



INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Washington

(Seasonally Adjusted)

April 2007	4.4%
May 2007	4.6%
June 2007 (prel)	4.5%

United States

(Seasonally Adjusted)

April 2007	4.5%
May 2007	4.5%
June 2007 (prel)	4.5%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Washington (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

(in thousands)

April 2007	2,892.3
May 2007	2,921.3
June 2007 (prel)	2,944.9

Percent Change (over the year)

April 2006-2007	2.1%
May 2006-2007	2.0%
June 2006-2007 (prel)	1.8%

IN THIS ISSUE

CURRENT STATE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	1
NATIONAL OUTLOOK	4
INDUSTRY SPOTLIGHT	6
REGIONAL UPDATE	7
AGRICULTURAL UPDATE	8
SPECIAL FEATURE	11
STATS-AT-A-GLANCE	12

Current State Economic Conditions

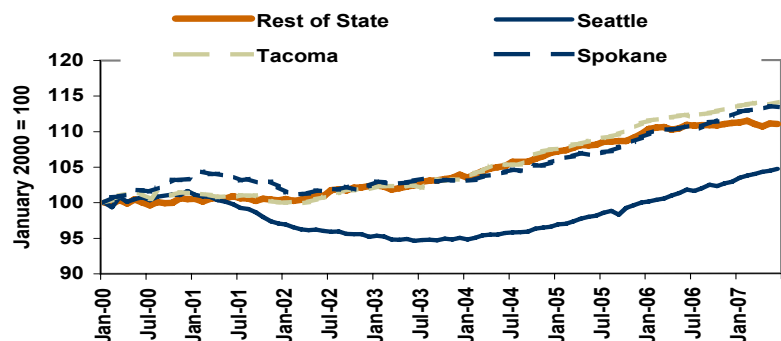
Employment Growth Shifts by Region and Industry

By *Evelina Tainer, Ph.D., Chief Economist*

Nonfarm payroll employment increased 11,000 in the three months ending June 2007, after posting a 17,100 job gain in the first three months of the year. Job growth in the first half of 2007 was only two-thirds the pace recorded during the same period a year ago. State job growth has also seen an industry shift. For instance, in the first six months of 2006, more than 36 percent of the job gains were in manufacturing and construction. In the first six months of 2007, less than 20 percent of the job gains were concentrated in these two sectors. Education and health services accounted for more than 18 percent of the

job gains in the first half of 2007, more than twice the contribution to the growth in 2006. Retail trade surged in the first half of the year with nearly 18 percent of the job growth, whereas this sector accounted for less than 7 percent of the growth in the first half of last year. Information services and leisure and hospitality also saw large increases in their share of the job growth in 2007. Professional and business services accounted for an ample portion of the job growth, more than 16 percent, but this was down from the two prior years when this sector accounted for more than 20 percent of the job growth during the same six-month time frame.

Chart 1. Comparing Nonfarm Payroll Growth in Seattle MD, Tacoma MD, and Spokane MSA to the Rest of the State



Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Current Employment Statistics

Nonfarm payroll employment growth is also shifting among geographic regions. For instance, the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett Metropolitan Division (MD) – King and Snohomish counties – accounted for about 90 percent of the growth in the first six months of 2007. Job growth in the Tacoma MD (Pierce County) accounted for just over 6 percent of the total employment gain and job increases in the Spokane MSA (Spokane County) accounted for just over 8 percent of the growth. As a result, the balance of the state (also called rest of the state in this article) suffered job losses. This is a far cry from the prior two years when the balance of the state accounted for more than 26 percent of the job gains and the Seattle area accounted for roughly 60 percent of the growth.

While the job gains are not evenly distributed, and favor the urban areas, keep in mind that job gains and losses were not evenly distributed during the recession and early recovery either. For instance, the Seattle area suffered a much steeper recession and slower recovery period than the Tacoma area, the Spokane area, and even the balance of the state.

Chart 1 (cover page) depicts nonfarm payroll growth since January 2000. With the index set at 100 on that date, any change from the index level features a growth rate. For instance, when the Seattle area index was roughly 95 in 2003, this means that payroll levels were 5 percent lower than on January 2000. At nearly 105 in June

2007, it means that payrolls are roughly 5 percent higher than January 2000. But notice how much more payrolls have grown in Tacoma, Spokane, and the rest of the state. Tacoma MD payroll employment was 14.1 percent higher than the starting point; Spokane payrolls were 13.4 percent higher than on January 2000 and the balance of the state was 11 percent higher. As of June 2007, Spokane and Tacoma appear poised to grow further, whereas employment in the balance of the state was down from its February 2007 peak. It is not surprising that the Seattle MD suffered more from the recession – hit by the aerospace industry as well as from the high tech bust. The Seattle area can be considered

somewhat of a late bloomer vis-à-vis the rest of the state.

Chart 2 compares employment growth in these same geographic areas, but looks only at goods-producing industries. The Tacoma area (Pierce County) has shown healthy employment growth in goods producing industries since 2004. The Spokane area surpassed the January 2000 employment level only recently in 2007, while the rest of the state surpassed the January 2000 level at the end of 2005. Nonfarm payrolls in the goods-producing sector in the Seattle area through June 2007 remained well below 2000 levels.

Chart 3 looks more specifically at construction. Each of the key urban areas along with the rest

Chart 2. Goods Producing Industries
Comparing Nonfarm Payroll Growth in Seattle MD, Tacoma MD, and Spokane MSA to the Rest of the State

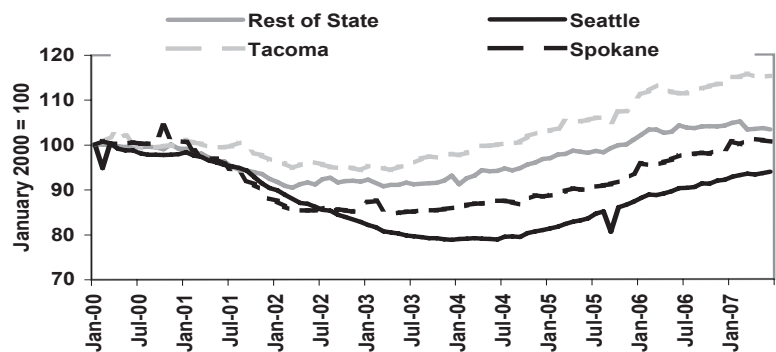
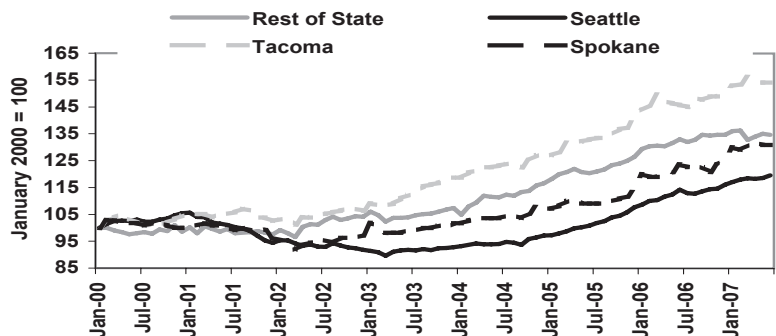


Chart 3. Construction Sector
Comparing Nonfarm Payroll Growth in Seattle MD, Tacoma MD, and Spokane MSA to the Rest of the State



Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Current Employment Statistics

of the state have dramatically increased nonfarm payrolls since 2000. Construction employment in the Seattle area did not regain old 2000 levels until 2005, but has grown sharply since then, up 20 percent recently. The Tacoma area (Pierce County) was the biggest gainer with 55 percent growth in construction employment since January 2000. The rest of the state grew 35 percent and Spokane increased 31 percent over the period.

