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INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Washington

(Seasonally Adjusted)

| | | |
|-------------|------|------|
| June (prel) | 2004 | 6.1% |
| May (rev) | 2004 | 6.1% |
| April | 2004 | 6.3% |

United States

(Seasonally Adjusted)

| | | |
|-------------|------|------|
| June (prel) | 2004 | 5.6% |
| May (rev) | 2004 | 5.6% |
| April | 2004 | 5.6% |

Nonagricultural Employment

(in thousands)

| | | |
|-------|------|---------|
| April | 2004 | 2,686.0 |
| May | 2004 | 2,712.2 |
| June | 2004 | 2,733.9 |

Nonagricultural Employment % Change

(over-the-year)

| | | |
|-------|-----------|------|
| April | 2003-2004 | 1.8% |
| May | 2003-2004 | 1.8% |
| June | 2003-2004 | 2.0% |

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It Don't Mean a Thing, If It Ain't Got That Swing...

Current State Economic Conditions

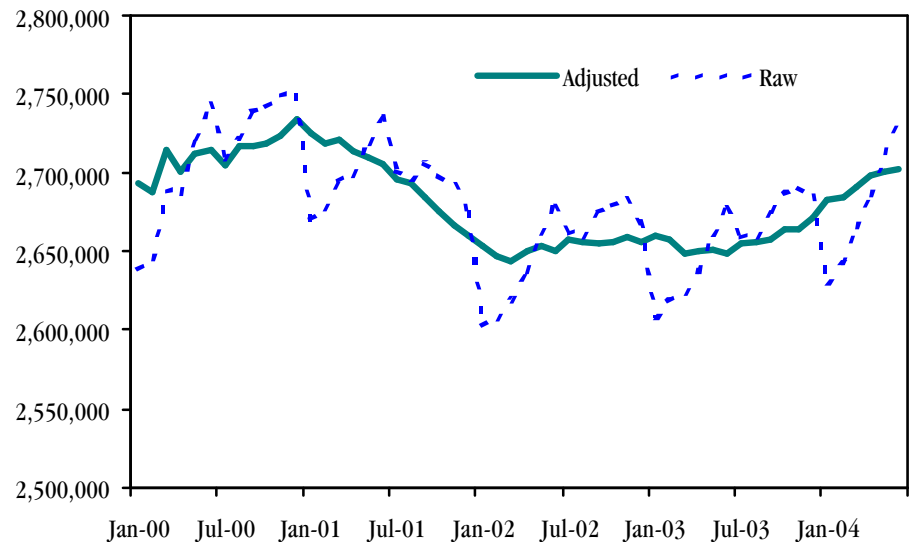
Doo wab, doo wab... At this point in the recovery, we'd expect the job market to be like a young Louis Armstrong—red-hot. Imagine our shock, then, when we plunked a quarter in the Wurlitzer and out came—Lawrence Welk? No funk, no swing, nothing to make you want to get up off of that thing, just a waltz. Now, waltz music is played in three-quarter time, with a big first beat followed by a weak second and third beats. And so it went with Washington's labor market in the second quarter of 2004.

The superficial listener would only hear an uptempo melody. It was *spring*, after all, and so the state economy shook off the winter doldrums, trumpeting in almost

70,000 new nonfarm jobs from March to June. The leisure and hospitality industry outdid itself, welcoming 18,000 new workers to the fold. Construction ramped up with another 13,000 jobs. Retailers were sold on 9,000 new staff. In fact, just about every industry joined in the cacophony, which was far louder than the 54,000 jobs created in spring of 2003. The exceptions were mostly expected: layoffs are the norm in education and accounting as the school year and tax year come to an end. Conspicuous by its silence was manufacturing, except for seasonal hiring in food processing. June employment numbers compared favorably with those from a year earlier: 55,300 net new jobs, for a 2.1 percent growth rate.



Total Nonfarm Employment



A more careful listener would tune in to the rhythm section—the seasonally adjusted employment numbers. That’s where the waltz beat comes in: a strong April was followed by a sluggish May and a weak June. Hiring in April bested seasonal patterns by 8,400 jobs. The month was the second strongest since the onset of the recession at the end of 2000. May, however, came in only 2,300 jobs above expectations, and June a mere 1,400. Neither month generated enough jobs to keep up with population growth. Thus it was not too surprising that June’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was the same as March’s 6.1 percent. The overall numbers for the quarter were still strong—job growth at an annualized 2.2 percent, down only slightly from the 2.9 percent of the first quarter. And over the past twelve months since the recovery began, nonfarm employment is up 54,200 jobs, or 2.0 percent.

On the other hand, we still have a ways to go. Washington is almost 30,000 jobs below its December 2000 peak. That doesn’t count the 70,000 jobs needed to keep up with population growth over the past three years. Looking ahead, the question for July becomes, will the drummer wake up? Or will we slide into the 4/4 of *Mood Indigo*?

Measure by Measure . . .

After seasonal adjustment, most sectors were in a hiring mode this spring, but outside of information services, growth rates were fairly modest.

The construction industry had a splendid April, slowed in May, and went into reverse in June. April capped a seven-

month string with an average job growth of 1,200 per month. May brought 500 more jobs, but June brought a loss of 500. Employment is still up 9,200 jobs or 5.9 percent since June of 2003, so the breather was well deserved.

Manufacturing lost another 700 jobs in the second quarter of the year. While the descent is nowhere near what it was in 2001-2002, it is still a descent. Transportation equipment accounted for most of the slippage, including a loss of 200 aerospace jobs and 400 in ship and boat building/repair. On the positive side, wood products rose by 200. Nondurable goods mostly held their own, with the exception of paper products, which shed 200 jobs. Over the year, 5,200 factory jobs have disappeared (-2.0 percent).

Wholesale trade gained 500 jobs this spring, all on the durable goods side, reflecting the overall recovery. This sector has added 2,400 jobs for a 2.1 percent growth rate over the past twelve months.

Retail trade also continued to expand, with 2,800 new jobs for the quarter, bringing annual growth to 7,300 jobs or 2.4 percent. General merchandise stores, grocery stores, and furniture outlets were hot; auto-related, clothing, and health and personal care stores were not.

Meanwhile transportation and utilities held steady, with the exception of support activities for water transportation, which has swelled by 700 jobs. Air, water, and truck transport showed little change. Over the year, this sector has grown by 2,400 jobs, or 2.7 percent.

The information industry continues to blaze ahead. Information purveyors make up 3.6 percent of total nonfarm employment in the state, but in the second quarter of the year, they provided 2,300 new jobs, 19 percent of the state’s growth. Telecom, which slumped badly in the recession, seems to have turned a corner, accounting for over 900 new jobs, including 600 at wireless services. Software publishers added 100. Total industry growth since last June reached 5.7 percent.

Financial activities had been one of the few bright lights in the recession, before slowing in the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of this year. The industry rebounded in the second quarter, growing slightly faster than the overall growth rate, and adding 900 jobs, all in banking. Insurance and real estate showed little change.

Professional and business services had a strong quarter as well: 2,300 new jobs, including 800 in corporate offices, 600 in accounting services, and 600 in employment services. This sector has expanded at a 3.7 percent clip in the past twelve months.

Things were more pedestrian in education and health services. Growth over the year was slightly below the state average. The second quarter did bring 2,000 additional hires, half of which were in outpatient clinics.

Leisure and hospitality generated 1,200 new jobs in the second quarter. Arts, entertainment, and recreation was responsible for 900 of these. Accommodations, after showing signs of a turnaround in the last two quarters, has slumped once again, shedding 500 jobs since March and 900 since February. Food services continued its upward trend, expanding payrolls by 700 jobs. Overall, the sector is up by 2.9 percent over the year.

Finally, government showed little change over the quarter, adding a mere 200 jobs over the quarter, all in K-12 education. Annual growth came to only 0.9 percent.



