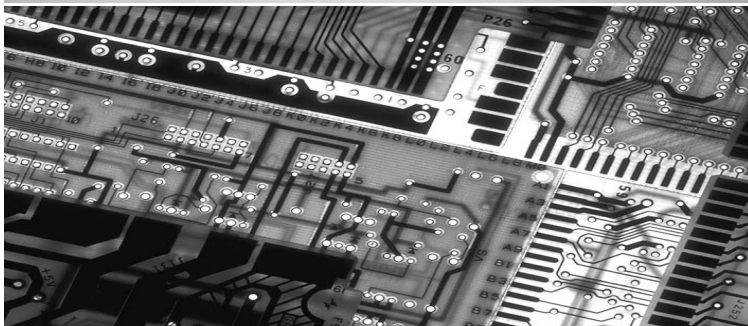


# Washington State Labor Area Summaries



Prepared by the  
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 **Washington State  
Employment Security**

July 2002—Volume 17, Number 7

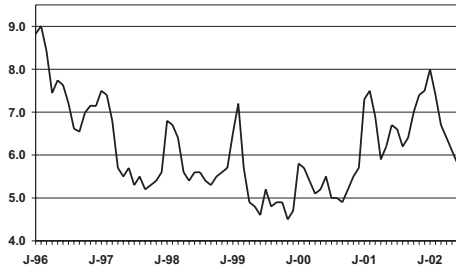
## Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas 1/

Not seasonally adjusted	June 2002 Preliminary				May 2002 Revised				June 2001 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemploy.	Rate
<b>United States (in 1,000s)</b>	143,669	134,992	8,677	<b>6.0</b>	142,253	134,365	7,888	<b>5.5</b>	142,684	135,923	6,762	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Washington State Total</b>	3,057,100	2,850,700	206,400	<b>6.8</b>	3,027,300	2,818,300	209,000	<b>6.9</b>	3,020,800	2,831,500	189,300	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Bellingham MSA</b>	79,700	75,100	4,600	<b>5.8</b>	80,500	75,600	4,900	<b>6.1</b>	80,800	75,400	5,400	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Bremerton PMSA</b>	94,400	88,800	5,600	<b>6.0</b>	94,400	88,800	5,600	<b>6.0</b>	92,400	86,800	5,600	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Olympia PMSA</b>	102,100	96,600	5,500	<b>5.4</b>	102,100	96,500	5,600	<b>5.4</b>	98,900	93,400	5,600	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA</b>	1,374,000	1,284,800	89,200	<b>6.5</b>	1,368,800	1,279,700	89,200	<b>6.5</b>	1,363,100	1,292,300	70,800	<b>5.2</b>
King County 2/	1,005,100	942,700	62,400	<b>6.2</b>	1,001,500	938,900	62,500	<b>6.2</b>	1,000,400	948,200	52,200	<b>5.2</b>
Snohomish County 2/	340,200	315,100	25,200	<b>7.4</b>	338,800	313,800	25,000	<b>7.4</b>	334,200	316,900	17,300	<b>5.2</b>
Island County 2/	28,700	27,000	1,600	<b>5.6</b>	28,500	26,900	1,600	<b>5.6</b>	28,530	27,200	1,330	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Spokane MSA</b>	205,800	193,200	12,600	<b>6.1</b>	207,500	194,800	12,700	<b>6.1</b>	206,900	193,900	13,000	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Tacoma PMSA</b>	338,100	313,400	24,700	<b>7.3</b>	337,600	313,000	24,600	<b>7.3</b>	328,200	306,900	21,300	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Tri-Cities MSA</b>	107,500	101,400	6,100	<b>5.7</b>	100,700	94,900	5,800	<b>5.7</b>	101,200	94,700	6,600	<b>6.5</b>
Benton County 2/	82,200	77,700	4,500	<b>5.5</b>	76,900	72,700	4,200	<b>5.5</b>	77,400	72,500	4,900	<b>6.3</b>
Franklin County 2/	25,300	23,700	1,700	<b>6.5</b>	23,700	22,200	1,500	<b>6.5</b>	23,800	22,100	1,700	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Yakima MSA</b>	113,900	104,300	9,700	<b>8.5</b>	105,300	95,100	10,200	<b>9.7</b>	115,500	103,700	11,900	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Adams</b>	8,730	8,150	590	<b>6.7</b>	8,020	7,410	610	<b>7.6</b>	8,600	7,860	730	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Asotin 2/</b>	11,760	11,130	640	<b>5.4</b>	11,990	11,400	600	<b>5.0</b>	11,680	11,090	590	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Chelan-Douglas LMA</b>	55,650	51,460	4,190	<b>7.5</b>	50,550	45,980	4,570	<b>9.0</b>	55,440	51,110	4,320	<b>7.8</b>
Chelan County 2/	35,710	32,820	2,890	<b>8.1</b>	32,490	29,320	3,170	<b>9.8</b>	35,540	32,590	2,950	<b>8.3</b>
Douglas County 2/	19,950	18,650	1,300	<b>6.5</b>	18,060	16,660	1,400	<b>7.8</b>	19,890	18,520	1,370	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Clallam</b>	23,750	22,280	1,480	<b>6.2</b>	23,760	22,150	1,610	<b>6.8</b>	24,080	22,390	1,690	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Clark 2/</b>	183,500	168,100	15,400	<b>8.4</b>	183,100	167,300	15,800	<b>8.6</b>	180,900	168,100	12,700	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Columbia</b>	1,570	1,460	110	<b>7.1</b>	1,580	1,450	130	<b>8.2</b>	1,840	1,720	120	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Cowlitz</b>	40,630	36,530	4,100	<b>10.1</b>	40,450	36,040	4,420	<b>10.9</b>	41,080	36,080	5,000	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Ferry</b>	2,570	2,360	210	<b>8.2</b>	2,550	2,290	260	<b>10.1</b>	2,470	2,160	310	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Garfield</b>	1,260	1,220	40	<b>2.9</b>	1,210	1,170	40	<b>3.5</b>	1,210	1,170	40	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Grant</b>	39,570	36,510	3,060	<b>7.7</b>	37,310	33,510	3,800	<b>10.2</b>	38,090	34,990	3,090	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	26,580	24,480	2,100	<b>7.9</b>	26,100	23,960	2,140	<b>8.2</b>	26,190	23,430	2,760	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Jefferson</b>	11,140	10,480	660	<b>5.9</b>	11,250	10,540	710	<b>6.3</b>	11,150	10,570	580	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Kittitas</b>	15,410	14,590	830	<b>5.4</b>	15,210	14,310	900	<b>5.9</b>	14,780	13,930	850	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Klickitat</b>	8,460	7,310	1,150	<b>13.6</b>	7,990	6,920	1,070	<b>13.4</b>	8,990	7,630	1,360	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Lewis</b>	28,640	26,340	2,300	<b>8.0</b>	28,890	26,540	2,350	<b>8.1</b>	28,020	25,380	2,650	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Lincoln</b>	4,940	4,700	240	<b>4.8</b>	4,840	4,610	230	<b>4.8</b>	4,890	4,670	220	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Mason</b>	19,870	18,570	1,300	<b>6.5</b>	19,810	18,510	1,300	<b>6.6</b>	18,190	16,770	1,410	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Okanogan</b>	19,890	18,400	1,490	<b>7.5</b>	18,150	16,600	1,550	<b>8.6</b>	21,130	19,130	2,000	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Pacific</b>	8,160	7,580	590	<b>7.2</b>	7,930	7,350	590	<b>7.4</b>	7,560	6,900	670	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Pend Oreille</b>	4,570	4,220	350	<b>7.6</b>	4,480	4,130	350	<b>7.8</b>	4,330	3,950	380	<b>8.8</b>
<b>San Juan</b>	6,550	6,320	230	<b>3.6</b>	6,400	6,130	270	<b>4.2</b>	6,950	6,740	210	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Skagit</b>	51,860	48,110	3,750	<b>7.2</b>	51,450	47,760	3,690	<b>7.2</b>	50,840	47,240	3,600	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Skamania</b>	3,980	3,590	390	<b>9.8</b>	3,910	3,480	430	<b>11.0</b>	3,910	3,490	410	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Stevens</b>	16,490	15,060	1,430	<b>8.7</b>	16,160	14,680	1,480	<b>9.1</b>	16,470	14,930	1,540	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Wahkiakum</b>	1,720	1,600	120	<b>7.1</b>	1,680	1,560	120	<b>7.0</b>	1,720	1,610	110	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Walla Walla</b>	27,140	25,950	1,190	<b>4.4</b>	26,570	25,340	1,240	<b>4.7</b>	26,560	25,200	1,360	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Whitman</b>	17,120	16,690	430	<b>2.5</b>	19,170	18,780	390	<b>2.1</b>	16,650	16,210	440	<b>2.6</b>

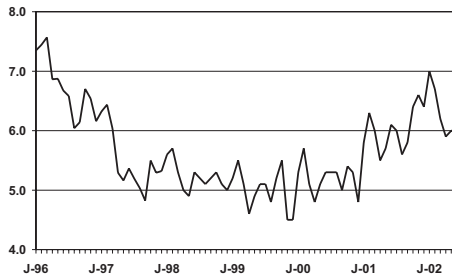
1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. 2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.  
 Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

# MSA Jobless Rates 1996-2002

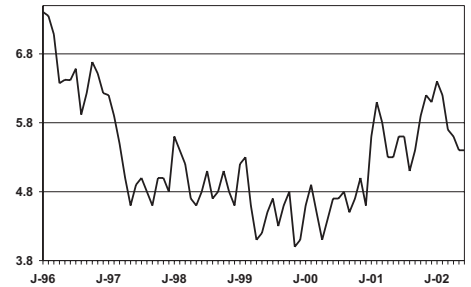
**Bellingham MSA**



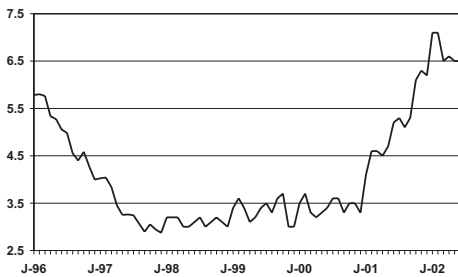
**Bremerton PMSA**



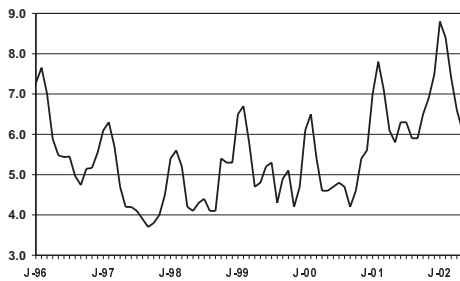
**Olympia PMSA**



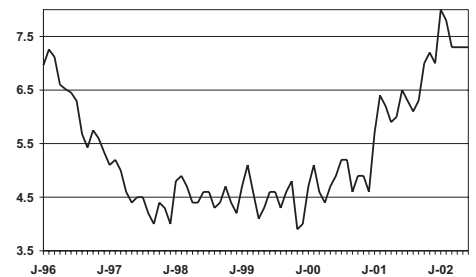
**Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA**



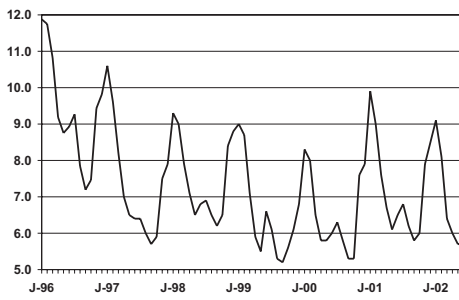
**Spokane MSA**



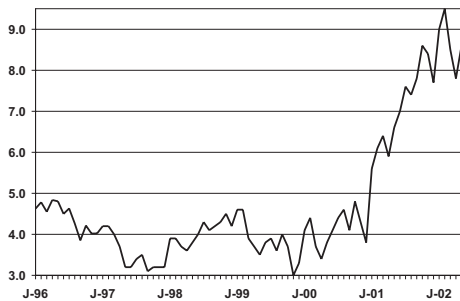
**Tacoma PMSA**



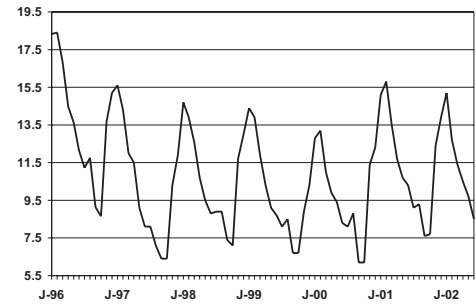
**Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA**



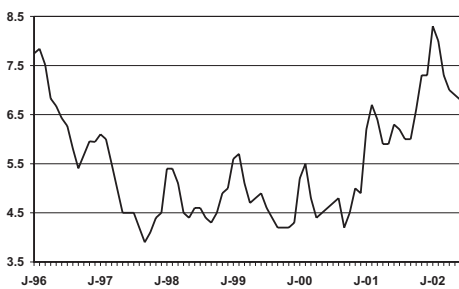
**Clark County**



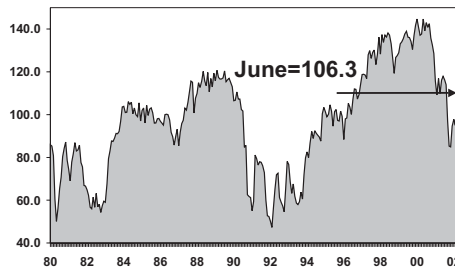
**Yakima MSA**



**Washington State**



**Index of Consumer Confidence  
1980-2002**



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- MSA Econ. Profiles . . . . . p. 35*

# Across the MSA

## Metro roundup: June 2002

June: the sun has reached its apex in the northern sky, stopped briefly for a *solstitium* (> *sol* + *sistere* or literally *sun stop*), and is now making to go south: speaking of going in that direction, is there, perchance, any parallel with that lonely planet far below, specifically in Washington State?