Chart 4 depicts the manufacturing sector, where employment levels have not returned to 2000 levels for any major geographic area in the state. In all cases, employment levels are at least 10 percent below what they were seven years ago. Seattle manufacturing payrolls

are almost 20 percent weaker than they were in 2000. While aerospace manufacturing employment has grown steadily over the past few years, it has not regained levels last seen in the early 2000s. (The downward spikes in Seattle MD manufacturing reflect strikes at Boeing.) Tacoma and the rest of the state have performed better than Spokane and Seattle in this regard.

Chart 5 looks at the services-providing sector. Spokane is the strongest performer in this sector, followed by Tacoma and the rest of the state. Once again, the Seattle area has lagged the state in its growth rate in service sector jobs since 2000. However, the acceleration in job growth in the service sector over the past year is consistent with the

employment recovery trend that King and Snohomish counties have shown on the whole in 2006 and early 2007. It is likely that the bulk of the job growth in the service sector will be centered in the Seattle area over the remainder of the year as well.

While job gains are not evenly distributed, and favor the urban areas, keep in mind that job gains and losses were not evenly distributed during the recession and early recovery either.



Seattle and Tacoma Metropolitan Divisions and Spokane Metropolitan Statistical Area

Chart 4. Manufacturing Sector
Comparing Nonfarm Payroll Growth in Seattle MD, Tacoma MD, and Spokane MSA to the Rest of the State

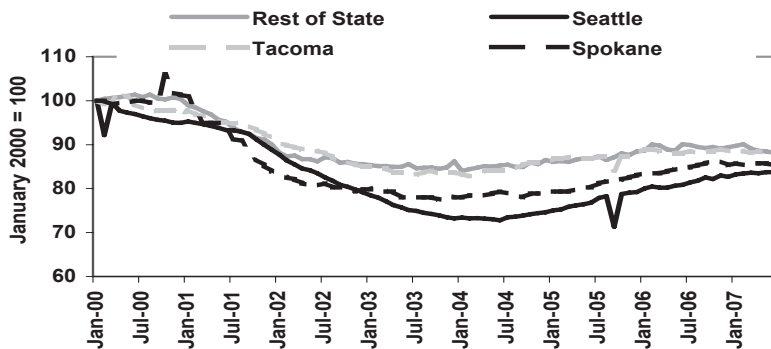
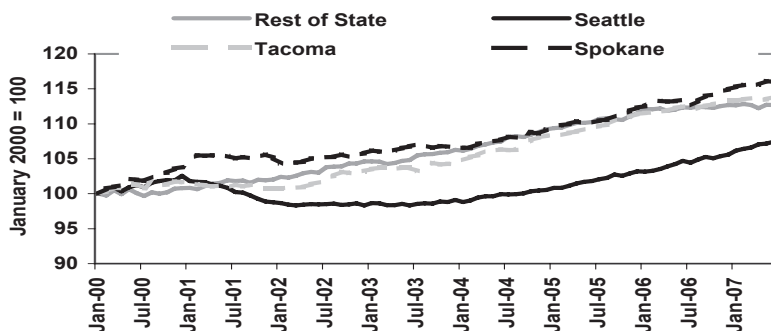


Chart 5. Services-Providing Industries
Comparing Nonfarm Payroll Growth in Seattle MD, Tacoma MD, and Spokane MSA to the Rest of the State



Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Current Employment Statistics

National Outlook

National Employment Conditions Enter the Summer on a Strong Note

By Evelina Tainer, Ph.D., Chief Economist

The civilian unemployment rate remained at 4.5 percent for the third straight month. In the past ten years, the jobless rate was lower only in 1999 and 2000. The employment-to-population ratio, which measures employment as a percentage of the population rather than the labor force, ticked up to 63.1 in June, after holding at 63.0 in the two previous months. While June's ratio compares favorably by historical standards, the employment-to-population ratio was nonetheless lower in 2007 than it was in 2001, when the U.S. was in recession.

Teen and Young Adults Face Lower Employment

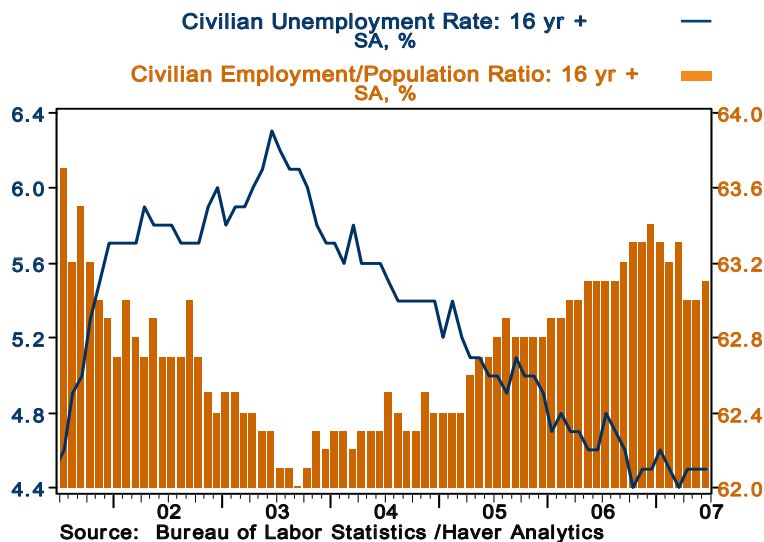
One would expect the employment-to-population ratio to have increased more steadily as the unemployment rate has declined over the past few years. After analyzing the data more closely, it turns out that the employment-to-population ratio for

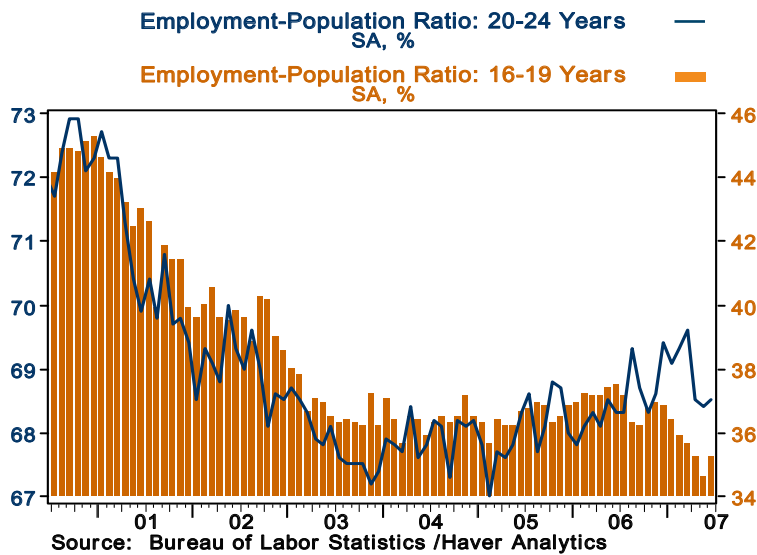
those over 25 has indeed increased during this expansion. While it did not reach the previous peak (65.6) set in 2000, it was only mildly below the peak in June, reaching a level of 64.9. It turns out that the bulk of the decline in the employment-to-population ratio is occurring in younger age groups, 16-19 years as well as 20-24 years. The employment-to-population ratio has declined by 10.7 percentage points to 35.2 in June 2007 for the youngest 16-19 year old group. At the same time, it has decreased by 4.4 percentage points to 68.5 for the 20-24 year old group. Population in these groups has increased during this time period (between mid-2000 and mid-2007): 7 percent for 16-19 year olds, and 10.7 percent for 20-24 year olds. Workers in these two age groups tend to have unemployment rates which are much higher than those who are over 25 years old. The unemployment rate for teens

