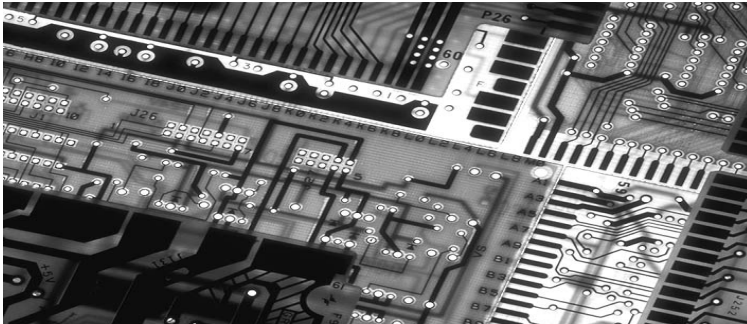


Washington State Labor Area Summaries



Prepared by the
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
(360) 438-4800
Greg Weeks, Director



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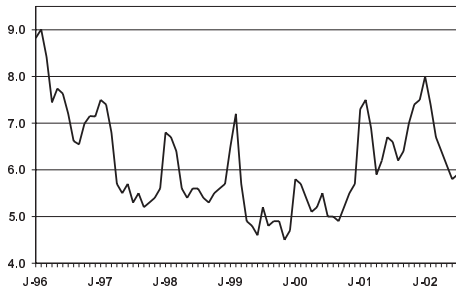
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 **Washington State
Employment Security**

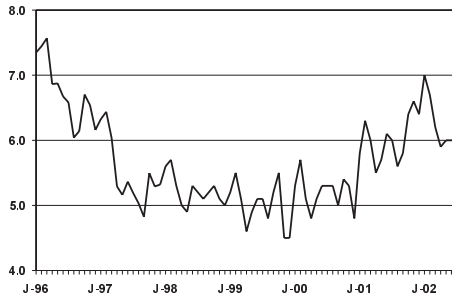
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MSA Jobless Rates 1996-2002

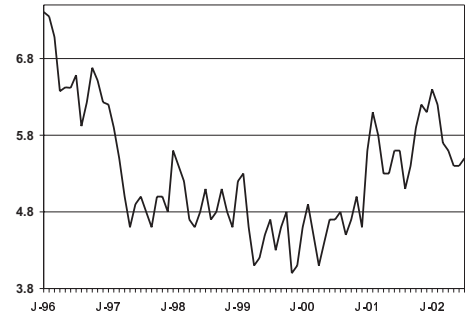
Bellingham MSA



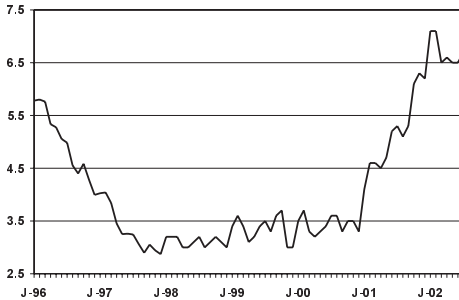
Bremerton PMSA



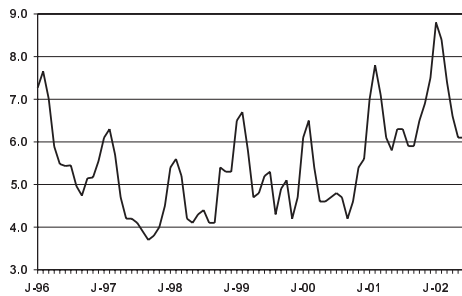
Olympia PMSA



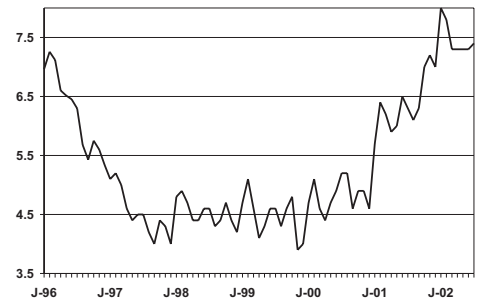
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA



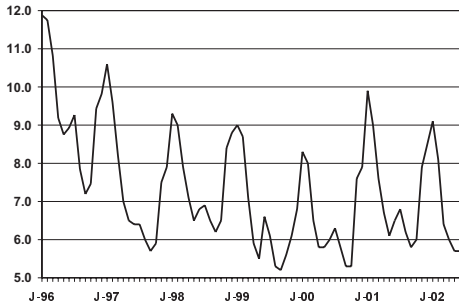
Spokane MSA



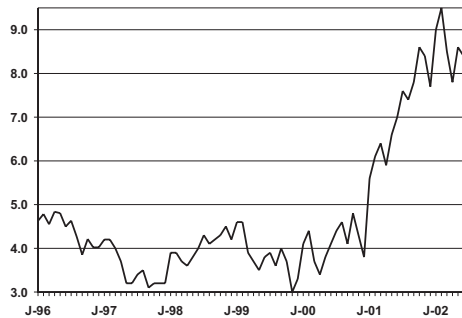
Tacoma PMSA



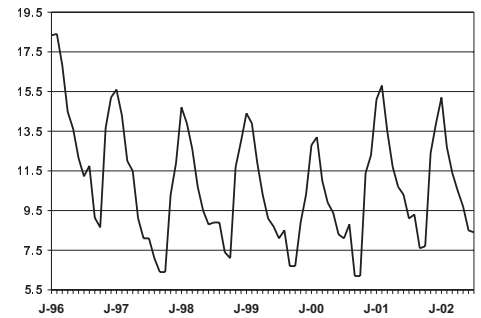
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA



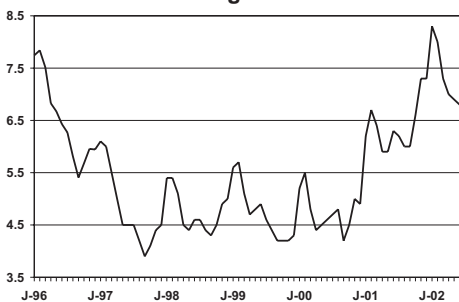
Clark County



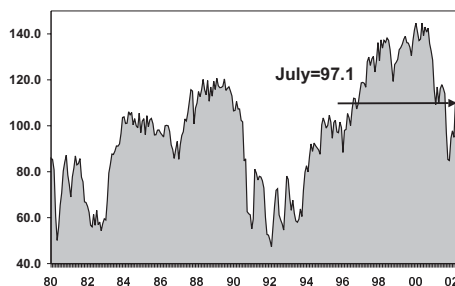
Yakima MSA



Washington State



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Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas 1/

July 2002 Preliminary

June 2002 Revised

July 2001 Revised

Not seasonally adjusted	July 2002 Preliminary			June 2002 Revised			July 2001 Revised					
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy. Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy. Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy. Rate			
United States (in 1,000s)	143,885	135,289	8,595	6.0	143,669	134,992	8,677	6.0	143,181	136,385	6,797	4.7
Washington State Total	3,089,600	2,876,600	213,000	6.9	3,055,100	2,848,900	206,200	6.8	3,049,400	2,860,700	188,700	6.2
Bellingham MSA	82,100	77,300	4,900	5.9	79,900	75,200	4,600	5.8	83,100	77,600	5,400	6.6
Bremerton PMSA	95,900	90,200	5,700	6.0	94,400	88,700	5,700	6.0	94,200	88,500	5,700	6.0
Olympia PMSA	103,600	97,900	5,700	5.5	102,800	97,200	5,600	5.4	100,000	94,400	5,600	5.6
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	1,379,300	1,287,000	92,200	6.7	1,370,000	1,281,200	88,800	6.5	1,368,200	1,296,400	71,800	5.3
King County 2/	1,008,800	944,400	64,400	6.4	1,002,100	940,100	62,000	6.2	1,004,000	951,200	52,700	5.3
Snohomish County 2/	341,700	315,600	26,100	7.6	339,200	314,200	25,000	7.4	335,600	317,900	17,700	5.3
Island County 2/	28,800	27,100	1,700	5.9	28,600	27,000	1,600	5.8	28,650	27,280	1,360	4.8
Spokane MSA	206,100	192,900	13,300	6.4	205,600	193,000	12,500	6.1	206,800	193,800	13,100	6.3
Tacoma PMSA	343,100	317,800	25,300	7.4	338,900	314,300	24,600	7.3	331,700	310,900	20,900	6.3
Tri-Cities MSA	106,000	99,300	6,700	6.4	107,500	101,300	6,200	5.8	99,600	92,900	6,700	6.8
Benton County 2/	80,900	76,100	4,800	5.9	82,200	77,700	4,500	5.5	76,000	71,200	4,900	6.4
Franklin County 2/	25,200	23,200	2,000	7.8	25,300	23,700	1,700	6.6	23,600	21,700	1,900	8.0
Yakima MSA	115,200	105,500	9,700	8.4	113,800	104,200	9,600	8.4	116,700	106,100	10,600	9.1
Adams	9,700	9,120	580	5.9	8,710	8,110	600	6.9	9,500	8,810	690	7.3
Asotin 2/	11,970	11,310	650	5.5	11,730	11,110	620	5.3	11,810	11,300	510	4.3
Chelan-Douglas LMA	61,920	58,370	3,560	5.7	55,530	51,370	4,160	7.5	62,200	58,390	3,810	6.1
Chelan County 2/	39,720	37,220	2,500	6.3	35,620	32,760	2,860	8.0	39,790	37,240	2,550	6.4
Douglas County 2/	22,200	21,150	1,050	4.7	19,910	18,610	1,300	6.5	22,410	21,160	1,260	5.6
Clallam	24,810	22,980	1,820	7.4	23,770	22,250	1,520	6.4	24,540	22,670	1,870	7.6
Clark 2/	185,000	168,700	16,200	8.8	185,300	169,800	15,600	8.4	181,100	167,400	13,700	7.6
Columbia	1,230	1,120	110	9.1	1,580	1,460	120	7.4	1,220	1,100	110	9.2
Cowlitz	40,780	36,590	4,190	10.3	40,580	36,450	4,130	10.2	40,680	35,880	4,800	11.8
Ferry	2,610	2,380	230	8.6	2,580	2,360	210	8.3	2,480	2,200	270	11.0
Garfield	1,300	1,260	30	2.4	1,260	1,220	40	3.0	1,230	1,210	20	1.8
Grant	41,500	38,200	3,300	8.0	40,070	37,040	3,040	7.6	39,610	36,420	3,190	8.0
Grays Harbor	26,560	24,430	2,130	8.0	26,300	24,200	2,100	8.0	26,250	23,660	2,590	9.9
Jefferson	11,450	10,780	670	5.9	11,090	10,420	670	6.0	11,240	10,660	580	5.2
Kittitas	14,700	13,900	810	5.5	15,290	14,460	830	5.4	14,140	13,290	840	6.0
Klickitat	8,740	7,750	990	11.3	8,440	7,300	1,140	13.5	9,270	8,120	1,160	12.5
Lewis	29,350	27,000	2,350	8.0	28,870	26,570	2,300	8.0	28,400	25,840	2,560	9.0
Lincoln	5,010	4,790	220	4.4	4,960	4,700	260	5.2	4,970	4,740	230	4.6
Mason	20,240	18,900	1,340	6.6	19,750	18,430	1,320	6.7	18,960	17,530	1,430	7.5
Okanogan	22,290	20,810	1,480	6.6	19,740	18,290	1,450	7.3	22,720	20,930	1,800	7.9
Pacific	8,380	7,790	590	7.0	8,240	7,660	580	7.0	8,060	7,420	640	7.9
Pend Oreille	4,460	4,130	330	7.4	4,600	4,240	360	7.8	4,500	4,140	370	8.1
San Juan	7,250	7,020	230	3.1	6,660	6,420	240	3.6	7,470	7,280	190	2.5
Skagit	53,840	49,970	3,870	7.2	51,680	47,940	3,740	7.2	53,440	49,930	3,510	6.6
Skamania	4,060	3,710	350	8.6	4,000	3,590	410	10.2	4,010	3,660	340	8.6
Stevens	16,800	15,220	1,580	9.4	16,370	14,930	1,440	8.8	16,800	15,280	1,520	9.0
Wahkiakum	1,720	1,600	120	7.1	1,700	1,580	120	7.1	1,720	1,610	110	6.6
Walla Walla	26,860	25,560	1,290	4.8	27,180	25,950	1,230	4.5	26,290	24,770	1,520	5.8
Whitman	15,800	15,370	430	2.7	16,250	15,820	430	2.6	16,510	16,060	440	2.7

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. 2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
 Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
 Employment Security

Bellingham MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

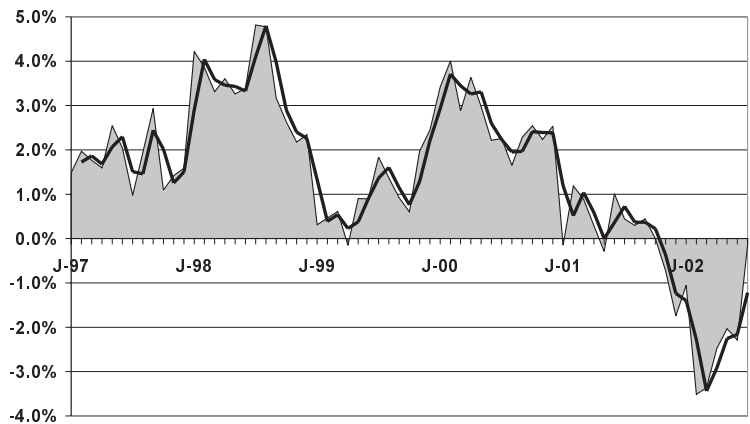
July unemployment in the Bellingham MSA crept up to 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force, from the 5.8 percent in June. The rate represents a tumble from last years July unemployment rate of 6.6 percent. The stats show 77,300 Whatcom county residents at work in July while 4,900 were actively seeking employment. Statewide the rate was 6.9 percent up from 6.8 in June and the 6.2 posted last July.

