



Washington State
Employment Security

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Washington Labor Market

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INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Washington (Seasonally Adjusted)

March (prel) 2003	7.0%
February (rev) 2003	6.9%
January 2003	6.7%
Annual Average ¹	2002

United States (Seasonally Adjusted)

March (prel) 2003	5.8%
February (rev) 2003	5.8%
January 2003	5.7%
Annual Average ¹	2002

¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

MANUFACTURING WORKER AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Washington

March 2003	\$17.99
February 2003	\$18.01
January 2003	\$18.13
March 2002	\$18.54

MANUFACTURING WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Washington

March 2003	39.7
February 2003	39.8
January 2003	39.0
March 2002	40.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1982-84 = 100

All Urban Consumers

Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton

February 2003	191.3
Yearly Change Feb. 2002-Feb. 2003	2.0%

U.S. City Average

March 2003	184.2
Yearly Change Feb. 2002-Feb. 2003	3.0%

HIGHLIGHTS

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Benchmark Edition

Still in a Holding Pattern Unemployment

Early 2003

Washington's seasonally adjusted jobless rate changed little during the first quarter of 2003. The year started off with an ever-so-modest dip in the jobless rate, from December's 7.0 percent to 6.7 percent in January. It then bumped up one-tenth of a percentage point to 6.8 percent in February. As of March 2003 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate had edged back up to 7.0 percent in Washington. Essentially, in terms of adjusted unemployment rates, the state has been in a holding pattern for about a year now, hovering in the neighborhood of 7.0 percent, give or take.

While the Washington seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has remained around seven percent since late 2001, the national rate seems to have stagnated just under six percent coming in at 5.8 percent for March 2003. January's seasonally adjusted jobless rate was 5.7 across the nation and 5.8 percent in February. These rates put national unemployment roughly a percentage point below Washington's, reinforcing the reality that the state's economy is lagging the nation in recovery and stabilizing its work force.

Historic Context

Washington's average unemployment rate for 2002 was 7.3 percent, up over 2 ½ percent since its low of 4.7 percent in 1999. Still last year's average is more consistent with the long-run state average of 7.2 percent from 1978 to the present. The high tech boom of the 1990s had a significant effect on Washington's baseline unemployment rate. The low rates seen in the 1990s, with an average of only 6.1 percent, may be unsustainable in the future. Especially since a significant rebound in aircraft and parts employment in the near future is unlikely, any employment rebound will be almost entirely dependent on high tech and its offshoots.

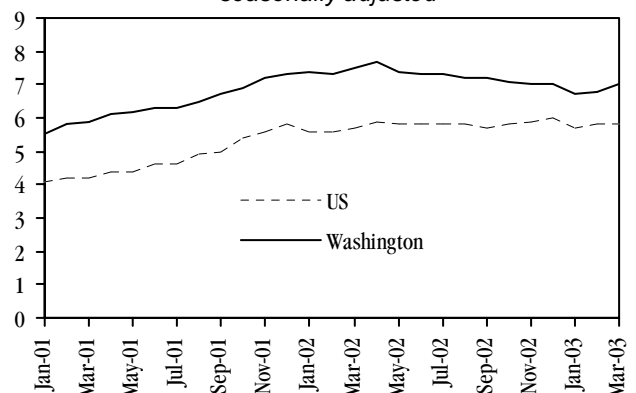


consistent with the long-run state average of 7.2 percent from 1978 to the present. The high tech boom of the 1990s had a significant effect on Washington's

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Washington's unemployment rate remains about one percent above the nation's.

seasonally adjusted



Despite the steady rate of the Washington unemployment rate, there is some improvement vis-à-vis the nation.



Outlook

Despite the steady rate of the Washington unemployment rate, there is some improvement vis-à-vis the nation. Generally, both national and state unemployment rates would be expected to continue to rise after the recession as people move back into the labor force and businesses

put off significant hiring. The national unemployment has been inching up, while the state rate has almost been dead flat. Since January of 2001 the national rate has on average been about 1.5 percentage points lower than the state rate. Over the past five months the national rate has been just 1.1 percent below the state rate.

NAICS Alive!

Scott Bailey, Regional Labor Economist

We are at the dawn of a new era for designating employment by industry. Employment will now be reported using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, rhymes with “bakes”), finishing off the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), the scheme in use for, well, a long time. The new system promises to be a big improvement in many ways, with only one noticeable drawback—whoever was hired to name the new industries must have been paid by the word.

Many of the tried and true industries that readers have grown accustomed to over the years will remain with us, including such stalwarts as Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade. Some changes of note in these sectors:

- Logging has been reclassified from manufacturing into agriculture. However, in the *nonagricultural* employment tables published monthly by the Employment Security Department logging will be presented as a component of Natural Resources.
- Eating & drinking establishments—or what normal folk refer to as restaurants, taverns, etc.—has been shifted out of retail trade and into a new industry (see below).

Some old SIC friends will hardly be recognized under NAICS. The former Transportation, Communications & Utilities has been split three ways. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate is another broken home, with the latter being separated out and combined with rental and leasing activities.

And the old Services Industries sector has been blown to smithereens, with its remnants scattered and mixed into a host of new industries.

- Information Services, which would be dripping with hipness if only the dot com implosion hadn't occurred, includes print media, movies and recording, software, telecom, movies, the internet, and libraries.
- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services finally provides a single roof for higher-end corporate services.
- Non-technical services—from security guards to temp agencies, travel agencies to landscapers, janitors to those ubiquitous mailboxes ‘r’ us stores—have all been bundled into the Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services industry.
- Education Services, thankfully, is short and to the point.
- Health Care and Social Assistance, while a bit longer, is also self-explanatory.
- Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation has taken the “amusement” out of industry classifications.

- Accommodation and Food Services sensibly combines the lodging and restaurant industries, and gets high marks at the more detailed level for differentiating between full-service and limited-service (i.e. fast food) dining establishments.

Besides the change in nomenclature, NAICS brings a profound shift in how individual establishments are classified. Take, for example, a regional office of a manufacturer that has administrative functions but no production facilities. Under SIC, that office and its employment would have been coded to manufacturing. Under NAICS, the employment is coded to match the primary function of the office, be it product development, accounting, etc. A new industry—Management of Companies and Enterprises—best represents this difference. Employment at all company headquarters, where separate from the operations of the rest of the company, will be coded into this industry.

Industry Developments

Nonagricultural Employment

There were 12,600 more jobs in Washington during the first quarter of 2003 than there were in the first quarter of 2002. This compares to the entire year of 2002 where annual average employment was 40,000 less than the annual average in 2001.

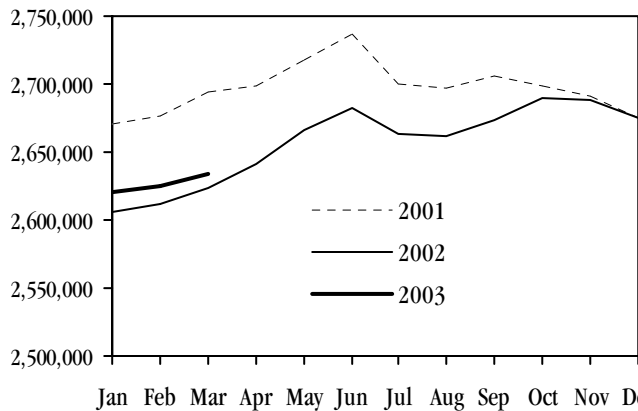
The milestone of nonagricultural employment reaching parity and then rising above year-ago employment is due both to the end of the decline in employment and to the near stagnation in employment levels for over a year.

Excluding the government sector, private sector employment is up in the first quarter of 2003 from 2002 by 700 jobs. On average in 2002 private sector employment was 52,000 jobs lower than in 2001. The total employment numbers, thus, mask some of the significant weakness in the private sector. Somewhat trou-

bling in 2003 is the decline in year over year numbers—in January of 2003 there were 1,200 more private sector jobs than in 2002. By February that number had climbed to 1,800. By March, however, there were 900 fewer private sector jobs than in March of 2002.

The relatively weak numbers for March highlight the inability of the economy to gain momentum. The resolution of much of the uncertainty surrounding the conflict in Iraq may lead firms to now move ahead with long awaited capital spending and hiring. Still, volatility in the stock market, lower earning expectations, and higher unemployment levels may lead firms to be cautious.

In 2003 employment is above year ago levels, but not yet near the levels of early 2001.



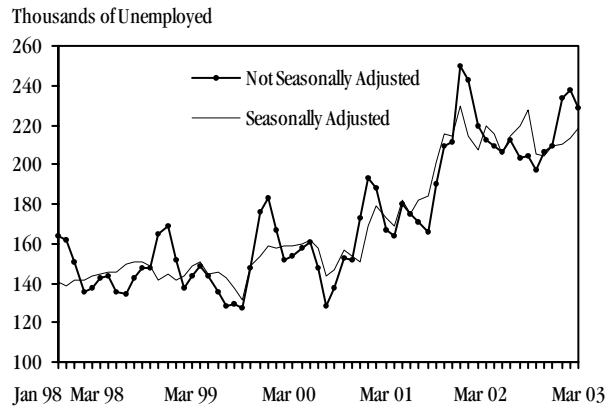
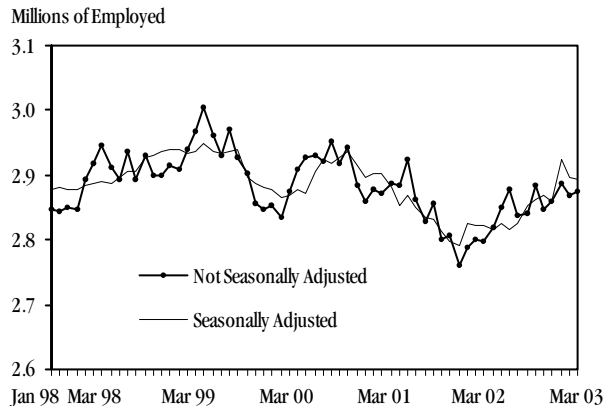
Industries

In looking at the Washington market, only the negatives are fairly certain. **Aircraft and parts production** is down on average 10,500 jobs since the first quarter of 2002. This job loss

The resolution of much of the uncertainty surrounding the conflict in Iraq may lead firms to now move ahead with long awaited capital spending and hiring.



Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment January 1998-March 2003



Source: Employment Security Department



represents about a quarter of the total job loss in aerospace since its recent employment peak of 112,000 in 1998. Recent Boeing announcements of its plans to reduce employment by an additional 5,000 jobs in 2003 and the troubled state of the airline industry indicate that significant employment growth in aircraft and parts in the near future is unlikely.

Other major manufacturing sectors including **wood products** (-2.6 percent), **fabricated metals** (-2.9 percent), **computer and electronic products** (-8.8 percent), and **food products manufacturing** (-6.1 percent) that are all

down significantly since the first quarter of 2002. This is on top of steep declines already in 2002 from 2001 levels. The rate of decline has lessened in all areas except food product manufacturing. One sector that has been particularly hard hit is computer and electronic parts production that decreased by almost 19 percent over 2002. This industry is down almost a third to 24,800 jobs in March of 2003 from an annual average of 32,400 in 2001.

The **retail trade and leisure and hospitality** industries, our clearest

indicators of how willing consumers are to spend, have had a mixed showing. While retail trade is down from the first quarter of 2002 (-1,200) leisure and hospitality is up (+2,600). These numbers are small enough relative to total employment in these sectors, 534,200 in the first quarter of 2003, that the change is negligible.