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National Outlook

How Deep is the Ocean?

By Scott Bailey,
Regional Labor Economist

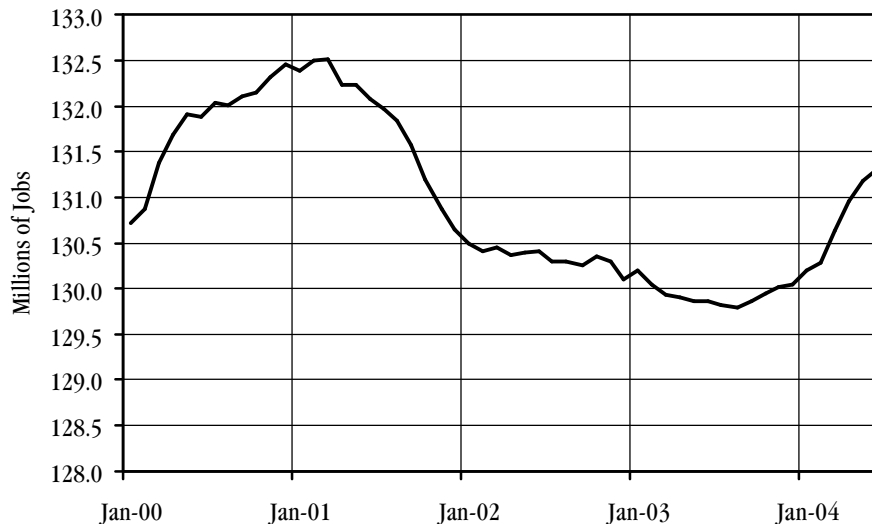
After three consecutive months of strong job growth, hiring took a bit of a vacation in June. Job gains of 353,000 in March, 324,000 in April, and 235,000 in May were followed by an anemic 112,000 in June. The gap between pre-recession job

inflation. So from the twisted point of view of an economist, it would only make sense to adjust job growth—or loss—for population.

Every month, the U.S. working-age population—those aged 16 and older—increases by more than 220,000 individuals. A majority (roughly 62 percent) jumps into the labor market, seeking a job. So each month, the economy needs to generate almost



U.S. Nonfarm Employment
Seasonally Adjusted



levels and the current count, which peaked at 2.7 million last August, narrowed to 1.2 million. After rising for four straight months, manufacturing employment dipped slightly. With modest job growth, it wasn't surprising that the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent.

As stated above, current nonfarm employment is 1.2 million jobs below its 2001 peak. Just how meaningful is that figure? Those of you unfortunate enough to spend any time around economists know that we are never satisfied with a number unless it's somehow adjusted. We're not content with unemployment rates or employment numbers unless they're *seasonally* adjusted to take out the various kinks in the calendar related to weather and holidays. We'll look down our collective noses at wage and income data unless they're adjusted for

138,000 jobs to meet the demands of these new wannabe workers. If we adjust employment for the jobs needed to keep up with the new bodies, we might paint a more representative picture of the health of the labor market.

Specifically, we can track the ratio of nonfarm employment to the working-age population over time. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed a "smoothed" estimate of working-age population that was used for this exercise. Before the recession, the ratio of nonfarm jobs to population peaked at 62.1 percent (*see graph on next page*). This ratio has been rising over time as more women have joined the paid labor force.

The employment to population ratio began declining in June of 2000,

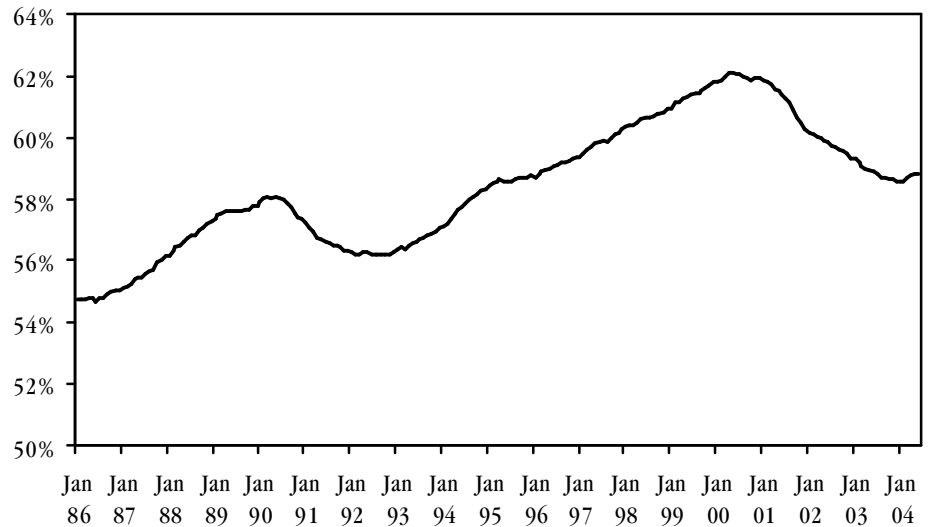
Every month, the U.S. working-age population—those aged 16 and older—increases by more than 220,000 individuals. A majority (roughly 62 percent) jumps into the labor market, seeking a job. So each month, the economy needs to generate almost 138,000 jobs to meet the demands of these new wannabe workers.



From March 2001 through today, the economy has lost 1.2 million jobs.



Ratio of Nonfarm Employment to Working-Age Population



suggesting that the labor market was weakening nine months before the recession began. With the onset of the recession, the ratio dropped sharply, falling to 58.6 percent, before recovering slightly in the past few months to 58.8 percent. So one quick way to assess the depth of the downturn is to ask, how many new jobs would be required to get us back to 62.1 percent? The answer is a staggering *7.4 million*. We can break this down into three components:

- In the months before the recession began (August 2000 through March of 2001), the economy was adding jobs, but not at a fast enough rate to keep up with population growth.

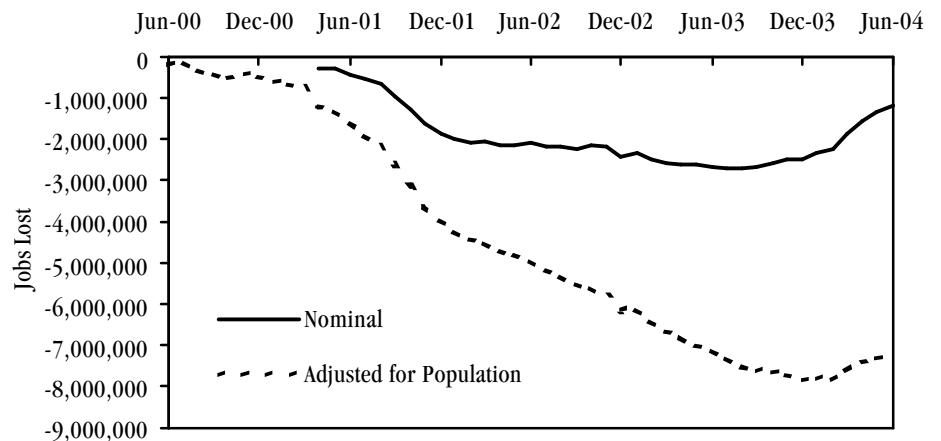
Population-adjusted employment fell by about 800,000 jobs.

- From March 2001 through today, the economy has lost 1.2 million jobs.
- In addition, during that time period, another 5.4 millions jobs would have been needed to keep up with population growth—an average of 138,000 per month.

If this analysis were stretched over a longer period of time, various demographic factors (like the age and gender of the workforce) would have to be taken into consideration.