Nonag employment in the MSA was down and more down. Seasonal forces in government, notably education kept the June to July total off by 100 jobs. While construction and trade enjoyed some positive seasonal vibes, the educational seasonal bite put a damper on the positives. Total nonag employment in July was 68,200 down 100 over June.

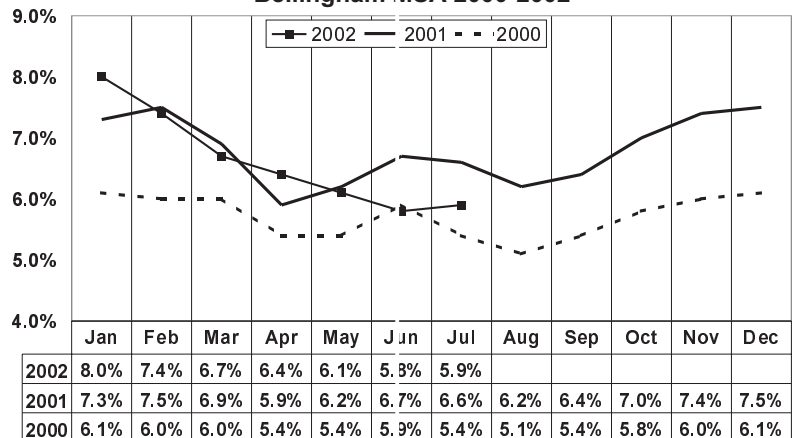
Over the year the nonag total is off 600 when compared to July 2001. A nice upswing in construction this year has been eaten away by smaller losses in transportation, trade, and finance along with the well documented over the year loss in manufacturing.

The good news for the Bellingham economy remains the fact that it has few direct ties to all the things that have gone wrong with the Puget Sound economy. Boeing and technology cuts that have occurred are down the corridor and will not have much of an impact. Just as the area reaped none of the gains we won't feel the losses either. Look for the Bellingham economy to continue to slide under the radar with little in the way of changes over the next few months. The unemployment rate will continue to be below last years while nonag employment will remain fairly steady with no surprises or big bursts. Statewide, however the road promises to be quite a bit more bumpy. A once again Whatcom county won't be a passenger.

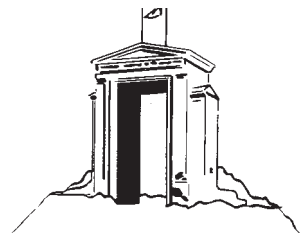
Bellingham MSA Nonag Employment
 % Change over year 1997-2002



Unemployment Rates by Month
 Bellingham MSA 2000-2002



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Bellingham MSA (Whatcom County)



	CHANGE					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	68,200	68,300	68,800	-100	-600	-0.9%
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,700	9,300	0	-600	-6.5%
Lumber & Wood Products	1,400	1,500	1,400	-100	0	0.0%
Food Processing	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100	-6.7%
MINING & MISC	600	600	700	0	-100	-14.3%
CONSTRUCTION	6,300	5,900	5,900	400	400	6.8%
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	3,600	3,500	3,700	100	-100	-2.7%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	17,300	17,100	17,400	200	-100	-0.6%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	-100	-4.0%
SERVICES	17,600	17,600	17,600	0	0	0.0%
GOVERNMENT	11,700	12,500	11,700	-800	0	0.0%
Federal	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
State	3,100	3,500	3,100	-400	0	0.0%
Local	7,700	8,100	7,700	-400	0	0.0%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available at:

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
Employment Security

Bremerton PMSA

HIGHLIGHTS

The best way to describe the Bremerton PMSA unemployment situation is flat. Very, very flat. The July 2002 preliminary unemployment rate was 6.0 percent. The revised June 2002 unemployment rate was 6.0 percent. Guess what the July 2001 rate of unemployment was in the Bremerton PMSA? You've got it, 6.0 percent. Looking closer at the detail is even more illuminating. At each of those data points, 5,700 PMSA residents were counted as unemployed. In July 2002 there were 90,200 PMSA residents employed compared to 88,500 last July.

For comparison sake, over the same time frame the state rate in July was up from 6.8 in June to 6.9 in July. Last July the state rate was 6.2 percent. When we look at the national picture, we see some similar numbers. In July the U.S. rate was 6.0 percent, unchanged from the 6.0 percent rate of June. Ahhhh... 6.0 percent what a familiar ring.

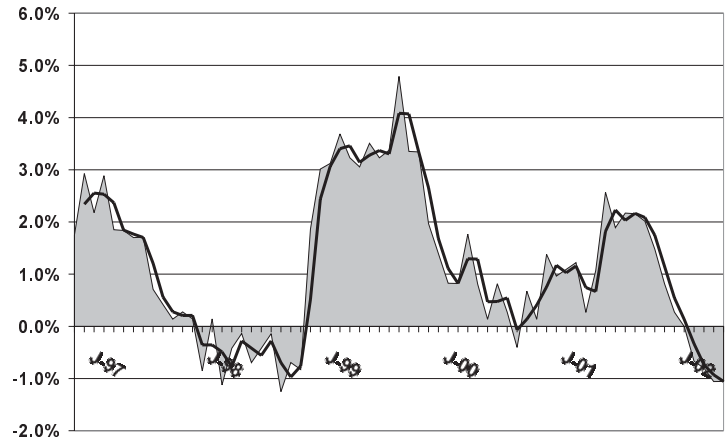
Nonag employment in the Bremerton PMSA was up slightly over the month to a total of 75,000. The June total was 74,800. In July 2001 there were 75,800 employed in Kitsap county nonag jobs.

Over the month it was seasonal factors that played the large role. Construction employment was up 200 in July as was trade. Transportation and utilities expanded by 100 jobs. The sectors that slipped were manufacturing, which fell by 100 and government, which dropped 300 from payroll.

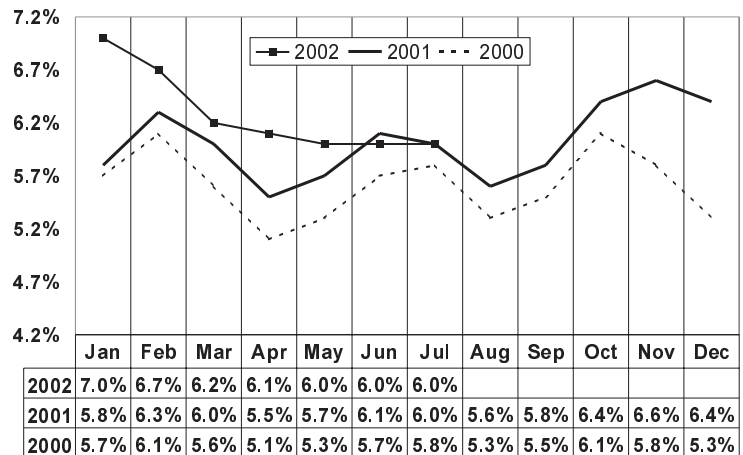
Over the year the drop of 800 was spread around fairly evenly. Government (-300), services (-200), construction (-200) and transportation (-100) accounted for the over the year drop. Other sectors of the local economy remained unchanged.

The coming months should find the Bremerton PMSA in pretty much the same shape. The unemployment numbers probably won't change much as nonag employment will be hard pressed to add jobs. The seasonal swings will continue to be the visible changes that we will see over the next several months.

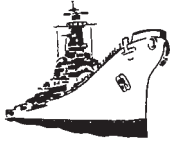
Bremerton PMSA Nonag Employment
% Change over year 1997- July 2002



Unemployment Rates by Month
Bremerton PMSA 2000-2002



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Bremerton PMSA (Kitsap County)



	Change					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	75,000	74,800	75,800	200	-800	-1.1%
MANUFACTURING	2,200	2,300	2,200	-100	0	0.0%
MINING & MISCELLANEOUS	800	700	800	100	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	4,400	4,200	4,600	200	-200	-4.3%
TRANSPORTATION, COMM. & UTILITIES	2,200	2,100	2,300	100	-100	-4.3%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	17,300	17,100	17,300	200	0	0.0%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0	0.0%
SERVICES	19,400	19,400	19,600	0	-200	-1.0%
GOVERNMENT	26,000	26,300	26,300	-300	-300	-1.1%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

1/Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available at:

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Olympia PMSA (Thurston County)



INDUSTRY	Change					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	88,000	88,600	86,800	-600	1,200	1.4%
<i>GOODS PRODUCING</i>	7,800	7,700	8,100	100	-300	-3.7%
MINING	100	100	100	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	4,000	3,900	4,100	100	-100	-2.4%
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	-100	-2.6%
<i>SERVICES PRODUCING</i>	80,200	80,900	78,700	-700	1,500	1.9%
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0	0.0%
TRADE	17,500	17,500	17,200	0	300	1.7%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL-ESTATE	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100	3.0%
SERVICES	21,100	20,800	21,000	300	100	0.5%
GOVERNMENT	35,800	36,800	34,800	-1000	1,000	2.9%
FEDERAL	1,300	1,200	1,200	100	100	8.3%
U.S. Postal Service	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
Other Federal	800	700	700	100	100	14.3%
STATE	23,000	23,700	22,900	-700	100	0.4%
Education Services	1,900	2,500	1,700	-600	200	11.8%
Non-Education	21,100	21,200	21,200	-100	-100	-0.5%
LOCAL	11,500	11,900	10,700	-400	800	7.5%
Education Services	6,200	6,800	6,400	-600	-200	-3.1%
Non-Education	5,300	5,100	4,300	200	1,000	23.3%
<i>Cities and Towns</i>	3,600	3,500	2,700	100	900	33.3%
<i>Other Local Non-Education</i>	1,700	1,600	1,600	100	100	6.3%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

Continued...

percent to 7.1 percent. Locally, the unemployment rate for the Olympia PMSA remained virtually unchanged at 5.5 percent. July nonagricultural employment declined by 600 overall. The figure was lower than expected for this time of year and was largely attributed to seasonal factors. State and local education together shed 1200 jobs. The private sector gained 400 jobs and was led by the services sector, which gained 300 of the total. Hiring at temporary employment agencies picked up gradually this month to move into positive territory and reverse its two-month slide. This generated another mild sense of optimism since companies often hire temp workers to test the waters during a recovery period. Like the nation, Thurston continues to creep forward for now following the path of slow recovery.

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available at:

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
Employment Security

Seattle/Bellevue/Everett PMSA

HIGHLIGHTS

Seattle-area labor market data has been discouragingly weak this summer. Unemployment has risen. The number of jobs in the economy has declined. These jobs and unemployment figures are seasonally adjusted to remove the effects on data trends of the purely seasonal hiring and laying off.

The recession here is still not convincingly over, although ups and downs in the data trends of job growth and unemployment are typical of turning points in economic cycles. The turning point is likely where we have been all summer. It does not appear that the economic status of either metropolitan Seattle or the state as a whole has become significantly worse, however. Rather, it seems that solid recovery has not yet arrived. Seattle and the state are very export dependent and the national economy is our biggest trading partner. The weaker-than-expected national recovery from recession has dampened local recovery for that reason.

■ Boeing

Boeing's outlook remains extremely weak. So although the Machinists' strike has been averted, the Company may well revise production schedules for next year to even lower levels than previously announced. Production cuts may continue into 2004 as well. And that would necessitate more workforce cuts than those accomplished during 2002, particularly among production workers. Boeing, in other words, will remain a factor well in the negative column of economic impacts on the regional economy.

■ Job Growth

The three-county metropolitan Seattle area is the primary locus of the statewide recession. Job losses from

the start of the Puget Sound recession in January 2001 through the present are in the range of -100,000. That represents an almost 7 percent employment drop. (These figures are seasonally adjusted, of course.) Statewide, the number of jobs lost since the January 2001 start of the recession has reached approximately 95,000, or -3.5 percent. For the duration of the recession, Seattle's job losses have exceeded the statewide job decline because the balance of the state fell into recession after Seattle.

