

Washington State Labor Area Summaries



Prepared by the
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
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Greg Weeks, Director

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**Washington State
Employment Security**

June 2003

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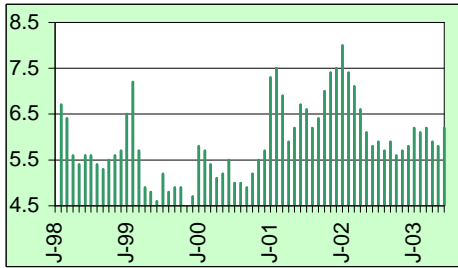
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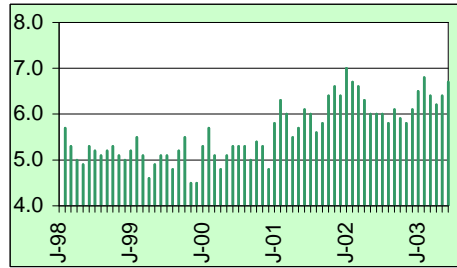
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MSA Jobless Rates 1998-2003

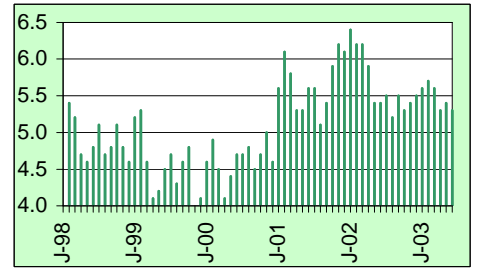
Bellingham MSA



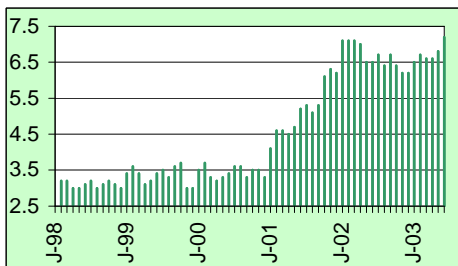
Bremerton PMSA



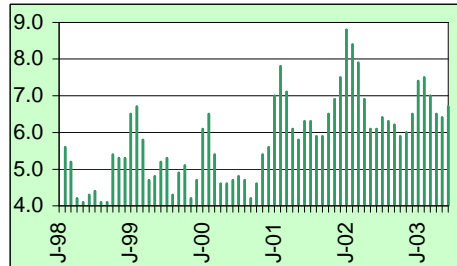
Olympia PMSA



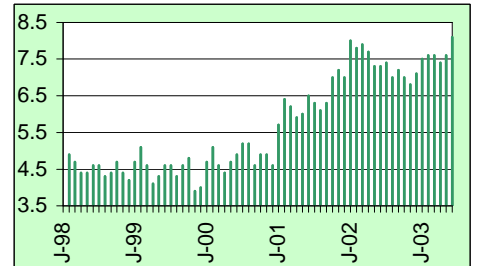
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA



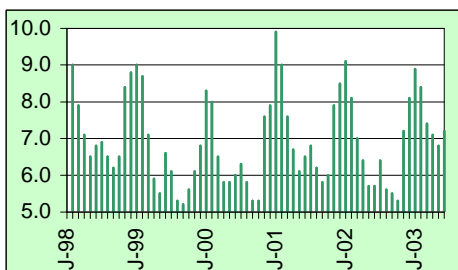
Spokane MSA



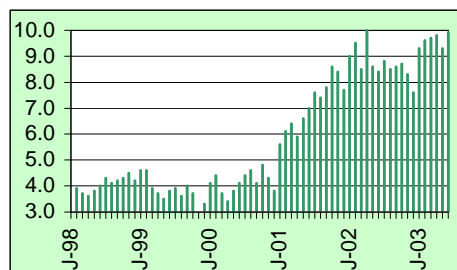
Tacoma PMSA



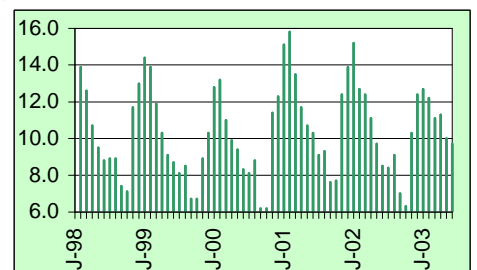
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco



