

# Q C E W

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

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# Washington State Employment and Wages

First Quarter 2009 Preliminary

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages measures covered employment and wages by industry and by county. Since employment estimates are published every month, we focus on the wage portion of this report. The report includes information on total number of firms in the state, total wages paid for the quarter, and average employment. Average weekly wages, also called average weekly pay, are calculated by dividing total wages by average employment and then dividing by thirteen (the number of weeks in a quarter).

Weekly pay averaged \$906 in the first quarter of 2009 in Washington, a 0.8 percent increase from a year earlier when the weekly average pay amounted to \$899. In the fourth quarter of 2008, weekly pay averaged \$919. These figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

In the first quarter of 2009, eight of the twenty two-digit NAICS industries posted average weekly pay over \$1,000. The three highest paying industry sectors were: utilities (\$2,083), information (\$1,856), and management of companies and enterprises (\$1,730).

Three of the twenty two-digit NAICS industries posted average weekly pay under \$500 during the first quarter of 2009. The three lowest paying industry sectors were: accommodation and food services; agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; and arts, entertainment, and recreation. Keep in mind that this only reflects average weekly pay, not full-time pay. Many sectors with low average weekly pay have a high incidence of part-time employees.

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## Average Weekly Wage by Industry

*Table 1* ranks industries by wage levels at the two-digit (NAICS) industry level. In Washington, weekly pay averaged \$906 in the first quarter of 2009, up 0.8 percent from 2008's first quarter average of \$899. Utilities, information, and management of companies and enterprises were the top three paying industries at the two-digit industry level. Rounding out the top ten industries were: finance and insur-

ance; professional, scientific, and technical services; wholesale trade; manufacturing; mining; government; and construction. The bottom ten industries were accommodation and food services; agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; arts, entertainment, and recreation; other services (except public administration); retail trade; educational services; real estate, rental, and leasing;

administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services; health care and social assistance; and transportation and warehousing. *Table 1* shows industry rankings, along with number of firms, average employment and average weekly wage for the first quarter of 2009 as well as the weekly pay level for the same quarter in 2008.

Table 1. Covered Employment Classified by Industry, Washington State  
First Quarter 2009

Industry Description	Firms	Average Employment	Average Weekly Wage 2009 1Q	Average Weekly Wage 2008 1Q	Percent Change
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,458</b>	<b>2,808,983</b>	<b>\$906</b>	<b>\$899</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Utilities	225	4,971	\$2,083	\$1,683	23.8%
Information	2,438	104,565	\$1,856	\$1,845	0.6%
Management of Companies And Enterprises	624	32,657	\$1,730	\$1,842	-6.1%
Finance And Insurance	5,812	95,123	\$1,515	\$1,633	-7.2%
Professional, Scientific, And Technical Services	17,788	159,696	\$1,324	\$1,307	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	12,816	121,825	\$1,215	\$1,200	1.3%
Manufacturing	7,028	270,027	\$1,190	\$1,224	-2.8%
Mining	165	2,325	\$1,050	\$1,032	1.7%
Government	2,059	525,127	\$949	\$911	4.1%
Construction	23,249	153,077	\$946	\$908	4.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	3,979	80,924	\$882	\$877	0.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,815	316,434	\$790	\$765	3.3%
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt. and Remediation Svcs.	9,225	126,356	\$758	\$730	3.8%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	6,401	46,334	\$716	\$732	-2.3%
Educational Services	2,219	33,787	\$635	\$619	2.6%
Retail Trade	14,091	302,421	\$550	\$568	-3.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	48,440	107,249	\$510	\$486	5.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,397	43,828	\$469	\$541	-13.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	7,302	67,617	\$468	\$476	-1.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	12,385	214,641	\$315	\$310	1.5%

## Average Weekly Wage by County

Covered employment and wage information is also available by county. *Table 2* ranks counties by average weekly pay. King County posted the highest average weekly pay in the first quarter of 2009, rising 0.3 percent from a year ago to \$1,127. Benton County posted the second highest average weekly pay at \$905, up 2.9 percent from last year and Snohomish County was third at \$892, a 0.4 percent drop over the prior year. Pierce County ranked fourth with an average weekly pay of \$797, a 0.7 percent decline over the same quarter from a year earlier. Thurston County weekly pay averaged \$787 in the first quarter of 2009, a 2.4 percent gain over the prior year. Pend Oreille, Clark, Kitsap, Cowlitz, and Whitman, rounded out the top ten counties.