■ Unemployment

The unemployment rate this summer has placed Washington State as the second highest unemployment rate in the nation. Oregon, which had ranked first for many months, has seen its recession turn around, though not robustly, last winter, and its unemployment situation has improved accordingly. The ranking of Washington State so high in the national list is due to the fact that the rest of the nation has improved while our state has continued to struggle.

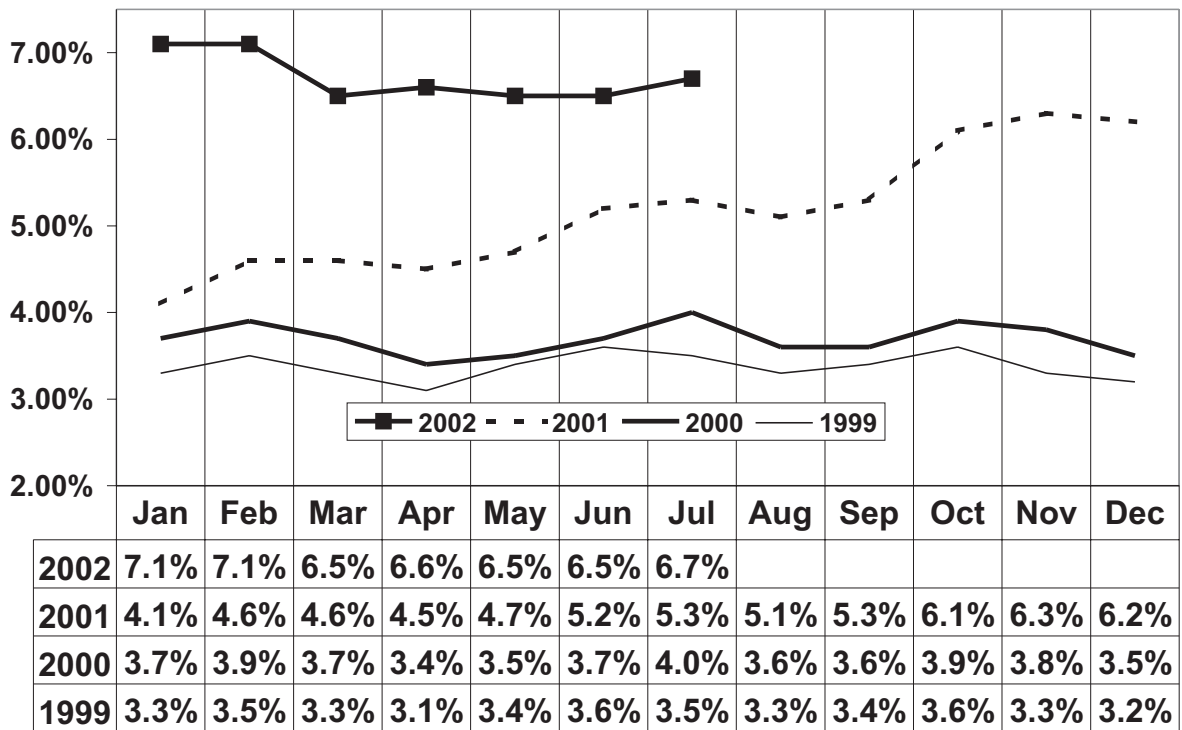
In metropolitan Seattle (King, Snohomish and Island Counties), unemployment has worsened over the summer. Although there are always temporary, warm-weather job opportunities which make the summer labor market look as though it's improving relative to spring, once those purely seasonal jobs are adjusted for, the underlying weakness has been clear. The margin between the metropolitan Seattle unemployment rate and the statewide unemployment rate continues to narrow. And that is a reflection of the concentration of the statewide recession within the Seattle labor market.

Continued next page

■ **Tech Notes**

The term “Metropolitan Seattle” is the informal title of a statistical labor market designated by the U.S. Dept. of Labor since 1958 to comprise King, Snohomish and Island Counties, combined, and is labelled “Seattle-Bellevue-Everett” in our tables. This labor market accounts for 50 percent of the state’s nonfarm employment base.

**Unemployment Rates by Month
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA 1999-2002**



**Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA
(King, Snohomish and Island Counties)**



INDUSTRY	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Change		Yr-Yr %
				Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	
TOTAL 1/ 2/ (In Thousands)	1,355.4	1,366.3	1,400.1	-17.3	-44.7	-3.2%
MANUFACTURING	178.7	179.7	196.0	-0.6	-17.3	-8.8%
Durable Goods	138.5	139.7	154.1	-0.2	-15.6	-10.1%
Lumber & Wood Products	8.4	8.4	8.7	0.1	-0.3	-3.4%
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.5	3.5	3.6	-0.1	-0.1	-2.8%
Primary Metal Industries	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1	-7.1%
Fabricated Metal Products	6.9	7.0	7.4	0.0	-0.5	-6.8%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	10.2	10.2	11.7	-0.2	-1.5	-12.8%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	9.1	9.1	9.8	-0.2	-0.7	-7.1%
Transportation Equipment	79.6	80.9	91.1	0.3	-11.5	-12.6%
Aircraft & Parts	72.6	73.7	84.3	0.4	-11.7	-13.9%
Ship & Boat Build/Repair	3.8	4.0	3.6	-0.2	0.2	5.6%
Instruments & Related Prods.	11.1	11.1	11.6	0.0	-0.5	-4.3%
Nondurable Goods	40.2	40.0	41.9	-0.4	-1.7	-4.1%
Food & Kindred Products	13.3	13.3	14.2	-0.3	-0.9	-6.3%
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	3.8	3.7	4.2	-0.1	-0.4	-9.5%
Paper & Allied Products	3.2	3.1	3.3	0.0	-0.1	-3.0%
Printing and Publishing	13.0	13.0	13.5	-0.1	-0.5	-3.7%
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	7.1%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0%
MINING & QUARRYING	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	77.9	76.3	82.4	1.0	-4.5	-5.5%
Building Construction	21.5	21.1	21.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.5%
Heavy Construction	7.5	7.3	8.4	0.1	-0.9	-10.7%
Special Trade Contractors	48.9	47.9	52.4	0.7	-3.5	-6.7%
TRANSPOR., COMM. & PUBL. UTIL.	81.7	81.6	87.5	-0.9	-5.8	-6.6%
Transportation	54.4	54.4	57.5	-0.6	-3.1	-5.4%
Water Transportation	5.8	5.7	6.1	0.1	-0.3	-4.9%
Transportation by Air	20.6	20.5	22.4	0.2	-1.8	-8.0%
Communications	23.1	23.0	25.7	-0.2	-2.6	-10.1%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	4.2	4.2	4.3	-0.1	-0.1	-2.3%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	317.5	317.2	325.8	-1.2	-8.3	-2.5%
Wholesale Trade	82.9	82.7	86.0	-0.4	-3.1	-3.6%
Durable Goods	52.7	52.5	53.8	-0.5	-1.1	-2.0%
Nondurable Goods	30.2	30.2	32.2	0.1	-2.0	-6.2%
Retail Trade	234.6	234.5	239.8	-0.8	-5.2	-2.2%
Building Materials & Garden	9.5	9.6	10.1	-0.5	-0.6	-5.9%
General Merchandise	21.9	21.5	22.3	0.4	-0.4	-1.8%
Food Stores	30.5	31.0	31.2	-0.4	-0.7	-2.2%
Apparel & Accessory	15.7	15.6	16.7	0.6	-1.0	-6.0%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	12.5	12.4	12.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.8%
Eating & Drinking Places	89.8	89.8	90.7	-0.4	-0.9	-1.0%

-Continued next page-

**Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA
(King, Snohomish and Island Counties)**



INDUSTRY	<i>Change</i>					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	88.4	88.0	88.1	1.4	0.3	0.3%
Finance	37.9	37.7	37.6	1.4	0.3	0.8%
Insurance	29.2	29.1	29.0	0.1	0.2	0.7%
Real Estate	21.3	21.2	21.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9%
SERVICES	419.7	421.0	429.4	-8.0	-9.7	-2.3%
Hotels	14.0	13.8	14.8	-0.1	-0.8	-5.4%
Business Services	121.6	121.1	131.1	-3.0	-9.5	-7.2%
Computer & Data Processing	58.5	57.8	61.8	-1.2	-3.3	-5.3%
Health Services	88.3	88.2	85.0	-0.8	3.3	3.9%
Nursing & Personal Care	14.6	14.4	14.0	0.1	0.6	4.3%
Hospitals	26.5	26.5	25.5	-0.8	1.0	3.9%
Legal Services	12.8	12.7	13.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.5%
Educational Services	17.3	20.0	16.4	-2.5	0.9	5.5%
Social Services	28.8	28.7	28.2	-0.4	0.6	2.1%
Engineering & Management	45.7	46.2	47.4	-0.7	-1.7	-3.6%
GOVERNMENT	190.4	201.5	189.8	-9.0	0.6	0.3%
Federal	24.2	24.1	24.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.8%
U.S. Postal Service	8.1	8.2	8.4	0.0	-0.3	-3.6%
State	50.1	57.6	51.7	-7.3	-1.6	-3.1%
State Education	33.7	41.1	35.1	-7.1	-1.4	-4.0%
Local	116.1	119.8	113.7	-1.9	2.4	2.1%
Local Education	52.5	55.9	50.5	-3.0	2.0	4.0%
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GOODS PRODUCING	257.7	257.0	279.5	0.4	-21.8	-7.8%
SERVICES PRODUCING	1,097.7	1,109.3	1,120.6	-17.7	-22.9	-2.0%

1/Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes all full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month (by place of work). Prepared by the Current Employment Statistics Unit (CES). This information is also available at:

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
Employment Security

Snohomish County

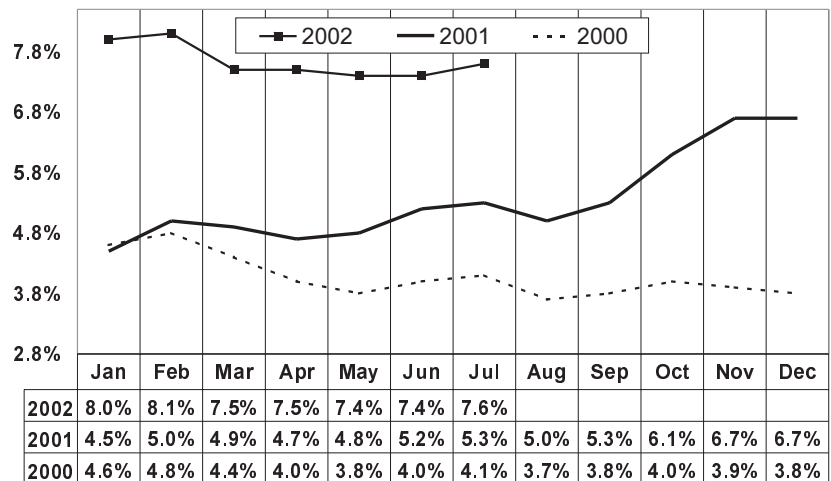
HIGHLIGHTS

Job losses continue to beleaguer Snohomish County's economy and offset any glimmers of improvement in the overall picture. The unemployment rate inched up 2/10ths of a percentage point to 7.6 percent in July. The rate has remained fairly stable, in the 7.5 percent range, since it peaked at 8.1 percent in February.

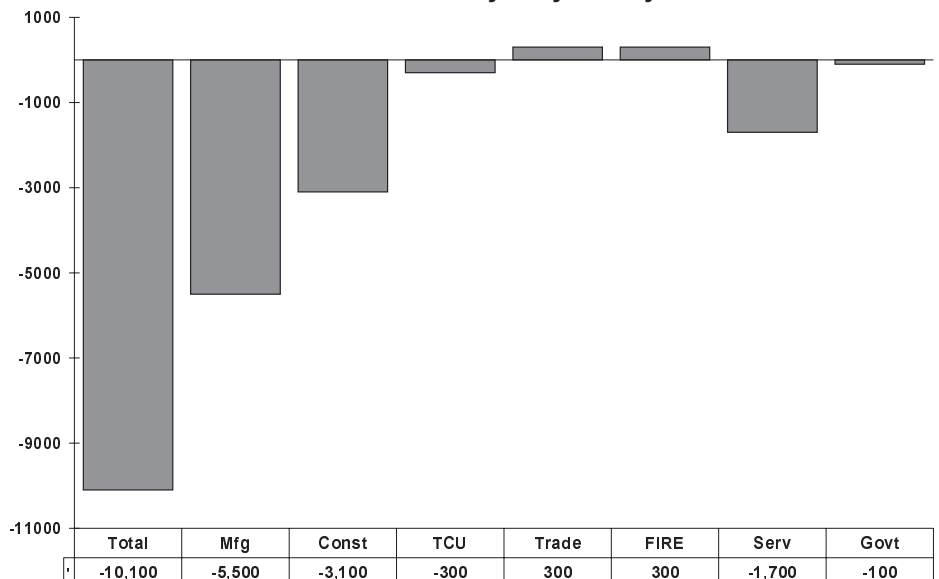
Non-farm jobs fell by 700 over the month (-0.3 percent). This was primarily due to seasonal drops in Local Education (-700) and State Education (-600). Manufacturing posted a net loss of 100 jobs. The Aircraft and Parts sector, which continues to be hit by monthly Boeing layoffs, lost 400 jobs. This was partially offset by modest increases in Lumber & Wood Products (+100), Instruments & Related (+100), and Printing & Publishing (+100).