In terms of jobless rates, the state and most areas were up over the year: Washington's rate rose from 6.3 to 6.8 percent, while the area with over half of the nonfarm jobs, the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA, was up from 5.2 to 6.5 percent. Among the MSAs, Clark County had the steepest rise over the year: from 7.0 to 8.4 percent.

Despite all the gloom and doom about the imploding Seattle PMSA, the vast majority of MSAs (viz. Bellingham, Bremerton, Olympia, Spokane, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, and Yakima) showed rates lower than one year ago: see page 2 for the details.

On the nonfarm front, the state's MSAs generally shared in some manifestation of negativity, but diverged in what specific industry categories were under pressure:

**The Bellingham MSA:** Employment was down 1,800 over the year in this U.S.-Canada border county, at 68,300 jobs. Manufacturing was off 700 from last June, and the weak Canadian dollar continued to hold back visitors from the North. But the May-to-June transition was a frisky one, up by 800 jobs.

**Bremerton PMSA:** The nonfarm total reached 74,800, down 800 from one year ago. The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, the county's major employer, continues to benefit from repair and rehab work on naval ships involved in the military operations in Afghanistan, helping to counteract an ever so gradual decline over the past decade. But there is no doubt the area is experiencing a sympathetic contraction through its affiliation and general propinquity with the Seattle PMSA.

**Olympia PMSA:** A little distance from the epicenter of bad karma goes a long way: nonfarm employment rose to 88,000, up 1,350 or 1.6 percent from last June. Most of this gain was in services and state and local government. Over the month, the 500 gain lagged the typical 800 boost usually realized at this time of year.

**The Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA labor market** continued to bump along at the bottom of the recession trough. With 52 percent of all nonfarm jobs, S-B-E was down 47,300 over the year, bringing its total to 1,370,100 jobs. The damage was spread over MFG (-16,400), construction (-5,700), TCU (-6,000), trade (-9,800), and services (-15,900). Government gained 5,300, mostly in the local variety, and the real estate and refinancing market kept FIRE going (+1,300).

**Snohomish County:** This component of S-B-E earned the epithet "steady as she goes" for its 900 uptick over the month, but

"avast, listing to starboard" for its loss of 8,900 jobs over the year. MFG was off 5,100, construction down by 2,700, and services by 1,100 jobs.

**Spokane MSA:** This megalopolis in Eastern Washington stood at 194,400 in June: this represented a whopping 6,300 decline from year-ago levels. The negativity was spread over MFG (-3,200), construction (-1,200), trade (-1,000) and government (-600). The over-the-month decrease (-300) was unusual for this time of year, as some kind of growth, even marginal, is the norm.

**The Tacoma PMSA:** This, the state's second largest metro region, lost 1,700 over the year, slipping to 244,900 jobs in June. The big minuses were in manufacturing (-1,600) and trade (-2,300), while government came to the rescue with 1,200, half local and the rest divvied up between the state and Fed. May to June was a twinkle in the dark, showing an uptick of 700.

**The Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA:** The only beacon of bright among the MSAs, the Tri-Cities advanced by 4,500 over year-ago or 5.6 percent. Growth was spread throughout all sectors but chiefly in services (+2,100), trade (+800), construction (+700), and TCU (400). Construction's gain brought that sector to its highest level since 1983. The key propellant to growth has been the Vittrification Project, where related employment now stands at 2,630. It has helped propel new housing starts from 393 in 2001 to 536 in 2002 (year-to-date figures).

**Clark County:** This once-booming metro area thought itself blessed this month, since it had no loss over the year—but also no gain. Hence, although the recession may be over, the bungee cord of recovery has yet to snap back. Individual sectors, though, were down and up: MFG was off 1,800, trade down 300, FIRE up 400, services ditto, and government up 1,300. Since the recession began in March 2001, the county has lost 2,500 factory jobs, 500 retail, and 200 telecom.

**Yakima MSA:** Here total nonag stood at 76,300 in June, down 500 over the year. This shortfall was mostly due to some bad apples in wholesale trade's "fresh fruit and vegetables" basket, which lost 700, while a minus 200 came from government. On the other hand, the labor economy gained a robust 1,500 over May levels, scattered throughout most sectors.

## The golden years beckon

*I have measured out my life with coffee spoons* (as T.S. Eliot once said). Thirty-year veteran economist Fred Walsh, who has provided the data and narrative analysis for the Spokane MSA, retires September 30. Also retiring on that date is Jack Schillinger, who has been editor of the LAS since 1985. Farewell, Dear Readers.

*By Jack Schillinger*

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Bellingham MSA



### HIGHLIGHTS

**J**une data showed the Bellingham MSA was frisky over the month, but lethargic or at best phlegmatic (no pun intended) over the year.

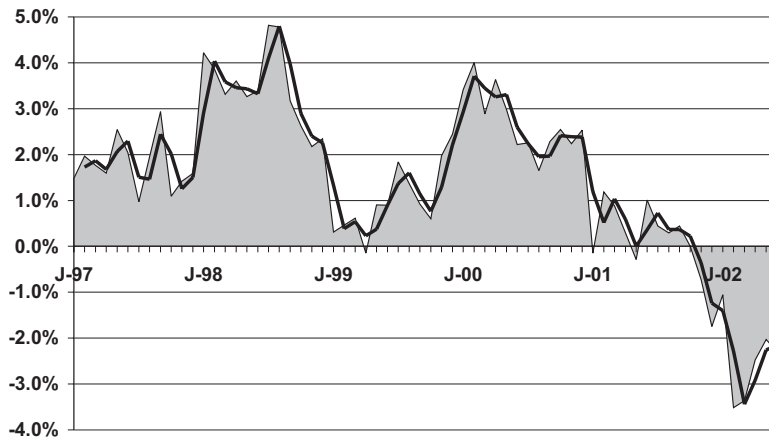
**From May to June**, the MSA gained 800 jobs, half in that mobile industry called construction and the remainder in services (300) and government (100).

**From June to June**, 1,600 jobs went by the wayside, with the brunt of this in manufacturing (-700), followed by trade (-300), government (-300), and smaller sectors.

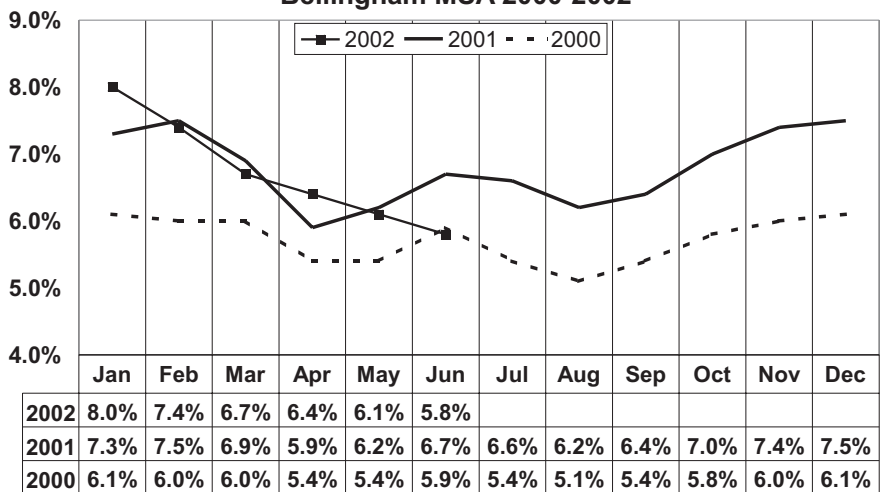
**Overall, Bellingham** appears to have skidded into a large pothole, like many other smaller areas on the Western side of the state. Proximate cause: weakening of the symbiotic host, i.e., downturn and less money floating about in that big PMSA down south, and even less in that friendly province to the North.

**Yet, there is reason**, if not for cheer, at least for less gloom: the jobless rate for June was 5.8 percent, down from the year-ago figure of 6.7 percent, and the number of unemployed (4,600) was down by 800 from a year ago. On the other hand, the labor force has shrunken over the year by 1,100, which suggests some unemployed people have decided to withdraw to the sidelines to wait out the bidding war for scarce jobs.

**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)



	<i>Change</i>					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL 2/</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>69,900</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>
Lumber & Wood Products	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0	0.0%
Food Processing	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0.0%
<b>MINING &amp; MISC</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-14.3%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>
<b>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>
Federal	900	900	900	0	0	0.0%
State	3,500	3,500	3,600	0	-100	-2.8%
Local	8,100	8,000	8,300	100	-200	-2.4%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

Continued...

1/Preliminary. Totals 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 on the Internet at:

**<http://www.wa.gov/lesdllmea>**

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Bremerton PMSA

### HIGHLIGHTS

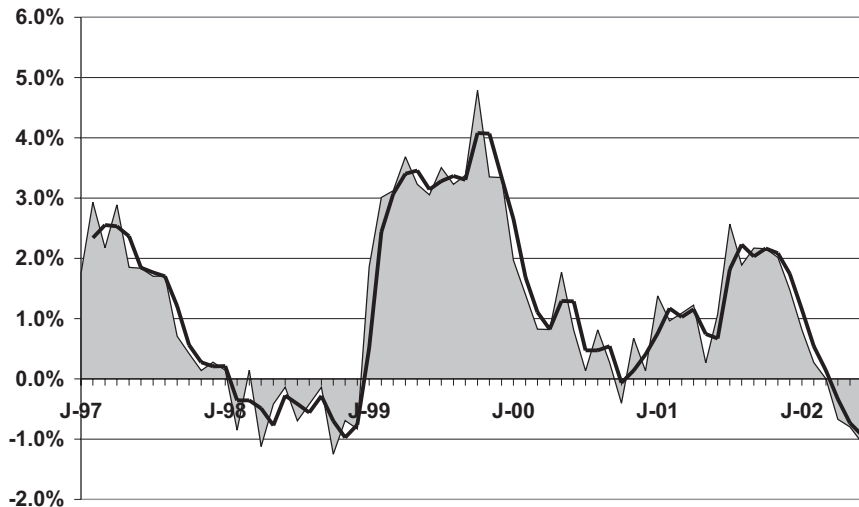
**N**onag jobs in the PMSA stood at 74,800 in June, down 800 jobs or 1.1 percent less than last year at this time. The MSA appears to have entered a small trough in the year-to-year comparison, as the chart (right) shows. No doubt much of this has to do with the strong undertow in the Seattle and Tacoma metro areas. Yet, by and large, the Bremerton vessel has not been pulled off course by the treacherous suction observed in these waters since the events of 9/11. All industries except trade and FIRE shared in the June-to-June losses. Government took it especially hard, down by 400.

**One hopeful sign** is the gain of 400 jobs from May, 300 of which were in construction, that mobile, go-to-where-the-jobs-are industry. Also services and trade racked up 100 each, but manufacturing offset that by a loss of 100.

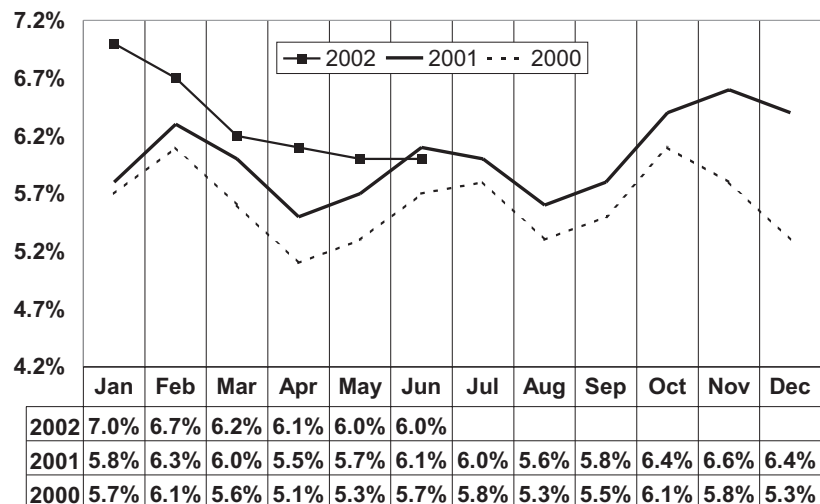
**Another positive sign** is that the jobless rate is holding steady at 6.0 percent, the same as May and only a hair higher than last June's 6.1 percent. Also place of residence employment is 2,000 higher than one year ago, and the number of unemployed (5,600) is the same as last month and last year. Looked at from this vantage point, the economy seems to offer some grounds for optimism.

