

# Washington State Labor Area Summaries



Prepared by the  
Labor Market and  
Economic Analysis Branch  
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## In This Issue

Bellingham MSA.....	4
Bremerton PMSA .....	6
Olympia PMSA .....	8
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA .....	10
Snohomish County .....	13
Spokane MSA .....	16
Tacoma PMSA .....	18
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA.....	20
Clark County .....	22
Yakima MSA.....	24
Consumer Price Indexes .....	32



**July 2003**  
**Volume 18, Number 7**

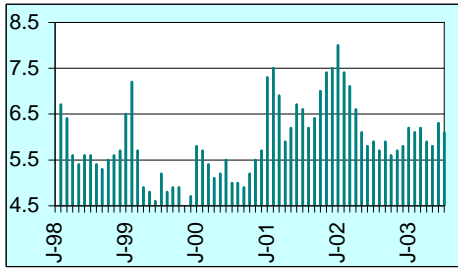
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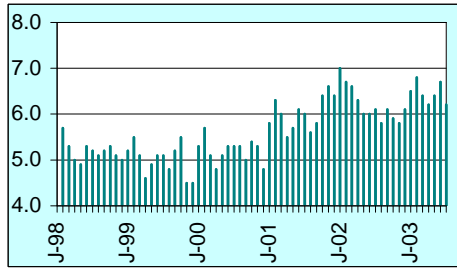
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# MSA Jobless Rates 1998-2003

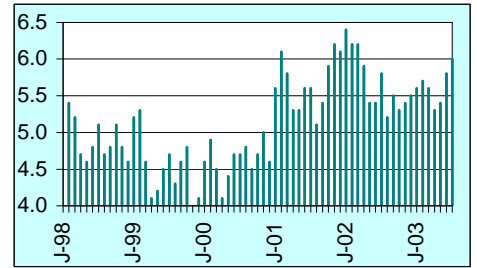
**Bellingham MSA**



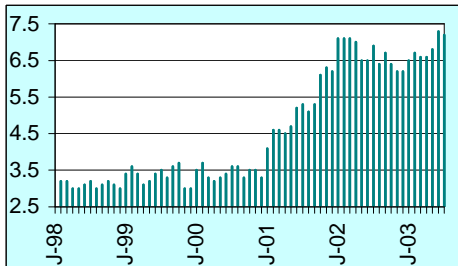
**Bremerton PMSA**



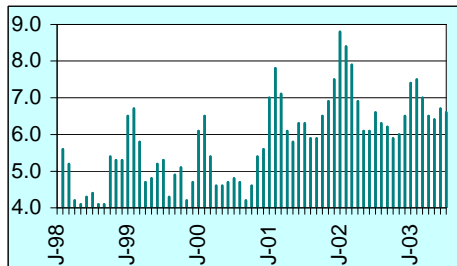
**Olympia PMSA**



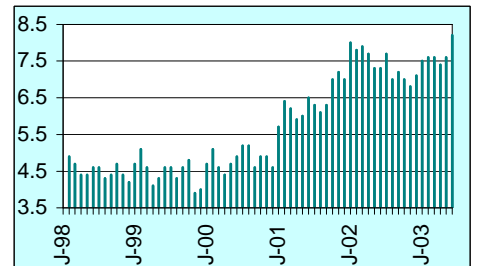
**Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA**



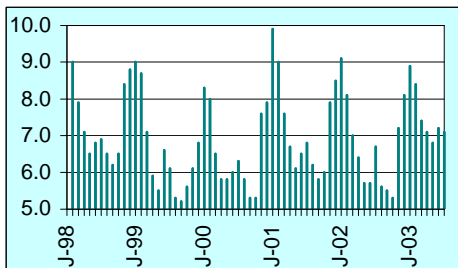
**Spokane MSA**



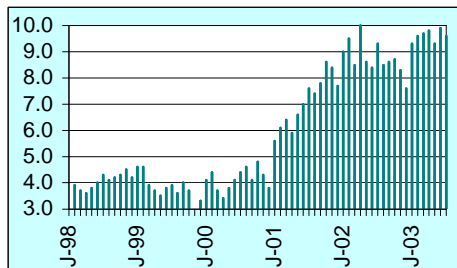
**Tacoma PMSA**



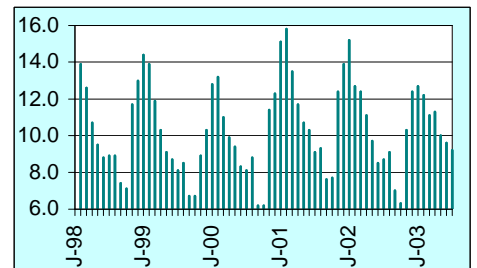
**Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA**



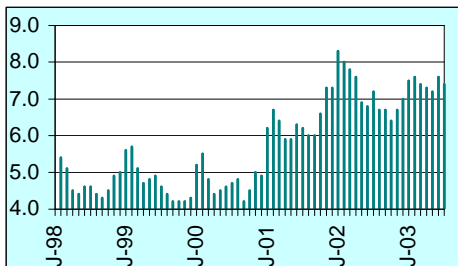
**Clark County**



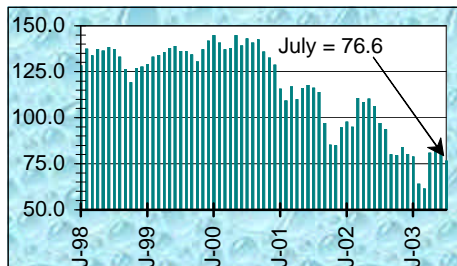
**Yakima MSA**



**Washington State**



**Index of Consumer Confidence 1993-2003**



## Also in This Issue

- Wenatchee LMA ..... 26
- Walla Walla County ..... 28
- Cowlitz County ..... 30

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

Resident Labor Force and Employment Not Seasonally Adjusted	July 2003 Preliminary			June 2003 Revised			July 2002 Revised					
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemp.	UI Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemp.	UI Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemp.	UI Rate
<i>Washington State Total</i>	3,168,600	2,934,700	233,900	7.4	3,126,700	2,888,800	237,900	7.6	3,160,600	2,934,000	226,600	7.2
<i>Bellingham MSA</i>	89,300	83,900	5,400	6.1	88,000	82,500	5,500	6.3	87,900	82,700	5,200	5.9
<i>Bremerton PMSA</i>	102,000	95,700	6,300	6.2	100,800	94,000	6,800	6.7	101,400	95,200	6,200	6.1
<i>Olympia PMSA</i>	109,400	102,900	6,500	6.0	108,200	101,900	6,300	5.8	105,200	99,100	6,100	5.8
<i>Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA</i>	1,403,400	1,302,000	101,400	7.2	1,388,300	1,287,300	101,000	7.3	1,407,800	1,310,000	97,800	6.9
<i>King County 2/</i>	1,027,000	956,500	70,500	6.9	1,017,200	945,800	71,400	7.0	1,030,800	962,400	68,400	6.6
<i>Snohomish County 2/</i>	347,800	319,000	28,800	8.3	343,100	315,400	27,600	8.1	348,600	321,000	27,600	7.9
<i>Island County 2/</i>	28,400	26,400	2,000	6.9	28,100	26,100	2,000	7.0	28,430	26,610	1,820	6.4
<i>Spokane MSA</i>	211,000	197,100	13,900	6.6	211,400	197,200	14,300	6.7	213,100	199,000	14,100	6.6
<i>Tacoma PMSA</i>	352,700	324,600	28,100	8.0	347,900	319,400	28,500	8.2	349,300	322,500	26,800	7.7
<i>Tri-Cities MSA</i>	108,900	101,200	7,700	7.1	109,900	101,900	8,000	7.2	106,700	99,600	7,200	6.7
<i>Benton County 2/</i>	82,900	77,100	5,800	7.0	83,700	77,700	6,000	7.2	81,000	75,900	5,100	6.3
<i>Franklin County 2/</i>	26,100	24,100	2,000	7.6	26,200	24,300	1,900	7.3	25,800	23,700	2,100	8.0
<i>Yakima MSA</i>	120,200	109,100	11,100	9.2	117,000	105,700	11,200	9.6	118,000	107,700	10,300	8.7
<i>Adams</i>	9,360	8,730	630	6.8	8,620	7,910	710	8.2	9,720	9,110	610	6.3
<i>Asotin 2/</i>	12,240	11,560	680	5.5	12,140	11,450	690	5.7	11,990	11,310	680	5.7
<i>Chelan-Douglas LMA</i>	62,290	58,380	3,910	6.3	56,610	51,660	4,950	8.7	63,150	59,390	3,760	6.0
<i>Chelan County 2/</i>	41,670	39,020	2,650	6.4	37,820	34,520	3,300	8.7	42,330	39,690	2,640	6.2
<i>Douglas County 2/</i>	20,630	19,370	1,260	6.1	18,790	17,140	1,650	8.8	20,820	19,700	1,120	5.4
<i>Ciallam</i>	25,360	23,490	1,870	7.4	24,910	23,160	1,750	7.0	25,890	23,950	1,940	7.5
<i>Clark 2/</i>	186,000	168,200	17,800	9.6	183,100	164,900	18,100	9.9	188,300	170,800	17,600	9.3
<i>Columbia</i>	1,310	1,180	130	9.9	1,810	1,680	130	7.1	1,260	1,150	120	9.3
<i>Cowlitz</i>	40,490	36,390	4,100	10.1	40,340	36,030	4,310	10.7	42,000	37,500	4,500	10.7
<i>Ferry</i>	2,710	2,340	370	13.6	2,710	2,300	420	15.3	2,610	2,370	240	9.1
<i>Garfield</i>	1,290	1,250	40	2.8	1,240	1,200	40	3.5	1,300	1,270	30	2.6
<i>Grant</i>	41,430	38,250	3,180	7.7	41,300	37,930	3,370	8.2	41,260	37,760	3,500	8.5
<i>Grays Harbor</i>	27,450	24,940	2,510	9.2	26,960	24,370	2,590	9.6	26,840	24,580	2,260	8.4
<i>Jefferson</i>	12,270	11,600	670	5.5	12,140	11,410	730	6.0	11,850	11,140	710	6.0
<i>Kittitas</i>	15,830	14,820	1,010	6.4	16,540	15,470	1,070	6.5	15,140	14,280	860	5.7
<i>Klickitat</i>	9,570	8,310	1,260	13.2	9,220	7,810	1,420	15.3	8,600	7,550	1,040	12.1
<i>Lewis</i>	30,600	27,830	2,770	9.0	30,410	27,630	2,780	9.1	29,410	26,910	2,500	8.5
<i>Lincoln</i>	5,130	4,900	230	4.5	4,970	4,730	240	4.9	5,070	4,830	240	4.8
<i>Mason</i>	20,780	19,140	1,640	7.9	20,420	18,740	1,690	8.3	19,680	18,250	1,430	7.2
<i>Okanogan</i>	22,590	21,060	1,530	6.8	19,640	17,920	1,720	8.8	22,350	20,790	1,560	7.0
<i>Pacific</i>	8,570	7,910	660	7.7	8,360	7,670	690	8.3	8,200	7,600	600	7.3
<i>Pend Oreille</i>	4,500	4,120	380	8.5	4,530	4,140	400	8.8	4,610	4,260	350	7.6
<i>San Juan</i>	8,030	7,810	220	2.7	7,400	7,140	270	3.6	7,860	7,620	240	3.1
<i>Skagit</i>	54,810	50,800	4,010	7.3	52,650	48,500	4,150	7.9	55,900	51,810	4,090	7.3
<i>Skamania</i>	4,110	3,710	400	9.8	4,080	3,630	450	11.1	4,220	3,820	400	9.5
<i>Stevens</i>	17,220	15,720	1,500	8.7	16,950	15,420	1,530	9.0	17,420	15,730	1,700	9.7
<i>Wahkiakum</i>	1,770	1,630	140	7.7	1,770	1,610	160	8.9	1,780	1,650	120	7.0
<i>Walla Walla</i>	28,700	27,370	1,330	4.6	28,830	27,440	1,390	4.8	27,470	26,040	1,430	5.2
<i>Whitman</i>	17,330	16,860	470	2.7	17,570	17,020	540	3.1	17,290	16,820	470	2.7

