Employment Security Department
WASHINGTON STATE

Washington Labor Market Quarterly Review

Volume 30, Number 2 April - June 2006

INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Washington (Seasonally Adjusted)		
April	2006	4.7%
May	2006	5.1%
June (prel)	2006	5.1%
United States (Seasonally Adjusted)		
April	2006	4.7%
May	2006	4.6%
June (prel)	2006	4.6%
Nonagricultural Employment Washington (Not Seasonally Adjusted) (in thousands)		
April	2006	2,845.2
May	2006	2,870.4
June (prel)	2006	2,891.9
Nonagricultural Employment % Change Washington (over-the-year)		
April	2005-2006	3.3%
May	2005-2006	3.2%
June (prel)	2005-2006	3.3%

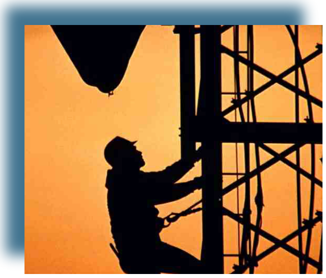
IN THIS ISSUE

State and U.S. Economic Conditions

Washington's Job Growth Outpaces the Nation

By Evelina Tainer, Ph.D., Chief Economist

Washington's nonfarm payroll employment growth moderated significantly in the second quarter, gaining 9,200 jobs, not even one-third of the first quarter's pace when 32,200 jobs were created. Similarly, U.S. nonfarm payrolls increased by 325,000 in the second quarter; slower than the first quarter's employment gain of 529,000. Nevertheless, Washington nonfarm payrolls were 3.3 percent higher in June 2006 over the previous year, while U.S. payrolls were only up 1.4 percent from June 2005.



Washington and U.S. employment have many similarities and differences depending on the various industry sectors. For instance, the goods-producing sector in Washington state accounted for 16.5 percent of nonfarm payroll employment in 2005, similar to the 16.6 percent share for the goods-producing sector in the U.S. The goods-producing sector in Washington state has been growing faster than total nonfarm payrolls since October 2004. In contrast, the goods-producing sector has grown less rapidly than total nonfarm payroll employment in the nation. In Washington state, service-providing payrolls have grown slightly less rapidly than nonfarm payrolls since October 2004, while for the nation as a whole, payroll employment in the service-providing sector has grown roughly in line with total payrolls over the past two years.

It should come as no surprise that construction payroll growth has surpassed total payroll growth for Washington state as well as the nation over the past several years as low interest rates propelled residential housing activity. Construction payrolls previously bottomed out in March 2002 in the state and two months later in the U.S. In both cases, construction employment has grown steadily over the past four years. In both the state and the nation, construction payrolls began to post slower growth in March 2006, on a monthly basis. However year-over-year growth in the U.S. began to soften in January of this year, while construction payrolls in the state are still posting solid yearly gains. Construction activity is stronger than overall nonfarm payrolls for the state and the nation, but certainly much

LABOR MARKET AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
LMEA

Prepared by the
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In cooperation with the
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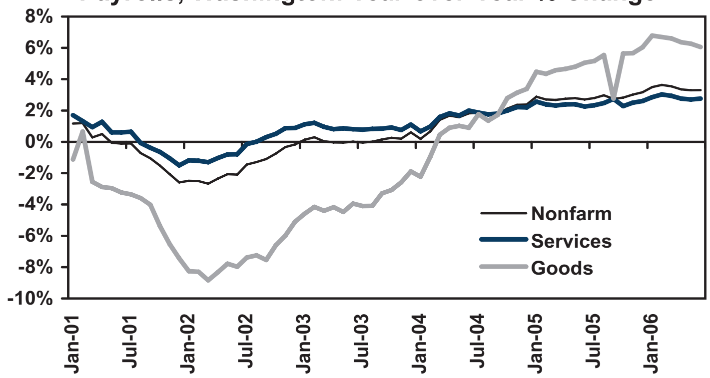
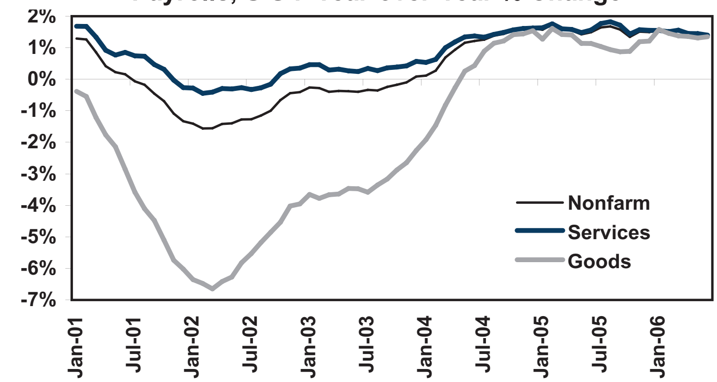
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

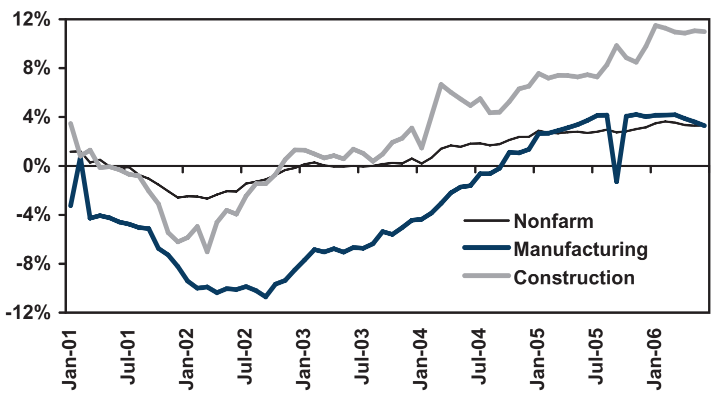
Payrolls, Washington: Year-over-Year % Change



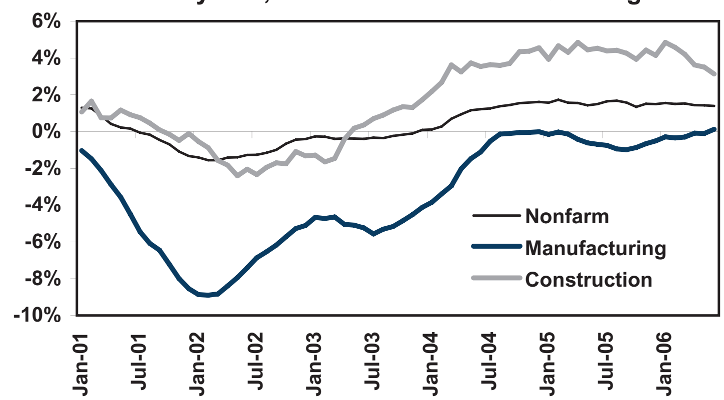
Payrolls, U.S.: Year-over-Year % Change



Payrolls, Washington: Year-over-Year % Change



Payrolls, U.S.: Year-over-Year % Change



Source: Haver Analytics, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, LMEA

stronger for Washington state. Construction payrolls accounted for 5.5 percent of total nonfarm payrolls in the U.S. in 2005 and 6.4 percent of total Washington state nonfarm payrolls.

It is only in the past two years that manufacturing payrolls have grown in Washington. The big drop in September 2005 reflects the Boeing strike. In any case, since January 2005, manufacturing payrolls have increased at a slightly faster pace than total nonfarm payrolls. The same cannot be said for the U.S. For the entire period depicted in the chart (January 2001 through June 2006), yearly payroll growth in manufacturing has been significantly weaker than nonfarm payrolls. The best showing in the U.S. came in June 2006 when manufacturing employment was up 0.1 percent from a year earlier. Otherwise, growth has been down or flat. Manufacturing accounted for 10.7 percent of total U.S. nonfarm payrolls and 9.8 percent of the total in Washington state in 2005.