*Bon voyage* Bremerton....

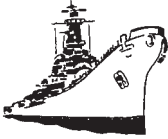
**Bremerton PMSA Nonag Employment  
% Change over year 1997-May 2002**



**Unemployment Rates by Month  
Bremerton PMSA 2000-2002**



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



	<i>Change</i>					Yr-Yr %
	June 2002 1/	May 2002	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	
<b>TOTAL 2/</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>74,400</b>	<b>75,600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
MANUFACTURING	2,300	2,400	2,200	-100	100	4.5%
MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS	700	700	900	0	-200	-22.2%
CONSTRUCTION	4,300	4,000	4,500	300	-200	-4.4%
TRANSPORT., AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	-100	-4.5%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	17,100	17,000	17,000	100	100	0.6%
FINANCE, INSUR. AND REAL ESTATE	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100	3.8%
SERVICES	19,400	19,300	19,600	100	-200	-1.0%
GOVERNMENT	26,200	26,200	26,600	0	-400	-1.5%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	

*1/Preliminary. Totals 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 on the Internet at:*

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



Prepared by the  
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Economic Analysis Branch  
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Washington State  
Employment Security 

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY

## Olympia PMSA



### HIGHLIGHTS

**T**he Olympia labor economy treaded water in June even as 500 nonagricultural jobs were added. The employment gains lagged below the expected 800 job increase typically realized at this time of year. The numbers suggest that the local economy is expanding slowly. This is acting to stabilize the labor market without really serving to actively move it forward. The private sector accounted for 300 of the job gains. The wholesale and retail industries led the way with a total gain of 200 while 100 jobs were gained in construction. State and local government accounted for the remainder of the gains. The services sector which had been providing forward momentum of late, stalled this month. Part of this slowdown is attributed to the lack of hiring of temp workers. June marks the second straight month where employment in this category declined. It would appear that businesses have begun to grow more cautious about the strength of the recovery and are proceeding more judiciously with their hiring plans. News from the National Association of Purchasing Management of Western Washington Report on Business confirms some growing pessimism on the part of employers. The June composite index, which takes into account such factors as production plans, new orders, and inventory levels, weighed in at 53.2 compared to last month's figure of 59. Although positive, the outlook for the immediate future suggests that em-

ployment conditions will remain soft and that the unemployment rate will likely be maintained at close to or slightly above its present level. The Olympia area unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in June and was unchanged from April.

**The statewide employment sector** as a whole fared slightly better than did Olympia. Washington added enough nonagricultural jobs in June to reduce the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate by three-tenths of one percentage point to 6.8 percent in June. Both the trade and service sectors posted solid gains in employment, adding 4,200 and 3,700 jobs respectively. Temporary help services employment increased at the state level and suggested a more upbeat employment outlook when compared to the Olympia area.

**Nationally, the economic reports** painted a picture more in line with the Olympia PMSA economy. Jobless claims continued to trend downward in June but at a pace indicative of stable to barely improving labor market conditions. June's national jobless claims were well below that of May's and remained under 400,000 for five consecutive weeks. The claims figures are consistent with an economy that is expanding at a moderately slow rate. Although the news is mildly positive, jobless claims probably need to fall faster before one can conclude the recovery is strong enough to greatly im-

pact the labor market. As of June, economic growth prospects appear dubious at best and may only improve modestly by the end of the year.

**The national employment situation** remained weak in June as the jobless rate rose to 5.9 percent from 5.8 percent in May. The difference of about one percentage point between the state and national unemployment figures tends to indicate the first wave of shakeout from Boeing has crested out. The lingering problems for Boeing partly owe to the fact that economic activity and job creation in the national economy have continued to be weak. Net new job creation was weaker than expected, with just 36,000 jobs created. The previous month's gain was revised downward as was the case in the past few months. However, the revised figure remained in the territory of 24,000 net new jobs so that positive gains have occurred now for two consecutive months. Job growth in the national services sector was weaker this month as a falloff in the hiring of temp workers took place. Health services employment remained strong and continues to be a growth sector. The size of the national labor force declined this month, which is troublesome on two accounts. First, it shows the dearth of new job prospects and the corresponding reluctance of potential workers to enter the labor market. Second, it tends to mask the underlying weakness of the labor mar-

*Continued next page*

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



	<b>Change</b>					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL 2/</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>87,500</b>	<b>86,650</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	7,700	7,600	7,850	100	-150	-1.9%
<b>MINING</b>	100	100	50	0	50	100.0%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	3,900	3,800	4,000	100	-100	-2.5%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	-100	-2.6%
<b>SERVICES PRODUCING</b>	80,300	79,900	78,800	400	1,500	1.9%
<b>TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES</b>	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100	4.3%
<b>TRADE</b>	17,200	17,000	16,900	200	300	1.8%
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL-ESTATE</b>	3,400	3,400	3,200	0	200	6.3%
<b>SERVICES</b>	20,800	20,800	20,400	0	400	2.0%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	36,500	36,300	36,000	200	500	1.4%
<b>FEDERAL</b>	1,200	1,300	1,100	-100	100	9.1%
U.S. Postal Service	500	500	500	0	0	0.0%
Other Federal	700	800	600	-100	100	16.7%
<b>STATE 3/</b>	23,800	23,600	23,600	200	200	0.8%
Education Services	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100	4.2%
Non-Education	21,300	21,100	21,200	200	100	0.5%
<b>LOCAL</b>	11,500	11,400	11,300	100	200	1.8%
Education Services	6,600	6,600	7,300	0	-700	-9.6%
Non-Education	4,900	4,800	4,000	100	900	22.5%
<i>Cities and Towns</i>	3,300	3,200	2,500	100	800	32.0%
<i>Other Local Non-Education</i>	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100	6.7%
<b>LABOR DISPUTES</b>	0	0	0	xxx	xxx	

**Continued...**

ket by understating the magnitude of the unemployment rate. If the labor force were growing, the unemployment rate would have been significantly higher. The national unemployment rate has risen by two percentage points since its low of 3.9 percent in October of 2000. It is however still removed from the 7.8 percent it reached after the 1990-1991 recession.

**Finally to no one's real surprise**, the American consumer's confidence level is on the wane. The New York-based Conference Board, which conducts a widely followed survey of 5,000 consumers, reported that its consumer confidence fell sharply in June to 106.4 from 110.3 in May.

*1/Preliminary. Totals 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. 3/ State government employment estimates are for jobs, not for full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, and therefore may differ from data available from other state agencies. This information is also available on the Internet at:*

**<http://www.wa.gov/lesdllmea>**

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Seattle/Bellevue/Everett PMSA

### HIGHLIGHTS

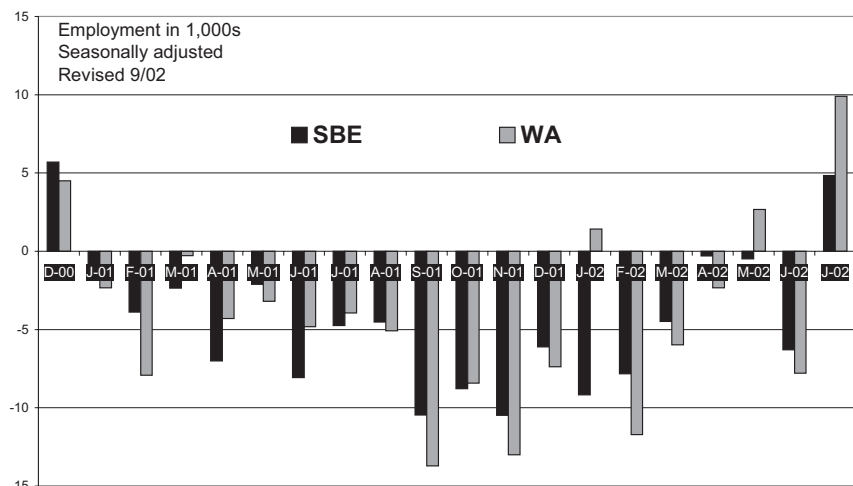
**J**uly's Seattle-area labor market continued to show an economy bumping along at the bottom of the recession trough. Unemployment rose by the same amount that it had fallen just one month previous. On the other hand, the job supply expanded for the first time since the recession began in January 2001. Such mixed economic signals are typical of turning points in cycles. Although the Seattle recession appears to have run its course—in that consistent job losses and other indicators of economic contraction are no longer occurring—real recovery is clearly not yet under way.

It remains premature to pronounce the Seattle and statewide recession “over”.

#### ■ Job Growth

**Caution is in order.** The increase in the seasonally adjusted job supply in July, 4800 jobs in Seattle and 9900 statewide, above and beyond what would be normally expected due to summer-only staffing patterns, is most likely due to changes in start and stop dates for school systems. Such date changes can play havoc with data trends for a one-month period. This July, it surely does appear that the ap-

Recession Trends Seattle-Bellevue-Everett vs. Statewide  
Job Gains/Losses by Month Dec. 2000 to July 2002



parent strong growth in the job supply may not be a lasting phenomenon.

#### ■ Unemployment

**July's unemployment rate** statewide rose in July to 7.1% (seas. adj.) after dropping to 6.8% from 7.1% between May and June. In metropolitan Seattle, July's rate rose to 6.7% from 6.5% in June (King 6.2 to 6.4%, Snohomish 7.4 to 7.6%, Pierce 7.3 to 7.4%). (All area unemployment rates are NOT seasonally adjusted). Oregon's statewide unemployment re-

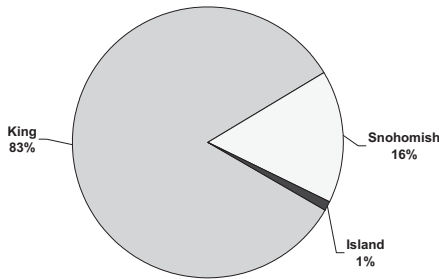
mains higher, rising in July to 7.3% from 7.2 in June. Poor summer-time opportunities for self-employment appear to have been a major factor in the increased unemployment rate in July since the seasonally adjusted Seattle-area job supply did not show losses but rather grew.

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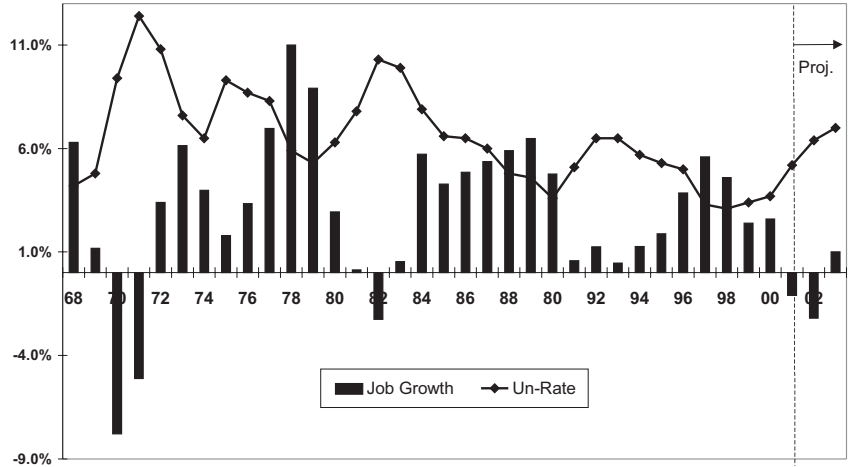
**Tech Notes**

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.