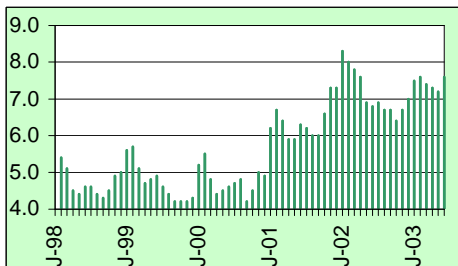
Clark County



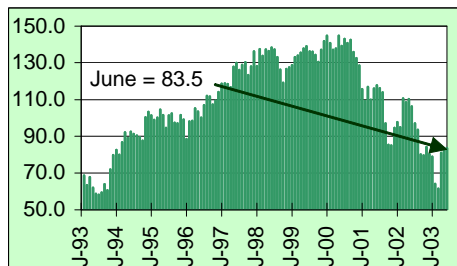
Yakima MSA



Washington State



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

Not Seasonally Adjusted	June 2003 Preliminary			May 2003 Revised			June 2002 Revised					
	Labor Force	Employment	Unempl.	UI Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unempl.	UI Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unempl.	UI Rate
Washington State Total	3,123,600	2,887,300	236,300	7.6	3,101,500	2,877,300	224,200	7.2	3,119,600	2,895,400	224,200	7.2
Bellingham MSA	87,800	82,400	5,400	6.2	89,000	83,800	5,200	5.8	84,400	79,400	5,000	6.0
Bremerton PMSA	100,800	94,100	6,700	6.7	101,000	94,500	6,400	6.4	100,400	94,200	6,200	6.2
Olympia PMSA	108,000	101,800	6,200	5.8	108,700	102,900	5,800	5.4	104,600	98,500	6,000	5.8
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	1,386,700	1,286,300	100,400	7.2	1,389,100	1,294,700	94,400	6.8	1,397,300	1,300,700	96,600	6.9
King County 2/	1,016,000	945,000	71,000	7.0	1,018,600	951,200	67,500	6.6	1,023,100	955,600	67,500	6.6
Snohomish County 2/	342,700	315,200	27,500	8.0	342,400	317,200	25,100	7.3	346,000	318,700	27,300	7.9
Island County 2/	28,000	26,100	1,900	6.8	28,100	26,300	1,800	6.3	28,210	26,420	1,790	6.3
Spokane MSA	211,400	197,300	14,100	6.7	213,500	199,800	13,700	6.4	213,300	199,600	13,700	6.4
Tacoma PMSA	348,400	320,000	28,400	8.1	348,000	321,500	26,500	7.6	345,300	318,600	26,700	7.7
Tri-Cities MSA	109,800	101,900	7,900	7.2	103,400	96,500	7,000	6.8	105,900	99,300	6,600	6.2
Benton County 2/	83,700	77,700	6,000	7.2	78,700	73,500	5,200	6.6	80,500	75,700	4,800	6.0
Franklin County 2/	26,200	24,300	1,900	7.3	24,800	23,000	1,800	7.3	25,400	23,600	1,800	7.0
Yakima MSA	116,300	105,000	11,300	9.7	106,700	96,000	10,700	10.0	114,700	104,300	10,400	9.1
Adams	8,630	7,930	700	8.1	7,920	7,230	700	8.8	8,470	7,840	640	7.5
Asotin 2/	12,150	11,450	700	5.8	12,590	11,640	950	7.5	11,890	11,210	680	5.7
Chelan-Douglas LMA	56,540	51,570	4,970	8.8	51,180	46,520	4,660	9.1	56,230	51,730	4,490	8.0
Chelan County 2/	37,770	34,460	3,310	8.8	34,260	31,090	3,180	9.3	37,660	34,570	3,090	8.2
Douglas County 2/	18,760	17,110	1,650	8.8	16,920	15,430	1,490	8.8	18,570	17,160	1,400	7.6
Clallam	24,850	23,140	1,710	6.9	25,080	23,220	1,870	7.4	25,240	23,580	1,660	6.6
Clark 2/	183,600	165,500	18,100	9.9	183,400	166,300	17,100	9.3	188,200	171,100	17,100	9.1
Columbia	1,820	1,700	120	6.7	1,830	1,720	110	6.1	1,770	1,640	130	7.1
Cowlitz	40,130	35,930	4,200	10.5	39,590	35,610	3,980	10.1	41,340	36,860	4,480	10.8
Ferry	2,720	2,300	420	15.5	2,710	2,270	440	16.1	2,490	2,260	230	9.3
Garfield	1,260	1,220	40	3.4	1,240	1,190	50	3.9	1,260	1,220	40	3.3
Grant	40,770	37,400	3,370	8.3	37,760	33,990	3,770	10.0	39,810	36,530	3,290	8.3
Grays Harbor	26,920	24,340	2,580	9.6	26,570	24,160	2,410	9.1	26,530	24,250	2,280	8.6
Jefferson	12,130	11,430	700	5.8	12,090	11,420	670	5.5	11,660	10,930	730	6.3
Kittitas	16,430	15,370	1,060	6.5	16,330	15,210	1,120	6.8	15,770	14,870	900	5.7
Klickitat	9,020	7,720	1,300	14.4	8,260	6,970	1,290	15.6	9,000	7,730	1,280	14.2
Lewis	30,390	27,630	2,760	9.1	30,220	27,680	2,540	8.4	29,610	27,110	2,500	8.4
Lincoln	4,940	4,700	240	4.9	4,890	4,650	230	4.8	4,920	4,650	280	5.6
Mason	20,300	18,620	1,680	8.3	20,240	18,640	1,600	7.9	19,290	17,860	1,430	7.4
Okanogan	19,650	17,960	1,690	8.6	17,950	16,170	1,780	9.9	19,330	17,760	1,570	8.1
Pacific	8,320	7,650	670	8.1	8,260	7,540	720	8.7	8,020	7,400	630	7.8
Pend Oreille	4,480	4,120	360	8.0	4,440	4,070	380	8.5	4,590	4,200	390	8.5
San Juan	7,400	7,140	260	3.5	6,900	6,620	270	3.9	7,240	6,970	260	3.6
Skagit	52,460	48,330	4,130	7.9	52,470	48,460	4,010	7.6	52,680	48,630	4,050	7.7
Skamania	4,040	3,640	400	10.0	3,970	3,560	410	10.2	4,110	3,660	440	10.8
Stevens	16,970	15,450	1,520	8.9	16,650	15,100	1,560	9.3	17,090	15,520	1,570	9.2
Wahkiakum	1,780	1,640	140	7.6	1,750	1,630	130	7.4	1,760	1,630	130	7.5
Walla Walla	28,860	27,430	1,430	4.9	27,930	26,550	1,380	4.9	28,130	26,780	1,350	4.8
Whitman	17,580	17,060	520	2.9	19,990	19,540	450	2.3	17,400	16,930	470	2.7