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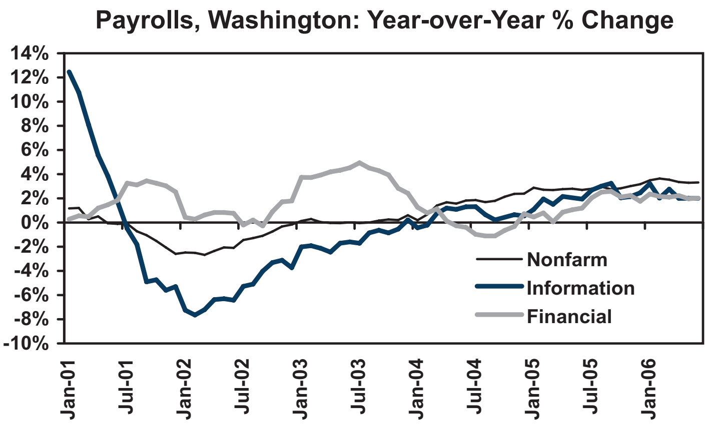
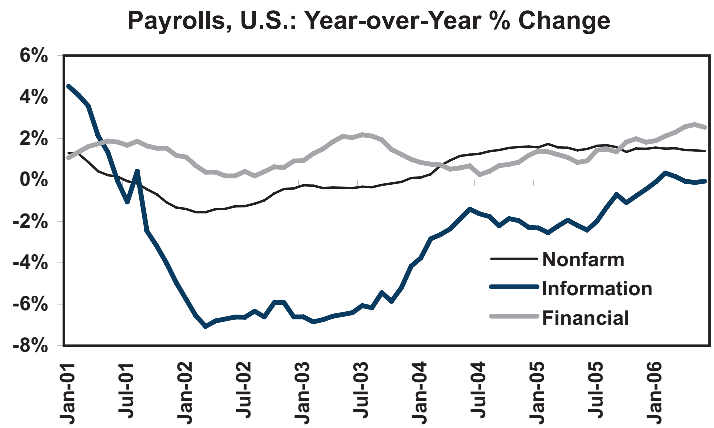
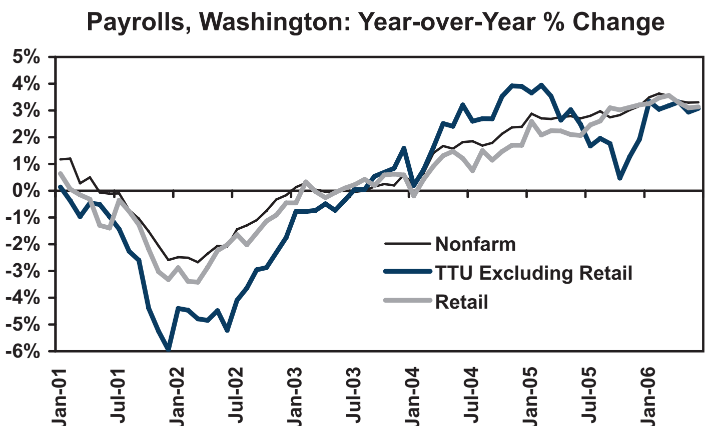
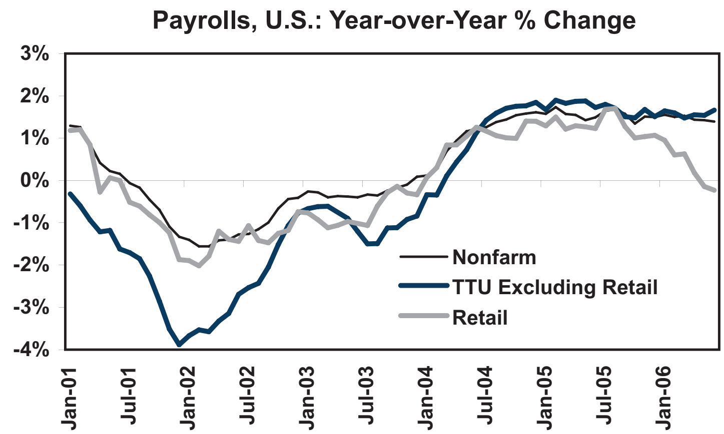
All together, trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for 19.1 percent of Washington state payrolls and 19.4 percent of national payrolls in 2005. Retail trade alone accounted for 11.4 percent of payrolls in the state and in the nation during this period. Since wholesale trade, transportation & warehousing and utilities tended to move more closely in line together and were a smaller portion on their own, we lumped them together as TTU excluding retail in the charts on the next page. Not surprisingly, this group of trade, transportation, and utilities excluding retail change more dramatically on a year-over-year basis than total nonfarm payrolls in good times and in bad. For a while, this sector was growing faster than nonfarm payrolls in Washington state and in the nation as well. Since mid-2005, this sector has consistently grown less rapidly than total nonfarm employment in Washington. The pattern is slightly different in the U.S. where this sector continues to grow slightly more rapidly than total nonfarm payrolls.

We have seen a definite change in trend in retail trade employment. Retail trade payrolls have posted year-over-year growth slightly below









Source: Haver Analytics, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, LMEA

total nonfarm payroll growth in the state throughout the period depicted in the chart. The same is true for the U.S. However, a divergence between the U.S. trend and the state trend emerges in mid-2005, at which point retail trade employment growth appears to have peaked for the U.S., but not for the state. By May 2006, retail trade employment was actually down relative to a year earlier for the U.S. as a whole. Retail trade employment growth has moderated in the state, but remains healthy at 3.1 percent.

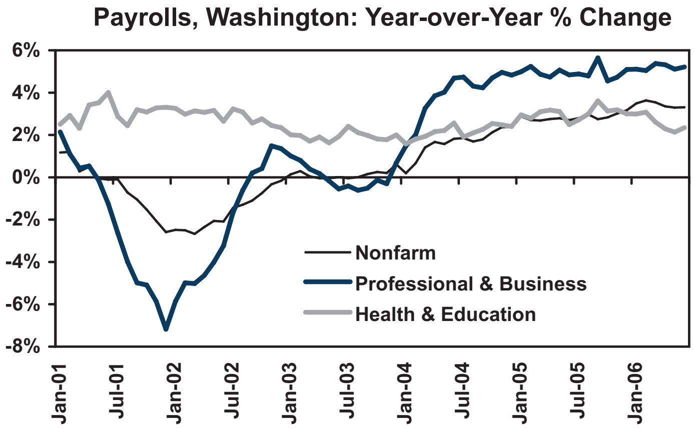
A Wall Street economist recently claimed that a decline in retail trade employment in the United States has coincided with each recession of the past 50 years. That is indeed true. Retail trade employment does decline during recessions. This time, though, nonfarm payrolls are continuing to grow in the U.S. even though retail trade payrolls are declining. It appears that factors other than the business cycle are contributing to the weakness in retail trade employment.

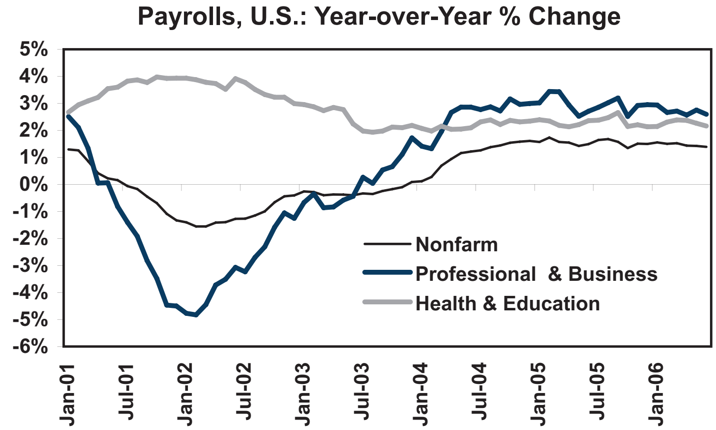
In the state of Washington, information and financial activity payrolls are growing less rapidly than total nonfarm employment and this trend has been stable since roughly the beginning of 2004. Between 2001 and 2004, growth in the financial activities sector outpaced total employment growth in the state. Since mid-2001, payrolls in the information sector have under performed total employment after growing significantly faster than overall nonfarm payrolls from 1991 to 2001.

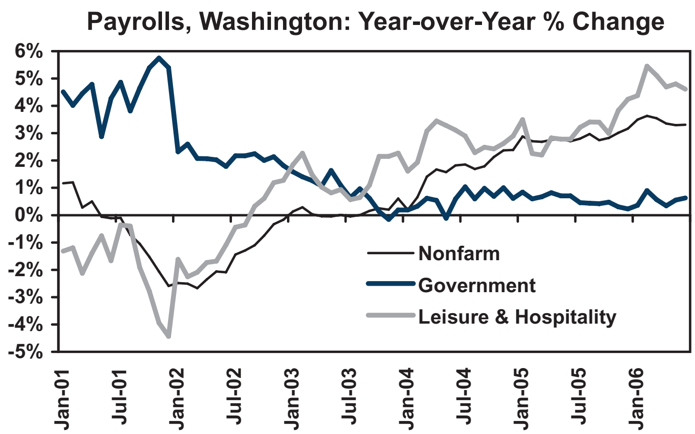
In the U.S. growth in information payrolls was stronger than the overall trend from 1995 through 2001 and has since weakened and remained relatively sluggish for the country as a whole. Behavior in the financial activities arena is somewhat different as growth in this sector was primarily stronger than the overall economy – except for a brief period from March 2004 through September 2005. Otherwise, financial activities payrolls have expanded faster than overall nonfarm payrolls.

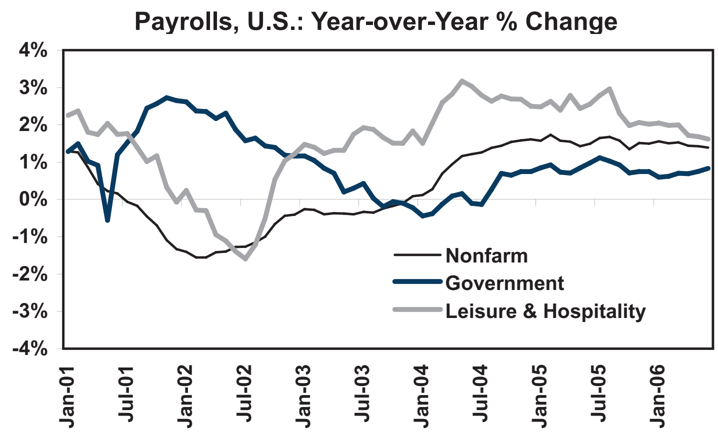
In Washington state, information payrolls accounted for 3.4 percent of the total but accounted for 2.3 percent of the total in the nation in 2005. Financial activities payrolls accounted for 5.5 percent of nonfarm payrolls in Washington in 2005, but 6.1 percent of U.S. payrolls last year.

Professional & business services are a good indicator of economic vitality while health & education services are steady growth sectors that depend primarily on demographic factors. Professional & business services tend to decline more dramatically than overall employment during a recession, but will expand more rapidly during an expansion. At the same time, health & education









Source: Haver Analytics, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, LMEA

services are necessary no matter how the economy is behaving, whether we are in a boom or a bust. We are depicting trends back to 2001, but we can look at the past several business cycles in the U.S. and find the same patterns exhibited for these sectors.

In Washington, health & education services began to grow at a less rapid rate than total nonfarm payrolls over the past year, but have posted steady year-over-year growth throughout the past five years, even when total nonfarm payrolls declined during the recession in the state. In the U.S., both professional & business services and health & education services are growing faster than total nonfarm payrolls.

Professional & business services accounted for 11.4 percent of Washington nonfarm payrolls in 2005, but 12.6 percent of U.S. nonfarm payrolls. Health & education services accounted for 11.9 percent of nonfarm payrolls in Washington, but 13 percent of U.S. nonfarm payrolls in 2005.

In Washington, government payrolls are growing at a steady rate, but well below the pace of total payrolls. In contrast, leisure & hospitality payrolls are growing more rapidly than nonfarm payrolls reflecting the overall health of the economy. Like professional & business workers, this sector tends to grow less rapidly (or decline more dramatically) than overall employment during recessions, but expand at a more vigorous pace during expansions. This trend is similar for the nation as well. Leisure & hospitality payrolls are roughly the same percentage in Washington (9.5 percent) as in the U.S. (9.6 percent). Government payrolls in Washington are much higher, 19 percent, than for the U.S. overall 16.3 percent. This could reflect Native American casino activity in the state that is higher than similar activity in the nation. Also, liquor stores are state operated in Washington and retail clerks are state employees. In most states, liquor store activity would be within the retail sector.