While **construction** generally follows aggregate business conditions, this

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas State of Washington

Areas	Mar-03	Feb-03	Mar-02	Feb-02
Washington State Total	7.4%	7.6%	7.8%	8.1%
Metropolitan Areas	6.9%	7.2%	7.4%	7.6%
Log & Lumber Areas	9.6%	10.0%	10.4%	10.5%
All Western WA Areas	7.1%	7.2%	7.5%	7.6%
All Eastern WA Areas	8.4%	9.3%	9.2%	9.8%

Source: Employment Security Department

recession and aftermath has been a bit different. The increase in construction jobs since the first quarter of 2002, +2,900 jobs, is due mostly to large—and partly public—projects, heavy and civil engineering (+600), and to the home building and refinancing, specialty trade contractors (+2,500). Many businesses seem unwilling to invest in expansion as the construction of buildings is down by 200 since the first quarter of 2002.

Wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, utilities, and information support general business operations.

The uneven but universally small improvements and declines in these sectors since the first quarter of 2002 are further indications of a wait and see attitude among many businesses.

Other sectors which serve both consumers and businesses such as **financial activities** and **professional and business services** show more strength. Financial services have been strong throughout the recession due to low mortgage lending rates. Professional and business services has been helped by an increase of employment in the employment service industry (+3,100) despite weakness in such sectors as computer systems design (-1,900) and management services (-200).

Health and educational services have been somewhat insulated from the recession and continue to show employment growth. Educational services are up 1,600 jobs since the first quarter of 2002,

hospitals are up 1,500, nursing and residential care facilities up 1,400, and social assistance up 1,300. Strong employment growth in health care is based in part on population and demographic change in the state and in part on continued private and public health insurance. Just as its strength was insulated from the recession, this sector is also unlikely to be greatly stimulated by a pick up in the general economy.

The engine of growth that will allow Washington to substantially increase employment has yet to be identified. It is unlikely to come from manufacturing. The long-term trend towards services is likely to continue with employment in business services likely to become important from software, to communications, to financial activities, to professional and business services.

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The Washington Labor Market Bumps Along the Bottom in 2002

Revisions to Recent Labor Market Data

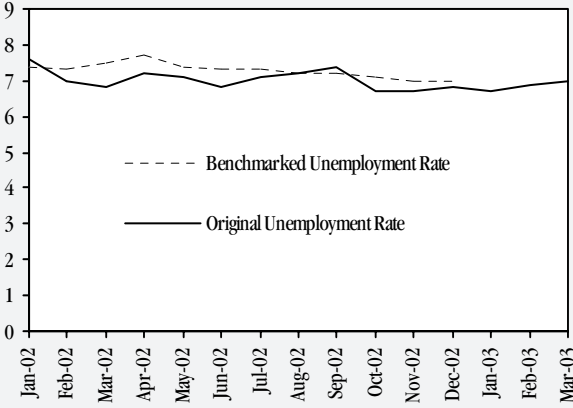
Kirsta Glenn, Chief Economist

Thanks to Jennie Piott, Manager of BLS programs, Randy Smith of the Covered Employment and Wages (CEW) Unit, Jeff Robinson of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Unit, and Ivars Graudins, Manager of Regional Labor Market Information Unit for their contributions to this article.

It does not include any change in assumptions about the pace of recovery in the economy. The benchmarking process not only caused an upward revision in the average unemployment rate for 2002, but also reveals a pattern of improvement between the first six months of 2002, an average unemployment rate of 7.45

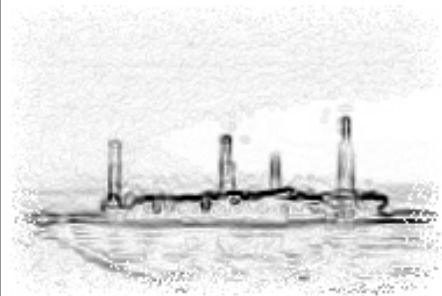
The unemployment rate was revised up for most of 2002. Only in January and September was the unemployment rate benchmarked down and for August the benchmarked unemployment rate was the same as the original. The average unemployment rate for 2002 using the pre-benchmarked data was 7.0 percent, while the average for 2002 using the benchmarked data was 7.3 percent.

Benchmarking reveals that the unemployment rate was higher than initially reported for most of 2002.



Benchmarking itself is just a revision based on a more complete and accurate data set.

percent, and the second six months, an average unemployment rate of 7.1 percent.





The national sentiment that the recession ended in 2001 seems to be true for Washington. The year 2002 cannot, though, be termed a recovery.

2002	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Not benchmarked	7.4	7.5	7.2	7
Benchmarked	7.1	7	7.2	6.7

The most striking change in the benchmarked data is the disappearance of the surprising dip in the unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2002. The average unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2003 is 6.9 percent. Although this number will be revised later, its indication of a flat labor market fits in quite well with the benchmarked data for 2002.

Job Total Revised Upwards

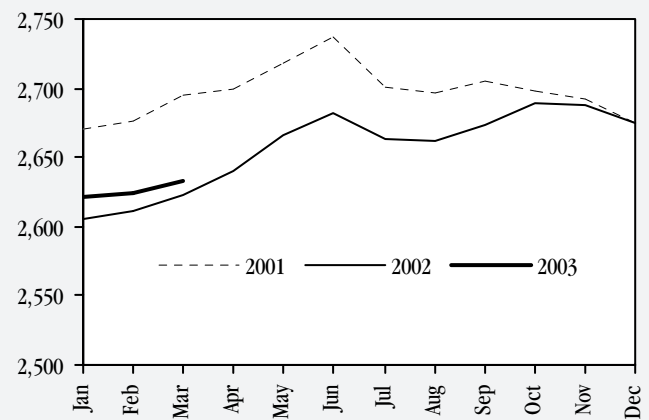
In December of 2002, the Washington State Employment Security Department reported that the gap between this year's employment levels and year ago levels was narrowing significantly. Our data showed that while in January 2002 there were 60,400 fewer jobs in Washington than in January of 2001, by December of 2002 that gap had narrowed to just 13,200 fewer jobs than in December of 2001. This movement towards parity with year ago numbers of jobs is an important milestone in the recovery.

The nonagricultural employment numbers have recently been benchmarked, or brought into alignment with base employment numbers from employer tax records. The newly benchmarked nonagricultural data for 2001 and 2002 shows a somewhat quicker recovery of jobs with employment actually surpassing year ago numbers in December 2002. Still, December of 2002 is only showing 500 more jobs than in December of 2001—a change in jobs so small compared to the level of employment,

that it measures no change at all (0.0 percent change). The crucial parity milestone for total employment, though, has been passed. This does not, of course, mean that the job losses over this recession have been recouped in Washington State. Only that total employment levels have stopped declining.

The national sentiment that the recession ended in 2001 seems to be true for Washington as well. The year 2002 cannot, though, be termed a recovery. Total employment has clearly bumped along the bottom of the trough unable to gain the momentum to create new jobs.

In 2003 employment is above year ago levels, but not yet near the levels of early 2001.



Private Sector Employment

The lack of change in total nonagricultural employment gives a misleading sense of constancy in employment over 2002. In fact, important movements took place at a less aggregated level. Excluding the government sector, total private sector employment is down 13,000 (-0.6 percent) over 2002¹. In 2001, the decline in private sector jobs was 100,000. This is almost a third higher than the decline in total employment.

¹Throughout this report, the measure for the year 2001 is the job change from December of 2000 to December of 2001. The measure for the year 2002 is the job change from December of 2001 to December of 2002.

Much of this shift from private sector to public sector, though, is misleading. In 2001 employment in Indian tribes, especially Indian casino gambling was reclassified from the private sector to local government. The reclassification of casino gambling contributed a sizable portion of the overall gain in government sector employment.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry reveals the most concerted weakness. Manufacturing lost 26,900 (-8.2 percent) jobs in 2001 and a further 25,900 (-8.6 percent) in 2002. In fact, job loss in manufacturing has been occurring since 1998 and has continued throughout 2002. Losses in aerospace product and parts employment have had a varying impact on total job loss in manufacturing. While in 2001 only 2.2 percent of job losses in manufacturing were due to aerospace, by 2002 that percentage had risen to 51.7. Other manufacturing industries lost substantial numbers of jobs as well, although their rate of decline had slowed in 2002. As of the end of 2002 few manufacturing sectors had turned the corner to job growth. Manufacturing tends to be a highly cyclical industry and is unlikely to rebound until capital investment picks up in the rest of the economy.

Construction

Construction employment which tends to be very pro-cyclical fell sharply in 2001, down 9,900 (-6.2 percent). There has, however, been a rebound in 2002 with an increase of 3,300 (2.2 percent) jobs. Most of the volatility in construction came in specialty trade contractors which accounted for about two-thirds of construction employment in 2002. Specialty trade contractors include business whose primary activity is a specialized activity (pouring concrete, plumbing, painting, etc.) but that are not responsible for the entire project. Publicly funded large scale

building projects tend to have more built-in stability than contractor work which makes up much of specialty trade contractors.

Trade

Wholesale trade managed to hit bottom, declining by 5,700 (-4.7 percent) in 2001 and then increasing by a mere 200 jobs (0.2 percent) in 2002. This contrasts to the retail sector where steep declines in 2001 of 11,700 (-3.5 percent) jobs continued at a slower rate in 2002, 2,600 (-0.8 percent) jobs. Retail trade is closely tied to real personal income and expected future income and is unlikely to pick up significantly until unemployment falls and business profits increase. The only sector in retail that gained a significant number of jobs in 2002 was building material and garden supply stores. This sector probably benefited from the refinancing boom which encouraged home improvement projects.

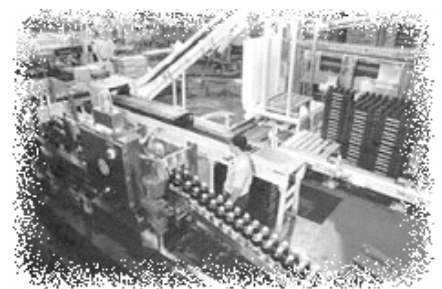
Transportation

The transportation sector fared poorly, declining by 6,700 (-6.7 percent) in 2001 and by 1,500 (-1.9 percent) in 2002. The beleaguered air transportation industry suffered the most with 1,300 job losses (-8.6 percent) in 2001 and 300 additional job losses (-2.2 percent) in 2002.

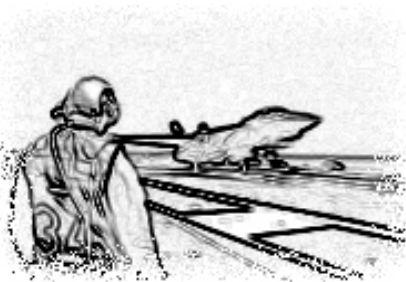
Information

In the high-tech field, software publishers posted an increase of 2,900 (8.6 percent) jobs in 2001. Software then declined by a sparse 300 (-0.8 percent) in 2002. The employment effects of the failure of many dot.coms in early 2001 were muted by steadier employment in software publishing. Telecommunications lost 1,800 (-5.5 percent) in 2001 and then lost an additional 3,900 jobs (-12.6 percent) in 2002. The losses in telecommunications were almost entirely accounted for by wired telecommunications, which declined by 2,900 (-21.0 percent) in 2001 and then

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Professional and business services managed a significant turn-around increasing by 3,800 (1.3 percent) in 2002 after declining by 23,100 (-7.4 percent) in 2001.



by a further 1,500 (-13.8 percent) in 2002. Wireless telecommunications did much better increasing by 500 (3.8 percent) in 2001 and then declining by only 600 (-4.4 percent) in 2002.

Financial Activities

Financial activities has done well throughout the recession. In 2001 financial activities employment increased by 3,400 jobs (2.4 percent) and then in 2002 increased by a further 2,500 (1.7 percent). Within this sector credit intermediation has done the best, increasing by 2,700 (2.8 percent) in 2001 and then by an additional 1,700 (3.6 percent) in 2002. Much of the activity within the financial sector was due to refinancing which accompanied record low mortgage rates.