An alternative estimate can be derived from unemployment statistics. If we take the most recent labor force data, and

**U.S. Nonfarm Employment Loss Since Onset of Recession
Nominal Job Loss vs. Job Loss Adjusted for Population Growth**



apply the pre-recession labor force participation rate and unemployment rate, the gap amounts to 4.6 million jobs. The difference between the two estimates has two sources. First, nonfarm employment counts nonfarm *jobs*, while the labor force counts *individuals*, regardless of which industry and whether they have more than one job. These definitional differences can be adjusted out and accounted for. Second, from roughly 1999 through 2001, these two series, which usually move together over time, diverged, with nonfarm employment growing faster than the count of employed individuals from the household survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has investigated this discrepancy but has yet to find a cause (for an excellent discussion, see *Employment from the BLS Household and Payroll Surveys: Summary of Recent Trends*, www.bls.gov/cps/ces_cps_trends.pdf).

How does the current recovery stack up to past business cycles? The next chart compares population-adjusted nonfarm employment with 1979-85 and 1990-94. Job loss in the current business cycle is not quite as deep as the 1979-85 period, but looks to be following the general arc of that cycle in terms of downturn and recovery. The flattening of the curve in the past few months is a bit worrisome, however. Both of the cycles are far worse than the 1990-94 period.

Business Briefs

By Dave Wallace, Economic Analyst

Fed Rate Increases

Possible Start of a New Trend

On June 30, the Federal Reserve raised the federal funds rate by one quarter of a percentage point to 1.25. This well-telegraphed increase was the first in four years and presumably begins a trend that will move us away from historic low interest rates.

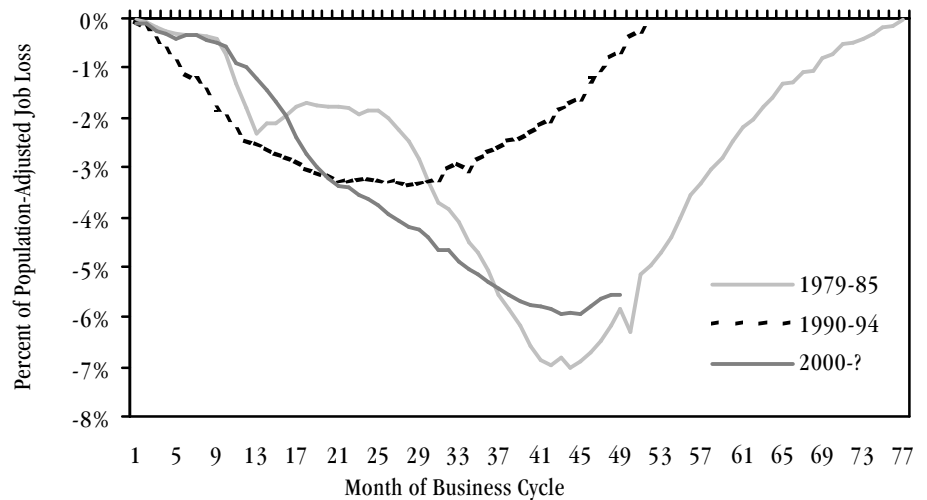
The decision was expected in light of recent fears of rising inflation, and came with indications that the Fed is prepared to continue such increases. The next meeting is set for August 10.

Higher interest rates should affect Washington business in a variety of ways, but probably none more directly than the

housing market. This sector was one of the few bright ones during the recent economic downturn and has continued to see strong growth and rising real estate values. Construction and finance sectors could also be adversely affected by higher interest rates.

The plant will be used to manufacture Leukine, a cancer treatment drug. Berlix already has an existing Puget Sound workforce of over 200 according to the company, some of whom are already involved in producing the drug.

U.S. Population-Adjusted Job Loss as a Percent of Base Year Employment, Last Three Business Cycles



However, despite this move by the Federal Reserve, for the time being mortgage rates remain a good deal. In a July 8 report, Freddie Mac announced that both 30 and 15-year average fixed mortgage rates fell, reaching approximate levels last seen in April 2004. The 30-year fixed rate fell from 6.21 to 6.01 and the 15-year from 5.62 to 5.42.

Biotech Plant to be Located in Snohomish

Berlix Inc. announced at the end of June that it would be purchasing land on which to build a \$60 million biotechnology plant in Snohomish County, near Lynwood. The company plans to hire 70 workers within the next three years, and expand to 180 workers by 2009.

The impact on the Snohomish County economy extends beyond this direct employment. The plant would become the biggest commercial biotech facility statewide and spotlights advantages the area has for other prospective biotech firms. Among the advantages that the Puget Sound offers are an existing biotech workforce, local research facilities, and research centers.



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Industry Focus: Water Transportation

By Rick Lockhart, Economic Analyst

The Puget Sound has long been a regional transportation hub. It serves as a gateway for manufactured and harvested goods to be distributed from Washington to the West Coast and foreign countries around the Pacific Rim. As such we would expect water transportation related industries to have a stable employment base that moves in similar patterns to the manufacturing and agriculture industries. While domestic goods production has a significant effect on employment trends for water transportation, it is also heavily influenced by the amount of foreign and domestic imports entering Puget Sound by ship.

For the purpose of this article we are including two separate NAICS¹ industries in water transportation. The first is NAICS 483 Water Transportation (including foreign and



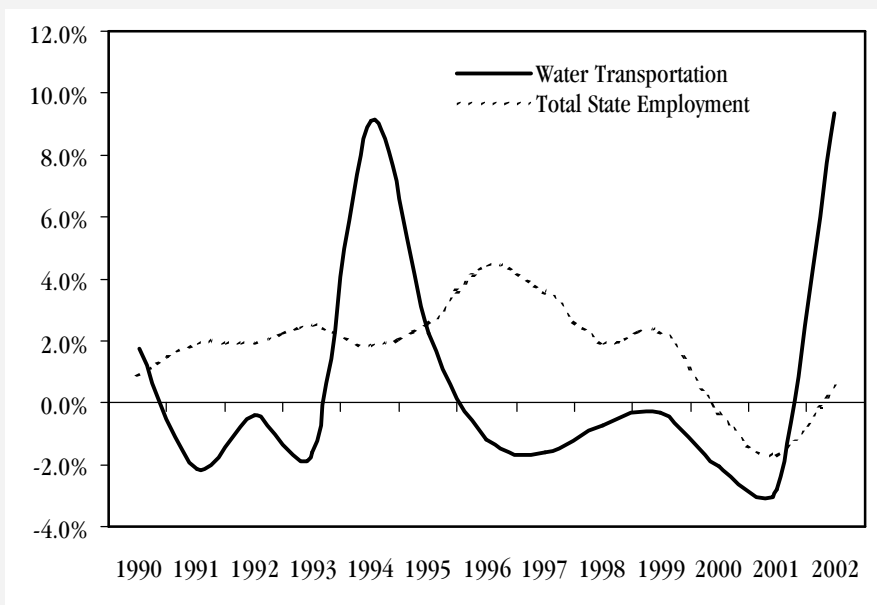
domestic freight transportation), and the second is NAICS 4883 Support Activities for Water Transportation. The support industry includes activities such as port and harbor operations, marine cargo handling, and navigational services to shipping.

In 2003 water transportation pulled out of a six-year employment contraction and added 979 jobs, a growth rate of 9.4 percent, ending up at 11,423 jobs. Total contraction for the 1996 to 2002 period was 8.7 percent. The graph

below illustrates the overall similarity in employment growth/contraction for water transportation employment compared to all industries employment. It also shows how much more volatile employment is in

Washington's economy, but our ports are also serving the needs of Midwestern states as well as California and Oregon. For 2002, the national location quotient for Washington's water transportation industry was 3.8. A

Water Transportation Employment Changes Compared to All Industries Statewide 1990-2002



the water transportation industry when compared to employment statewide.

The wage picture gives us an idea of just how lucrative the industry is for Washington businesses involved, and employees. According to the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (2nd Quarter 2003), NAICS 483 (Water Transportation) had an average monthly wage of \$4,685 and an average "new hire"² monthly wage of \$4,244. NAICS 4883 (Support Activities for Water Transportation) came in with a similar average monthly wage of \$4,666, and a substantially lower "new hire" wage of \$2,578. When compared to the statewide all industries average wage of \$3,251, water transportation is significantly higher.

