

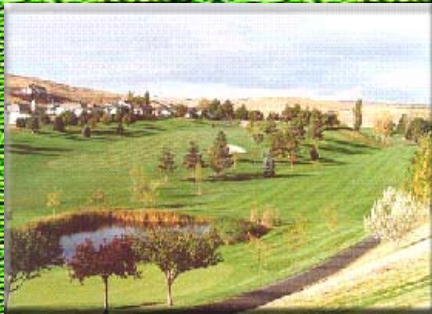
Washington Labor Market

April 2002

Prepared by the
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
(360) 438-4800
Greg Weeks, Director



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



Highlights

A PERPLEXING PAUSE	1
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT	1
<i>Economically Distressed Areas in 2002</i>	4
INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS	4
<i>Over the Month</i>	4
<i>Year-Over-Year</i>	5
AREA TRENDS	6
INDUSTRY NOTES	7
<i>Banking on Small Banks</i>	7
<i>Signs of Life</i>	8
<i>Boeing's Range Creep</i>	9
<i>Tee It Up!</i>	9
<i>Grand Distribution Site for Grandview</i>	10
NATIONAL NOTES	10
<i>Inflation Bumps Up</i>	10
<i>Strong First Quarter</i>	11
<i>A Restless Federal Reserve</i>	11
<i>DOWnnnnn</i>	11

A PERPLEXING PAUSE

Washington's labor market numbers in March were something of a challenge in terms of interpretation. The state's jobless rate fell a tad, but appeared to do so, in part, because of a contraction in its labor force. Labor force contractions are typically viewed as negatives insofar as they suggest that individuals have either stopped looking for work or moved out of the area. The challenge arose partly due to the signal issued the month before in February as the state's labor force saw a sharp decline in the number of unemployed and unemployment rate. To be sure, interpreting labor market data at possible turning points in the economic cycle has always been challenging and there could be other such challenges in the months to come. For example, one sign of a significantly recovering labor market may, in fact, be a *rising* number of unemployed and unemployment rate. That is because individuals who stopped looking for work because they did not think they could find a job (i.e., discouraged workers) may see an improving job market as sufficient incentive to jump back into the labor force. To the extent that they do not immediately find work, they would boost the ranks of the unemployed (i.e., those actively seeking work). Bottom line: Stay tuned for some interesting labor market numbers in the months ahead.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell two-tenths of one percentage point to 6.8 percent in March. The seasonally adjusted national rate rose two-tenths of one percentage point over the month to 5.7 percent. Not adjusted for normal seasonal factors, Washington's unemployment rate fell seven-tenths of one percentage point to 7.3 percent. Though the state's seasonally adjusted jobless rate fell, the relatively weak job market reflected in the nonfarm employment picture suggests it was more the result of a temporarily shrinking labor force than an improvement in the labor market situation. Some unemployed workers may have retreated to the sidelines to wait for the economy to recover, rather than actively seek work. In other words, they were neither counted in the labor force nor as unemployed. Others may have actually left Washington's labor force and entered another state's labor force in search of better employment opportunities.

At the sub-state level, all but three Washington counties saw their unemployment rates fall in March, which is not unusual since jobless rates tend to start coming down in March from winter peaks in January or February. The most notable declines were in central Washington, led by Adams County with a jobless rate decline of nearly four percentage points, followed by neighboring Franklin County to the south with a decline of more than three percentage points. The jobless rate movements were largely attributable to apple and cherry tree pruning in Adams, grape harvesting in Franklin, and potato planting in both Adams and Franklin. Okanogan and Grant saw their unemployment rates fall more than two percentage points, while Chelan, Yakima, and Klickitat saw their jobless rates fall more than a percentage point. In general, agriculture and other natural resource dependent counties prompt easing in unemployment rates starting in March. The state's Puget Sound metropolitan areas saw their jobless rates fall roughly half a percentage point over the month, which was more or less in line with the statewide pattern, while non-Puget Sound metropolitan areas saw their rates drop around one percentage point.

Not all of the unemployment rate declines could be attributed to a positive pickup in labor market activity. Declining jobless rates in southwest Washington (Clark, Cowlitz, and Skamania counties) were tied more closely to contracting labor forces, which suggests that some folks were either not participating in the county's labor force or leaving the county altogether. The same could be said, in part, about the declines in Puget Sound counties, which together represent a majority of the state's labor force and which also experienced labor force contractions.

Northeastern Washington was the one part of the state that bucked the overall trend. Ferry County's jobless rate rose more than one percentage point while those in Pend Oreille and Stevens counties were unchanged.

In terms of year-over-year changes in unemployment rates, the central Puget Sound's I-5 corridor continued to reveal the greatest worsening with jobless rates climbing from more than one percentage point in Pierce County to more than two-and-a-half percentage points in Snohomish County. Inasmuch as this region represents more than half of the state's labor force, it is not surprising that its component counties as a group essentially drove the average statewide jobless rate up nearly a percentage point over the year. Southwest Washington's Clark County also figured into the mix with a jobless rate that was up more than two percentage points over the year. Still, only a quarter of Washington's counties saw their jobless rates increase year-over-year in March, which means that three-fourths saw their jobless rates fall or show no change. These were largely rural counties from both sides of the Cascades. Ferry County's jobless rate fell the most—roughly six-and-a-half percentage points, followed by Columbia at around three-and-a-half percentage points and Klickitat and Adams at just over three percentage points.

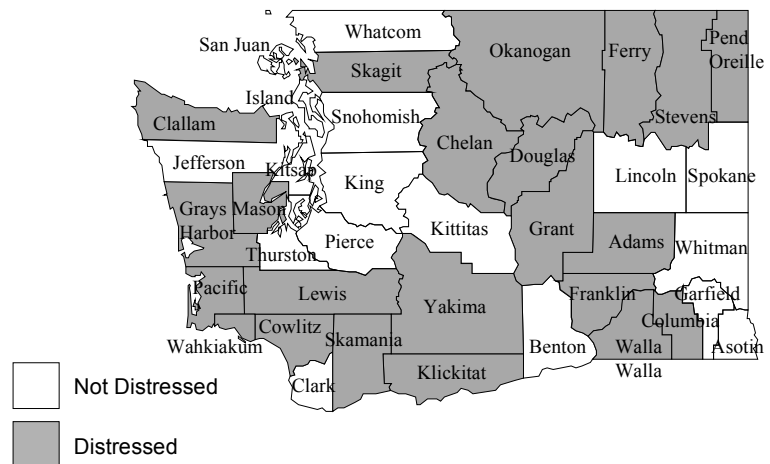
A key point to make, however, is that despite the jobless rate declines in most rural Washington counties, most of those same counties still have the highest absolute levels of unemployment as measured by jobless rates. At more than twice the statewide average, Klickitat County (16.4 percent) had the highest unemployment rate among Washington counties in March. Ferry County was at 15.2 percent. A third of Washington counties had jobless rates in double digits. Roughly two-thirds had jobless rates higher than the state average. Conversely, the lowest unemployment rate in February was Whitman County at 2.4 percent. It was followed by other “wheat” counties, namely Garfield (4.8 percent) and Asotin (5.0 percent). San Juan had the lowest jobless rate in western Washington at 5.3 percent. Additionally, while the state's western metropolitan counties experienced some of the most significant over-the-year jumps in unemployment rates, they also had some of the lowest jobless rates among Washington counties as well as jobless rates below the state average.