All in all, U.S. and Washington state employment growth was solid in the second quarter, although it reflected a moderated from faster growth recorded in the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006. Economists are generally predicting slower economic activity in the second half of 2006 based on higher oil prices and rising interest rates. This will adversely impact Washington and the nation. Nevertheless, healthy growth in such sectors as professional & business services, leisure & hospitality as well as trade, transportation, and utilities suggest that sufficient momentum exists in the economy to keep business activity percolating, albeit at a moderate, not sizzling rate.

Business Briefs

Labor Market News from Around the State

By Jami Mills, Economic Analyst

Around the state is a summary of major employment-related news from around Washington. The news articles are submitted primarily by the Regional Labor Economists from information gleaned from nonconfidential published sources.

Western Washington

- **Whole Foods Market** is targeting August 30 as the opening date and plans to hire 200 people.
- **Comcast** recently announced the addition of 284 new jobs in the state in the next three months resulting from the increased demand for digital phone service.
- Effective July 31, **Washington Mutual's Canyon Park call center** will eliminate 850 positions to reduce administrative costs and improve efficiency.
- **Merit Financial,** a Kirkland-based mortgage broker has terminated most of its 300 employees in an attempt to reorganize and file for bankruptcy protection.
- **Boeing news:**

  The Chinese government and The Boeing Company have signed an order agreement for eighty aircraft. List price is valued at $5.0 billion.

  Southwest Airlines ordered seventy-nine more of the Boeing 737 jetliners at the list price of $4.5 billion, with delivery between 2007 and 2012. The airline still has one-hundred-sixteen options for 737s for delivery between 2008 and 2012, and purchase rights for fifty-four aircraft through 2014.
- **Lyman Lumber** of Minnesota will bring in 480 jobs to Longview over the next four years. At least 30 people will be needed to work at the truss manufacturing plant in Longview's Mint Farm Indusrial Park by September 2006.
- **Wal-Mart Supercenter** in Lacey has expanded and with its expansion hired an additional 300 workers, bringing its workforce to 650.
- **Safeco Insurance Company** recently sent layoff notices to 100 of its Seattle-based information technology staff. Reasons for layoffs include the company's interest in reducing maintenance costs and moving insurance sales online.

Eastern Washington

- **Yakima Resources**, a plywood mill that has become a landmark in the area will cease operations on August 5, 2006. Two hundred twenty-five workers will be affected by this closure.
- **J. Lieb Foods, Inc.** of Forest Grove, Oregon has purchased the former Welch's processing plant in Kennewick. The plant will employ up to 100 people upon reaching full capacity, which will take about two years.
- A new **Home Depot** store is under construction in Richland. Scheduled to open in January 2007, the new store plans to employ about 150 full-time and part-time workers.
- A joint venture between **Lydig Construction, Inc.** of Spokane, and **Hunt Construction Group** of Phoenix, Arizona have formed **Hunt-Lydig Joint Venture** to become the contractor for the $160.5-million prison facility expansion in Connell. The Department of Corrections expects to add 450 employees to this facility.

The Chinese government and The Boeing Company have signed an order agreement for eighty aircraft. List price is valued at $5.0 billion.

In 2005, 12.2 percent of workers were between the ages of 55 and 64 in Washington.

Industry Spotlight

Waiting for the Age Bubble to Burst

By Dave Wallace and Rick Lockhart, Economic Analysts

Several of Washington's industries are facing serious labor shortages in the coming years. This is largely due to having a relatively high percentage of the workforce getting close to retirement age. The effects will be felt as the Baby Boomer generation begins to buy RVs, kiss the nine to five goodbye, and hit the open road.

In 2005, 12.2 percent of workers were between the ages of 55 and 64 in Washington. The five industries we are going to look at in this article had significantly higher percentages. Aging workforce issues for these five industries are compounded as many of the associated occupations[1] require some post-secondary education or technical training.

Education

Predictably education requirements are high in the education industry. Among the top[2] education occupations, bus drivers and teacher assistants are the only ones not requiring a bachelor's degree (the other occupations are elementary, middle, secondary, and vocational school teachers). As an industry with a large proportion of workers between 55 and 64 (21 percent of the workforce), the longer training required in this field means we must deal with this demographic issue sooner rather than later.

It is perhaps fortunate that an occupation requiring lesser education, bus drivers, is the most top heavy with older workers (30 percent). This may be in part due to the part-time nature of the work. Nonetheless, the other education occupations also have high numbers of 55 to 64 year old workers.

As far as current shortages are concerned, it is highest among secondary school teachers, which posted a vacancy rate[3] of 3 percent. Unfilled openings were relatively low for teacher assistants as well as elementary and middle school teachers.

Utilities

Twenty percent of Washington state's utility workers were between 55 and 64 in 2005. Similar statistics have

[1] There is some difference in how industries are statistically defined in the table below and the occupational data discussed.

[2] Top occupations were determined using the 2006 industry-occupation matrix, based on absolute industry employment and the percent of total workforce working in the given industry.

[3] This vacancy rate was derived by dividing the *April 2006 Job Vacancy Survey* estimated openings by 2nd quarter 2005 occupational projections estimates.

Top Five Industries Employing Workers Aged 55 to 64, Washington 2005

Industry	Workers Aged 55 to 64	Industry Employment for All Age Groups	Percent 55 to 64
Education	49,337	238,283	20.7%
Utilities	3,069	15,418	19.9%
Government	23,604	134,108	17.6%
Transportation	14,253	94,917	15.0%
Health Care	43,179	305,982	14.1%
Total All Industries	**317,209**	**2,598,274**	**12.2%**

Source: Quarterly Workforce Indicators (http://www.workforceexplorer.com/?PAGEID=94&SUBID=135)

been derived at the national level by the 2000 Census. However, less than 10 percent of the workforce was over 55 for meter readers, power plant operators, and powerhouse electrical repairers – utility industry occupations for which data are available.

The top occupations in this relatively small industry are electrical power line installers, utility meter readers, power plant operators, powerhouse electrical repairers, and gas plant operators. Surprisingly, with the exception of gas plant operators, these occupations are far from exclusive to the utility industry – less than 40 percent.

In terms of existing vacancies and estimated employment, the only strong occupation in utilities is electric power line installers with 28 unfilled positions in April 2006 and nearly 1,600 estimated jobs in the second quarter of 2005. The 28 vacancies represent about 1.8 percent of the occupations' estimated employment.

Government

Police, postal carriers and sorters, corrections officers, bus drivers, court & municipal clerks, firefighters, and recreation workers were the top government jobs. Of these, recreation workers was the only occupation with significant representation in other industries.

Some of these jobs are strictly found in federal government (postal workers), while others such as bus drivers are exclusive to local government. Most however, are sprinkled throughout the three levels of government (which also includes state).

All of these government occupations are projected to have slower than average growth in the long term, but postal sorters' and carriers' projected growth rate is nearly zero (0.05 percent). Recreation workers, followed by clerks and bus drivers should add jobs at a quicker pace than typical for government.

As previously mentioned, bus drivers are one of the oldest occupations with 30 percent of employees 55+. Clerks and postal workers are also a little long of tooth, whereas firefighters, police, and correctional officers are typically younger.

Transportation

Truck drivers, ticket agents, flight attendants, cargo agents, and pilots (as well as a catch-all group entitled "transportation workers, all others") are the critical occupations in the transportation industry. With the exception of truck drivers, a strong ority of each of these occupations are found in transportation. As for truck drivers, despite only 40 percent working in the transportation industry, it was far and away the top transport job with nearly 15,000 employees.

Of theses occupations, truck drivers had the highest proportion of workers 55 or older – 16 percent. Flight attendants were proportionately the lowest at 10 percent.

Truck drivers and the catch-all "transportation workers, all others" were both relatively hard to fill jobs this year. Both had vacancy rates above the state average of 2.6 percent (3.9 and 2.8 percent respectively).

One issue in dealing with looming baby boom retirement is retraining. Of the six occupations discussed above, only pilots typically require education of 4 years or more.

Healthcare

There are seven healthcare occupations that should be considered critical – registered nurses (RN), nurses' aides, medical secretaries, dental assistants, medical assistants, licensed practical nurses (LPN), and home health aides. All have at least 80 percent of their respective workforces in the healthcare field, and large workforces of nearly 9,000 or more.

As things stand, three of these occupations face severe shortages. RNs (10 percent), LPNs (7 percent), and nurses aides (6 percent) have vacancy rates well above the statewide norm of 2.6 percent in April 2006. These shortages have been consistently documented in the past several years in Washington's Job Vacancy Survey.

Unfortunately, age demographics point to a further worsening of this problem. As of the 2000 Census, a full 13 percent of RNs were 55+. It was even higher for LPNs and nurses' aids which had 15 percent being 55+. Dental and medical assistants were the only two critical healthcare occupations with less than 10 percent of their workforces being 55+.

It appears that there is some concerted effort to address these shortages. Between the 2002/2003 and 2004/2005 school years, program completers for RNs rose by 21 percent, LPNs by 31 percent, and nurses aides by 47 percent (according to the Washington State Board of Community and Technical Colleges).

Conclusions

The aging workforce will pose more problems for some industries than others. There will be industries that will solve part of the problem through attrition and realignment of their workforce. Others, such as health care, are already experiencing labor shortages that will be further compounded by retiring baby boomers. An additional problem for the health care industry will be the increased demand coming as the boomers reach the period of their lives when they are more likely to use health care services. These problems are still avoidable, though, with diligent planning based on an understanding of the severity of the potential consequences without it.

Regional Update

Local Employment Trends, June 2006

By Jami Mills, Economic Analyst

Current Employment Statistics (CES) revealed that 92,500 jobs[1] were created statewide between June 2005 and June 2006. This 3.3 percent gain in nonfarm employment is significantly higher than the long term trend growth rate of 1.6 percent.

The following tables are ranked based on an average of four indicators. Using the average of these four indicators gives a more thorough analysis of employment trends for the local areas:

1. Annual employment growth (June 2005 - June 2006)
2. Employment growth for the last three years (June 2003 - June 2006)
3. Trend of employment growth last year
4. Change in the number of initial UI (Unemployment Insurance) claims[2] for the last year (in reverse ranking)

Thirty-eight areas (including the state) were ranked; the state numbers and top 10 areas are presented in *Table 1*.