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

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

Directory of LMEA Economists and Areas Served

Economists	Address/Telephone	Areas Served <i>(MSA Counties are Capitalized)</i>
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Meseck, Don, Regional Economist 509/963-2606 FAX 963-1992	Central Washington University 400-E 8 th Avenue Ellensburg, WA 98926-7486 dmeseck@esd.wa.gov	Okanogan, Chelan, Adams, Douglas, Grant, YAKIMA, Kittitas, Klickitat*
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Schau, Dean, Regional Economist 509/547-0511 ext. 2217 FAX 546-0401	Columbia Basin College 2600 N 20 th Avenue Pasco, WA 99301-3379 schaud@cbc2.org	BENTON, FRANKLIN, Walla Walla
Thompson, Donna, Regional Economist 425/339-4954 FAX 425/339-1949	PO Box 870 Everett, WA 98206 dthompson@esd.wa.gov	SNOHOMISH, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille
Turek, Paul, Regional Economist 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
Vleming, Jim, Regional Economist 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
Labor Market Information Center 1-800-215-1617 Fax 360/438-4109	PO Box 9046, MS 46000 Olympia WA 98507-9046 dayers@esd.wa.gov	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 8/03

Washington State Labor Area Summary Bellingham MSA

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 summer kicked off with typical seasonal flair, as unemployment in the Bellingham MSA bounced up—and nonag employment didn't. The June preliminary data pegged the unemployment rate in the PMSA at 6.2 percent, up four-tenths from the May revised rate of 5.8 percent. In June 2002, the Bellingham MSA rate was at 6.0 percent even. In the MSA, June numbers showed 82,400 residents at work as 5,400 sought employment.

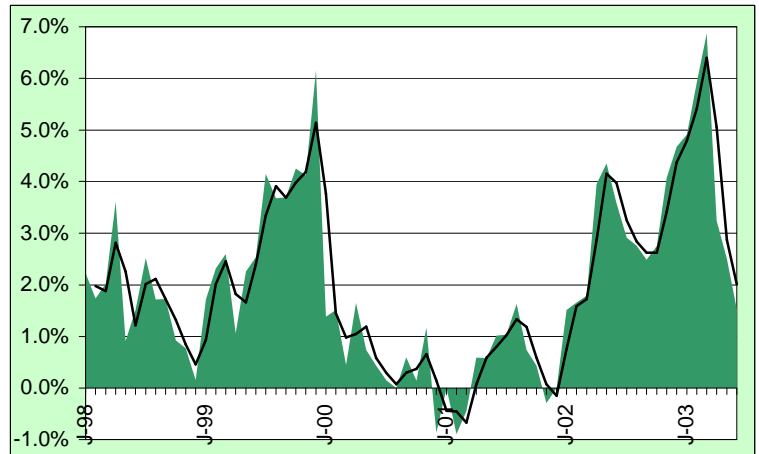
The MSA numbers matched the state over-the-month performance, as unemployment statewide also climbed four-tenths to 7.6 percent. Last June, the state rate was 7.2 percent. The coming months should see the rate dropping slightly as the summer travel season and outdoor work activities pick up over the course of the next several months.

Nonag employment in the MSA was off 300 in June, for a total of 73,400. Over the year, nonag jobs have increased by 1,100 or 1.5 percent. Over the month, Manufacturing, Service Providing and State Government all posted losses of 100 jobs or greater. Total Private employment gained 100 over the month, with all of those jobs in the Construction sector.

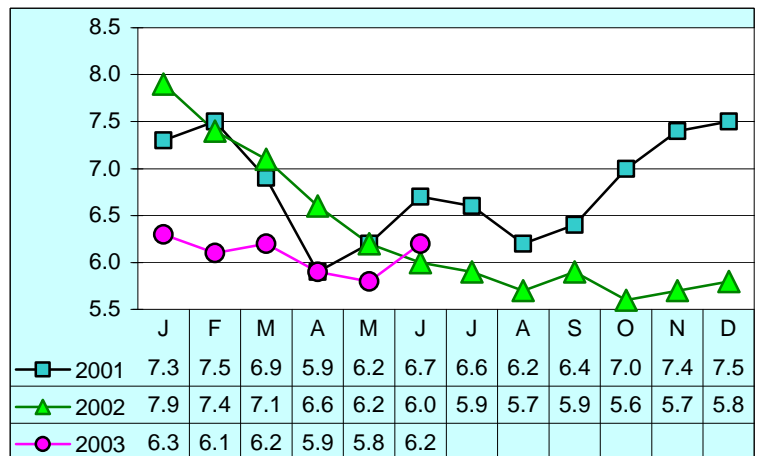
Over the year, employment in the Service Providing sector was the engine driving the gain, as that sector posted an over-the-year gain of 900 jobs. The Government employment numbers showed a gain of 600, with 400 of that centered in Local Government. On the down side, over-the-year losses were noted in Transportation, and Information and Financial Activities.

With July and August still ahead of us, nonag employment will remain stable, with growth to be seen in the areas of Construction and those Service Providing sectors that benefit from the summer travel season. Don't expect big numbers, as the overall economy is still finding itself, but stability and consistent progress is the expectation.

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	73,400	73,700	72,300	-300	1,100	1.5%
TOTAL PRIVATE	57,700	57,600	57,100	100	600	1.1%
GOODS PRODUCING	14,500	14,500	14,200	0	300	2.1%
NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING	400	400	400	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	5,900	5,800	5,700	100	200	3.5%
MANUFACTURING	8,100	8,200	8,100	-100	0	0.0%
Durable Goods	4,600	4,700	4,500	-100	100	2.2%
Non Durable Goods	3,400	3,600	3,600	-200	-200	-5.6%
Food Manufacturing	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100	6.7%
SERVICE PROVIDING	59,000	59,200	58,100	-200	900	1.5%
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	13,700	13,700	13,600	0	100	0.7%
Wholesale Trade	2,800	2,800	2,600	0	200	7.7%
Retail Trade	9,200	9,300	9,100	-100	100	1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,700	1,600	1,900	100	-200	-10.5%
INFORMATION and FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100	-5.9%
GOVERNMENT	15,800	16,100	15,200	-300	600	3.9%
Federal Government	1,000	1,000	900	0	100	11.1%
State Government	5,600	5,900	5,500	-300	100	1.8%
Local Government	9,200	9,200	8,800	0	400	4.5%
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.