*Economically Distressed Areas
in 2002*

Economically distressed counties are defined as those whose three-year average unemployment rates are 20 percent or greater than the state average unemployment rate over the same period. Over the period from 1999-2001, that translated into a three-year average unemployment rate of 6.5 percent. As such, 22 Washington counties are currently identified as economically distressed. Three out of five were in eastern Washington. All were rural. Notable among the counties that were not identified as economically distressed but which had jobless rates well above the state average in March 2002 were Clark, Snohomish, and Spokane. This speaks to the relative speed with which their labor markets deteriorated.

Economic Status of Washington Counties, 2002

Source: Employment Security Department



INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

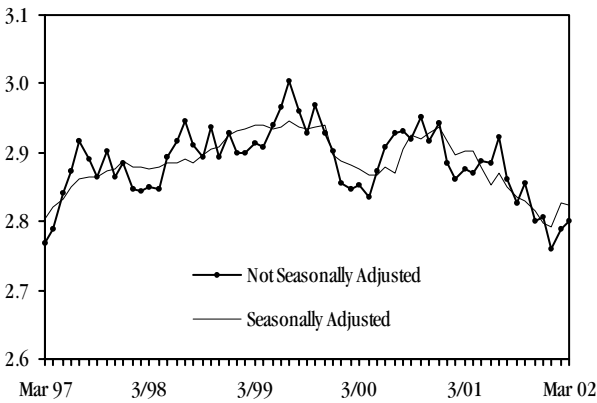
Over the Month

The state's economy added about 9,800 jobs during the month, a somewhat slower pace than in years past. The February-to-March job gain, at 0.4 percent, is about half of what had come to be expected based on data from the past five (pre-recession) years.

Of the 9,800 overall job gain, services accounted for 6,000 or nearly two-thirds. Wholesale and retail trade was up 4,000 with the retail side making up nearly three-fourths of that gain. Within retail trade, eating and drinking places posted a 2,100 increase. Building materials/garden supplies and auto dealers/service stations had modest gains of 600 and 500, respectively. Construction was up 800. Finance, insurance, and real estate was up 200, all in real estate.

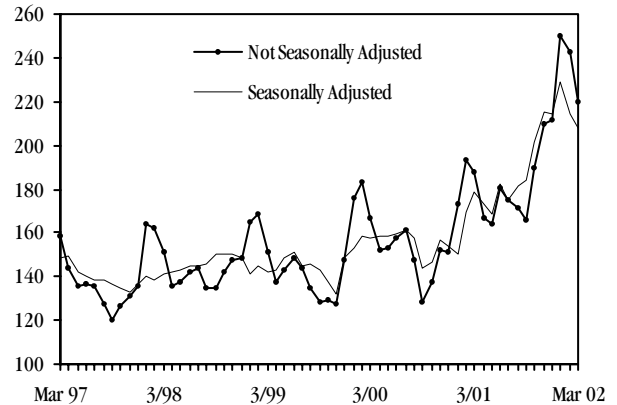
Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment March 1997-March 2002

Millions of Employed



Source: Employment Security Department

Thousands of Unemployed



Manufacturing shed 1,400 jobs with a 1,900 loss in durable goods partially offset by seasonal gains in nondurable goods. The loss column included 1,400 in aircraft and parts and 400 in fabricated metals as well as more modest losses of 100 to 200 in lumber and wood, primary metals, industrial machinery and computer equipment, electronics, instruments, and pulp and paper. Gains of 100 to 400 were seen in food processing, printing and publishing, shipbuilding, stone, clay, and glass, and petroleum, coal, and plastics. Transportation, communications, and utilities was down 100, due to losses on the transport side. Government was up 300 jobs. Of that, state government was up 300, all in education, while local government was down 200 despite a 900-job gain in education. Federal government was up 200.

Year-Over-Year

Washington's nonfarm employment adjusted in collaboration with the Office of the Forecast Council fell by 63,700 jobs or 2.3 percent from March 2001 to March 2002. Manufacturing shed 31,500 jobs over the year with nearly four out of five of those jobs lost in durable goods. Transportation equipment accounted for 9,600 of those lost jobs, mostly in aircraft and parts (-8,600). Sizable losses were also registered in electronics (-4,800), food processing (-3,400), industrial machinery and computer equipment (-3,400) and primary metals (-2,400). Construction shed 16,300 jobs.

The trade sector was down 13,900 jobs, with 6,200 of that loss on the wholesale side. Services shed 16,000 workers. Business services, in particular, lost 18,900 jobs including 8,700 in computer and data processing. On the plus side, health services (+6,400), social services (+2,100), educational services (+1,300) and engineering and management (+700) added jobs. Transportation, communications and utilities was down 9,200. Finance, insurance, and real estate was up 5,000 with three-fourths of the gains in finance. Government was up 11,300 jobs with state and local education fronting more than half of that increase. New and expanding tribal businesses, classified as local government, accounted for a notable share of the non-education related gains.

AREA TRENDS

Not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in Washington typically fall in March to the tune of about a half a percentage point. As such, it can be argued that the seven-tenths of one percentage point decline from February 2002 to March 2002 was a tad bit more of a decline than unusual.

From February to March, metropolitan Washington dovetailed with the state (or, more likely, drove the state) as its unemployment rate was down six-tenths of a percentage point, in this case to 6.9 percent. The jobless rate movement in western Washington was similar in that it was down seven-tenths of a percentage point over the month, also to 6.9 percent. The easing in unemployment rates was much more pronounced in eastern Washington and timber dependent Washington, which is not surprising given the nature of their economic activities and the resurgence they typically experience this time of year. Eastern Washington's jobless rate fell more than one percentage point to 8.5 percent while timber-dependent Washington's jobless rate fell one percentage point to 9.5 percent. At those levels, their jobless rates were clearly higher than those in metropolitan and western Washington, but the gap narrowed over the month from two to three percentage points in February to one and a half to two and a half percentage points in March.

Underscoring the softness in Washington's labor market, the year-over-year numbers show Washington's not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate up by nearly one percentage point from March 2001 to March 2002. Western Washington and metropolitan Washington appeared to have the

greatest impact on the statewide average as their jobless rates were both up more than one percentage point over the year. Eastern and timber-dependent Washington, on the other hand, saw their jobless rates fall by about one percentage point over the same period. These numbers clearly show that labor market softening in the metropolitan west in particular drove up the state's jobless rate while the non-metropolitan east actually helped to constrain the upward pressure on unemployment rates. This should not, however, be construed as a sign of "recovery" in rural eastern Washington as that region's continuing high level of absolute unemployment rates attest.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas State of Washington

Areas	Mar-02	Feb-02	Mar-01	Feb-01
Washington State Total	7.3%	8.0%	6.4%	6.7%
Metropolitan Areas	6.9%	7.5%	5.7%	6.0%
Log & Lumber Areas	9.5%	10.5%	10.6%	11.0%
All Western WA Areas	6.9%	7.6%	5.6%	5.6%
All Eastern WA Areas	8.5%	9.7%	9.4%	10.8%

Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Banking on Small Banks

In the first quarter of 2001, Washington had 2,756 depository institutions (banks) which as a combined sector employed an average of 38,867 workers. Of that, 2,704 or 98 percent of the firms had employment bases of less than 100, which we'll define for our purposes as a small bank. Those small banks accounted for 23,852 or 61 percent of total employment among the state's depository institutions. Furthermore, an even narrower segment of the industry—firms with fewer than 20 employees—represented 90 percent of all depository institutions and 37 percent of all depository institution employment. To dispel the notion that small banks are a new phenomenon, it is clear from the data that small banks held essentially the same share of the total number of depository institutions at least as far back as 1990. In fact, in 1998, at the height of Washington's economic boom, small banks commanded 76 percent of total employment among depository institutions. Their employment share, however, has grown. In 1990, for example, the

share of depository institution employment held by small banks (fewer than 100 employees) was 54 percent; the share held by even smaller banks (fewer than 20 employees) was 28 percent. Both were notably lower than the shares held in 2001. Nevertheless, from 2000 to 2001, however, employment among small banks slipped 4 percent. One reason could be that small banks became big banks by virtue of simply growing on their own or by virtue of mergers and acquisitions. Another reason could be the arrival of an economic slowdown and eventual downturn in the first and second halves of 2001, respectively.

Signs of Life

Alcoa Inc. announced that it plans to restart two pot lines at its Intalco aluminum smelting facility in Ferndale (Whatcom County). One line could start up again as early as May, while the other could start up again by the end of the year. The move would result in the recall of 650 currently idled workers. The Ferndale facility has been idled for nearly a year with idled workers getting paid and receiving full benefits through October 2003, if necessary, vis-à-vis a contract arranged through Bonneville Power Administration. Early in the year, Swiss-owned Glencore Corp. purchased the McCook Metals aluminum smelter in Longview (Cowlitz County). McCook Metals was bankrupt and had put the Longview plant up for sale before Glencore stepped forward as a buyer. Glencore has not revealed what plans, if any, it has for restarting the smelter in part or in whole. Should it decide to do so, however, it may have a more difficult time with its work force. Unlike the Alcoa workers, the Longview workers were laid off and may or may not be in the area or interested in re-enlisting with an aluminum smelter.

The outlook for the five other smelters in Washington does not appear to be very positive. A couple of those smelters, namely the Kaiser facilities in Tacoma and Spokane, were considered to be older, inefficient plants and therefore less viable in the evolving environment of higher energy prices and global competition. The others, including those that might restart, face a global market within which the price of aluminum is about 60 cents a pound—down from around 70 cents a pound last year and well below the per unit cost of production for the region's facilities. It is speculated that the price of aluminum would have to be a little more than 80 cents a pound for the region's smelters, on average, to simply break even.

Boeing's Range Creep

As Boeing proceeds with its well-documented work force restructuring, journalists have picked up on subtle, yet apparent, shifts in the company's references to the number of workers that potentially stand to be affected—with that number seeming to creep upward over time. Initially, the company announced a work force reduction of 20,000 to 30,000 by the end of 2002. That was in the immediate aftermath of the events of September 11. By November, however, the timetable had been accelerated to mid-2002. By December, the range was revised to 25,000 to 30,000, which meant that even in the most optimistic scenario, 5,000 more workers were expected to be laid off. In early April, company officials were citing anticipated job losses of 30,000 by mid-year with no more references to 25,000. Additionally, there have been no assurances that the cuts will stop at 30,000, leading some to speculate that the possibility of layoffs continuing beyond mid-year could not be absolutely ruled out.

Tee It Up!

With the arrival of spring, sporting thoughts typically turn to baseball and the Mariners. Spring, however, also means that it is time to dust off the clubs. Washington, particularly western Washington, does not often afford the luxury of year-round, fair-weather golfing so there is a relatively narrow window of opportunity for most "weekend" duffers. Nevertheless, golf has clearly become a major recreational industry, and that is reflected in the labor market numbers for the industry. There were nearly 160 public golf courses in 2000 (this figure does not include private membership courses, of which there are many), which is twice the number 20 years ago. With an average of nearly 3,300 employees, the industry has more than five times as many employees as it did 20 years ago, too. The industry has added those employees at a rate of 9 percent to 10 percent per year. Those 3,300 workers accounted for \$49.7 million in wages in 2000 for an annual average wage of \$15,159. The low average wage, well less than half the state average for all industries, reflects the seasonal nature of the sport and its employment. For example, though the average employment was around 3,300, employment at public golf courses in Washington went from a low of around 1,900 in January to a peak of more than 4,400 by August before tailing off again. Though 2002 has been an

off year for new golf course development, it was proceeded by numerous openings over the course of the 1990s. Demographics suggest that after the cyclical slowdown passes, those courses will be primed for business as the aging Baby Boomers trade in their head-first slides and drives down the lane (and the injuries they exponentially produce amongst the mature) for easy swings and leisurely strolls down the fairway.

Grand Distribution Site for Grandview

WalMart announced plans to build an 800,000 square foot, \$40 million regional food distribution center that will occupy 18 acres in Grandview (Yakima County). Groundbreaking on the yearlong construction project is slated for some time this fall. When the distribution center opens in fall of 2003, it is expected to employ around 600 workers. The Grandview site was selected over one in Pasco (Franklin County). The Grandview site was hailed as a relatively central location along a good transportation corridor to support WalMart's steady expansion in eastern Washington. The Grandview food distribution center will complement WalMart's regional distribution center for clothing, hardware, and household items in nearby Hermiston, Oregon. WalMart operates another regional food distribution center in Tacoma (Pierce County) to support its stores in western Washington. Distribution centers operated by major retailers have been big news recently here in Washington. Target Corporation, for example, is currently developing an import distribution center in Lacey (Thurston County) and Fred Meyer currently operates a distribution center in Chehalis (Lewis County) that opened a few years ago.

NATIONAL NOTES

Inflation Bumps Up

The U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was up 0.6 percent over the month in March and up 1.5 percent over the year. This means that inflation bumped up a bit over the month. While it is still viewed as contained, the bump up is consistent with the increase in overall economic activity. Since the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton CPI-U is calculated on a bi-monthly basis, and this is the off-month, there are no new figures to report. However, to recap the numbers from the last reporting period, the Seattle CPI-U rose 0.8 percent over the two-

month period from December 2001 to February 2002. This was quite an about-face from the previous report, which showed the Seattle CPI-U falling 1 percent from October 2001 to December 2001. Inflation also eased over the year as the Seattle CPI-U was up 2.0 percent in February 2002 compared to 4.5 percent and 3.2 percent, and 2.5 percent in the previous three February's.

Strong First Quarter

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis announced that the advanced estimate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the output of goods and services produced in the U.S., increased at an annual rate of 5.8 percent in the first quarter of 2002. This was a marked improvement over the fourth quarter of 2001, which rose 1.7 percent. The increases in economic activity were seen virtually across the board from private inventory investment to personal consumption to government spending to exports to home buying. The advanced estimates are based on incomplete data and are therefore subject to further revision. The next revision will be released in the form of a preliminary estimate for the first quarter of 2002 in late May. Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, increased. No doubt economy watchers will take these latest figures into consideration as the strongest evidence yet that the recession is over.