The location quotient³ for water transportation would indicate that not only is it a significant part of

location quotient of 1.0 would suggest that we have an average concentration of employment; our location quotient of 3.8 means we have almost four times the normal concentration of employment in this industry. And as such, we are serving the water transportation needs for more than just Washington based importers, manufacturers, and farmers.

¹NAICS - North American Industry Classification System

²New Hire - Total number of new hires that were not employed by that employer in the previous four quarters.

³Location Quotient - Comparison of the concentration of industry employment in a given area, to the same industry at the state or national level.

Occupational Focus: Technical Writers Write Their Own Career Tickets

By David Wallace, Economic Analyst

The technical writer occupation is one of the top occupations statewide in terms of growth and projected demand. Despite this it is one of those occupations that many of us have little idea of what they do.

Essentially the task of the technical writer is to put difficult technical information into easily understandable language or alternatively in a highly specialized language for experts. They may develop assembly instructions, articles, brochures, catalogs, maintenance manuals, on-line documentation, sales promotion materials, training manuals, and computer tutorials.

The number of persons working as technical writers statewide is estimated at 3,034 in 2002. This is projected to rise to 3,989 by 2012, which amounts to a strong average annual increase of 2.6 percent. It is expected that during this period there

will be between 202 and 235 openings each year. New entrants into the field earned an estimated \$20.90 on average, while experienced workers averaged \$36.32 per hour in 2003.

While the outlook is good for this occupation there is still a certain amount of former workers who have filed for unemployment insurance (UI) in Washington, typically those between jobs or seeking a career in another field. In 2003, UI claimants were fairly closely divided in gender terms with about 54 percent of claimants being male and 46 percent female. However, it was predominantly white (85 percent). Asians had the largest representation among minorities, comprising a little over four percent of claimants.

The quickening pace of scientific and technological discoveries will play a

role in the outlook for technical writers in the next ten years. The increasing choices faced by consumers of high-tech and electronic devices have driven and will continue to drive demand for explanatory materials to accompany them. In all likelihood the most demand will be for writers that have specific knowledge in a given field.

If you are interested in this field, coursework in communications, engineering, journalism, and study in the specific field or industry of interest is recommended. A four-year degree in one of the previously mentioned fields or a degree/certification in technical writing is a prerequisite for many employers. Computer literacy with desktop publishing and graphics are an asset if not a requirement for work as a technical writer.

| Est. Emp. 2002 | Est. Emp. 2012 | Avg. Annual Growth 2002-2012 | Avg. Annual Total Openings 2002-2007 | Avg. Annual Total Openings 2007-2012 | 2003 Mean Wage | 2003 Mean Entry Wage | 2003 Mean Experienced Wage |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 3,034 | 3,989 | 2.6% | 202 | 235 | \$31.18 | \$20.90 | \$36.32 |

| | Female | White | Total | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | | Minority | Black | Hispanic | Native | Asian |
| Total | 265 | 491 | 44 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 25 |



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Franklin County was the fastest-growing county in the state over the past year, with a huge 6.3 percent gain.

Across the State

Something Old, Something New, Something Borrowed...

*By Scott Bailey,
Regional Labor Economist*

A raft of new economic data has become available in the last month, some of it for recent time periods, others for times past, some from Employment Security, others from other agencies.

June Labor Market Developments

Starting with the most recent news, the state added 21,700 jobs during the month, slightly more than could be accounted for by seasonal hiring alone. Almost half of the hiring took place in King County (+9,100). Most local economies were adding jobs, with one of the few exceptions being Whitman County, where summer education-related layoffs reduced nonfarm employment by 2,330.

Currently, the recovery in the state's labor market is being felt chiefly in the Puget Sound region, the Olympic Peninsula, and Clark County. East of the Cascades, the collective growth rate for nonfarm employment is only 1.0 percent, and is even less if Spokane is excluded. King and Pierce counties are both up 2.3 percent over the year, but Snohomish County has expanded by only 0.8 percent. The Olympic Peninsula, with a state-best 5.6 percent growth rate in Jefferson County, is perking along at 2.6 percent. The rest of western Washington—excluding Clark County's 3.4 percent spurt—is strolling along at a more pedestrian 1.3 percent, with the Pacific Mountain counties (Mason, Lewis, Thurston, Grays Harbor, Pacific) faring the best.

Population

The Office of Financial Management (www.ofm.wa.gov/) has estimated the state's population at 6,167,800, as of April 1, 2004. That's a 1.1 percent increase over 2003. Franklin County was the fastest-growing county in the state over the past year, with a huge 6.3 percent gain. Over the past decade, Clark County has the highest growth rate, at 40

percent. While no county has lost population over that time period, Columbia County has only 1.2 percent more residents than in 1994.

Average Annual Wage

Employment Security recently issued preliminary annual employment and payroll data for 2003. Simple division yields the average annual wage, which statewide came to \$39,001, slightly above inflation-adjusted 2002 figures. King County again ruled the roost, with an average of \$48,976; non-King counties were substantially lower at \$32,078. Only two counties other than King bested the state average: Benton and Snohomish. Okanogan County had the lowest average, at \$20,682. Wages in thirteen counties failed to keep up with inflation over the year, but only one county (Ferry) had a lower average than in 1993. King had the biggest increase over the past ten years at 37 percent; Garfield and Columbia counties were the only other two to better the state average gain of 26 percent. Excluding King County, the average gain was 17 percent.

Average annual wages may vary due to the mix of part-time and full-time jobs, and so don't always jibe with hourly wages. Further, over the past decade wage gains have been concentrated at the upper end of the wage scale. For each dollar the average annual wage increases, the median hourly wage goes up by about 67 cents.

Per Capita Income

Last but not least, personal income data for 2002 is now available at the county level. This data is produced by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.doc.gov), and has three components. *Earned income* is income from wages or self-employment. *Transfer payments* are mostly government payments for programs such as social security, Medicaid, unemployment insurance benefits, veteran's benefits, and the like—again, cash in hand. *Investment income* includes dividends, interest, and rental income. While a

portion of investment income is actual cash payouts, some of it is future-based, because the earnings of pension funds are included. Pension checks from private pensions are not included, since they're impossible to trace.

Personal income is usually divided by population to get *per capita income*, allowing comparison between geographic areas. Because per capita income is an average, and because income is highly skewed, differences in per capita income may be due as much to different concentrations of high-income households, as to concentrations of poverty. For example, the county in New Jersey with the lowest per capita income was still above twenty-one of Washington's counties, despite the well-known pockets of poverty in that state.

In 2002, Washington's total personal income topped \$198 billion. Per capita income came to \$32,638. This ranked 13th in the nation, and was 6 percent above the U.S. average. After adjustment for inflation, the 2002 per capita figure was slightly below 2001, but still had grown by 31 percent since 1992. Again, because of income disparities, an increase in per capita income does not translate into across-the-board increases of the same magnitude for all households. For example, median household income in the state rose by an inflation-adjusted 16 percent between the 1990 and 2000 Census, while per capita income rose by 28 percent, almost twice as much.

Going to extremes: Among Washington's thirty-nine counties, King County topped the list, with a per capita income of \$44,135. That was 0.9 percent lower than in 2001, the main reason for the state's decline. King ranked 38th among U.S. counties, but was a far cry from number one, New York County (\$84,591) and second place, Teton County (think Jackson Hole, Wyoming at \$71,457). San Juan County was the only other county in the state to place above the state average, at \$39,812. At the other extreme was Ferry County, at \$19,258—still far above Slope County, North Dakota, population 746, per capita income \$5,540.

If King County is taken out of the equation, per capita income for the rest of the state was \$27,953. Nine counties topped that figure, all of them metro areas with the exception of San Juan and Jefferson.