Professional and Business Services

Professional and business services managed a significant turn-around increasing by 3,800 (1.3 percent) in 2002 after declining by 23,100 (-7.4 percent) in 2001. Within this sector the highly volatile employment services industry (temporary help firms) declined by 15,700 (28 percent) in 2001 and then increased by 4,200 (10.4 percent) in 2002. Temporary help agencies tend to be a leading indicator of cyclical employment as temporary workers are usually the easiest to let go and so, the least risky to hire back. Still, while temporary help workers are almost always hired back at the beginning of a recovery in employment, there could certainly be many false starts and retreats before general employment increases. Computer systems design and related services, also a part of the professional and business services industry, has lost many jobs. This industry declined by 5,800 (-18.8 percent) in 2001 and then by a further 1,900 (-7.6 percent) in 2002.

Health Services

The health services industry has managed to weather the recession well increasing

employment in both 2001 and 2002 by 9,200 (3.6 percent) and 6,900 (2.6 percent) respectively. The stronger performance in 2001 could be, in part, explained by pent up demand for skilled health services and technology personnel over the 1990s. As these people were laid off in other sectors of the economy, health services was able to fill long vacant positions. The somewhat more moderate growth in 2002 is probably closer to the long-run trend. This sector is less sensitive to cyclical downturns and is also less likely to experience large increases in employment when the general economy recovers.

Leisure and Hospitality

The leisure and hospitality industry lost 11,000 (-4.4 percent) jobs in 2001, but then rebounded in 2002 increasing by 1,400 jobs (0.6 percent). Strong employment growth will have to return to the general economy before many of the hospitality jobs lost in 2001 return. Food service and drinking places account for much of the volatility in this sector.

Government

The government sector increased employment during the recent downturn by 25,900 (5.3 percent) in 2001 and by 13,500 (2.6 percent) in 2002. The increase in 2001 was due in large part to the reclassification of Indian tribes from wholesale trade and other sectors to local government. In particular, tribal casinos, which have experienced strong growth in the late 1990s and early 2000s, are now counted under local government. The largest gains in government came at the local level and in state education. The Federal government increase occurred mostly in 2002 and may continue somewhat into 2003. State and local government employment is likely to decline over the next few years as budget constraints constrain employment.

Summary

- The benchmarking process confirms the steep declines in total employment in 2001 and then a flattening out of the labor market in 2002.
- Manufacturing remains the weakest sector having started its decline before the recession and continuing on with little sign of improvement in 2002. Broad based declines in manufacturing occurred in 2001, but declines in 2002 were concentrated in aircraft and parts.
- Financial services and health services have remained strong throughout the recession.
- Retail trade continues to decline in 2002 but at a much slower rate.
- Air transportation was particularly hard hit during the recession with employment declining by 7.9 percent in 2001 and 2.2 percent in 2002.
- Employment at wired telecommunications carriers declined by 18.0 percent in 2001 and by a further 13.8 percent in 2002.
- The professional and business service sector rebounded increasing by 1.3 percent in 2002 after declining by 3.6 percent in 2001.
- The leisure and hospitality industry also showed some strength in 2002 increasing by 0.6 percent after declining by 3.0 percent in 2001.
- Government employment increased in 2001 and 2002 due in large part to the reclassification of Indian Tribes to local government. Still, government seems to be playing its traditional countercyclical role. Due to tight budget constraints, there is likely to be little employment growth in the near future at the state and local levels.

Technical note: The Washington State Employment Security Department revises its Current Employment Statistics (CES) data every quarter. The CES survey is conducted every month and produces estimates of total nonagricultural employment for the most recent month. The Employment Security Department also collects data on all employers who are covered for unemployment insurance tax. This database is called the Current Employment and Wage (CEW) file. The data are collected quarterly and represents the universe of covered employers. The two series, the CES and CEW, are slightly different. The CES includes both covered and non-covered employers, but does not include agriculture. The CEW includes only covered employers, but also includes all covered agriculture businesses.

Each quarter when the CEW data become available, the CES data are brought in line with actual industry totals. This process is called "benchmarking" and greatly improves the accuracy of the CES series. Currently, the CES series for 2001 has been benchmarked with data from the CEW database for all of 2001. The CES series for 2002 has been benchmarked with CEW data through the third quarter of 2002. The CES series for 2002 will, thus, be re-benchmarked after the CEW database is available for the fourth quarter of 2002 (late summer of 2003).



The benchmarking process confirms the steep declines in total employment in 2001 and then a flattening out of the labor market in 2002.



Labor Market Briefs Across Washington

Layoff Notices

According to records filed with the Employment Security Department under the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act, 5,889 workers were warned of pending or potential layoffs at Washington firms in the first quarter of 2003. Not all workers who are warned of job cuts are actually laid off.

The Boeing Company made four layoff notifications during the first three months of the year impacting a total of 2,856 workers in the Puget Sound area. Other companies warning employees of layoffs during the first quarter of 2003 included (those announcing layoffs of 100 or greater workers):

- J.R. Simplot Company, up to 695 workers in Quincy
- Kmart Corporation, up to 500 workers in Seattle, Kennewick, Moses Lake, Pasco, and Wenatchee
- Miller Brewing, up to 375 workers in Tumwater
- Earthlink Inc., up to 241 workers in Bellevue
- Group Health Cooperative, up to 178 workers in Bellevue
- Associated Grocers, up to 174 workers in Renton/Seattle
- Earth & Ocean Sports, Inc., up to 115 workers in Redmond

National Economic Indicators—In Brief

Little Action in Personal Income and Expenditures

- Personal income increased \$24.9 billion, or 0.3 percent, and disposable personal income (DPI) increased \$18.8 billion, or 0.2 percent, in February, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Personal income increased 0.4 percent in January.

- Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) increased \$1.5 billion, or less than 0.1 percent in February. In January PCE decreased \$3.5 billion, or less than 0.1 percent, based on revised estimates.

GDP Revised—But Not Changed

- Real gross domestic product—the output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States—increased at an annual rate of 1.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2002, according to revised estimates released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.
- In the third quarter of 2002, real GDP increased 4.0 percent.
- The major contributors to the increase in real GDP in the fourth quarter were personal consumption expenditures (PCE), government spending, equipment and software, residential fixed investment, and private inventory investment. The contributions of these components were partly offset by negative contributions from exports and from nonresidential structures.

Benefit Costs Drive Up Employment Costs

- The Employment Cost Index for total compensation rose 0.7 percent from September to December 2002, following a 0.8 percent gain from June to September on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- Benefit costs continued to outpace the gains in wages and salaries for civilian workers in December, increasing 1.3 percent compared with a modest rise of 0.4 percent for wages and salaries.
- The Employment Cost Index (ECI), a component of the National Compensation Survey, measures quarterly changes in compensation costs, which include wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits, for nonfarm private and state and local government workers.

Energy Powers Inflation Bump

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.6 percent in March, before seasonal adjustment, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The March level of 184.2 (1982-84=100) was 3.0 percent higher than in March 2002.

For the first three months of 2003, consumer prices increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR) of 5.2 percent. This compares with an increase of 2.4 percent for all of 2002. The index for energy, which rose 10.7 percent in 2002, accelerated in the first quarter of 2003, advancing at a 76.5 percent SAAR and accounting for about 80 percent of the first quarter advance in the overall CPI-U. Petroleum-based energy costs increased at a 125.0 percent annual rate and charges for energy services rose at a 37.4 percent annual rate. The food index rose at a 2.7 percent SAAR in the first quarter of 2003. The index for grocery store food prices increased at a 3.0 percent annual rate, as price increases for cereal and bakery products and for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs—up at annual rates of 9.6 and 6.8 percent, respectively—were only partially offset by declines in the indexes for fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and nonalcoholic beverages.

Excluding food and energy, the CPI-U advanced at a 0.8 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate in the first quarter, following a 1.9 percent rise in all of 2002. Smaller increases in the indexes for shelter and medical care, coupled with a larger decrease in the index for apparel, were largely responsible for the deceleration.

Reported bi-monthly, the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton CPI-U index showed 0.7 percent increase over the two-month period from December to February 2002. Inflation in Seattle was 2.0 percent over the year for February.

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.4 percent in January. The January level of 181.7 was 2.6 percent higher than in January 2002.

What's New at The Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch?

Job Vacancies and Employee Benefits

The Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch of the Employment Security Department recently unveiled new reports examining job vacancies and employee benefits. The reports are based on a survey that was conducted among a representative sample of Washington employers in November and December 2002.

Health care practitioners top the list of job categories currently in highest demand, according to the *Washington State Job Vacancy Survey*. Here are other highlights from that report:

- With an estimated 2,565 job vacancies statewide, registered nurse was the single occupation in highest demand at the time of the survey. Registered nursing jobs offered a median hourly wage ranging from \$17.75 in rural Eastern Washington to \$21.00 in King County.
- Of the 26,378 job openings identified by the survey, 50 percent were full time and 88 percent were permanent positions (rather than temporary or seasonal).
- Of all job openings, 34 percent required education beyond high school, 41 percent required a professional license or certificate, and 56 percent required related work experience.
- The median wage offered for vacant positions was 11.78 per hour.



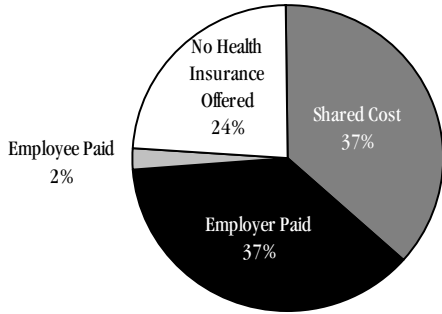
Health care practitioners top the list of job categories currently in highest demand, according to the Washington State Job Vacancy Survey.

Top 10 Occupation Groups with Vacant Positions
Washington State, November-December 2002

Occupation Group	Estimated Job Vacancies	Share of All Vacancies	Median Wage Offered
Healthcare Practitioners/Technical	4,326	16%	\$17.00
Office and Administrative Support	3,342	13%	\$11.00
Sales and Related	2,298	9%	\$8.00
Healthcare Support	2,065	8%	\$10.77
Transportation and Material Moving	1,735	7%	\$9.53
Production	1,627	6%	\$7.50
Food Preparation and Serving	1,545	6%	\$7.00
Education, Training, and Library	1,452	6%	\$14.00
Construction and Extraction	1,179	4%	\$12.00
Personal Care and Service	957	4%	\$7.75
Total - All Occupation Groups	26,378	100%	\$11.78

Source: Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch. Job Vacancy Survey, November-December 2002

Percent of Firms offering Health Insurance to Full-time Employees by Payment Responsibility
Washington State, November-December 2002



Source: Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Employee Benefits Survey, November-December 2002

Seventy-six percent of Washington's employers provide health care insurance to full-time workers, according to the Washington State Employee Benefits Survey.

Seventy-six percent of Washington's employers provide health care insurance to full-time workers, according to the *Washington State Employee Benefits Survey*. Other highlights include:

- Of the firms that offer health care benefits to full-time workers, 37 percent share the cost of coverage with their employees and an equal share pay the cost of coverage entirely.
- Paid vacation leave is the most common type of fringe benefit, with 77 percent of firms offering it to full-time workers.
- Just 1.0 percent of firms offer child care to their full-time employees. Child care payment subsidies are a bit more common, with 2.0 percent of firms extending that benefit to full-time workers.

- The availability of fringe benefits is primarily attributed to the size of employer. In fact, 99 percent of large firms (250+ employees) offer health insurance to full-time workers. Contrast that to 54 percent of very small firms (1 to 9 workers) offering health care coverage to full-time workers.
- When asked if the health care coverage they offer has changed in the last year due primarily to increasing healthcare costs, 46 percent of firms said "yes."

The *Washington State Job Vacancy Survey* and *Employee Benefits Survey* reports are available on the Internet at www.workforceexplorer.com (go to the "Economy" page). Printed copies of the report and its technical appendices can also be obtained by calling Carolyn Cummins at (360) 438-4814.