A Restless Federal Reserve

While the latest GDP figures may cause a re-examination, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) through its chairman, Alan Greenspan, intimated that it would not be inclined to raise short-term interest rates for the rest of the year. Numerous indicators of economic activity may be turning upward, but there is concern among FOMC members that raising rates at this time could pre-empt an economic recovery.

DOWnnnnnn...

On the last day of April, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) mounted a late rally, climbing 126 points to 9,946 by the close of trading. This was a welcome respite from the unraveling that had occurred in the wake of a mid-April surge that sent the DJIA to 10,301. Rally notwithstanding, 9,946 is a long way from the record high of 11,723 posted

more than two years ago on January 14, 2000 (down 15 percent). At issue are the lukewarm to downright ugly earnings reports being issued by major companies as well as the uncertainty wrought by tension in the Middle East. For its part, the Nasdaq Composite Index also staged a late rally on the final day of April to close at 1,688. Nevertheless, this, too, is far removed from the record high of 5,049 established by the Nasdaq more than two years ago on March 10, 2000 (down 67 percent).

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

	Indexes			% Change From	
	Mar-02	Feb-02	Mar-01	Feb-02	Mar-01
U.S. City Average	178.8	177.8	176.2	0.6%	1.5%
Seattle *	Feb-02	Dec-01	Feb-01	Dec-01	Feb-01
	187.6	186.1	184.0	0.8%	2.0%

** 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

	March	February	March	February	Numeric Change	
	2002 (Prel)	2002 (Rev)	2001 (Rev)	2001 (Rev)	Feb. 2002 to Mar. 2002	Mar. 2001 to Mar. 2002
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	2,627.8	2,618.0	2,698.8	2,681.4	9.8	-71.0
Manufacturing	310.1	311.5	341.6	343.1	-1.4	-31.5
Durable Goods	213.8	215.7	238.4	240.0	-1.9	-24.6
Lumber & Wood Products	29.4	29.6	30.6	31.3	-0.2	-1.2
Logging	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.6	-0.3	0.1
Sawmills & Plywood	20.1	20.2	21.3	21.5	-0.1	-1.2
Furniture & Fixtures	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8	0.0	-0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.1	8.0	9.0	8.8	0.1	-0.9
Primary Metals	7.5	7.6	9.9	9.9	-0.1	-2.4
Aluminum	3.8	3.9	5.6	5.6	-0.1	-1.8
Fabricated Metals	13.3	13.7	14.4	14.7	-0.4	-1.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	21.9	22.0	25.3	25.5	-0.1	-3.4
Computer & Office Equipment	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.3	0.0	-0.5
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	16.0	16.1	20.8	21.3	-0.1	-4.8
Transportation Equipment	90.9	92.1	100.5	100.4	-1.2	-9.6
Aircraft & Parts	78.1	79.5	86.7	86.5	-1.4	-8.6
Ship & Boat Building	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.0	0.1	-0.6
Instruments & Related	14.1	14.2	14.5	14.5	-0.1	-0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8.2	8.0	8.6	8.8	0.2	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	96.3	95.8	103.2	103.1	0.5	-6.9
Food & Kindred Products	34.9	34.5	38.3	38.2	0.4	-3.4
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	10.1	10.0	11.4	11.2	0.1	-1.3
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.6	0.0	-0.7
Paper & Allied Products	13.9	14.0	15.1	15.4	-0.1	-1.2
Printing & Publishing	22.7	22.6	24.2	24.0	0.1	-1.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.9	0.1	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	0.0	-0.4
Construction	135.6	134.8	151.9	147.6	0.8	-16.3
General Building Contractors	37.9	37.9	39.8	39.0	0.0	-1.9
Heavy Construction, except Building	13.8	13.5	16.5	15.6	0.3	-2.7
Special Trade Contractors	83.9	83.4	95.6	93.0	0.5	-11.7
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	138.0	138.1	147.2	146.9	-0.1	-9.2
Transportation	87.1	87.2	92.9	92.5	-0.1	-5.8
Trucking & Warehousing	31.6	31.6	33.1	32.7	0.0	-1.5
Water Transportation	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.8	-0.1	0.1
Transportation by Air	24.5	24.6	27.0	27.1	-0.1	-2.5
Communications	34.6	34.6	37.9	38.0	0.0	-3.3
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	615.4	611.4	629.3	625.8	4.0	-13.9
Wholesale Trade	139.2	138.1	145.4	144.5	1.1	-6.2
Durable Goods	82.0	81.4	85.2	84.8	0.6	-3.2
Nondurable Goods	57.2	56.7	60.2	59.7	0.5	-3.0
Retail Trade	476.2	473.3	483.9	481.3	2.9	-7.7
Building Materials/Garden Supplies	20.8	20.2	22.0	21.3	0.6	-1.2
General Merchandise	50.5	50.4	50.2	50.0	0.1	0.3
Food Stores	69.3	69.3	69.2	69.1	0.0	0.1
Automobile Dealers & Service Stations	49.6	49.1	49.4	48.9	0.5	0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	22.9	23.0	23.9	24.1	-0.1	-1.0
Eating & Drinking Establishments	177.1	175.0	177.8	176.1	2.1	-0.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	143.5	143.3	138.5	138.4	0.2	5.0
Finance	66.1	66.2	62.3	62.8	-0.1	3.8
Insurance	42.6	42.6	41.8	41.6	0.0	0.8
Real Estate	34.8	34.5	34.4	34.0	0.3	0.4
Services	760.1	754.1	776.1	770.4	6.0	-16.0
Hotels & Lodging	26.5	25.8	27.8	26.8	0.7	-1.3
Personal Services	22.8	22.7	24.6	24.5	0.1	-1.8
Business Services	164.6	164.4	183.5	183.4	0.2	-18.9
Computer & Data Processing Services	64.0	64.5	72.7	73.3	-0.5	-8.7
Amusement & Recreational Services	35.4	34.4	39.1	38.4	1.0	-3.7
Health Services	202.8	202.0	196.4	195.3	0.8	6.4
Nursing & Personal Care	34.3	33.8	33.3	33.2	0.5	1.0
Hospitals	61.5	61.7	60.2	60.0	-0.2	1.3
Legal Services	19.7	19.7	20.0	19.9	0.0	-0.3
Educational Services	40.3	40.1	39.0	39.2	0.2	1.3
Social Services	66.5	65.9	64.4	63.9	0.6	2.1
Engineering & Management Services	73.9	73.3	73.2	72.6	0.6	0.7
Government	522.1	521.8	510.8	505.9	0.3	11.3
Federal	68.3	68.1	66.6	66.2	0.2	1.7
State	151.0	150.7	148.4	146.7	0.3	2.6
State Education	84.3	84.0	82.9	81.3	0.3	1.4
Local	302.8	303.0	295.8	293.0	-0.2	7.0
Local Education	158.7	157.8	154.9	154.0	0.9	3.8
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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: 4/16/02
Benchmark: 2001