Clark County led the list with financial activities, professional & business services, and education & health services providing a collective contribution of almost 50 percent in employment growth for the county. However, Clark County accounted for just over six percent in employment changes statewide.

The majority of growth in Snohomish County came from the manufacturing industry, mainly aerospace product & parts manufacturing.

Just shy of placing in the top ten counties for employment changes, King County came in at twelfth place and accounted for more than 41 percent of state nonfarm employment (preliminary June 2006 estimates). Growth in employment changes came primarily from construction, trade, transportation, & utilities, and professional & business services. Annual growth rates (June 2005 through June 2006) were 12.4, 2.9, and 6.4 percent respectively.

Statewide, construction contributed to more than 21 percent toward total nonfarm employment changes. Combined with professional & business services, leisure & hospitality, manufacturing, and trade, transportation, & utilities, the sectors contributed 80 percent to the state's total employment growth.

The bottom 10 areas are presented in *Table 2*.

Garfield experienced a 3.3 percent drop in annual employment (June 2005 to June 2006). UI claims increased significantly at 75 percent. Still, Garfield County represents a small percentage of total nonfarm employment in the state (a mere 0.03 percent for preliminary June 2006 estimates).

Columbia County deserves a more detailed explanation of its employment changes (*Table 2*). Columbia County experienced the most dramatic drop in its employment, more than -41 percent. Alone, however, this does not tell us much. During the last three years (June 2003 - June 2006), the county experienced a smaller drop in employment (-18 percent). Still, employment in Columbia County is not significant to state employment levels, representing less than 0.04 percent of the state's total employment. This drop in employment is primarily due to the loss in asparagus production in manufacturing.

[1] This number represents CES preliminary estimations of not seasonally adjusted jobs.

[2] We believe that this non-survey based indicator is an important characteristic of the state for the local labor market.

Table 1. Top Counties for Employment Changes

Area	Employment June 2005	Employment June 2006	Growth Rate	Annual Avg. Growth Rate for June 03 - June 06	Trend Growth Rate for June 05 - June 06	Change in Initial UI Claims	Average Rank (including State)
State	**2,801,200**	**2,893,700**	**3.3%**	**2.6%**	**1.6%**	**-10.4%**	**14**
Clark	128,600	134,300	4.4%	4.2%	2.5%	-13.5%	1
Wahkiakum	860	910	5.8%	4.4%	1.7%	-18.8%	2
Mason	13,740	14,210	3.4%	4.3%	1.9%	-15.4%	3
Snohomish	229,577	239,101	4.1%	3.7%	1.7%	-17.2%	4
Jefferson	9,610	9,820	2.2%	2.4%	2.7%	-15.1%	5
Kittitas	14,080	14,970	6.3%	3.1%	1.8%	-9.3%	5
Island	15,930	16,490	3.5%	1.6%	1.7%	-43.3%	7
Skagit	46,200	46,800	1.3%	2.4%	2.4%	-20.2%	7
Pierce	264,900	275,500	4.0%	3.4%	1.8%	-7.0%	7
Asotin	5,720	5,840	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%	-28.1%	10

Table 2. Bottom Counties for Employment Changes

Area	Employment June 2005	Employment June 2006	Growth Rate	Annual Avg. Growth Rate for June 03 - June 06	Trend Growth Rate for June 05 - June 06	Change in Initial UI Claims	Average Rank (including State)
Pacific	6,200	6,140	-1.0%	0.7%	0.56%	0.0%	38
Garfield	900	870	-3.3%	0.0%	1.69%	75.0%	37
Yakima	77,600	78,100	0.6%	0.6%	0.83%	5.0%	36
Skamania	2,150	2,130	-0.9%	0.8%	0.37%	-9.4%	35
Columbia	1,900	1,110	-41.6%	-18.2%	-0.17%	-61.5%	34
Whitman	17,670	17,820	0.8%	1.5%	1.42%	15.9%	33
Pend Oreille	3,050	2,960	-3.0%	0.9%	2.12%	21.2%	32
Lincoln	2,890	2,870	-0.7%	-0.7%	1.31%	-18.9%	31
Stevens	10,420	10,600	1.7%	1.3%	1.42%	0.0%	30
Okanogan	13,020	13,090	0.5%	2.4%	0.26%	-11.3%	29

Source: Employmenet Security Department

Special Feature

Why are Wages Different?

By Alexander Roubinchtein, Economic Analyst

Regional wage differences for covered employment in Washington state are significant. The ratios of maximum to minimum wages for 1990-2005 are presented in *Graph 1*.

The largest difference between average wages from 1990 to 2005 was 2.39 in 1999, between King and Okanogan counties. The smallest difference was in 1990 when the largest ratio between King and Columbia counties was 1.84. Overall, the ratio had an increasing trend from 1990-2005. However, it was growing between 1990 and 1999 and decreasing after that.

To separate the impact of the two major factors (difference in pay in the same industry and difference in industry employment structure) we used time series for covered employment and wages at the six-digit NAICS level. By assuming the same pay rates (equal to state average) for each detailed industry by area, we can illuminate the impact of differences in pay rates. The rest of the differences can be attributed to the difference in industry structure[1]. On average, across all areas for all 16 years, the differences in regional pay rates contributed 45.9 percent of total differences in wages. The rest, 54.1 percent, are due to differences in the industry structure. In other words, the difference in regional wages almost equally depends on difference in wages for the same industry and difference in industry employment structure.

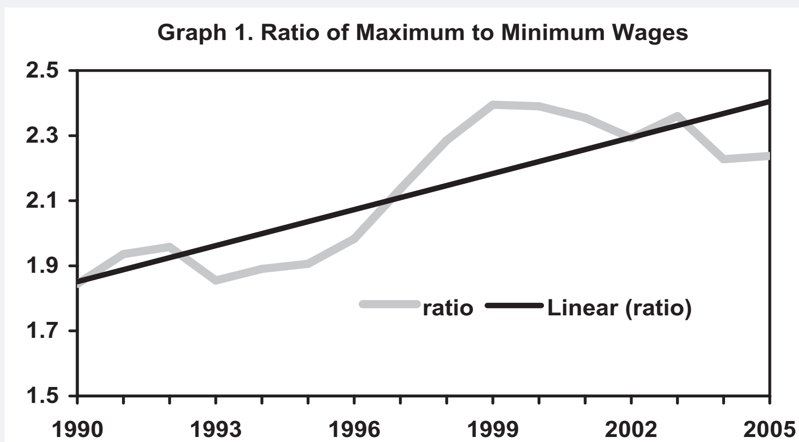
Differences in regional industry pay rates do not mean different regional wages for the same job. Jobs can differ by regions inside the same detailed industry and even inside the same company.

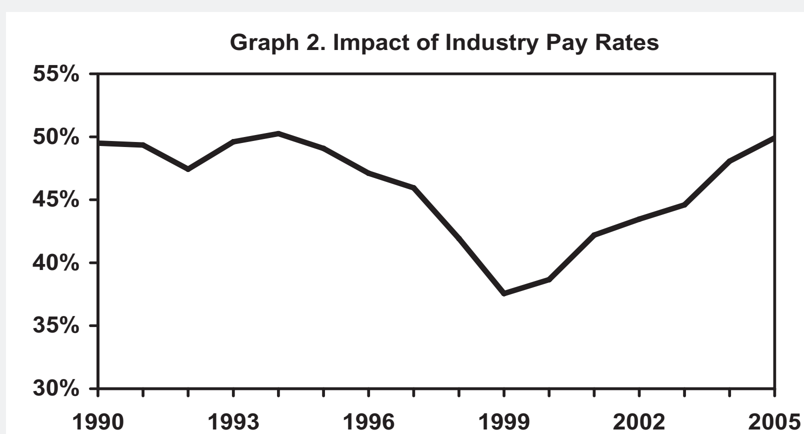
The average difference could be disaggregated by the areas or by the years. Assuming that all industries pay the same wage, *Graph 2* shows the extent of the decrease in average wages over the year.

The largest impact of the differences in industry pay rates was in 1994 (50.3 percent); the smallest was in 1997 (37.5 percent). In 2005, the impact of industry pay rates and structural changes was almost equally divided (49.9 percent and 50.1 percent respectively).

King and Snohomish were the only two counties where the average wage was larger than the state average, by 22.3 percent and 1.3 percent respectively. If industry pay rates were equal, King County would be the only area with a negative impact.

1 We used the mean absolute percent differences to separate impact of the structure and pay rates.





Source: Employmenet Security Department

Passing the Cup: Economics and the World Cup

by Dave Wallace, Economic Analyst

Like the Olympics, the once every-four-years pageant of the World Cup arrived this summer. As an economist and soccer fan, my thoughts have turned to the economic impact of this event.

The economic impact will be strongest in the host country, Germany. Of the projected 1.6 percent economic growth in Germany this year, half a percentage point is credited to the influence of the World Cup. For starters the host country spends large amounts of money upgrading infrastructure such as roads, trains, and stadiums. In the case of Germany, prior to the first game, $350 million had been spent on roads and trains, while another $1.7 billion went into stadiums.

Of the projected 1.6 percent economic growth in Germany this year, half a percentage point is credited to the influence of the World Cup.

In addition there is a boost in employment to the host country, primarily in services and accommodation as a result of the anticipated 1.5 million visitors. Some estimates[1] put the job creation as high as 60,000, whereas others[2] saw somewhat more subdued employment increases of 9,000. The newest data out has German unemployment dropping by 49,000 in June (over May), some of which is presumably attributable to the World Cup.

Germany's strong run in the tournament has also been cited for boosting business confidence index[3], which hit a 15 year high during the games. Italian and Dutch consumer sentiment surveys were up, indicating a positive bounce beyond the host country. Research has looked at World Cup economic impacts ranging from stock market reverberations, the relationship between winning and economic growth (found to be negligible), and how wins and losses affect beer sales. Perhaps though, the most significant influence of the games might be seen in marketing. Across the globe, World Cup sponsorship spending has risen from $2 billion in 1984 to $16.6 billion in 1996[4], and in all likelihood it will be even higher this year.