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www.workforceexplorer.com

Washington State Labor Area Summary Bremerton PMSA

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:

Nonag employment in the Bremerton PMSA was up in June and up over the year—nothing that would get the Richter scale to notice, but positive ground. Over the month, the June numbers showed a gain of 500, to a total of 79,000 nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the PMSA. Over the year, the gain was a guarded 300.

Over the month, Services Providing jobs produced a 400 increase, while Goods Producing work added 100 to the payroll. On the Government side, employment in State and Local Government rose by 100 between May and June.

Over the year, the story was much the same as service jobs added 300. Over that time span, Information and Financial Activity jobs put 200 more on payroll. State and Local Government also expanded by 200 over the year, while Federal government declined by 100.

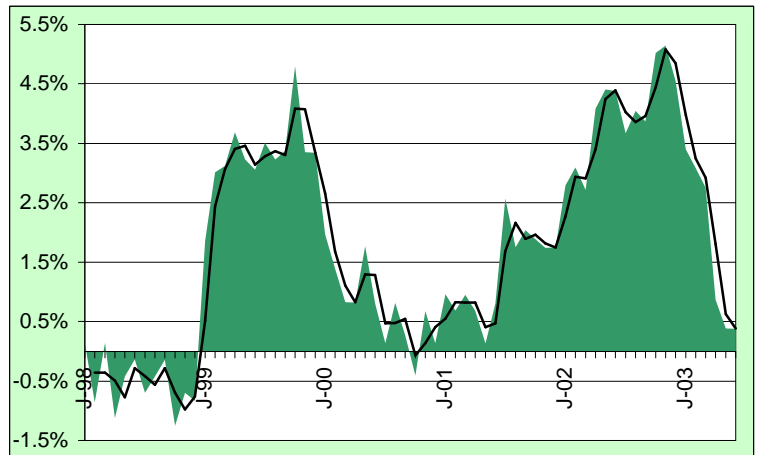
The next few months should show some seasonal growth in the usual summer activity sectors. However, the magnitude of any gains will be small as the Puget Sound economy continues to stumble along.

On the unemployment side, the rate in the PMSA continues to climb. The June preliminary figure of 6.7 percent was 0.3 notches above the 6.4 of May and a half a point higher than the 6.2 posted last June. In June 2003, there were 94,100 PMSA residents employed as 6,700 actively sought work. Last June, the numbers were similar, with 94,200 collecting paychecks as 6,200 looked for work.

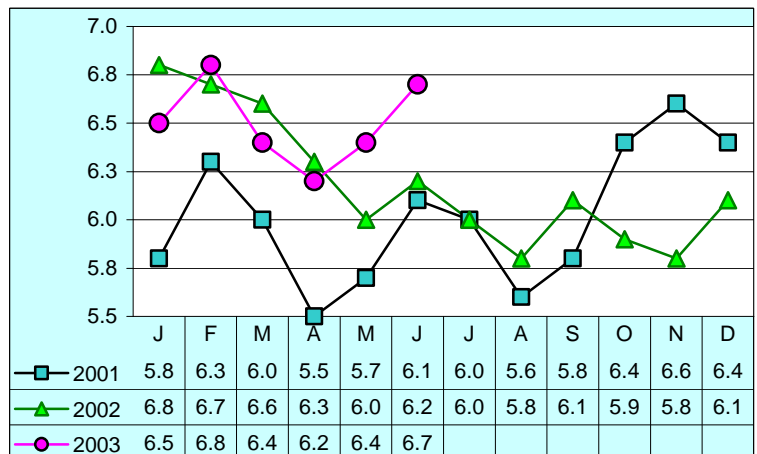
Statewide, the unemployment rate was 7.6 percent in June up from 7.2 in May and 7.2 in June of last year.

I look for the summer sun to melt a few tenths off the PMSA's unemployment rate. Again, nothing dramatic, but at least the numbers should begin to drop and start heading in the right direction. The state economy continues to sputter and that hasn't helped the PMSA numbers, but seasonal growth may be something to hang a hat on.

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	79,000	78,500	78,700	500	300	0.4%
TOTAL PRIVATE	50,800	50,400	50,600	400	200	0.4%
<i>GOODS PRODUCING</i>	6,400	6,300	6,400	100	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RESOURCES & MINING	4,600	4,500	4,600	100	0	0.0%
MANUFACTURING	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0	0.0%
<i>SERVICE PROVIDING</i>	72,600	72,200	72,300	400	300	0.4%
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	12,200	12,200	12,400	0	-200	-1.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	10,200	10,200	10,300	0	-100	-1.0%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,000	900	1,000	100	0	0.0%
INFORMATION and FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	5,400	5,400	5,200	0	200	3.8%
GOVERNMENT	28,200	28,100	28,100	100	100	0.4%
Federal Government	14,800	14,800	14,900	0	-100	-0.7%
State and Local Government	13,400	13,300	13,200	100	200	1.5%
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.

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Washington State Labor Area Summary Olympia PMSA

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

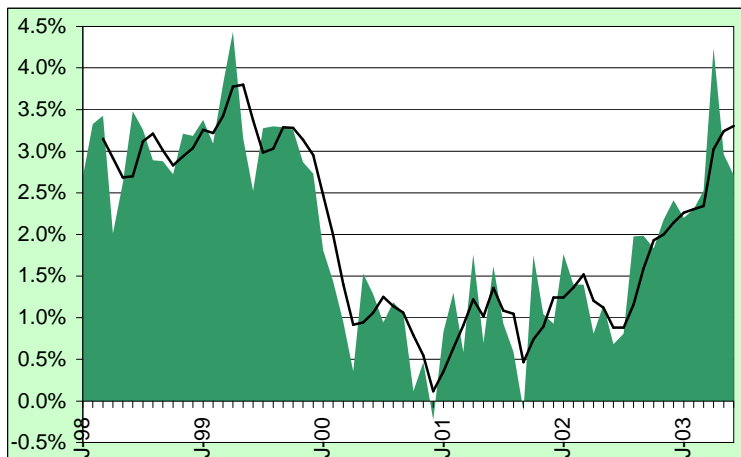
A confluence of local and national market forces convened in the Olympia PMSA labor economy in June. Thurston County braced itself for the June 27 closure of the Miller Brewery and the upcoming round of state budget cuts that are due during the 2003-2005 fiscal period. At the same time, the national economy showed more signs of strengthening. The rebound in the national economy could serve to mitigate some of the economic fallout in the local economy, and over time, serve as a vehicle for propelling the PMSA forward.