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

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State

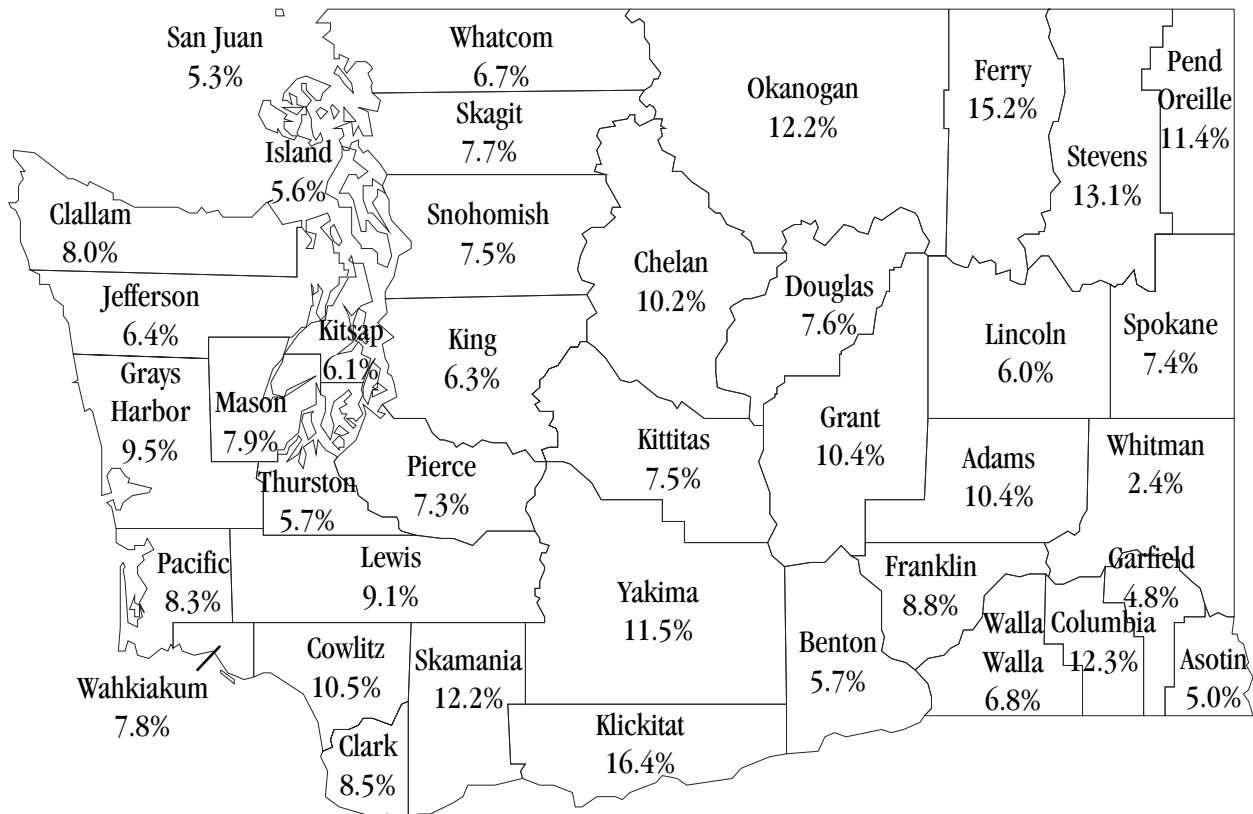
<i>(In Thousands)</i>	March 2002 (Prel)	February 2002 (Rev)	March 2001 (Rev)	February 2001 (Rev)
<i>Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment:</i>				
Washington State	6.8%	7.0%	5.9%	5.8%
United States	5.7%	5.5%	4.3%	4.2%
<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted:</i>				
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,021.3	3,030.6	3,005.3	3,006.1
Employment	2,801.4	2,788.2	2,814.0	2,803.9
Unemployment	219.9	242.4	191.3	202.2
Percent of Labor Force	7.3%	8.0%	6.4%	6.7%

Unemployment Rates by County, March 2002

Washington State = 7.3%

United States = 6.1%

Not Seasonally Adjusted



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

	<i>Average Weekly Earnings</i>			<i>Average Weekly Hours</i>			<i>Average Hourly Earnings</i>		
	<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>Mar 2001</i>	<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>Mar 2001</i>	<i>Mar 2002</i>	<i>Feb 2002</i>	<i>Mar 2001</i>
<i>Total Manufacturing Industries</i>	\$734.27	\$733.26	\$699.34	40.3	40.4	40.1	\$18.22	\$18.15	\$17.44
<i>Selected Manufacturing Industries</i>									
Lumber and Wood Products	\$638.69	\$648.19	\$595.50	41.1	42.2	40.4	\$15.54	\$15.36	\$14.74
Primary Metal Industries	\$675.69	\$664.26	\$742.68	38.9	38.8	41.7	\$17.37	\$17.12	\$17.81
Transportation Equipment	\$1,027.44	\$1,035.72	\$1,014.07	41.8	42.0	42.2	\$24.58	\$24.66	\$24.03
Food and Kindred Products	\$572.26	\$550.96	\$520.76	38.1	38.8	40.4	\$15.02	\$14.20	\$12.89
Chemicals and Allied Products	\$1,097.34	\$1,152.92	\$923.52	41.3	41.0	41.1	\$26.57	\$28.12	\$22.47
<i>Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries</i>									
Construction	\$868.32	\$894.46	\$867.10	36.0	36.9	37.7	\$24.12	\$24.24	\$23.00
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	\$391.22	\$396.26	\$391.52	31.0	31.3	31.6	\$12.62	\$12.66	\$12.39

**RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE
 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

Benchmark: March 2001¹

	<u>ANNUAL AVERAGE</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	2,995,700	3,008,300	3,006,200	3,005,400	2,978,500	3,000,300	3,020,800	3,049,400	2,984,600	2,947,100	3,003,500	2,967,400	2,976,800
Total Employment	2,804,100	2,821,500	2,803,900	2,814,000	2,803,600	2,822,100	2,831,500	2,860,700	2,806,000	2,771,100	2,804,600	2,751,700	2,758,200
Total Unemployment	191,600	186,900	202,200	191,300	174,900	178,300	189,300	188,700	178,600	176,000	198,900	215,700	218,600
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.3
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	3,045,200	3,052,500	3,056,100	3,052,500	3,015,100	3,047,300	3,074,800	3,098,700	3,039,300	3,004,700	3,050,900	3,014,800	3,036,300
Total Employment	2,887,500	2,881,600	2,876,200	2,888,900	2,870,100	2,900,800	2,919,800	2,938,100	2,891,500	2,865,700	2,894,800	2,849,700	2,873,000
Total Unemployment	157,700	170,900	179,900	163,500	145,000	146,400	155,000	160,500	147,800	139,000	156,100	165,100	163,300
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.4
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	3,074,600	3,058,400	3,061,400	3,060,700	3,042,400	3,075,900	3,104,400	3,148,300	3,083,600	3,049,800	3,095,000	3,047,100	3,067,500
Total Employment	2,929,200	2,892,800	2,889,000	2,906,700	2,906,300	2,933,900	2,954,400	3,003,300	2,951,100	2,922,100	2,958,600	2,908,400	2,924,200
Total Unemployment	145,300	165,600	172,400	154,000	136,100	142,000	150,000	145,000	132,500	127,700	136,400	138,700	143,300
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7
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

^{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
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