Follow the money: The investment income per person in San Juan County (\$19,234) was just shy of the total income per person in Ferry County.

Who's hot and why: The four counties that had the highest growth in per capita income over the 1992-2002 period were clustered in the northwest corner of the state. They were, in order, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, and Island. King had higher than average growth in earned income—no surprise. All four had higher than average growth in investment income—King due to stock options, the other three due to an influx of retirees. Jefferson, Kitsap, and Island also had higher than average gains in transfer payments. Finally, Kitsap was buoyed by growing numbers of

commuters. In 1992, 8 percent of the county's earned income came from residents who worked outside of the county; by 2002, this portion had climbed to 20 percent.

On the move: As noted above with Kitsap County, one of the nice features about personal income data is differentiation between earnings by place of work and by place of residence. This makes it possible to track changes in cross-county commuting patterns over time. Some counties are very dependent upon jobs outside the county for income. For example, 55 percent of the 2002 earnings of Skamania County residents came from employment outside of the county. For other counties, the net inflow and outflow of earnings balances out (e.g. Yakima), while still others suffer a substantial net outflow as workers drive to homes outside of their county of work (e.g. King and Chelan counties). For many counties, this pattern is fairly stable over time, but for some, it has shifted substantially over the past decade, due to factors such as the development of new subdivisions which draw commuters, or the deterioration of the local economy which forces residents to look elsewhere for work. Lewis County, for example, had a commuter balance in the mid-1990s, but now imports 5 percent of its earned income. Klickitat County has swung 14 percentage points in the last decade, from a slight income exporter to a 13 percent income importer, due to poor economic conditions. For Columbia and Ferry counties, there were similar large shifts.



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Special Feature

Outsourcing Now Tracked by the Mass Layoff Statistics Program

By Chris Thomas, Economic Analyst

How many jobs are going overseas and where are they going? It seems that almost daily there is a news story about the topic of outsourcing but the actual quantities and impacts are still not certain.

To help provide more data on outsourcing, the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program of the U.S. Department of Labor has started collecting information on mass layoffs associated with domestic and overseas relocations. In June of this year the Department of Labor released some preliminary data. The report covers the first quarter 2004 and will be followed by other quarterly reports on a trial basis. This is the first report on this phenomenon to use comprehensive employment data.

What the Preliminary Data Show

At the national level, the preliminary data seem to indicate that most mass layoffs of 50 or more employees are not due to offshoring of jobs. The data show that of the 182,456 people laid off, excluding layoffs related to seasonal or vacation periods, 4,633 or 2.5 percent were related to overseas relocations and 9,985 or 5.4 percent were related to domestic relocations. The data also indicate that industries such as manufacturing, information, and financial services are susceptible to layoffs due to relocation. The MLS data for industries only identify layoffs due to relocation and do not show if the jobs were lost due to overseas or domestic relocation. The industry data

indicate that 18 percent of the 57,616 mass layoff separations in manufacturing resulted from movement of work, either domestic or overseas. Other industry sectors such as information showed that 18 percent of the 7,837 mass layoff separations resulted from the relocation of work. Finance and insurance sectors showed that 9 percent of the 7,207 mass layoff separations were due to the relocation of work. To put things into context, the mass layoff data represent about 8 percent of all those who filed for unemployment across the country in the first quarter of 2004 or 416,209 MLS claimants out of 5,001,082 total claimants.

At this time the data are only available at the national and regional level. Of the thirteen western states that make up the Western Region which includes Washington State, there were 313 total layoff events and 29 of those events were associated with the movement of work. Additionally, there were 103,337 total separations and 4,280 of those were associated with the movement of work.

About the MLS Data

The MLS program collects current data such as initial unemployment claims on firms that lay off 50 or more employees over a five-week period. The MLS program contacts those firms and requests information on the layoff. For example, was a permanent layoff

due to a plant closing or a two-week layoff due to a factory retooling? Data on specific firms are confidential, but summary data are released to the public. This information can be used, for example, to better allocate dislocated worker services. Beginning in February of 2004 the MLS program included new questions related to the outsourcing of jobs to other states or to other countries.

These data should improve our understanding of the outsourcing phenomena. The data do have limits. The data can only track layoffs of 50 or more workers from a single firm and will not be able to capture outsourcing of newly created jobs. The data will not capture smaller firms who are likely to lay off less than 50 employees. These new data will provide a more accurate count regarding outsourcing but at the same time it could likely be an undercount. At this time the information is being collected on a trial basis and it may be some time before there are enough data to provide trends at the state level.

You can access the full report at the Bureau of Labor Statistics web at: <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/reloc.toc.htm>. Link to the MLS home page: <http://stats.bls.gov/mls/>.

For more information on the Mass Layoff Statistics program contact Chris Thomas, Economic Analyst at (360) 438-3169 or cthomas@esd.wa.gov.



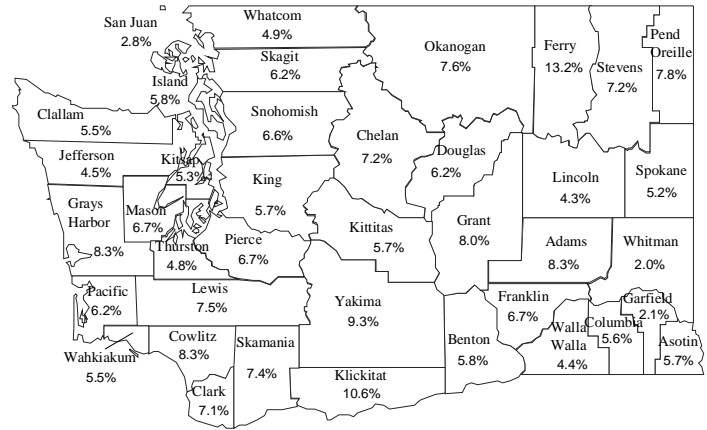
To help provide more data on outsourcing, the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program of the U.S. Department of Labor has started collecting information on mass layoffs associated with domestic and overseas relocations.

Second Quarter Stats-At-A-Glance

Average Unemployment Rates by County
April, May, and June 2004
Washington State = 6.8%
United States = 6.1%
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Monthly Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State

| <i>(In Thousands)</i> | April | May | June |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 2004 (Rev) | 2004 (Rev) | 2004 (Prel) |
| <i>Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment:</i> | | | |
| Washington State | 6.3% | 6.1% | 6.1% |
| United States | 5.6% | 5.6% | 5.6% |
| <i>Not Seasonally Adjusted:</i> | | | |
| Resident Civilian Labor Force | 3,191.2 | 3,196.7 | 3,230.2 |
| Employment | 2,988.4 | 3,004.1 | 3,033.6 |
| Unemployment | 202.8 | 192.6 | 196.6 |
| Percent of Labor Force | 6.4% | 6.0% | 6.1% |



Washington State
 Employment Security Department
 Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Civilian Labor Force Estimates for Washington State Counties and MSAs