This month, the Olympia PMSA labor market moved modestly forward to add 500 jobs. Layoffs related to the closure of the brewery trickled into the numbers this month, causing the Manufacturing sector to remain flat. Moderate gains in employment were registered in several industries, notably Construction and Government, which each added 200 jobs.

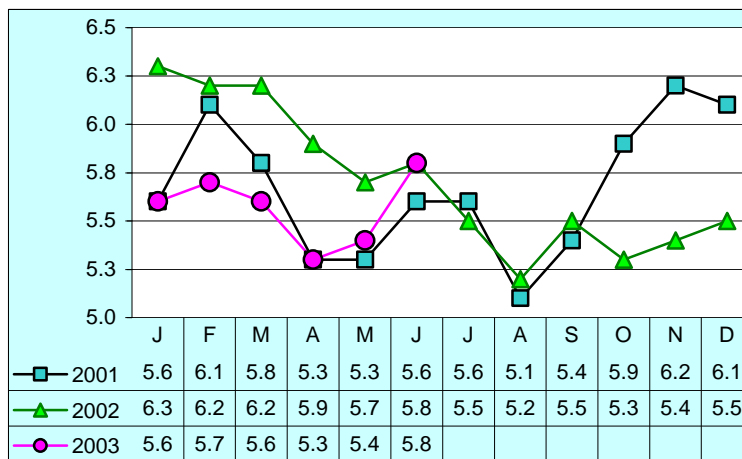
The gain in Construction employment over the course of the year has been a bright spot. This industry has added 500 jobs since last June due to amenable circumstances at both the national and local levels. The low interest rate climate continues to support housing and commercial development projects. Locally, the shortfall in state budget revenues has not forced any serious cutbacks, owing to the types of capital projects involving infrastructure and other items. These include some road and highway repair projects, bridge repair, and possibly some of the refurbishment activities surrounding the Capital Campus. The longer-range nature of the capital projects separate them from the annual/biennial budget framework and balance budget rules to which most spending must adhere. The funding for the capital projects does not have to come entirely from general revenue funds and can instead come from separate capital budget funds. Consequently, these budgets are largely shielded from year-to-year fluctuations caused by the business cycle.

The low interest rate climate has also helped state accounts, since borrowing costs for capital

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	90,900	90,400	88,500	500	2,400	2.7%
TOTAL PRIVATE	54,400	54,100	52,400	300	2,000	3.8%
GOODS PRODUCING	8,700	8,600	8,000	100	700	8.7%
NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING	500	600	400	-100	100	25.0%
CONSTRUCTION	4,600	4,400	4,100	200	500	12.2%
MANUFACTURING	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100	2.9%
SERVICE PROVIDING	82,200	81,800	80,500	400	1,700	2.1%
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	14,200	14,100	12,800	100	1,400	10.9%
Wholesale Trade	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100	6.3%
Retail Trade	10,900	10,800	9,900	100	1,000	10.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,600	1,600	1,200	0	400	33.3%
INFORMATION and FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100	-2.1%
PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES	26,900	26,800	27,000	100	-100	-0.4%
GOVERNMENT	36,500	36,300	36,100	200	400	1.1%
Federal Government	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0.0%
State Government	23,700	23,700	23,700	0	0	0.0%
State Government Educational Services	2,300	2,400	2,400	-100	-100	-4.2%
Local Government	11,800	11,600	11,400	200	400	3.5%
Local Government Educational Services	7,200	7,100	6,900	100	300	4.3%
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 September 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present.

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projects have been significantly reduced. Moreover, it is sometimes possible for a state like Washington to secure federal funds for capital projects, particularly in the area of transportation. While the allocation of capital and general expenditures can be separated, it is probably more common for some shuffling of money between the two. Still, the distinction between the two accounts has helped maintain construction activity in the area.

Other industries posting employment gains this month include Retail Trade and Professional Business Services. Each industry added 100 jobs. The Retail segment of the local economy continues to chug along. Home Depot and Best Buy are expected to open stores later this summer, adding to the list of big-box enterprises the area now offers. Retail jobs in the Olympia PMSA have grown by 1,000 over the course of the year.

The somber economic climate at the local level helped to push the Olympia unemployment rate up to 5.8 percent in June from May's rate of 5.4 percent. The size of the local labor force declined modestly, even as the national and state labor forces grew. The decrease is indicative of some of the local pessimism generated by the Miller closure and pending state government payroll cuts. The full effect these have on employment numbers will begin to be displayed next month. Of particular interest will be the manner in which state budget directors and managers juggle budget balances with payroll positions.

Washington State Labor Area Summary Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA

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

June's labor market registered surprisingly weak statistics for the three-county Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA (King, Snohomish, and Island Counties, combined). The second half of the year, however, still is forecast to show some gains.

Unemployment:

The unemployment rate for the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett area jumped up between May and June, from 6.8 percent to 7.2 percent of the labor force. The one-month spike pushed unemployment higher than year-ago levels by .3 percentage points, when in June 2002 unemployment was 6.9 percent. King County, at 7.0 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 8.0 percent. That divergence is typical of workforce trends for the two counties within the larger Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA, where King comprises about three-fourths of the total PMSA labor force. Island County, with approximately two percent of the PMSA labor force, registered a jobless rate of 6.8 percent in June.