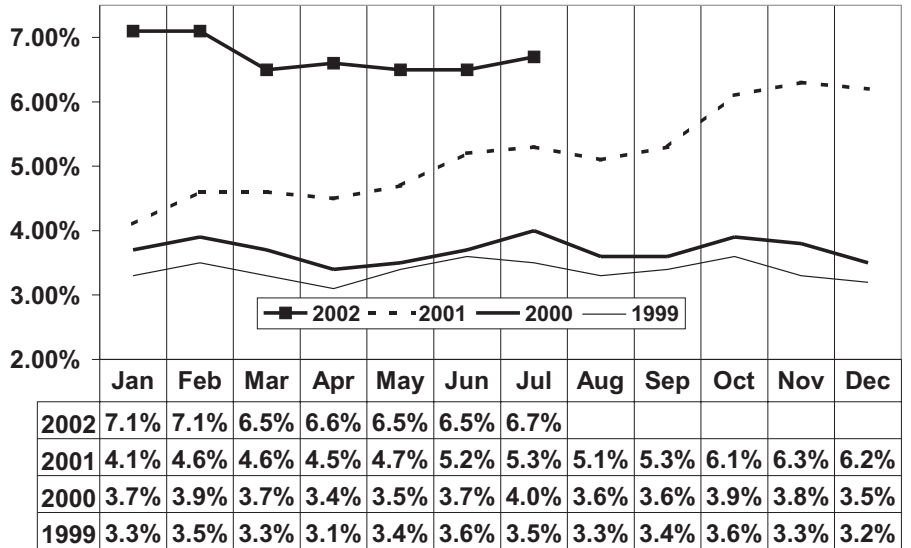
Seattle Jobs 2001  
King vs. Snohomish vs. Island



Job Growth and Unemployment  
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA 1968-2001; 2002-2003 Projected



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 1/ 2/	Change					
	Preliminary Jun-02	Revised May-02	Revised Jun-01	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL in 1,000s</b>	<b>1,370.1</b>	<b>1,361.9</b>	<b>1,417.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-47.3</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>
Durable Goods	140.1	140.8	154.3	-0.7	-14.2	-9.2%
Lumber & Wood Products	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.0	-0.2	-2.3%
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	-0.2	-5.4%
Primary Metal Industries	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1	-7.1%
Fabricated Metal Products	7.1	7.0	7.4	0.1	-0.3	-4.1%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	10.2	10.2	11.9	0.0	-1.7	-14.3%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	9.1	9.1	10.0	0.0	-0.9	-9.0%
Transportation Equipment	81.2	82.1	90.8	-0.9	-9.6	-10.6%
Aircraft & Parts	73.9	74.9	83.9	-1.0	-10.0	-11.9%
Ship & Boat Build/Repair	4.1	4.0	3.8	0.1	0.3	7.9%
Instruments & Related Prods.	11.1	11.1	11.6	0.0	-0.5	-4.3%
Nondurable Goods	40.1	39.8	42.3	0.3	-2.2	-5.2%
Food & Kindred Products	13.3	13.1	14.5	0.2	-1.2	-8.3%
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	3.8	3.7	4.3	0.1	-0.5	-11.6%
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	-0.2	-6.1%
Printing and Publishing	13.0	13.0	13.6	0.0	-0.6	-4.4%
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	7.1%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	0.1	2.6%
<b>MINING &amp; QUARRYING</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-9.1%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>
Building Construction	20.9	20.6	21.4	0.3	-0.5	-2.3%
Heavy Construction	7.3	7.0	8.3	0.3	-1.0	-12.0%
Special Trade Contractors	47.5	46.7	51.7	0.8	-4.2	-8.1%
<b>TRANSPOR., COMM. &amp; PUBL. UTIL.</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>
Transportation	54.6	54.1	58.1	0.5	-3.5	-6.0%
Water Transportation	5.7	5.7	6.0	0.0	-0.3	-5.0%
Transportation by Air	20.5	20.2	22.2	0.3	-1.7	-7.7%
Communications	23.6	23.3	25.9	0.3	-2.3	-8.9%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2	-4.5%
<b>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>314.8</b>	<b>327.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>
Wholesale Trade	82.9	82.5	86.4	0.4	-3.5	-4.1%
Durable Goods	52.6	52.4	54.3	0.2	-1.7	-3.1%
Nondurable Goods	30.3	30.1	32.1	0.2	-1.8	-5.6%
Retail Trade	234.3	232.3	240.6	2.0	-6.3	-2.6%
Building Materials & Garden	9.6	9.5	10.6	0.1	-1.0	-9.4%
General Merchandise	21.5	21.4	21.9	0.1	-0.4	-1.8%
Food Stores	30.8	30.8	31.6	0.0	-0.8	-2.5%
Apparel & Accessory	15.8	15.2	16.1	0.6	-0.3	-1.9%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	89.4	88.4	91.1	1.0	-1.7	-1.9%

**-Continued next page-**

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



INDUSTRY 1/ 2/	Preliminary Jun-02	Revised May-02	Revised Jun-01	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>FINANCE, INSUR. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	1.5%
Finance	37.7	37.7	36.2	0.0	1.5	4.1%
Insurance	29.1	29.1	28.9	0.0	0.2	0.7%
Real Estate	21.2	21.0	21.6	0.2	-0.4	-1.9%
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>421.5</b>	<b>419.0</b>	<b>437.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	-3.6%
Hotels	13.8	13.5	14.9	0.3	-1.1	-7.4%
Business Services	121.3	119.9	134.1	1.4	-12.8	-9.5%
Computer & Data Processing	57.7	57.2	63.0	0.5	-5.3	-8.4%
Health Services	88.1	87.7	85.8	0.4	2.3	2.7%
Nursing & Personal Care	14.4	14.3	13.9	0.1	0.5	3.6%
Hospitals	26.5	26.4	26.3	0.1	0.2	0.8%
Legal Services	12.7	12.6	13.0	0.1	-0.3	-2.3%
Educational Services	20.1	21.0	18.9	-0.9	1.2	6.3%
Social Services	28.7	28.7	28.6	0.0	0.1	0.3%
Engineering & Management	46.3	46.2	48.1	0.1	-1.8	-3.7%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>204.1</b>	<b>202.8</b>	<b>198.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	2.7%
Federal	24.1	23.9	24.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.4%
U.S. Postal Service	8.2	8.1	8.4	0.1	-0.2	-2.4%
State	60.3	60.0	59.0	0.3	1.3	2.2%
State Education	43.5	43.3	42.2	0.2	1.3	3.1%
Local	119.7	118.9	115.6	0.8	4.1	3.5%
Local Education	55.9	56.3	53.5	-0.4	2.4	4.5%
IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GOODS PRODUCING	256.9	255.9	279.1	1.0	-22.2	-8.0%
SERVICES PRODUCING	1113.2	1106.0	1138.3	7.2	-25.1	-2.2%

*1/Preliminary. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 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). 5/Employment affected by labor management disputes. Prepared by the Current Employment Statistics Unit (CES). This information is also available on the Internet at <http://www.wa.gov/esdl/imea>*

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



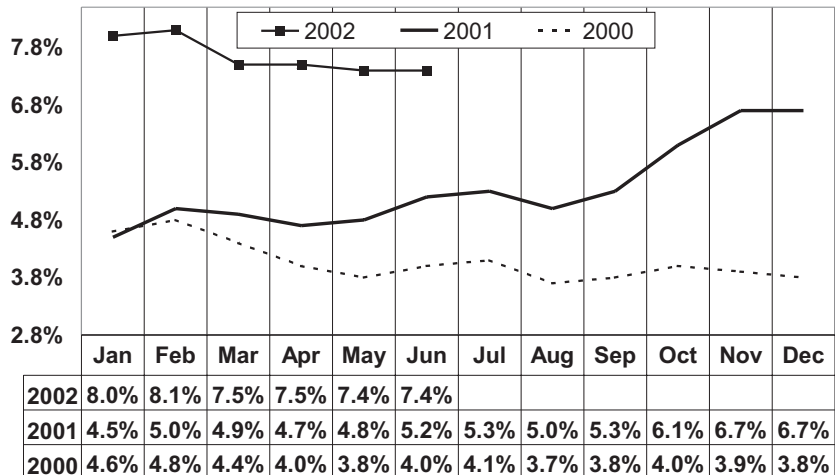
### HIGHLIGHTS

**T**he old nautical term “steady as she goes” seems a fitting description of the Snohomish County economy in June 2002. The preliminary unemployment rate for June is 7.4 percent. The preliminary May rate was 7.5 percent, but it has been revised downward to 7.4 percent. Even a decline this small is welcome news to an economy that’s been hammered over the last 3 quarters.

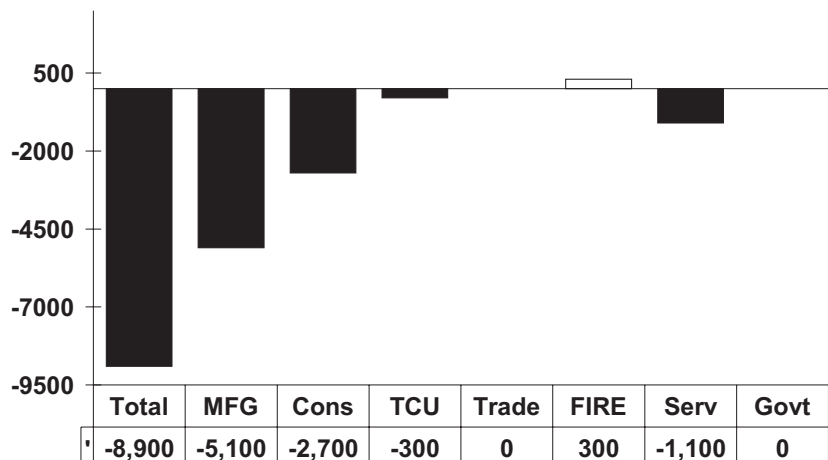
**Overall**, there was an increase of 900 jobs over the month. Total manufacturing fell by 100. Losses in aircraft and parts totaled 300 jobs. This was partially offset by an increase of 200 in nondurable goods, divided between food & kindred products (+100) and petroleum, coal, and plastics (+100). Services added 900, with increases in business services (+200), health services (+300) and social services (+200). A bump in local government (+400) more than offset a decline in local education (-300).

**Softness in commercial aviation** is continuing to contribute to layoffs throughout the local aircraft industry. Slowdowns in business travel and the fact that business travelers are now looking for cheaper rates may cause Boeing to cancel or put on hold its plans to develop the Sonic Cruiser. This could affect as many as 1,000 jobs in Snohomish County.

Unemployment Rates by Month  
Snohomish County 2000-2002



Job Gains/Losses by Industry  
Snohomish County: Jun-01/Jun-02



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Snohomish County

	Prelim.1/ Jun-02	Revised May-02	Revised Jun-01	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL 2/</b>	<b>209,100</b>	<b>208,200</b>	<b>218,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>(8,900)</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>48,300</b>	<b>53,300</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>(5,100)</b>	-9.6%
Durable Goods	42,000	42,300	47,300	(300)	(5,300)	-11.2%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,700	2,700	3,100	0	(400)	-12.9%
Fabricated Metal Products	1,500	1,400	1,800	100	(300)	-16.7%
Industrial Machinery & Equip.	2,500	2,500	2,700	0	(200)	-7.4%
Electronic & Other Elec. Equip.	2,000	2,000	2,400	0	(400)	-16.7%
Transportation Equipment	27,500	27,800	31,200	(300)	(3,700)	-11.9%
Aircraft & Parts	26,400	26,700	30,100	(300)	(3,700)	-12.3%
Other Transp. Equip.	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0	0.0%
Instruments & Related Prods.	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0	0.0%
Nondurable Goods	6,200	6,000	6,000	200	200	3.3%
Food & Kindred Products	1,500	1,400	1,300	100	200	15.4%
Printing and Publishing	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	(100)	-4.8%
Petroleum, Coal; Plastics	900	800	800	100	100	12.5%
<b>MINING &amp; QUARRYING</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0.0%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>(2,700)</b>	-16.3%
General Building Contractors	2,800	2,900	3,400	(100)	(600)	-17.6%
Heavy Construction	1,800	1,800	2,000	0	(200)	-10.0%
Special Trade Contractors	9,300	9,300	11,200	0	(1,900)	-17.0%
<b>TRANSPOR., COMM. &amp; PUBL. UTILITIES</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(300)</b>	-5.2%
Transportation	3,300	3,300	3,600	0	(300)	-8.3%
Communications	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0.0%
Gas, Electric & Sanit. Services	200	200	200	0	0	0.0%
<b>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>49,200</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>49,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	7,300	7,200	7,700	100	(400)	-5.2%
Durable Goods	4,900	4,900	4,800	0	100	2.1%
Nondurable Goods	2,400	2,300	2,900	100	(500)	-17.2%
Retail Trade	41,900	41,800	41,500	100	400	1.0%
Building Materials & Garden	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	(100)	-4.2%
General Merchandise	4,400	4,500	4,600	(100)	(200)	-4.3%
Food Stores	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	(200)	-2.9%
Apparel & Accessory	1,400	1,300	1,400	100	0	0.0%
Furniture & Homefurnishings	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	15,100	15,200	14,700	(100)	400	2.7%
<b>FINANCE, INSUR. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	3.0%
Finance	3,800	3,800	3,500	0	300	8.6%
Insurance	4,300	4,300	4,300	0	0	0.0%
Real Estate	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0	0.0%
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>46,800</b>	<b>45,900</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>(1,100)</b>	-2.3%
Hotels & Lodging	800	800	900	0	(100)	-11.1%
Business Services	7,300	7,100	7,900	200	(600)	-7.6%
Personnel Supply	2,400	2,400	3,000	0	(600)	-20.0%
Computer & Data Processing	800	800	900	0	(100)	-11.1%
Other Business Services	4,100	3,900	4,000	200	100	2.5%
Health Services	14,900	14,600	14,000	300	900	6.4%
Nursing & Personal Care	2,800	2,900	2,800	(100)	0	0.0%
Hospitals	3,100	3,100	2,800	0	300	10.7%
Other Health Services	9,000	8,600	8,400	400	600	7.1%
Educational Services	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	(100)	-7.7%
Social Services	4,300	4,100	4,400	200	(100)	-2.3%
Engineering & Management	3,300	3,400	3,700	(100)	(400)	-10.8%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0.0%
Federal	2,000	2,000	2,300	0	(300)	-13.0%
U.S. Postal Service	1,000	1,000	1,300	0	(300)	-23.1%
State	5,100	5,200	5,200	(100)	(100)	-1.9%
State Education	2,100	2,200	2,100	(100)	0	0.0%
Local	27,600	27,500	27,200	100	400	1.5%
Local Education	15,000	15,300	14,600	(300)	400	2.7%
Workers in labor-management disputes	0	0	0			

1/ Preliminary. 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).

