

INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Washington

(Seasonally Adjusted)

July 2007	4.9%
August 2007	4.6%
September 2007 (prel)	4.8%

United States

(Seasonally Adjusted)

July 2007	4.6%
August 2007	4.6%
September 2007 (prel)	4.7%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Washington (Seasonally Adjusted)

(in thousands)

July 2007	2,944.6
August 2007	2,952.2
September 2007 (prel)	2,951.1

Percent Change (over the year)

July 2006-2007	3.1%
August 2006-2007	3.1%
September 2006-2007 (prel)	2.7%

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Urban and Rural Washington Economies

By Jami Mills, Economist

Rural and urban areas in Washington state have been compared in the past.¹ However, this analysis takes a closer look at similarities and differences in demographics between the two areas² and uses various sources (including Local Employment Dynamics which were not available for previous studies).

Urban-Rural Definitions

Urban and rural classifications are based on population

density. As determined by the Office of Financial Management, rural counties are classified as counties with a population density less than 100 people per square mile; urban counties have 100 or more people per square mile. Under this definition, eight Washington counties were considered urban; the remaining 31 counties were combined as rural.

Figure 1 provides a map of Washington's urban and rural counties.

Figure 1. Urban and Rural County Map



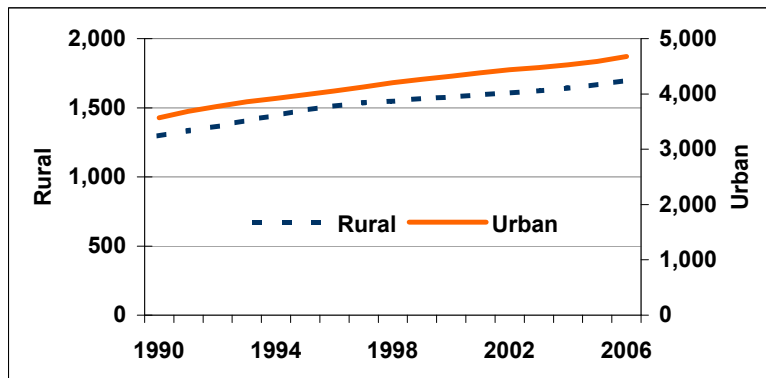
Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Employment Security Department

¹Gary Kamimura, for example, compared rural and urban industries and employment in a report released from the Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis branch February 2001 titled, "A Labor Market and Economic Comparison of Rural and Urban Washington." Gary Smith has also conducted studies of urban and rural labor markets.

²Data in this report were gathered from various sources and may not be directly comparable. The analysis of such data does, however, provide an idea of population and labor market demographic trends.

Population and Educational Attainment

Chart 1. Urban-Rural Washington Population - 1990-2006
(thousands)



Source: OFM (Office of Financial Management), population estimates 1990-2007

Population

Urban counties account for the majority of Washington state's population (about three-fourths). Rural Washington, however, has a higher share of seniors and adolescents who may have retired or not yet joined the labor force. OFM estimates for 2007 calculated that the rural population ages 0 to 24 accounted for 36 percent of the total rural population, compared to 33.6 percent in urban areas. This can affect the labor force participation rate³ which has been historically lower in rural Washington; the unemployment rate has been higher as well. Population age 55 and older accounted for 27.2 percent of the rural population compared to 21.8 percent in urban areas.

From 1990 to 2007, the urban population in Washington grew by almost 33.5 percent, slightly

faster than growth in the rural population (32.8 percent). The largest rural population increases between 1990 and 2006 occurred in Whatcom and Benton counties (26.1 percent of the increase). The fastest percent changes were in Franklin (79.9 percent), San Juan, and Grant (about 58.4 and 50.7 percent respectively).

Population Growth by Age

The aging population and the imminent retirement of the baby boom generation will affect health-care, housing, and transportation. Employment in some industries will be affected more than others.

Industries with a larger number of older workers will feel the hardest hit when employees approach retirement. The 50 to 54 year old age group showed the highest rate of rural and urban increase (more than doubled in size) relative to other age groups. Both the rural and urban populations 30 to 34 declined (-10.9 and -4.5 percent respectively).

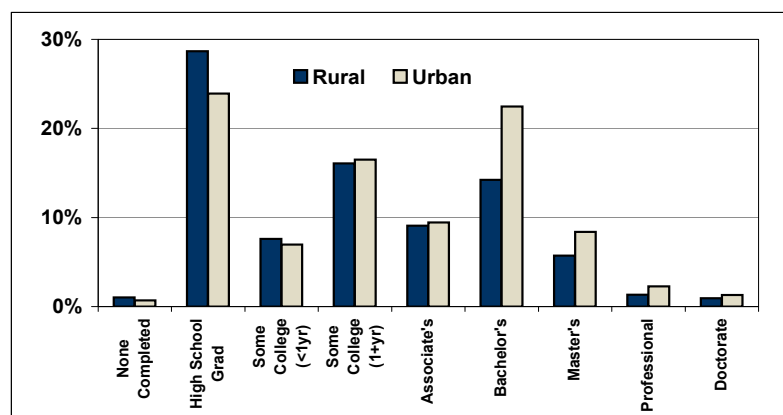
Educational Attainment

Chart 2 illustrates differences in educational attainment between rural and urban Washington populations.

Compared to all degrees of educational achievement, most of Washington's population (25 years and older) are high school graduates with no additional education, regardless of geographic location. Urban populations, however, hold a larger share (relative to rural Washington) of individuals who have obtained a Bachelor's degree or other advanced degree.

Educational attainment presented in Chart 2 reflects the industry mix in urban and rural Washington. Rural Washington's top industries by employment such as agricul-

Chart 2. Educational Attainment (25 Years and Older)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

³According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the labor force participation rate is defined as "the labor force as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population." The civilian noninstitutional population, according to the BLS Current Population Survey includes "persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions (for example, penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces."