The ten counties with the lowest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2009 were Okanogan (\$498), Wahkiakum (\$512), and Pacific (\$535). The remaining lowest counties with the lowest average weekly wage included Asotin, Douglas, Skamania, Lincoln, San Juan, Adams, and Stevens.

Current industry and county data are available on [Workforce Explorer](#). Statewide industry data are available by six-digit NAICS for each month. County industry figures are available for each month through three-digit NAICS.

Table 2. Average Weekly Wage by County, First Quarter 2009

County	2009 1Q Wages	Average Weekly Wage 2009 1Q	Average Weekly Wage 2008 1Q	Percent Change
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$33,069,538,946</b>	<b>\$906</b>	<b>\$899</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
King	\$16,707,998,196	\$1,127	\$1,124	0.3%
Benton	\$857,168,986	\$905	\$879	2.9%
Snohomish	\$2,813,602,186	\$892	\$895	-0.4%
Pierce	\$2,728,648,440	\$797	\$803	-0.7%
Thurston	\$1,001,733,834	\$787	\$768	2.4%
Pend Oreille	\$30,150,831	\$774	\$699	10.7%
Clark	\$1,269,615,416	\$772	\$768	0.5%
Kitsap	\$816,762,756	\$771	\$744	3.7%
Cowlitz	\$334,010,323	\$728	\$729	-0.1%
Whitman	\$154,090,045	\$725	\$702	3.3%
Spokane	\$1,882,583,891	\$724	\$701	3.4%
Skagit	\$424,399,926	\$718	\$697	3.0%
Whatcom	\$717,928,654	\$703	\$684	2.8%
Klickitat	\$52,454,972	\$683	\$639	6.9%
Walla Walla	\$218,898,668	\$675	\$668	1.2%
Ferry	\$13,323,669	\$641	\$583	10.0%
Garfield	\$6,261,747	\$637	\$631	0.9%
Clallam	\$176,420,840	\$628	\$609	3.1%
Grant	\$253,873,717	\$626	\$617	1.5%
Grays Harbor	\$183,362,157	\$625	\$646	-3.2%
Lewis	\$190,437,198	\$623	\$625	-0.4%
Franklin	\$200,529,750	\$622	\$607	2.4%
Mason	\$105,475,405	\$618	\$605	2.3%
Chelan	\$282,180,535	\$617	\$604	2.1%
Columbia	\$10,381,918	\$617	\$589	4.7%
Island	\$117,904,403	\$610	\$586	4.1%
Jefferson	\$62,758,430	\$604	\$580	4.0%
Yakima	\$724,442,198	\$600	\$587	2.2%
Kittitas	\$98,361,642	\$591	\$580	1.8%
Stevens	\$72,844,129	\$585	\$568	3.0%
Adams	\$45,826,640	\$577	\$557	3.6%
San Juan	\$36,037,781	\$571	\$564	1.2%
Lincoln	\$20,221,568	\$569	\$560	1.7%
Skamania	\$13,855,911	\$553	\$561	-1.5%
Douglas	\$68,173,152	\$551	\$539	2.2%
Asotin	\$36,481,810	\$547	\$523	4.4%
Pacific	\$39,955,545	\$535	\$534	0.1%
Wahkiakum	\$4,933,816	\$512	\$504	1.7%
Okanogan	\$97,433,015	\$498	\$486	2.5%

## About the QCEW

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), formerly known as ES-202, is released four times a year by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): January, April, July, and October. Data are released seven months after the end of each quarter. States can publish their own data individually in advance of the national publication date. Washington state QCEW figures are usually available prior to the national publication date.

The QCEW reflects covered employment, that is, employment in firms that are mandated to cover workers for unemployment insurance. Laws that govern UI coverage come from both federal and state statutes. State unemployment insurance programs require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on employment and wages covered by UI. This generally provides a universe count of establishments and employees. In general, major exclusions from UI coverage for the National QCEW program include self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations. Washington state differs slightly in that most agricultural

workers are covered by UI. State and federal UI laws change periodically, potentially impacting employers and employees covered under the UI program. As a result, one must be careful in comparing quarterly or yearly changes. For instance, stock options were counted in the total wage figures in Washington until 2003; as of January 1, 2004, they were no longer counted in the wage data. This affected total and average wages in the state, particularly in the software industry. States can determine individually if they want stock options to be included in the wage totals.

This covered employment series is used to benchmark the monthly employment estimates that initially come from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics benchmarks the nonfarm payroll estimates annually, but at the Labor Market and Economic Analysis branch, we benchmark the monthly CES figures quarterly. While the quarterly benchmarking process allows more reliable monthly employment estimates, it is also more likely to cause greater volatility from one quarter to the next when the new quarterly data are used in the benchmarking process.