However, not all economic consequences of the month long tournament are benign. Much has been written about lost worker productivity. In countries where soccer is popular, it has been estimated that one in five workers will miss work to watch games. The last World Cup is estimated to have cost the United Kingdom $1.47 billion in lost productivity and Europe a further $17.5 billion[5]. Some countries not only don't seem to mind this, but have actually embraced worker slowdowns. In Ghana, which reached the event for the first time and played above expectations, a partial national holiday was called so folks could watch its critical match-up with the United States.

Not all costs are even economic in nature. The Mexican national team was eliminated in the second round, causing relief in some circles. By occurring ahead of the presidential election, it assured a much greater voter turn-out than otherwise expected.

Whatever the costs, if you enjoyed the World Cup, keep in mind that you were part of a global economic event. If you were a manager worried about lost worker productivity, take heart, it only happens once every 4 years.

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1 Drew, Catherine "German Businesses Await Economic Effects of World Cup" VOA News, http://www.voanews.com/english/2006-06-08-voa37.cfm

2 Finfacts, "German economic institute pours cold water on expected economic impact of the FIFA World Cup" May 17th 2006, http://www.finfacts.com/irelandbusinessnews/publish/article_10005876.shtml

3 Ifo Institute for Economic Research at the University of Munich, http://www.cesifo-group.de/portal/page?_pageid=36,1899103&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

4 Global Forex Trading, May 25th, 2006. "The economic impact of the World Cup," http://forex.gftforex.com/public/blog/128784

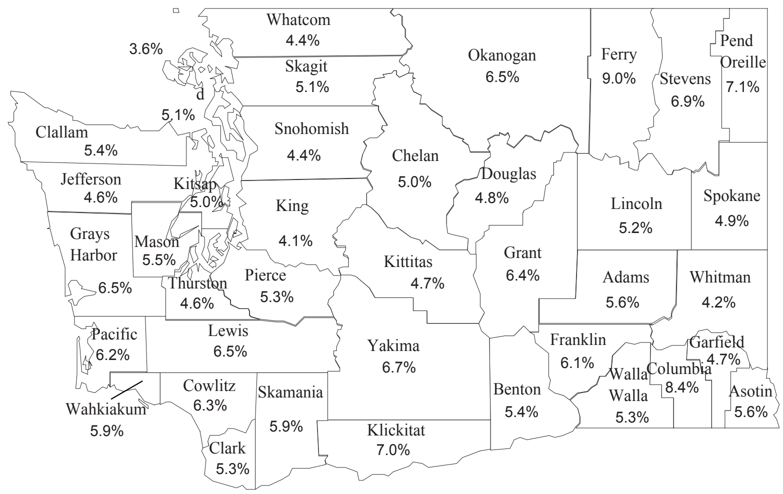
5 Today Online.com, June 14th, 2006, "The World Cup's billion-dollar cost," http://www.todayonline.com/articles/124363.asp

Second Quarter Stats-At-A-Glance

Monthly Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State

(In Thousands)	April 2006 (Rev)	May 2006 (Rev)	June 2006 (Prel)
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment:			
Washington State	5.1%	5.1%	4.7%
United States	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%
Not Seasonally Adjusted:			
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,325.0	3,325.2	3,365.2
Employment	3,169.8	3,162.9	3,196.6
Unemployment	155.2	162.3	168.6
Percent of Labor Force	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%

Average Unemployment Rates by County April, May, and June 2006 Washington State = 4.9% United States = 4.6%



Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Civilian Labor Force Estimates for Washington State Counties and MSAs[1]

Date: 07/18/06
Benchmark: March 2005

	April 2006 Revised				May Revised 2006				June 2006 Preliminary			
Not Seasonally Adjusted	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	3,325,000	3,169,800	155,200	4.7	3,325,200	3,162,900	162,300	4.9	3,365,200	3,196,600	168,600	5.0
Bellingham MSA	105,100	100,700	4,500	4.2	103,100	98,700	4,400	4.3	103,400	98,600	4,800	4.7
Bremerton MSA	122,500	116,600	5,900	4.8	121,000	115,100	5,900	4.9	120,500	114,000	6,500	5.4
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco MSA	114,200	107,600	6,600	5.8	114,300	108,000	6,200	5.4	122,900	116,200	6,700	5.5
Benton County 2/	85,900	81,200	4,700	5.5	86,200	81,600	4,600	5.3	92,700	87,700	5,000	5.4
Franklin County 2/	28,280	26,340	1,930	6.8	28,070	26,460	1,610	5.7	30,170	28,450	1,730	5.7
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	43,990	41,290	2,690	6.1	43,310	40,610	2,700	6.2	43,300	40,410	2,890	6.7
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	56,740	53,920	2,820	5.0	56,210	53,460	2,760	4.9	56,680	53,690	2,990	5.3
Olympia MSA	124,700	119,200	5,400	4.4	122,300	116,800	5,500	4.5	122,400	116,400	6,000	4.9
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,405,200	1,351,400	53,800	3.8	1,424,700	1,361,600	63,100	4.4	1,433,400	1,371,000	62,400	4.4
King County 2/	1,049,600	1,010,200	39,500	3.8	1,064,300	1,017,800	46,500	4.4	1,070,700	1,024,900	45,900	4.3
Snohomish County 2/	355,600	341,200	14,400	4.0	360,300	343,800	16,500	4.6	362,700	346,200	16,500	4.5
Spokane MSA	229,100	218,200	10,900	4.8	227,000	216,200	10,800	4.8	224,900	213,400	11,600	5.2
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	376,100	357,000	19,100	5.1	371,200	352,000	19,200	5.2	370,300	349,500	20,800	5.6
Wenatchee MSA	56,840	53,890	2,950	5.2	57,360	54,380	2,980	5.2	64,730	61,830	2,900	4.5
Chelan County 2/	37,790	35,770	2,020	5.3	38,110	36,100	2,010	5.3	42,980	41,050	1,930	4.5
Douglas County 2/	19,050	18,120	930	4.9	19,260	18,280	970	5.1	21,750	20,790	960	4.4
Yakima MSA	116,000	107,800	8,200	7.1	116,200	108,200	8,000	6.9	127,500	119,500	8,000	6.3
Aberdeen LMA (Grays Harbor)	31,550	29,490	2,060	6.5	31,330	29,350	1,980	6.3	31,470	29,340	2,130	6.8
Centralia LMA (Lewis)	31,480	29,420	2,070	6.6	31,420	29,450	1,970	6.3	31,700	29,550	2,150	6.8
Ellensburg LMA (Kittitas)	19,970	19,040	930	4.7	19,500	18,590	910	4.6	19,800	18,870	920	4.7
Moses Lake LMA (Grant)	36,780	34,330	2,460	6.7	37,080	34,520	2,560	6.9	40,360	38,040	2,320	5.8
Oak Harbor LMA (Island County)	32,400	30,900	1,600	4.8	31,900	30,300	1,600	5.0	31,700	30,000	1,700	5.5
Port Angeles LMA (Clallam)	29,230	27,660	1,560	5.3	29,260	27,700	1,560	5.3	29,260	27,600	1,660	5.7
Pullman LMA (Whitman)	20,940	20,150	790	3.8	20,290	19,480	810	4.0	18,410	17,520	890	4.8
Shelton LMA (Mason)	24,730	23,410	1,330	5.4	24,500	23,180	1,320	5.4	24,370	22,950	1,430	5.8
Walla Walla LMA (Walla Walla)	29,070	27,490	1,580	5.4	28,620	27,140	1,480	5.2	29,270	27,710	1,560	5.3
Adams	7,930	7,480	450	5.7	7,940	7,490	450	5.6	8,360	7,910	450	5.4
Asotin 2/	10,040	9,500	540	5.3	9,830	9,320	510	5.2	9,730	9,130	600	6.1
Clark 2/	201,600	191,000	10,700	5.3	198,100	188,300	9,800	5.0	197,800	186,700	11,100	5.6
Columbia	1,510	1,380	130	8.7	1,440	1,320	120	8.5	1,470	1,350	120	8.2
Ferry	2,990	2,700	290	9.6	3,040	2,760	270	9.0	3,040	2,780	260	8.6
Garfield	1,040	980	50	5.1	1,040	990	50	5.1	1,110	1,060	50	4.4
Jefferson	13,660	13,050	620	4.5	13,560	12,940	620	4.6	13,480	12,840	640	4.8
Klickitat	9,230	8,520	710	7.7	9,270	8,640	630	6.8	9,890	9,240	640	6.5
Lincoln	4,710	4,470	240	5.1	4,710	4,470	240	5.1	4,730	4,470	260	5.5
Okanogan	18,580	17,290	1,290	6.9	18,770	17,540	1,220	6.5	21,580	20,280	1,300	6.0
Pacific	9,050	8,490	570	6.3	9,080	8,550	540	5.9	9,160	8,580	590	6.4
Pend Oreille	5,010	4,630	380	7.5	4,960	4,630	330	6.6	5,000	4,650	350	7.0
San Juan	8,030	7,750	290	3.5	8,160	7,860	290	3.6	8,530	8,220	310	3.6
Skamania 2/	5,070	4,760	300	6.0	4,960	4,700	270	5.4	4,960	4,660	310	6.1
Stevens	18,180	16,870	1,320	7.2	18,130	16,930	1,190	6.6	18,310	17,080	1,240	6.7
Wahkiakum	1,670	1,570	100	5.9	1,670	1,560	100	6.2	1,710	1,610	100	5.6