Construction remained flat over the month at 13,900 jobs; however, it's off by 3,100 from last July. Retail Trade showed a net increase of 300 jobs with General Merchandise, Eating & Drinking Establishments and Other Retail each increasing by 100. The Finance sector, which has been buoyed by low interest rates, was up by 100, while Insurance and Real Estate remained even.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Snohomish County 2000-2002



NonAgricultural Employment Gains/Losses by Industry
Snohomish County: July-01/July-02



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Snohomish County

INDUSTRY	Change					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	207,200	207,900	217,300	-700	-10,100	-4.6%
MANUFACTURING	48,000	48,100	53,500	-100	-5,500	-10.3%
Durable Goods	41,700	41,900	47,200	-200	-5,500	-11.7%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,800	2,700	3,100	100	-300	-9.7%
Fabricated Metal Products	1,500	1,500	1,800	0	-300	-16.7%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	2,500	2,500	2,700	0	-200	-7.4%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	2,000	2,000	2,300	0	-300	-13.0%
Transportation Equipment	27,000	27,400	31,200	-400	-4,200	-13.5%
Aircraft & Parts	25,900	26,300	30,200	-400	-4,300	-14.2%
Other Transp. Equip.	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100	10.0%
Instruments & Related Prods.	4,400	4,300	4,300	100	100	2.3%
Nondurable Goods	6,300	6,200	6,300	100	0	0.0%
Food & Kindred Products	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100	-6.3%
Printing and Publishing	2,100	2,000	2,100	100	0	0.0%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	900	900	800	0	100	12.5%
MINING & QUARRYING	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	13,900	13,900	17,000	0	-3,100	-18.2%
General Building Contractors	2,800	2,800	3,500	0	-700	-20.0%
Heavy Construction	1,800	1,800	2,000	0	-200	-10.0%
Special Trade Contractors	9,300	9,300	11,500	0	-2,200	-19.1%
TRANSPOR., COMM. & PUBL. UTILITIES	5,600	5,500	5,900	100	-300	-5.1%
Transportation	3,400	3,300	3,700	100	-300	-8.1%
Communications	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0.0%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	200	200	200	0	0	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	49,500	49,200	49,200	300	300	0.6%
Wholesale Trade	7,300	7,300	7,700	0	-400	-5.2%
Durable Goods	5,000	4,900	4,800	100	200	4.2%
Nondurable Goods	2,300	2,400	2,900	-100	-600	-20.7%
Retail Trade	42,200	41,900	41,500	300	700	1.7%
Building Materials & Garden	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0	0.0%
General Merchandise	4,500	4,400	4,700	100	-200	-4.3%
Food Stores	6,600	6,600	6,700	0	-100	-1.5%
Apparel & Accessory	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	-100	-6.7%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	15,200	15,100	14,700	100	500	3.4%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	10,500	10,400	10,200	100	300	2.9%
Finance	3,900	3,800	3,600	100	300	8.3%
Insurance	4,300	4,300	4,400	0	-100	-2.3%
Real Estate	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100	4.5%
SERVICES	46,000	45,900	47,700	100	-1,700	-3.6%
Hotels & Lodging	900	800	900	100	0	0.0%
Business Services	7,100	7,100	7,700	0	-600	-7.8%
Personnel Supply	2,500	2,500	2,900	0	-400	-13.8%
Computer & Data Processing	800	800	900	0	-100	-11.1%
Other Business Services	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100	-2.6%
Health Services	14,700	14,600	14,100	100	600	4.3%
Nursing & Personal Care	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100	3.6%
Hospitals	3,200	3,100	2,800	100	400	14.3%
Other Health Services	8,600	8,700	8,500	-100	100	1.2%
Educational Services	900	1,100	1,100	-200	-200	-18.2%
Social Services	4,200	4,100	4,400	100	-200	-4.5%
Engineering & Management	3,300	3,300	3,700	0	-400	-10.8%
GOVERNMENT	33,200	34,400	33,300	-1200	-100	-0.3%
Federal	1,900	2,000	2,300	-100	-400	-17.4%
U.S. Postal Service	1,000	1,000	1,300	0	-300	-23.1%
State	4,300	4,900	4,300	-600	0	0.0%
State Education	1,300	1,900	1,400	-600	-100	-7.1%
Local	27,000	27,500	26,700	-500	300	1.1%
Local Education	14,300	15,000	13,900	-700	400	2.9%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0			

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes all full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month (by place of work). This information is also available at:

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
Employment Security

Spokane MSA

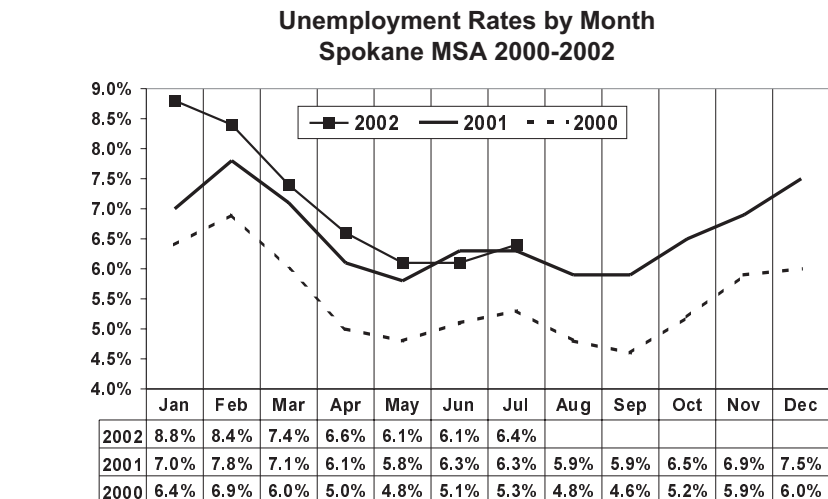
HIGHLIGHTS

July's nonagricultural wage and salary employment shifted downward 1.6 percent from June, a smaller shift than those of the last couple of years (-1.9 percent in 2001 and -2.1 percent in 2000). This July's year-to-year figure was 2.8 percent below that of July 2001's level. The over-the-year downward movement does not compare well with July 2001's over-the-year +1.7 percent and July 2000's over-the-year +1.9 percent. Public education's normal summer downturn was, as usual for this time of year, the prime mover for the over-the-month decline. Outside of that, two major industry groups held even and four showed at least some employment losses. Over the year only two groups (trade and finance/insurance/real estate) showed growth.

Construction held even for the month (compared to +3.4 percent in July 2001 and +3.3 percent in July 2000). Its employment level was 13.0 percent below that of a year ago.

Manufacturing nudged downward 0.5 percent for the month to a level 15.8 percent below that of a year ago.

The transportation, communications and utilities group usually has some kind of a July upswing, but this year was even with the previous



month. The employment level for this group was 10.7 percent below that of the previous July.

Wholesale trade moved upward 0.6 percent for the month. In the middle of summer retail trade employment activity is usually weak, but usually positive. This midsummer it shifted upward a healthy 4.6 percent. Over the year wholesale declined 2.6 percent, while retail was up 1.9 percent.

Finance grew 1.5 percent from June to July and 3.9 percent over the year. Insurance and real estate employment decreased 2.4 percent for the month and the same percent from July a year ago.

Services, as a group, had a minor set back of 0.5 percent for the month to a level 0.3 percent below that of a year ago. Business services declined 1.9

percent over the month and 3.2 percent over the year. Health services nudged forward only 0.4 percent for the month but had gained 2.2 percent from the same month the year before. Private education continued its seasonal decline (-17.0 percent), which was much stronger than last year's -6.5 percent. This produced a July-to-July loss of 17.5 percent.

Government's usual midsummer downturn (-13.2 percent) fell right between that of the last two years, -13.9 percent for 2001 and -12.0 percent for 2000. Its employment level was 0.9 percent lower than a year ago. Public education's downturn was pretty normal for the end of the school year. Both state and local noneducational employment levels held even for the month. Over the year, only the state noneducational employment showed any growth, increasing by 6.3 percent.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Spokane MSA (Spokane County)



CHANGE

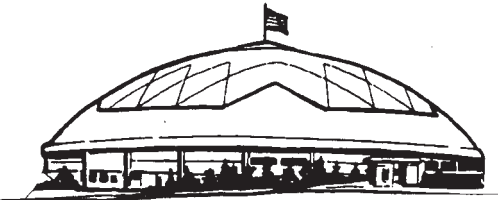
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	190,900	194,100	196,800	-3,200	-5,900	-3.0%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	10,700	10,700	12,300	0	-1,600	-13.0%
MANUFACTURING	18,100	18,200	21,500	-100	-3,400	-15.8%
TRANSP., COMM. & UTILITIES	7,500	7,500	8,400	0	-900	-10.7%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	50,500	48,700	50,100	1,800	400	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	12,000	11,900	12,300	100	-300	-2.4%
Retail Trade	38,500	36,800	37,800	1,700	700	1.9%
General Merchandise & Apparel	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	100	1.7%
Food Stores	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	0	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Establishments	12,500	12,600	13,400	-100	-900	-6.7%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	11,300	11,400	11,200	-100	100	0.9%
Finance	5,800	5,700	5,600	100	200	3.6%
SERVICES	63,100	63,400	63,300	-300	-200	-0.3%
Business Services	8,800	8,900	9,100	-100	-300	-3.3%
Health Services	23,200	23,100	22,700	100	500	2.2%
Educational Services	2,200	2,700	2,700	-500	-500	-18.5%
GOVERNMENT	29,700	34,200	30,000	-4,500	-300	-1.0%
Federal	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100	2.2%
State	8,300	10,800	8,200	-2,500	100	1.2%
State Education	3,200	5,700	3,400	-2,500	-200	-5.9%
Local	16,800	18,800	17,300	-2,000	-500	-2.9%
Local Education	9,600	11,600	9,900	-2,000	-300	-3.0%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

1/Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work.

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Tacoma PMSA



HIGHLIGHTS

Over the year jobs losses in Tacoma PMSA (Pierce County) was a modest 800 jobs in July. The trend continues to be one of month-to-month improvement in the labor economy. The goods producing sector (construction, mining and manufacturing) is up by 700 jobs over the month and by a like amount from last July.

In the July preliminary estimate of nonagricultural jobs, services producing employment was down by 1,300 jobs over the month, and down by 1,500 jobs over the year. At 21,500 jobs in July, manufacturing on the other hand, was up by a tick over the month, although still off by 900 jobs from July of last year. All of the manufacturing sectors are flat from last month, except for increases in three sectors (printing, publishing and allied products, lumber and wood products, and other durable manufacturing); and decreases in two sectors (food and kindred products, and other transportation equipment manufacturing).

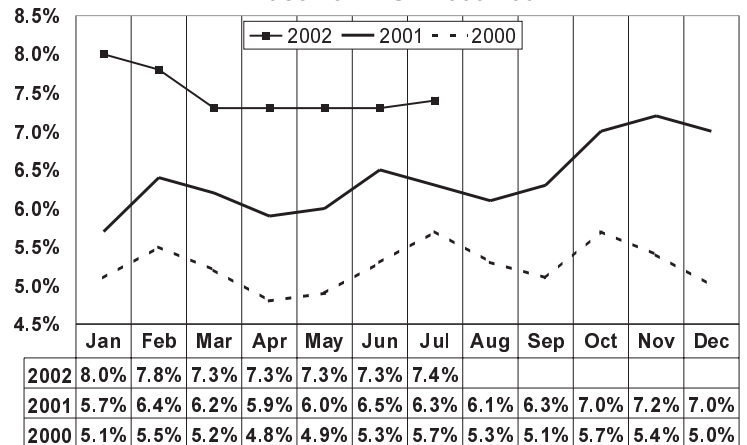
In nonmanufacturing, construction employment was up by 1,500 jobs over the year, and by 600 jobs from June. Mining was up by a tick over the year, at 300 jobs, but this was essentially an artifact of the rounding process. Wholesale trade was off by 800 over the year, but up by 200 jobs over the month. Retail trade employment was off by 1,400 jobs over the year, but up by a tick from June.

U.S. Department of Defense civilian employment was 7,600 jobs, unchanged from June, but up by 300 jobs from July 2001. U.S. Postal Service employment, was unchanged over the month and year, at 1,700.