Benchmark: March 2001 1/

	<u>ANNUAL AVERAGE</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>
2001													
Civilian Labor Force	2,995,700	3,019,000	3,015,700	3,015,200	3,010,800	3,002,900	2,997,500	2,991,700	2,983,900	2,977,900	2,981,300	2,980,200	2,972,700
Total Employment	2,804,100	2,852,700	2,841,400	2,836,000	2,828,900	2,818,600	2,809,000	2,801,900	2,791,100	2,779,900	2,774,200	2,764,100	2,751,400
Total Unemployment	191,700	166,300	174,300	179,200	182,000	184,300	188,500	189,800	192,900	198,000	207,200	216,000	221,300
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4
2000													
Civilian Labor Force	3,045,300	3,063,100	3,066,300	3,063,700	3,047,500	3,049,400	3,051,400	3,040,900	3,037,800	3,034,500	3,028,700	3,028,000	3,032,300
Total Employment	2,887,500	2,912,900	2,913,700	2,911,800	2,895,300	2,896,700	2,897,000	2,879,300	2,876,000	2,874,400	2,864,400	2,862,400	2,866,400
Total Unemployment	157,800	150,200	152,600	151,900	152,200	152,700	154,500	161,700	161,800	160,100	164,300	165,600	165,800
Percent of Labor Force	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5
1999													
Civilian Labor Force	3,074,600	3,068,400	3,072,500	3,073,400	3,074,800	3,077,600	3,081,000	3,090,700	3,081,200	3,078,400	3,072,700	3,060,800	3,063,700
Total Employment	2,929,200	2,924,000	2,926,600	2,930,900	2,931,400	2,928,800	2,930,900	2,944,500	2,935,000	2,930,300	2,928,400	2,921,400	2,918,400
Total Unemployment	145,400	144,400	145,900	142,600	143,400	148,800	150,100	146,100	146,100	148,000	144,300	139,400	145,300
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7
1998													
Civilian Labor Force	3,037,900	3,021,100	3,018,700	3,017,900	3,020,000	3,031,200	3,030,800	3,036,600	3,032,600	3,051,800	3,059,500	3,060,900	3,073,100
Total Employment	2,893,300	2,878,600	2,881,300	2,877,600	2,879,300	2,889,200	2,887,500	2,891,100	2,887,100	2,900,800	2,909,900	2,913,500	2,923,300
Total Unemployment	144,600	142,400	137,400	140,200	140,700	142,100	143,300	145,500	145,600	151,000	149,600	147,400	149,800
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9
1997													
Civilian Labor Force	2,983,300	2,922,000	2,935,900	2,950,500	2,968,900	2,976,300	2,988,500	3,000,000	3,005,000	3,005,800	3,010,000	3,011,400	3,025,200
Total Employment	2,841,200	2,767,000	2,786,300	2,802,000	2,819,200	2,834,500	2,848,800	2,861,000	2,866,200	2,867,600	2,874,400	2,878,200	2,889,200
Total Unemployment	142,100	155,000	149,500	148,500	149,600	141,800	139,700	138,900	138,800	138,800	135,600	133,300	136,000
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

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, 2000 1/

February 2002

Benchmark: December 2000
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(In Thousands)	ANNUAL AVERAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONFARM	2711.2	2638.7	2645.5	2688.2	2686.9	2721.1	2744.7	2709.2	2721.1	2739.3	2741.6	2749.6	2749.0
MANUFACTURING	353.1	351.5	336.0	351.5	352.1	354.4	358.2	357.5	359.4	357.3	356.5	353.1	350.2
DURABLE GOODS	244.5	246.0	230.7	246.0	244.5	245.7	247.9	246.1	246.5	245.7	245.4	244.5	244.7
Lumber & Wood Products	33.3	33.1 2/	33.2 2/	33.2 2/	33.1 2/	33.8 2/	34.3 2/	33.7 2/	33.8	33.5 2/	32.9 2/	32.5	32.4
Logging	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.8
Sawmills & Plywood	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.1	23.3	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.4	22.2	22.1
Furniture & Fixtures	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	9.2	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0
Primary Metals	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.4	10.9	10.9
Aluminum	6.9	7.1 2/	7.1 2/	7.1 2/	7.0 2/	7.0 2/	7.0 2/	6.8 2/	6.5 2/	6.4 2/	7.1	6.6	6.5
Fabricated Metals	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.8	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	25.6	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.9	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7
Computer and Office Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Electronic Equipment	20.3	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.6
Transportation Equipment	101.4	105.8	90.0	104.7	103.6	103.2	102.9	101.7	101.5	101.0	100.6	100.7	101.1
Aircraft & Parts	86.1	90.1	74.2 2/	88.5	87.8	87.4	87.3	86.6	86.5	86.3	86.3	86.3	86.4
Ship & Boat Building/Repairing	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.6
Instruments & Related	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8
Misc. Manufacturing	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	108.7	105.5	105.3	105.5	107.6	108.7	110.3	111.4	112.9	111.6	111.1	108.6	105.5
Food & Kindred Products	41.5	38.5	38.3	38.5	41.1	41.7	42.4	43.3	44.9	43.8	44.1	41.7	39.4
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	14.0	11.7	11.5	11.5	13.4	13.8	14.6	15.5	17.4	16.2	16.3	14.2	12.1
Textiles & Apparel	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0
Paper & Allied Products	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.7	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8
Printing & Publishing	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.2	24.4	24.8	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.0 2/
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2
MINING	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7 2/	3.7 2/	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4
CONSTRUCTION	160.1	147.1	149.4	153.3	156.0	159.3	163.7	166.2	169.5	169.2	166.7	163.1	157.8
General Building Contractors	43.2	41.4	41.7	42.4	42.7	43.1	44.2	44.4	45.0	44.5	43.9	42.9	41.8
Heavy Construction	18.7	15.9	16.3	16.5	17.8	18.4	19.3	20.3	20.9	21.2	20.8	19.7	17.6
Special Trade Contractors	98.2	89.8	91.4	94.4	95.5	97.8	100.2	101.5	103.6	103.5	102.0	100.5	98.4
TRANSP, COMM & UTILITIES	146.6	141.0	141.5	143.2	143.6	144.1	146.5	147.0	148.7	149.5	151.3	151.6	151.6
Transportation	94.0	90.8	91.1	92.0	92.2	92.5	94.1	94.2	95.0	95.2	97.3	96.9	96.4
Trucking & Warehousing	33.6	32.3	32.3	32.8	32.6	32.8	33.9	34.2	34.6	35.0	34.4	34.2	33.9
Water Transportation	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.9
Air Transportation	27.4	26.7	26.6	26.6	26.9	26.7	26.6	27.1	26.9	26.6	29.5	29.5	29.6
Communications	36.1	34.0	34.3	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.8	36.1	36.8	37.5	37.4	38.1	38.6
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.6
TRADE	645.1	631.0	630.2	637.9	638.4	645.7	653.6	648.0	650.9	649.9	645.7	652.9	657.4