(16-19) was 15.8 percent in June, while the unemployment rate for 20-24 year olds was 8 percent. But with a weaker attachment to the labor force, one wonders whether this age group is unemployed by choice or by circumstance. Perhaps teens and young adults have a greater attachment to school today than they did 40 years ago, when unemployment rates were lower for these groups. Many economists have also suggested that low-skilled older workers are taking jobs once filled by high school and college-aged students. (In the chart below, the employment-to-population ratio for 16-19 year olds is the left scale from 34 to 46, while the employment-to-population ratio for 20-24 year olds is the right scale from 67 to 73.)

Nonfarm Payrolls on Track

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment increased 132,000 in June after increasing 190,000 in May. Over the past 12 months, monthly increases have averaged 167,000 per month. This is considered a healthy pace for this stage of the expansion. In June, the goods-producing sector was virtually unchanged with a 12,000 gain in construction payrolls; a 3,000 increase in natural resources and mining payrolls, and an 18,000 drop in manufacturing payrolls.





Monthly declines have outnumbered monthly increases in the manufacturing sector since 1998. Construction payrolls were stronger than many economists had expected, given the slide in the housing market. Some economists believe that these payroll figures will be revised down when the Bureau of Labor Statistics benchmarks its employment series to unemployment insurance records. Officially, the series will be revised in early 2008, but the BLS will have preliminary figures that will give an

estimate for the benchmark revision in the next month or so.

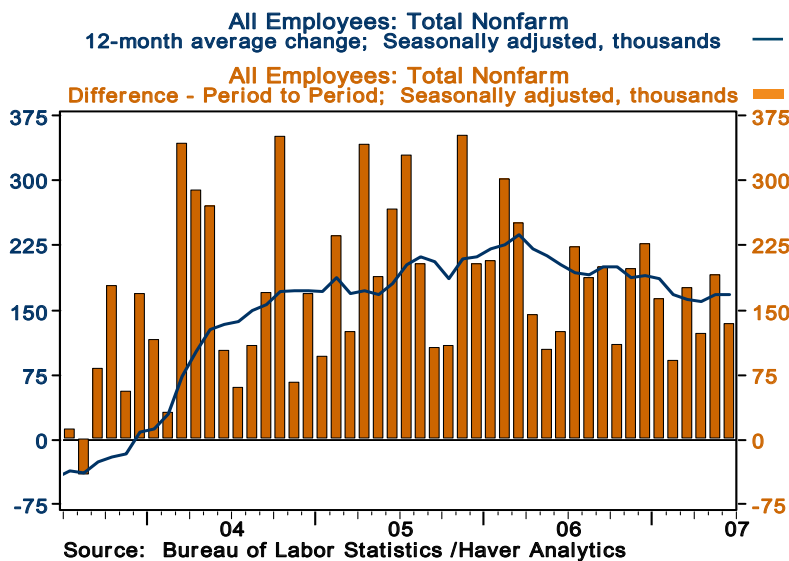
In the service-providing sector, nonfarm payrolls increased 135,000 in June with gains concentrated in education and health services (+59,000), government (+40,000) and leisure and hospitality (+39,000). Several sectors were roughly unchanged. On the negative side, retail trade payrolls dropped 24,000 during the month. Except for food and beverage stores, nonfarm payrolls decreased in every retail subcat-

egory, with the largest decline in general merchandise stores. On average, retail sales excluding motor vehicles and gasoline sales have posted monthly gains of 0.4 to 0.5 percent in April and May since the beginning of the year, but gains were twice as strong in the first half of 2006. There is no question that retail sales have weakened in the past year, and retail trade employment has weakened as well over this time period.

The Bottom Line?

The national unemployment rate has remained at relatively low levels over the past year, while the employment-to-population ratio has increased. This has pointed to a robust labor market for the most part. The employment-to-population ratio is still below the peak reached in the previous expansion, and this is primarily due to a drop in the ratio for teens (16-19) and young adults (20-24). These two demographic groups have developed less of an attachment to the labor force nationally as they had in the past.

Nonfarm payrolls have continued to post healthy gains in total employment, although some sectors of the economy are showing signs of strain. In particular, manufacturing payrolls and retail trade were down in June. Construction employment increased during the month, but this appears to be at odds with the weakness in the housing market.



Industry Spotlight

Washington's Economy Soaring on the Wings of the 787

By Rick Lockhart and Dave Wallace, Economists

The Washington economy produced modest employment gains during the second quarter of 2007. A large portion of the jobs were in the aerospace industry, producing 900 of the 11,000 total new jobs. That may not seem like much, but it was 8.2 percent of total employment growth for the quarter while the industry

facturing, increased orders and production progress of Boeing's new 787 Dreamliner should help offset those losses. In the short run our employment projections show the aerospace industry will continue growing at a rate of 5.3 percent per year through the second quarter of 2008, far outpacing the annual

growth rate of 1.9 percent for total Washington employment.

Average wages in the aerospace industry have also grown substantially in recent years. In 2006 the average wage for the industry hit an

all-time high of \$90,166. That is an increase of \$27,836 over the 2000 average wage of \$62,330. If the trend continues the industry average wage will break the \$100,000 mark in 2008.

Occupations in the Aerospace Industry

To analyze occupations in this industry we will focus on two Employment Security Department data sources; occupational employment projections and the Job Vacancy Survey. The first source gives us an idea of what the existing workforce looks like, while the second portrays what jobs are in demand or difficult to fill.

Whether we look at employment projections or job vacancy data, aerospace engineers were the most prevalent occupation in the industry. There were an estimated 9,929 aerospace engineers in this sector during the second quarter of last year. Apparently, this was not enough to meet the existing demand for these workers, as there were approximately 74 open positions across the state in April. Assemblers and inspectors are also among the top ten occupations in terms of employment and vacancies.

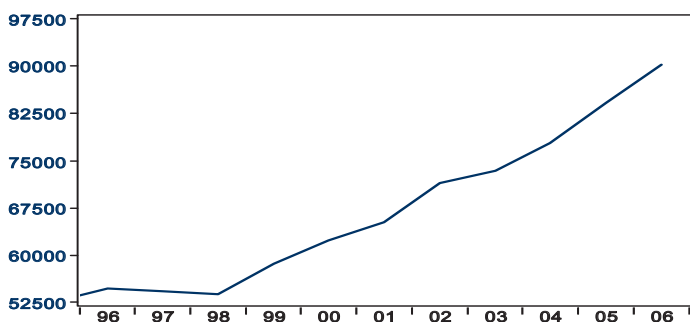
For the rest of the occupations the two data sources show

largely different trends. The projections data show large numbers of technicians as well as those specializing in business and management aspects (such as Business Operations Specialists and Management Analysts).