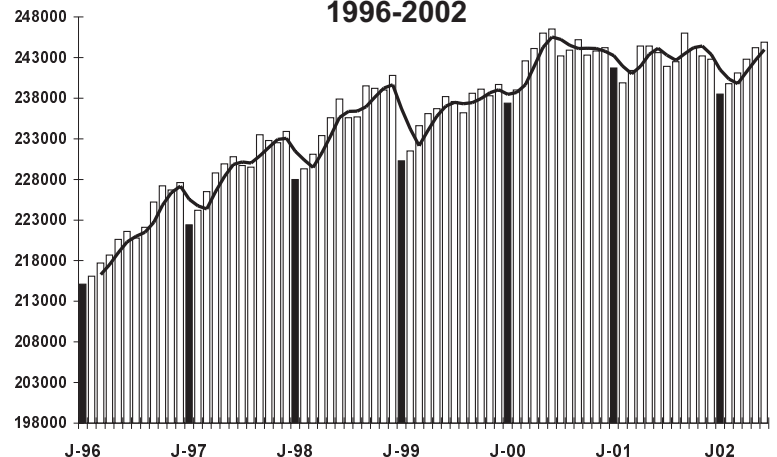
State government employment was down slightly over the year, off seasonally by 1,200 from last month. In local government, public school employment was down by 700 jobs from June, at 17,600.

The place of residence unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for July was 7.4 percent, 0.5 percent above the statewide rate, and 1.4 percent above the comparable rate for the U.S.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Tacoma PMSA 2000-2002



Tacoma PMSA Nonag Employment
1996-2002



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Tacoma PMSA (Pierce County)

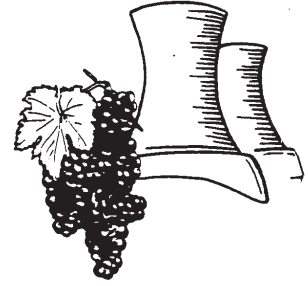


INDUSTRY	Change					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	245,000	245,600	245,800	-600	-800	-0.3%
GOODS PRODUCING	40,100	39,400	39,400	700	700	1.8%
MINING	300	300	200	0	100	50.0%
CONSTRUCTION	18,300	17,700	16,800	600	1,500	8.9%
Buildings and Heavy Construction	7,600	7,200	7,000	400	600	8.6%
Special Trade Contractors	10,700	10,500	9,800	200	900	9.2%
MANUFACTURING	21,500	21,400	22,400	100	-900	-4.0%
Nondurable Products	8,100	8,100	8,600	0	-500	-5.8%
Food and Kindred Products	1,400	1,500	1,500	-100	-100	-6.7%
Textiles, Apparel and Leather	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100	-9.1%
Paper and Allied Products	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0	0.0%
Printing, Publishing and Allied	2,100	2,000	2,200	100	-100	-4.5%
Chemicals, Petroleum and Allied Products	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1,500	1,500	1,700	0	-200	-11.8%
Durable Products	13,400	13,300	13,800	100	-400	-2.9%
Lumber and Wood Products	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200	5.4%
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	100	5.9%
Metals, Primary and Fabricated 3/	1,700	1,700	2,000	0	-300	-15.0%
Mach., Comput., Electronic & Elect. Equip.	2,500	2,500	2,700	0	-200	-7.4%
Transportation Equipment	2,200	2,300	2,400	-100	-200	-8.3%
Aircraft, Guided Missiles, Space Veh. & Parts	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100	-6.3%
SERVICES PRODUCING	204,900	206,200	206,400	-1,300	-1,500	-0.7%
TRANSPORTATION, COMM. AND UTILITIES	10,800	10,600	10,800	200	0	0.0%
Transportation	8,200	8,000	8,100	200	100	1.2%
Water Transportation	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100	-7.7%
Communications and Utilities	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100	-3.7%
TRADE	57,500	57,200	59,700	300	-2,200	-3.7%
Wholesale Trade	11,000	10,800	11,800	200	-800	-6.8%
Retail Trade	46,500	46,400	47,900	100	-1,400	-2.9%
Food Stores	6,600	6,700	6,800	-100	-200	-2.9%
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	5,600	5,400	5,300	200	300	5.7%
Department, Apparel and Accessory Stores	6,400	6,300	6,600	100	-200	-3.0%
Eating and Drinking Places	18,900	18,900	19,300	0	-400	-2.1%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	13,500	13,400	13,400	100	100	0.7%
SERVICES	70,600	71,000	70,700	-400	-100	-0.1%
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging	1,300	1,300	1,600	0	-300	-18.8%
Business Services	8,500	8,800	9,400	-300	-900	-9.6%
Health Services	23,700	23,500	22,700	200	1,000	4.4%
Nursing and Pers. Care Facilities	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0	0.0%
Hospitals	7,900	7,900	7,700	0	200	2.6%
Educational Services (private)	5,300	6,500	4,900	-1,200	400	8.2%
GOVERNMENT	52,500	54,000	51,800	-1,500	700	1.4%
FEDERAL	10,800	10,800	10,500	0	300	2.9%
United States Postal Service	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0	0.0%
Department of Defense 3/	7,600	7,600	7,300	0	300	4.1%
STATE	10,100	11,300	10,300	-1,200	-200	-1.9%
Educational Services	2,400	3,600	2,600	-1,200	-200	-7.7%
LOCAL	31,600	31,900	31,000	-300	600	1.9%
Educational Services (Public Schools)	17,600	18,300	17,500	-700	100	0.6%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. 3/ U.S. Department of Defense employment includes all civilian employees of the Defense Department regardless of industry, except employees of the Army Corps of Engineers. This information also available at:

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
Employment Security

Richland/Kennewick/Pasco MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

The Tri-Cities economy continued to charge forward pell-mell by 4,400 new non-farm jobs from July of 2001 to July of this year. Industries contributing strongly to the growth include construction (up by nearly 15 percent) and engineering and research services (up by 17.6). It is in the latter category that the state is cataloguing the Vit-plant activities of Bechtel National.

Employment on the Vitrification Project advanced from 2,626 in June to 2,750 for July. This was an increase of 1,516 when compared to July of last year. From June to July, the gain in manual workers outpaced the growth in non-manuals. As the project continues to ramp up over the course of the coming months, there will continue to be more craft than professionals and it will certainly be interesting to view the impact that this will have on the torrid Tri-Cities housing market.

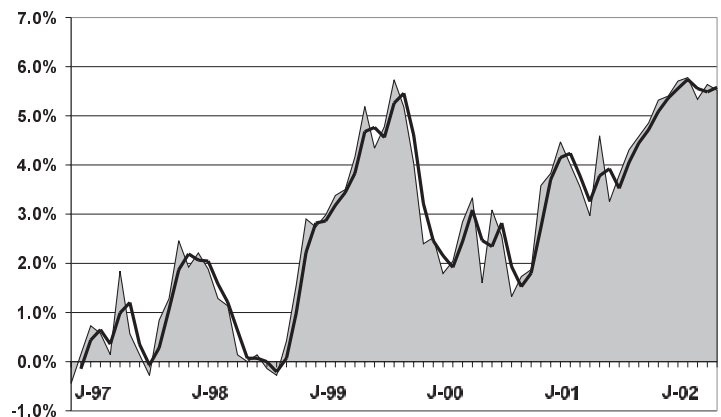
On the farming side of the local economy, employment fell strongly and seasonally going from 16,990 in June to 13,460 for July. This was down from July of 2001 when the total was 14,200.

The loss of some of the non-farm jobs and the farm jobs pushed the count of persons drawing unemployment benefits from 2,271 in June to 2,542 in July. This was higher than the 2,209 count from last year. The higher level this year may be due to the overall growth of the general economy and the softness in some areas of manufacturing over too many quarters.

The number of persons counted as unemployed remained constant from July of last year to July of this year at 6,700. Over this same period the labor force increased from 99,600 to 106,000. This pushed the local rate of unemployment from 6.8 percent one year ago to 6.4 percent. Many other labor markets within the state saw increases in their local unemployment rates.

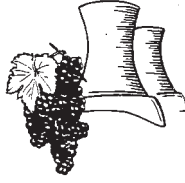
The Fluor Daniel et at side of the local economy also advanced going from 7,420 to 7,492, the highest level so far this year but perhaps the gain into July reflect a number of summer interns.

Nonagricultural Employment
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA
% Change over year 1997 - July 2002



Continued next page

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Richland/Kennewick/Pasco MSA



INDUSTRY	Change					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	84,100	84,300	79,700	-200	4,400	5.5%
MANUFACTURING	6,300	6,200	6,300	100	0	0.0%
Food & Kindred Products	3,600	3,500	3,600	100	0	0.0%
Printing & Publishing	400	400	400	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals & Allied Products	900	900	1,000	0	-100	-10.0%
Primary & Fab. Metal Products	400	400	400	0	0	0.0%
Other Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	900	0	100	11.1%
CONSTRUCTION	5,400	5,400	4,700	0	700	14.9%
TRANSPORTATION, COMM. & UTILITIES	9,600	9,500	9,200	100	400	4.3%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	18,800	18,900	18,400	-100	400	2.2%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100	4.3%
Business Services	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100	2.9%
Research Services	8,700	8,600	7,400	100	1,300	17.6%
GOVERNMENT	15,000	15,400	14,400	-400	600	4.2%
Federal Government	1,320	1,320	1,330	0	-10	-0.8%
State & Local Government	13,680	14,080	13,070	-400	610	4.7%
Public Education	6,800	7,500	6,500	-700	300	4.6%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

Continued...

Wholesale and retail trade were contrarian as wholesale employment advanced moderately and retail fell. Much of the gain in wholesale was with one very large fruit packer. The losses in retail were center in eating and drinking establishments where employment went from 5,500 to 5,300.

When compared to one year ago, overall trade employment is up by 400 but that growth, 2.2 percent,

lags the rest of the economy and may reflect the need for more retailing.

In government, the winding down of the school year dropped public ed employment by 700. This was partially offset by gains in local government as the counties and the cities gear up to provide summer recreation services to their citizens. State non-ed employment advanced also going from 980 to 990 and this compared to 970 one year ago.

1/Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available at:

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Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Washington State
Employment Security

Clark County



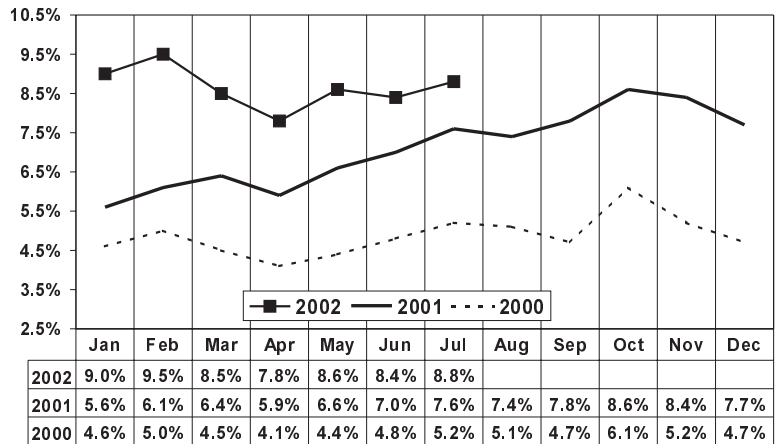
HIGHLIGHTS

Clark County's July unemployment rate rose from 8.4 percent in June to 8.8 percent—a lofty height not visited since April of 1987, when the county was still trying to slough off the effects of the 1982 recession. July's rate was more than a point higher than the 7.2 percent from July 2001. The number of unemployed residents was estimated at 16,300, 19 percent above last summer.

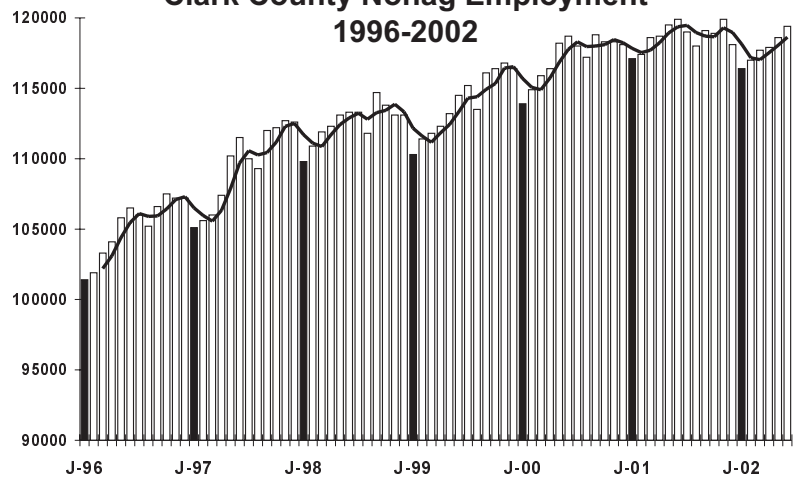
Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment rose by 300 jobs to 118,700. However, last month's preliminary gain of 300 was revised downward to 100. In July, manufacturing gained 200 jobs, mostly in electronics. Construction and retail were up 100 each, but government edged down by the same amount. Services was flat, with health care adding 100 and business services dropping by the same amount. Unadjusted payrolls fell by 800. The end of the school year led to seasonal layoffs of 1,800 in government, transportation, and social services. Seasonal hires boosted construction and food processing.