Benchmark: March 2003

| Not Seasonally Adjusted | April 2004 Revised | | | | May 2004 Revised | | | | June 2004 Preliminary | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment Rate |
| Washington State Total | 3,191,200 | 2,988,400 | 202,800 | 6.4 | 3,196,700 | 3,004,100 | 192,600 | 6.0 | 3,230,200 | 3,033,600 | 196,600 | 6.1 |
| Bellingham MSA | 92,600 | 87,900 | 4,700 | 5.1 | 92,500 | 88,100 | 4,300 | 4.7 | 92,500 | 87,800 | 4,700 | 5.0 |
| Bremerton PMSA | 105,600 | 100,100 | 5,600 | 5.3 | 105,100 | 99,700 | 5,400 | 5.1 | 105,300 | 99,500 | 5,800 | 5.5 |
| Olympia PMSA | 113,400 | 107,800 | 5,700 | 5.0 | 113,000 | 107,700 | 5,200 | 4.6 | 113,300 | 107,900 | 5,500 | 4.8 |
| Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA | 1,421,900 | 1,336,900 | 85,100 | 6.0 | 1,420,300 | 1,338,300 | 82,000 | 5.8 | 1,421,900 | 1,337,600 | 84,300 | 5.9 |
| King County 2/ | 1,039,700 | 980,300 | 59,400 | 5.7 | 1,039,100 | 981,400 | 57,800 | 5.6 | 1,040,600 | 980,900 | 59,700 | 5.7 |
| Snohomish County 2/ | 353,300 | 329,400 | 23,900 | 6.8 | 352,300 | 329,700 | 22,600 | 6.4 | 352,500 | 329,600 | 22,900 | 6.5 |
| Island County 2/ | 28,900 | 27,200 | 1,700 | 6.0 | 28,800 | 27,200 | 1,600 | 5.6 | 28,900 | 27,200 | 1,700 | 5.8 |
| Spokane MSA | 223,100 | 210,900 | 12,200 | 5.5 | 222,600 | 211,200 | 11,400 | 5.1 | 222,700 | 211,300 | 11,400 | 5.1 |
| Tacoma PMSA | 366,300 | 341,600 | 24,700 | 6.7 | 365,200 | 341,300 | 23,900 | 6.5 | 366,600 | 341,700 | 24,900 | 6.8 |
| Tri-Cities MSA | 105,200 | 98,400 | 6,800 | 6.5 | 107,800 | 101,700 | 6,100 | 5.7 | 114,100 | 107,400 | 6,700 | 5.9 |
| Benton County 2/ | 79,600 | 74,800 | 4,800 | 6.0 | 81,800 | 77,300 | 4,500 | 5.6 | 86,700 | 81,700 | 5,000 | 5.8 |
| Franklin County 2/ | 25,600 | 23,600 | 2,000 | 8.0 | 25,900 | 24,400 | 1,600 | 6.1 | 27,400 | 25,700 | 1,700 | 6.2 |
| Yakima MSA | 109,200 | 98,400 | 10,800 | 9.9 | 112,400 | 101,800 | 10,600 | 9.5 | 120,900 | 110,500 | 10,400 | 8.6 |
| Adams | 8,060 | 7,180 | 880 | 10.9 | 8,200 | 7,590 | 610 | 7.4 | 8,900 | 8,300 | 610 | 6.8 |
| Asotin 2/ | 12,520 | 11,740 | 780 | 6.2 | 12,190 | 11,590 | 600 | 4.9 | 12,160 | 11,440 | 720 | 5.9 |
| Chelan-Douglas LMA | 51,050 | 47,220 | 3,830 | 7.5 | 52,870 | 48,850 | 4,020 | 7.6 | 56,540 | 53,420 | 3,120 | 5.5 |
| Chelan County 2/ | 34,100 | 31,400 | 2,700 | 7.9 | 35,290 | 32,490 | 2,800 | 7.9 | 37,690 | 35,520 | 2,170 | 5.8 |
| Douglas County 2/ | 16,950 | 15,820 | 1,130 | 6.7 | 17,590 | 16,370 | 1,220 | 6.9 | 18,850 | 17,900 | 950 | 5.1 |
| Clallam | 26,240 | 24,700 | 1,550 | 5.9 | 26,430 | 25,030 | 1,400 | 5.3 | 26,950 | 25,550 | 1,410 | 5.2 |
| Clark 2/ | 187,300 | 173,400 | 13,900 | 7.4 | 185,800 | 172,900 | 12,900 | 6.9 | 187,700 | 174,800 | 12,900 | 6.9 |
| Columbia | 1,580 | 1,480 | 100 | 6.2 | 1,830 | 1,740 | 90 | 4.9 | 1,760 | 1,670 | 100 | 5.4 |
| Cowlitz | 40,280 | 36,850 | 3,430 | 8.5 | 40,360 | 37,110 | 3,250 | 8.0 | 40,730 | 37,390 | 3,350 | 8.2 |
| Ferry | 2,420 | 2,030 | 390 | 16.1 | 2,420 | 2,120 | 300 | 12.4 | 2,520 | 2,240 | 280 | 11.2 |
| Garfield | 1,220 | 1,190 | 30 | 2.6 | 1,260 | 1,240 | 20 | 1.8 | 1,310 | 1,280 | 30 | 1.9 |
| Grant | 37,740 | 34,490 | 3,250 | 8.6 | 39,450 | 36,070 | 3,380 | 8.6 | 41,700 | 38,760 | 2,940 | 7.1 |
| Grays Harbor | 27,150 | 24,800 | 2,340 | 8.6 | 27,300 | 25,140 | 2,160 | 7.9 | 27,680 | 25,390 | 2,290 | 8.3 |
| Jefferson | 12,610 | 11,990 | 620 | 4.9 | 12,770 | 12,210 | 560 | 4.4 | 12,900 | 12,360 | 550 | 4.2 |
| Kittitas | 17,160 | 16,050 | 1,110 | 6.5 | 16,820 | 15,850 | 970 | 5.8 | 17,020 | 16,170 | 850 | 5.0 |
| Klickitat | 8,230 | 7,200 | 1,030 | 12.5 | 8,230 | 7,390 | 840 | 10.2 | 9,030 | 8,190 | 840 | 9.3 |
| Lewis | 30,450 | 28,080 | 2,360 | 7.8 | 30,610 | 28,410 | 2,200 | 7.2 | 30,870 | 28,580 | 2,290 | 7.4 |
| Lincoln | 4,890 | 4,650 | 230 | 4.8 | 5,000 | 4,790 | 210 | 4.3 | 5,110 | 4,900 | 210 | 4.1 |
| Mason | 21,010 | 19,550 | 1,460 | 7.0 | 21,020 | 19,650 | 1,370 | 6.5 | 21,200 | 19,770 | 1,430 | 6.8 |
| Okanogan | 18,380 | 16,780 | 1,600 | 8.7 | 19,010 | 17,530 | 1,480 | 7.8 | 20,870 | 19,520 | 1,360 | 6.5 |
| Pacific | 8,240 | 7,670 | 580 | 7.0 | 8,390 | 7,910 | 490 | 5.8 | 8,660 | 8,150 | 510 | 5.9 |
| Pend Oreille | 4,620 | 4,220 | 400 | 8.7 | 4,670 | 4,320 | 350 | 7.5 | 4,770 | 4,430 | 340 | 7.2 |
| San Juan | 6,930 | 6,700 | 230 | 3.3 | 7,210 | 7,010 | 200 | 2.8 | 7,650 | 7,470 | 180 | 2.4 |
| Skagit | 53,800 | 50,280 | 3,530 | 6.6 | 54,400 | 51,200 | 3,200 | 5.9 | 55,330 | 51,950 | 3,380 | 6.1 |
| Skamania | 3,910 | 3,590 | 320 | 8.1 | 3,930 | 3,650 | 280 | 7.0 | 4,020 | 3,740 | 280 | 7.0 |
| Stevens | 17,440 | 16,010 | 1,430 | 8.2 | 17,280 | 16,110 | 1,170 | 6.8 | 17,520 | 16,380 | 1,140 | 6.5 |
| Wahkiakum | 1,790 | 1,680 | 110 | 5.9 | 1,740 | 1,650 | 90 | 5.2 | 1,770 | 1,680 | 90 | 5.3 |
| Walla Walla | 28,170 | 26,800 | 1,370 | 4.9 | 28,510 | 27,360 | 1,150 | 4.0 | 30,020 | 28,760 | 1,270 | 4.2 |
| Whitman | 20,670 | 20,280 | 390 | 1.9 | 20,280 | 19,890 | 390 | 1.9 | 18,150 | 17,720 | 430 | 2.4 |

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.