Vacancy data show non-aerospace engineers as in demand (electronic, industrial, and mechanical in particular).

Aerospace Wage Growth

Average Annual Pay: Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg., Washington, US\$



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

only makes up 2.7 percent of total state employment.

As the state's economy moderates with the decreases in residential construction and a slowdown in nondurable manu-

Estimated Employment and Vacancies in Aerospace

2006 2nd Quarter Employment in Aerospace		Spring 2007 Vacancies in Aerospace	
Occupational Title	Employment	Occupational Title	Vacancies
Aerospace Engineers	9,929	Aerospace Engineers	74
Aircraft Struct., Surfaces, Rigging, & Sys. Assemb.	4,965	ComputerControlled Machine Tool Operators	52
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	3,424	Machinists	43
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	2,782	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	42
Management Analysts	2,648	Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	41
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	1,995	Industrial Engineers	38
Purchasing Agents	1,946	Aircraft Struct., Surfaces, Rigging, & Sys. Assemb.	33
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, & Weighers	1,944	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, & Weighers	26
Drafters, All Other	1,878	Mechanical Engineers	24
Industrial Engineering Technicians	1,793	Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators	24
Industry Totals	72,098	Industry Totals	693

Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Washington 2nd Quarter 2006 Projections, and April 2007 Job Vacancy Survey

Regional Update

Employment Growth Slows Down, But Not For All Areas

By Alex Roubinchtein, Ph.D., and Jami Mills, Economists

The latest available Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimations show a significant slowdown in employment growth for the state and a majority of areas. The annual employment growth rate for the state dropped to 2 percent in May 2007 (May 2006 - May 2007); this is substantially lower than the high growth rates seen in June and September of 2006 (3.2 percent). The difference between over-the-year employment changes¹ turned negative for the state in October 2006 and remained negative for all months except January 2007.

However, the trends were different when looking at specific areas. The table below includes the over-the-year employment changes for May 2007 and May 2006 and the differences between them (absolute number and percentage from May 2007 total employment). The negative numbers and percentages represent a decline in annual employment growth.

Growth only increased for 12 counties; the state and 25 areas experienced a decline in employment growth. The largest area, King County, didn't experience a decline in employment growth, but the area was far behind the state during the post-recession recovery. According to the trend-cycle employment series², King County just recently reached the peak employment level seen in late 2000, a six year gap. The state's 2000 employment peak was met by the end of 2004, less than a four year gap.

The second largest area with positive change, Benton & Franklin, had a negative annual employment change in May 2006. That led to an extremely high estimated positive difference between May 2007 and May 2006. This is also true for the high, but misleading, positive change in Columbia County. In May 2006 this area had the largest decrease, more than 42 percent of total (over the year) employ-

ment, due to the permanent loss of asparagus production.

For 23 of the 37 areas the correlation coefficient of the local employment trend with the state (for trend cycle series) is larger than 90 percent; this means that the employment trends in these areas are highly related to state employment trends. Clark, Pierce, Grant, Spokane, and Snohomish counties were most correlated. King County ranked number 11 with a correlation of about 97 percent. Ferry County was the only area with negative correlation (-73.5 percent). Employment trends for Columbia, Okanogan, Klickitat, Skamania, and Grays Harbor did not exhibit significant correlation with state employment trends.

¹This number is a proxy of the second differences with excluding seasonal factors. The change in the sign of the second differences indicates a turning point in the speed of employment growth. The negative number means the speed of employment growth is declining.

²Trend-cycle series is one option in seasonal adjustment where an irregular component is taken out of a seasonally adjusted series.

Difference between Annual Employment Changes

Area	Annual Employment Growth		Empl. Growth		Area	Annual Employment Growth		Empl. Growth	
	May 2005 - May 2006	May 2006 - May 2007	Number	Percent of May 07 Empl.		May 2005 - May 2006	May 2006 - May 2007	Number	Percent of May 07 Empl.
Washington	82,800	58,465	-24,335	-0.8%	Lewis	1,052	-170	-1,222	-4.7%
Adams	113	-31	-144	-2.7%	Lincoln	-34	89	123	4.3%
Asotin	184	41	-143	-2.4%	Mason	634	282	-352	-2.4%
Benton & Franklin	-1,200	2,419	3,619	4.0%	Okanogan	-14	243	257	2.0%
Chelan & Douglas	1,000	743	-257	-0.6%	Pacific	228	0	-228	-3.7%
Clallam	698	333	-365	-1.5%	Pend Oreille	7	13	6	0.2%
Clark	4,800	2,900	-1,900	-1.4%	Pierce	9,000	4,338	-4,662	-1.7%
Columbia	-814	27	841	74.6%	San Juan	139	51	-88	-1.5%
Cowlitz	100	900	800	2.1%	Skagit	1,300	1,006	-294	-0.6%
Ferry	-124	131	255	14.7%	Skamania	50	0	-50	-2.3%
Garfield	-22	4	26	3.1%	Snohomish	11,921	11,100	-821	-0.3%
Grant	994	750	-244	-0.9%	Spokane	7,800	4,743	-3,057	-1.4%
Grays Harbor	89	23	-66	-0.3%	Stevens	227	222	-5	0.0%
Island	740	106	-634	-3.8%	Thurston	3,500	1,719	-1,781	-1.8%
Jefferson	212	34	-178	-1.8%	Wahkiakum	10	-30	-40	-4.8%
King	32,700	33,800	1,100	0.1%	Walla Walla	332	-110	-442	-1.8%
Kitsap	2,700	-374	-3,074	-3.5%	Whatcom	1,200	2,274	1,074	1.3%
Kittitas	743	128	-615	-4.1%	Whitman	83	303	220	1.1%
Klickitat	160	170	10	0.2%	Yakima	2,000	435	-1,565	-2.0%

Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Current Employment Statistics

Agricultural Update

Grapes Add Taste to State Economy

By John Wines, Economist

Total Grape Production

The grape industry in Washington state has grown significantly in the last 10 years. While the seasonal employment in grapes has only increased 9.0 percent from 1996 to 2006, the bearing acreage has expanded by 58.6 percent, the quantity produced by 119.4 percent, and the price per ton by 13.7 percent. The peak for seasonal grape employment occurred in 2001 (1,487) when the bearing acreage (51,000), total quantity (283,000), and the price per ton (\$488) also reached historic highs.

American Viticultural Areas

Weather plays a large role in agriculture in the state. This is no less true for grapes than for other crops. Located on approximately the same latitude (46°N) as some of the great French wine regions of Bordeaux and Burgundy, Washington state wine country includes nine federally recognized American Viticultural Areas (AVAs), commonly known as appellations. Three of these areas share territory with Oregon state.

Wine Grape Production

Climates of individual Washington wine regions differ dramatically. Cross cut north to south by the Cascade Mountains, Washington state is more mild and lush to the west of this volcanically formed barrier than the lands to its east. In fact, the Puget Sound AVA/appellation is the only officially recognized wine region on the west side of the Cascades. Currently, only about 1 percent of the state's wine grapes are grown here,

and just a handful of Washington wineries produce wines from those grapes. In this cool-climate viticultural area, eastbound marine air masses drift over the ridges of the Coast Range and flow toward the Cascade Range. Clouds must rise to continue their eastward heading, and as they do, cooler air at higher elevations causes moisture to be released before the north-south barrier of the Cascade ridges is breached. Very little moisture reaches the east side of these mountains, which creates what is known as a "rain shadow" effect on more than half of Washington state.