Income, Transportation, Building Permits, Age, and Gender

ture and manufacturing would not, typically, require advanced education. However, that may change as the manufacturing industry becomes increasingly more technical. This sector may require more education in the years to come.

Retirement Income, Social Security Income, Public Assistance Income

According to Census 2000, about 19 percent of the rural households received retirement income compared to 17 percent of urban households. Twenty-nine and 22 percent respectively receive social security income payments.

Generally, urban households held a higher participation rate in government assistance programs than rural households. For example, 4.3 percent of rural households receive public assistance compare to 2.9 percent of urban households.

Transportation to Work

Chart 3 illustrates how rural and urban workers differ in their modes of transportation to work.

Commute patterns between rural and urban Washington were similar with no surprises. The largest differences were as follows:

- The majority of Washington workers commuted to work alone, by car, truck or van regardless of rural or urban designation.
- Urban workers were more likely to use public transportation or work from home.
- A larger percentage of rural workers drove to work than did urban workers.
- Rural workers who chose alternative transportation were more likely to walk or commute by taxi than urban workers.

Building Permits

Table 1 shows the difference in building permits by area. A significantly larger share of rural building permits was for single-family houses, more so than for multi-family houses.

Table 1. New Privately Owned Buildings, 2006

	Single-Family Houses	Multi-Family House
Rural	87%	13%
Urban	64%	36%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

This is not surprising; urban areas have a higher population density per square mile than rural areas. Due to this high population density and land limitations, it makes sense that a larger share of multi-family houses would be built in urban areas (building up rather than out).

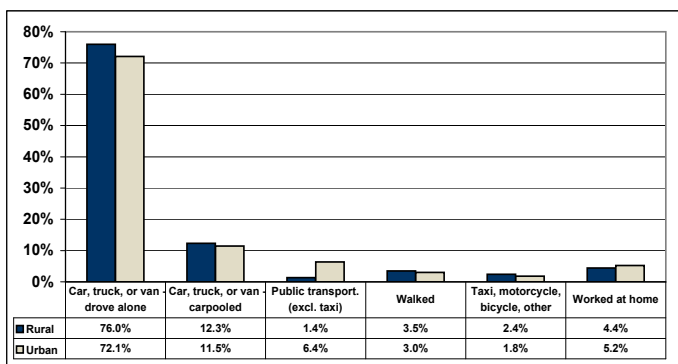
Chart 4 shows an inverse relationship between rural and urban Washington in their shares of single-family house permits.

As rural areas increase in single unit building permits issued, urban areas decline. This trend continues inversely over time.

Age and Gender Demographics of Washington's Urban and Rural Workforce

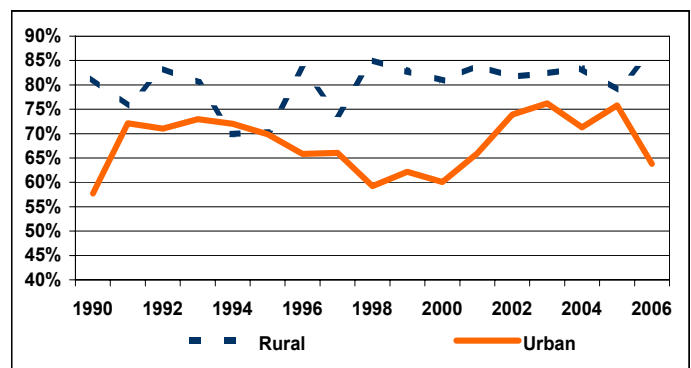
The Census Bureau's LED (Local Employment Dynamics) data were used to analyze age and

Chart 3. Rural and Urban Transportation to Work (Ages 16 and Over)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

Chart 4. Rural-Urban Share Single Unit Building Permits, 1990-2006

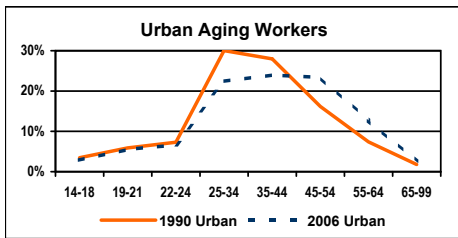
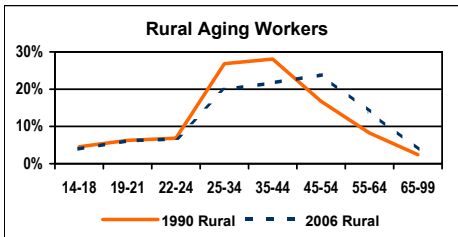


Source: U.S. Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

gender demographics of workers in Washington between rural and urban counties.

Chart 5 compares the shift in rural and urban employment by age by share of total employment from 1990 through 2006.

Chart 5. Rural-Urban Employment Share by Age, 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau
LED (Local Employment Dynamics)

Age

In 2006, the largest share of rural workers ranged in age from 45 to 54 years old. In urban areas, the largest share ranged from 35 to 44 years old. Rural Washington had a larger share of workers age 45 to 99 (42 percent) which shows the rural workforce was older than its urban counterpart (39 percent).

Chart 5 illustrates the shift (both urban and rural) in our aging workforce since 1990. A larger share of workers age 55+ were present in 2006 than in 1990. This pattern is expected to continue as baby boomers approach and enter retirement age.

Although the smaller portion of workers to take the place of aging workers has been a topic of concern, the future may not be so grim. It is true that older workers will take a wealth of knowledge and experience with them into their retirement. However, younger workers can be more productive (depending on the type of work) and are often more technologically savvy. This coupled with ongoing technological advances create a workforce reliant on fewer workers who are more productive.

Percentage increases between 1991 and 2006 in workers 55 years and older can be contributed to baby boomers as they approach retirement and more older workers who continue to work rather than retire.

Chart 6 illustrates the age distribution in 2006 between rural and urban areas.