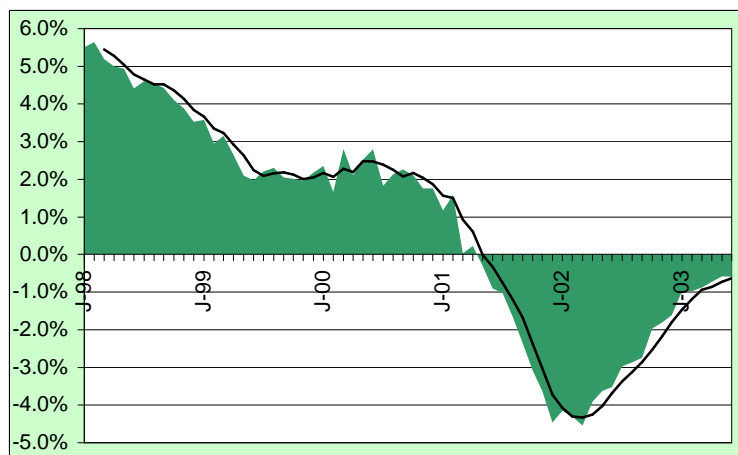
Industry Employment:

Seasonal hiring in June by area employers resulted in a net over-the-month increase of 6,300 jobs in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA.

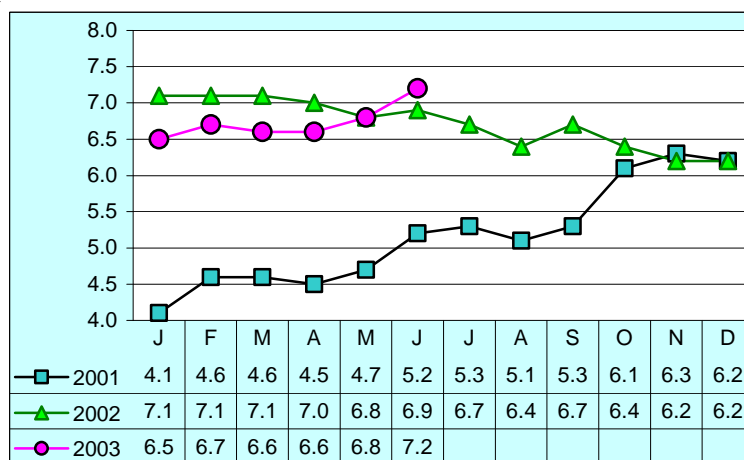
Construction added 800 spots, but non-durable manufacturing declined by 100 jobs, and durable-goods manufacturing dropped by 200 as aerospace products and parts, driven mainly by layoffs at the Boeing Company, accounted for 600 job losses.

Trade was seasonal, as wholesale trade gained 200 jobs and retail trade added 1,100. Transportation, warehousing and utilities rose over the month, by 500 jobs. The remainder of the broad services-producing arena was seasonally positive, with 5,700 net hires overall. Jobs were added in small numbers of a few hundred here and there, in

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 1998-2003



Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003



information, financial activities, professional and business services, and education and health services. The leisure and hospitality industries hired seasonally in the amount of 3,700 positions.

Over the year, the net job change in the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA registered minus 8,100 June 2003 relative to June 2002.

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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Revised May-02	Change			
					May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	1,357.8	1,351.5	1,365.9	1,359.4	6.3	-8.1	6.5	-0.6%
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,151.8	1,142.8	1,162.9	1,156.6	9.0	-11.1	6.3	-1.0%
GOODS PRODUCING	229.6	229.0	246.8	246.6	0.6	-17.2	0.2	-7.0%
NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	25.0%
CONSTRUCTION	77.0	76.2	78.4	77.7	0.8	-1.4	0.7	-1.8%
Construction of Buildings	18.8	18.6	20.2	20.0	0.2	-1.4	0.2	-6.9%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.5%
Specialty Trade Contractors	49.4	49.2	49.7	49.4	0.2	-0.3	0.3	-0.6%
MANUFACTURING	150.6	150.9	166.8	167.3	-0.3	-16.2	-0.5	-9.7%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	118.3	118.5	133.3	134.3	-0.2	-15.0	-1.0	-11.3%
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg	8.5	8.5	9.1	9.0	0.0	-0.6	0.1	-6.6%
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	15.6	15.6	17.2	17.0	0.0	-1.6	0.2	-9.3%
Navigtnl., Msrng, Electromed. & Cntrl	9.0	8.9	9.7	9.4	0.1	-0.7	0.3	-7.2%
Transportation Equipment Mfg	67.3	67.8	79.0	80.3	-0.5	-11.7	-1.3	-14.8%
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg	62.4	63.0	73.3	74.6	-0.6	-10.9	-1.3	-14.9%
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	32.3	32.4	33.5	33.0	-0.1	-1.2	0.5	-3.6%
Food Manufacturing	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.5	0.0	-0.3	0.4	-2.5%
SERVICE PROVIDING	1,128.2	1,122.5	1,119.1	1,112.8	5.7	9.1	6.3	0.8%
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	262.5	260.7	264.7	262.8	1.8	-2.2	1.9	-0.8%
Wholesale Trade	67.9	67.7	69.9	69.9	0.2	-2.0	0.0	-2.9%
Retail Trade	144.0	142.9	144.1	142.6	1.1	-0.1	1.5	-0.1%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.6%
Food and Beverage Stores	27.7	27.5	28.2	28.1	0.2	-0.5	0.1	-1.8%
Health and Personal Care Stores	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	15.3	15.3	14.8	14.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	3.4%
General Merchandise Stores	19.1	18.8	18.4	18.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	3.8%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	50.6	50.1	50.7	50.3	0.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	47.9	47.4	48.1	47.5	0.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.4%
Air Transportation	12.4	12.3	12.8	12.7	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-3.1%
Water Transportation	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0%
Truck Transportation	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	-4.9%
Support Activities for Transportation	10.0	9.9	10.2	10.0	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-2.0%
Support Activities for Water Trans.	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	8.0%
Warehousing and Storage	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
INFORMATION	73.9	72.9	73.3	73.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.8%
Newspaper, Book & Directory Publishers	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Software Publishers	36.4	35.7	35.1	34.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	3.7%
Broadcasting, except Internet	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0%
Telecommunications	19.1	19.0	20.8	20.9	0.1	-1.7	-0.1	-8.2%
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	5.8	5.8	6.7	6.8	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	-13.4%
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.6	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-5.7%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	90.1	90.0	88.6	88.5	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.7%
Finance and Insurance	62.1	62.0	61.1	61.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.6%
Credit Intermediation and Related	27.4	27.3	26.4	26.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	3.8%
Insurance Carriers and Related	26.6	26.6	26.3	26.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1%
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8%