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.
*Metropolitan Division

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work

Updated with QCEW: December 2005

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	May 2006 (Prel.)	April 2006 (Rev.)	May 2005 (Rev.)	April 2005 (Rev.)	Apr. 2006 to May 2006	Numerical Change May 2005 to May 2006
Total Nonfarm	2,862.0	2,859.9	2,769.1	2,766.1	2.1	92.9
Total Private	2,333.2	2,331.8	2,243.2	2,239.8	1.4	90.0
Goods Producing	484.8	484.9	456.4	455.9	-0.1	28.4
Natural Resources and Mining	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.2	0.0	-0.6
Logging	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.7	-0.1	-0.5
Construction	194.4	194.9	175.4	175.8	-0.5	19.0
Construction of Buildings	51.2	51.1	46.0	45.8	0.1	5.2
Heavy and Civil Engineering	23.6	24.0	21.2	21.6	-0.4	2.4
Speciality Trade Contractors	119.6	119.8	108.2	108.4	-0.2	11.4
Manufacturing	281.8	281.4	271.8	270.9	0.4	10.0
Durable Goods	201.9	201.4	190.9	190.1	0.5	11.0
Wood Product Manufacturing	20.7	20.7	19.8	19.7	0.0	0.9
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	-0.1	-0.2
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.7	0.1	0.7
Primary Metal Manufacturing	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19.3	19.3	18.1	18.0	0.0	1.2
Machinery Manufacturing	14.2	14.3	13.4	13.3	-0.1	0.8
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.1	0.0	0.1
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	85.8	85.4	79.1	78.5	0.4	6.7
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	72.3	71.9	65.7	65.1	0.4	6.6
Ship and Boat Building	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	0.0	0.1
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	20.0	19.9	19.5	19.5	0.1	0.5
Non Durable Goods	79.9	80.0	80.9	80.8	-0.1	-1.0
Food Manufacturing	33.3	33.2	33.8	33.7	0.1	-0.5
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3	0.0	-0.2
Other Food Manufacturing	23.2	23.1	23.5	23.4	0.1	-0.3
Petrol & Coal prod Mfg & Plastics & Rubber prod Mfg	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.3	0.0	0.1
Paper Manufacturing	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.4	0.0	-0.5
Printing and Related Support Activities	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0
Services Providing	2,377.2	2,375.0	2,312.7	2,310.2	2.2	64.5
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	546.1	547.1	530.5	529.6	-1.0	15.6
Wholesale Trade	126.1	126.1	122.1	121.9	0.0	4.0
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	68.0	68.0	65.1	65.2	0.0	2.9
Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods	44.3	44.4	44.4	44.3	-0.1	-0.1
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	13.8	13.7	12.6	12.4	0.1	1.2
Retail Trade	325.4	326.1	316.2	315.7	-0.7	9.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	42.0	41.7	42.3	42.2	0.3	-0.3
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.9	0.0	0.2
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	29.7	29.7	27.3	27.5	0.0	2.4
Food and Beverage Stores	62.1	62.8	60.6	60.3	-0.7	1.5
Health and Personal Care Stores	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.5	0.0	0.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	28.2	28.3	26.6	25.8	-0.1	1.6
General Merchandise Stores	59.6	59.7	56.7	57.1	-0.1	2.9
Other Retail Trade	76.0	76.1	75.4	75.4	-0.1	0.6
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	94.6	94.9	92.2	92.0	-0.3	2.4
Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	90.1	90.4	87.7	87.5	-0.3	2.4
Air Transportation	11.1	11.2	12.0	12.1	-0.1	-0.9
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	24.5	24.6	24.1	24.1	-0.1	0.4
Support Activities for Transportation	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.7	0.2	0.4
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.0	0.2	-0.2
Warehousing and Storage	9.8	9.7	9.2	9.0	0.1	0.6

Continued next page

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

Updated with QCEW: December 2005

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	May 2006 (Prel.)	April 2006 (Rev.)	May 2005 (Rev.)	April 2005 (Rev.)	April 2005 to May 2006	Numerical Change May 2005 to May 2006
Information	97.6	97.9	94.9	94.9	-0.3	2.7
Newspaper, Book and Directory Publishers	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	0.0	-0.2
Software Publishers	44.1	44.0	41.3	41.1	0.1	2.8
Broadcasting, except Internet	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.1
Telecommunications	25.0	25.0	25.9	26.0	0.0	-0.9
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.9	0.0	-0.4
Wireless Telcommunications Carriers	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	156.4	156.3	153.2	152.9	0.1	3.2
Finance and Insurance	106.2	106.2	104.0	103.8	0.0	2.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	56.1	56.2	54.2	54.1	-0.1	1.9
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5	0.1	0.1
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	50.2	50.1	49.2	49.1	0.1	1.0
Professional and Business Services	332.0	330.6	315.4	313.9	1.4	16.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	147.4	146.0	141.3	140.9	1.4	6.1
Legal Services	20.5	20.5	20.8	20.9	0.0	-0.3
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	16.5	16.4	15.2	15.3	0.1	1.3
Architectural and Engineering Services	34.0	34.1	33.2	33.3	-0.1	0.8
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	23.7	23.5	21.8	21.6	0.2	1.9
Management of Companies and Enterprises	34.5	34.3	32.9	32.9	0.2	1.6
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	150.1	150.3	141.2	140.1	-0.2	8.9
Administrative and Support Services	136.4	136.5	127.2	126.0	-0.1	9.2
Employment Services	56.8	56.6	51.5	50.5	0.2	5.3
Other Administrative and Support Services	79.6	79.9	75.7	75.5	-0.3	3.9
Waste Management and Remediation Services	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.1	-0.1	-0.3
Education and Health Services	336.2	335.4	328.3	327.9	0.8	7.9
Education Services	42.9	42.8	43.9	43.4	0.1	-1.0
Health Services and Social Assistance	293.3	292.6	284.4	284.5	0.7	8.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	119.5	119.4	116.0	116.0	0.1	3.5
Hospitals	64.7	64.5	62.8	63.0	0.2	1.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	54.9	54.7	54.2	54.3	0.2	0.7
Social Assistance	54.2	54.0	51.4	51.2	0.2	2.8
Leisure and Hospitality	274.9	274.5	262.2	262.2	0.4	12.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	47.7	47.2	44.7	44.4	0.5	3.0
Accommodation and Food Services	227.2	227.3	217.5	217.8	-0.1	9.7
Accommodation	29.4	29.4	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	197.8	197.9	188.9	189.2	-0.1	8.9
Other Services	105.2	105.1	102.3	102.5	0.1	2.9
Repair and Maintenance	28.4	28.4	28.0	28.1	0.0	0.4
Personal and Laundry Services	25.8	25.8	25.2	25.2	0.0	0.6
Membership Associations and Organizations	51.0	50.9	49.1	49.2	0.1	1.9
Government	528.8	528.1	525.9	526.3	0.7	2.9
Federal Government	69.6	69.3	69.7	69.6	0.3	-0.1
Total State Government	147.9	148.0	147.9	148.3	-0.1	0.0
State Government Educational Services	80.9	80.9	80.2	80.4	0.0	0.7
Total Local Government	311.3	310.8	308.3	308.4	0.5	3.0
Local Government Educational Services	152.1	152.0	151.5	151.5	0.1	0.6
Other Local Government	159.2	158.8	156.8	156.9	0.4	2.4
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, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

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

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch using a Quarterly Benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance Tax Reports (currently 4th quarter 2005) and estimates employment from that point to present.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work

Updated with QCEW: December 2005

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	June 2006 (Prel.)	May 2006 (Rev.)	June 2005 (Rev.)	May 2005 (Rev.)	Numerical Change May. 2006 to Jun. 2006	Numerical Change Jun. 2005 to Jun. 2006
Total Nonfarm	2,864.1	2,860.3	2,772.4	2,769.1	3.8	91.7
Total Private	2,334.0	2,331.5	2,245.6	2,243.2	2.5	88.4
Goods Producing	485.0	485.0	457.3	456.4	0.0	27.7
Natural Resources and Mining	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.2	-0.1	-0.6
Logging	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.7	-0.2	-0.5
Construction	194.9	194.8	175.6	175.4	0.1	19.3
Construction of Buildings	51.1	51.4	46.1	46.0	-0.3	5.0
Heavy and Civil Engineering	23.5	23.6	21.2	21.2	-0.1	2.3
Speciality Trade Contractors	120.3	119.8	108.3	108.2	0.5	12.0
Manufacturing	281.6	281.6	272.6	271.8	0.0	9.0
Durable Goods	202.2	201.8	192.1	190.9	0.4	10.1
Wood Product Manufacturing	20.5	20.6	19.9	19.8	-0.1	0.6
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.2	-0.1	-0.3
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	10.3	10.3	9.7	9.6	0.0	0.6
Primary Metal Manufacturing	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19.3	19.3	18.1	18.1	0.0	1.2
Machinery Manufacturing	14.3	14.2	13.4	13.4	0.1	0.9
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical Equipment and Appliance Mfg	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	86.2	85.8	80.0	79.1	0.4	6.2
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	72.6	72.1	66.6	65.7	0.5	6.0
Ship and Boat Building	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.6	0.0	0.3
Other Durable Goods Manufacturing	19.8	19.9	19.5	19.5	-0.1	0.3
Non Durable Goods	79.4	79.8	80.5	80.9	-0.4	-1.1
Food Manufacturing	33.2	33.2	33.6	33.8	0.0	-0.4
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.3	0.3	0.4
Other Food Manufacturing	22.8	23.1	23.6	23.5	-0.3	-0.8
Petrol & Coal prod Mfg & Plastics & Rubber prod Mfg	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.4	0.0	0.2
Paper Manufacturing	11.7	11.7	12.3	12.3	0.0	-0.6
Printing and Related Support Activities	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0
Services Providing	2,379.1	2,375.3	2,315.1	2,312.7	3.8	64.0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	546.7	546.6	530.2	530.5	0.1	16.5
Wholesale Trade	126.2	125.9	122.7	122.1	0.3	3.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	68.2	67.9	65.3	65.1	0.3	2.9
Merchant Wholesalers, Non Durable Goods	44.2	44.3	44.7	44.4	-0.1	-0.5
Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	13.8	13.7	12.7	12.6	0.1	1.1
Retail Trade	325.7	326.0	315.8	316.2	-0.3	9.9
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	41.9	41.8	42.4	42.3	0.1	-0.5
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.9	0.1	0.3
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	29.6	29.8	27.5	27.3	-0.2	2.1
Food and Beverage Stores	62.5	62.6	60.7	60.6	-0.1	1.8
Health and Personal Care Stores	15.6	15.7	15.2	15.4	-0.1	0.4
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	27.9	28.1	25.9	26.6	-0.2	2.0
General Merchandise Stores	59.7	60.0	56.8	56.7	-0.3	2.9
Other Retail Trade	76.3	75.9	75.4	75.4	0.4	0.9
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	94.8	94.7	91.7	92.2	0.1	3.1
Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	90.3	90.2	87.2	87.7	0.1	3.1
Air Transportation	11.0	11.1	11.7	12.0	-0.1	-0.7
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	24.5	24.6	24.1	24.1	-0.1	0.4
Support Activities for Transportation	18.5	18.3	18.2	17.9	0.2	0.3
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	0.1	-0.2
Warehousing and Storage	9.4	9.8	8.8	9.2	-0.4	0.6