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

**Washington State Employment Security Department  
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch (LMEA)**

**Directory of LMEA Economists and Areas Served**

<b>Economists</b>	<b>Address/Telephone</b>	<b>Areas Served</b> <i>(MSA Counties are Capitalized)</i>
<b>Kirsta Glenn, Chief Economist</b> 360/438-4812 FAX 438-4846	PO Box 9046, MS 46000 Olympia, WA 98507-9046 kglenn@esd.wa.gov	Statewide
<b>Cummins, Carolyn, Staff Economist</b> 360/438-4814 FAX 438-4846	PO Box 9046, MS: 46000 Olympia, WA 98507-9046 ccummins@esd.wa.gov	Statewide
<b>Wallace, David, Staff Economist</b> 360/438-4818 FAX 438-4846	PO Box 9046, MS: 46000 Olympia, WA 98507-9046 dbwallace@esd.wa.gov	Statewide
<b>Graudins, Ivars, Area LMI Supervisor</b> 360/438-4825 FAX 438-4846	PO Box 9046, MS: 46000 Olympia, WA 98507-9046 igraudins@esd.wa.gov	Statewide
<b>Bailey, Scott, Regional Economist</b> 360/735-5043 FAX 735-5093	5411 E. Mill Plain, Suite B3 Vancouver, WA 98661 scott.bailey@esd.wa.gov	CLARK, Cowlitz, Skamania, Wahkiakum
<b>Dillingham, William, Regional Economist</b> 509/532-3188 FAX 532-3035	138 South Arthur Spokane, WA 99202-2259 wdillingham@esd.wa.gov	SPOKANE, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Whitman
<b>Johnson, Chris, Regional Economist</b> 253/593-7336 FAX 593-7377	1313 Tacoma Avenue South Tacoma, WA 98402 chris.johnson@esd.wa.gov	PIERCE
<b>Meseck, Don, Regional Economist</b> 509/963-2606 FAX 963-1992	Central Washington University 400 East 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Ellensburg, WA 98926-7486 dmeseck@esd.wa.gov	YAKIMA, Okanogan, Chelan, Adams, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat*
<b>Pauer, Roberta, Regional Economist</b> 206/720-3394 FAX 720-3393	400 E Pine, Suite 310 Seattle, WA 98122 rpauer@esd.wa.gov	KING Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA
<b>Schau, Dean, Regional Economist</b> 509/547-0511 ext. 2217 FAX 546-0401	Columbia Basin College 2600 N 20 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Pasco, WA 99301-3379 schaud@cbc2.org	BENTON, FRANKLIN, Walla Walla
<b>Thompson, Donna, Regional Economist</b> 425/339-4954 FAX 425/339-1949	PO Box 870 Everett, WA 98206 dthompson@esd.wa.gov	SNOHOMISH
<b>Turek, Paul, Regional Economist</b> 360/438-4813 FAX 438-4846	PO Box 9046, MS: 46000 Olympia, WA 98507-9046 pturek@esd.wa.gov	Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, THURSTON
<b>Vleming, Jim, Regional Economist</b> 360/438-4821 FAX 438-4846	PO Box 9046, MS: 46000 Olympia, WA 98507-9046 jvleming@esd.wa.gov	Clallam, Jefferson, KITSAP WHATCOM, ISLAND, San Juan, Skagit
<b>Labor Market Information Center</b> 1-800-215-1617 Fax 360/438-4109	PO Box 9046, MS 46000 Olympia WA 98507-9046	For statewide and area information Asotin**

\*For current information on Klickitat County, please contact Scott Bailey at (360) 735-5083.

\*\*For current information on Asotin County, please contact Doug Tweedy, Labor Market Analyst,  
Lewiston ID at (208) 799-5000.

Revised 10/08/03

Washington State  
**Labor Area Summary**  
**Bellingham MSA**  
**Whatcom County**

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Jim Vleming, *Regional Labor Economist*  
 605 Woodland Square Loop SE, Olympia, WA 98507-9046 Phone: (360) 438-4821

**Highlights:**

**The Bellingham MSA** found July to be an up-and-down month. On the one hand, unemployment dropped slightly over the month to 6.1 percent, but on the other, seasonal losses in State Government Education found nonag sliding downhill by 1,800 jobs.

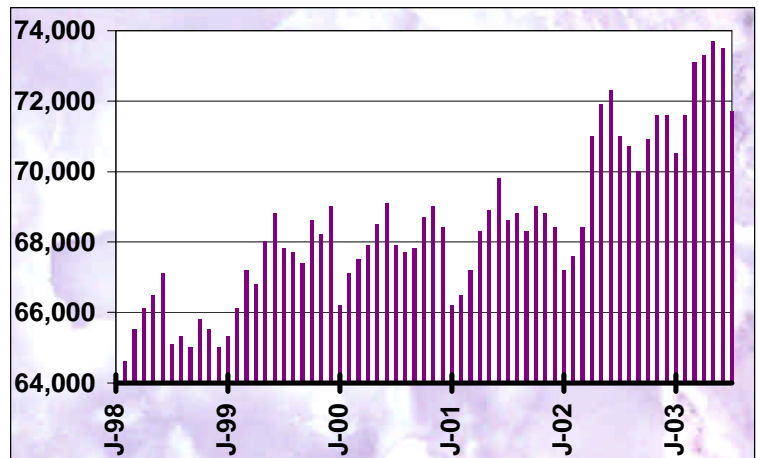
**The July preliminary unemployment rate** of 6.1 percent was a drop from the June revised of 6.3 percent. Over the year, the unemployment rate is up slightly in the MSA, as last July's figure was 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force. Detail shows 83,900 MSA residents were employed as compared to 82,700 last July. On the unemployed side this July, 5,400 were without work, while July 2002 found 5,200 residents unemployed. The June to July over the month change in the MSA followed the state pattern; the rate statewide also dropped two-tenths to 7.4 percent in July.

**On the nonag side**, the month was mostly about seasonal change. As mentioned before, State Government employment—most of it centered in education—fell by 1,800 over the month. Also on the downside was Local Government, which cut 500 from payroll. On the plus side, Construction and Trade sectors posted positive numbers in July, as did Manufacturing. These gains helped ease the pain of the Government losses. In July 2003, the total nonag picture provided 71,700 jobs for the MSA.

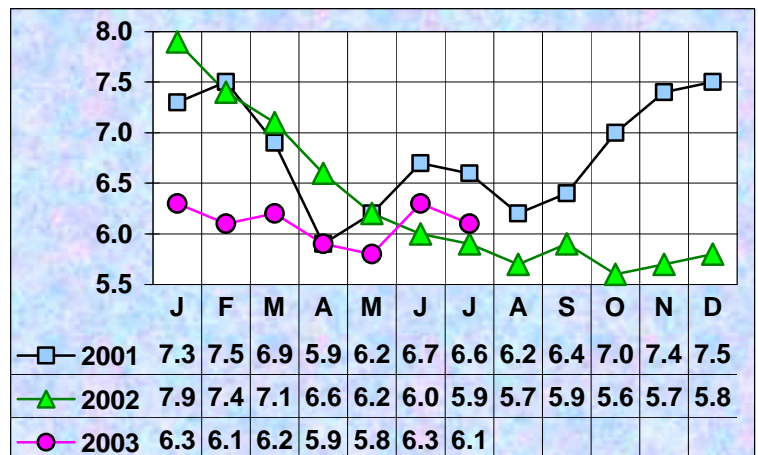
**Over the year**, the nonag number represents a gain of 700 jobs—a modest increase, but still an increase. The over-the-year change shows Services Providing jobs adding 600 paychecks to the mix. The only sector posting a loss was Information and Financial Activities, which tumbled 200 jobs between Julys.

**If the trend continues**, the unemployment rate should continue to drop slightly in August, with the good news being that the Government jobs lost in July and August will return come September and October.

**Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003**



**Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003**



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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>71,700</b>	<b>73,500</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>58,200</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>57,800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
Durable Goods	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100	2.2%
Non Durable Goods	3,600	3,400	3,800	200	-200	-5.3%
Food Manufacturing	1,700	1,600	1,700	100	0	0.0%
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>56,700</b>	<b>59,200</b>	<b>56,100</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Wholesale Trade	2,900	2,800	2,700	100	200	7.4%
Retail Trade	9,300	9,300	9,200	0	100	1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,700	1,600	2,000	100	-300	-15.0%
<b>INFORMATION and FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Federal Government	1,100	1,000	1,000	100	100	10.0%
State Government	3,800	5,600	3,700	-1,800	100	2.7%
Local Government	8,700	9,200	8,500	-500	200	2.4%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture.

Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently December 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present. For all your labor market needs, please visit our website at:

[www.workforceexplorer.com](http://www.workforceexplorer.com)

# Washington State Labor Area Summary Bremerton PMSA Kitsap County

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Jim Vleming, *Regional Labor Economist*  
605 Woodland Square Loop, Olympia, WA 98507-9046 Phone: (360) 438-4821

## Highlights:

**June to July** in the Bremerton PMSA was a positive stretch on both ends of the spectrum. The unemployment rate fell and nonag jobs expanded—not bad for a state economy that sputters along.

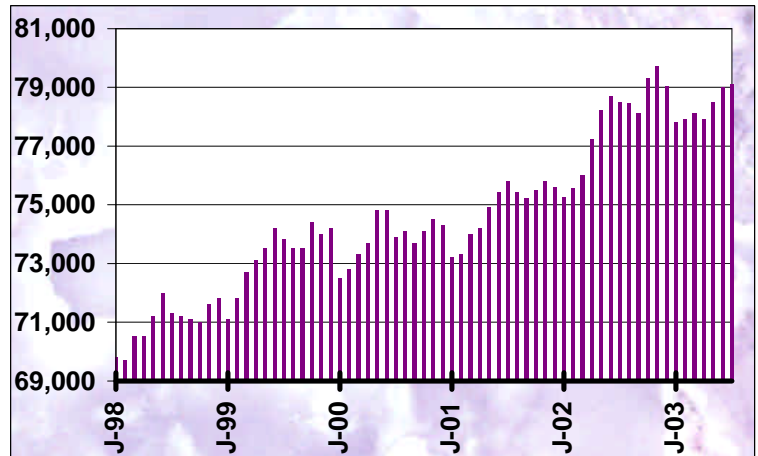
**In July**, the unemployment rate in the PMSA fell by half a point to 6.2 percent. That rate is still considered high for the area, but when compared to the statewide 7.4 July posting, it looks positively rosy. Over the year, the rate is up from the 6.1 percent of July 2002, so it's clear to see that we are still sputtering somewhat here in the PMSA. The July numbers show 95,700 area residents working as 6,300 looked for work. Last July, 95,200 were employed as 6,200 sought that elusive paycheck. Statewide, the rate was up over the year (7.2 July 2002), but down over the month.

**Nonag employment** in the PMSA totaled 79,100 in July, up 100 from June, and up 600 over the July 2002 total. Over the month, Construction and Trade sectors found some seasonal help and each added workers. On the minus side were Manufacturing and Government, each cutting payrolls. The loss in Government was a seasonal loss in State and Local, as Federal Government jobs increased by 200 over the month.

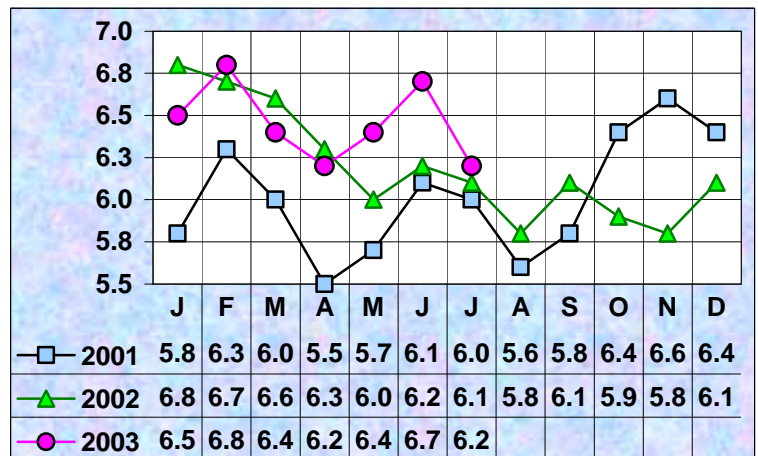
**Over the year**, Services Providing jobs gained 500, as Goods Producing eked out an extra 100 jobs. Information and Financial Activities led the over-the-year gainers by adding 200, and Government also kicked in 200 new paychecks over the year. Small losses could be found in Trade and Manufacturing, each of which dropped by 100.