3/ Employment affected by labor management disputes.



# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Spokane MSA

### HIGHLIGHTS

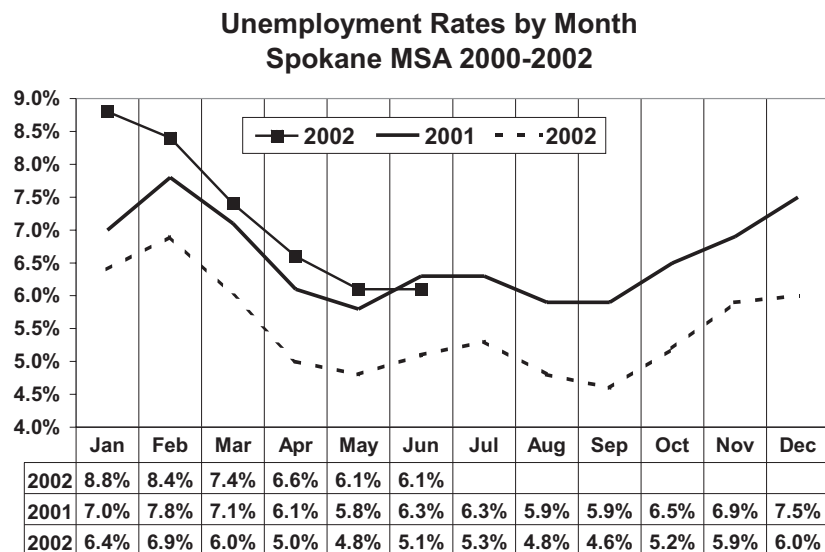
**N**onagricultural wage and salary employment's seasonal shift for June was -0.2 percent, unusual for this time of year. In June it usually increases, even if marginally. June-to-June it was down 3.2 percent, while last year it had risen 1.5 percent over the year and June 2000 had risen 2.7 percent over the year. Of the seven major industrial categories, five showed employment decreased from June to June, fairly indicative of the local economy at this time.

**Construction's** good-weather hiring continued upward at 4.2 percent, but that to an employment level 10.2 percent below June of 2001.

**Manufacturing** held even for the month, somewhat better than last year's -0.6 percent, Unfortunately, over the year it had fallen 15.3 percent. Most of the cutbacks here (and still continuing) have been in the area of electronics manufacturing. Until there is a turnaround in the world of the "dot coms", I would not expect any large re-growth to take place.

**Transportation, communications and utilities** improved 0.5 percent for the month but had dropped 8.9 percent for the over-the-year period.

**Wholesale trade** remained level for the month and declined 3.5 percent from a year ago. **Retail trade** im-



proved 0.7 percent for the month, matching last year's shift. Retail employment retreated 1.7 percent from June of 2001 compared to 1.4 percent growth from June 2000 to June 2001.

**Finance** held even for the month but was up 4.5 percent over the year.. **Insurance and real estate** grew 0.4 percent from the previous month but slipped backward 0.6 percent June to June.

The start of **Services'** summer downturn was stronger than usual, with a -1.6 percent May-June shift (last year's was -0.8 percent and 2000's was -0.6 percent. Private edu-

cation's June drop, although large, was a normal seasonal shift for it. The services group as a whole improved 0.4 percent over the year, compared to +5.2 percent and +4.0 percent, respectively, from June-to-June 2000-01 and June-to-June 1999-2000.

**Government**, as a whole, slipped backward 0.5 percent for the month and declined 2.0 percent over the year. The negative over-the-year figures pretty well reflect the current state and local government budget problems. This will probably continue for at least a couple of years into the future.

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



	<i>Change</i>					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL 2/</b>	<b>194,400</b>	<b>194,700</b>	<b>200,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-6,300</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,200</b>	<b>-15.0%</b>
<b>TRANSP., COMM. &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-8.4%</b>
<b>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>48,800</b>	<b>48,500</b>	<b>49,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>
Wholesale Trade	11,900	11,900	12,300	0	-400	-3.3%
Retail Trade	36,900	36,600	37,500	300	-600	-1.6%
General Merchandise & Apparel	6,100	5,900	6,000	200	100	1.7%
Food Stores	5,800	5,700	5,600	100	200	3.6%
Eating & Drinking Establishments	12,600	12,600	13,300	0	-700	-5.3%
<b>FINANCE, INSUR. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Finance	5,700	5,700	5,500	0	200	3.6%
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>64,600</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Business Services	9,000	8,900	9,100	100	-100	-1.1%
Health Services	23,100	23,100	22,700	0	400	1.8%
Educational Services	2,800	4,400	2,900	-1,600	-100	-3.4%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>
Federal	4,600	4,500	4,500	100	100	2.2%
State	10,800	11,000	10,700	-200	100	0.9%
State Education	5,700	5,900	5,900	-200	-200	-3.4%
Local	18,800	18,800	19,600	0	-800	-4.1%
Local Education	11,600	11,900	12,200	-300	-600	-4.9%
Labor-Management Disputes	-	-	-	xxx	xxx	

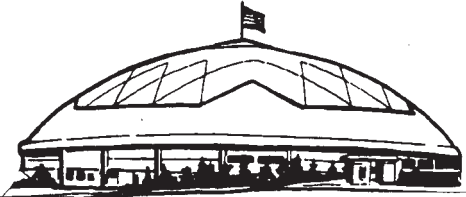
1/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers who received during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. 3/Labor-management dispute. Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This information is also available on the Internet at:

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

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Tacoma PMSA

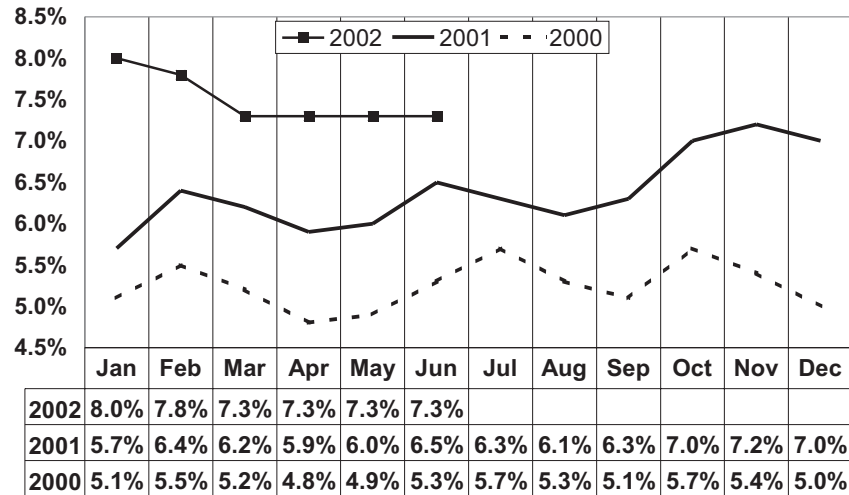


### HIGHLIGHTS

**O**ver the year jobs losses in the Tacoma area continue to shrink, although only slightly this month. The trend continues to be one of modest month-to-month improvement in the labor economy. The goods producing sector (construction, mining and manufacturing) is flat over the month, although off by 1,600 from last June.

**In the June preliminary estimate** of nonagricultural jobs, services producing employment was up by 700 jobs over the month, but still down by 1,200 jobs over the year. At 21,000 jobs in June, manufacturing on the other hand lost 300 over the month and 1,600 from June of last year. All of the manufacturing sectors are flat from last month, except for downticks in printing, publishing and allied products, chemicals, petroleum and allied prod-

**Unemployment Rates by Month  
Tacoma PMSA 2000-2002**



ucts, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.

**In nonmanufacturing,** construction was up by 1,000 jobs over the year and by 300 from May. Wholesale trade was off by 800 over the year and by a tick over the month. Retail trade was off by 1,500 jobs over the year, with weakness in both eating and drinking establishments (down 600) and in other retail trade (down 500).

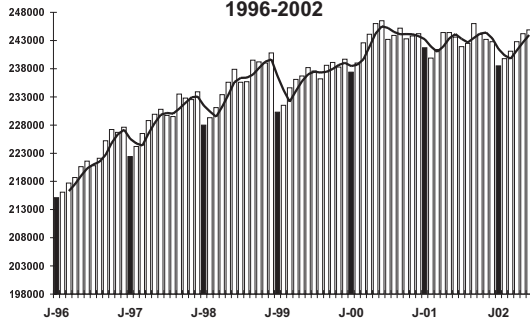
**U.S. Department of Defense** civilian employment

stood at 7,600, up by a tick from May and by 300 from last June. U.S. Postal Service employment was up by a tick over the month, at 1,700.

**State government employment** was up slightly over the year. In local government, public school employment was essentially unchanged over month and year at 18,300.

**The unemployment rate** for June was 7.3 per cent, 0.5 point above the statewide rate and 1.3 points above the U.S. rate.

**Tacoma PMSA Nonag Employment  
1996-2002**



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

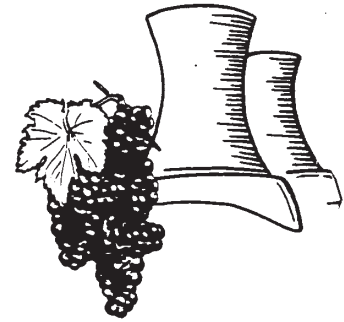


	Change					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL 2/</b>	<b>244,900</b>	<b>244,200</b>	<b>246,600</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
GOODS PRODUCING 3/	38,700	38,700	39,200	0	-500	-1.3%
MINING	300	300	200	0	100	50.0%
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
Buildings and Heavy Construction	6,800	6,700	6,800	100	0	0.0%
Special Trade Contractors	10,600	10,400	9,600	200	1,000	10.4%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>
Nondurable Products	8,000	8,300	8,700	-300	-700	-8.0%
Food and Kindred Products	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0	0.0%
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	2,000	2,100	2,300	-100	-300	-13.0%
Chemicals, Petroleum and Allied Products	800	900	900	-100	-100	-11.1%
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1,500	1,600	1,700	-100	-200	-11.8%
Durable Products	13,000	13,000	13,900	0	-900	-6.5%
Lumber and Wood Products	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100	2.8%
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0	0.0%
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	2,200	2,400	0	-200	-8.3%
Aircraft, Guided Missiles, Space Veh. & Parts	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	-100	-6.3%
SERVICES PRODUCING 4/	206,200	205,500	207,400	700	-1,200	-0.6%
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS and PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>
Transportation	7,900	7,800	8,100	100	-200	-2.5%
Water Transportation	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	-100	
Communications and Utilities	2,700	2,600	2,800	100	-100	-3.6%
<b>TRADE</b>	<b>57,600</b>	<b>57,300</b>	<b>59,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>
Wholesale Trade	10,900	11,000	11,700	-100	-800	-6.8%
Retail Trade	46,700	46,300	48,200	400	-1,500	-3.1%
Food Stores	6,700	6,500	6,800	200	-100	-1.5%
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	5,400	5,400	5,500	0	-100	-1.8%
Department, Apparel and Accessory Stores	6,300	6,300	6,500	0	-200	-3.1%
Eating and Drinking Places	19,000	18,800	19,600	200	-600	-3.1%
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>SERVICES 1/5</b>	<b>70,200</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>70,100</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps & Other Lodging	1,300	1,300	1,600	0	-300	-18.8%
Business Services	8,800	8,800	9,300	0	-500	-5.4%
Health Services	23,400	23,300	22,400	100	1,000	4.5%
Nursing and Pers. Care Facilities	3,000	3,000	2,800	0	200	7.1%
Hospitals	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200	2.6%
Educational Services (private)	5,500	7,000	5,200	-1,500	300	5.8%
<b>GOVERNMENT 1/5</b>	<b>54,400</b>	<b>53,700</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
United States Postal Service	1,700	1,600	1,700	100	0	0.0%
Department of Defense	7,600	7,500	7,300	100	300	4.1%
<b>STATE</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Educational Services	3,800	3,800	3,800	0	0	0.0%
<b>LOCAL</b>	<b>31,900</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Educational Services (Public Schools)	18,300	18,200	18,400	100	-100	-0.5%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xxx	xxx	

1/Preliminary. Totals 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. Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 3/ Includes mining, construction and manufacturing. 4/ Includes TCU, trade, FIRE, services and government. 5/ Effective Jan. 2001, tribal establishments are in local government; over 1,500 affected by this change compared to Dec. 2000. This information also available on the Internet at <http://www.wa.gov/esdlmea>

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# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



Washington State  
Employment Security

## Richland/Kennewick/Pasco MSA

### HIGHLIGHTS

**Record month:** The count of total employment in the Tri-Cities broke above 100,000 for the first time in the community's history. The record total for this June was 101,400. This is a growth of 6,500 jobs since June of last year. The TCs has not seen this type of growth since Tom Foley was the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. Of course, when he left office, this series fell by four thousand in only two years.