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

| In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted | April | | March | | Numeric Change | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 2004 (Prel) | 2004 (Rev) | 2003 (Rev) | 2003 (Rev) | Mar. 2004 to Apr. 2004 | Apr. 2003 to Apr. 2004 |
| Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers | 2,686.7 | 2,665.0 | 2,638.3 | 2,624.3 | 21.7 | 48.4 |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.5 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| Logging | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| Construction | 158.4 | 153.9 | 149.3 | 145.8 | 4.5 | 9.1 |
| Construction of Buildings | 42.5 | 41.9 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 0.6 | 2.6 |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering | 19.2 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 96.7 | 93.6 | 92.0 | 90.1 | 3.1 | 4.7 |
| Manufacturing | 257.5 | 256.0 | 267.2 | 267.0 | 1.5 | -9.7 |
| Durable Goods | 178.7 | 178.5 | 185.4 | 186.0 | 0.2 | -6.7 |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 17.3 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 0.3 | -0.6 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Computer and Electronic Products | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 24.1 | -0.1 | -0.7 |
| Transportation Equipment | 73.3 | 73.6 | 77.9 | 78.7 | -0.3 | -4.6 |
| Aerospace Products and Parts | 62.0 | 62.1 | 67.1 | 67.9 | -0.1 | -5.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 78.8 | 77.5 | 81.8 | 81.0 | 1.3 | -3.0 |
| Food Manufacturing | 32.8 2/ | 31.6 2/ | 33.4 | 32.4 | 1.2 | -0.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 116.5 | 115.6 | 115.0 | 114.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Retail Trade | 306.2 | 304.2 | 299.1 | 298.0 | 2.0 | 7.1 |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 42.1 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 60.2 | 59.8 | 58.1 | 58.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 |
| Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores | 24.2 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 23.1 | -0.2 | 1.5 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 53.3 | 52.5 | 51.3 | 51.0 | 0.8 | 2.0 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 90.2 | 88.8 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| Utilities | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 85.7 | 84.4 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| Air Transportation | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Water Transportation | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Truck Transportation | 21.6 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Support Activities for Transportation | 17.0 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Support Activities for Water Transportation | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Warehousing and Storage | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Information | 94.5 | 94.1 | 91.1 | 91.5 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| Software Publishers | 39.0 | 39.0 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Telecommunications | 27.8 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Financial Activities | 156.1 | 155.4 | 150.9 | 149.7 | 0.7 | 5.2 |
| Finance and Insurance | 106.3 | 105.8 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 0.5 | 3.6 |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities | 55.7 | 55.1 | 51.3 | 50.8 | 0.6 | 4.4 |
| Insurance Carriers and Related Activities | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.1 | -0.1 | -0.4 |
| Real Estate and Rental Leasing | 49.8 | 49.6 | 48.2 | 47.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| Professional and Business Services | 298.8 | 295.4 | 287.7 | 285.6 | 3.4 | 11.1 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 138.3 | 137.7 | 136.9 | 136.9 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Legal Services | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services | 31.2 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Computer Systems Design and Related Services | 20.9 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 32.1 | 31.7 | 32.1 | 32.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., and Remediation | 128.4 | 126.0 | 118.7 | 116.2 | 2.4 | 9.7 |
| Employment Services | 44.5 | 43.7 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 0.8 | 6.5 |
| Education and Health Services | 318.8 | 317.7 | 313.9 | 312.6 | 1.1 | 4.9 |
| Educational Services | 43.9 | 44.0 | 44.4 | 44.3 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| Hospitals | 62.6 | 62.8 | 62.0 | 62.3 | -0.2 | 0.6 |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 53.4 | 53.3 | 52.7 | 52.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Social Assistance | 46.8 | 45.8 | 46.0 | 44.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 245.4 | 240.3 | 243.6 | 239.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 39.7 | 38.3 | 41.6 | 40.5 | 1.4 | -1.9 |
| Accommodation | 27.3 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 26.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 178.4 | 175.4 | 175.1 | 172.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Government | 535.8 | 535.4 | 527.3 | 527.3 | 0.4 | 8.5 |
| Federal | 69.4 | 69.2 | 69.4 | 69.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| State | 152.3 | 153.0 | 151.1 | 151.7 | -0.7 | 1.2 |
| State Educational Services | 85.6 | 86.1 | 84.4 | 85.1 | -0.5 | 1.2 |
| Local | 314.1 | 313.2 | 306.8 | 306.3 | 0.9 | 7.3 |
| Local Educational Services | 157.1 | 156.9 | 156.1 | 156.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Workers in Labor-Management Disputes | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

¹Excludes 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. ²Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management dispute.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

| In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted | May | | April | | Numeric Change | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 2004 (Prel) | 2004 (Rev) | 2003 (Rev) | 2003 (Rev) | Apr. 2004 to May. 2004 | May. 2003 to May. 2004 |
| Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers | 2,712.5 | 2,686.0 | 2,663.5 | 2,638.3 | 26.5 | 49.0 |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 0.2 | -0.3 |
| Logging | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 0.2 | -0.3 |
| Construction | 163.2 | 158.1 | 154.2 | 149.3 | 5.1 | 9.0 |
| Construction of Buildings | 42.9 | 42.4 | 40.8 | 39.9 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering | 20.5 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 99.8 | 96.5 | 94.3 | 92.0 | 3.3 | 5.5 |
| Manufacturing | 260.1 | 258.2 | 267.0 | 267.2 | 1.9 | -6.9 |
| Durable Goods | 179.8 | 179.2 | 184.8 | 185.4 | 0.6 | -5.0 |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 17.6 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.8 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| Computer and Electronic Products | 23.0 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 0.1 | -0.5 |
| Transportation Equipment | 73.7 | 73.4 | 77.3 | 77.9 | 0.3 | -3.6 |
| Aerospace Products and Parts | 62.1 | 62.1 | 66.4 | 67.1 | 0.0 | -4.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 80.3 | 79.0 | 82.2 | 81.8 | 1.3 | -1.9 |
| Food Manufacturing | 33.6 ^{2/} | 32.8 ^{2/} | 33.7 | 33.4 | 0.8 | -0.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 117.5 | 116.9 | 115.3 | 115.0 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| Retail Trade | 310.0 | 306.5 | 302.7 | 299.1 | 3.5 | 7.3 |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 61.5 | 60.2 | 59.4 | 58.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 |
| Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores | 24.4 | 24.2 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 53.5 | 53.2 | 51.7 | 51.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 90.5 | 89.4 | 86.6 | 86.0 | 1.1 | 3.9 |
| Utilities | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 86.0 | 84.9 | 82.2 | 81.6 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| Air Transportation | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Water Transportation | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Truck Transportation | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Support Activities for Transportation | 17.4 | 17.0 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| Support Activities for Water Transportation | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Warehousing and Storage | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Information | 95.2 | 94.6 | 91.7 | 91.1 | 0.6 | 3.5 |
| Software Publishers | 39.2 | 39.1 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 |
| Telecommunications | 27.9 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Financial Activities | 157.0 | 156.0 | 152.2 | 150.9 | 1.0 | 4.8 |
| Finance and Insurance | 106.4 | 106.2 | 103.3 | 102.7 | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities | 55.8 | 55.6 | 52.0 | 51.3 | 0.2 | 3.8 |
| Insurance Carriers and Related Activities | 39.6 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| Real Estate and Rental Leasing | 50.6 | 49.8 | 48.9 | 48.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Professional and Business Services | 300.8 | 298.3 | 288.5 | 287.7 | 2.5 | 12.3 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 137.6 | 138.2 | 134.9 | 136.9 | -0.6 | 2.7 |
| Legal Services | 21.3 | 21.2 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services | 31.6 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Computer Systems Design and Related Services | 21.0 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 32.1 | 32.1 | 32.1 | 32.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., and Remediation | 131.1 | 128.0 | 121.5 | 118.7 | 3.1 | 9.6 |
| Employment Services | 45.5 | 44.4 | 39.1 | 38.0 | 1.1 | 6.4 |
| Education and Health Services | 320.0 | 319.1 | 314.5 | 313.9 | 0.9 | 5.5 |
| Educational Services | 43.8 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 44.4 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| Hospitals | 62.8 | 62.7 | 62.2 | 62.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 53.5 | 53.4 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Social Assistance | 47.2 | 46.7 | 46.1 | 46.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 251.3 | 245.1 | 249.8 | 243.6 | 6.2 | 1.5 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 40.9 | 39.5 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 1.4 | -1.5 |
| Accommodation | 28.6 | 27.4 | 28.2 | 26.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 181.8 | 178.2 | 179.2 | 175.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Government | 537.5 | 535.3 | 532.8 | 527.3 | 2.2 | 4.7 |
| Federal | 70.0 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| State | 152.1 | 151.7 | 151.3 | 151.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| State Educational Services | 85.0 | 84.9 | 84.7 | 84.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Local | 315.4 | 313.9 | 311.5 | 306.8 | 1.5 | 3.9 |
| Local Educational Services | 156.8 | 157.1 | 156.1 | 156.1 | -0.3 | 0.7 |
| Workers in Labor-Management Disputes | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