Continued next page

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

Updated with QCEW: December 2005

Seasonally Adjusted In Thousands	**June 2006 (Prel.)**	**May 2006 (Rev.)**	**June 2005 (Rev.)**	**May 2005 (Rev.)**	**Numerical Change May. 2006 to Jun. 2006**	**Numerical Change Jun. 2005 to Jun. 2006**
Information	96.7	96.8	94.8	94.9	-0.1	1.9
Newspaper, Book and Directory Publishers	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	-0.1	-0.2
Software Publishers	42.8	43.1	41.1	41.3	-0.3	1.7
Broadcasting, except Internet	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	0.0
Telecommunications	25.2	25.1	25.6	25.9	0.1	-0.4
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.8	0.0	-0.4
Wireless Telcommunications Carriers	13.3	13.1	12.8	13.0	0.2	0.5
Financial Activities	156.5	156.2	153.4	153.2	0.3	3.1
Finance and Insurance	106.3	105.9	104.1	104.0	0.4	2.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	56.3	56.0	54.2	54.2	0.3	2.1
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.5	0.1	0.0
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	50.2	50.3	49.3	49.2	-0.1	0.9
Professional and Business Services	332.9	331.5	316.4	315.4	1.4	16.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	146.3	146.6	141.8	141.3	-0.3	4.5
Legal Services	20.6	20.5	20.9	20.8	0.1	-0.3
Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	18.3	18.1	15.1	15.2	0.2	3.2
Architectural and Engineering Services	34.3	33.9	33.0	33.2	0.4	1.3
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	23.6	23.6	21.9	21.8	0.0	1.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	35.2	34.8	33.1	32.9	0.4	2.1
Admin and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation	151.4	150.1	141.5	141.2	1.3	9.9
Administrative and Support Services	137.5	136.3	127.5	127.2	1.2	10.0
Employment Services	57.9	56.6	51.4	51.5	1.3	6.5
Other Administrative and Support Services	79.6	79.7	76.1	75.7	-0.1	3.5
Waste Management and Remediation Services	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.0	0.1	-0.1
Education and Health Services	336.2	335.3	328.5	328.3	0.9	7.7
Education Services	42.4	42.2	43.4	43.9	0.2	-1.0
Health Services and Social Assistance	293.8	293.1	285.1	284.4	0.7	8.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	119.8	119.6	116.4	116.0	0.2	3.4
Hospitals	64.8	64.7	62.9	62.8	0.1	1.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	55.2	54.9	54.2	54.2	0.3	1.0
Social Assistance	54.0	53.9	51.6	51.4	0.1	2.4
Leisure and Hospitality	274.6	274.8	262.5	262.2	-0.2	12.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	47.3	47.6	44.8	44.7	-0.3	2.5
Accommodation and Food Services	227.3	227.2	217.7	217.5	0.1	9.6
Accommodation	29.3	29.4	28.5	28.6	-0.1	0.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	198.0	197.8	189.2	188.9	0.2	8.8
Other Services	105.4	105.3	102.5	102.3	0.1	2.9
Repair and Maintenance	28.4	28.4	28.0	28.0	0.0	0.4
Personal and Laundry Services	25.9	25.9	25.3	25.2	0.0	0.6
Membership Associations and Organizations	51.1	51.0	49.2	49.1	0.1	1.9
Government	530.1	528.8	526.8	525.9	1.3	3.3
Federal Government	69.8	69.4	69.9	69.7	0.4	-0.1
Total State Government	148.5	148.2	147.7	147.9	0.3	0.8
State Government Educational Services	80.9	80.7	80.3	80.2	0.2	0.6
Total Local Government	311.8	311.2	309.2	308.3	0.6	2.6
Local Government Educational Services	152.4	152.1	151.9	151.5	0.3	0.5
Other Local Government	159.4	159.1	157.3	156.8	0.3	2.1
Workers in Labor-Management Disputs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

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

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch using a Quarterly Benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance Tax Reports (currently 4th quarter 2005) and estimates employment from that point to present.

April

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

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted	April 2006 (Prel)	March 2006 (Rev)	April 2005 (Rev)	March 2005 (Rev)	Numeric Change Mar. 2006 to Apr. 2006	Numeric Change Apr. 2005 to Apr. 2006
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	2,848.0	2,823.3	2,755.5	2,729.8	24.7	92.5
Natural Resources and Mining	8.0	8.0	8.8	8.8	0.0	-0.8
Logging	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.6	-0.1	-0.6
Construction	187.6	183.0	170.8	167.0	4.6	16.8
Construction of Buildings	49.7	48.6	44.7	43.6	1.1	5.0
Heavy and Civil Engineering	22.7	21.6	20.1	19.6	1.1	2.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	115.2	112.8	106.0	103.8	2.4	9.2
Manufacturing	280.1	277.7	269.0	266.3	2.4	11.1
Durable Goods	200.6	199.0	189.6	187.9	1.6	11.0
Wood Product Manufacturing	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.5	0.2	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	19.0	18.8	17.9	17.7	0.2	1.1
Computer and Electronic Products	21.6	21.6	22.1	22.1	0.0	-0.5
Transportation Equipment	86.1	85.6	78.5	77.6	0.5	7.6
Aerospace Products and Parts	72.8	72.4	65.1	64.7	0.4	7.7
Nondurable Goods	79.5	78.7	79.4	78.4	0.8	0.1
Food Manufacturing	33.1	32.4	32.7	32.0	0.7	0.4
Wholesale Trade	124.3	123.8	121.3	120.6	0.5	3.0
Retail Trade	320.1	318.0	309.4	307.1	2.1	10.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.5	0.2	0.0
Food and Beverage Stores	61.7	61.6	59.3	58.9	0.1	2.4
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	26.3	26.5	24.1	24.3	-0.2	2.2
General Merchandise Stores	57.1	57.1	54.8	54.5	0.0	2.3
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	91.6	91.2	90.3	90.2	0.4	1.3
Utilities	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	0.1	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	87.1	86.8	85.8	85.8	0.3	1.3
Air Transportation	11.3	11.4	12.0	12.0	-0.1	-0.7
Water Transportation	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	0.2	0.1
Truck Transportation	24.1	24.1	23.7	23.5	0.0	0.4
Support Activities for Transportation	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.5	0.0	0.7
Support Activities for Water Transportation	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	-0.1	-0.1
Warehousing and Storage	9.2	9.1	8.6	8.4	0.1	0.6
Information	96.2	96.0	94.2	93.4	0.2	2.0
Software Publishers	43.3	42.8	40.7	40.2	0.5	2.6
Telecommunications	24.8	24.9	26.0	25.6	-0.1	-1.2
Financial Activities	157.5	156.0	152.3	151.4	1.5	5.2
Finance and Insurance	106.6	106.3	103.6	103.1	0.3	3.0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	55.8	55.7	53.9	53.5	0.1	1.9
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39.6	39.2	38.5	38.4	0.4	1.1
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	50.9	49.7	48.7	48.3	1.2	2.2
Professional and Business Services	332.1	326.9	312.7	308.3	5.2	19.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	147.7	147.0	142.3	141.8	0.7	5.4
Legal Services	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.8	0.1	0.0
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	34.0	33.6	33.0	33.0	0.4	1.0
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	23.6	23.1	21.6	21.1	0.5	2.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	35.3	34.7	33.0	32.9	0.6	2.3
Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., and Remediation	149.1	145.2	137.4	133.6	3.9	11.7
Employment Services	52.1	51.2	47.7	46.8	0.9	4.4
Education and Health Services	341.2	339.2	331.1	328.2	2.0	10.1
Educational Services	47.4	46.9	46.0	46.4	0.5	1.4
Hospitals	64.5	64.5	63.0	62.4	0.0	1.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	54.5	54.3	54.2	53.7	0.2	0.3
Social Assistance	54.6	53.6	52.0	51.1	1.0	2.6
Leisure and Hospitality	268.0	262.3	259.0	252.4	5.7	9.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	46.2	44.4	43.8	41.5	1.8	2.4
Accommodation	28.8	27.8	27.8	26.9	1.0	1.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	193.0	190.1	187.4	184.0	2.9	5.6
Government	536.8	536.9	534.5	533.9	-0.1	2.3
Federal	68.5	68.2	68.8	68.4	0.3	-0.3
State	153.2	154.1	153.1	153.9	-0.9	0.1
State Educational Services	85.9	86.9	85.4	86.2	-1.0	0.5
Local	315.1	314.6	312.6	311.6	0.5	2.5
Local Educational Services	158.2	158.4	158.0	158.3	-0.2	0.2
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 Bureau of Labor Statistics