Non-covered employment is broad and about 128,530 non-

farm jobs were not covered in Washington in 2009<sup>1</sup>. Non-covered jobs include some state jobs (26,268), elected officials (3,100), railroad employment (4,274), religious organizations (25,300), private education (17,028), and about 52,560 exempt corporate officers.

Although the QCEW data are released with a longer lag time than the monthly estimates, the employment figures coming from this universe are more detailed – offering employment levels through six-digit NAICS. County employment levels are publicly available through three-digit NAICS. In addition to employment, the QCEW also provides figures for total wages earned during the quarter. While this universe of establishments does not enable us to know how many employees worked full time or part time, one is nonetheless able to calculate average weekly wages for these industry jobs. It is important to keep in mind that changes in laws prevent robust comparisons of average weekly wages over time, but one can view year-over-year changes cautiously.

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The next publication of County Employment and Wages for Washington state, covering 2nd Quarter 2009 preliminary, will be available in early January 2010.

<sup>1</sup>This approximate figure of 128,530 does not include self-employed and non-covered agriculture jobs.

## Nature and Limitations of Data

*Quarterly Employment and Wages in Washington State* presents employment and wage data for those firms, organizations, and individuals whose employees are covered by the Washington Employment Security Act. Also included are data for Federal Government agencies or departments covered by Title 5, U.S.C. 85.

All firms regardless of size are included. The employment shown for a given month is the number of workers who earned wages during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Included are supervisory personnel, clerical workers, persons on paid vacations, piece workers, part-time workers, and some corporate officials. Partners and proprietors are excluded as well as are persons who earned no wages during the applicable pay period because of work stoppages.

Employment is tabulated by employer activity (industry) not by employee activity (occupation). For example, all employment listed as *educational services* is not necessarily educators. It includes employment in other occupations compensated by the school such as office workers, custodians, etc.

Wages Paid are wages and other remuneration paid during the quarter specified. Although unemployment compensation taxes are assessed on the yearly calculated taxable wage base (\$35,700 for 2009) which is paid by a private employer to an individual during the calendar year, the wage figures include all wages paid.

Firms denote the number of employers having operations in a given industry in a given county. If an employer reports operations in more than one industry and/or physical location, each establishment is counted as a firm. If a business changes ownership within the quarter and both the predecessor and successor accounts are liable for taxes during that quarter, each is counted as an employer unit.

Covered employment exceeds 86 percent of total employment in the state of Washington.\* Covered employment is personal service performed for wages or other compensation with the following exceptions: casual labor not in the course of employer's trade or business; railroad employment; employment on a foreign-owned ship; newsboys; those insurance agents, real estate agents, and salesmen paid on a commission basis only; enrolled students and family working for a school; religious organizations; employment at physical and mental rehabilitation work shops; patients employed at hospitals; inmates employed at custodial and penal institutions; and all employees of foreign governments. In addition, certain family employment; construction contractors and subcontractors; and barber, hairdressing, and cosmetology services are not covered.

State employees were brought under coverage in January 1971. Principal exceptions include service of students performed for a state college or university and service of elected officials. Nonprofit organizations, with the primary exceptions of religious organizations and private primary and secondary educational institutions, came under coverage in January 1972. Major exceptions to coverage of federal workers are members of the armed forces and temporary emergency employees. In January 1978, certain workers in agricultural production, domestic service, and local government were brought under coverage. Small farms were included under coverage beginning January 1990. All agricultural employees are now covered, excluding students and family members.

In 1981, the Washington State Legislature enacted the law, RCW 50.04.165 Employment-Corporate Officers. This act enabled corporate employers to exempt their corporate officers from coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Laws of Washington. RCW 50.04.165 was amended by the Legislature in 1983 so that all corporate officers are considered exempt unless their employer elects coverage. "A corporation may elect to cover not less than all of its corporate officers under RCW 50.24.160."

Nondisclosure of data for individual firms has been a major consideration in presentation of data in accordance with Chapter 50.13 of the Washington Employment Security Act. Information obtained from employing unit records is confidential and is not published in any manner revealing a firm's identity. Within industry divisions nondisclosable data are combined with other data and are listed as Other Industries.

*\*Based on non-covered employment estimation for 2007 from Labor Market and Economic Analysis, and the State Population Survey estimation of the self-employed from the Office of Financial Management.*

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