Since July of 2001, the county has added 500 jobs, a growth rate of 0.4%. Construction has trended up in the past few months, and is at +400. Manufacturing is down 1,300 over the year, including 900 in electronics and 200 in paper. Transportation, wholesale trade, and retail trade are unchanged, and finance and services are up a bit. Government payrolls have grown by 1,000 jobs, mostly in K-12 education. Since the start of the recession in March of 2001, the county has lost 750 jobs, including 2,400 in manufacturing, 300 in telecom, and 300 in retail trade. The public sector has fought the good fight, advancing by 1,200 jobs, transportation by 500, and finance by 400. Going back to June of 2000, the county has added a mere 300 jobs in over two years. Retail trade employment should receive a boost in August with the opening of a new Target store, but other than that, good news remained hard to find.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Clark County 2000-2002



Clark County Nonag Employment
1996-2002



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Clark County



	<i>Change</i>					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	119,400	118,600	119,400	800	0	0.0%
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	16,300	16,100	18,100	200	-1,800	-9.9%
DURABLE GOODS	10,500	10,400	11,700	100	-1,200	-10.3%
Lumber & Wood Products	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0.0%
Metals & Metal Products	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
Machinery & Computers	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	-100	-2.9%
Electronics & Instruments	3,900	3,900	5,000	0	-1,100	-22.0%
Other Durable Goods	1,400	1,300	1,400	100	0	0.0%
NONDURABLE GOODS	5,800	5,700	6,400	100	-600	-9.4%
Food Processing	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0	0.0%
Textiles & Apparel	600	600	700	0	-100	-14.3%
Paper Products	2,400	2,300	2,600	100	-200	-7.7%
Plastics	700	700	1,000	0	-300	-30.0%
Other Nondurable Goods	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	10,100	9,900	10,100	200	0	0.0%
TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	7,300	7,300	7,300	0	0	0.0%
Transportation	5,100	5,100	5,000	0	100	2.0%
Communication & Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,300	0	-100	-4.3%
WHOLESALE TRADE	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100	-2.0%
RETAIL TRADE	22,600	22,400	22,800	200	-200	-0.9%
General Merchandise	2,700	2,600	2,800	100	-100	-3.6%
Grocery Stores	3,500	3,400	3,500	100	0	0.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	2,500	2,500	2,300	0	200	8.7%
Other Retail Trade	13,900	13,900	14,200	0	-300	-2.1%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	4,900	4,800	4,500	100	400	8.9%
SERVICES	31,400	31,300	31,000	100	400	1.3%
Business Services	6,200	6,100	6,200	100	0	0.0%
Health Care	9,500	9,500	9,000	0	500	5.6%
Social Services	3,400	3,400	3,400	0	0	0.0%
Other Services	12,300	12,300	12,400	0	-100	-0.8%
GOVERNMENT	21,900	21,900	20,600	0	1,300	6.3%
Federal Government	3,100	3,100	2,700	0	400	14.8%
State Government	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100	3.0%
Local Government	15,400	15,400	14,600	0	800	5.5%
Primary & Secondary Education	10,600	10,600	9,900	0	700	7.1%
Other Local Government	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100	2.1%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0			

1/Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available at:

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Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
Employment Security

Yakima MSA

HIGHLIGHTS

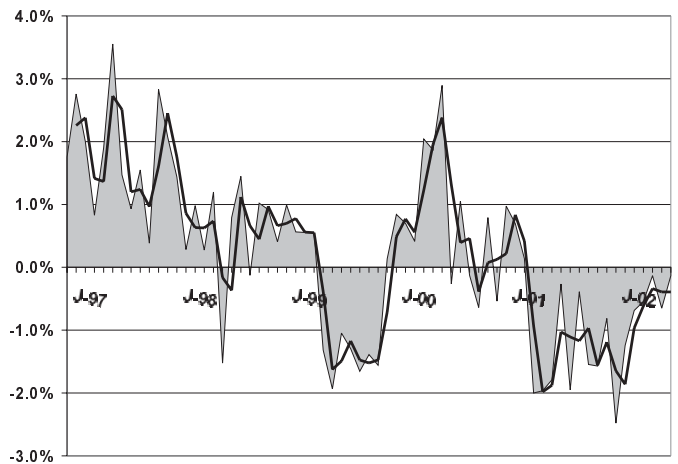
Over the month of July 2002 nonagricultural employment in Yakima County (Yakima MSA) contracted by 1,200 jobs, a 1.6-percent retrenchment. The lion's share of this downturn was caused by the 1000-job reduction in state and local government, as public educational institutions thinned their ranks at the beginning of summer vacation. Yakima County's public primary and secondary schools saw employment slide by 870 in July. During this same period nonagricultural employers across Washington lost 25,300 jobs, a 0.9-percent downturn. Seasonal pullbacks in state and local education accounted for the job losses. State operated colleges lost 18,600 jobs while local primary and secondary schools dwindled by 12,300.

Statewide the job growth pace slowed 1.9 percent between July 2001 and July 2002, a 50,800-job contraction. Aircraft and parts manufacturers alone laid off 12,400 workers since July 2001. Washington's labor market has been losing jobs since May 2001 and its job growth-rates were slowing long before that. However, Yakima County has not been shedding jobs as quickly as Washington has throughout the last six months. By July 2002 the local labor market was close to stabilizing. Nonagricultural employment was down only 0.1 percent over the year. In fact by August and September of 2002, Yakima County's labor market may again be posting positive over-the-year growth rates.

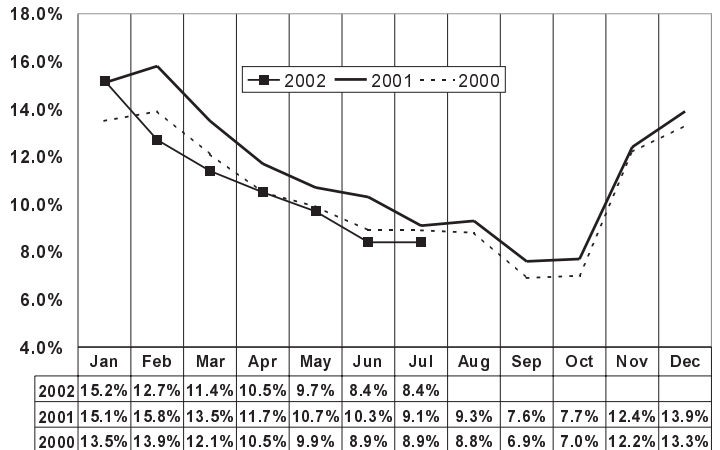
Barring unforeseen economic events, the local labor market may even adopt a slightly positive job growth rate around August 2002. Current employment now stands at about 75,200 jobs in the Yakima MSA.

Starting in March 2002 however, retail trade employment in Yakima County began to steadily improve over comparable months in the prior year. Although The Bon Marché closed its 79,000 square-foot store at the Yakima Mall in downtown Yakima this July, it opened a 120,000 square-foot store in the Valley Mall in Union Gap on the 2nd of August. Edward T. Cooney, senior vice president of human resources for the Bon, stated in

Yakima MSA Nonag Employment
% Change over year 1997-2002



Unemployment Rates by Month
Yakima MSA 2000-2002



Continued next page

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Yakima MSA (Yakima County)



INDUSTRY	Change					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	75,200	76,400	75,300	-1,200	-100	-0.1%
MANUFACTURING	11,600	11,700	11,700	-100	-100	-0.9%
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,200	4,300	-100	-200	-4.7%
Canned, Frozen, & Preserved Foods	2,600	2,800	2,900	-200	-300	-10.3%
Lumber & Wood Products	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100	-5.9%
Paper & Allied Products	800	800	800	0	0	0.0%
Printing & Publishing	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
Machinery, excluding Electrical	800	800	800	0	0	0.0%
Transportation Equipment	900	900	1,000	0	-100	-10.0%
NONMANUFACTURING	63,600	64,700	63,600	-1,100	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,100	3,100	3,200	0	-100	-3.1%
TRANSP, COMM., & UTILITIES	3,000	3,100	3,100	-100	-100	-3.2%
Motor Freight Transportation	1,700	1,800	1,800	-100	-100	-5.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE	4,800	5,100	5,200	-300	-400	-7.7%
Fresh Fruit & Vegetables	1,800	2,000	2,200	-200	-400	-18.2%
RETAIL TRADE	13,400	13,400	13,300	0	100	0.8%
General Merchandise & Apparel	2,400	2,400	2,200	0	200	9.1%
FINANCE, INSUR., & REAL ESTATE	2,500	2,400	2,300	100	200	8.7%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	21,300	21,200	20,900	100	400	1.9%
Business & Personnel Services	3,100	3,200	3,000	-100	100	3.3%
Health Services	8,800	8,800	8,600	0	200	2.3%
GOVERNMENT	15,500	16,400	15,600	-900	-100	-0.6%
Federal Government	1,500	1,400	1,500	100	0	0.0%
State & Local Governments	14,000	15,000	14,100	-1,000	-100	-0.7%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

Continued...

the Yakima Herald-Republic that this new store hired 45 additional employees. According to the August 2002 edition of the Yakima Valley Business Journal the Valley Mall's "retail space will now play host to three anchor stores - Sears, Gottschalks, and the Bon Marché." Business also is doing well at the newly opened Valley Plaza in Union Gap. The Plaza houses such stores as Ross Dress for Less, Borders Books, Old Navy, Linen & Things, and Famous Footwear. The manager of the Famous Footwear store, Mondo Reyes, was quoted in the Yakima Valley Business Journal saying: "We constantly have customers tell us that now they do not have to go to the Tri-Cities anymore." This is an indicator that the

retail developments at the Valley Mall and Valley Plaza may be capturing some local retail sales dollars, before they slip away to the Tri-Cities and other areas of Washington.

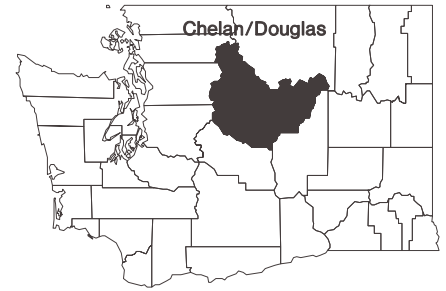
This July, employment in the entire retail trade group elevated a slight 0.8 percent over the year, but the number of jobs in Yakima County's "general merchandise and apparel" stores jumped 9.1 percent. These businesses that retail general merchandise and apparel provided roughly 200 jobs more in July 2002 than in the same month last year and much of this job growth is attributable to the aforementioned Valley Mall and Valley Plaza developments.

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Prepared by the
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Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Wenatchee LMA (Chelan & Douglas Counties)

Washington State
Employment Security

HIGHLIGHTS

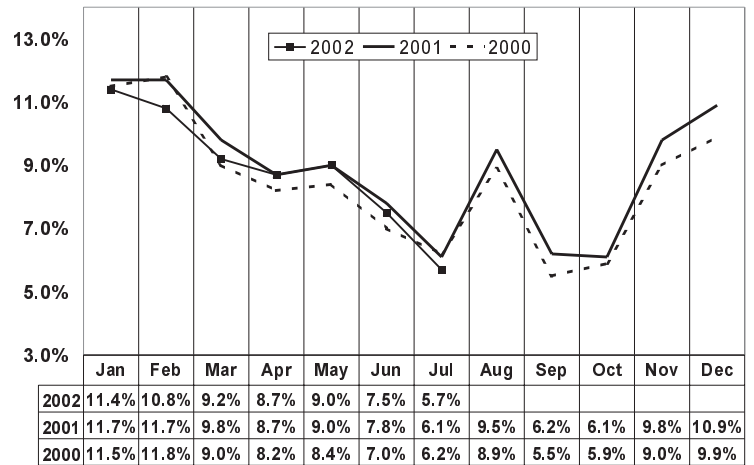
Total nonagricultural employment in Chelan and Douglas counties (also called the Wenatchee Labor Market Area or LMA) dipped slightly downwards by 40 jobs for a 0.1-percent shortening of payrolls over the month of July. Nonagricultural employment here currently stands at 37,590 jobs. Although there was some hiring in wholesale trade (with this employment group adding 230 to its total), over-the-year figures are soft for this employment group. Construction payrolls lengthened by 80 over the month.

Statewide, over the month of July, total nonagricultural employment shrank by 25,300 jobs, a 0.9-percent over-the-month downturn. This was mainly due to seasonal pullbacks in state and local education, which fell 18,600 and 12,300, respectively.