**The dog days of August** should show a further drop in unemployment and a continued stability on the nonag side. The end of some deployments should provide extra punch to the local area, as returning military will no doubt help what seems to be an improving-though-sluggish economy.

**Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003**



**Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003**





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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>79,100</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>78,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>51,200</b>	<b>50,800</b>	<b>50,800</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RESOURCES &amp; MINING</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>72,600</b>	<b>72,600</b>	<b>72,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
Wholesale Trade	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	10,300	10,200	10,400	100	-100	-1.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0.0%
<b>INFORMATION and FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Federal Government	15,000	14,800	15,100	200	-100	-0.7%
State and Local Government	12,900	13,400	12,600	-500	300	2.4%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently December 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present. For all your labor market needs, please visit our website at:

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# Washington State Labor Area Summary Olympia PMSA Thurston County

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Paul Turek, *Regional Labor Economist*  
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## Highlights:

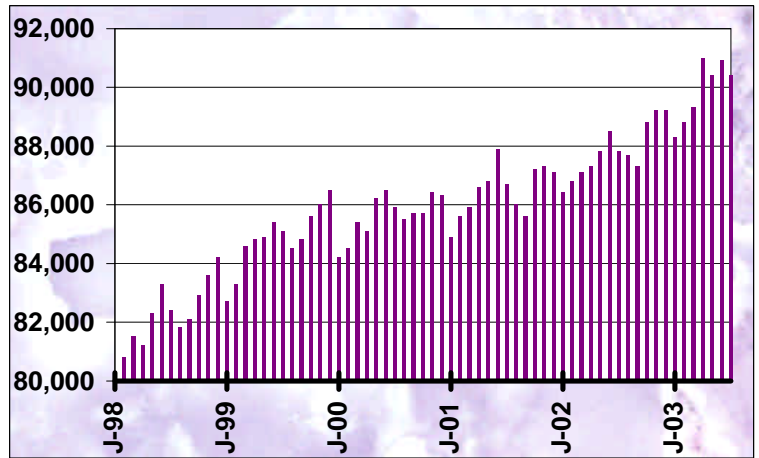
**The official closure** of the Tumwater Brewery on June 27 produced a substantial decline in Manufacturing employment in July in the Olympia PMSA. Close to 400 plant workers were displaced as a result of the closure, directly contributing to the loss of 300 overall Manufacturing jobs. Coupled with the typical seasonal declines in State and Local Education (-600), the combined impact reduced monthly employment by 500 jobs and pushed the area's unemployment rate to 6.0 percent. The plant closure effectively climaxes much of the enveloping local labor market weakness of late.

**The state budget** shortfall problems continue to present fiscal challenges that dampen employment prospects for State and Local Government, although the fiscal accounting period gives planners more flexibility to deal with this circumstance. The unemployment rate has risen six-tenths of one percent since May and is currently at its highest level since March of 2002. The rising local jobless rate crept a bit closer to the statewide average, which fell two-tenths of a point to 7.4 percent. The national rate moved in tandem with the state rate, as the seasonally unadjusted employment rate declined two-tenths of a point to 6.3 percent.

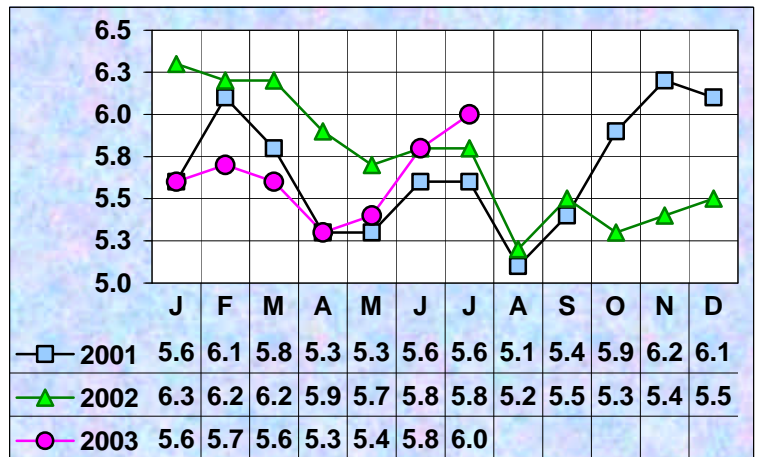
**Construction, Transportation & Warehousing, and Business Services** offset some of the weakness in Manufacturing and Education, as each gained 100 jobs. Retail employment over the course of the year has been strong, as evidenced by the addition of 800 jobs. Low interest rates, refinancing activity, and tax reductions have given consumers greater access to funds that are keeping spending strong. Local area home furnishing stores like Lowes and Home Depot continue to post strong sales. Sustained consumer spending, together with renewed business sector investment spending, could generate more employment growth in the Transportation and Warehouse sector, and further improve the area's fortunes.

**The national economic watch**, therefore, continues to wonder when the Business sector will fully jump on board the recovery train. The reluctance of businesses to spend and hire has stalled recovery in

### Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003



### Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003



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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: September 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>90,900</b>	<b>87,800</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>54,400</b>	<b>54,500</b>	<b>52,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.0%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>81,900</b>	<b>82,200</b>	<b>79,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
Wholesale Trade	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100	6.3%
Retail Trade	10,800	10,900	10,000	-100	800	8.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,700	1,600	1,200	100	500	41.7%
<b>INFORMATION and FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>27,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Federal Government	1,100	1,000	1,000	100	100	10.0%
State Government	23,600	23,700	22,900	-100	700	3.1%
State Government Educational Services	2,300	2,400	1,600	-100	700	43.8%
Local Government	11,300	11,700	11,200	-400	100	0.9%
Local Government Educational Services	6,600	7,100	6,600	-500	0	0.0%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0

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the labor market, and threatens to derail overall recovery in product and service markets. The resultant disconnectedness has sparked debates between economic and political leaders over the true nature of recession and recovery. Adding to the confusion is the announcement made in July by the nation's unofficial recession arbiter, the National Bureau of Economic Research, proclaiming the recession "officially" over as of November 2001.

**While the growing economy** has yet to stimulate job growth, there are some indications that a turnabout is looming. Factory orders have been on the upswing, personal income and spending continue to grow, corporate profits are improving, and monetary and fiscal policies have been accommodating. The labor market is poised to follow, although the improvement is likely to occur gradually. That pronouncement might not merit cheering, but a positive direction is always the first step.

Washington State  
**Labor Area Summary**  
**Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA**  
**King, Island and Snohomish Counties**

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Roberta Pauer, *Regional Labor Economist*  
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**Highlights:**

**July's labor market** remained weak for the three-county Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA. The second half of the year, however, will show some gains. (This labor market comprises King, Snohomish, and Island Counties, combined. PMSA is a U.S. Department of Labor designation and stands for Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area).

**Unemployment:**

**The unemployment rate** for the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett area in July was 7.2 percent of the labor force. King County, at 6.9 percent unemployment, came in a bit lower than the larger Seattle-Bellevue-Everett region, because of the higher jobless rate in Snohomish County, which registered 8.3 percent. That divergence is typical of workforce trends for the two counties within the larger three-county labor market, where King comprises about three-fourths of the total PMSA labor force. Island County, with approximately one percent of the PMSA labor force, registered a jobless rate of 6.9 percent.

**Industry Employment:**

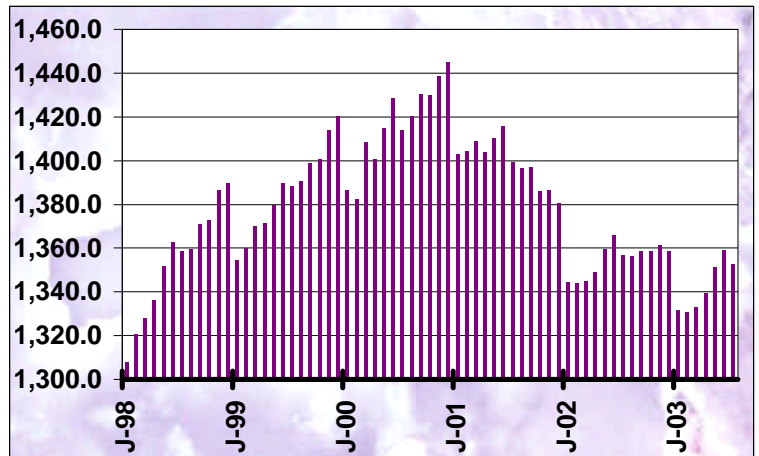
**Seasonal layoffs** in July by area employers resulted in a net over-the-month decrease of -6,300 jobs in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA.

**Although Construction** added 1,500 spots, Non-durable Manufacturing was flat, and Durable-Goods Manufacturing overall dropped by 1,000, as Aerospace Products and Parts, driven mainly by layoffs at the Boeing Company, accounted for 900 job losses. Trade was seasonally up 400 jobs, and Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities were up 300 over the month. Information was up 800 jobs, Professional and Business Services, up 1,300 and Leisure and Hospitality, up 1,200.

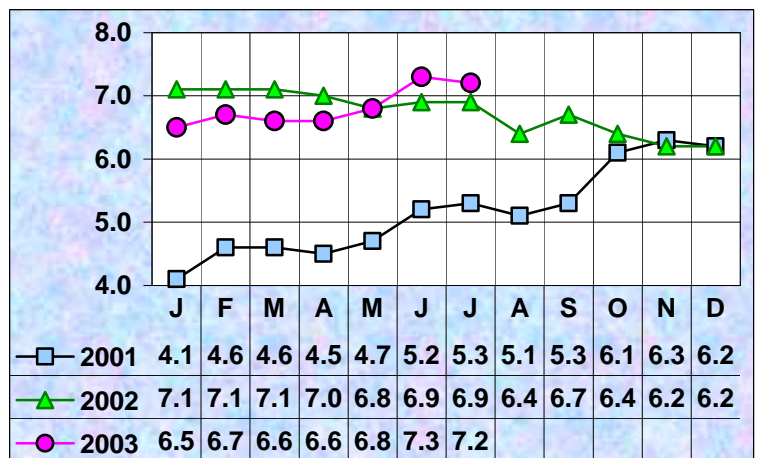
**Seasonal layoffs** occurred sharply in both private education, down 2,500, and public education, down 7,200 at the state level, and 2,700 locally.

**Over the year**, net job change in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA registered minus 4,200 in July 2003 relative to July 2002.

**Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003**



**Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003**



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Seattle PMSA (King, Island and Snohomish Counties)

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (in thousands)	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Revised June-02	Change			
					June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	June-02 July-02	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>1,352.7</b>	<b>1,359.0</b>	<b>1,356.9</b>	<b>1,365.9</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>1,154.4</b>	<b>1,153.0</b>	<b>1,163.3</b>	<b>1,162.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>246.8</b>	<b>246.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.5%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>
Construction of Buildings	19.2	19.0	20.1	20.2	0.2	-0.9	-0.1	-4.5%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.1%
Specialty Trade Contractors	50.5	49.4	51.1	49.7	1.1	-0.6	1.4	-1.2%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>
Durable Goods Manufacturing	117.5	118.5	131.3	133.3	-1.0	-13.8	-2.0	-10.5%
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg	8.4	8.5	9.1	9.1	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	-7.7%
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	15.5	15.6	17.0	17.2	-0.1	-1.5	-0.2	-8.8%
Navigation., Msrng, Electromed. & Cntrl	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-7.3%
Transportation Equipment Mfg	66.6	67.3	77.4	79.0	-0.7	-10.8	-1.6	-14.0%
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg	61.5	62.4	71.9	73.3	-0.9	-10.4	-1.4	-14.5%
Non Durable Goods Manufacturing	32.1	32.1	33.7	33.5	0.0	-1.6	0.2	-4.7%
Food Manufacturing	11.8	11.5	12.0	11.9	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-1.7%
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,122.1</b>	<b>1,129.0</b>	<b>1,110.1</b>	<b>1,119.1</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>262.6</b>	<b>265.8</b>	<b>264.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
Wholesale Trade	67.7	67.8	69.5	69.9	-0.1	-1.8	-0.4	-2.6%
Retail Trade	144.4	144.2	144.7	144.1	0.2	-0.3	0.6	-0.2%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.3	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-1.1%
Food and Beverage Stores	28.0	27.8	28.2	28.2	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.7%
Health and Personal Care Stores	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	15.8	15.7	15.2	14.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	3.9%
General Merchandise Stores	19.4	19.0	18.5	18.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	4.9%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	50.9	50.6	51.6	50.7	0.3	-0.7	0.9	-1.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	48.1	47.8	48.9	48.1	0.3	-0.8	0.8	-1.6%
Air Transportation	12.3	12.3	13.0	12.8	0.0	-0.7	0.2	-5.4%
Water Transportation	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Truck Transportation	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.1	0.1	-0.5	0.3	-6.0%
Support Activities for Transportation	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.2	0.1	-0.3	0.2	-2.9%
Support Activities for Water Transport	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0%
Warehousing and Storage	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-3.1%
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Newspaper, Book and Directory Publishers	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-3.2%
Software Publishers	36.8	36.4	35.4	35.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	4.0%
Broadcasting, except Internet	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.1	-0.1	3.8%
Telecommunications	18.8	18.9	20.9	20.8	-0.1	-2.1	0.1	-10.0%
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.7	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-13.6%
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.6	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-5.7%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Finance and Insurance	62.1	62.2	60.9	61.1	-0.1	1.2	-0.2	2.0%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	27.4	27.4	26.2	26.4	0.0	1.2	-0.2	4.6%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	26.6	26.7	26.3	26.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1%
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	28.2	28.1	27.9	27.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1%

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in the Seattle PMSA (King, Island and Snohomish Counties)

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (in thousands)	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Revised June-02	Change			
					June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	June-02 July-02	July-02 July-03 %
<b>PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>180.7</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
Professional, Scientific and Tech Services	89.3	89.0	88.2	88.5	0.3	1.1	-0.3	1.2%
Legal Services	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8%
Accounting, Tax Prep, Bookkpng & Payroll	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0%
Architectural, Engineering and Related	18.0	17.9	18.4	18.4	0.1	-0.4	0.0	-2.2%
Computer Systems Design and Related	17.2	17.2	17.8	18.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	-3.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	23.3	23.1	22.6	22.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	3.1%
Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt. & Remediation	69.4	68.6	71.1	69.6	0.8	-1.7	1.5	-2.4%
Administrative and Support Services	66.2	65.4	68.2	66.6	0.8	-2.0	1.6	-2.9%
Employment Services	27.1	26.4	28.7	27.9	0.7	-1.6	0.8	-5.6%
<b>EDUCATION and HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Educational Services	19.2	21.7	18.4	20.9	-2.5	0.8	-2.5	4.3%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.6	48.6	47.1	47.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	3.2%
Hospitals	27.2	27.2	26.6	26.8	0.0	0.6	-0.2	2.3%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	20.6	20.6	20.3	20.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5%
Social Assistance	20.6	20.9	20.2	20.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.5	2.0%
<b>LEISURE and HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	25.4	25.3	23.4	23.9	0.1	2.0	-0.5	8.5%
Accommodation	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.7%
Food Services and Drinking Places	88.9	87.8	87.1	86.0	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.1%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
Repair and Maintenance	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-1.4%
Personal and Laundry Services	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-2.2%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof. & Similar	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.8%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>206.0</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
Federal Government	25.8	25.7	25.4	25.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.6%
Total State Government	54.1	61.4	53.3	60.1	-7.3	0.8	-6.8	1.5%
State Government Educational Services	37.1	44.3	36.5	42.8	-7.2	0.6	-6.3	1.6%
Total Local Government	118.4	118.9	114.9	117.7	-0.5	3.5	-2.8	3.0%
Local Government Educational Services	49.7	52.4	48.5	52.2	-2.7	1.2	-3.7	2.5%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently December 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present.

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# Washington State Labor Area Summary Snohomish County

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Donna Thompson, *Regional Labor Economist*  
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## Highlights:

**It's hard to find** the good news in the Snohomish County economy. The Unemployment Rate in Snohomish County reached a 17-year high in July, jumping to 8.3 percent. The last time it was 8.3 percent was back in March of 1986. Non-farm jobs fell by 1,500, due to continued monthly lay-offs at Boeing and seasonal declines in Local and State Education.

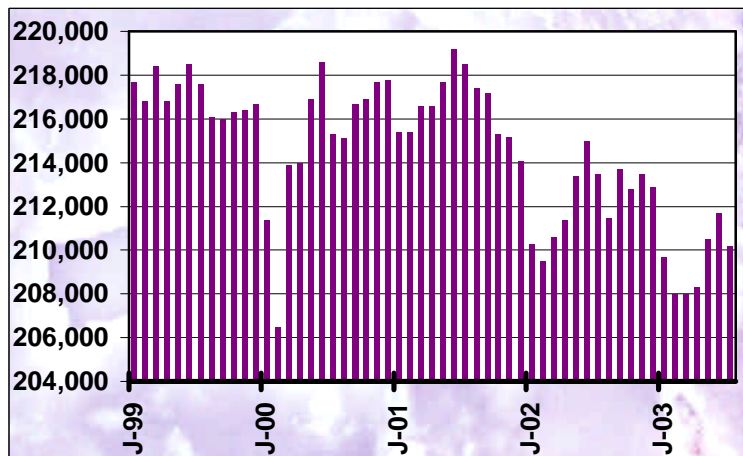
**Aerospace Products & Parts** lost another 400 jobs over the month and the declines are expected to continue. The sector is down by 4,000 jobs from last July and Boeing has recently announced that it will reduce its total workforce by another 5,000. This will bring the total company layoffs to 40,000.

**Government jobs** had the largest monthly decline (-1,400), with State Education dropping by 700, and Local Education also posting a 700 loss. Although State Education is even over the year, Local Education is up 800 from last year, reflecting increases in school enrollment.

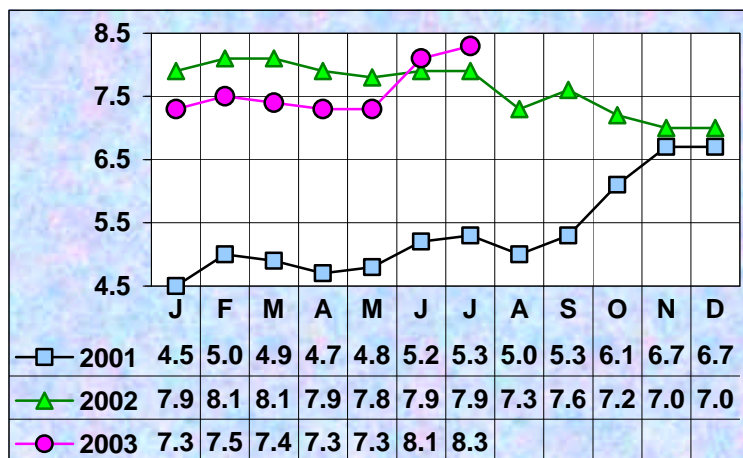
**There were some glimmers** of good news. Retail posted a net increase of 100 jobs. Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers, and General Merchandise Stores both posted increases of 100 jobs.

**Financial Activities** remained even over the month and has increased by 400 over the year. Mortgage rates have recently started to rise, and this could reduce the number of jobs in this sector, as the high rate of home sales and refinancing activity would be expected to decline. Food Services & Drinking Places posted an increase of 200 jobs over the month and has increased by 500 jobs over the year.

### Nonag Industry Employment, 1999-2003



### Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Snohomish County

Preliminary Quarterly Quarterly Benchmark: September 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (in thousands)	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>211.7</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>175.4</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Construction of Buildings	3.2	3.1	3.2	0.0	-0.1	-2.6%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	1.6%
Specialty Trade Contractors	13.1	13.2	12.9	-0.1	0.2	1.2%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>
Durable Goods	38.4	38.7	40.8	-0.4	-2.4	-5.9%
Wood Product Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.1	6.5%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.1	2.0%
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	5.1	5.1	5.4	0.1	-0.3	-4.9%
Electronic Instrument Manufacturing	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	-0.1	-3.7%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	23.6	24.0	27.0	-0.3	-3.4	-12.5%
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg	21.9	22.3	25.9	-0.4	-4.0	-15.3%
Non-Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	0.1	0.1	1.8%
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>
Wholesale Trade	5.9	6.0	6.1	-0.1	-0.2	-3.4%
Retail Trade	26.1	26.0	27.2	0.1	-1.2	-4.2%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.2%
Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	3.4	3.5	2.9	-0.1	0.5	18.0%
Food and Beverage Stores	5.5	5.6	5.7	-0.1	-0.1	-2.6%
Health and Personal Care Stores	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.0	-0.2	-10.5%
General Merchandise Stores	3.9	3.8	4.4	0.1	-0.5	-12.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.0	-0.2	-5.4%
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>
Telecommunications	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-0.1	-3.8%
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Finance and Insurance	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	0.3	3.1%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1	3.3%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	4.8	4.9	4.5	0.0	0.3	6.1%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	3.2	3.2	2.9	-0.1	0.3	9.0%
<b>PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6.2	6.2	6.8	0.0	-0.7	-9.6%
Architectural, Engineering and Related Serv	1.3	1.3	1.9	0.0	-0.6	-32.4%
Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt & Remediation	7.7	8.0	8.4	-0.3	-0.7	-8.2%
Employment Services	2.7	2.9	2.9	-0.2	-0.2	-7.0%



## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Snohomish County

Preliminary Quarterly Quarterly Benchmark: September 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (in thousands)	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>EDUCATIONAL and HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8.8	8.9	8.5	0.0	0.3	4.0%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4.6	4.6	4.3	0.0	0.2	5.3%
Social Assistance	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	-0.1	-3.0%
<b>LEISURE and HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	-0.3	-9.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	15.9	15.7	15.6	0.2	0.3	2.0%
Food Services and Drinking Places	15.1	14.9	14.6	0.2	0.5	3.3%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>
Repair and Maintenance	2.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	-0.5	-19.2%
Personal and Laundry Services	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	-0.2	-10.7%
Membership Associations and Organizations	4.1	4.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.5%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Federal Government	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	-0.1	-3.7%
State Government	4.6	5.3	4.5	-0.7	0.1	3.3%
State Educational Services	1.5	2.2	1.5	-0.7	0.0	-0.7%
Local Government	28.0	28.7	27.1	-0.7	1.0	3.6%
Local Educational Services	14.1	14.8	13.4	-0.7	0.8	5.6%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently September 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present. For all your labor market needs, please visit our website at:

[www.workforceexplorer.com](http://www.workforceexplorer.com)

Washington State  
**Labor Area Summary**  
**Spokane MSA**  
**Spokane County**

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Scott Bailey, *Regional Labor Economist*  
 5411 East Mill Plain Boulevard, Vancouver, WA 98661 Phone: (360) 735-5043

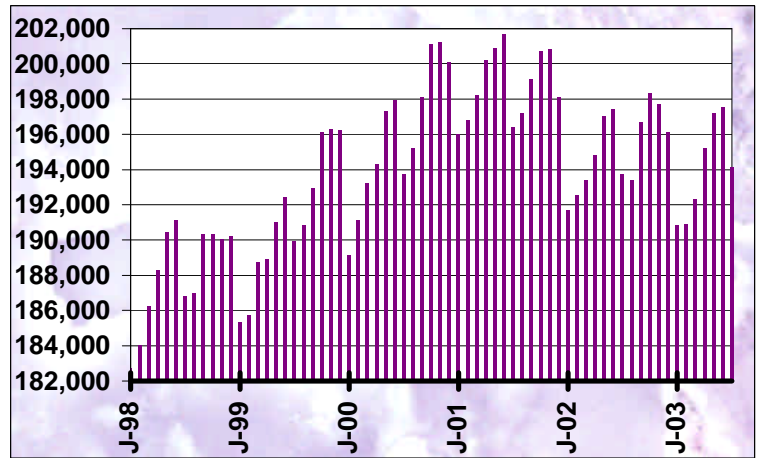
**Highlights:**

**Spokane County's** July unemployment rate inched downward by a tenth of a point, from 6.7 percent to 6.6 percent, matching the rate from July of 2002. The estimated number of unemployed county residents fell by 200 to 13,900. The change of a tenth of a point is too small to mark a significant change in the county's labor market; however, in four of the past five years, July rates have increased a tenth or two, so it may represent a minor improvement.