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

<i>In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Numeric Change					
	January 2003 (Prel)	December 2002 (Rev)	January 2002 (Rev)	December 2001 (Rev)	Dec. 2002 to Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002 to Jan. 2003
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	2,619.7	2,675.4	2,606.2	2,674.9	-55.7	13.5
Natural Resources and Mining	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.4	-0.1	-0.1
Logging	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.3	-0.3	-0.1
Construction	145.7	153.1	143.2	149.8	-7.4	2.5
Construction of Buildings	39.8	41.5	39.8	41.3	-1.7	0.0
Heavy and Civil Engineering	16.6	18.0	16.3	17.8	-1.4	0.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	89.3	93.6	87.1	90.7	-4.3	2.2
Manufacturing	269.1	274.6	291.5	300.5	-5.5	-22.4
Durable Goods	189.7	193.3	207.0	214.2	-3.6	-17.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	17.1	17.6	17.5	18.0	-0.5	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.4	-0.2	-0.5
Computer and Electronic Products	24.9	25.1	27.6	28.7	-0.2	-2.7
Transportation Equipment	81.7	83.4	92.3	96.5	-1.7	-10.6
Aerospace Products and Parts	71.0	72.5	81.9	85.9	-1.5	-10.9
Nondurable Goods	79.4	81.3	84.5	86.3	-1.9	-5.1
Food Manufacturing	31.3	32.1	33.7	34.6	-0.8	-2.4
Wholesale Trade	115.0	116.6	114.8	116.4	-1.6	0.2
Retail Trade	302.0	318.6	303.2	321.2	-16.6	-1.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	40.7	41.2	40.5	41.1	-0.5	0.2
Food and Beverage Stores	60.6	62.2	61.9	63.5	-1.6	-1.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	24.6	26.0	24.8	27.9	-1.4	-0.2
General Merchandise Stores	49.4	54.6	49.4	55.3	-5.2	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	86.4	89.0	87.1	90.2	-2.6	-0.7
Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7	0.0	-0.3
Transportation and Warehousing	82.0	84.6	82.4	85.5	-2.6	-0.4
Air Transportation	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.9	-0.2	-0.3
Water Transportation	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.3
Truck Transportation	21.4	22.2	21.9	22.7	-0.8	-0.5
Support Activities for Transportation	15.4	15.3	14.8	15.2	0.1	0.6
Support Activities for Water Transportation	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.5	0.0	0.4
Warehousing and Storage	7.9	8.3	7.5	7.7	-0.4	0.4
Information	92.6	93.5	94.2	96.7	-0.9	-1.6
Software Publishers	36.2	36.4	35.5	36.7	-0.2	0.7
Telecommunications	26.8	27.1	30.5	31.0	-0.3	-3.7
Financial Activities	146.4	148.6	143.0	146.1	-2.2	3.4
Finance and Insurance	99.6	100.6	97.7	99.3	-1.0	1.9
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	48.3	48.8	46.1	47.1	-0.5	2.2
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39.6	39.9	39.4	39.5	-0.3	0.2
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	46.8	48.0	45.3	46.8	-1.2	1.5
Professional and Business Services	284.3	291.3	279.8	287.5	-7.0	4.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	137.5	137.4	137.9	139.6	0.1	-0.4
Legal Services	20.7	20.9	20.3	20.6	-0.2	0.4
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	31.3	31.5	30.8	31.3	-0.2	0.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	22.5	23.1	24.6	25.0	-0.6	-2.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	30.0	30.0	30.2	30.2	0.0	-0.2
Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., and Remediation	116.8	123.9	111.7	117.7	-7.1	5.1
Employment Services	39.7	44.6	36.4	40.4	-4.9	3.3
Education and Health Services	310.4	312.1	301.7	305.0	-1.7	8.7
Educational Services	41.9	42.6	40.2	42.4	-0.7	1.7
Hospitals	62.9	62.9	61.3	61.5	0.0	1.6
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	53.3	53.3	51.8	51.9	0.0	1.5
Social Assistance	45.5	45.7	44.1	44.0	-0.2	1.4
Leisure and Hospitality	235.3	240.5	231.4	239.1	-5.2	3.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	37.5	38.1	38.4	38.7	-0.6	-0.9
Accommodation	24.6	25.7	24.5	25.9	-1.1	0.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	173.2	176.7	168.5	174.5	-3.5	4.7
Government	526.4	530.4	512.3	516.9	-4.0	14.1
Federal	71.2	71.7	67.7	69.1	-0.5	3.5
State	149.4	151.0	148.8	148.9	-1.6	0.6
State Educational Services	82.9	84.7	82.1	82.8	-1.8	0.8
Local	305.8	307.7	295.8	298.9	-1.9	10.0
Local Educational Services	152.6	153.4	149.5	150.5	-0.8	3.1
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.

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

<i>In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	February		January		Numeric Change	
	2003 (Prel)	2003 (Rev)	2002 (Rev)	2002 (Rev)	Jan. 2003 to Feb. 2003	Feb. 2002 to Feb. 2003
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	2,623.0	2,620.7	2,611.2	2,606.2	2.3	11.8
Natural Resources and Mining	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	-0.1	-0.3
Logging	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.0	-0.5	-0.6
Construction	146.0	146.2	143.5	143.2	-0.2	2.5
Construction of Buildings	39.4	39.7	39.6	39.8	-0.3	-0.2
Heavy and Civil Engineering	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.3	0.2	0.4
Specialty Trade Contractors	89.6	89.7	87.3	87.1	-0.1	2.3
Manufacturing	268.1	270.2	287.6	291.5	-2.1	-19.5
Durable Goods	188.3	189.8	204.0	207.0	-1.5	-15.7
Wood Product Manufacturing	17.2	17.2	17.5	17.5	0.0	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.5	16.6	17.0	17.1	-0.1	-0.5
Computer and Electronic Products	24.7	24.9	27.1	27.6	-0.2	-2.4
Transportation Equipment	79.7	81.7	90.4	92.3	-2.0	-10.7
Aerospace Products and Parts	69.1	71.0	80.0	81.9	-1.9	-10.9
Nondurable Goods	79.8	80.4	83.6	84.5	-0.6	-3.8
Food Manufacturing	31.1	31.4	33.1	33.7	-0.3	-2.0
Wholesale Trade	115.0	114.7	115.0	114.8	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	296.4	302.3	297.2	303.2	-5.9	-0.8
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.5	0.1	0.3
Food and Beverage Stores	60.4	60.5	61.2	61.9	-0.1	-0.8
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	23.4	24.5	22.7	24.8	-1.1	0.7
General Merchandise Stores	48.3	49.7	47.1	49.4	-1.4	1.2
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	85.7	86.3	86.7	87.1	-0.6	-1.0
Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	0.0	-0.2
Transportation and Warehousing	81.3	81.9	82.1	82.4	-0.6	-0.8
Air Transportation	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.7	-0.1	-0.5
Water Transportation	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	-0.1	0.1
Truck Transportation	21.3	21.4	21.7	21.9	-0.1	-0.4
Support Activities for Transportation	15.4	15.1	15.1	14.8	0.3	0.3
Support Activities for Water Transportation	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.2	0.2
Warehousing and Storage	7.7	7.9	7.1	7.5	-0.2	0.6
Information	93.3	92.5	93.9	94.2	0.8	-0.6
Software Publishers	36.4	36.2	35.3	35.5	0.2	1.1
Telecommunications	26.6	26.8	30.2	30.5	-0.2	-3.6
Financial Activities	147.0	146.8	143.6	143.0	0.2	3.4
Finance and Insurance	100.1	99.9	98.1	97.7	0.2	2.0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	48.8	48.6	46.5	46.1	0.2	2.3
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39.6	39.6	39.3	39.4	0.0	0.3
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	46.9	46.9	45.5	45.3	0.0	1.4
Professional and Business Services	286.1	284.1	282.3	279.8	2.0	3.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	138.2	137.2	139.0	137.9	1.0	-0.8
Legal Services	20.7	20.7	20.3	20.3	0.0	0.4
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	31.2	31.3	30.6	30.8	-0.1	0.6
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	22.5	22.5	24.3	24.6	0.0	-1.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.2	-0.1	-0.2
Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., and Remediation	118.0	116.9	113.2	111.7	1.1	4.8
Employment Services	39.7	39.8	36.9	36.4	-0.1	2.8
Education and Health Services	313.6	310.9	305.6	301.7	2.7	8.0
Educational Services	44.0	42.2	42.9	40.2	1.8	1.1
Hospitals	62.9	62.9	61.3	61.3	0.0	1.6
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	53.4	53.3	52.0	51.8	0.1	1.4
Social Assistance	45.9	45.6	44.5	44.1	0.3	1.4
Leisure and Hospitality	235.9	235.1	232.2	231.4	0.8	3.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	37.9	37.5	38.5	38.4	0.4	-0.6
Accommodation	24.8	24.6	24.8	24.5	0.2	0.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	173.2	173.0	168.9	168.5	0.2	4.3
Government	529.8	525.6	519.1	512.3	4.2	10.7
Federal	69.0	70.4	66.9	67.7	-1.4	2.1
State	150.9	149.4	150.6	148.8	1.5	0.3
State Educational Services	84.5	82.9	83.9	82.1	1.6	0.6
Local	309.9	305.8	301.6	295.8	4.1	8.3
Local Educational Services	154.7	152.6	152.2	149.5	2.1	2.5
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.

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work¹

<i>In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	March 2003 (Prel)	February 2003 (Rev)	March 2002 (Rev)	February 2002 (Rev)	Numeric Change	
					Feb. 2003 to Mar. 2003	Mar. 2002 to Mar. 2003
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	2,633.1	2,624.4	2,623.0	2,611.2	8.7	10.1
Natural Resources and Mining	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	-0.1	-0.2
Logging	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.2	-0.5	-0.4
Construction	147.7	146.0	144.6	143.5	1.7	3.1
Construction of Buildings	39.5	39.5	39.8	39.6	0.0	-0.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering	17.2	17.0	16.4	16.6	0.2	0.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	91.0	89.5	88.4	87.3	1.5	2.6
Manufacturing	267.5	268.3	287.1	287.6	-0.8	-19.6
Durable Goods	187.3	188.3	203.5	204.0	-1.0	-16.2
Wood Product Manufacturing	17.1	17.2	17.9	17.5	-0.1	-0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	16.5	16.5	17.0	17.0	0.0	-0.5
Computer and Electronic Products	24.7	24.9	27.0	27.1	-0.2	-2.3
Transportation Equipment	79.1	79.7	89.4	90.4	-0.6	-10.3
Aerospace Products and Parts	68.4	69.1	78.7	80.0	-0.7	-10.3
Nondurable Goods	80.2	80.0	83.6	83.6	0.2	-3.4
Food Manufacturing	31.2	31.1	33.0	33.1	0.1	-1.8
Wholesale Trade	116.3	115.4	115.3	115.0	0.9	1.0
Retail Trade	296.4	296.3	298.3	297.2	0.1	-1.9
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	41.0	40.8	41.0	40.6	0.2	0.0
Food and Beverage Stores	60.0	60.4	61.1	61.2	-0.4	-1.1
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	23.5	23.5	22.8	22.7	0.0	0.7
General Merchandise Stores	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	86.1	85.9	86.5	86.7	0.2	-0.4
Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	-0.2
Transportation and Warehousing	81.7	81.5	81.9	82.1	0.2	-0.2
Air Transportation	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.8	0.0	-0.1
Water Transportation	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.2
Truck Transportation	21.6	21.3	21.9	21.7	0.3	-0.3
Support Activities for Transportation	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	0.0	0.1
Support Activities for Water Transportation	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.3	-0.2	0.1
Warehousing and Storage	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.1	0.0	0.1
Information	93.0	93.1	93.5	93.9	-0.1	-0.5
Software Publishers	36.4	36.4	35.3	35.3	0.0	1.1
Telecommunications	26.4	26.6	30.0	30.2	-0.2	-3.6
Financial Activities	147.3	147.1	144.0	143.6	0.2	3.3
Finance and Insurance	100.1	100.1	98.3	98.1	0.0	1.8
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	48.8	48.8	46.6	46.5	0.0	2.2
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.3	0.0	0.2
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	47.2	47.0	45.7	45.5	0.2	1.5
Professional and Business Services	289.1	286.1	284.6	282.3	3.0	4.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	138.6	138.1	139.2	139.0	0.5	-0.6
Legal Services	20.8	20.8	20.4	20.3	0.0	0.4
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	31.2	31.2	30.7	30.6	0.0	0.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	22.5	22.5	24.2	24.3	0.0	-1.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	29.9	29.9	30.1	30.1	0.0	-0.2
Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., and Remediation	120.6	118.1	115.3	113.2	2.5	5.3
Employment Services	40.2	39.7	37.2	36.9	0.5	3.0
Education and Health Services	314.9	313.7	307.3	305.6	1.2	7.6
Educational Services	44.7	44.2	43.2	42.9	0.5	1.5
Hospitals	62.9	62.9	61.6	61.3	0.0	1.3
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	53.5	53.4	52.1	52.0	0.1	1.4
Social Assistance	46.0	45.8	44.9	44.5	0.2	1.1
Leisure and Hospitality	236.5	235.9	236.0	232.2	0.6	0.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	38.1	37.8	39.4	38.5	0.3	-1.3
Accommodation	25.1	24.8	25.4	24.8	0.3	-0.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	173.3	173.3	171.2	168.9	0.0	2.1
Government	532.0	530.5	521.0	519.1	1.5	11.0
Federal	69.7	69.6	67.3	66.9	0.1	2.4
State	152.5	150.9	151.6	150.6	1.6	0.9
State Educational Services	86.0	84.5	84.9	83.9	1.5	1.1
Local	309.8	310.0	302.1	301.6	-0.2	7.7
Local Educational Services	156.0	154.8	153.1	152.2	1.2	2.9
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.