The resulting semi-arid climate, combined with the long daylight hours of the growing season, warm days and cool nights, make the lands of eastern Washington prime for wine grapes. Canopies can be controlled by irrigation management, and grapes can fully ripen, developing complex fruit flavors, good acid levels, and pleasing aromatics.

Washington's Winemaking History

Washington's first wine grapes were planted in 1825. By 1910, wine grapes were growing in most areas of the state, following the path of early settlers. French, German, and Italian immigrants pioneered the earliest plantings.

Large-scale irrigation, fueled by runoff from the melting snowcaps of the Cascade Mountains, arrived in Eastern Washington in 1903 unlocking the dormant potential of the rich volcanic soils and warm, sunny desert-like climate. Italian and German varieties were plant-

ed in the Yakima and Columbia valleys and wine grape acreage expanded rapidly in the early part of the 20th Century.

The first commercial-scale plantings began in the 1960s. Early commercial producers mentored modern winemaking in the state. The resulting rapid expansion of the industry in the mid-70s is now rivaled by today's breakneck pace, where a new winery opens every couple of weeks. The trend started by a few home winemakers and visionary farmers has become a respected and influential industry.

Washington State Total Grape Production

	Average Empl.	Bearing Acreage	Tonnage Total Qty.	Price Per Ton
1996	1,085	35,000	144,000	\$401
2001	1,487	51,000	283,000	\$488
2006	1,183	55,500	316,000	\$456

All totaled, Washington wine regions produce more wine grapes than any other state in the U.S., except California. Wine grapes are now the fourth most important fruit crop in Washington state behind apples, cherries, and pears in terms of crop value.

In recent years, Washington's wine industry has become the fastest-growing agricultural sector in the state. Recently, the 500th winery opened in the state. The number of wineries has increased 400 percent in the last decade, attracting two million annual visitors to Washington wine country and creating a two million dollar wine-tourism industry.

Sources: "Agricultural Labor Employment and Wage Trends, 1996 - 2006," U.S. Department of Agriculture "National Agricultural Statistics Service" and "Wines Northwest" <http://www.winesnw.com/wahome.html>.

Washington State Hops Dominate World Production

By John Wines, Economist

Washington state is the country's number one producer of hops. The state accounts for 77 percent of U.S. hop production and forty percent of the world's hops.¹

Yakima Valley

Most hops are grown in the Yakima Valley, one of the most important hop growing regions in the world. Approximately two-thirds of the hops produced in the Yakima Valley are exported to countries all over the globe. Sophisticated, environmentally friendly, irrigation techniques, combined with ideal growing conditions enable Washington state to consistently produce the finest hops in the world.

Hop Industry

The U.S. hop industry has seen a decline of 67.6 percent in seasonal employment from 1994 to 2006. This has been due in large part to the use of mechanical harvesters replacing the labor force. Harvested acreage has also declined by 29.1 percent and production 19.0 percent over the same time period. However, price has increased by 13.0 percent from \$1.77 per pound to \$2.00 per pound over those 12 years. Looking at the trend historically, the peak seasonal employment for hops occurred in 1995 (1,607 workers) when 30,621 acres were harvested; total production was 59,101 thousand pounds; and, the price was at \$1.68 per pound.

¹ Source: http://www.usahops.org/english/reg_yakima.asp.

Hop Use

Hops are a flower used primarily as a flavoring and stability agent in beer, as well as in herbal medicine. Hops come from the flowers of "Humulus lupulus," and contain several characteristics very favorable to beer: (a) hops contribute a bitterness that balances the sweetness of the malt, (b) hops can contribute aromas that are flowery, citrus, fruity, or herbal and (c) hops have an antibiotic effect that favors the activity of brewer's yeast over less desirable microorganisms. While hop plants are grown by farmers all around the world in many different varieties, there is no major commercial use for hops other than in beer brewing.

Hop History

The first documented instance of hop cultivation was in 736, in the Hallertau region of Germany (which, in 2006, had more hop-growing acreage than any other country in the world), although the first mention of the use of hops in brewing was in 1079. Hops were introduced to British beers in the early 15th century, and hop cultivation began in the present-day United States in 1629.

Climate

The Washington state hop industry, nestled at the base of the Cascade mountain range in the Yakima Valley, is home to one of the most fertile and productive growing regions in the world.

The desert-like conditions of the area coupled with the abundant irrigation provided by the Yakima River Watershed create an ideal environment to produce hops. With its long sunny days, the Yakima Valley is one of the few areas of the world where new plantings of hops in the spring have the ability to produce a full crop in the first year.

The Yakima Valley contains approximately 77 percent of the total United States hop acreage, with an average farm size of 450 acres (182 hectares) accounting for over 77 percent of the total United States hop crop. Most hop farms in Washington are third or fourth generation family operations that have now diversified into other crops as well. Most hop growers also grow fruit, but some grow mint, grapes, and even row crops.

continued next page



Washington state consistently produces the finest hops in the world.

Agricultural Update (continued)

Varieties

Typically, a Washington hop grower will raise a combination of both aroma and alpha variety hops. The majority of the hops produced in Washington however, is alpha and super alpha varieties. As we begin the 21st century, important Washington aroma varieties include Willamette, Cascade, and Mt. Hood. Alpha varieties include Columbus/Tomahawk, Zeus, Nugget, and Galena, which when combined account for over half of the total Washington hop acreage.

Location, Location, Location

In Washington, hops are only grown commercially in the Yakima Valley. However, within this valley there are three distinct growing areas; the Moxee Valley, the Yakima Indian Reservation, and the Lower Yakima Valley. Each of these areas, while no more than 50 miles (80 kilometers) apart, possesses unique growing conditions. The Lower Yakima Valley, with its slightly warmer climate, can produce

outstanding yields during first year (baby) hop plantings. Many other crops grow in the lower Yakima Valley enabling growers to easily diversify. The Yakima Indian Reservation, located in the center of the Yakima Valley, is most noted for its vast open spaces and its ability to produce superior alpha levels. Hop yards in this area consist of large, often square, blocks of hops, each of which can be well over 80 acres. Because of the increased yields

produced by the super alpha hop varieties, growers on “The Reservation,” as it is commonly called by growers, are among the most efficient in the world.

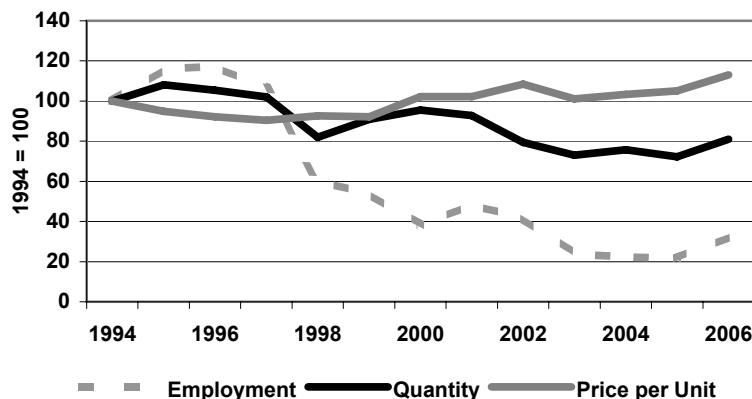
The Moxee Valley, located in the northern part of the Yakima Valley, has a slightly cooler climate. Due to its cooler temperatures, outstanding aroma varieties are grown there. Another unique characteristic of the Moxee Valley is the extremely high density of hop yards. All the main commercial varieties are produced there.