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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Revised May-02	Change			
					May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES	180.6	179.4	180.6	179.8	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Serv	88.8	89.0	88.5	89.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.3%
Legal Services	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8%
Acctng, Tax Prep, Bookkpng & Payroll	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.1%
Architectural, Engineering and Related	17.9	17.7	18.4	18.4	0.2	-0.5	0.0	-2.7%
Computer Systems Design and Related	17.1	17.2	18.1	18.1	-0.1	-1.0	0.0	-5.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	23.1	23.1	22.5	22.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.7%
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt. & Remediation	68.7	67.3	69.6	68.4	1.4	-0.9	1.2	-1.3%
Administrative and Support Services	65.5	64.2	66.6	65.5	1.3	-1.1	1.1	-1.7%
Employment Services	26.3	25.8	27.9	26.9	0.5	-1.6	1.0	-5.7%
EDUCATION and HEALTH SERVICES	138.8	138.9	135.7	136.4	-0.1	3.1	-0.7	2.3%
Educational Services	21.6	22.2	20.9	21.7	-0.6	0.7	-0.8	3.3%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	48.6	48.3	47.0	47.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	3.4%
Hospitals	27.2	26.9	26.8	26.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.5%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	20.6	20.6	20.3	20.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5%
Social Assistance	20.8	20.9	20.7	20.9	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.5%
LEISURE and HOSPITALITY	126.4	122.7	123.4	120.5	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	25.1	23.4	23.9	22.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	5.0%
Accommodation	13.6	13.1	13.5	13.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.7%
Food Services and Drinking Places	87.7	86.2	86.0	85.1	1.5	1.7	0.9	2.0%
OTHER SERVICES	49.9	49.2	49.8	49.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.2%
Repair and Maintenance	13.9	13.8	14.0	13.9	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.7%
Personal and Laundry Services	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.6	0.2	-0.3	0.2	-2.2%
Religious, Grntmkng, Civic, Prof. & Similar	22.5	22.1	22.0	21.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.3%
GOVERNMENT	206.0	208.7	203.0	202.8	-2.7	3.0	0.2	1.5%
Federal Government	25.8	26.0	25.2	25.1	-0.2	0.6	0.1	2.4%
Total State Government	61.2	61.1	60.1	60.2	0.1	1.1	-0.1	1.8%
State Government Educational Services	44.0	44.2	42.8	43.3	-0.2	1.2	-0.5	2.8%
Total Local Government	119.0	121.6	117.7	117.5	-2.6	1.3	0.2	1.1%
Local Government Educational Services	52.4	52.6	52.2	52.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.4%
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*
804 Broadway North, Building-B, Everett, WA 98201 Phone: (425) 339-4354

Highlights:

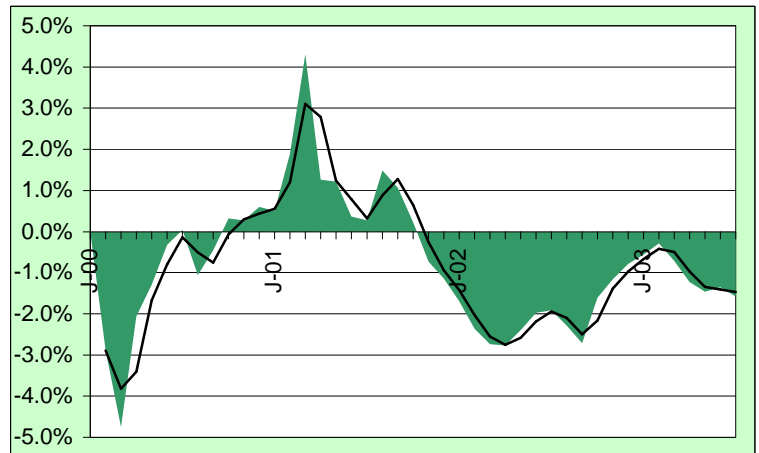
The Unemployment Rate in Snohomish County jumped to 8.0 percent in the month of June. This was an increase of 7/10ths of a percentage point over the revised May rate of 7.3 percent. The state rate (Not Seasonally Adjusted) also jumped up to 7.6 percent from the revised May rate of 7.2 percent.

In Snohomish County the number of unemployed rose 2,400 up to 27,500, while the total number of employed declined by 2,000, down to 315,200. This number includes over 103,000+ workers that commute into King County on a daily basis. The jobs they have are counted in the total of King County jobs and not Snohomish County jobs.