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted	January 2003 Preliminary				December 2002 Revised				January 2002 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	3,116,100	2,886,800	229,300	7.4	3,122,200	2,902,900	219,300	7.0	3,035,800	2,786,200	249,600	8.2
Bellingham MSA	86,700	81,300	5,400	6.3	87,000	82,000	5,100	5.8	81,900	75,500	6,500	7.9
Bremerton PMSA	104,100	97,300	6,700	6.5	103,400	97,000	6,400	6.1	97,300	90,600	6,700	6.8
Olympia PMSA	108,500	102,400	6,100	5.6	107,000	101,100	5,900	5.5	102,900	96,300	6,500	6.3
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	1,405,600	1,313,800	91,900	6.5	1,415,600	1,327,200	88,400	6.2	1,386,800	1,289,000	97,800	7.1
King County 2/	1,030,100	965,200	64,900	6.3	1,037,200	975,000	62,100	6.0	1,015,800	947,000	68,800	6.8
Snohomish County 2/	347,200	321,900	25,300	7.3	349,800	325,200	24,600	7.0	343,000	315,800	27,200	7.9
Island County 2/	28,400	26,700	1,700	6.1	28,680	26,960	1,720	6.0	28,020	26,180	1,840	6.6
Spokane MSA	215,500	199,700	15,800	7.4	216,700	202,500	14,200	6.5	212,700	194,500	18,200	8.6
Tacoma PMSA	350,600	324,300	26,200	7.5	353,200	328,300	24,900	7.1	337,500	311,100	26,400	7.8
Tri-Cities MSA	100,500	91,500	9,000	9.0	100,900	92,700	8,200	8.1	94,800	86,300	8,600	9.0
Benton County 2/	75,400	69,700	5,700	7.6	75,800	70,600	5,100	6.8	71,300	65,700	5,500	7.8
Franklin County 2/	25,100	21,800	3,300	13.1	25,140	22,080	3,060	12.2	23,580	20,540	3,040	12.9
Yakima MSA	105,400	92,000	13,400	12.7	104,100	91,200	12,900	12.4	102,400	87,100	15,300	14.9
Adams	7,520	6,400	1,120	14.9	7,720	6,580	1,140	14.8	7,280	6,090	1,190	16.3
Asotin 2/	11,950	11,300	650	5.5	12,080	11,230	850	7.0	11,580	10,880	700	6.1
Chelan-Douglas LMA	50,260	45,230	5,040	10.0	50,440	45,790	4,660	9.2	48,640	43,180	5,460	11.2
Chelan County 2/	33,680	30,220	3,460	10.3	33,840	30,600	3,240	9.6	32,660	28,850	3,810	11.7
Douglas County 2/	16,590	15,010	1,580	9.5	16,610	15,190	1,420	8.5	15,980	14,330	1,650	10.4
Clallam	25,470	23,230	2,240	8.8	25,260	23,120	2,150	8.5	24,610	22,380	2,230	9.1
Clark 2/	189,600	176,700	12,800	6.8	186,000	171,800	14,200	7.6	184,400	166,600	17,800	9.7
Columbia	1,190	1,030	160	13.1	1,140	980	160	14.2	1,230	1,050	180	14.9
Cowlitz	41,420	37,250	4,170	10.1	40,900	36,930	3,970	9.7	40,710	35,760	4,950	12.2
Ferry	2,640	2,220	420	15.7	2,510	2,200	320	12.6	2,450	2,090	360	14.7
Garfield	1,140	1,060	70	6.4	1,130	1,080	50	4.8	1,060	980	80	7.2
Grant	33,920	29,590	4,320	12.7	33,940	29,860	4,090	12.0	34,240	29,470	4,770	13.9
Grays Harbor	26,100	23,490	2,610	10.0	26,270	23,710	2,550	9.7	25,480	22,490	3,000	11.8
Jefferson	11,870	11,010	860	7.3	11,710	10,890	820	7.0	11,160	10,250	910	8.1
Kittitas	16,160	14,830	1,330	8.2	15,540	14,430	1,120	7.2	15,020	13,780	1,240	8.3
Klickitat	8,010	6,810	1,200	15.0	7,580	6,490	1,090	14.4	8,090	6,610	1,470	18.2
Lewis	29,140	26,390	2,740	9.4	29,660	27,150	2,510	8.5	28,400	25,690	2,720	9.6
Lincoln	4,500	4,200	300	6.6	4,490	4,200	290	6.4	4,270	3,950	320	7.4
Mason	19,590	17,890	1,700	8.7	19,720	18,160	1,560	7.9	18,930	17,120	1,810	9.6
Okanogan	17,560	15,220	2,350	13.4	17,290	15,220	2,060	11.9	16,720	14,150	2,570	15.4
Pacific	7,480	6,800	680	9.0	7,800	7,070	730	9.4	7,500	6,770	730	9.7
Pend Oreille	4,440	3,960	480	10.9	4,340	3,950	390	8.9	4,310	3,840	470	10.8
San Juan	6,420	6,000	420	6.5	6,430	6,040	390	6.1	5,830	5,400	420	7.3
Skagit	53,560	49,360	4,200	7.8	52,780	48,700	4,080	7.7	50,620	46,010	4,610	9.1
Skamania	3,860	3,410	450	11.6	3,880	3,480	410	10.5	3,660	3,090	570	15.7
Stevens	17,020	15,220	1,800	10.6	16,590	15,080	1,510	9.1	16,860	14,730	2,130	12.7
Wahkiakum	1,760	1,620	130	7.6	1,730	1,590	140	8.0	1,740	1,570	170	9.7
Walla Walla	27,170	25,210	1,970	7.2	27,520	25,810	1,710	6.2	25,990	23,720	2,270	8.7
Whitman	19,510	18,960	550	2.8	19,900	19,410	500	2.5	18,700	18,140	560	3.0

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

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		
	Jan. 03	Dec. 02	Jan. 02	Jan. 03	Dec. 02	Jan. 02	Jan. 03	Dec. 02	Jan. 02
CONSTRUCTION	\$817.92	\$807.45	\$795.31	35.5	35.0	35.3	\$23.04	\$23.07	\$22.53
MANUFACTURING	\$670.41	\$691.57	\$747.84	38.2	39.7	39.8	\$17.55	\$17.42	\$18.79
Wood Products Manufacturing	\$595.59	\$609.00	\$552.38	38.7	40.9	37.5	\$15.39	\$14.89	\$14.73
Transportation Equipment	\$766.52	\$779.04	\$1,058.35	37.3	37.4	42.3	\$20.55	\$20.83	\$25.02
Food Manufacturing	\$566.84	\$585.00	\$568.03	38.3	39.0	38.8	\$14.80	\$15.00	\$14.64
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, & UTIL.	\$493.77	\$518.87	\$480.95	32.7	34.8	32.3	\$15.10	\$14.91	\$14.89
Wholesale Trade	\$626.96	\$664.48	\$595.32	36.6	38.7	36.3	\$17.13	\$17.17	\$16.40
Retail Trade	\$402.38	\$423.48	\$401.84	30.3	32.5	30.1	\$13.28	\$13.03	\$13.35