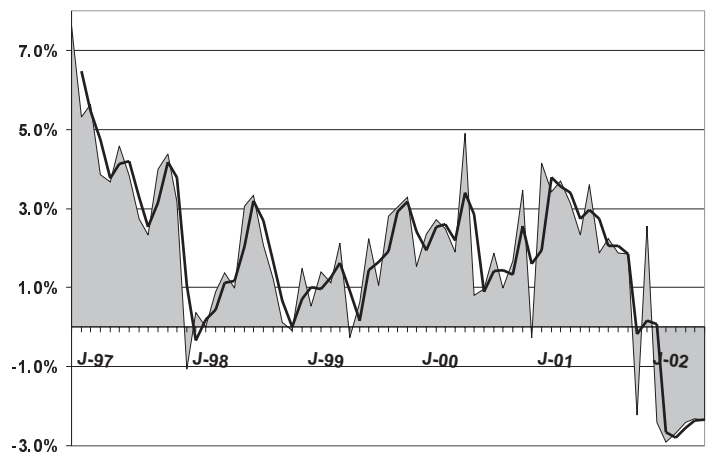
As far as over-the-year nonagricultural employment changes, the local economy continues to make some improvement. The current, July 2001 to June 2002 comparison shows a moderate 0.5-percent upturn in total nonagricultural employment in Chelan and Douglas counties (a 200-job gain), against the negative 1.9-percent statewide contraction (a 50,800-job loss). Statewide, the nonagricultural sector has been consistently losing jobs since May 2001. When one compares over-the-year employment change rates for the Wenatchee LMA and Washington State, the local labor market actually looks pretty good. It has been adding jobs each month since December 2001.

The unemployment rate in Chelan and Douglas counties declined from 7.5 percent in June, to 5.7 percent in July of 2002. Between this June and July

Unemployment Rates by Month
Chelan-Douglas 2000-2002



Chelan-Douglas Nonag Employment
% Change over year 1997-2002



Continued next page

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Wenatchee LMA (Chelan & Douglas Counties)

INDUSTRY	Change					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	37,590	37,630	37,390	-40	200	0.5%
MANUFACTURING	2,670	2,620	2,760	50	-90	-3.3%
Food & Kindred Products	420	390	440	30	-20	-4.5%
Lumber & Wood Products	290	270	290	20	0	0.0%
Primary Metals	650	660	710	-10	-60	-8.5%
Other Manufacturing	1,310	1,300	1,320	10	-10	-0.8%
<i>NONMANUFACTURING</i>	34,920	35,010	34,630	-90	290	0.8%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,410	2,330	2,380	80	30	1.3%
TRANSP, COMM., & UTILITIES	1,440	1,490	1,390	-50	50	3.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE	2,520	2,290	2,850	230	-330	-11.6%
RETAIL TRADE	8,790	8,730	8,550	60	240	2.8%
FINANCE, INSUR., & REAL ESTATE	1,400	1,390	1,450	10	-50	-3.4%
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	9,720	9,660	9,370	60	350	3.7%
Health Services	3,950	3,930	3,840	20	110	2.9%
GOVERNMENT	8,640	9,120	8,640	-480	0	0.0%
Federal Government	1,110	1,040	1,150	70	-40	-3.5%
State & Local Governments	7,530	8,080	7,490	-550	40	0.5%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

Continued...

the number of people unemployed in the LMA decreased by 600, from 4,160 to 3,560 individuals. Nonagricultural employment showed little over-the-month change. This sector dipped by 40 jobs, driven by seasonal pullbacks in state and local public education. Agricultural employment showed seasonal gains of about 6,250 jobs and it was this hiring at the end of the cherry harvest that pushed total employment up and the unemployment rate down.

Over the year, the unemployment rate for the LMA dipped from 6.1 to the current, July 2002 read-

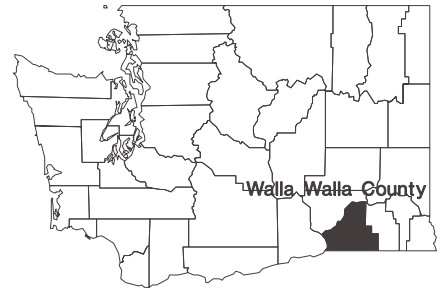
ing of 5.7 percent. Approximately 200 more people were working at nonagricultural jobs this July and there were about 250 fewer residents unemployed. These are good indicators. However, there were roughly 1,030 fewer jobs in agriculture - not a good indicator. In Chelan and Douglas counties this July the labor force was still slightly behind the 62,200 figure of July 2001. The July 2002 estimate is that there were 61,920 people in the labor force. Some unemployed workers may still be waiting on the sidelines for the economy to recover rather than actively seek work. It is also possible that some people have moved out of Chelan and Douglas counties since July 2001 to find employment.

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Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State
Employment Security

Walla Walla County

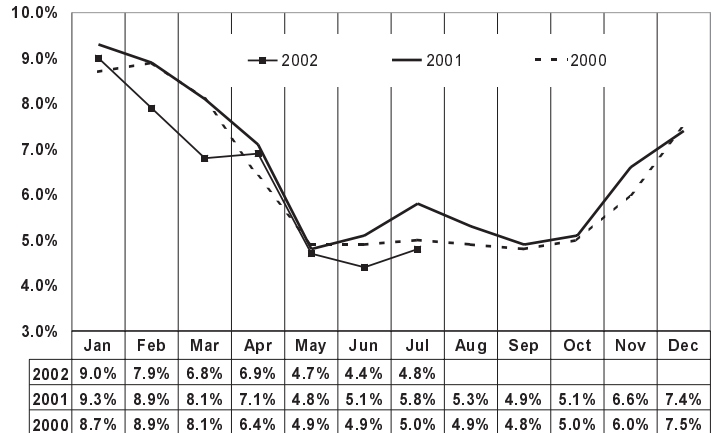
HIGHLIGHTS

Walla Walla County posted the lowest unemployment rate for counties of its size in the state, despite a statewide increase in unemployment last month. The 4.8 percent jobless rate - up from 4.5 percent in June - in July was the sixth lowest in the state and the lowest for any community with a population over 50,000.

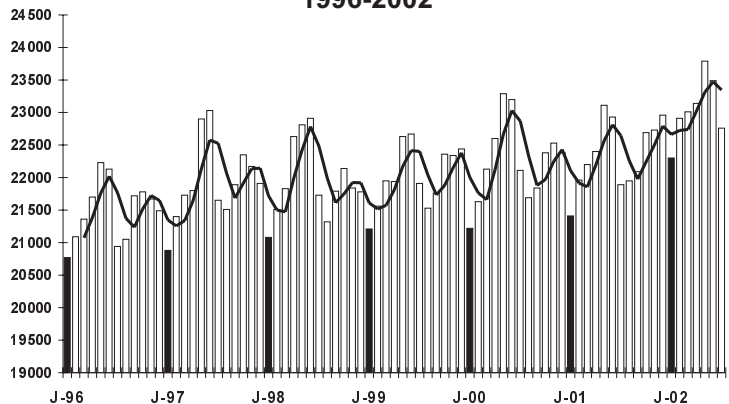
A year ago at this time, Walla Walla County was reeling from the closure of the local Agri-frozen Foods plant, a frozen foods processing company. As a result, July's jobless rate in 2001 was 5.4 percent. The largest change from June to July of this year was the loss of 700 nonagricultural jobs due to seasonal employment. About 82 percent of those - or 600 - were due to seasonal layoffs at the two private colleges, Walla Walla Community College and the local school districts.

Jobs in the trade industry also dropped as wholesalers geared down from processing spring crops. Employment with wholesale groceries went from 240 jobs in March to 380 in April. They hit a peak at 640 in May, dipped to 590 in June and were down to 420 last month. The total nonfarm jobs in Walla Walla County rose by 380 or 1.7 percent, not gangbusters, but growth nonetheless.

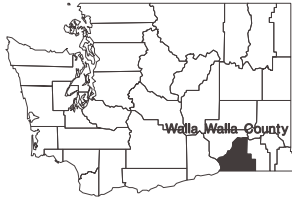
Unemployment Rates by Month
Walla Walla County 2000-2002



Walla Walla County Nonag Employment
1996-2002



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Walla Walla County



INDUSTRY	<i>Change</i>					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	22,760	23,490	22,380	-730	380	1.7%
MANUFACTURING	4,220	4,270	3,990	-50	230	5.8%
Food and Kindred Products	2,280	2,310	2,100	-30	180	8.6%
Other Manufacturing	1,940	1,960	1,890	-20	50	2.6%
CONSTRUCTION	970	950	980	20	-10	-1.0%
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., & UTILITIES	580	560	590	20	-10	-1.7%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	4,900	5,090	4,850	-190	50	1.0%
FINANCE, INSUR. & REAL ESTATE	780	780	800	0	-20	-2.5%
SERVICES	6,430	6,710	6,370	-280	60	0.9%
Private Education	1,160	1,420	1,170	-260	-10	-0.9%
GOVERNMENT	4,880	5,130	4,800	-250	80	1.7%
Federal	930	900	920	30	10	1.1%
State	1,540	1,770	1,540	-230	0	0.0%
Public Education (State & Local)	1,770	2,110	1,710	-340	60	3.5%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

1/Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available at:

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

Washington State
Employment Security

Cowlitz County



HIGHLIGHTS

In Cowlitz County, the unemployment rate inched up a tenth of a point to 10.3 percent in July. This was a point and a half below a year ago. The number of unemployed residents rose as well to 4,190.

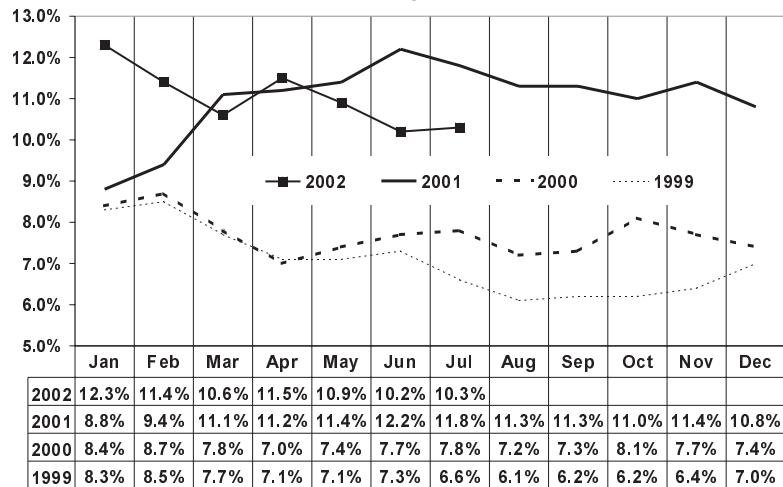
Nonfarm employment rose by 300 jobs over the month, 200 in construction and 100 each in retail trade and government.

The construction gain may be short-lived, following the announcement by Mirant that the company was suspending construction of a power plant indefinitely due to the company's poor financial shape and relatively low energy prices. (Mirant's energy trading transactions are currently under scrutiny.)

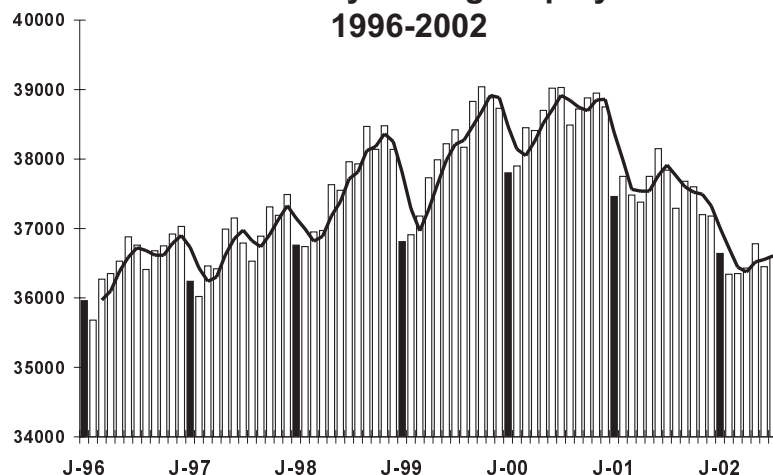
Manufacturing slipped by 100. The unadjusted job count fell by 240. Seasonal layoffs in public education (-600) weighed heavily in the decline. Seasonal hiring pushed manufacturing up by 90 jobs.

Cowlitz County's economy last peaked in March of 2000. Since then, it has lost nearly 2,000 jobs, or 5 percent. Over 2,000 factory jobs have disappeared—more than one in five. Gains in services (+530) and government (+160) have been matched by declines in construction, transportation, wholesale, and retail.