**The data series in question**—total employment—is a residency based count of jobs even though the worker may reside in the Tri-Cities and work in say Walla Walla County or across the border in Oregon.

**Down on the nine hundred or so farms** in the Tri-Cities, employment rose seasonally from 11,350 in May to 16,990 for June. The total farm payroll for June was anemic when compared to June of last year when the total was 17,550 and very poor when compared to June of 2000 when the count was 18,100. This downward trend in farm employment was not confined to the TCs but was true for many of the major farming communities. In total, farm employment in Washington State was down 2.7 percent from June of last

year and down 7.2 percent from the previous year.

**During June**, the TCs was the second largest farm employer in the state

### Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA Housing Starts: 1996 to 2002

<u>Year</u>	<u>Starts</u>	<u>Valuation</u>
1996	286	\$ 34,341,000
1997	346	\$ 39,458,000
1998	312	\$ 48,898,000
1999	313	\$ 46,185,000
2000	376	\$ 56,093,000
2001	393	\$ 58,647,000
2002	536	\$ 69,769,000

Year to May data

following Yakima which had 26,230 jobs. The steepest decline in farm employment over the year appeared to be Chelan-Douglas counties, which has been grievously impacted by poor apple markets.

**Fortunately for the Tri-Cities**, more than offsetting the demise in farm employment has been the hectic growth in nonfarm jobs. From June of last year to June of this year, this count of employment has surged by 5.6 percent. In absolute terms, the count of

nonfarm jobs has increased by 4,500, going from 79,800 to 84,300.

**The key propellant** in the Tri-Cities current economic rocket ride is the Vitrification Project. Jobs associated with the project totaled 2,630 in June and this was up appreciably from the count of 2,450 in May and up by 1,510 since June of last year.

**These new jobs** have directly injected roughly \$100 million into the local economy and have produced a very strong secondary effect. The total impact of the plant can be seen all over the community but particularly in Pasco where potato fields now sprout new homes.

**The gain in farm and nonfarm jobs** pushed the count of persons drawing unemployment benefits locally to a yearly low of 2,176 for June. The compared to 2,328 in May and 4,025 in January. One year ago, the U.I. count stood at 1,919 and this shows that even a booming economy can experience layoffs in some sectors.

**From May to June**, industries posting employment gains included food processing, construction, trade, services and government.

*Continued next page*

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA (Benton and Franklin Counties)



	<i>Change</i>					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL 2/</b>	<b>84,300</b>	<b>82,900</b>	<b>79,800</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>	1.6%
Food and Kindred Products	3,500	3,200	3,400	300	100	2.9%
Printing and Publishing	400	400	400	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals and Allied Products	900	900	1,000	0	-100	-10.0%
Primary & Fab. Metal Products	400	300	400	100	0	0.0%
Other Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	900	0	100	11.1%
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>700</b>	14.9%
<b>TRANSPORTATION &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>	4.4%
<b>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>800</b>	4.4%
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	4.3%
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>26,200</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,100</b>	8.6%
Business Services	3,600	3,600	3,400	0	200	5.9%
Research Services	8,600	8,500	7,300	100	1,300	17.8%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	2.0%
Federal	1,320	1,320	1,320	0	0	0.0%
State and Local	14,080	13,980	13,780	100	300	2.2%
Public Education	7,500	7,600	7,300	-100	200	2.7%
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0			

Continued...

**In food processing**, one firm coming back on line after having an unusual payroll reduction in May helped add 300 to the industry's total over the month. In June the local food processors posted a 2.9 percent gain over the previous June while 2001 itself was a record year for employment in this important industry.

**The 5,400 jobs in construction** in June were the best level for the industry since June of 1983. This June, a bit of the construction employment is at the Vit Plant construction site, but the majority of the new construction jobs are working to build housing for the new population here because of the Vit project.

**The majority of the 400 gain in trade** was with wholesale nondurable as local firms collect, prepare and ship regional farm commodities.

**Much of the gain in services** over the month was with Bechtel National but firms in amusement and recreation and hotels added to their job totals as well.

**In government**, school districts began to send students and some workers off to vacation but summer recreational programs boosted municipal jobs from 3,690 in May to 3,790 in June. This compared to a total of 3,700 for June of last year.

*1/Preliminary. Totals 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 on the Internet at:*

**<http://www.wa.gov/lesdllmea>**

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Clark County



### HIGHLIGHTS

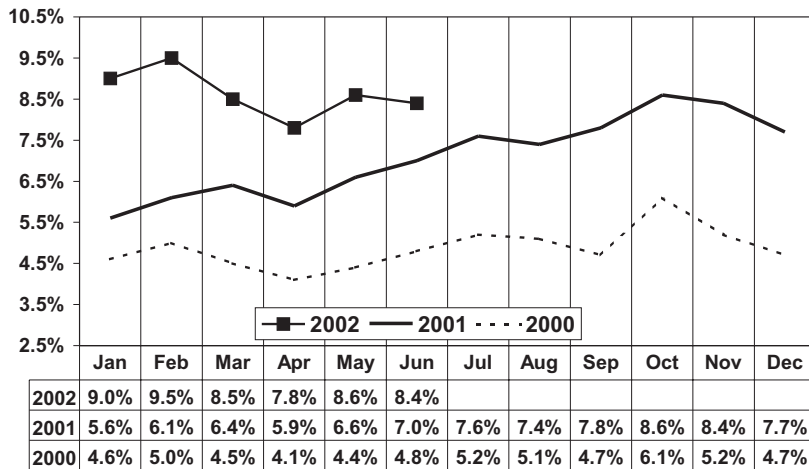
**T**he recession may be “over” but the bungee cord of recovery has yet to snap back. Nationally, June’s unemployment rate inched up a tenth of a point. Unemployment in the second quarter of the year was up a bit over the first quarter. Nonfarm employment growth remains tepid, with manufacturing continuing to decline, though at a slower rate than at the beginning of the recession.

Clark County’s May unemployment rate was revised sharply upward from 7.8 percent to 8.6 percent. June’s rate was two tenths lower, at 8.4 percent. The number of unemployed residents was estimated at 15,400. A year earlier, the rate was 7.0 percent, and 12,700 residents were jobless.

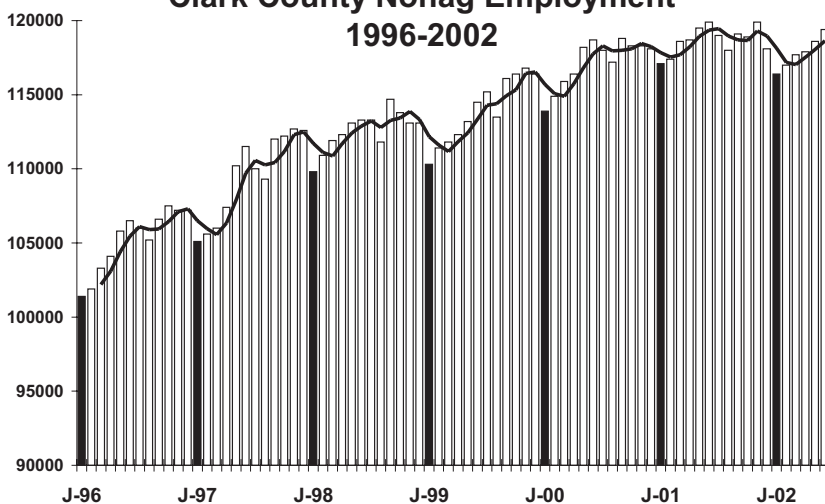
Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment rose by 300 jobs to 118,600. Manufacturing gained 200 jobs. Unadjusted payrolls climbed by 800: 200 in manufacturing, 200 in construction, 200 in retail trade, and 100 each in finance and services. Despite the small gain, the overall trend remains the same: total employment has been flat for over a year.

Since the recession began in March 2001, the county has lost 2,500 factory jobs, 500 retail, and 200 telecom jobs. Construction and wholesale trade are both down a smidgen. Government has added 1,400 jobs, transportation 600, and finance, insurance & real estate, 400. Service industry employment is up by only 100.

Unemployment Rates by Month  
Clark County 2000-2002



Clark County Nonag Employment  
1996-2002



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Clark County



	<b>Change</b>					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002 2/	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL 3/</b>	<b>119,400</b>	<b>118,600</b>	<b>119,400</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	-9.9%
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	-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%
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-600</b>	-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%
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	0.0%
<b>TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	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%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>	-2.0%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-200</b>	-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%
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	8.9%
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	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%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,300</b>	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/Preliminary. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Revised. 3/ 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 on the Internet at:

<http://www.wa.gov/esdllmea>



# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Yakima MSA

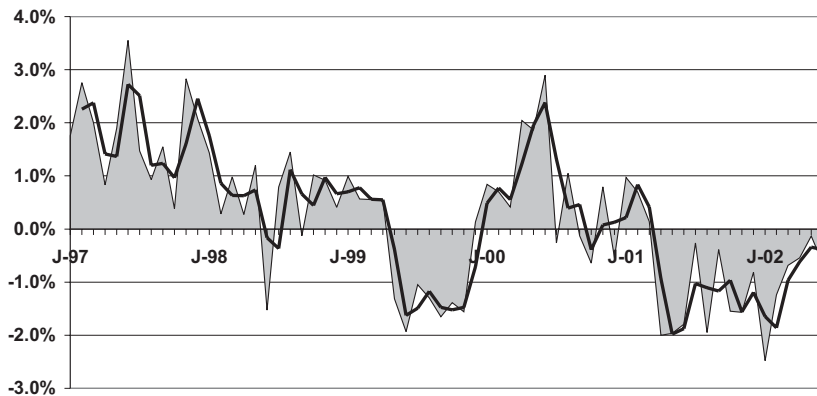
### HIGHLIGHTS

**N**onagricultural employment in Yakima County expanded by 1,500 jobs from May to June, a 2.0-percent advance. During this same period, nonagricultural employers across Washington gained 16,800 jobs, a 0.6-percent upturn. In the Yakima MSA, June saw a 300-job seasonal advance at fresh fruit and vegetable packinghouses. State and local government also expanded by 300 jobs over the month. All of this growth was in the “other” government category, that is, jobs not in the educational field. About 100 jobs were added in other state government and 200 in other local government. For example, the City of Yakima’s employment rose by 53 in June while the Yakima County Auditor reported a 115-job increase.

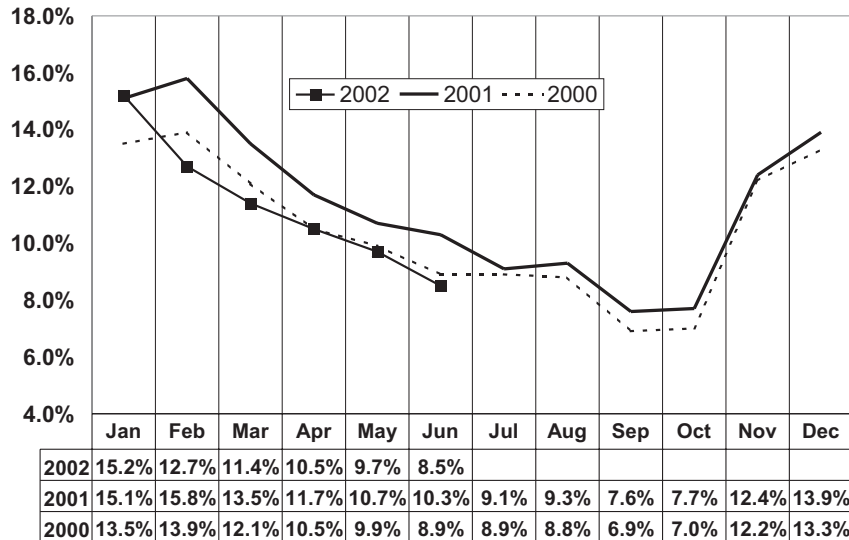
Statewide the job growth pace slowed 2.2 percent over the year, a 58,900-job contraction. Aircraft and parts manufacturers alone laid off 10,800 workers compared with last June. Washington’s labor market has been losing jobs since May 2001 and its job growth-rates were slowing long before that. However, Yakima County has not been shedding jobs as quickly as Washington has throughout the last six months.