May

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

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted	May 2006 (Prel)	April 2006 (Rev)	May 2005 (Rev)	April 2005 (Rev)	Numeric Change Apr. 2006 to May 2006	Numeric Change May 2005 to May 2006
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	2,870.1	2,845.2	2,780.7	2,755.5	24.9	89.4
Natural Resources and Mining	8.1	8.0	9.1	8.8	0.1	-1.0
Logging	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.5	0.1	-0.6
Construction	191.5	186.8	175.1	170.8	4.7	16.4
Construction of Buildings	50.5	49.4	45.7	44.7	1.1	4.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering	23.7	22.5	21.2	20.1	1.2	2.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	117.3	114.9	108.2	106.0	2.4	9.1
Manufacturing	281.3	279.7	271.2	269.0	1.6	10.1
Durable Goods	201.3	200.3	191.0	189.6	1.0	10.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.6	0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	19.1	18.9	18.0	17.9	0.2	1.1
Computer and Electronic Products	21.5	21.6	22.1	22.1	-0.1	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	86.6	86.2	79.1	78.5	0.4	7.5
Aerospace Products and Parts	73.2	72.8	65.7	65.1	0.4	7.5
Nondurable Goods	80.0	79.4	80.2	79.4	0.6	-0.2
Food Manufacturing	33.5	33.0	33.2	32.7	0.5	0.3
Wholesale Trade	125.2	124.7	122.1	121.3	0.5	3.1
Retail Trade	322.7	320.1	313.1	309.4	2.6	9.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	43.0	42.6	42.5	42.2	0.4	0.5
Food and Beverage Stores	62.3	61.8	60.6	59.3	0.5	1.7
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	26.4	26.2	25.1	24.1	0.2	1.3
General Merchandise Stores	57.1	57.0	54.7	54.8	0.1	2.4
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	92.2	91.6	91.2	90.3	0.6	1.0
Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	87.7	87.1	86.7	85.8	0.6	1.0
Air Transportation	11.3	11.3	12.1	12.0	0.0	-0.8
Water Transportation	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.2
Truck Transportation	24.3	24.0	23.9	23.7	0.3	0.4
Support Activities for Transportation	18.6	18.4	17.9	17.7	0.2	0.7
Support Activities for Water Transportation	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.2	0.2
Warehousing and Storage	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.6	0.1	0.5
Information	96.3	96.0	94.6	94.2	0.3	1.7
Software Publishers	43.0	43.0	40.8	40.7	0.0	2.2
Telecommunications	24.8	24.9	25.9	26.0	-0.1	-1.1
Financial Activities	157.8	157.0	153.3	152.3	0.8	4.5
Finance and Insurance	106.9	106.7	104.0	103.6	0.2	2.9
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	56.0	56.0	54.2	53.9	0.0	1.8
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39.4	39.3	38.5	38.5	0.1	0.9
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	50.9	50.3	49.3	48.7	0.6	1.6
Professional and Business Services	333.7	331.3	315.3	312.7	2.4	18.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	146.6	147.2	140.9	142.3	-0.6	5.7
Legal Services	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.8	0.1	0.0
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	34.0	33.9	33.1	33.0	0.1	0.9
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	23.6	23.5	21.8	21.6	0.1	1.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	35.5	35.3	33.1	33.0	0.2	2.4
Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., and Remediation	151.6	148.8	141.3	137.4	2.8	10.3
Employment Services	54.3	52.5	50.1	47.7	1.8	4.2
Education and Health Services	342.3	341.0	332.0	331.1	1.3	10.3
Educational Services	46.5	46.3	46.6	46.0	0.2	-0.1
Hospitals	64.9	64.7	62.8	63.0	0.2	2.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	54.9	54.7	54.1	54.2	0.2	0.8
Social Assistance	55.6	55.1	52.5	52.0	0.5	3.1
Leisure and Hospitality	274.6	268.4	264.9	259.0	6.2	9.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	47.9	46.3	45.3	43.8	1.6	2.6
Accommodation	29.9	28.8	28.9	27.8	1.1	1.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	196.8	193.3	190.7	187.4	3.5	6.1
Government	538.9	536.2	535.9	534.5	2.7	3.0
Federal	69.1	68.4	69.2	68.8	0.7	-0.1
State	152.7	152.7	152.7	153.1	0.0	0.0
State Educational Services	85.7	85.9	85.1	85.4	-0.2	0.6
Local	317.1	315.1	314.0	312.6	2.0	3.1
Local Educational Services	158.0	158.2	157.8	158.0	-0.2	0.2
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 Bureau of Labor Statistics

June

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

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted	June 2006 (Prel)	May 2006 (Rev)	June 2005 (Rev)	May 2005 (Rev)	Numeric Change May 2006 to Jun 2006	Numeric Change Jun 2005 to Jun 2006
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	2,891.9	2,870.4	2,800.8	2,780.7	21.5	91.1
Natural Resources and Mining	8.3	8.2	9.2	9.1	0.1	-0.9
Logging	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.6	0.0	-0.6
Construction	195.8	191.9	178.8	175.1	3.9	17.0
Construction of Buildings	51.2	50.6	46.6	45.7	0.6	4.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	24.6	23.8	22.0	21.2	0.8	2.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	120.0	117.5	110.2	108.2	2.5	9.8
Manufacturing	283.3	281.3	274.1	271.2	2.0	9.2
Durable Goods	202.2	201.3	192.8	191.0	0.9	9.4
Wood Product Manufacturing	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.9	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	19.2	19.0	18.2	18.0	0.2	1.0
Computer and Electronic Products	21.7	21.6	22.2	22.1	0.1	-0.5
Transportation Equipment	86.9	86.5	80.0	79.1	0.4	6.9
Aerospace Products and Parts	73.5	73.0	66.6	65.7	0.5	6.9
Nondurable Goods	81.1	80.0	81.3	80.2	1.1	-0.2
Food Manufacturing	34.0	33.4	33.7	33.2	0.6	0.3
Wholesale Trade	126.3	125.0	123.5	122.1	1.3	2.8
Retail Trade	326.1	323.5	315.5	313.1	2.6	10.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	42.9	42.8	42.6	42.5	0.1	0.3
Food and Beverage Stores	63.3	62.8	61.4	60.6	0.5	1.9
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	27.5	26.2	25.9	25.1	1.3	1.6
General Merchandise Stores	57.5	57.5	55.1	54.7	0.0	2.4
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	93.6	92.2	92.1	91.2	1.4	1.5
Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Warehousing	89.1	87.7	87.6	86.7	1.4	1.5
Air Transportation	11.3	11.3	11.8	12.1	0.0	-0.5
Water Transportation	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1
Truck Transportation	24.8	24.3	24.5	23.9	0.5	0.3
Support Activities for Transportation	18.8	18.6	18.2	17.9	0.2	0.6
Support Activities for Water Transportation	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	0.1	0.2
Warehousing and Storage	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.7	0.2	0.5
Information	96.8	96.5	95.0	94.6	0.3	1.8
Software Publishers	43.2	43.0	41.0	40.8	0.2	2.2
Telecommunications	25.0	24.9	25.6	25.9	0.1	-0.6
Financial Activities	158.7	157.6	154.2	153.3	1.1	4.5
Finance and Insurance	107.1	106.6	104.1	104.0	0.5	3.0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	56.2	55.8	54.2	54.2	0.4	2.0
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39.6	39.4	38.7	38.5	0.2	0.9
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	51.6	51.0	50.1	49.3	0.6	1.5
Professional and Business Services	336.2	333.6	317.7	315.3	2.6	18.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	145.6	145.8	141.5	140.9	-0.2	4.1
Legal Services	21.2	20.8	21.1	20.8	0.4	0.1
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	34.6	34.0	33.3	33.1	0.6	1.3
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	23.6	23.5	21.9	21.8	0.1	1.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	36.2	35.8	33.4	33.1	0.4	2.8
Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., and Remediation	154.4	152.0	142.8	141.3	2.4	11.6
Employment Services	55.6	54.1	50.4	50.1	1.5	5.2
Education and Health Services	338.3	341.4	328.0	332.0	-3.1	10.3
Educational Services	41.8	45.7	42.0	46.6	-3.9	-0.2
Hospitals	65.0	65.0	62.9	62.8	0.0	2.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	55.2	54.9	54.2	54.1	0.3	1.0
Social Assistance	55.2	55.3	52.2	52.5	-0.1	3.0
Leisure and Hospitality	280.7	274.7	271.0	264.9	6.0	9.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	49.6	47.9	47.3	45.3	1.7	2.3
Accommodation	31.1	29.9	30.1	28.9	1.2	1.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	200.0	196.9	193.6	190.7	3.1	6.4
Government	541.0	539.0	537.5	535.9	2.0	3.5
Federal	70.1	69.0	70.1	69.2	1.1	0.0
State	150.8	153.0	150.1	152.7	-2.2	0.7
State Educational Services	82.5	85.5	81.8	85.1	-3.0	0.7
Local	320.1	317.0	317.3	314.0	3.1	2.8
Local Educational Services	158.4	157.9	158.2	157.8	0.5	0.2
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 Bureau of Labor Statistics

What's New?

Agricultural Workforce in Washington State, 2005

The Employment Security Department (ESD) collects data on agricultural employment, wage rates, and earnings to assist Washington's agricultural industry in the recruitment of farm workers and the management of the industry. A shortage of farm workers at harvest time can result in a significant financial loss to farmers and the state economy. Conversely, a surplus of workers can be costly to the public if workers and their families are stranded without jobs or funds to support themselves. As the seasons change annually, and the vagaries of weather assert themselves, it is important to estimate how many workers will be needed in the state and the Northwest region. It is equally important to gain some idea of the wage rates that will have to be paid to these workers for different jobs.

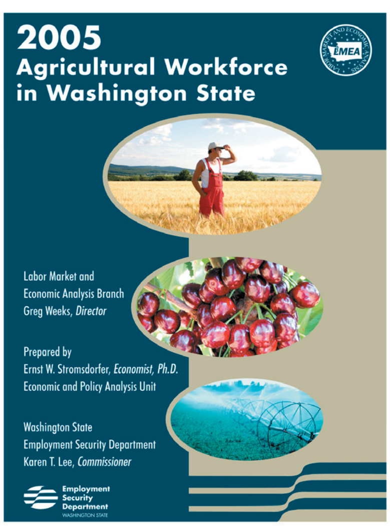
A major source of agricultural farm labor data is the Employment Security Department's Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax records.

The next primary source for the data contained in *2005 Agricultural Workforce in Washington State*, is the Washington Annual Statistical Bulletin and supporting data from the national website of the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service – a very comprehensive information source.

The final primary source of data is from the various growers' associations, such as the Northwest Cherry Growers and the U.S. Apple Association.

Taken as a whole, these data are intended to assist agricultural employers and agricultural associations in assessing their labor requirements. These data are also intended to assist economists and policy makers in estimating the impact of seasonal farm work and agricultural labor in general, on Washington's economy. Finally, for state and local officials and social service agencies, these data are intended to provide a basis for estimating the impact of the farm worker population on their existing and proposed programs and facilities.

Please visit **www.workforceexplorer.com** for the upcoming report.



Washington Labor Market

Published quarterly by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch Economic and Policy Analysis Unit

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