Rural Washington had a larger share of workers 45 years or older (41.7 percent) compared to 38.6 percent in urban Washington. Not only are rural workers older, they have also consistently held a larger share of workers age 14 to 24 years old than its urban counterpart.

Industry Employment of Workers Age 55+

Table 2 presents the three industries with the largest number of workers age 55 and older in rural areas. Table

Table 2. Rural Area Workers Age 55 and Older Across Industries, 2006*

Industry	Share of Employment 55+ (Rural, Industry, all Ages)
All Industries	17.9%
Educational Services	26.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	18.9%
Agriculture	18.6%

2006q4 was unavailable and was estimated using the average q3-q4 change from 1990 to 2005. 2006 represents the average of the first three quarters and the fourth quarter estimate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
LED (Local Employment Dynamics)

Table 3. Urban Area Workers Age 55 and Older Across Industries, 2006*

Industry	Percent of Total Employment (Urban, Industry, all Ages)
All Industries	15.2%
Educational Services	25.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	18.0%
Manufacturing	16.6%

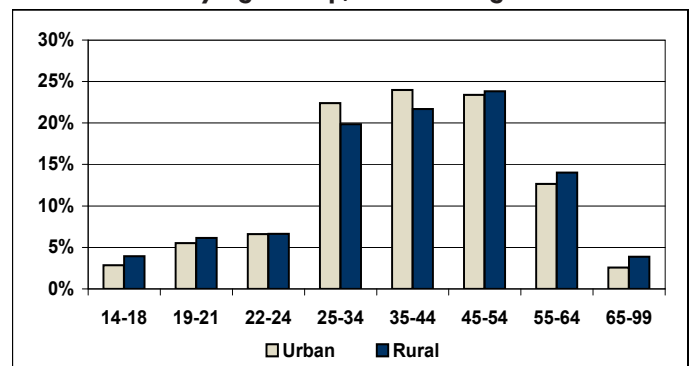
2006q4 was unavailable and was estimated using the average q3-q4 change from 1990 to 2005. 2006 represents the average of the first three quarters and the fourth quarter estimate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
LED (Local Employment Dynamics)

3 presents industries in urban areas with the largest number of older workers.

The education and health care sector made up the majority of workers age 55 and older in both rural and urban Washington (Tables 2 and 3). The significant difference, although not shocking, is the industry, ranked third in employment, in both areas: agriculture (rural) and manufacturing (urban).

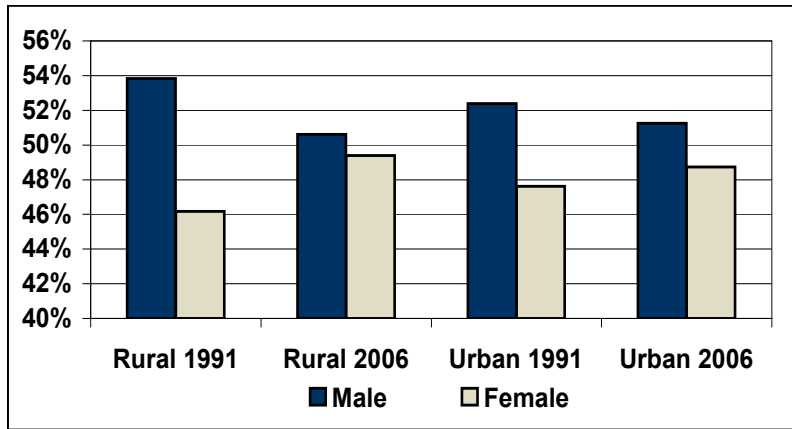
Chart 6. Rural-Urban Employment Distribution by Age Group, 2006 Average



Source: U.S. Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

Labor Force

Chart 7. Gender Employment Gap (1991, 2006)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau LED (Local Employment Dynamics)

Gender

In 2006, the male-female breakdown was about even for both rural and urban areas. About half of Washington workers are female, both in rural and urban areas. Chart 7 shows the change in female and male shares of employment in 2006 compared to 1991.

The share of female workers has increased across the state. However, the gap between female and male workers decreased most significantly in rural Washington (a difference in share of 7.7 percent in 1991 to 1.2 percent in 2006).

Table 4. Top Industries, Female Employment in 2006

Rural	Urban
Healthcare & Social Assistance	Healthcare & Social Assistance
Education Services	Retail Trade
Retail Trade	Education Services

Source: U.S. Census Bureau LED (Local Employment Dynamics)

Table 5. Top Industries, Male Employment in 2006

Rural	Urban
Manufacturing	Manufacturing
Agriculture	Retail Trade
Retail Trade	Construction

Source: U.S. Census Bureau LED (Local Employment Dynamics)

Tables 4 and 5 show top industries by gender and area.

Relative to all other industries, more women work in the healthcare and social assistance, education services, and retail trade sectors across the state.

Most male workers were employed in manufacturing and retail trade. The difference between rural and urban Washington was in agriculture and manufacturing. In urban areas, more men worked in manufacturing, largely due to the aerospace industry. Rural Washington also had a high level of male workers in manufacturing, but employment was concentrated in food processing manufacturing. More men worked in the construction industry in urban Washington than rural areas.

Wage Gap

There was a significant gap between rural and urban households. The average annual wage in rural households during 2006 was more than \$14,000 less than those in urban households.

Table 6 shows average annual wage differences between urban and rural Washington.

Table 6. Rural-Urban 2005 Average Annual Wage Per Worker

	2005 Average Annual Wage Per Employee	Percent of Washington Wages
Rural	\$31,559.65	40.6%
Urban	\$46,200.19	59.4%

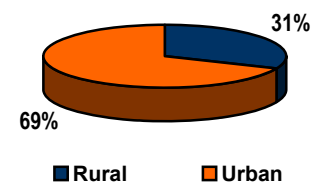
Source: Employment Security Department, QCEW (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages)

Although urban wages exceed rural wages on average, it is well known that the cost of living in urban areas is relatively higher as well. Wages alone do not tell how big this wage gap is. A major cost of living is housing. The median home price in Seattle was \$374,000 in 2005; the median home price in Yakima was \$127,400 in 2005.