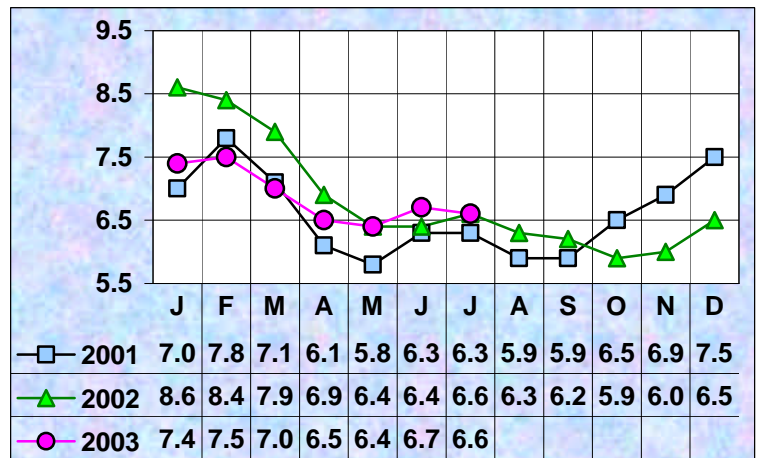
**Nonfarm employment** fell by 3,400 jobs over the month, as non-tenured positions at schools were laid off for the summer. Construction rose by 300 jobs, and Transportation & Warehousing by 200, but other than that, there was little change in employment.

**Total nonfarm employment** stood at 194,100, about 400 higher than last summer. Construction has added 600 jobs over the year, a 5.0 percent gain. Transportation & Warehousing is up by 400, while Health Care & Social Assistance gained 300 jobs. Government has chipped in 600 jobs, including 300 at the Federal level. Manufacturing remains the largest decliner, at minus 1,100 jobs.

**Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003**



**Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003**



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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (in thousands)	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Revised June-02	Change			
					June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	June-02 July-02	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>193.7</b>	<b>197.4</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>163.3</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES and CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>
Durable Goods	12.7	12.6	13.7	13.6	0.1	-1.0	0.1	-7.3%
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-12.9%
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>164.3</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Wholesale Trade	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.1%
Retail Trade	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8%
Food and Beverage Stores	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
General Merchandise Stores	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	0.1	0.4	-0.1	10.3%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.1	0.2	0.4	-0.2	6.8%
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Finance and Insurance	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.3%
<b>PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>MGMT OF COMPANIES and ENTERPRISES</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
<b>EDUCATION and HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Health and Social Assistance	28.0	28.0	27.7	27.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0%
Hospitals	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2%
<b>LEISURE and HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
Food Services and Drinking Places	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.7	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.7%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Federal Government	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.7%
Total State Government	8.4	10.9	8.3	10.7	-2.5	0.1	-2.4	1.2%
State Government Educational Services	3.3	5.8	3.3	5.7	-2.5	0.0	-2.4	0.0%
Total Local Government	17.8	19.4	17.6	19.4	-1.6	0.2	-1.8	1.1%
Local Government Educational Services	9.0	11.6	9.4	11.5	-2.6	-0.4	-2.1	-4.3%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently December 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present.

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# Washington State Labor Area Summary Tacoma PMSA Pierce County

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Chris Johnson, *Regional Labor Economist*  
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## Highlights:

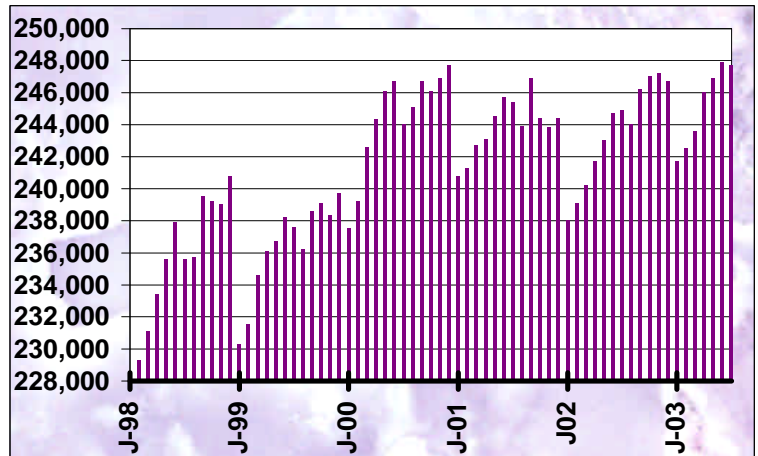
The Tacoma PMSA (Pierce County) unemployment rate at 8.0 is now 0.6 of a point above the state-wide rate, which is also 1.7 points above the comparable rate for the United States. Place-of-work employment in the greater Tacoma area remains relatively positive.

The soft Manufacturing sector continues to hold back local job growth, even as Services Providing employment has grown over the year. Some of the over-the-year gain is in the Leisure and Hospitality industry, which includes Food Services and Entertainment, and some is in Professional and Business Services. Government employment (which includes Tribal business establishments, such as casinos) hasn't changed over the year. (Much of Government is local public education and state college employment, each with a strong seasonal component, and as a result, changes—or the lack of them over the year—may be a result of shifting seasonality.)

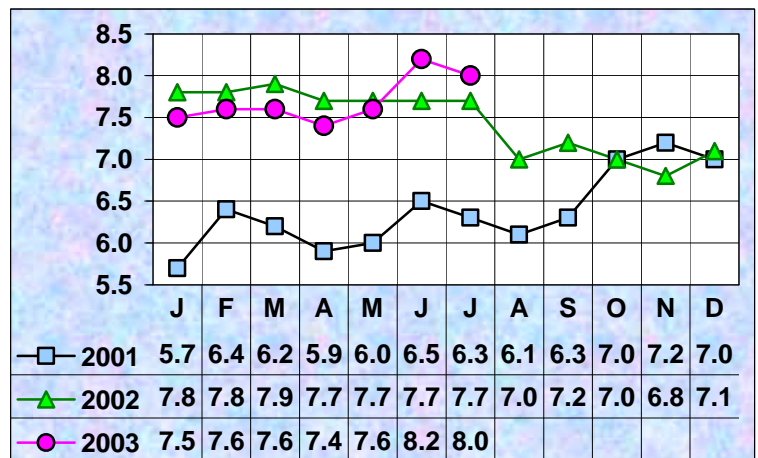
Reports of a possible redeployment of the First Armored Division from Germany to the United States, with the bulk of the division being sited at Fort Lewis, offer the possibility of an increased scale of federal spending in the local economy. Although military personnel do not show up in the labor force statistics, the secondary effects of military payrolls are reflected in Services Providing and Construction industries.

Pierce County is also identified as the Tacoma Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (Tacoma PMSA). Metropolitan statistical areas (except in New England) are always composed of one or more counties. The Tacoma PMSA is a part of the larger Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), which is composed of Thurston, Snohomish, Pierce, Kitsap, King and Island counties.

### Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003



### Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003



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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (in thousands)	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Revised June-02	Change			
					June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	June-02 July-02	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>244.9</b>	<b>244.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>195.3</b>	<b>194.2</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>191.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	4.0%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>
Durable Goods	12.1	12.1	12.9	12.9	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-6.2%
Non-Durable Goods	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.2	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-9.6%
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>211.4</b>	<b>211.9</b>	<b>207.2</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-2.2%
Retail Trade	30.0	29.8	29.2	28.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	2.7%
Food and Beverage Stores	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-1.7%
General Merchandise Stores	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	11.3%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3%
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>ADMIN, SUPPORT, WASTE MGMT &amp; REMED</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
Administrative and Support Services	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.8%
<b>EDUCATION and HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Ambulatory Health Care Services	12.5	12.3	12.1	11.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	3.3%
Hospitals	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.7%
Social Assistance	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0%
<b>LEISURE and HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0%
Food Services and Drinking Places	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.1%
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Federal Government	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-1.0%
Total State Government	10.3	11.5	10.2	11.4	-1.2	0.1	-1.2	1.0%
State Government Educational Services	2.7	3.9	2.6	3.9	-1.2	0.1	-1.3	3.8%
Total Local Government	32.3	32.4	31.9	32.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	1.3%
Local Government Educational Services	17.7	18.7	17.7	18.7	-1.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently December 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present.

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Washington State  
**Labor Area Summary**  
**Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA**  
**Benton and Franklin Counties**

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Dean Schau, *Regional Labor Economist*  
 3900 West Court Street, Pasco, WA 99301 Phone: (509) 543-3017

**Highlights:**

*Growing but Slowing . . .*

**Every month** the Tri-Cities still sets a record for new jobs. The rate of the increase, however, has begun to slow. All during 2002, the rate was a torrid 4.6 percent change. During June of this year, the rate had fallen to 2.0 percent, and for July it is 1.9 percent.

**Hanford:** Employment out in the area was a mixed bag from June to July. Some previously announced cuts did take place, but these were somewhat softened with hires by other Department of Energy contractors. As in any given fiscal year, rumors abound.

**The Vit-plant** shook off its first two quarters of the year lassitude and added roughly 70 jobs with the main contractor during July.

**Battelle NWL** added 20 new workers over the month. These may be summer interns or any number of new college graduates hires.

**Battelle NNL and Fluor Daniel Hanford** are just about the same size employment-wise, and share the distinction of being the two largest private firms in the community. The Kennewick School District would, of course, be the largest government entity.

**Construction:** With a myriad collection of both private and public projects, and the subcontracting associated with the Vit-plant

itself, Construction employment had its best level of employment activity since July of 1983.

**Manufacturing:** Employment in Goods Producing industries was up by 400 jobs over the month. This was pushed by an estimated 400 increase in the region's huge Food Manufacturing sector. Please recall that roughly 45 percent of all vegetables processing workers in the state reside here in the Tri-Cities. Food Manufacturing includes wine and other goods, but it is huge in the processing of potatoes. These plants take advantage of the fact that the Tri-Cities leads the state in the farming of potatoes.

**Trade:** Employment in Wholesale Trade was up over the month, as packers earnestly moved locally grown products to markets almost everywhere. Retail Trade was quiet over the month, but has added a respectable 200 jobs since last year.

**Services:** Jobs in the Services sector were down over the month, but slightly up by 1.2 percent when compared to last year. The over-the-month losses from June to July were mainly seasonal, and were tied to providing social services (mainly daycare) to migrant seasonal farm workers. These temporary workers came into the community to help harvest what was left of the region's asparagus crop and cherries, and to do other necessary farm work.

