	37.6	37.3	39.8	40.4	40.0	40.0	35.7	31.5	31.4	36.2	39.5	40.1	39.7
Social Services	63.7	61.2	62.2	63.1	63.5	64.2	64.2	63.6	63.6	64.7	64.6	64.6	64.8
Engineering & Management	71.0	67.4	68.8	69.5	70.0	70.3	71.3	71.7	72.1	72.2	72.5	72.7	73.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	483.5	479.3	487.2	489.6	489.3	500.7	495.6	463.6	454.4	469.3	486.4	497.7	489.2
Federal	69.7	66.8	66.9	67.1	69.5	79.2	73.9	70.4	71.6	68.0	67.4	67.7	68.4
State	140.7	142.1	144.4	146.3	145.9	145.9	142.9	124.8	126.0	132.5	144.8	147.5	144.8
State Education	75.3	77.5	79.9	81.6	80.9	80.4	76.3	58.6	60.1	67.0	79.8	82.0	79.8
Local	273.1	270.4	275.9	276.2	273.9	275.6	278.8	268.4	256.8	268.8	274.2	282.5	276.0
Local Education	146.0	147.5	150.2	151.3	150.8	150.7	150.8	137.0	125.1	136.7	148.6	152.3	151.5
WORKERS IN LABOR- MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	3.0	2.2	17.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	1.0

1/ Excludes proprieters, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and 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.

Washington
Labor Market

Published monthly by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch:

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