Labor Force

The rural labor force represents a smaller portion of Washington's total labor force. Chart 8 displays the distribution of Washington's labor force.

Chart 8. Washington Labor Force, 2006



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

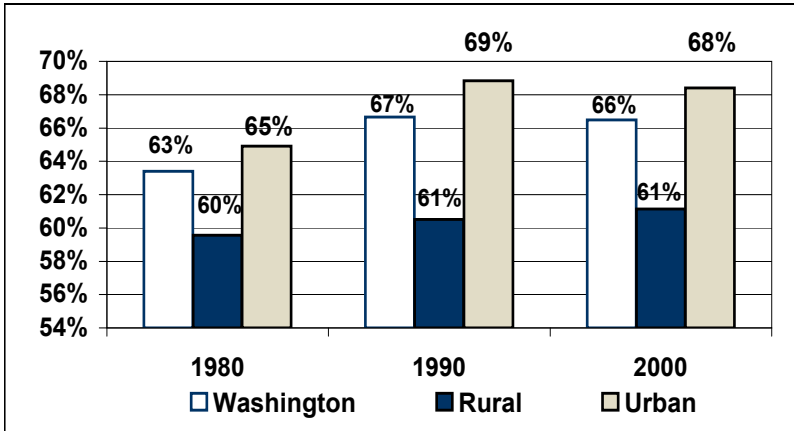
Due to its smaller size, rural Washington may be more sensitive to changes in Washington's economy.

Labor Force Participation Rate

According to Census 2000, Washington's labor force participation rate increased from

Employment

Chart 9. Labor Force Participation Rates



Source: U.S. Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

63.4 percent in 1980 to 66.5 percent in 2000. Urban Washington increased by 3.5 percentage points; rural increased by 1.6 percentage points. Chart 9 shows labor force participation rates over time by area.

Employment

As discussed earlier, rural Washington's high share of senior and adolescent population may be a major cause of the lower labor force participation rate. The labor force participation rate includes that part of the population that may not have entered the workforce yet⁴. Since rural population has a higher share of these individuals, its labor force participation rate is lower than urban Washington and the state average.

Between 1990 and 2006, employment⁵ in Washington grew by 31.3 percent, an excess of 753,900 additional workers. Rural counties expanded at the fastest rate (31.4 percent). While urban counties grew slightly more slowly than the state average (0.03 percentage points slower); that was not enough to reduce their share of overall employment significantly. Rural counties accounted for 25 percent of Washington employment in 2006; urban counties accounted for 75 percent. Both shares were essentially unchanged from 1990.

Industry Employment

The durable manufacturing sector shifted significantly from

2000 to 2006 and is projected to continue this trend (Chart 10). Nondurable manufacturing (particularly agriculture-related food processing manufacturing) represented an important economic driver for many rural areas in Washington.

Washington's rural employment base shifted toward services at a slower pace than the urban and statewide average.

Between 2000 and 2006, employment⁶ in the nondurable manufacturing sector declined by 16.4 percent, or just 11,900 jobs, in the 39 counties. The rate of decline was faster in urban counties (17.7 percent) than rural counties (11.7 percent). Aside from agriculture, nondurable manufacturing remains a sector with significant rural geographic distribution: 22 percent of nondurable manufacturing jobs were located in rural counties in 2006, approximately the same share as in 2000.

⁴Ages 16 to retirement age is included in the civilian noninstitutional population used to calculate the labor force participation rate.

⁵Source: Haver Analytics, Bureau of Labor Statistics Household Employment

⁶Source: CES, not seasonally adjusted nonfarm payrolls alternate series

Chart 10. Urban and Rural Manufacturing

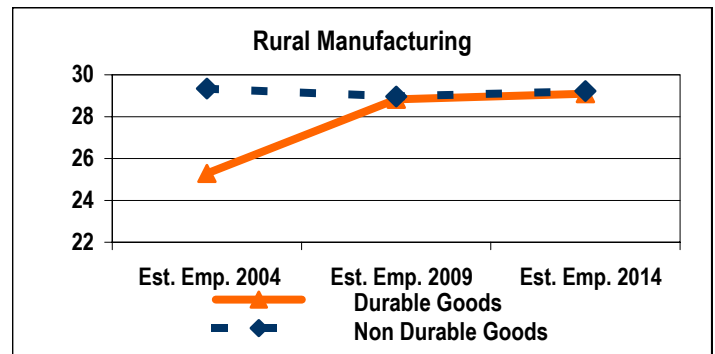
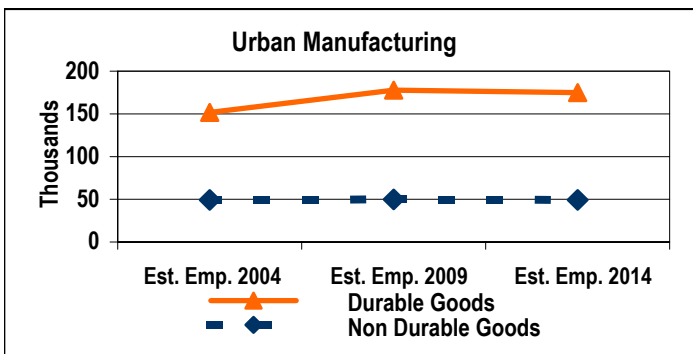
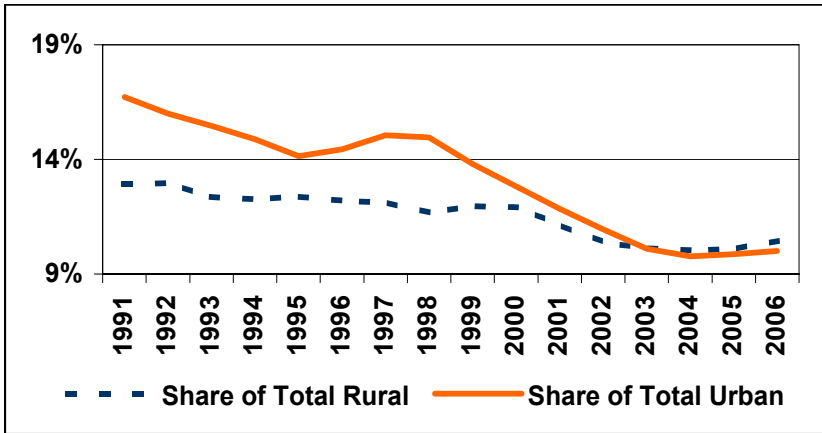