¹Excludes 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. ²Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management dispute.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

| In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted | Numeric Change | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | June 2004 (Prel) | May 2004 (Rev) | June 2003 (Rev) | May 2003 (Rev) | May 2004 to June 2004 | June 2003 to June 2004 |
| Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers | 2,733.9 | 2,712.2 | 2,679.7 | 2,663.5 | 21.7 | 54.2 |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 0.2 | -0.3 |
| Logging | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 0.1 | -0.4 |
| Construction | 166.9 | 163.2 | 158.2 | 154.2 | 3.7 | 8.7 |
| Construction of Buildings | 43.9 | 43.3 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering | 21.2 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 19.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 101.8 | 99.6 | 96.3 | 94.3 | 2.2 | 5.5 |
| Manufacturing | 261.4 | 259.8 | 268.6 | 267.0 | 1.6 | -7.2 |
| Durable Goods | 179.7 | 179.6 | 184.6 | 184.8 | 0.1 | -4.9 |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 0.1 | -0.3 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Computer and Electronic Products | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.5 | 23.5 | -0.1 | -0.6 |
| Transportation Equipment | 73.2 | 73.5 | 76.8 | 77.3 | -0.3 | -3.6 |
| Aerospace Products and Parts | 61.9 | 62.0 | 65.7 | 66.4 | -0.1 | -3.8 |
| Nondurable Goods | 81.7 | 80.2 | 84.0 | 82.2 | 1.5 | -2.3 |
| Food Manufacturing | 34.6 | 33.4 ^{2/} | 35.3 | 33.7 | 1.2 | -0.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 118.5 | 117.7 | 116.2 | 115.3 | 0.8 | 2.3 |
| Retail Trade | 313.2 | 309.9 | 305.9 | 302.7 | 3.3 | 7.3 |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 42.2 | 42.2 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 62.2 | 61.3 | 60.3 | 59.4 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores | 25.2 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 22.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 54.1 | 53.5 | 52.1 | 51.7 | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 91.5 | 90.4 | 87.7 | 86.6 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| Utilities | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 86.9 | 85.9 | 83.2 | 82.2 | 1.0 | 3.7 |
| Air Transportation | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Water Transportation | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Truck Transportation | 22.3 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Support Activities for Transportation | 17.9 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 0.4 | 2.2 |
| Support Activities for Water Transportation | 6.9 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Warehousing and Storage | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Information | 97.4 | 96.0 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 1.4 | 5.4 |
| Software Publishers | 39.9 | 39.2 | 36.8 | 36.2 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| Telecommunications | 28.3 | 28.1 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Financial Activities | 158.0 | 157.1 | 153.2 | 152.2 | 0.9 | 4.8 |
| Finance and Insurance | 106.8 | 106.5 | 103.8 | 103.3 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities | 56.2 | 55.9 | 52.5 | 52.0 | 0.3 | 3.7 |
| Insurance Carriers and Related Activities | 39.6 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| Real Estate and Rental Leasing | 51.2 | 50.6 | 49.4 | 48.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| Professional and Business Services | 303.4 | 300.4 | 290.1 | 288.5 | 3.0 | 13.3 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 138.2 | 137.8 | 135.0 | 134.9 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| Legal Services | 21.5 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services | 31.9 | 31.6 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Computer Systems Design and Related Services | 21.1 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 32.5 | 32.1 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., and Remediation | 132.7 | 130.5 | 123.1 | 121.5 | 2.2 | 9.6 |
| Employment Services | 47.0 | 45.4 | 40.3 | 39.1 | 1.6 | 6.7 |
| Education and Health Services | 317.2 | 319.9 | 311.7 | 314.5 | -2.7 | 5.5 |
| Educational Services | 40.2 | 43.6 | 40.6 | 44.1 | -3.4 | -0.4 |
| Hospitals | 63.2 | 62.9 | 62.5 | 62.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 53.8 | 53.4 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Social Assistance | 47.0 | 47.3 | 45.7 | 46.1 | -0.3 | 1.3 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 258.1 | 251.2 | 256.0 | 249.8 | 6.9 | 2.1 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 43.1 | 40.8 | 44.2 | 42.4 | 2.3 | -1.1 |
| Accommodation | 29.7 | 28.6 | 29.3 | 28.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 185.3 | 181.8 | 182.5 | 179.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| Government | 537.3 | 536.8 | 530.4 | 532.8 | 0.5 | 6.9 |
| Federal | 71.2 | 70.0 | 70.5 | 70.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| State | 149.2 | 151.8 | 149.3 | 151.3 | -2.6 | -0.1 |
| State Educational Services | 81.0 | 84.5 | 81.8 | 84.7 | -3.5 | -0.8 |
| Local | 316.9 | 315.0 | 310.6 | 311.5 | 1.9 | 6.3 |
| Local Educational Services | 156.7 | 156.7 | 155.5 | 156.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Workers in Labor-Management Disputes | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | -0.2 | 0.0 |

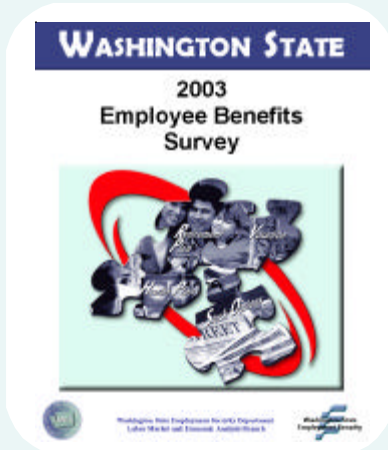
¹Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, & private household employees. Includes all full- & part-time wage & salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. ²Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management dispute.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

What's New?

LMEA Wins National Award

Employment Security's Labor Market and Economic Analysis (LMEA) Branch took first place for its "Benefits Survey" in the category of Product/Service for Business, according to Labor Market Information Director Greg Weeks. The award was presented at the National Association of State Workforce Agencies Labor Market Information Conference in Minneapolis, Minnesota. "Thanks go to everyone in LMEA for the excellent work on products that are recognized at the national level," said Weeks. LMEA has won fourteen national awards since 1986. The awards program this year included five categories with a total of 85 entries submitted. The panel of judges based its decisions on quality of content, packaging, and specific customer focus.



Washington's Job Finder is based on the results of the Job Vacancy Survey conducted by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch of Employment Security in April 2004.

Total job vacancies collected by the survey equals 14,178. These are the jobs listed in the Job Finder that are currently being filled by the listed companies.

The data in the system will be updated every six months as part of the ongoing Job Vacancy Survey.

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