Unemployment Rates by Month
Cowlitz County 1999-2002



Cowlitz County Nonag Employment
1996-2002



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Cowlitz County

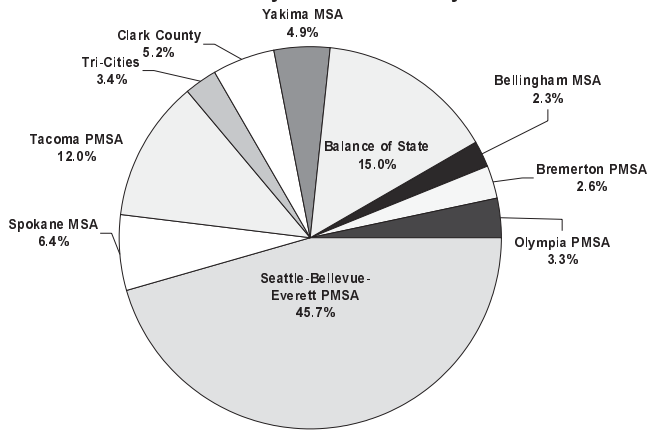
INDUSTRY	<i>Change</i>					
	Prelim. Jul-02	Revised Jun-02	Revised Jul-01	Jun-02 Jul-02	Jul-01 Jul-02	Yr-Yr %
TOTAL 1/ 2/	36,640	36,890	36,830	-250	-190	-0.5%
MANUFACTURING	8,030	7,950	8,840	80	-810	-9.2%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,020	2,000	1,960	20	60	3.1%
Other Durables	1,400	1,430	1,670	-30	-270	-16.2%
Paper Products	3,010	2,890	3,470	120	-460	-13.3%
Other Nondurables	1,600	1,630	1,740	-30	-140	-8.0%
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,840	2,600	2,600	240	240	9.2%
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	1,430	1,420	1,520	10	-90	-5.9%
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,260	1,260	1,300	0	-40	-3.1%
RETAIL TRADE	7,250	7,190	7,080	60	170	2.4%
General Merchandise	990	980	990	10	0	0.0%
Grocery Stores	1,300	1,260	1,330	40	-30	-2.3%
Other Retail Trade	4,960	4,950	4,760	10	200	4.2%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50	4.2%
SERVICES	9,330	9,350	9,130	-20	200	2.2%
Health Care	3,730	3,730	3,700	0	30	0.8%
Other Services	5,600	5,620	5,430	-20	170	3.1%
GOVERNMENT	5,250	5,870	5,160	-620	90	1.7%
State & Federal Government	1,230	1,500	1,280	-270	-50	-3.9%
Local Government	4,020	4,370	3,880	-350	140	3.6%
Primary & Secondary Education	2,410	2,740	2,250	-330	160	7.1%
Other Local Government	1,610	1,630	1,630	-20	-20	-1.2%
Labor-Management Disputes	10	0	0	xx	xx	

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding. 2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. This information is also available at:

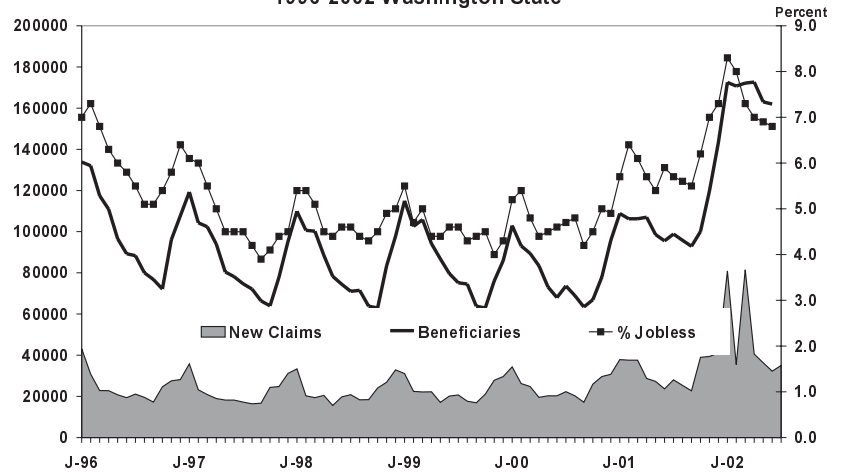
<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

UI Claims Data

Beneficiaries by MSA/PMSA July 2002



**Jobless Rates, UI Beneficiaries, New Claims
1996-2002 Washington State**



UI Beneficiaries & New Claims by MSA

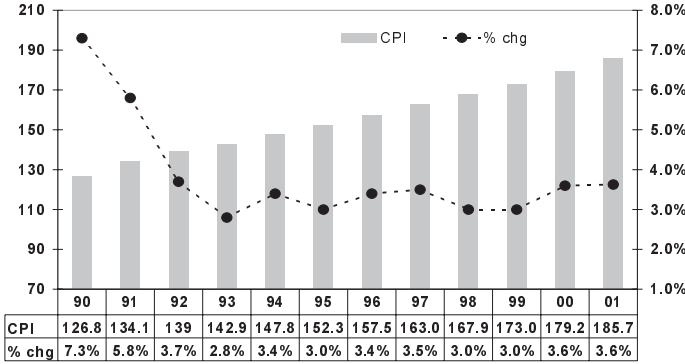
LABOR MARKET AREAS	Number of Beneficiaries 1/			New Claims/Regular Entitlement		
	July 2002	June 2002	July 2001	July 2002	June 2002	July 2001
Bellingham MSA	2,526	2,739	2,874	659	535	743
Bremerton PMSA	2,697	2,934	2,609	810	672	790
Olympia PMSA	3,602	3,834	3,511	950	929	1,072
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	48,288	50,736	39,205	10,887	10,108	11,272
Island County	888	924	739	224	226	248
King County	33,094	34,777	28,415	7,632	6,867	8,069
Snohomish County	14,306	15,035	10,051	3,031	3,015	2,955
Spokane MSA	6,682	6,777	7,227	1,823	1,643	2,001
Tacoma PMSA	12,795	13,637	10,380	3,236	2,817	3,137
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA	3,144	2,910	3,029	814	741	845
Benton County	2,163	2,037	2,097	602	524	602
Franklin County	981	873	932	212	217	243
Clark County	5,485	5,605	6,444	1,333	1,204	1,785
Yakima MSA	5,853	5,968	6,398	1,689	1,206	1,911
Balance of State	16,549	18,721	17,147	3,884	3,550	4,493
WASHINGTON STATE	107,621	113,861	98,827	26,085	23,405	28,049

Note: 1/ Unduplicated count, all entitlements.

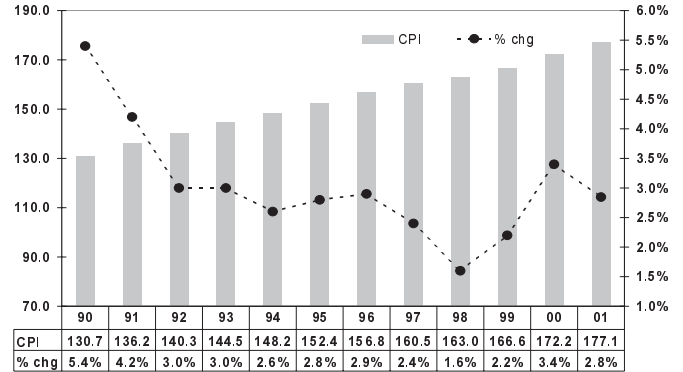
Consumer Price Indexes



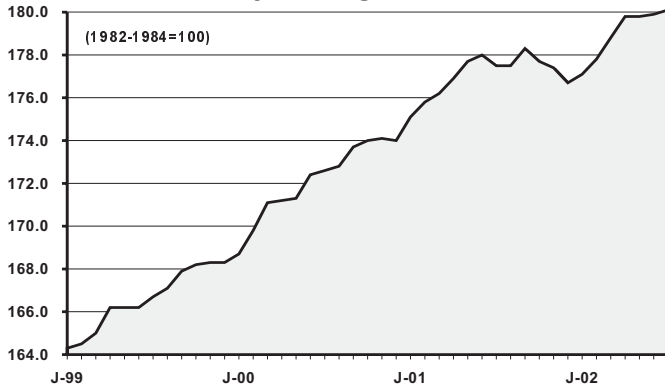
**Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton
Average 1990-2001**



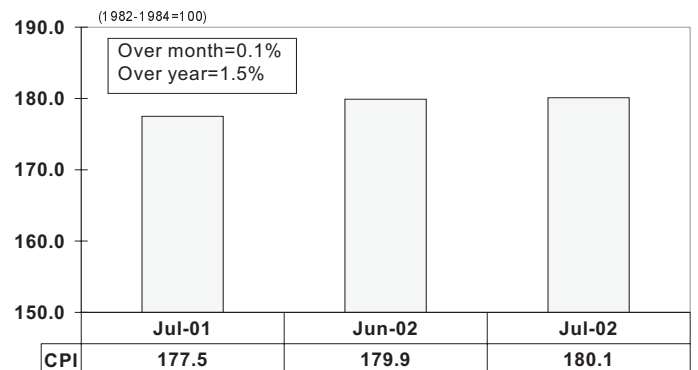
U.S. City Average 1990 - 2001



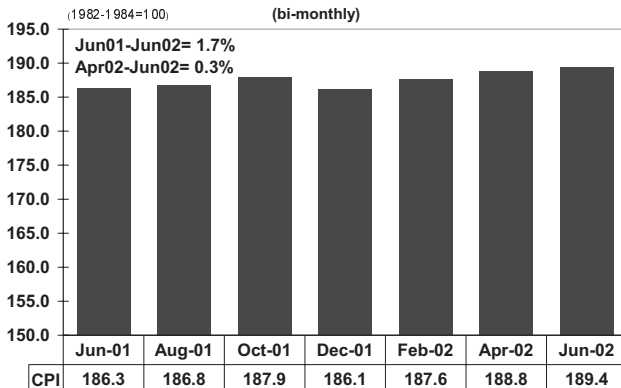
U.S. City Average 1999-2002



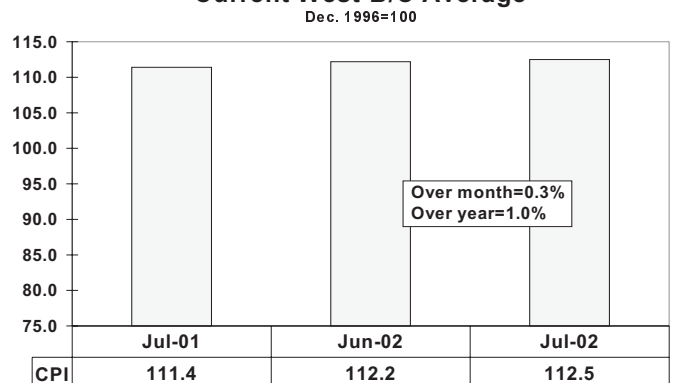
Current U.S. City Average



Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton



Current West-B/C Average



Note: Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton now published bi-monthly on even months. Class "West-B/C" index covers populations 1,500,000 and less. Local area CPI indexes are by-products of the national CPI program. Each index has a smaller sample size than the national index and is subject to more error. Local indexes show greater volatility than the national index but long-term trends are similar. **The Bureau of Labor Statistics urges use of the national average CPI in escalator clauses.** The Consumer Price Index is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services, such as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, medical care, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living.

Technical Notes

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous months are subject to revisions. Industries are classified in accord with the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*. **The benchmark for all estimates is March 2001.** Material in this publication may be reproduced without special permission (but credit is welcome).

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period through the twelfth of each month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect **employment by place of work**. The data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence.

Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be assigned to specific counties because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore county data will not necessarily sum to state totals.

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The Right Connection for:

Labor Market Information

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monthly on the 15th of each month

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Development Information.

Alice Vogel, Editor;
Linda Ojard, Editorial Assistant.

Economic/Demographic Profile of Metropolitan Areas

MSA/ County Data Year	Resident L. Force 2001	Resident Employ. 2001	Un. Rate 2001	Nonag Employ. 2001	Average Wage 2000	Popul- ation 2002	Per Cap. Income 2000
Bellingham MSA	80,300	74,800	6.8	68,300	\$26,295	172,200	\$23,133
Bremerton PMSA	92,400	86,900	6.0	75,000	\$30,527	234,700	\$25,443
Olympia PMSA	98,900	93,200	5.7	86,200	\$31,753	212,300	\$26,460
S-B-Everett PMSA	1,396,500	1,292,600	5.2	1,401,500	\$45,171	2,475,400	\$40,686
King	999,600	948,500	5.1	1,173,300	\$47,241	1,774,300	\$45,536
Snohomish	334,900	317,000	5.4	215,600	\$35,072	628,000	\$28,394
Island	28,500	27,200	4.7	14,850	\$23,949	73,100	\$27,609
Spokane MSA	207,100	193,500	6.6	198,000	\$29,743	425,600	\$25,550
Tacoma PMSA	328,400	307,500	6.4	244,400	\$30,162	725,000	\$25,587
R-K-Pasco MSA	94,400	87,600	7.2	78,500	\$31,533	198,900	\$23,872
Benton	71,800	67,100	6.5	n/a	\$34,183	147,600	\$25,624
Franklin	22,600	20,500	9.4	n/a	\$23,866	51,300	\$18,813
Clark County	179,200	166,500	7.1	118,400	\$32,157	363,400	\$29,085
Yakima MSA	108,000	95,800	11.3	74,600	\$23,252	225,000	\$22,022
Washington	2,995,700	2,804,100	6.4	2,697,800	\$37,038	6,041,700	\$31,230