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

Date: 4/22/03
Benchmark: 2002

Not Seasonally Adjusted	March 2003 Preliminary				February 2003 Revised				March 2002 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	3,103,800	2,874,900	228,900	7.4	3,105,200	2,867,900	237,300	7.6	3,062,300	2,822,800	239,500	7.8
Bellingham MSA	88,100	82,700	5,500	6.2	87,700	82,400	5,300	6.1	83,300	77,400	5,900	7.1
Bremerton PMSA	102,500	96,000	6,500	6.4	102,900	95,900	7,000	6.8	98,300	91,800	6,500	6.6
Olympia PMSA	108,700	102,600	6,000	5.6	108,600	102,400	6,200	5.7	104,100	97,700	6,400	6.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	1,394,500	1,301,900	92,700	6.6	1,399,200	1,305,000	94,200	6.7	1,391,600	1,293,100	98,500	7.1
King County 2/	1,021,800	956,400	65,400	6.4	1,025,200	958,700	66,500	6.5	1,018,700	950,000	68,700	6.7
Snohomish County 2/	344,500	319,000	25,600	7.4	345,700	319,800	26,000	7.5	344,800	316,800	28,000	8.1
Island County 2/	28,200	26,400	1,700	6.1	28,300	26,500	1,800	6.2	28,070	26,270	1,800	6.4
Spokane MSA	213,900	199,100	14,800	6.9	214,400	198,400	16,000	7.5	214,200	197,200	17,000	7.9
Tacoma PMSA	351,200	324,700	26,500	7.5	350,400	323,700	26,700	7.6	342,000	315,000	27,000	7.9
Tri-Cities MSA	101,100	93,600	7,500	7.4	101,300	92,900	8,500	8.4	96,300	89,500	6,800	7.0
Benton County 2/	76,500	71,300	5,200	6.8	76,500	70,700	5,800	7.5	72,800	68,200	4,600	6.3
Franklin County 2/	24,600	22,300	2,300	9.2	24,800	22,100	2,700	10.9	23,540	21,320	2,220	9.4
Yakima MSA	104,300	92,700	11,600	11.2	103,700	91,100	12,600	12.2	103,900	91,100	12,800	12.4
Adams	7,410	6,610	800	10.8	7,340	6,350	990	13.5	7,420	6,550	870	11.7
Asotin 2/	12,280	11,660	620	5.0	12,400	11,550	850	6.8	11,610	10,990	620	5.3
Chelan-Douglas LMA	50,570	46,050	4,520	8.9	50,290	45,220	5,060	10.1	50,030	45,040	4,990	10.0
Chelan County 2/	33,970	30,770	3,190	9.4	33,750	30,220	3,530	10.5	33,630	30,100	3,530	10.5
Douglas County 2/	16,610	15,280	1,330	8.0	16,530	15,000	1,530	9.3	16,400	14,940	1,460	8.9
Clallam	24,900	22,890	2,000	8.0	24,860	22,730	2,130	8.6	24,900	22,750	2,150	8.6
Clark 2/	186,700	169,000	17,700	9.5	187,200	169,200	17,900	9.6	184,000	168,300	15,700	8.5
Columbia	1,230	1,070	160	12.7	1,220	1,060	160	13.5	1,260	1,080	170	13.8
Cowlitz	39,690	35,710	3,980	10.0	39,880	35,620	4,260	10.7	40,530	35,910	4,620	11.4
Ferry	2,700	2,180	520	19.3	2,700	2,180	520	19.2	2,470	2,040	430	17.2
Garfield	1,230	1,160	70	5.7	1,200	1,110	90	7.4	1,120	1,060	60	5.6
Grant	35,790	32,130	3,660	10.2	35,210	31,000	4,210	12.0	35,890	31,840	4,060	11.3
Grays Harbor	26,710	23,960	2,750	10.3	26,450	23,790	2,670	10.1	25,720	22,980	2,740	10.7
Jefferson	11,560	10,800	760	6.6	11,570	10,730	840	7.3	11,220	10,420	800	7.1
Kittitas	16,440	15,130	1,310	8.0	16,210	14,790	1,410	8.7	15,510	14,220	1,290	8.3
Klickitat	8,190	6,920	1,270	15.6	8,080	6,710	1,370	16.9	8,410	7,000	1,410	16.7
Lewis	29,900	27,070	2,830	9.5	29,500	26,770	2,730	9.2	29,140	26,220	2,910	10.0
Lincoln	4,620	4,340	280	6.1	4,550	4,240	310	6.8	4,550	4,240	310	6.8
Mason	20,160	18,390	1,770	8.8	20,100	18,310	1,780	8.9	19,000	17,370	1,630	8.6
Okanogan	17,730	15,490	2,230	12.6	17,370	14,950	2,420	13.9	17,220	14,870	2,350	13.7
Pacific	8,080	7,290	790	9.8	7,950	7,210	740	9.3	7,570	6,820	750	9.9
Pend Oreille	4,480	3,970	520	11.5	4,400	3,840	570	12.8	4,500	3,940	560	12.4
San Juan	6,250	5,900	350	5.6	6,160	5,720	440	7.1	6,030	5,670	360	5.9
Skagit	53,070	48,920	4,150	7.8	52,690	48,560	4,130	7.8	51,740	47,420	4,320	8.3
Skamania	3,710	3,310	400	10.8	3,690	3,230	460	12.6	3,750	3,240	520	13.7
Stevens	16,400	14,480	1,930	11.7	16,560	14,640	1,920	11.6	16,910	14,590	2,320	13.8
Wahkiakum	1,680	1,560	120	6.9	1,680	1,550	130	7.9	1,740	1,570	160	9.4
Walla Walla	27,430	25,660	1,770	6.5	27,640	25,510	2,130	7.7	26,780	24,840	1,940	7.2
Whitman	20,570	20,040	530	2.6	20,150	19,600	560	2.8	19,550	19,040	510	2.6

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.

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		
	Mar. 03	Feb. 02	Mar. 02	Mar. 03	Feb. 02	Mar. 02	Mar. 03	Feb. 02	Mar. 02
CONSTRUCTION	\$808.02	\$832.11	\$775.83	35.3	36.1	34.9	\$22.89	\$23.05	\$22.23
MANUFACTURING	\$714.20	\$716.80	\$747.16	39.7	39.8	40.3	\$17.99	\$18.01	\$18.54
Wood Products Manufacturing	\$631.18	\$613.77	\$558.44	41.2	41.0	38.7	\$15.32	\$14.97	\$14.43
Transportation Equipment	\$916.40	\$920.05	\$1,045.00	40.0	40.3	41.7	\$22.91	\$22.83	\$25.06
Food Manufacturing	\$554.26	\$545.27	\$549.00	37.0	36.4	37.5	\$14.98	\$14.98	\$14.64
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, & UTIL.	\$526.16	\$530.96	\$494.18	34.3	34.5	33.1	\$15.34	\$15.39	\$14.93
Wholesale Trade	\$676.09	\$673.57	\$607.56	38.7	38.6	36.6	\$17.47	\$17.45	\$16.60
Retail Trade	\$425.92	\$431.21	\$412.52	32.0	32.3	30.9	\$13.31	\$13.35	\$13.35

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State

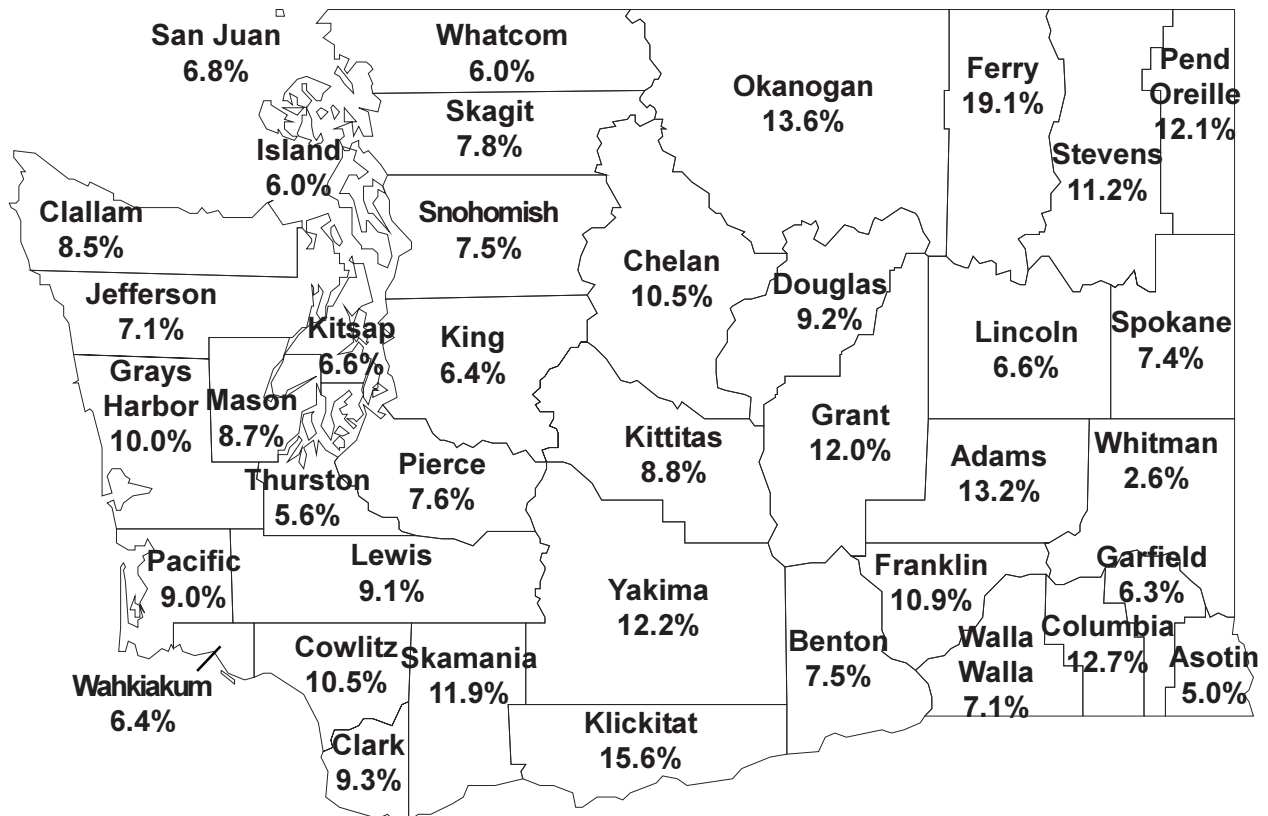
<i>(In Thousands)</i>	February 2003 (Prel)	January 2003 (Rev)	February 2002 (Rev)	January 2002 (Rev)
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment:				
Washington State	6.8%	6.7%	7.3%	7.4%
United States	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.6%
Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,101.3	3,121.2	3,050.9	3,035.8
Employment	2,867.2	2,887.3	2,804.4	2,786.2
Unemployment	234.1	233.9	246.5	249.6
Percent of Labor Force	7.5%	7.5%	8.1%	8.2%

Unemployment Rates by County, February 2003

Washington State = 7.5%

United States = 6.4%

Not Seasonally Adjusted



Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State

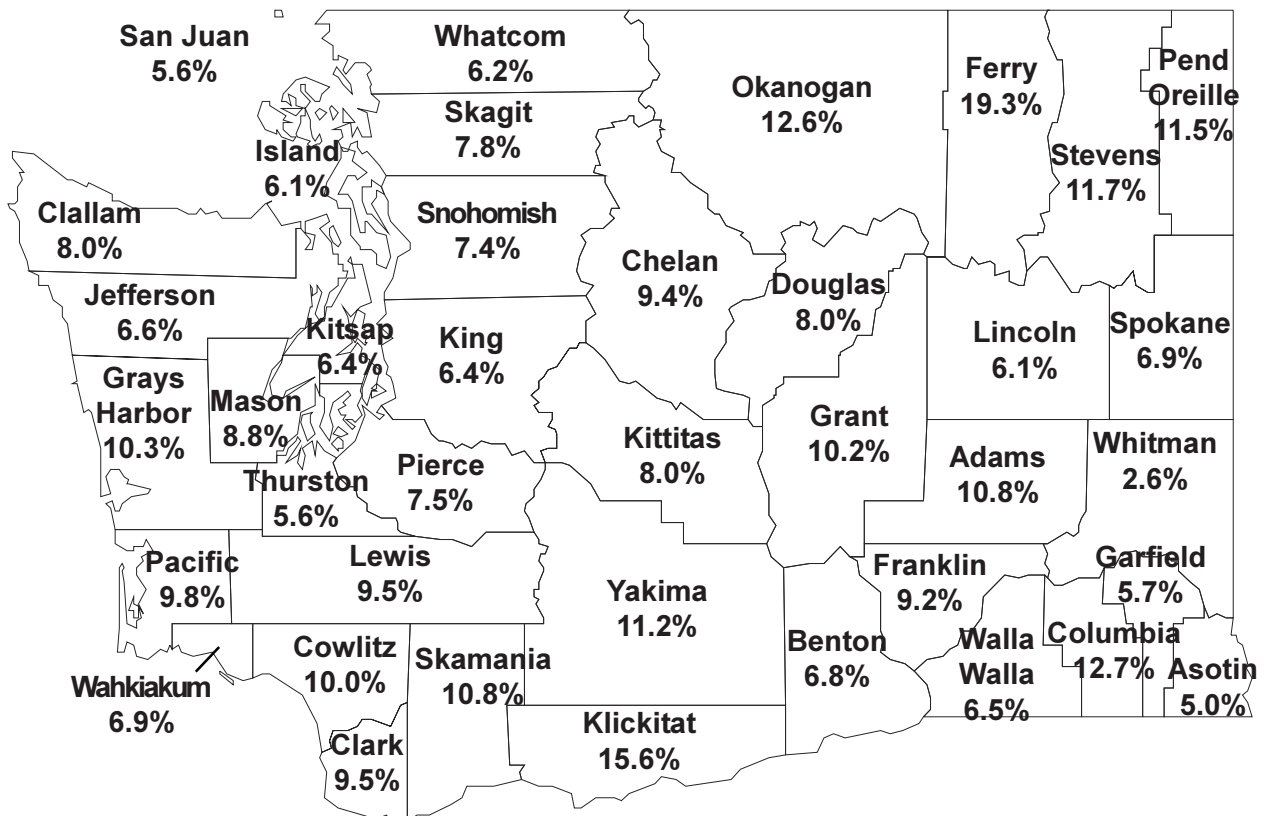
<i>(In Thousands)</i>	March 2003 (Prel)	February 2003 (Rev)	March 2002 (Rev)	February 2002 (Rev)
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment:				
Washington State	7.0%	6.9%	7.5%	7.3%
United States	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%
Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,103.8	3,105.2	3,062.3	3,050.9
Employment	2,874.9	2,867.9	2,822.8	2,804.4
Unemployment	228.9	237.3	239.5	246.5
Percent of Labor Force	7.4%	7.6%	7.8%	8.1%