**Personal Income, 1997 - 2001, Benton County & Washington State**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Ratio Benton/Washington	87.0%	84.2%	81.8%	82.2%	86.2%
Benton Per Capita	\$23,067.06	\$23,890.96	\$24,445.02	\$26,046.63	\$27,654.34
Washington Per Capita	\$26,519.94	\$28,381.11	\$29,866.70	\$31,699.78	\$32,074.94

**Personal Income, 1997 - 2001, Franklin County & Washington State**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Ratio Franklin/Washington	66.2%	63.1%	59.3%	59.3%	59.6%
Franklin Per Capita	\$17,548.76	\$17,921.31	\$17,710.76	\$18,803.82	\$19,107.30
Washington Per Capita	\$26,519.94	\$28,381.11	\$29,866.70	\$31,699.78	\$32,074.94

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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>84,100</b>	<b>84,100</b>	<b>82,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>68,800</b>	<b>68,400</b>	<b>67,640</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RESOURCES &amp; MINING</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Food Manufacturing	3,600	3,200	3,580	400	20	0.6%
Chemicals and Allied Products	800	800	850	0	-50	-5.9%
Primary and Fabricated Metal Products	300	300	380	0	-80	-21.1%
Other Manufacturing	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0	0.0%
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>72,500</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>71,230</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>13,760</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,200	2,370	200	30	1.3%
Retail Trade	10,100	10,100	9,880	0	220	2.2%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,500	1,500	1,510	0	-10	-0.7%
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>39,400</b>	<b>38,740</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	10,400	10,300	9,820	100	580	5.9%
Health Services	6,500	6,500	6,290	0	210	3.3%
Waste Treatment	9,400	9,500	9,810	-100	-410	-4.2%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>14,870</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Federal Government	1,400	1,400	1,370	0	30	2.2%
State and Local Government	13,900	14,300	13,500	-400	400	3.0%
Educational Services	6,800	7,500	6,560	-700	240	3.7%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture.

Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently December 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present. For all your labor market needs, please visit our website at:

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**Over the twelve-month period**, the Services sector was a mixed bag, with jobs in the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (PS&T) category up by 580 jobs, and Waste Treatment down by 410. The PS&T Services increase was associated with the Vit-plant, and the hires were mainly with Bechtel National.

**Government:** Jobs in the public sector were down by 400, as 700 educational workers went R&R at the end of the academic year. State Educational Services regular jobs went from 1,050 to 860 from June to July. The local school district went from a total of 6,350 to 5,910. Offsetting this seasonal loss was a seasonal up-tick in Local Government, mainly to provide recreation series for the summer.

**The off-the-payroll education workers** do not impact the community's unemployment, since they are not considered as necessarily unemployed. Rather, they are considered as out of the labor force until next academic year, if they have a teaching contract and are not actively seeking employment.

**Down on the Farm:** Jobs in agriculture fell by 2,370 as employment dropped from a seasonal apex of 16,680 in June to 14,310 in July. Both of these numbers compare favorably to last year's June and July numbers of 15,160 and 13,850, but last year's total may have been impacted by an exceptionally nasty hail storm.

# Washington State Labor Area Summary Clark County

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Scott Bailey, *Regional Labor Economist*  
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## Highlights:

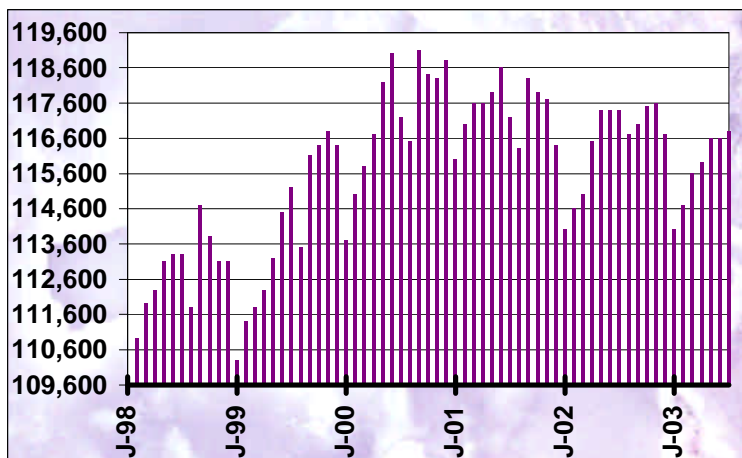
**In July of 1984**, Clark County's unemployment rate was 9.7 percent. That was the last July with a higher rate than the 9.6 percent preliminary estimate for this year. Still, that was three tenths lower than in June. The number of unemployed county residents fell by 300 to 17,800.

**Nonfarm employment** usually recedes this time of year, as non-tenured workers in K-12 Education are laid off, and this July was no exception, with the summer hiatus causing layoffs in public education, private education, Social Assistance, and Transportation. These accounted for nearly the entire 1,600-job decline in total nonfarm employment over the month. Outside of Construction (+200), there was little activity in other industries.

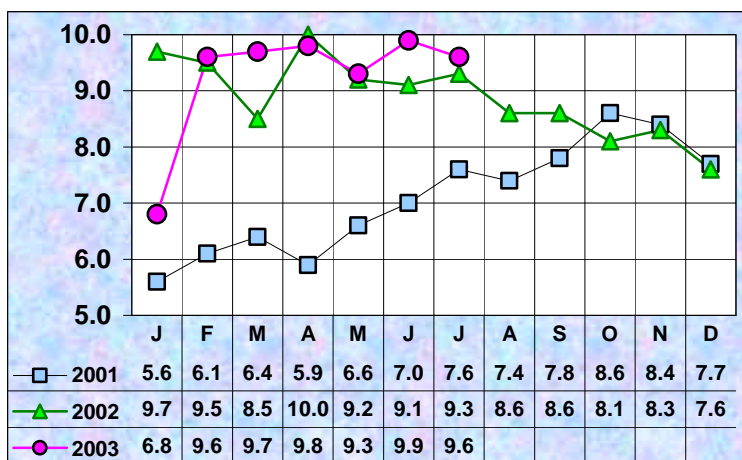
**Total nonfarm employment** of 117,200 has been revised upwards considerably, while last July has been revised downward a bit. As a result, employment over the past twelve months is now estimated at +800 or 0.7 percent. On the one hand, Construction has lost 400 jobs, and Manufacturing 500 jobs, including 400 in Computer & Electronic Products. Transportation & Warehousing, and Information have declined slightly, each losing 100 jobs, while Other Services (auto and other repair services, personal services, civic organizations, and corporate headquarters) has fallen by 600 jobs. On the other hand, Retail Trade has gained 400 jobs, Finance & Insurance 300 jobs, Health Care & Social Assistance 500 jobs, and K-12 public education 800 jobs.

**While Health Care** remains a growth industry overall, August will bring the closure of the Rose Vista Nursing Home and the loss of about 120 jobs. Also, the Veterans Administration is considering closing their hospital in Vancouver, which employs well over 400 workers.

### Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003



### Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003





# Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Clark County

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>117,200</b>	<b>118,800</b>	<b>116,400</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, MINING, UTIL. and LOGGING</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>
Construction, Mining and Utilities	10,300	10,100	10,700	200	-400	-3.7%
Logging	100	100	100	0	0	0.0%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>
Food Manufacturing	1,200	1,100	1,200	100	0	0.0%
Wood Product Manufacturing	700	700	700	0	0	0.0%
Paper Manufacturing	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	-100	-4.5%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	700	700	700	0	0	0.0%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0	0.0%
Machinery Manufacturing	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100	9.1%
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	3,000	3,100	3,400	-100	-400	-11.8%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	500	500	600	0	-100	-16.7%
Other Manufacturing	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0	0.0%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	2,000	1,900	1,800	100	200	11.1%
Food and Beverage Stores	3,000	3,100	3,000	-100	0	0.0%
Health and Personal Care Stores	800	800	900	0	-100	-11.1%
General Merchandise Stores	3,200	3,200	2,900	0	300	10.3%
Other Retail	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0	0.0%
<b>TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>
<b>FINANCE and INSURANCE</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
<b>REAL ESTATE, RENTAL and LEASING</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>PROF., SCIENTIFIC and TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>ADMIN., SUPPORT and WASTE MGMT.</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>
<b>EDUCATION SERVICES</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
<b>HEALTH CARE and SOCIAL ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Social Assistance	2,000	2,200	1,900	-200	100	5.3%
Health Services	11,500	11,500	11,100	0	400	3.6%
<b>ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT and RECREATION</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>ACCOMMODATION and FOOD SERVICES</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-11.1%</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
Federal Government	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0	0.0%
State Government	2,600	3,400	2,600	-800	0	0.0%
Local Government	15,400	16,100	14,500	-700	900	6.2%
K-12 Education	10,100	10,800	9,300	-700	800	8.6%
Other Local Government	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100	1.9%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Nonfarm Employment without logging</b>	<b>117,100</b>	<b>118,700</b>	<b>116,300</b>	<b>-1600</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently December 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present. For all your labor market needs, please visit our website at:

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# Washington State Labor Area Summary Yakima MSA Yakima County

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Don Meseck, *Regional Labor Economist*  
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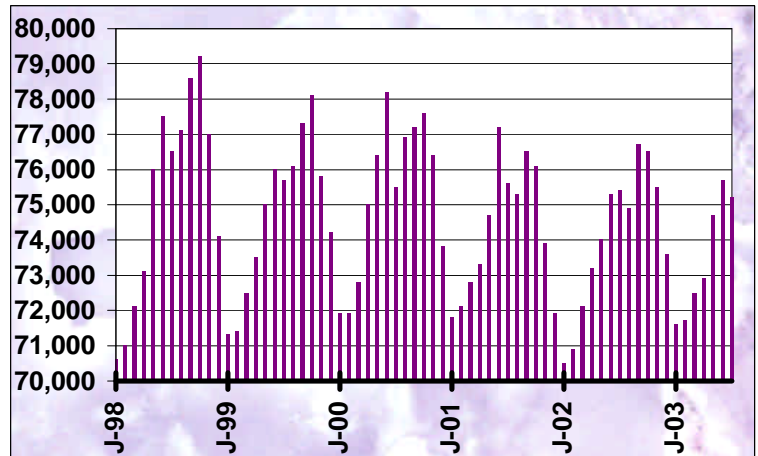
## Highlights:

**Total nonagricultural employment** in Yakima County (also called the Yakima Metropolitan Statistical Area or MSA) contracted 0.9-percent in July 2003. Yakima County's businesses and government provided approximately 75,000 jobs in July, down from the 75,700 figure one month prior. The two major sources of this over-the-month contraction were the 800-job decrease in Government and the 500-job reduction in Wholesale Trade. Much of the Government decrease occurred at the State level (down 300 jobs in July) and at the Local level (down 400 jobs in July), both due, respectively, to seasonal layoffs at Yakima County Community College, and at primary and secondary schools. Many of the 600 new jobs in Non-Durable Goods were added in the local food processing industry. Although over-the-month employment rose in this industry, the number of food processing jobs across Yakima County has fallen considerably over the year.

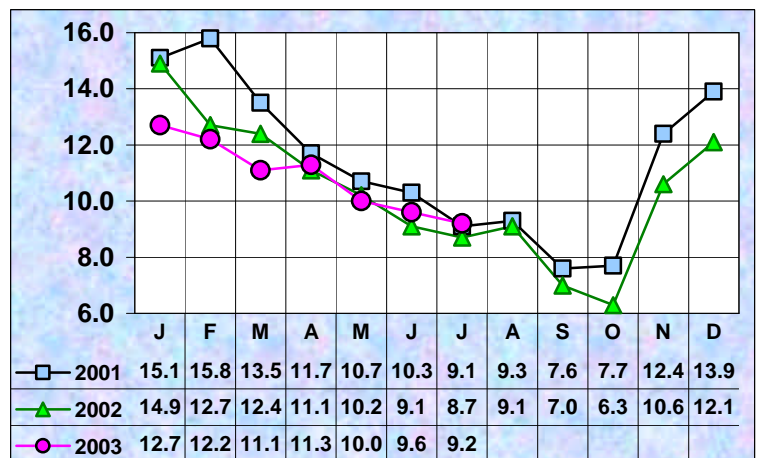
**Statewide**, employment growth was negative from May 2001 until January 2003, when job gains finally exceeded job losses—a small step in the right direction. Although the job-growth pace across Washington was “in the black” in the first two quarters of this year, it has not been particularly robust. Since January 2003, over-the-year change rates never exceeded 0.6 percent, and this July, the State's labor market provided roughly the same number of jobs as in July 2002.