The local labor market dipped only slightly below the employment level of June 2001. Current employ-

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)



	Change					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002 2/	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76,300</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>76,800</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Food & Kindred Products	4,200	4,100	4,300	100	-100	-2.3%
Canned, Frozen, & Preserved Foods	2,800	2,600	2,900	200	-100	-3.4%
Lumber and Wood Products	1,600	1,500	1,600	100	0	0.0%
Paper and Allied Products	800	800	800	0	0	0.0%
Printing and 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%
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b>	<b>64,600</b>	<b>63,400</b>	<b>65,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>TRANSP, COMM., &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Motor Freight Transportation	1,800	1,600	1,700	200	100	5.9%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-13.6%</b>
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	2,100	1,800	2,800	300	-700	-25.0%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
General Merchandise and Apparel	2,400	2,400	2,200	0	200	9.1%
<b>FINANCE, INSUR., &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>SERVICES &amp; MISCELLANEOUS</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Business and Personnel Services	3,200	3,200	3,000	0	200	6.7%
Health Services	8,800	8,700	8,500	100	300	3.5%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
Federal Government	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0	0.0%
State and Local Governments	14,900	14,600	15,100	300	-200	-1.3%
<b>Continued...</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>	
Workers in Labor Disputes	0	0	0	xxx	xxx	

ment now stands at about 76,300 jobs in the Yakima MSA, 0.7-percent less than the 76,800 figure in June of last year. However, barring unforeseen economic events the local labor market should resume a positive job growth rate around August 2002.

**The unemployment rate** in Yakima County declined from 9.7 percent in May to 8.5 percent in June. From May to June the number of residents who were unemployed decreased from 10,200 to 9,700, a drop of 500. Nonagricultural employment rose by 1,500 while the estimated number of agricultural jobs advanced by almost 8,100. **Over the year**, the local unemployment rate fell from 10.3 to 8.5 percent. This June the number of “unemployed” in Yakima County tumbled to 9,700 people, 2,200 below the June 2001 level of 11,900. Although this ap-

pears on the surface to be good news, other economic indicators are not so positive. For example, the number of “employed” in the resident labor force dropped by 600 people, and the size of the labor force contracted by 1,600 over the year. Nonagricultural employment dwindled by 500 and estimated agricultural employment fell about 650 jobs lower in June than in the corresponding month one year prior. These are indicators that some unemployed workers have retreated to the sidelines to wait for the economy to recover rather than actively seek work. It is also possible that some people are moving out of the county to find work.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ 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. Totals may not add due to rounding. 4/ Employment estimates affected by labor management disputes. This information is also available on the Internet at:

<http://www.wa.gov/lesdllmea>

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Wenatchee Labor Market

### HIGHLIGHTS

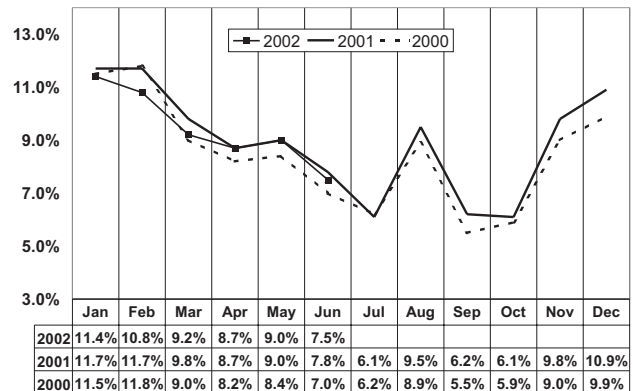
**T**otal nonagricultural employment in Chelan and Douglas counties advanced by 1,290 jobs or a 3.5-percent from May to June. Nonag employment here currently stands at 37,640 jobs. Hiring activity was fairly strong during June in retail trade with this employment group adding 320 to its total. Roughly half of the upturn occurred at local restaurants and taverns. The other half of retail's gain was scattered between building material and garden supply stores, food stores, general merchandise and apparel stores, and miscellaneous retail. Between May and June of last year, retail advanced by about 270 jobs, whereas in the corresponding months of 2000 retail employment moved forward by 330. State and local government gained 340 jobs with most of the hiring activity occurring at the local level. Summer youth employment added an estimated 130 jobs, other local government contributed 100, and local primary and secondary public schools expanded by 70.

**Statewide over the month**, total nonagricultural employment grew by 16,800 jobs, a 0.6-percent over-the-month upturn. Washington's construction contractors and retail trade employers each added 4,200 workers, while services businesses lengthened payrolls by 3,700.

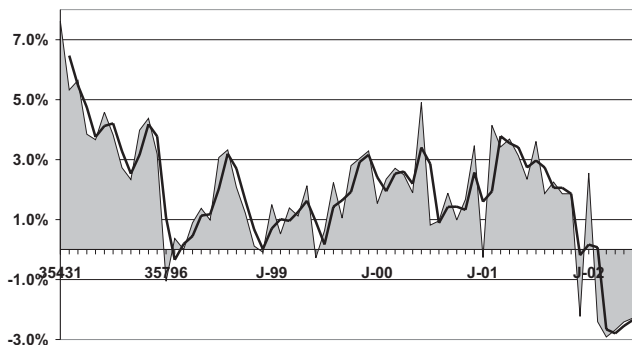
**In over-the-year changes**, the local economy continues to make some improvement. The current June-to-June comparison shows a modest 0.2-percent upturn in total nonagricultural employment in Chelan and Douglas counties (a 90-job gain), against the negative 2.2-percent statewide contraction (a 58,900-job 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.

**In each of the first six months** of 2002 total nonagricultural employment in the Wenatchee LMA moved ahead of

Unemployment Rates by Month  
Chelan-Douglas 2000-2002



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



employment for the corresponding time frame in 2001. These slightly positive job-growth rates in the nonagricultural sector of the local economy are certainly steps in the right direction. Forecasts indicate that this job growth rate should continue to be in the right direction for the next two months.

*Continued next page*

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

	<i>Change 3/</i>					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	% Chg
<b>TOTAL 2/</b>	<b>37,640</b>	<b>36,350</b>	<b>37,550</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>
Food & Kindred Products	390	390	400	0	-10	-2.5%
Lumber & Wood Products	270	260	280	10	-10	-3.6%
Primary Metals	660	650	810	10	-150	-18.5%
Other Manufacturing	1,300	1,300	1,330	0	-30	-2.3%
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b>	<b>35,020</b>	<b>33,750</b>	<b>34,730</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION &amp; PUBLIC UTIL</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-350</b>	<b>-13.3%</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>8,730</b>	<b>8,410</b>	<b>8,530</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>FINANCE, INS., &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>
<b>SERVICES &amp; MISCELLANEOUS</b>	<b>9,660</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>9,310</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Health	3,930	3,900	3,820	30	110	2.9%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>9,120</b>	<b>8,730</b>	<b>9,030</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Federal	1,040	990	1,060	50	-20	-1.9%
State & Local	8,080	7,740	7,970	340	110	1.4%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	xxx	xxx	

Continued...

The unemployment rate in Chelan and Douglas counties declined from 9.0 percent in May to 7.5 percent in June. Between May and June the number of people unemployed decreased by 380, from 4,570 to 4,190 individuals. Nonagricultural employment improved by 1,290 jobs, led by hiring among local retailers and local governments. Agricultural employment showed seasonal gains of 4,500 jobs.

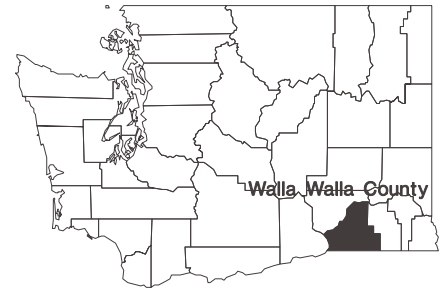
Over the year, the rate dipped from 7.8 to 7.5 percent. Approximately 90 more people were working at nonagricultural jobs this June and there were about 130 fewer residents unemployed. These are good indicators. However, there were roughly 170 fewer jobs in agriculture—not a good indicator. The labor force edged up from 55,440 to 55,650. This is the first month in 2002 that the over-the-year change in the civilian labor force has

been positive—an encouraging sign. Questions remain whether the local economy has improved to the point where discouraged workers are now rejoining the labor force and whether people who had been looking for work outside of the LMA are now seeking and finding employment locally. Employment and labor force statistics obtained in the next couple of months should help answer these questions.

*1/Preliminary. Totals 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. 3/Differences in industry employment of 10 or less may not be significant due to rounding. This information is also available on the Internet at:*

**<http://www.wa.gov/esdllmea>**

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Walla Walla County

### HIGHLIGHTS

**T**he vast majority of the 300 loss in nonfarm employment from May to June was the seasonal reduction in student jobs with the two local, private colleges. Without this movement, the community would have scored a bit of a positive increase over the month.

**Adding to payrolls** since May were food processing and other areas of manufacturing. Construction was up a bit, as was transportation. The seasonal surge in transportation during June was perhaps to help move locally grown produce to markets.

**This interaction with the agricultural sector** and the nonfarm sector can be seen in wholesale trade employment in nondurable goods. This year, employment in this category, pushed upwards from 240 in March to 380 in April to 640 in May and then fell to 590 by June. By December it should be back to roughly 220.

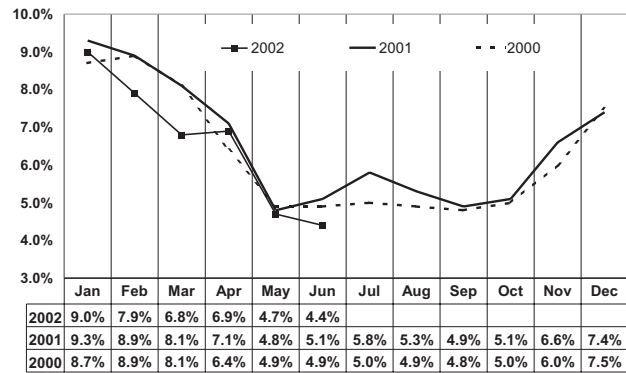
**Much of the 80 loss** in government from May to June was tied to state sponsored higher ed while the local school districts grew from 1,420 to 1,440. Expect the schools to drop 10 percent of their payrolls by August.

**Since June of last year**, the labor market for Walla Walla County has appeared a bit anemic but it has still posted a gain of 120 jobs. Much of the gain over the year has been in food processing and services. In services, much of the increase has been in medical services.

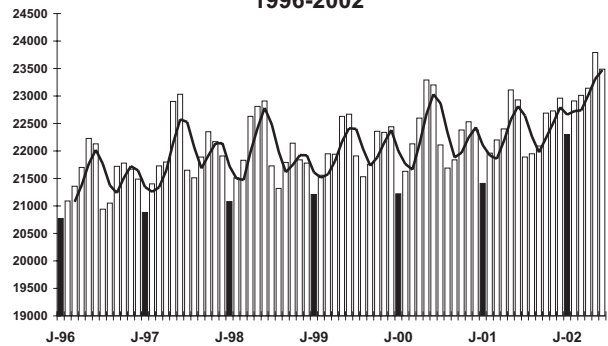
**Down on the local farms**, the count of agricultural jobs shot upward from 2,860 in May to 3,900 for June. This was a bit off from the level of 4,020 posted in June of last year.

**The gain in farm jobs** helped pushed to the count of persons drawing unemployment benefits to a yearly low at 451

Unemployment Rates by Month  
Walla Walla County 2000-2002



Walla Walla County Nonag Employment  
1996-2002



for June. The compared to 521 in May and 1,161 in January. One year ago, the U.I. count was at 452. Many of the student jobs lost during June would not qualify for unemployment benefits.

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Walla Walla County

	<i>Change</i>					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	% Chg
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,490</b>	<b>23,790</b>	<b>23,370</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>	2.4%
Food and Kindred Products	2,310	2,280	2,270	30	40	1.8%
Other Manufacturing	1,960	1,920	1,900	40	60	3.2%
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-40</b>	-4.0%
<b>TRANSPORT. &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-30</b>	-5.1%
<b>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>5,110</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-20</b>	-0.4%
<b>FINANCE, INSUR. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	2.6%
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>7,030</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>-320</b>	<b>110</b>	1.7%
Private Education	1,420	1,750	1,410	-330	10	0.7%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-20</b>	-0.4%
Federal	900	900	910	0	-10	-1.1%
State	1,770	1,830	1,760	-60	10	0.6%
Public Education (State & Local)	2,110	2,150	2,080	-40	30	1.4%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	

Continued...

*1/Preliminary. Totals 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. 3/Differences in industry employment of 10 or less may not be significant due to rounding. This information is also available on the Internet at:*

# Washington State LABOR AREA SUMMARY



## Cowlitz County



### HIGHLIGHTS

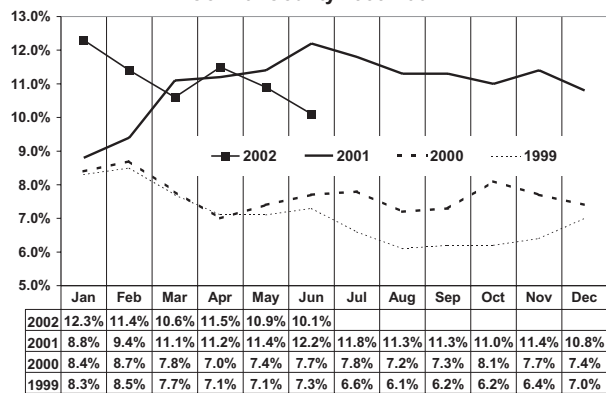
**C**owlitz County saw the unemployment rate fall by eight tenths of a point to 10.1 percent in June. This was more than two points lower than a year ago. Some 4,100 county residents remain jobless.