Unemployment Rates by County, March 2003

Washington State = 7.4%

United States = 6.2%

Not Seasonally Adjusted



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Washington State, 2002 (Preliminary)
Benchmark: September 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (numbers in thousands)	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	2,656.9	2,606.4	2,611.1	2,623.0	2,640.8	2,666.7	2,682.4	2,663.9	2,661.9	2,674.0	2,689.2	2,688.0	2,675.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	2,139.7	2,094.1	2,092.0	2,102.0	2,119.2	2,142.3	2,157.5	2,165.6	2,177.1	2,170.2	2,161.3	2,150.0	2,144.9
GOODS PRODUCING	449.8	443.7	440.3	440.6	444.4	451.4	455.4	461.2	464.6	459.5	456.0	444.5	436.6
NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.0
Logging	6.2	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2
CONSTRUCTION	154.9	143.2	143.5	144.6	148.9	154.2	157.3	161.6	166.6	164.4	163.2	157.6	153.1
Construction of Buildings	41.4	39.8	39.6	39.8	40.2	40.9	41.6	42.1	43.6	42.7	43.1	42.1	41.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.2	16.3	16.6	16.4	17.5	18.8	19.7	21.3	22.1	22.0	21.3	20.0	18.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	94.3	87.1	87.3	88.4	91.2	94.4	96.0	98.2	100.9	99.7	98.8	95.6	93.6
MANUFACTURING	285.7	291.5	287.6	287.1	286.6	288.0	288.6	290.0	288.4	285.4	283.2	277.6	274.6
Durable Goods	200.1	207.0	204.0	203.5	202.4	202.6	201.6	201.0	199.3	197.0	196.0	193.3	193.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	18.0	17.5	17.5	17.9	17.8	18.2	18.1	18.5	18.5	18.2	18.0	17.7	17.6
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg	8.5	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.3
Primary Metal Manufacturing	6.5	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0
Alumina and Aluminum Production	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.8
Machinery Manufacturing	12.9	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	26.3	27.6	27.1	27.0	26.6	26.5	26.7	26.6	26.3	25.7	25.4	25.1	25.1
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Transportation Equipment Mfg	87.1	92.3	90.4	89.4	89.2	89.1	87.7	86.9	85.4	84.3	83.9	83.3	83.4
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg	76.1	81.9	80.0	78.7	77.9	77.3	76.0	75.6	74.1	73.4	73.0	72.7	72.5
Ship and Boat Building	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0
Non Durable Goods	85.6	84.5	83.6	83.6	84.2	85.3	86.9	89.0	89.1	88.4	87.2	84.3	81.3
Food Manufacturing	35.1	33.7	33.1	33.0	33.7	34.7	35.9	37.4	38.2	37.6	36.8	34.5	32.1
Fruit/Vegetable Preserv.and Specialty Foods	11.7	10.0	10.1	10.0	11.1	11.6	12.1	13.0	13.8	13.6	13.5	12.0	9.8
Petrol, Coal, Plastics, Rubber Prods Mfg	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.2
Paper Manufacturing	13.2	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0
Printing and Related Support Activities	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	2,207.1	2,162.7	2,170.9	2,182.4	2,196.4	2,215.3	2,227.0	2,202.7	2,197.3	2,214.6	2,233.2	2,243.6	2,238.7
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	510.8	505.2	498.9	500.1	503.2	507.2	511.5	513.6	513.7	514.8	515.8	521.5	524.3
Wholesale Trade	116.2	114.8	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.7	116.2	116.9	117.1	117.0	118.0	116.9	116.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	64.2	64.0	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.5	64.3	64.4	63.9	64.5	64.2	64.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	44.2	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.4	43.7	43.8	44.4	44.6	45.0	45.6	45.0	44.8
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7
Retail Trade	306.0	303.2	297.2	298.3	300.8	303.7	306.4	307.0	307.2	307.5	307.1	315.1	318.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	41.4	40.5	40.6	41.0	41.4	41.7	41.7	42.2	42.2	42.1	41.5	41.4	41.2
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.0
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	25.5	22.6	23.1	23.8	25.3	26.3	26.9	26.5	26.3	26.4	26.3	26.0	25.9
Food and Beverage Stores	62.3	61.9	61.2	61.1	61.6	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	63.0	62.5	62.6	62.2
Health and Personal Care Stores	15.1	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.2	15.6
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	24.1	24.8	22.7	22.8	23.0	23.1	24.3	24.5	24.6	24.0	23.9	25.0	26.0
General Merchandise Stores	49.1	49.4	47.1	47.4	47.6	47.5	47.6	47.8	48.3	49.1	49.4	53.2	54.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	88.6	87.1	86.7	86.5	87.0	87.8	88.9	89.8	89.4	90.3	90.8	89.5	89.1
Utilities	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
Transportation and Warehousing	84.1	82.4	82.1	81.9	82.6	83.4	84.4	85.2	84.9	85.8	86.3	85.0	84.6
Air Transportation	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.6	13.6
Water Transportation	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Truck Transportation	22.6	21.9	21.7	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.5	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.4	22.2
Support Activities for Transportation	15.4	14.8	15.1	15.1	14.9	15.4	15.6	16.0	15.7	15.8	16.1	15.5	15.3
Support Activities for Water Trans.	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.5
Warehousing and Storage	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.6	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.3

Continued

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Washington State, 2002 (Preliminary)
Benchmark: September 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (numbers in thousands)	Annual Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
INFORMATION	93.5	94.2	93.9	93.5	93.1	93.3	93.7	93.7	93.8	92.9	93.0	93.0	93.5
Newspaper, Book and Directory Publishers	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9
Software Publishers	35.9	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.4	35.6	36.0	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.1	36.2	36.4
Broadcasting, except Internet	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Telecommunications	29.0	30.500	30.2	30.0	29.5	29.2	29.0	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.6	27.4	27.1
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	10.1	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.4
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	12.9	13.3	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	13.2	13.1
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	145.9	142.9	143.6	144.0	144.5	145.4	145.8	146.4	147.3	146.9	147.5	148.0	148.5
Finance and Insurance	98.9	97.7	98.1	98.3	98.4	98.6	98.8	98.6	99.1	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	47.4	46.1	46.5	46.6	47.2	47.2	47.4	47.4	47.6	47.7	48.1	48.4	48.8
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.9
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	47.0	45.3	45.5	45.7	46.1	46.7	47.1	47.8	48.2	48.0	47.9	47.9	48.0
PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES	289.7	279.8	282.3	284.6	287.4	288.8	291.3	292.8	296.6	295.9	294.3	291.8	291.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	137.8	137.9	139.0	139.2	139.3	137.7	137.6	137.3	138.0	136.9	136.9	136.9	137.4
Legal Services	20.6	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.9
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	15.8	17.0	18.0	18.0	17.8	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.9
Architectural and Engineering Services	31.2	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.5	31.5	31.8	31.8	31.4	31.3	31.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Serv	23.7	24.6	24.3	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.1	29.8	30.0	30.0	30.2	30.5	30.5	30.1	29.9	30.0
Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt and Remed Serv	121.8	111.7	113.2	115.3	118.3	121.1	123.6	125.3	128.1	128.5	127.3	125.0	123.8
Administrative and Support Services	108.6	98.5	99.9	102.0	105.1	107.9	110.3	112.1	114.9	115.3	114.1	111.8	110.7
Employment Services	41.4	36.4	36.9	37.2	38.5	39.5	41.6	42.6	44.1	45.4	45.3	44.7	44.6
Waste Management and Remed Serv	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
EDUCATION and HEALTH SERVICES	307.0	301.9	305.6	307.2	308.2	309.9	306.8	301.5	302.3	307.4	309.5	311.8	312.1
Education Services	40.5	40.2	42.9	43.2	42.5	42.8	39.1	34.7	34.1	39.1	41.5	42.8	42.6
Health Services and Social Assistance	266.5	261.6	262.7	263.9	265.6	267.1	267.7	266.8	268.2	268.4	268.0	268.9	269.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	106.5	104.3	104.9	105.5	105.9	106.6	106.9	107.1	108.2	107.7	106.6	107.2	107.6
Hospitals	62.1	61.3	61.3	61.6	61.5	61.6	62.1	62.3	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.6	62.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	52.7	51.8	52.0	52.1	52.6	52.7	52.8	52.7	52.9	53.1	53.0	53.3	53.3
Social Assistance	45.2	44.1	44.5	44.9	45.7	46.2	45.8	44.7	44.7	45.1	45.9	45.8	45.7
LEISURE and HOSPITALITY	245.1	231.5	232.2	236.0	241.4	248.2	253.7	256.3	258.7	253.8	247.0	241.6	240.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	40.9	38.4	38.5	39.4	40.6	42.1	43.9	44.3	44.5	43.9	39.6	37.6	38.1
Accommodation and Food Services	204.2	193.0	193.7	196.6	200.8	206.1	209.8	212.1	214.2	209.9	207.3	204.1	202.4
Accommodation	27.3	24.5	24.8	25.4	26.6	27.9	29.2	30.1	30.5	29.1	27.5	26.2	25.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	176.9	168.5	168.9	171.2	174.2	178.2	180.6	181.9	183.7	180.8	179.8	177.8	176.7
OTHER SERVICES	97.8	95.0	95.4	95.9	97.1	98.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.2	97.9	98.1
Repair and Maintenance	29.3	28.5	28.7	28.8	29.2	29.5	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.5	29.2	29.0
Personal and Laundry Services	24.1	23.5	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.2	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.0	24.3
Membership Associations and Organizations	44.5	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.8	44.3	45.2	46.0	46.0	45.1	44.6	44.6	44.8
GOVERNMENT	517.2	512.3	519.1	521.0	521.6	524.5	524.9	498.3	484.8	503.9	527.9	538.0	530.4
Federal Government	69.3	67.7	66.9	67.3	67.5	68.2	69.3	70.4	70.4	70.3	71.2	71.2	71.7
Total State Government	146.2	148.8	150.6	151.6	150.7	151.0	147.8	129.7	130.9	137.8	151.4	152.7	151.0
State Government Educational Services	79.4	82.1	83.9	84.9	84.4	84.4	80.2	62.2	63.5	70.9	85.0	86.7	84.7
Total Local Government	301.7	295.8	301.6	302.1	303.4	305.3	307.8	298.2	283.5	295.8	305.2	314.1	307.7
Local Government Educational Services	148.1	149.5	152.2	153.1	153.9	154.0	153.6	140.3	125.4	136.9	149.9	154.7	153.4

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Washington State, 2001 (Revised)
Benchmark: December 2001