Chart 11. Manufacturing Share of Total Employment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, LED (Local Employment Dynamics)

Chart 11 displays urban and rural manufacturing shares of total employment in their respective areas. Manufacturing has been steadily decreasing in its share of total urban employment. Rural areas, while they have declined somewhat, have remained more stable than urban areas. This is largely due to rural Washington's strong agriculture base which drives its manufacturing industry. Nondurable goods, food processing continues to be the top employer in the rural manufacturing industry.

Table 7 displays the top three counties by area with the fastest employment growth since 1990.

Table 7. Employment by Growth by County

	Urban Washington	Rural Washington
1	Clark	Jefferson
2	Thurston	Kittitas
3	Kitsap	Pend Oreille

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics Household Employment Growth 1990-2006

Rural employment increased by 3,500, or 0.4 percent from 2005 to 2006, and urban employment increased by about 66,870 or 2.9 percent. However, the em-

ployment picture varied widely among counties: 38.7 percent of rural counties lost employment between 2005 and 2006, and almost 13 percent (four counties: Columbia, Ferry, Wahkiakum, and Cowlitz) were still below their 2000 employment levels in 2006. Rural Washington demonstrated stronger growth overall.

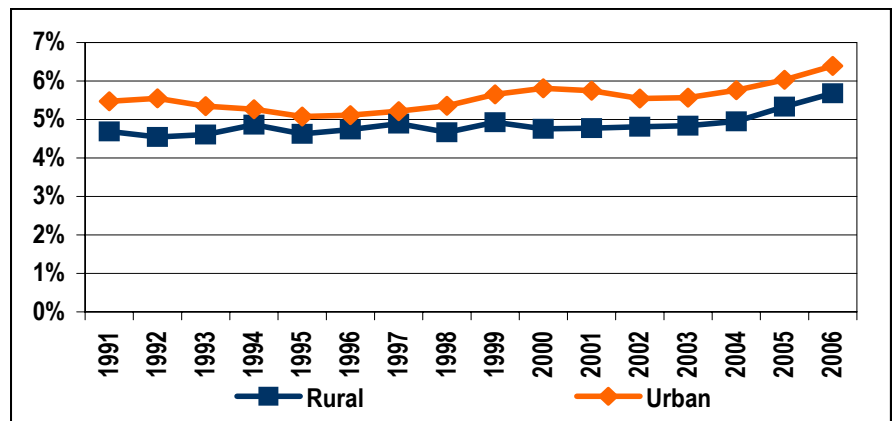
Industry Mix⁷

After a decline in manufacturing employment of about 32 percent between 1990 and 2006 in both rural and urban areas, 2006 marked the second year

of relatively stable employment. Whether this trend continues or not remains to be seen as manufacturing is a cyclical industry and two years does not give a full picture of its business cycle. The main difference in manufacturing employment between urban and rural areas is their distribution among durable and nondurable goods manufacturing. Urban area manufacturing is highly concentrated in durable goods manufacturing whereas nondurable goods manufacturing drives manufacturing employment in rural Washington. King and Snohomish counties make up a large portion of Washington's total employment, let alone urban employment. The bulk of manufacturing employment, specifically aerospace, is in these two counties. Rural Washington has a large agriculture base which is reflected in its nondurable goods driven manufacturing employment (food processing).

Chart 12 shows construction as a share of total employment in each area.

Chart 12. Rural-Urban Construction Employment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, LED (Local Employment Dynamics)

⁷Source: LED (Local Employment Dynamics)

Unemployment, Projections and an Aging Population

Construction represents a larger share of total urban employment than it does in rural Washington. There does, however, seem to be an inverse relationship. Historically, as rural Washington increased in its share of construction employment, urban Washington decreased in share. This trend continued until around 2003, as both rural and urban areas showed a steady increase in construction employment share relative to all other industries.

Unemployment⁸

Both the urban and rural unemployment rates fell in 2006 and were at their lowest rates since the 2001 recession. The rural unemployment rate was 5.9 percent in 2006, one percentage point higher than the urban average of 4.6 percent.

The rural unemployment rate remained consistently above the urban unemployment rate over the past 17 years (see Chart 13).

Table 8. Urban-Rural Counties with Highest Unemployment Rates, 2006

Urban	2006	Rural	2006
Clark	5.8	Ferry	9.5
Pierce	5.2	Columbia	8.8
Island	5.2	Pend Oreille	7.4

Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Employment Security Department, Haver Analytics

Table 9. Urban-Rural Counties with Lowest Unemployment Rates, 2006

Urban	2006	Rural	2006
King	4.2	San Juan	3.9
Snohomish	4.6	Whitman	4.1
Thurston	4.6	Whatcom	4.6

Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Employment Security Department, Haver Analytics

Projections 2004 to 2014

Tables 10 and 11 demonstrate how industry sectors are forecasted to fare in the years to come.