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

February 2002

Benchmark: December 2000
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(In Thousands)	ANNUAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
	AVERAGE												
WHOLESALE TRADE	151.3	150.4	151.3	153.2	152.4	152.1	154.7	152.6	151.5	150.7	150.9	148.5	146.9
Durable Goods	87.4	87.1	87.9	88.9	88.1	88.2	88.8	88.2	87.9	86.8	86.2	85.3	85.4
Nondurable Goods	63.9	63.3	63.4	64.3	64.3	63.9	65.9	64.4	63.6	63.9	64.7	63.2	61.5
RETAIL TRADE	493.9	480.6	478.9	484.7	486.0	493.6	498.9	495.4	499.4	499.2	494.8	504.4	510.5
Building Materials/Garden Supp	22.7	21.4	21.5	22.5	23.4	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.1	22.6	22.1	21.9	22.0
General Merchandise	51.5	50.2	48.6	48.8	49.1	49.6	50.2	50.1	50.7	50.8	52.7	57.6	59.0
Food Stores	70.9	70.4	69.9	69.9	70.0	71.2	71.8	71.5	71.7	71.1	70.8	71.2	71.7
Automotive Dealers & Services	50.6	49.4	49.9	50.7	50.5	51.1	51.3	51.4	51.6	51.3	50.6	50.2	49.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	25.9	26.0	24.6	24.4	24.0	24.5	25.4	25.3	26.1	26.3	25.8	28.3	30.0
Eating & Drinking	180.6	173.6	175.2	179.0	179.4	182.7	184.9	183.3	184.8	185.3	180.4	179.0	179.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL EST	137.5	136.5	137.0	136.9	136.9	137.3	137.7	137.7	138.1	138.2	137.0	137.5	138.6
Finance	61.7	61.4	61.6	61.1	61.6	61.5	61.2	61.8	62.0	62.0	61.3	61.9	62.6
Insurance	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	41.0
Real Estate	35.0	34.4	34.7	35.0	34.5	34.9	35.5	35.2	35.5	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.0
SERVICES	781.9	748.9	760.7	772.4	768.3	777.1	786.4	785.3	795.7	800.6	794.1	794.1	799.0
Hotels & Lodging	29.2	25.6	25.9	26.8	28.1	29.5	31.1	32.1	32.6	31.3	29.9	28.8	28.4
Personal Services	23.3	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.4	23.3	23.3	22.7	22.8	23.3	22.9	22.9	23.5
Business Services	187.1	175.0	176.7	180.2	179.2	182.4	187.2	189.5	194.2	195.0	195.4	194.7	195.4
Computer & Data Processing	69.4	61.3	62.5	64.2	65.7	67.5	70.4	72.2	73.3	73.5	73.6	73.8	74.3
Amusement & Recreation	46.1	45.1	46.1	47.7	44.6	45.2	47.6	48.1	49.2	49.9	42.9	42.4	44.6
Health Services	191.5	188.7	189.8	191.2	188.8	189.4	190.6	191.4	192.8	193.1	193.1	193.9	195.1
Nursing & Personal Care	32.4	31.7	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.1	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.9	32.6	32.8	32.9
Hospitals	59.3	58.9	59.0	59.6	58.6	58.9	59.3	59.2	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.7	60.0
Legal Services	19.8	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.6	20.1	19.9	20.0	19.8	19.7	19.9	20.1
Educational Services	37.2	37.3	39.8	40.4	40.0	39.8	35.5	30.7	30.8	35.4	38.8	39.3	38.8
Social Services	63.5	61.2	62.2	63.1	63.4	64.0	64.1	63.2	63.6	64.1	64.4	64.5	64.3
Engineering & Management	71.5	66.4	68.8	69.5	70.3	70.9	72.1	71.4	72.3	72.6	73.3	74.3	75.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	483.3	479.3	487.2	489.6	488.1	499.6	494.9	463.8	455.1	470.9	486.6	493.7	491.0
Federal	69.9	66.8	66.9	67.1	69.5	79.2	73.9	70.6	72.0	68.2	67.7	68.1	68.8
State	140.3	142.1	144.4	146.3	144.2	144.3	141.7	124.7	126.0	132.7	144.8	147.4	144.8
State Education	75.1	77.5	79.9	81.6	79.8	79.3	75.8	58.6	60.1	67.2	79.7	81.9	79.8
Local	273.1	270.4	275.9	276.2	274.4	276.1	279.3	268.5	257.1	270.0	274.1	278.2	277.4
Local Education	145.9	147.5	150.2	151.3	151.0	150.8	150.9	136.5	124.0	136.6	148.3	152.1	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 proprietors, 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, 2001 1/

February 2002

Benchmark: September 2001

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(In Thousands)	ANNUAL												
	AVERAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONFARM	2697.8	2675.5	2681.4	2698.8	2700.5	2719.5	2736.6	2699.4	2695.8	2702.3	2700.1	2694.9	2669.1
MANUFACTURING	338.4	344.7	343.1	341.6	340.7	341.4	342.8	341.5	342.0	339.7	335.1	329.0	319.3
DURABLE GOODS	234.5	241.6	240.0	238.4	237.0	236.8	237.1	235.7	235.1	233.5	230.4	227.5	221.3
Lumber & Wood Products	31.1	31.6	31.3	30.6	30.4	30.9	31.4	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.2	30.6	30.2
Logging	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6
Sawmills & Plywood	21.2	21.6	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.0	20.6	20.4
Furniture & Fixtures	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.2
Primary Metals	9.1	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.1	8.1	7.8
Aluminum	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.0
Fabricated Metals	14.3	15.0	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.1	13.7
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	24.2	25.5	25.5	25.3	25.0	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.1	23.7	23.0	22.7	22.6
Computer and Office Equipment	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8
Electronic Equipment	19.2	21.4	21.3	20.8	20.1	19.8	19.3	19.0	18.9	18.2	17.8	17.3	16.8
Transportation Equipment	100.0	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.9	100.7	100.0	99.4	95.1
Aircraft & Parts	86.7	86.3	86.5	86.7	86.7	86.9	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.8	87.4	86.9	82.4
Ship & Boat Building/Repairing	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6
Instruments & Related	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.2	14.3
Misc. Manufacturing	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	103.9	103.1	103.1	103.2	103.7	104.6	105.7	105.8	106.9	106.2	104.7	101.5	98.0
Food & Kindred Products	39.7	38.1	38.2	38.3	39.3	40.2	40.9	41.2	42.4	42.4	41.5	38.3	35.5
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	13.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	12.6	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.9	15.3	14.7	13.0	10.5
Textiles & Apparel	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5
Paper & Allied Products	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.5
Printing & Publishing	23.5	23.7	24.0	24.2	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8
MINING	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1
CONSTRUCTION	154.5	148.7	147.6	151.9	152.0	155.7	159.5	161.7	164.6	162.8	156.5	149.6	143.4
General Building Contractors	41.0	39.2	39.0	39.8	39.9	40.7	42.0	42.6	43.5	42.8	41.9	41.0	40.1
Heavy Construction	18.0	15.7	15.6	16.5	17.3	18.4	19.5	20.1	20.9	21.2	19.0	17.0	15.1
Special Trade Contractors	95.4	93.8	93.0	95.6	94.8	96.6	98.0	99.0	100.2	98.8	95.6	91.6	88.2
TRANSP, COMM & UTILITIES	146.3	147.3	146.9	147.2	147.1	147.1	148.2	147.4	147.2	146.4	145.6	143.4	142.1
Transportation	93.0	92.7	92.5	92.9	93.5	93.9	94.6	94.1	94.0	93.5	92.5	91.1	90.6
Trucking & Warehousing	33.7	33.0	32.7	33.1	33.6	33.8	34.5	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.1	33.6	33.2
Water Transportation	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.6
Air Transportation	26.8	27.3	27.1	27.0	27.2	27.1	27.0	27.3	26.9	26.5	26.0	25.7	26.1
Communications	36.9	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.8	37.1	36.9	36.8	36.5	36.4	35.9	35.2
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.4	16.3
TRADE	634.7	628.8	625.8	629.3	631.2	636.1	641.9	639.4	641.2	636.2	632.1	636.9	637.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 2001 1/