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (numbers in thousands)	Annual												
	Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	2,697.0	2,671.0	2,676.9	2,694.5	2,699.0	2,718.3	2,736.4	2,700.7	2,697.2	2,705.8	2,697.9	2,691.5	2,674.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	2,191.5	2,170.6	2,170.8	2,183.8	2,188.2	2,204.3	2,220.7	2,212.9	2,222.2	2,212.2	2,185.1	2,169.8	2,157.9
GOODS PRODUCING	484.7	483.6	480.5	483.4	483.9	488.4	493.5	494.8	498.3	494.0	484.2	471.5	459.7
NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.4
Logging	6.5	6.6	6.5	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.3
CONSTRUCTION	158.7	152.0	150.9	155.3	155.5	159.4	163.2	165.5	168.5	166.5	162.5	155.6	149.8
Construction of Buildings	41.6	39.4	39.2	40.2	40.6	41.2	42.6	43.1	44.2	43.4	42.8	41.8	41.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.8	17.4	17.1	18.1	18.6	20.0	21.2	21.7	22.5	22.5	21.5	19.6	17.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	97.3	95.2	94.6	97.1	96.3	98.2	99.5	100.6	101.9	100.6	98.2	94.2	90.7
MANUFACTURING	316.1	321.7	319.9	318.9	319.4	319.6	320.4	318.9	319.4	317.3	311.5	306.2	300.5
Durable Goods	225.0	232.0	230.6	229.9	228.5	227.7	227.5	225.7	224.9	223.2	219.1	216.9	214.2
Wood Product Manufacturing	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.1	19.2	18.7	18.3	18.0
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.2
Primary Metal Manufacturing	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.8	7.7
Alumina and Aluminum Production	4.2	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.3
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg	18.1	18.7	18.4	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.4
Machinery Manufacturing	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.6
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	32.4	35.2	35.1	34.7	34.0	33.5	33.0	32.5	32.0	31.0	30.2	29.3	28.7
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Transportation Equipment Mfg	98.5	99.1	98.9	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.0	97.4	97.1	96.5
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg	87.2	86.9	87.1	87.3	87.3	87.4	87.6	87.9	88.2	88.1	86.7	86.6	85.9
Ship and Boat Building	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6
Non Durable Goods	91.1	89.7	89.3	89.0	90.9	91.8	92.9	93.2	94.4	94.1	92.4	89.3	86.3
Food Manufacturing	37.2	35.2	34.9	34.8	36.8	37.7	38.3	38.6	39.8	39.8	39.3	36.8	34.6
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	12.5	10.5	10.5	10.7	11.9	12.6	13.2	13.6	14.4	14.7	14.5	12.8	10.8
Petrol and Coal, Plastics and Rubber Prods Mfg	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0
Paper Manufacturing	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.2	13.9	13.9	13.6
Printing and Related Support Activities	10.8	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	2,212.3	2,187.4	2,196.4	2,211.1	2,215.1	2,229.9	2,242.9	2,205.9	2,198.9	2,211.8	2,213.7	2,220.0	2,215.1
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	523.7	523.4	518.3	521.0	520.4	522.0	527.1	526.1	526.0	523.5	522.2	526.1	527.7
Wholesale Trade	119.7	119.2	119.5	120.1	120.1	120.5	122.0	121.4	120.7	119.6	119.1	118.1	116.3
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	67.0	67.6	67.7	68.0	67.8	67.9	68.1	67.6	67.4	66.6	65.6	65.1	64.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods	45.0	44.0	44.0	44.3	44.5	45.0	46.2	46.0	45.3	45.2	45.5	45.3	44.0
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8
Retail Trade	311.6	312.3	307.4	308.9	307.9	308.7	311.1	311.6	312.4	310.9	309.6	317.1	321.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	41.7	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.9	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.1	41.9	41.3	41.1
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.5	12.0	12.2
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	24.7	23.8	24.2	25.0	25.7	26.0	26.2	25.4	24.8	24.6	24.1	23.6	23.3
Food and Beverage Stores	63.7	62.8	62.8	63.2	63.5	64.3	64.6	64.1	64.1	63.8	63.6	63.8	63.5
Health and Personal Care Stores	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.8
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	25.1	26.6	24.5	24.5	23.9	23.6	24.6	25.0	25.2	24.5	24.2	26.3	27.9
General Merchandise Stores	49.0	48.6	46.4	46.6	47.0	47.1	47.8	48.3	48.6	48.9	49.3	54.1	55.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	92.4	91.9	91.5	92.0	92.4	92.7	94.0	93.1	92.9	93.0	93.6	90.9	90.1
Utilities	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Transportation and Warehousing	87.5	87.1	86.7	87.1	87.6	87.9	89.2	88.3	88.0	88.2	88.9	86.2	85.5
Air Transportation	15.0	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.1	14.5	14.1	13.9
Water Transportation	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Truck Transportation	23.5	22.9	22.7	23.2	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.1	24.2	23.8	23.9	23.1	22.7
Support Activities for Transportation	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.2
Support Activities for Water Trans.	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.5
Warehousing and Storage	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.5	8.4	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.8	7.9	7.7

Continued

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Washington State, 2001 (Revised)
Benchmark: December 2001

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (numbers in thousands)	Annual												
	Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
INFORMATION	99.0	101.6	101.8	101.0	99.4	99.6	100.3	99.3	99.1	97.0	96.3	96.1	96.7
Newspaper, Book and Directory Publishers	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7
Software Publishers	35.9	34.7	35.1	35.1	35.2	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.9	36.0	36.0	35.7	36.7
Broadcasting, except Internet	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Telecommunications	31.6	32.6	32.4	32.4	31.8	31.5	31.7	31.4	31.2	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.0
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	12.2	13.6	13.2	13.0	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.2	10.9
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.8	13.1	13.1	12.9	13.3	13.5	13.7
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	145.2	142.4	143.3	143.2	143.4	144.3	145.2	147.2	147.7	148.0	145.9	145.7	146.1
Finance and Insurance	98.1	96.8	97.7	97.3	97.1	97.3	97.2	99.0	99.0	99.6	98.6	98.8	99.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	45.5	44.8	45.1	44.5	44.1	44.5	44.0	45.9	45.9	47.1	46.4	46.7	47.1
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39.9	39.6	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.2	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.5
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	47.0	45.6	45.6	45.8	46.3	47.0	48.0	48.2	48.7	48.3	47.3	46.9	46.8
PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES	296.7	296.8	296.8	299.6	300.7	300.5	301.3	297.8	299.0	296.6	293.9	290.4	287.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	142.7	144.5	145.5	145.8	146.0	144.2	144.1	142.0	141.9	140.3	139.2	139.2	139.6
Legal Services	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.5	21.1	20.6	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.2	20.5	20.6
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	16.6	17.7	18.6	18.7	18.1	16.6	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.7
Architectural and Engineering Services	31.3	30.5	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.4	31.9	31.8	32.1	31.7	31.4	31.3	31.3
Computer Systems Design and Related Serv.	27.8	30.5	30.1	29.9	29.4	28.9	28.3	27.1	26.7	26.3	25.9	25.3	25.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	29.8	29.1	29.3	29.1	29.8	29.9	30.2	29.8	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.9	30.2
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt and Remed.	124.3	123.2	122.0	124.7	124.9	126.4	127.0	126.0	127.0	126.3	124.7	121.2	117.7
Administrative and Support Services	111.1	110.1	109.0	111.6	111.7	113.4	113.9	112.7	113.7	113.0	111.5	108.0	104.3
Employment Services	44.8	47.4	45.5	46.4	44.9	45.0	45.1	44.7	45.4	46.0	44.4	42.4	40.4
Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.4
EDUCATION and HEALTH SERVICES	298.3	292.5	296.8	298.0	298.5	299.8	298.1	291.6	293.0	299.2	302.5	305.1	305.0
Education Services	39.9	39.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	41.6	38.4	33.8	33.4	38.4	41.7	43.1	42.4
Health Services and Social Assistance	258.5	252.8	254.5	256.0	256.7	258.2	259.7	257.7	259.6	260.8	260.8	262.0	262.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	103.2	100.7	101.6	102.4	102.5	102.8	103.4	103.9	103.8	104.1	104.7	105.2	
Hospitals	60.3	59.4	59.7	59.9	59.6	59.7	60.5	59.8	60.7	60.9	61.0	61.1	61.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	51.0	50.3	50.5	50.6	50.3	50.9	51.1	51.0	51.3	51.4	51.3	51.9	51.9
Social Assistance	43.9	42.4	42.8	43.2	44.3	44.7	44.7	43.6	43.6	44.7	44.4	44.3	44.0
LEISURE and HOSPITALITY	247.1	235.0	237.7	241.1	245.5	252.4	256.6	257.6	260.6	256.6	243.8	238.8	239.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	40.4	37.5	38.3	39.0	39.7	41.7	42.4	43.3	44.1	43.6	38.9	37.6	38.7
Accommodation and Food Services	206.7	197.5	199.4	202.1	205.8	210.7	214.3	214.3	216.5	213.0	204.8	201.2	200.4
Accommodation	28.5	26.0	26.3	27.4	28.1	29.3	30.7	31.5	32.1	30.5	27.7	26.5	25.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	178.2	171.5	173.1	174.8	177.6	181.4	183.6	182.8	184.4	182.5	177.1	174.8	174.5
OTHER SERVICES	96.9	95.2	95.6	96.5	96.5	97.4	98.6	98.4	98.6	97.2	96.3	96.1	96.1
Repair and Maintenance	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.7	29.6	29.8	29.9	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.2	29.0	28.8
Personal and Laundry Services	24.1	23.9	23.9	24.1	24.1	24.3	24.6	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.0
Membership Associations and Organizations	43.3	42.1	42.4	42.7	42.8	43.3	44.1	44.5	44.6	43.5	43.2	43.1	43.3
GOVERNMENT	505.5	500.3	506.1	510.8	510.8	514.0	515.7	487.8	475.0	493.6	512.8	521.7	516.9
Federal Government	67.9	66.8	66.2	66.6	66.6	67.2	68.3	69.2	69.4	69.1	68.2	68.1	69.1
Total State Government	143.9	144.9	146.7	148.4	148.1	148.6	145.9	127.9	130.1	135.9	150.4	150.8	148.9
State Government Educational Services	77.5	79.3	81.2	82.7	82.3	82.4	78.8	60.3	62.2	68.7	84.1	84.8	82.8
Total Local Government	293.6	288.6	293.2	295.7	296.1	298.1	301.4	290.7	275.4	288.6	294.2	302.7	298.9
Local Government Educational Services	144.3	145.7	149.0	149.8	149.8	150.1	149.9	135.9	120.4	133.1	146.2	150.7	150.5

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding.

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

	Three Year Average Unemployment Rate (Jan. 00-Dec. 02)	Distressed Area: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to 7.6 Percent
Washington State	6.3	
Adams County	10.3	Adams
Asotin County	5.1	
Benton County	6.4	
Chelan County	8.8	Chelan
Clallam County	7.6	Clallam
Clark County	7.1	
Columbia County	11.1	Columbia
Cowlitz County	9.4	Cowlitz
Douglas County	8.0	Douglas
Ferry County	13.2	Ferry
Franklin County	9.1	Franklin
Garfield County	4.1	
Grant County	9.9	Grant
Grays Harbor County	9.9	Grays Harbor
Island County	5.2	
Jefferson County	5.9	
King County	5.1	
Kitsap County	6.0	
Kittitas County	6.3	
Klickitat County	13.4	Klickitat
Lewis County	9.1	Lewis
Lincoln County	5.4	
Mason County	7.7	Mason
Okanogan County	10.8	Okanogan
Pacific County	8.6	Pacific
Pend Oreille County	9.5	Pend Oreille
Pierce County	6.4	
San Juan County	4.1	
Skagit County	7.3	
Skamania County	10.5	Skamania
Snohomish County	5.8	
Spokane County	6.3	
Stevens County	10.1	Stevens
Thurston County	5.5	
Wahkiakum County	7.2	
Walla Walla County	6.2	
Whatcom County	6.3	
Whitman County	2.4	
Yakima County	10.7	Yakima

**2002 Annual Average Unemployment Rates
 for Metropolitan Statistical Areas
 Used to Determine Distressed Area**

	2002 Annual Average Unemployment Rate	Distressed Area: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to 7.7 Percent
Washington State	5.4	
Bellingham MSA	6.8	
Bremerton PMSA	6.0	
Olympia PMSA	5.7	
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	5.2	
Spokane MSA	6.6	
Tacoma PMSA	6.4	
Tri-Cities MSA	7.2	
Yakima MSA	11.3	Yakima MSA

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



Washington Labor Market



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