Table 10. Top 3 Industries by Growth Rate

	URBAN	Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2004-2014	RURAL	Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2004-2014
1	Professional & Business Services	3.3%	Construction	2.5%
2	Construction	3.0%	Education & Health Services	2.4%
3	Information	2.8%	Wholesale Trade	1.8%

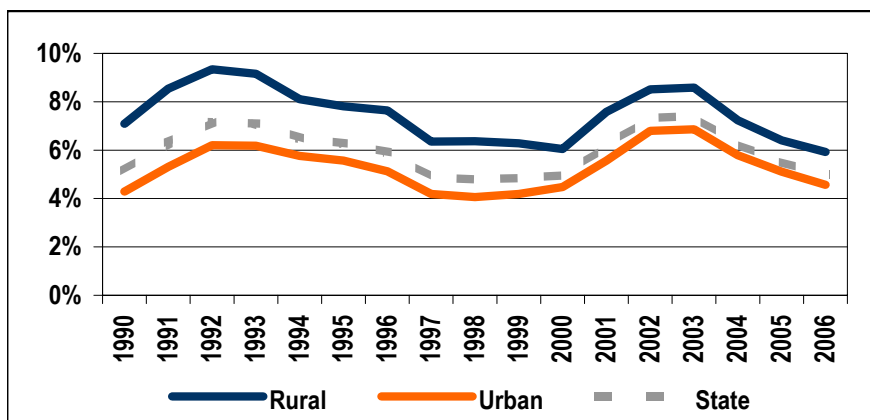
Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Employment Security Department

Table 11. Top 3 Industries by Growth Level

	URBAN	Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2004-2014	RURAL	Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2004-2014
1	Professional & Business Services	3.3%	Construction	2.5%
2	Construction	3.0%	Education & Health Services	2.4%
3	Information	2.8%	Wholesale Trade	1.8%

Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Employment Security Department

Chart 13. Rural-Urban Unemployment Rate



Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis, ESD, Haver Analytics

⁸Urban and rural employment rates were calculated by aggregating annual unemployment and labor force data to their respective urban or rural designation. After the unemployed and the labor force were aggregated to urban and rural data, labor force was divided by unemployed to calculate the unemployment rate for the two areas.

In urban areas, employment services (4.9 percent) make up the bulk of growth expected in professional and business services; software publishers (4.5 percent) are driving growth in the information industry.

In rural areas, private healthcare and social assistance (2.6 percent) represent the most growth within education and health services.

Conclusions and Implications of an Aging Population and Workforce

In a side by side comparison, the rural workforce lags behind the urban workforce in the areas of

participation, education attainment, and wages. A larger percentage of the rural workforce is employed in traditional industries and has moved toward a service-providing foundation at a slower pace than seen in urban areas.

Also important has been growth in the government sector, most recently, correctional institutions in rural counties. While rural areas are becoming more like the Washington average in their industry mix as the manufacturing sector declines, they remain much less diverse and prone to cyclical instability.

The aging population and workforce will have an increased need for housing, transportation, and healthcare; employment will also be affected.

Aging Population

Appropriate housing accommodations will become more important as the population ages. The older population with disabilities or limited mobility will require special accommodations.

As the older population increases, public transportation is bound to be an issue. Reduced ability to drive, lack of vehicle ownership or reduced incomes may

all increase the need for public transportation. This will be more burdensome in rural areas as public transportation is less convenient and less available.

Washington is bound to face increased healthcare costs as well as increased needs for personal services as the population ages.

Aging Workforce

Increased cost and need for services is not the only aspect of an aging population affecting the healthcare industry. Healthcare and social assistance (the bulk coming from healthcare services) holds the second largest amount of workers age 55 and older across the state. Future shortages of healthcare workers is a possibility as those workers approach retirement, causing a gap in the workforce.

When it comes to age and gender characteristics, rural and urban Washington are similar. Male-female ratios are eventually equal in employment and residents are aging across the state. On the surface, these similarities suggest that rural areas are not unique from urban areas demographically. Employment and industry mix remain predictably diverse between the two areas.

Washington Labor Market Quarterly Review

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Evelina Tainer, Ph.D., *Chief Economist*
Rick Lockhart, *Economist*
Jami Mills, *Economist*
Alexander Roubinchtein, Ph.D., *Economist*
David Wallace, *Economist*
Bonnie Dalebout, *Graphic Design
Supervisor*
Sandra K. Jones, *Communications
Consultant*
Linda Ojard, *Graphic Designer*

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Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Third Quarter Stats-At-A-Glance

Average Unemployment Rates by County July, August, and September 2007

Washington State = 4.5%
United States = 4.7%

Not Seasonally Adjusted

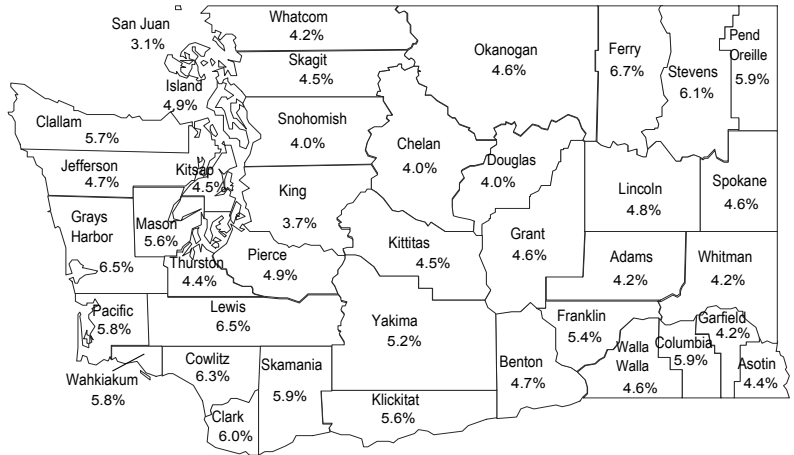
Monthly Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and U.S.