Washington State Total Hop Production

	Average Employment	Harvested Acreage	Quantity (in thousands)	Price* per Unit	Value* of Production (in thousands)
1994	1385	30,375	54,675.0	\$1.77	\$96,775
1995	1607	30,621	59,101.0	\$1.68	\$99,290
1996	1624	31,678	57,640.0	\$1.63	\$93,953
1997	1476	31,080	55,816.0	\$1.60	\$89,306
1998	831	26,573	44,791.0	\$1.64	\$73,457
1999	749	25,076	49,650.0	\$1.63	\$80,930
2000	531	26,980	52,260.0	\$1.81	\$94,591
2001	670	26,339	50,779.6	\$1.81	\$91,911
2002	579	20,333	43,379.0	\$1.92	\$83,288
2003	329	19,492	39,951.2	\$1.79	\$71,513
2004	310	19,382	41,426.9	\$1.83	\$75,811
2005	300	21,013	39,469.6	\$1.86	\$73,413
2006	448	21,532	44,312.9	\$2.00	\$88,626

* Dollar Values are in current dollars

Index of Hops Seasonal Employment, Production, and Price



Sources: “Agricultural Labor Employment and Wage Trends,” 1994-2006; http://www.usahops.org/english/reg_yakima.asp. U.S. Department of Agriculture “National Agricultural Statistics Service” http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Washington/Historic_Data/hops/hops.pdf

Special Feature

The Spring 2007 Job Vacancy Survey

By Dave Wallace, Economist

Twice a year the Employment Security Department surveys firms across the state to measure how many unfilled jobs, or vacancies, there are at that point in time. These vacancies serve as a good barometer of economic health in an economy. Typically in times of economic growth, employers will increase hiring and compete for workers to fill those jobs – hence vacancies will be higher. The reverse would be true during an economic downturn.

In the spring of 2007 (the most recent survey), Washington companies were attempting to fill an estimated 87,447 open positions. While this represented a small drop-off in vacancies from the fall of 2006, it is the second highest number tallied in the history of the survey.

The lion's share of the vacancies occurred in the Puget Sound region, primarily in King,

Pierce, and Snohomish counties. The Puget Sound economy was particularly hard hit during the recession of 2001 and took several years to get back on its feet. Since that period though, it has been the driving force behind Washington's economy, which is reflected in the vacancy numbers.

As has been the case in many surveys over the last few years, the individual occupation most in demand was registered nurses. Statewide there were an estimated 4,488 openings for registered nurses across the state. Across the state registered nurses were offered a median wage of \$23.55 per hour. Of the top ten occupations, computer software engineers were the only other high-paying job. Five of the top ten offered a median wage of \$8.00 per hour and most were \$10.00 or less.

Vacancies that required higher education were more likely to

offer higher wages. The median wage rises with every higher level of education, peaking at \$25.49 for openings requiring a graduate degree. However, one-third of vacancies were for positions with no educational requirements, and nearly a quarter were for positions requiring a high school diploma. Eighteen percent of vacancies required a bachelor's degree and 11 percent a vocational or technical degree.

Demand for registered nurses is mirrored in industry data where the healthcare industry had by far the most number of vacancies (17,020). Healthcare was followed by retail trade (10,909), accommodation (8,232), and manufacturing (6,595) industries.

In total, the most recent Job Vacancy Survey numbers depict an economy that is leveling off, but still relatively healthy.

Occupations with the Highest Number of Vacancies Washington State, April 2007

Individual Occupation	April 2007 Vacancies	Median Wage Offered	Permanent Openings	Newly Created Positions	Requiring Education Beyond HS/GED	Requiring License or Certificate
Registered Nurses	4,488	\$ 23.55	82%	3%	99%	99%
Cashiers	2,944	\$ 8.00	84%	6%	1%	27%
Farmworkers and Laborers	2,552	\$ 8.00	4%	58%	0%	0%
Retail Salespersons	2,335	\$ 8.00	93%	6%	4%	5%
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	2,183	\$ 30.41	88%	4%	96%	3%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,979	\$ 8.00	75%	5%	3%	83%
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	1,960	\$ 10.00	85%	6%	44%	93%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	1,697	\$ 8.00	96%	5%	2%	15%
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Mat. Movers	1,597	\$ 9.00	66%	9%	0%	9%
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor/Trailer	1,339	\$ 15.00	86%	18%	18%	94%
Total	87,447	\$ 10.00	84%	9%	42%	37%

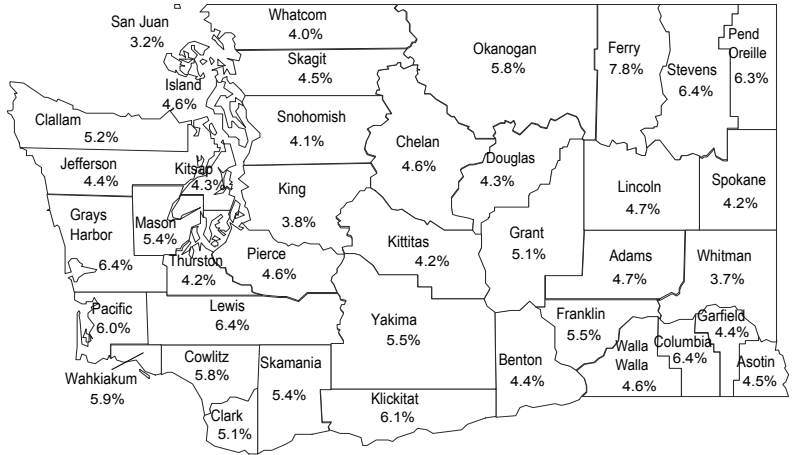
Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Spring 2007 Job Vacancy Survey

First Quarter Stats-At-A-Glance

**Average Unemployment Rates by County
April, May, and June 2007**
Washington State = 4.3%
United States = 4.4%
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Monthly Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and U.S.

(In Thousands)	Apr. 2007 (Updated)	May 2007 (Updated)	Jun. 2007 (Prel)
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment:			
Washington State	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%
United States	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Not Seasonally Adjusted:			
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,350.2	3,361.4	3,396.3
Employment	3,204.8	3,216.2	3,245.9
Unemployment	145.4	145.2	150.4
Percent of Labor Force	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%



Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Civilian Labor Force Estimates for Washington State Counties and MSAs 1/