**When one compares** over-the-year, job growth rates in Yakima County in April, May, June, and July of 2003 with corresponding months in 2002, it appears that the local economy is running out of steam. Over-the-year change rates show that job growth virtually stagnated in April and May 2003, elevated 0.5 percent in June, and fell 0.5 percent in July. Locally, job growth rates were healthier in the last calendar quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of this year than in the last four months. It is also worth noting that between April and July of 2003, Yakima County's monthly unemployment rates began increasing to figures close to or above those of identical months in 2002.

### Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003



### Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003



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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>75,400</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>57,900</b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>59,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
Durable Goods	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0	0.0%
Non-Durable Goods	5,700	5,100	6,600	600	-900	11.8%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-11.6%</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>
<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>ALL OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Professional and Business Services	4,500	4,400	4,500	100	0	2.3%
Health Services and Social Assistance	10,600	10,700	10,700	-100	-100	-0.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	5,800	5,700	5,500	100	300	1.8%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>
Federal Government	1,400	1,300	1,400	100	0	7.7%
State Government	2,800	3,100	2,700	-300	100	-9.7%
Local Government	12,500	12,900	11,800	-400	700	-3.1%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	XX	XX	XX

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture.

Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently December 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present. For all your labor market needs, please visit our website at:

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**Between July 2002 and July 2003**, the Yakima County unemployment rate edged upwards moderately from 8.7 percent to 9.2 percent. The number of “employed” Yakima County residents in the labor force expanded over the year by 1,400, although the number of “unemployed” rose by 800. Total nonagricultural employment fell by 400 jobs, whereas the estimated number of agricultural jobs increased by 700. In summary, over the past four months, it appears that over-the-year employment growth in Yakima County’s agricultural sector, and a substantial number of local residents working in out-of-county jobs, have helped offset a weakening nonagricultural sector. This has had the effect of keeping the unemployment rate from rising even more than it has.

# Washington State Labor Area Summary Wenatchee LMA Chelan & Douglas Counties

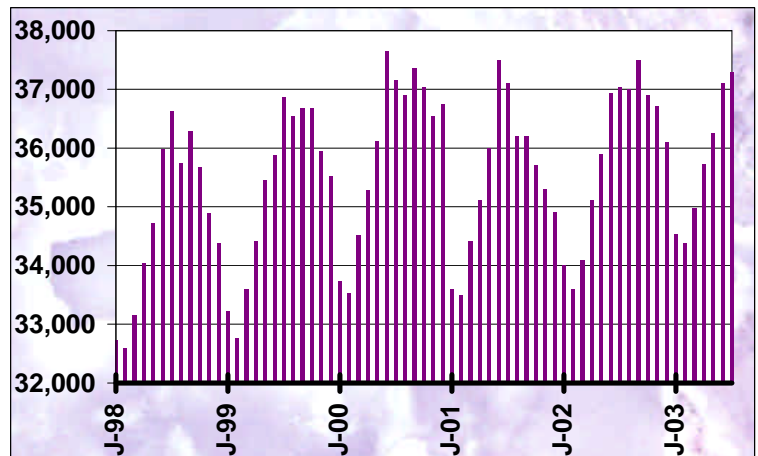
Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Don Meseck, *Regional Labor Economist*  
400-E 8th Avenue, Ellensburg, WA 98926-7486 Phone: (509) 963-2606

## Highlights:

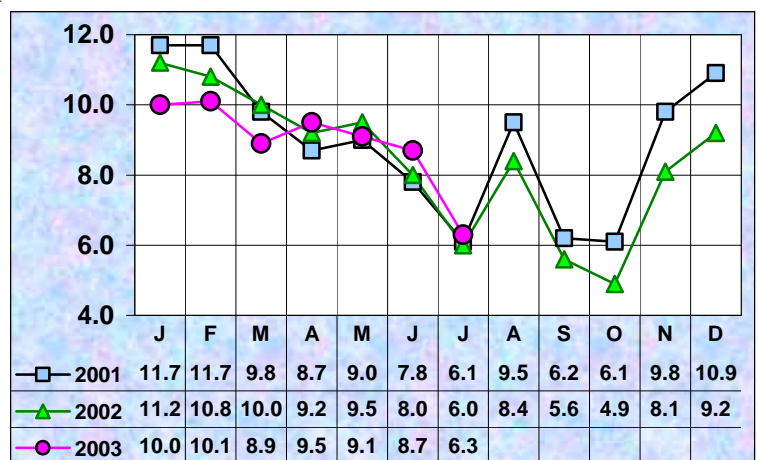
**Total nonagricultural employment** in Chelan and Douglas counties (also called the Wenatchee Labor Market Area or LMA) expanded by 190 jobs, for a 0.5 percent lengthening of payrolls over the month of July 2003. Nonagricultural employment this July provided 37,280 jobs. Major contributors to the over-the-month advance were the 210-job increase in All Other Services, the 100-job expansion in Information and Financial Activities, and the 90-job gain in Wholesale Trade. Much of the Information and Financial Activities expansion occurred in an industry called Real Estate and Rental Leasing. Between June and July of this year real estate agents/brokers, property management businesses, and rental/leasing firms (of everything from autos, utility trailers, RVs, and recreational goods to construction equipment) contributed heavily to the seasonal upturn in this industry. Many of the 90 new jobs in Wholesale Trade were packing and sorting jobs at fresh fruit packinghouses, attributable to this year's bumper cherry crop. According to Northwest Cherry Growers (representing growers in Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington), approximately 10-million boxes of cherries were picked in 2003, surpassing the previous record year of 2001, when 9.7-million boxes were harvested.

**The local economy** began to post positive over-the-year job growth rates in August 2002, and the trend has continued through July 2003. Although this job-growth pace has decelerated over the last few months, the pace is still positive. The July 2002-July 2003 local job growth rate was 0.6 percent. When one compares over-the-year job growth rates across Washington with corresponding rates in the Wenatchee LMA, the local economy looks pretty good. This July, total nonagricultural employment in the LMA netted 240 more jobs than in July 2002, although Manufacturing was down by 250 jobs, and Retail Trade was off by 60. Conversely, Construction, Natural Resources & Mining employed approximately 350 more workers, and All Other Services employed about 170 more workers than in July of 2002.

### Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003



### Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003



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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>37,280</b>	<b>37,090</b>	<b>37,040</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>28,860</b>	<b>28,340</b>	<b>28,570</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>NAT. RESOURCES, MINING &amp; CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-11.5%</b>
Durable Goods	1,280	1,320	1,420	-40	-140	-9.9%
Non-Durable Goods	650	620	760	30	-110	-14.5%
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>32,140</b>	<b>32,040</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>5,770</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>INFORMATION and FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>ALL OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>13,070</b>	<b>12,860</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
Health Services and Social Assistance	4,880	4,800	4,790	80	90	1.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,400	4,290	4,300	110	100	2.3%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>-330</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Federal Government	1,050	990	1,130	60	-80	-7.1%
State Government	1,260	1,450	1,300	-190	-40	-3.1%
Local Government	6,100	6,310	6,040	-210	60	1.0%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. Prepared using a quarterly benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently December 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present. For all your labor market needs, please visit our website at:

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**The local unemployment rate** inched upwards, from 6.0 percent in July 2002 to the July 2003 reading of 6.3 percent. Approximately 150 more Chelan and Douglas County residents were unemployed this July than in the corresponding month last year—a step backward. Nonagricultural employment made a moderate 0.6 percent advance over the year, while agricultural employment grew by 3.4 percent, thanks to the strong cherry harvest. Thus, substantial hiring in Chelan and Douglas Counties' agricultural sector over the past two or three months has helped counter a cooling nonagricultural sector. This has helped hold the local unemployment rate in check.

# Washington State Labor Area Summary Walla Walla County

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Dean Schau, *Regional Labor Economist*  
3900 West Court Street, Pasco, WA 99301 Phone: (509) 543-3017

## Highlights:

### *Say Goodbye for the Summer*

**Much of the 830 loss** in employment from June to July was the seasonal loss of 780 education jobs. Overall, the economy has managed to register 330 new jobs when compared to July of 2002. Many of the new jobs are in Services, though Food Manufacturing is looking healthier.

**Manufacturing:** Employment was up over the month by 30, and up over the year by 100. All of the growth was in Food Manufacturing.

**Trade:** The number of jobs was down over the month due to the seasonal loss in Wholesale, where food packers receive, clean and wholesale to the grocery chains. Retail employment was up modestly over the year, but lagged the overall growth of the economy.

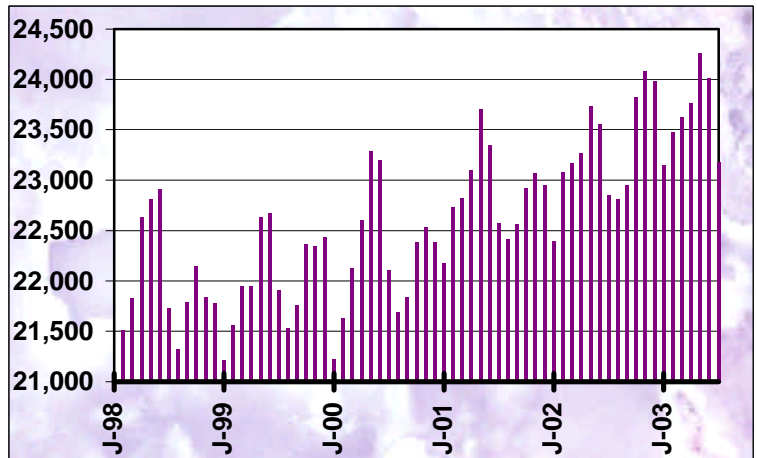
**Services:** Employment was down over the month due to the loss of both student and regular jobs at the Walla Walla College and Whitman College.

**When compared to last July**, employment in the Services sector has expanded by 150, with many of jobs in medical services.

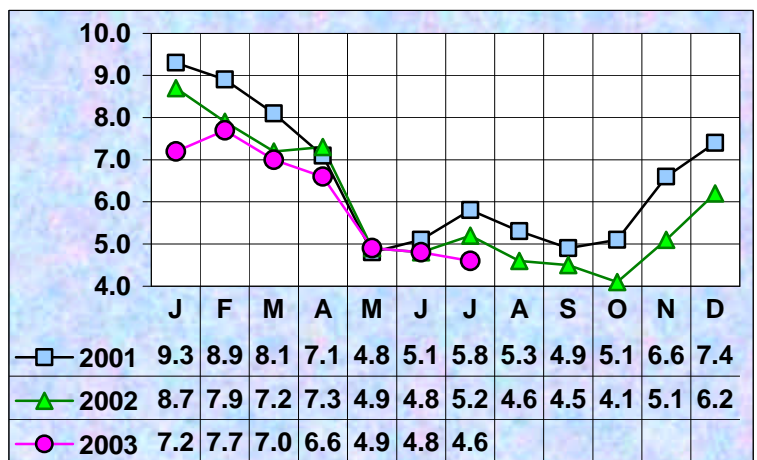
**Government:** Jobs in the public sector dropped by 350, with 430 in local school districts and Walla Walla Community College. Offsetting the downward movement were seasonal gains in Federal and Local Government employment. The seasonal up-tick with Federal employment may well be summer jobs with the Army Corp of Engineers who operate a number of recreational facilities along several area rivers. The gain in Local Government was somewhat along the same line, that is, providing recreational services in city and county parks.

**Down on the Farm:** Unlike the Tri-Cities, farm employment in the valley edged upward, going from 4,600 in June to 4,870 in July. This compared favorably to July of 2002 when the count was 4,720.

**Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003**



**Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003**



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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>23,180</b>	<b>24,010</b>	<b>22,850</b>	<b>-830</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18,240</b>	<b>18,720</b>	<b>17,960</b>	<b>-480</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>4,980</b>	<b>4,930</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RESOURCES &amp; MINING</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Durable Goods	1,650	1,650	1,720	0	-70	-4.1%
Wineries	240	240	220	0	20	9.1%
Food Manufacturing	2,120	2,090	1,970	30	150	7.6%
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>18,150</b>	<b>19,020</b>	<b>17,910</b>	<b>-870</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
Wholesale Trade	780	900	760	-120	20	2.6%
Retail Trade	2,530	2,540	2,490	-10	40	1.6%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	470	450	490	20	-20	-4.1%
<b>INFORMATION and FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>8,060</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>7,910</b>	<b>-410</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Educational Services	1,360	1,710	1,340	-350	20	1.5%
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4,930</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>-350</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Federal Government	970	940	960	30	10	1.0%
State and Local Government	3,960	4,340	3,920	-380	40	1.0%
Educational Services	1,740	2,170	1,720	-430	20	1.2%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture.

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# Washington State Labor Area Summary Cowlitz County

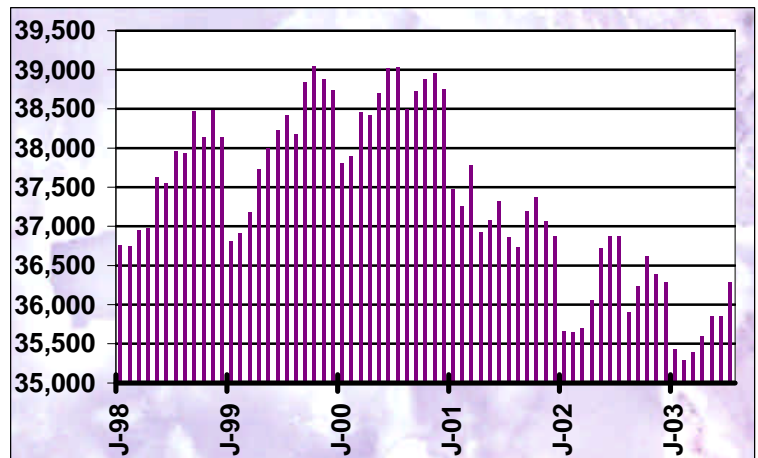
Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Scott Bailey, *Regional Labor Economist*  
5411 East Mill Plain Boulevard, Vancouver, WA 98661 Phone: (360) 735-5043

## Highlights

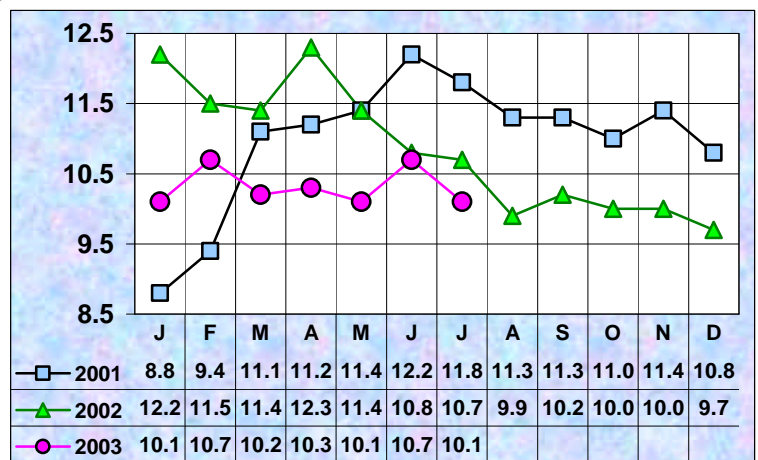
Cowlitz County's jobless rate declined by six tenths of a percentage point to 10.1 percent in July. This was six tenths of a point lower than both last month and a year ago July. About 4,100 county residents are still in the hunt for a job. While estimates of the labor force and number of unemployed at the county are not very precise, lower unemployment may be attributed to discouraged workers dropping out of the labor force.

**Seasonal layoffs** in education pushed nonfarm employment down by 460 jobs to 35,890. Education-related layoffs totaled 720 jobs. Seasonal hiring boosted Construction (+60) and Other Manufacturing (+100). Over the year, employment has declined by 1,140 jobs, or 3.1 percent. Industries with the biggest losses include Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation & Warehousing, and Accommodation & Food Services.

**Nonag Industry Employment, 1998-2003**



**Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003**





## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Cowlitz County

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2002

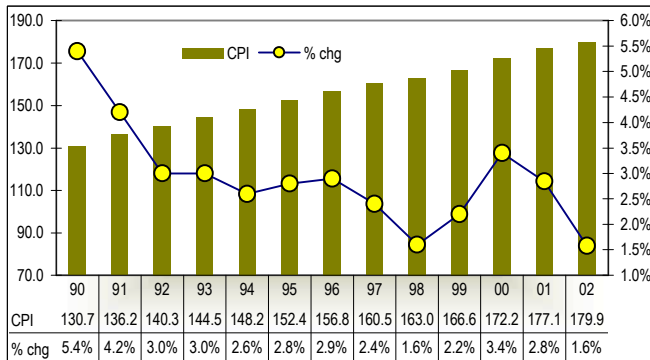
NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim July-03	Revised June-03	Revised July-02	Change		
				June-03 July-03	July-02 July-03	July-02 July-03 %
<b>TOTAL NONFARM 1/</b>	<b>35,890</b>	<b>36,350</b>	<b>37,030</b>	<b>-460</b>	<b>-1,140</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, MINING, UTIL. and LOGGING</b>	3,390	3,310	3,660	80	-270	<b>-7.4%</b>
Construction, Mining and Utilities	2,620	2,560	2,890	60	-270	-9.3%
Logging	770	750	770	20	0	0.0%
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	7,110	6,970	7,360	140	-250	<b>-3.4%</b>
Wood Product Manufacturing	1,170	1,130	1,170	40	0	0.0%
Paper Manufacturing	2,990	2,990	3,090	0	-100	-3.2%
Other Manufacturing	2,950	2,850	3,100	100	-150	-4.8%
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	1,090	1,070	1,120	20	-30	<b>-2.7%</b>
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	4,410	4,410	4,480	0	-70	<b>-1.6%</b>
Food and Beverage Stores	990	990	1,030	0	-40	-3.9%
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,040	1,000	10	50	5.0%
Other Retail	2,370	2,380	2,450	-10	-80	-3.3%
<b>TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING</b>	1,150	1,140	1,290	10	-140	<b>-10.9%</b>
<b>FINANCE and INSURANCE</b>	960	920	910	40	50	<b>5.5%</b>
<b>ADMIN., SUPPORT and WASTE MGMT.</b>	950	950	1,000	0	-50	<b>-5.0%</b>
<b>HEALTH CARE and SOCIAL ASSISTANCE</b>	4,670	4,700	4,740	-30	-70	<b>-1.5%</b>
<b>ACCOMMODATION and FOOD SERVICES</b>	2,920	2,910	3,060	10	-140	<b>-4.6%</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	3,820	3,880	3,920	-60	-100	<b>-2.6%</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	5,420	6,090	5,490	-670	-70	<b>-1.3%</b>
Federal Government	280	280	270	0	10	3.7%
State Government	1,000	1,300	990	-300	10	1.0%
Local Government	4,140	4,510	4,230	-370	-90	-2.1%
K-12 Education	2,450	2,870	2,450	-420	0	0.0%
Other Local Government	1,690	1,640	1,780	50	-90	-5.1%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	10	xx	xx	xx
<b>Nonfarm Employment without logging</b>	<b>35,120</b>	<b>35,600</b>	<b>36,260</b>	<b>-480</b>	<b>-1140</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>

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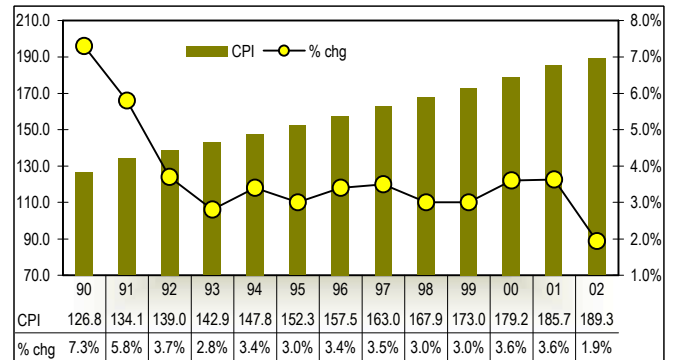
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# Consumer Price Indexes

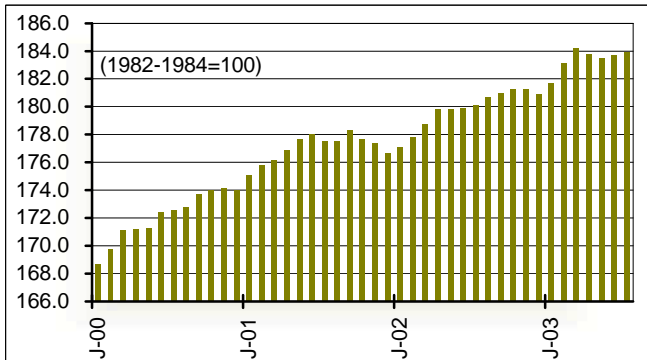
### U.S. City Average 1990-2003



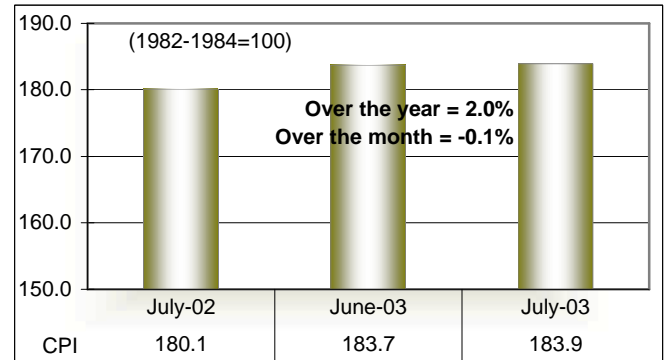
### Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Average 1990-2003



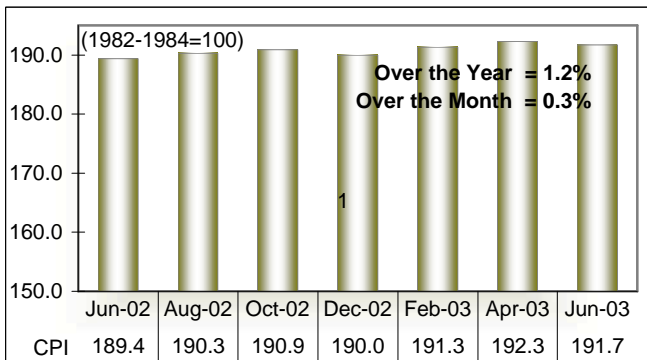
### U.S. City Average 2000-2003



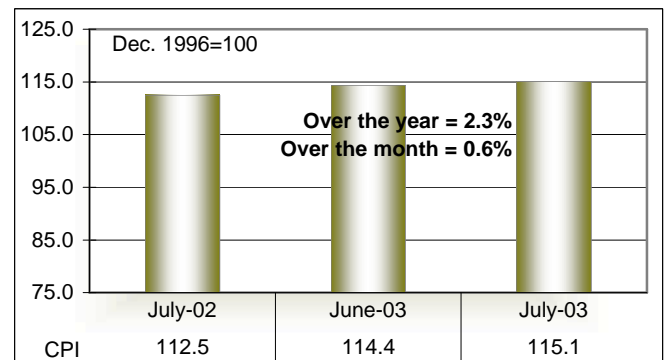
### Current U.S. City Average



### Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton (bi-monthly)



### Current West B/C Average



**Note:** Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton is published bi-monthly on even months. Class "West-B/C" index covers less than 1,500,000 populations. Local area CPI indexes are by-products of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size than the national index and, as a result, show greater volatility than the national index, but long-term trends are similar. **The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) urges the use of the national average CPI for use in escalator clauses.** The Consumer Price Index (for the above tables, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers or CPI-U data) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed listing 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 North America Industrial Classification System (NAICS), and implemented with the release of January 2003 data. Data is prepared using a quarterly benchmark process, which uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance tax reports (currently March 2003 unless otherwise stated) and estimates employment from that point until present. 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 is not strictly comparable with labor force data, which represents 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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each month.

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