(In Thousands)	Jul. 2007 (Updated)	Aug. 2007 (Updated)	Sep. 2007 (Prel)
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate:			
Washington State	4.9%	4.6%	4.8%
United States	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%

Washington State

Not Seasonally Adjusted:

	Jul. 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007
Resident Civilian Labor Force	3,435.4	3,406.4	3,438.0
Employment	3,274.6	3,258.1	3,289.8
Unemployment	160.8	148.3	148.2
Percent of Labor Force	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%



Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

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

Date: 10/30/07
Benchmark: March 2006

Not Seasonally Adjusted	July 2007 Updated				August 2007 Updated				September 2007 Preliminary			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	3,435,400	3,274,600	160,800	4.7	3,406,400	3,258,100	148,300	4.4	3,438,000	3,289,800	148,200	4.3
Bellingham MSA	107,100	102,200	4,900	4.6	106,200	101,900	4,300	4.0	105,900	101,740	4,160	3.9
Bremerton PMSA	122,900	116,800	6,000	4.9	123,200	117,900	5,300	4.3	123,390	118,130	5,260	4.3
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA	119,300	112,700	6,600	5.5	116,400	110,900	5,500	4.7	120,240	114,880	5,350	4.5
Benton County 2/	88,860	84,164	4,696	5.3	86,800	82,807	3,993	4.6	89,670	85,780	3,900	4.3
Franklin County 2/	30,478	28,560	1,918	6.3	29,628	28,099	1,529	5.2	30,560	29,110	1,450	4.8
Longview MSA (Cowlitz)	43,568	40,703	2,865	6.6	43,801	41,158	2,643	6.0	44,680	41,880	2,810	6.3
Mt. Vernon-Anacortes MSA (Skagit)	58,205	55,295	2,910	5.0	58,948	56,371	2,577	4.4	58,900	56,440	2,460	4.2
Olympia PMSA	125,718	119,745	5,973	4.8	126,595	121,172	5,423	4.3	127,330	121,960	5,370	4.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett MD*	1,450,400	1,395,500	54,900	3.8	1,429,700	1,379,100	50,600	3.5	1,439,820	1,382,690	57,130	4.0
King County 2/	1,080,749	1,040,848	39,901	3.7	1,065,619	1,028,578	37,041	3.5	1,073,110	1,031,290	41,830	3.9
Snohomish County 2/	369,619	354,666	14,953	4.0	364,083	350,485	13,598	3.7	366,710	351,410	15,300	4.2
Spokane MSA	229,503	217,850	11,653	5.1	231,740	221,257	10,483	4.5	235,790	225,690	10,100	4.3
Tacoma Metropolitan Division	378,417	358,464	19,953	5.3	381,281	363,239	18,042	4.7	383,890	366,250	17,640	4.6
Wenatchee MSA	73,500	70,600	2,900	3.9	64,500	61,600	2,900	4.5	66,470	64,130	2,350	3.5
Chelan County 2/	48,739	46,826	1,913	3.9	42,734	40,811	1,923	4.5	44,050	42,510	1,550	3.5
Douglas County 2/	24,783	23,814	969	3.9	21,719	20,755	964	4.4	22,420	21,620	800	3.6
Yakima MSA	130,314	122,966	7,348	5.6	125,346	118,266	7,080	5.6	130,410	124,650	5,760	4.4
Aberdeen LMA (Grays Harbor)	31,297	29,157	2,140	6.8	31,051	29,076	1,975	6.4	31,130	29,190	1,940	6.2
Centralia LMA (Lewis)	30,899	28,751	2,148	7.0	31,127	29,187	1,940	6.2	30,990	29,050	1,940	6.3
Ellensburg LMA (Kittitas)	19,629	18,600	1,029	5.2	19,753	18,902	851	4.3	20,500	19,660	830	4.1
Moses Lake LMA (Grant)	41,995	39,813	2,182	5.2	41,896	40,008	1,888	4.5	43,590	41,820	1,770	4.1
Oak Harbor LMA (Island County)	33,029	31,257	1,772	5.4	32,992	31,456	1,536	4.7	32,930	31,410	1,520	4.6
Port Angeles LMA (Clallam)	30,024	28,181	1,843	6.1	30,025	28,354	1,671	5.6	30,390	28,790	1,610	5.3
Pullman LMA (Whitman)	18,216	17,236	980	5.4	20,325	19,577	748	3.7	21,020	20,260	750	3.6
Shelton LMA (Mason)	25,021	23,511	1,510	6.0	25,254	23,858	1,396	5.5	25,470	24,110	1,360	5.3
Walla Walla LMA (Walla Walla)	29,532	28,031	1,501	5.1	29,012	27,727	1,285	4.4	29,040	27,800	1,240	4.3
Adams	8,498	8,076	422	5.0	8,390	8,055	335	4.0	8,760	8,430	330	3.8
Asotin 2/	10,429	9,942	487	4.7	10,539	10,051	488	4.6	10,550	10,130	420	3.9
Clark 2/	207,874	195,121	12,753	6.1	211,010	197,293	13,717	6.5	210,080	199,080	11,000	5.2
Columbia	1,573	1,470	103	6.5	1,589	1,502	87	5.5	1,550	1,460	90	5.6
Ferry	2,931	2,714	217	7.4	2,970	2,771	199	6.7	3,090	2,910	180	5.9
Garfield	1,125	1,075	50	4.4	1,135	1,091	44	3.9	1,060	1,010	50	4.6
Jefferson	13,720	13,050	670	4.9	13,797	13,158	639	4.6	13,670	13,060	620	4.5
Klickitat	10,242	9,617	625	6.1	9,998	9,434	564	5.6	10,250	9,730	530	5.1
Lincoln	4,777	4,525	252	5.3	4,928	4,700	228	4.6	4,750	4,530	220	4.7
Okanogan	26,403	25,165	1,238	4.7	23,146	21,993	1,153	5.0	23,850	22,880	970	4.1
Pacific	9,431	8,847	584	6.2	9,441	8,909	532	5.6	9,360	8,820	540	5.7
Pend Oreille	5,314	4,969	345	6.5	5,297	4,984	313	5.9	5,210	4,930	280	5.4
San Juan	9,439	9,134	305	3.2	9,594	9,318	276	2.9	8,870	8,590	280	3.1
Skamania 2/	5,087	4,780	307	6.0	5,163	4,833	330	6.4	5,130	4,880	260	5.0
Stevens	18,398	17,152	1,246	6.8	18,585	17,482	1,103	5.9	18,380	17,340	1,040	5.6
Wahkiakum	1,599	1,494	105	6.6	1,630	1,537	93	5.7	1,630	1,550	80	5.1