Date: 8/1/07
Benchmark: March 2006

	April 2007 Updated				May 2007 Updated				June 2007 Preliminary			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
Washington State Total	3,350,200	3,204,800	145,400	4.3	3,361,400	3,216,200	145,200	4.3	3,396,300	3,245,900	150,400	4.4
Bellingham MSA	106,500	102,200	4,300	4.0	106,000	101,900	4,000	3.8	105,800	101,600	4,300	4.0
Bremerton PMSA	122,300	117,200	5,200	4.2	122,700	117,700	5,100	4.1	121,000	115,700	5,300	4.4
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA	113,900	108,100	5,800	5.1	116,600	111,400	5,200	4.4	122,200	116,700	5,500	4.5
Benton County 2/	84,612	80,718	3,894	4.6	86,874	83,181	3,693	4.3	91,100	87,200	3,900	4.3
Franklin County 2/	29,297	27,390	1,907	6.5	29,717	28,226	1,491	5.0	31,140	29,580	1,560	5.0
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	43,323	40,768	2,555	5.9	42,992	40,541	2,451	5.7	43,070	40,610	2,460	5.7
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	56,848	54,250	2,598	4.6	56,934	54,407	2,527	4.4	57,110	54,570	2,540	4.4
Olympia PMSA	125,522	120,283	5,239	4.2	125,770	120,692	5,078	4.0	125,000	119,800	5,300	4.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,417,100	1,366,400	50,600	3.6	1,427,700	1,371,300	56,400	3.9	1,434,500	1,375,800	58,700	4.1
King County 2/	1,056,209	1,019,166	37,043	3.5	1,064,011	1,022,818	41,193	3.9	1,069,000	1,026,200	42,800	4.0
Snohomish County 2/	360,883	347,278	13,605	3.8	363,695	348,523	15,172	4.2	365,500	349,700	15,900	4.3
Spokane MSA	232,512	222,478	10,034	4.3	231,582	222,239	9,343	4.0	230,200	220,300	9,900	4.3
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	377,641	360,065	17,576	4.7	376,745	360,124	16,621	4.4	373,900	356,400	17,500	4.7
Wenatchee MSA	57,100	54,200	2,900	5.0	57,300	54,500	2,800	4.9	65,930	63,460	2,480	3.8
Chelan County 2/	37,912	35,940	1,972	5.2	38,037	36,126	1,911	5.0	43,710	42,060	1,650	3.8
Douglas County 2/	19,170	18,278	892	4.7	19,242	18,372	870	4.5	22,220	21,390	830	3.7
Yakima MSA	116,547	109,521	7,026	6.0	116,523	109,830	6,693	5.7	129,700	123,300	6,400	4.9
Aberdeen LMA (Grays Harbor)	30,832	28,696	2,136	6.9	30,782	28,902	1,880	6.1	31,040	29,110	1,940	6.2
Centralia LMA (Lewis)	30,739	28,652	2,087	6.8	30,932	29,034	1,898	6.1	30,710	28,810	1,900	6.2
Ellensburg LMA (Kittitas)	20,423	19,523	900	4.4	20,017	19,205	812	4.1	20,340	19,480	860	4.2
Moses Lake LMA (Grant)	37,114	34,980	2,134	5.7	37,951	36,017	1,934	5.1	42,180	40,270	1,910	4.5
Oak Harbor LMA (Island County)	32,416	30,874	1,542	4.8	32,495	31,036	1,459	4.5	32,600	31,000	1,500	4.7
Port Angeles LMA (Clallam)	29,752	28,183	1,569	5.3	30,026	28,537	1,489	5.0	29,940	28,370	1,570	5.2
Pullman LMA (Whitman)	21,172	20,455	717	3.4	20,335	19,645	690	3.4	18,410	17,620	790	4.3
Shelton LMA (Mason)	24,657	23,294	1,363	5.5	24,686	23,398	1,288	5.2	24,510	23,190	1,320	5.4
Walla Walla LMA (Walla Walla)	28,519	27,198	1,321	4.6	28,348	27,075	1,273	4.5	29,390	28,060	1,340	4.5
Adams	7,671	7,279	392	5.1	7,849	7,474	375	4.8	8,290	7,940	350	4.2
Asotin 2/	10,660	10,144	516	4.8	10,604	10,196	408	3.8	10,440	9,950	490	4.7
Clark 2/	207,202	196,332	10,870	5.2	206,085	195,921	10,164	4.9	205,300	194,500	10,800	5.3
Columbia	1,457	1,365	92	6.3	1,438	1,350	88	6.1	1,500	1,410	100	6.3
Ferry	2,959	2,690	269	9.1	2,992	2,765	227	7.6	3,020	2,820	200	6.8
Garfield	1,028	985	43	4.2	1,063	1,016	47	4.4	1,100	1,050	50	4.4
Jefferson	13,576	12,963	613	4.5	13,615	13,041	574	4.2	13,610	13,010	600	4.4
Klickitat	9,299	8,666	633	6.8	9,497	8,920	577	6.1	10,360	9,790	570	5.5
Lincoln	4,624	4,388	236	5.1	4,746	4,533	213	4.5	4,780	4,570	210	4.4
Okanogan	19,443	18,155	1,288	6.6	19,394	18,241	1,153	5.9	21,730	20,640	1,100	5.0
Pacific	9,172	8,571	601	6.6	9,161	8,629	532	5.8	9,340	8,790	540	5.8
Pend Oreille	5,050	4,698	352	7.0	5,095	4,787	308	6.0	5,210	4,900	310	5.9
San Juan	7,842	7,584	258	3.3	8,307	8,043	264	3.2	8,850	8,580	270	3.1
Skamania 2/	5,108	4,810	298	5.8	5,054	4,800	254	5.0	5,030	4,760	270	5.3
Stevens	18,599	17,253	1,346	7.2	18,475	17,357	1,118	6.1	18,600	17,480	1,110	6.0
Wahkiakum	1,631	1,526	105	6.4	1,645	1,552	93	5.7	1,630	1,550	90	5.3

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data/Haver Analytics
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 Employment in Washington State, Place of Work 1/