**Nonfarm employment** rose by 210 jobs over the month, 50 below seasonal expectations. Manufacturing added 70 jobs, including 30 in paper products; however, paper mills typically hire more in June. Construction was up 60 jobs, and services 40 jobs.

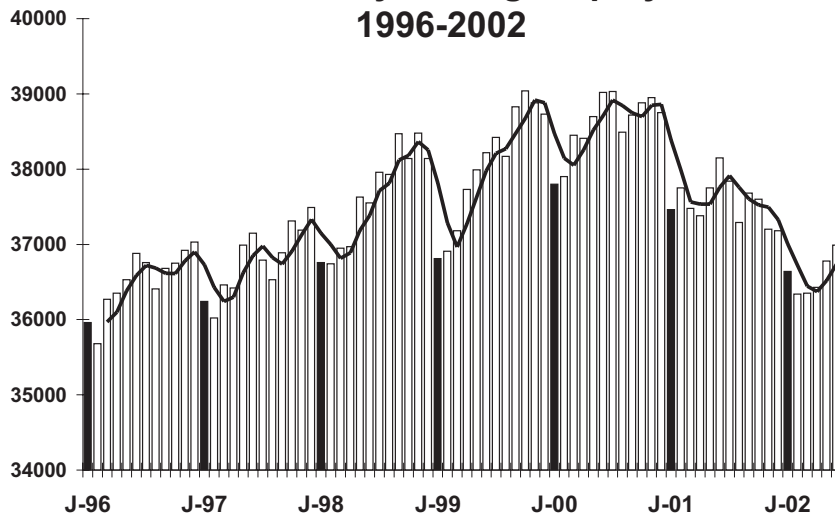
**Total nonag** has fallen by 310 jobs over the past twelve months, a little less than 1 percent.

**Factory jobs** have declined by 680, including 360 in paper. Service industry employment has increased by 400 jobs, half in social services.

Unemployment Rates by Month  
 Cowlitz County 1999-2002



Cowlitz County Nonag Employment  
 1996-2002



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Cowlitz County

	<i>Change</i>					
	June 2002 1/	May 2002 2/	June 2001	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-01 Jun-02	Yr-Yr %
<b>TOTAL 3/</b>	<b>36,990</b>	<b>36,780</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>-310</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>7,970</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>8,650</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-680</b>	-7.9%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,010	2,010	1,890	0	120	6.3%
Other Durables	1,440	1,410	1,690	30	-250	-14.8%
Paper Products	2,890	2,860	3,250	30	-360	-11.1%
Other Nondurables	1,630	1,620	1,820	10	-190	-10.4%
<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; MINING</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	2.4%
<b>TRANSPORTATION &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-60</b>	-3.9%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-70</b>	-5.3%
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	0.3%
General Merchandise	970	970	1,000	0	-30	-3.0%
Grocery Stores	1,220	1,210	1,340	10	-120	-9.0%
Other Retail Trade	4,950	4,940	4,780	10	170	3.6%
<b>FINANCE, INS. &amp; REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	2.5%
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>9,430</b>	<b>9,390</b>	<b>9,030</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>400</b>	4.4%
Health Care	3,730	3,700	3,720	30	10	0.3%
Other Services	5,700	5,690	5,310	10	390	7.3%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-10</b>	-0.2%
State & Federal Government	1,520	1,520	1,530	0	-10	-0.7%
Local Government	4,370	4,350	4,370	20	0	0.0%
Primary & Secondary Education	2,740	2,760	2,660	-20	80	3.0%
Other Local Government	1,630	1,590	1,710	40	-80	-4.7%
Labor-Management Disputes	0	0	0			

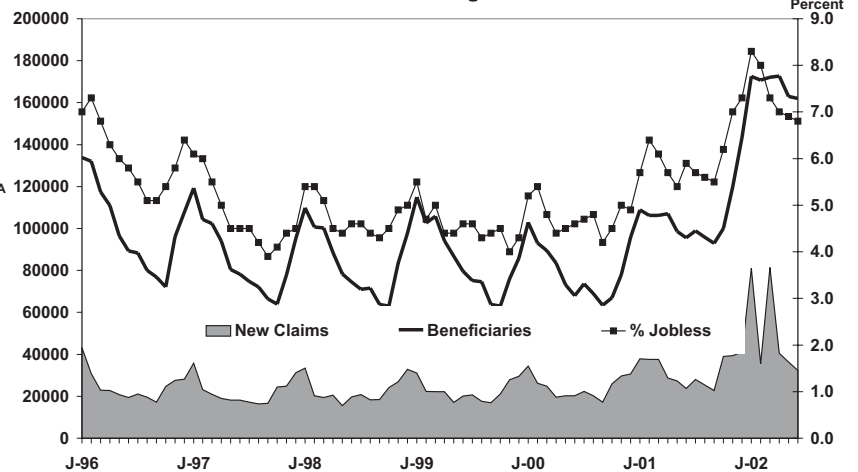
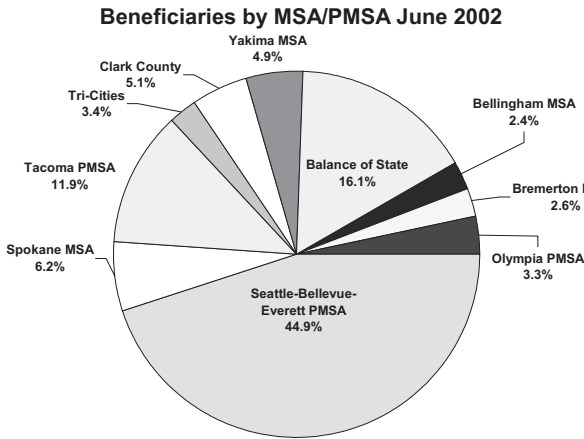
1/Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, unpaid family, workers in private households and agricultural workers. Includes full- and part-time workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month, by place of work. Columns may not add due to rounding. This information is also available on the Internet at:

**<http://www.wa.govlesdllmea>**



# UI Claims Data

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



## UI Beneficiaries & New Claims by MSA

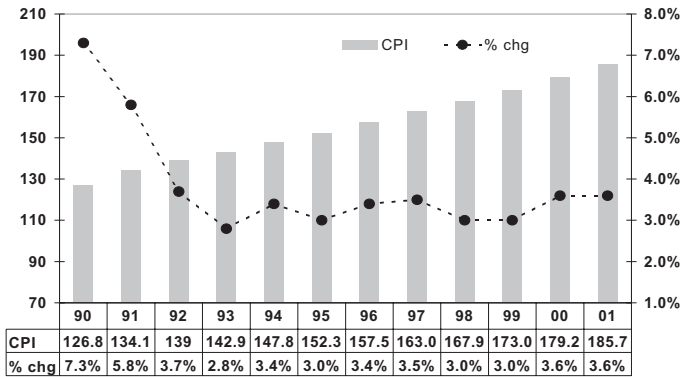
LABOR MARKET AREAS	Number of Beneficiaries 1/			New Claims/Regular Entitlement		
	This Month 2/	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Bellingham MSA	3,872	4,003	2,900	686	804	682
Bremerton PMSA	4,250	4,291	2,431	905	989	679
Olympia PMSA	5,425	5,352	3,331	1,206	1,289	903
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	72,806	72,159	37,307	14,238	16,045	9,777
Island County	1,272	1,258	685	287	317	220
King County	50,821	50,548	27,092	9,783	10,832	6,886
Snohomish County	20,713	20,354	9,530	4,168	4,896	2,671
Spokane MSA	10,080	10,200	7,092	2,252	2,387	1,748
Tacoma PMSA	19,323	19,295	10,197	3,857	4,235	2,649
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA	3,947	3,979	2,841	971	937	749
Benton County	2,806	2,831	2,000	686	689	519
Franklin County	1,141	1,148	841	285	248	230
Clark County	8,237	8,295	5,711	1,693	2,068	1,398
Yakima MSA	7,985	8,198	5,929	1,594	1,811	1,259
Balance of State	26,098	27,264	17,819	4,873	5,778	3,861
<b>WASHINGTON STATE</b>	<b>162,023</b>	<b>163,036</b>	<b>95,556</b>	<b>32,275</b>	<b>36,343</b>	<b>23,705</b>

Note: 1/ Data do not include internet data, which are unavailable.  
2/ Unduplicated count, all entitlements.

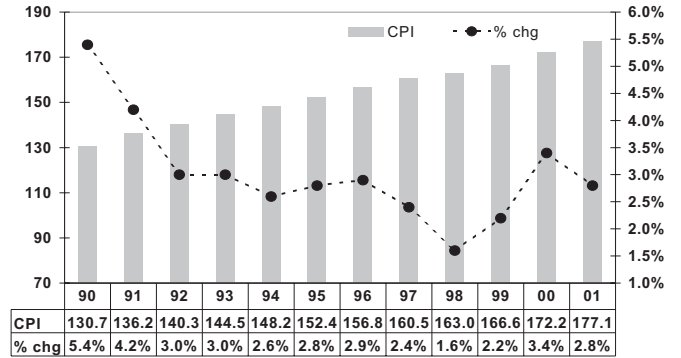
# Consumer Price Indexes



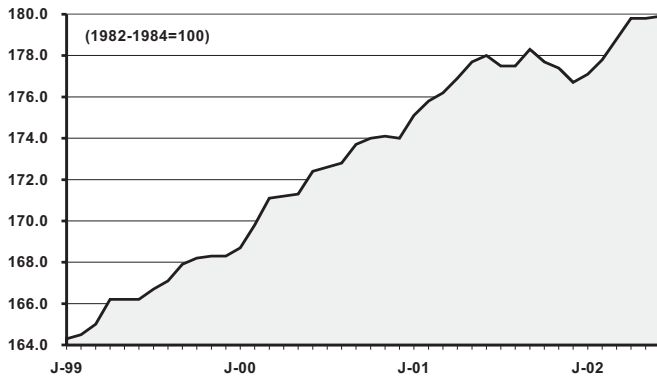
### Seattle-Tacoma Average 1990-2001



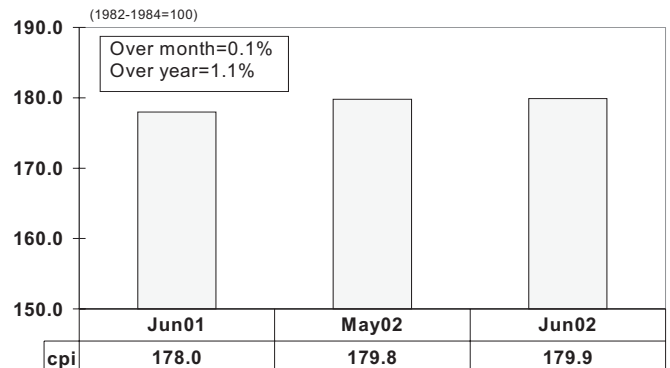
### U.S. City Average 1990-2001



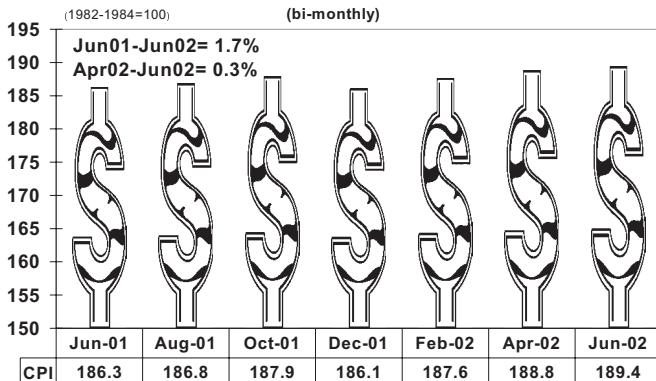
### U.S. City Average 1999-2002



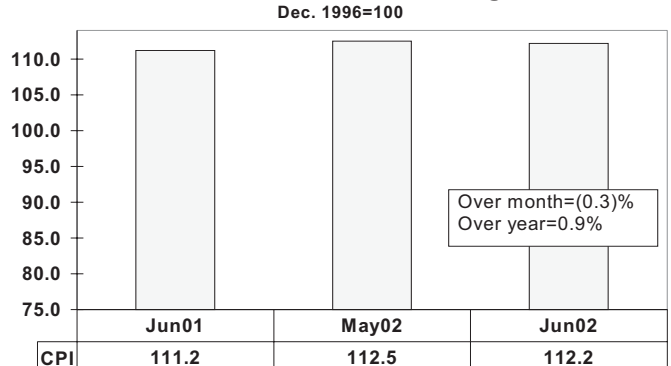
### Current U.S. City Average



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

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