February 2002

Benchmark: September 2001

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(In Thousands)	ANNUAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
	AVERAGE												
WHOLESALE TRADE	144.4	144.1	144.5	145.4	144.8	145.2	146.8	145.9	145.2	144.2	143.8	141.9	140.7
Durable Goods	84.0	84.6	84.8	85.2	84.5	84.6	85.0	84.2	84.2	83.3	83.0	82.1	82.2
Nondurable Goods	60.4	59.5	59.7	60.2	60.3	60.6	61.8	61.7	61.0	60.9	60.8	59.8	58.5
RETAIL TRADE	490.4	484.7	481.3	483.9	486.4	490.9	495.1	493.5	496.0	492.0	488.3	495.0	497.1
Building Materials/Garden Supp	21.8	21.0	21.3	22.0	22.6	22.9	23.1	22.5	21.9	21.7	21.3	20.9	20.6
General Merchandise	52.5	52.1	50.0	50.2	50.8	50.9	51.7	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.6	56.8	57.3
Food Stores	70.5	69.0	69.1	69.2	70.2	71.1	71.6	71.1	71.3	70.8	70.7	71.4	71.0
Automotive Dealers & Services	49.7	48.8	48.9	49.4	49.7	49.9	50.0	50.3	50.4	50.1	49.8	49.6	49.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	24.6	26.1	24.1	23.9	24.1	23.4	24.1	24.7	24.9	24.2	23.8	25.2	26.1
Eating & Drinking	181.0	174.5	176.1	177.8	179.9	183.6	185.9	184.7	186.4	183.9	180.4	179.2	179.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL EST	141.0	137.3	138.4	138.5	138.6	139.5	140.4	142.4	143.0	143.5	143.2	143.8	143.9
Finance	63.7	62.2	62.8	62.3	61.9	62.2	62.1	64.1	64.4	65.3	65.4	65.9	66.3
Insurance	42.1	41.2	41.6	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.5	42.4	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4
Real Estate	35.2	33.9	34.0	34.4	34.7	35.3	35.8	35.9	36.1	35.9	35.6	35.6	35.2
SERVICES	773.7	765.0	770.4	776.1	777.0	782.7	784.9	775.7	779.2	776.5	769.7	764.9	762.6
Hotels & Lodging	29.1	26.5	26.8	27.8	28.6	29.8	31.1	31.9	32.3	30.7	28.9	27.6	27.1
Personal Services	23.6	24.3	24.5	24.6	24.8	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.6	22.7
Business Services	178.7	185.1	183.4	183.5	180.9	181.3	180.7	178.3	178.2	176.5	174.4	171.6	170.2
Computer & Data Processing	69.2	73.8	73.3	72.7	71.4	70.6	70.2	68.9	68.1	66.7	65.3	65.0	64.5
Amusement & Recreation	39.2	37.6	38.4	39.1	38.9	41.3	42.5	43.0	43.4	40.8	36.1	34.1	34.8
Health Services	198.1	194.1	195.3	196.4	196.2	197.0	198.5	197.6	199.4	199.7	200.2	201.1	201.3
Nursing & Personal Care	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.3	33.4	33.1	33.3	33.3
Hospitals	60.7	59.8	60.0	60.2	59.9	60.1	60.9	60.2	61.1	61.3	61.4	61.6	61.8
Legal Services	20.1	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.5	20.0	20.4	20.2	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
Educational Services	37.0	36.7	39.2	39.0	39.1	38.8	35.0	30.4	30.3	35.9	39.2	40.2	39.7
Social Services	65.3	63.3	63.9	64.4	65.2	66.0	66.1	65.0	65.2	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.2
Engineering & Management	73.2	71.7	72.6	73.2	73.4	73.4	74.1	72.9	73.4	72.8	73.0	73.6	73.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	505.7	500.4	505.9	510.8	510.5	513.6	515.3	487.8	475.0	493.7	514.5	524.1	516.9
Federal	68.1	66.8	66.2	66.6	66.6	67.2	68.3	69.2	69.4	69.1	69.0	69.0	69.5
State	143.9	144.9	146.7	148.4	148.1	148.6	145.9	127.9	130.2	135.9	150.2	150.9	149.0
State Education	77.6	79.4	81.3	82.9	82.4	82.6	78.9	60.4	62.3	68.9	84.1	84.9	82.9
Local	293.7	288.7	293.0	295.8	295.8	297.8	301.1	290.7	275.4	288.7	295.3	304.2	298.4
Local Education	149.4	150.7	154.0	154.9	154.7	154.9	154.8	141.1	125.6	138.3	151.3	156.4	155.8
WORKERS IN LABOR-													
MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, 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.

**Three Year Average Unemployment
 Rates Used to Determine Distressed Area ¹**

	Three Year Average Unemployment Rate (Jan.99-Dec.01)	Distressed Area: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to 6.5 Percent
Washington State	5.4	
Adams County	10.6	Adams
Asotin County	4.2	
Benton County	6.2	
Chelan County	9.0	Chelan
Clallam County	7.5	Clallam
Clark County	5.3	
Columbia County	11.3	Columbia
Cowlitz County	8.6	Cowlitz
Douglas County	7.3	Douglas
Ferry County	13.0	Ferry
Franklin County	9.5	Franklin
Garfield County	3.9	
Grant County	9.9	Grant
Grays Harbor County	9.5	Grays Harbor
Island County	4.2	
Jefferson County	5.7	
King County	3.9	
Kitsap County	5.5	
Kittitas County	6.0	
Klickitat County	11.6	Klickitat
Lewis County	9.0	Lewis
Lincoln County	5.1	
Mason County	7.2	Mason
Okanogan County	10.5	Okanogan
Pacific County	8.6	Pacific
Pend Oreille County	9.9	Pend Oreille
Pierce County	5.4	
San Juan County	3.7	
Skagit County	6.8	Skagit
Skamania County	9.4	Skamania
Snohomish County	4.4	
Spokane County	5.8	
Stevens County	9.6	Stevens
Thurston County	5.1	
Wahkiakum County	6.8	Wahkiakum
Walla Walla County	6.5	Walla Walla
Whatcom County	5.9	
Whitman County	2.2	
Yakima County	10.5	Yakima

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

**2001 Annual Average Unemployment Rates
for Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Used to Determine Distressed Area**

	2001 Annual Average Unemployment Rate (Jan.99-Dec.01)	Distressed Area: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to 6.5 Percent
Washington State	5.4	
Bellingham MSA	6.8	Bellingham MSA
Bremerton PMSA	6.0	
Olympia PMSA	5.7	
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	5.2	
Spokane MSA	6.6	Spokane MSA
Tacoma PMSA	6.4	
Tri-Cities MSA	7.2	Tri-Cities MSA
Yakima MSA	11.3	Yakima MSA