Seasonally Adjusted

Quarterly Benchmark: December 2006

In Thousands

NAICS Industry	June 2007 (Prel)	May 2007 (Rev)	April 2007 (Rev)	March 2007 (Rev)	February 2007 (Rev)	January 2007 (Rev)
Total Nonfarm	2,913,700	2,910,400	2,903,500	2,902,700	2,903,000	2,896,300
Natural Resources and Mining	8,500	8,500	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,600
Logging	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100
Construction	203,800	203,200	202,500	202,200	203,000	202,200
Construction of Buildings	53,500	53,100	53,000	53,200	53,700	53,500
Heavy and Civil Engineering	23,900	23,700	23,600	23,400	23,600	23,900
Specialty Trade Contractors	126,400	126,400	125,900	125,600	125,700	124,800
Manufacturing	289,100	289,300	289,000	289,700	290,300	289,700
Durable Goods	209,000	209,000	208,700	208,800	208,700	208,400
Wood Product Manufacturing	19,500	19,600	19,600	19,600	19,600	19,600
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	19,300	19,300	19,300	19,300	19,300	19,400
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	22,300	22,500	22,600	22,600	22,700	22,700
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	91,000	90,700	90,400	90,400	90,200	89,800
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	78,100	77,700	77,400	77,200	76,500	76,200
Non Durable Goods	80,100	80,300	80,300	80,900	81,600	81,300
Food Manufacturing	33,200	32,900	32,700	33,500	34,000	34,000
Wholesale Trade	129,200	129,700	129,000	128,700	128,600	128,600
Retail Trade	328,900	328,600	328,100	327,600	328,000	325,600
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	42,300	42,300	42,100	42,100	42,100	42,100
Food and Beverage Stores	60,600	60,300	60,600	60,600	60,900	60,400
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	29,900	30,100	30,000	29,300	29,500	29,100
General Merchandise Stores	61,800	62,200	61,700	61,900	61,600	60,600
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	95,100	95,100	95,300	95,400	95,200	95,600
Utilities	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,700	4,700
Transportation and Warehousing	90,600	90,600	90,700	90,700	90,500	90,900
Air Transportation	11,300	11,200	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
Water Transportation	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Truck Transportation	24,700	24,800	25,000	25,000	25,200	25,200
Support Activities for Transportation	19,100	19,100	19,100	18,700	18,600	18,800
Support Activities for Water Transportation	6,200	6,100	6,100	5,800	5,700	5,900
Warehousing and Storage	10,200	10,600	10,500	10,300	10,300	10,400
Information	103,800	102,400	102,800	102,200	102,300	101,600
Software Publishers	48,000	47,700	47,400	47,100	46,900	46,500
Telecommunications	24,700	24,600	24,700	24,600	24,700	24,700
Financial Activities	156,700	156,600	156,500	156,600	156,600	156,600
Finance and Insurance	104,600	104,500	104,600	104,400	104,500	104,400
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	54,300	54,300	54,300	54,600	54,500	54,100
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	38,800	38,700	38,800	38,600	38,800	38,800
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	52,100	52,100	51,900	52,200	52,100	52,200
Professional and Business Services	341,000	340,400	337,900	337,400	337,600	336,700
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	152,900	152,900	151,300	150,700	151,000	150,900
Legal Services	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,900	20,900	20,700
Architectural and Engineering Services	35,200	35,000	35,100	35,000	34,900	34,700
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	26,900	26,800	26,500	26,300	26,400	26,100
Management of Companies and Enterprises	34,700	34,500	34,500	34,200	34,200	34,100
Admin and Support and Waste Management and Remediation	153,400	153,000	152,100	152,500	152,400	151,700
Employment Services	59,100	58,800	58,100	58,200	58,400	58,000
Education and Health Services	345,800	344,900	343,900	343,500	342,900	342,300
Education Services	44,100	44,100	44,500	44,600	44,400	44,200
Hospitals	67,000	67,000	66,600	66,300	66,200	65,800
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	55,400	55,400	54,900	55,100	55,000	55,200
Social Assistance	56,800	56,000	55,700	55,900	56,200	55,700
Leisure and Hospitality	276,900	276,600	276,600	277,200	276,800	275,700
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	44,900	45,400	44,900	45,200	45,500	45,200
Accommodation	31,200	31,000	31,200	31,300	31,100	31,000
Food Services and Drinking Places	200,800	200,200	200,500	200,700	200,200	199,500
Government	529,500	529,900	528,100	528,900	528,500	528,700
Federal Government	67,500	67,600	67,800	68,200	68,400	68,800
Total State Government	148,600	148,600	146,800	146,800	147,200	147,400
State Government Educational Services	80,700	80,600	79,500	79,500	79,400	79,500
Total Local Government	313,400	313,700	313,500	313,900	312,900	312,500
Local Government Educational Services	151,500	151,700	151,600	151,800	151,300	151,300
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 fourth quarter 2006) and estimates employment from that point to present.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Washington State, Place of Work 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

In Thousands

	June 2007 (Prel)	May 2007 (Rev)	April 2007 (Rev)	March 2007 (Rev)	February 2007 (Rev)	January 2007 (Rev)
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	2,944.9	2,921.3	2,892.3	2,874.3	2,855.6	2,835.8
Natural Resources and Mining	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7
Logging	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Construction	207.4	202.7	197.0	194.2	191.0	187.6
Construction of Buildings	53.7	52.5	51.5	51.1	51.0	50.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering	25.3	23.9	22.4	21.2	20.9	20.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	128.4	126.3	123.1	121.9	119.1	116.8
Manufacturing	293.6	290.9	289.2	288.0	287.6	287.1
Durable Goods	211.4	210.1	209.1	208.4	207.8	207.1
Wood Product Manufacturing	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.1
Fabricated Metal Products	19.2	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.9
Computer and Electronic Products	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.6
Transportation Equipment	92.2	91.7	91.0	90.8	90.6	90.2
Aerospace Products and Parts	79.1	78.4	77.8	77.5	77.2	76.8
Nondurable Goods	82.2	80.8	80.1	79.6	79.8	80.0
Food Manufacturing	33.6	32.6	32.1	31.9	32.0	32.5
Wholesale Trade	129.8	128.9	128.0	127.3	126.5	125.9
Retail Trade	327.5	325.0	321.0	318.7	317.2	320.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.0	41.7	41.5
Food and Beverage Stores	61.0	60.2	59.5	59.2	59.5	58.9
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	29.3	28.3	27.6	27.3	27.9	29.2
General Merchandise Stores	58.5	58.8	58.1	58.1	58.1	59.5
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	95.7	94.3	93.7	93.3	92.9	93.1
Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Transportation and Warehousing	90.3	88.9	88.2	87.8	87.4	87.6
Air Transportation	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1
Water Transportation	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Truck Transportation	25.6	25.1	25.1	24.9	24.8	24.7
Support Activities for Transportation	19.3	19.0	18.9	18.5	18.4	18.4
Support Activities for Water Transportation	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9
Warehousing and Storage	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4
Information	105.4	103.6	103.4	102.8	102.9	102.0
Software Publishers	49.2	48.2	48.1	47.7	47.5	47.2
Telecommunications	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.8
Financial Activities	157.7	156.8	156.1	155.8	155.4	155.0
Finance and Insurance	105.0	104.9	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	55.4	55.5	55.3	55.4	55.4	55.1
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	38.9	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.5
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	52.7	51.9	51.2	51.1	50.8	50.8
Professional and Business Services	342.4	339.8	336.2	332.6	329.7	325.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	151.3	150.8	151.5	150.8	150.7	149.0
Legal Services	21.4	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.8
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	35.2	34.8	34.7	34.5	34.1	33.7
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	26.3	26.3	26.0	25.8	25.8	25.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.5
Admin., Suppt. Svcs., Waste Mgmt., Remediation	156.8	155.0	150.8	148.1	145.4	142.9
Employment Services	57.1	56.5	54.0	53.2	53.1	51.9
Education and Health Services	345.9	348.9	347.5	345.8	343.2	339.7
Educational Services	43.5	47.9	48.2	48.6	47.3	45.1
Hospitals	66.5	66.3	65.9	65.6	65.4	65.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	55.6	55.5	55.0	55.0	54.9	54.8
Social Assistance	57.6	57.0	56.5	55.7	55.7	54.7
Leisure and Hospitality	286.3	280.2	274.2	269.5	265.3	263.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	47.5	46.0	44.4	43.3	43.3	42.4
Accommodation	238.8	234.2	229.8	226.2	222.0	220.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	205.9	202.8	199.4	196.6	193.3	192.4
Government	538.1	536.4	533.1	534.2	532.6	526.3
Federal	66.7	65.9	65.8	65.8	66.1	66.6
State	151.1	153.1	151.4	152.5	152.1	150.7
State Educational Services	81.9	85.0	84.2	85.3	84.6	83.0
Local	320.3	317.4	315.9	315.9	314.4	309.0
Local Educational Services	157.5	157.3	157.7	158.0	156.6	153.6
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 in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

What's New?

2006 Agricultural Workforce in Washington State

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. 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.

Taken as a whole, these data are intended to assist agricultural employers and 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.

Look for the full report as well as a brochure highlighting the report, on our website at www.workforceexplorer.com.



Employment Security is an equal-opportunity employer and provider of programs and services. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to people with disabilities.

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