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: June 2007

In Thousands

Industry	Sept. 2007 (Prel)	August 2007 (Rev)	July 2007 (Rev)	June 2007 (Rev)	May 2007 (Rev)	April 2007 (Rev)
Total Nonfarm	2,951,100	2,952,200	2,944,600	2,913,700	2,910,400	2,903,500
Natural Resources and Mining	8,300	8,400	8,400	8,500	8,500	8,600
Logging	5,200	5,300	5,300	5,000	5,100	5,100
Construction	212,300	210,800	210,900	203,800	203,200	202,500
Construction of Buildings	55,500	54,900	55,100	53,500	53,100	53,000
Heavy and Civil Engineering	24,900	24,600	24,500	23,900	23,700	23,600
Specialty Trade Contractors	131,900	131,300	131,300	126,400	126,400	125,900
Manufacturing	293,500	293,500	293,100	289,100	289,300	289,000
Durable Goods	212,600	212,500	212,300	209,000	209,000	208,700
Wood Product Manufacturing	19,100	19,100	19,200	19,500	19,600	19,600
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	20,400	20,200	20,300	19,300	19,300	19,300
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	22,700	22,700	22,700	22,300	22,500	22,600
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	93,900	93,700	93,200	91,000	90,700	90,400
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	80,700	80,400	80,000	78,100	77,700	77,400
Non Durable Goods	80,900	81,000	80,800	80,100	80,300	80,300
Food Manufacturing	33,700	33,200	33,400	33,200	32,900	32,700
Wholesale Trade	131,800	131,200	130,800	129,400	129,700	129,000
Retail Trade	329,800	329,900	329,600	328,900	328,600	328,100
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	43,000	42,900	42,700	42,300	42,300	42,100
Food and Beverage Stores	61,100	60,700	60,800	60,600	60,300	60,600
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	30,100	30,200	30,400	29,900	30,100	30,000
General Merchandise Stores	60,600	60,800	60,600	61,800	62,200	61,700
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	96,200	96,200	96,100	95,100	95,100	95,300
Utilities	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,500	4,500	4,600
Transportation and Warehousing	91,700	91,700	91,500	90,600	90,600	90,700
Air Transportation	10,900	10,800	10,800	11,300	11,200	11,100
Water Transportation	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Truck Transportation	25,400	25,300	25,200	24,700	24,800	25,000
Support Activities for Transportation	18,700	18,700	18,800	19,100	19,100	19,100
Support Activities for Water Transportation	6,200	6,200	6,000	6,200	6,100	6,100
Warehousing and Storage	10,400	10,600	10,700	10,200	10,600	10,500
Information	104,200	104,100	104,000	103,800	102,400	102,800
Software Publishers	48,100	48,100	47,800	48,000	47,700	47,400
Telecommunications	24,900	25,100	25,400	24,700	24,600	24,700
Financial Activities	157,500	157,300	157,400	156,700	156,600	156,500
Finance and Insurance	105,000	104,800	104,900	104,600	104,500	104,600
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	54,200	54,200	54,500	54,300	54,300	54,300
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	39,300	39,300	39,200	38,800	38,700	38,800
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	52,500	52,500	52,500	52,100	52,100	51,900
Professional and Business Services	346,300	345,800	345,400	341,000	340,400	337,900
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	156,900	156,300	155,700	152,900	152,900	151,300
Legal Services	20,600	20,600	20,500	20,800	20,800	20,800
Architectural and Engineering Services	36,300	36,200	36,100	35,200	35,000	35,100
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	29,000	28,800	28,400	26,900	26,800	26,500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	34,100	34,200	34,400	34,700	34,500	34,500
Admin and Support and Waste Management and Remediation	155,300	155,300	155,300	153,400	153,000	152,100
Employment Services	60,100	59,600	59,500	59,100	58,800	58,100
Education and Health Services	350,000	348,300	347,000	345,800	344,900	343,900
Education Services	47,000	46,700	46,000	44,100	44,100	44,500
Hospitals	67,800	67,700	67,400	67,000	67,000	66,600
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	55,200	55,000	55,200	55,400	55,400	54,900
Social Assistance	57,000	56,900	56,600	56,800	56,000	55,700
Leisure and Hospitality	281,000	281,100	279,700	276,900	276,600	276,600
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	45,300	45,800	45,800	44,900	45,400	44,900
Accommodation	31,700	31,000	31,000	31,200	31,000	31,200
Food Services and Drinking Places	204,000	204,300	202,900	200,800	200,200	200,500
Government	534,800	540,200	536,900	529,500	529,900	528,100
Federal Government	68,200	68,600	68,500	67,500	67,600	67,800
Total State Government	149,700	148,100	147,500	148,600	148,600	146,800
State Government Educational Services	80,200	79,600	78,900	80,700	80,600	79,500
Total Local Government	316,900	323,500	320,900	313,400	313,700	313,500
Local Government Educational Services	155,200	156,200	157,400	151,500	151,700	151,600
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 second quarter 2007) and estimates employment from that point to present.