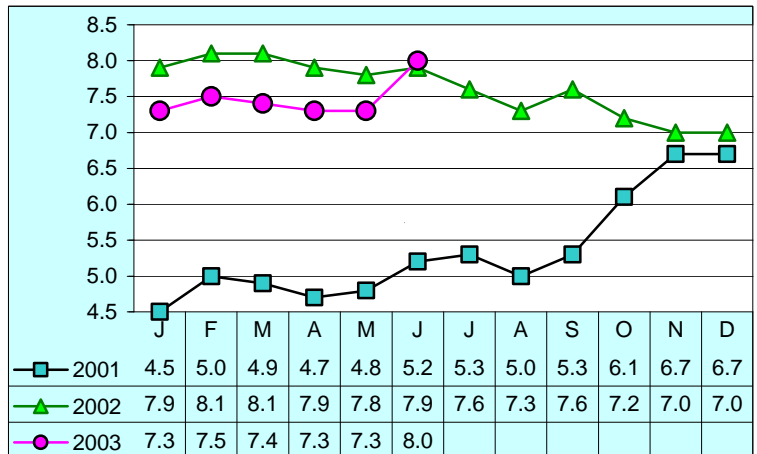
Besides current lay-offs, there are some other possible reasons for this jump in the number of unemployed. It can include people coming back into the labor force. This may include formerly discouraged workers who are now actively seeking work. It may also include previously laid-off workers who went back to school or took training programs and have now completed them.

Meanwhile, the total number of jobs located in Snohomish County rose from 210,500 up to 211,600. Sectors seeing increases included Retail Trade (+200), Financial Activities (+100), Leisure & Hospitality (+200) and Local Government (+700). Aerospace Product & Parts fell by 300 jobs as a result of the continuing monthly layoffs at Boeing. Professional, Scientific & Technical Services also fell by 300 as tax season wound to a close.

**Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change,
2000-2003**



Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003



Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Snohomish County

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: September 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (in thousands)	Prelim Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	211.6	210.5	215.0	1.1	-3.3	-1.6%
TOTAL PRIVATE	175.3	174.9	179.6	0.4	-4.3	-2.4%
<i>GOODS PRODUCING</i>	62.8	62.7	64.7	0.1	-1.9	-2.9%
<i>SERVICE PROVIDING</i>	148.8	147.8	150.3	1.0	-1.5	-1.0%
CONSTRUCTION	19.1	19.0	18.4	0.1	0.8	4.1%
Construction of Buildings	3.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.2	-6.3%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	4.6%
Specialty Trade Contractors	13.3	13.1	12.6	0.2	0.7	5.8%
MANUFACTURING	43.7	43.7	46.3	0.0	-2.6	-5.7%
Durable Goods	38.8	38.8	41.5	0.1	-2.6	-6.3%
Wood Product Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.1	5.0%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	2.7	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.1	2.2%
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	5.1	5.1	5.7	0.0	-0.7	-11.8%
Electronic Instrument Manufacturing	3.5	3.5	3.9	0.0	-0.5	-11.7%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	23.8	24.1	27.3	-0.3	-3.5	-12.8%
Aerospace Product and Parts Mfg	22.1	22.4	26.1	-0.3	-4.0	-15.3%
Non-Durable Goods	4.8	4.9	4.8	-0.1	0.0	0.2%
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	34.8	34.5	36.4	0.3	-1.6	-4.3%
Wholesale Trade	6.0	5.9	6.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1%
Retail Trade	25.9	25.7	27.3	0.2	-1.3	-4.9%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4.2	4.3	4.3	0.0	-0.1	-1.3%
Building Material & Garden Supply Stores	3.4	3.4	2.9	0.0	0.5	17.9%
Food and Beverage Stores	5.6	5.5	5.8	0.1	-0.2	-3.4%
Health and Personal Care Stores	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.0	-0.2	-10.6%
General Merchandise Stores	3.8	3.8	4.4	0.0	-0.6	-13.2%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.1	-0.2	-7.6%
INFORMATION	3.4	3.5	3.7	0.0	-0.3	-7.3%
Telecommunications	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-0.1	-3.9%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	11.7	11.6	11.1	0.1	0.6	5.3%
Finance and Insurance	8.7	8.6	8.2	0.1	0.4	5.3%
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.2	5.4%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	4.9	4.8	4.5	0.1	0.4	8.8%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.3	11.4%
PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES	15.9	16.1	16.3	-0.2	-0.3	-2.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	6.0	6.3	6.9	-0.3	-0.9	-13.1%
Architectural, Engineering & Related	1.3	1.4	1.9	-0.1	-0.6	-32.0%
Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt & Remediation	7.9	7.9	8.1	0.0	-0.2	-2.4%
Employment Services	2.9	3.0	2.7	-0.1	0.3	9.4%

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Snohomish County

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: September 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE (in thousands)	Prelim Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
EDUCATIONAL and HEALTH SERVICES	20.6	20.7	20.3	-0.1	0.3	1.4%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8.9	8.8	8.5	0.1	0.3	3.7%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4.6	4.5	4.2	0.0	0.4	8.6%
Social Assistance	3.0	3.2	3.2	-0.1	-0.1	-3.9%
LEISURE and HOSPITALITY	18.2	18.0	18.5	0.2	-0.3	-1.7%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2.6	2.5	3.1	0.1	-0.5	-16.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	15.7	15.6	15.4	0.2	0.3	2.0%
Food Services and Drinking Places	14.9	14.7	14.5	0.2	0.4	2.7%
OTHER SERVICES	7.8	7.9	8.6	0.0	-0.8	-9.1%
Repair and Maintenance	2.0	2.0	2.4	0.0	-0.4	-16.6%
Personal and Laundry Services	1.9	2.0	2.2	-0.1	-0.3	-13.8%
Membership Associations & Organizations	4.0	3.9	3.9	0.1	0.0	1.0%
GOVERNMENT	36.3	35.7	35.4	0.7	0.9	2.6%
Federal Government	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	-1.5%
State Government	5.3	5.4	5.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2%
State Educational Services	2.2	2.3	2.1	-0.1	0.1	2.4%
Local Government	28.9	28.2	27.9	0.7	1.0	3.5%
Local Educational Services	14.8	14.8	14.4	0.1	0.4	3.0%
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.

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Washington State Labor Area Summary Spokane MSA

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:

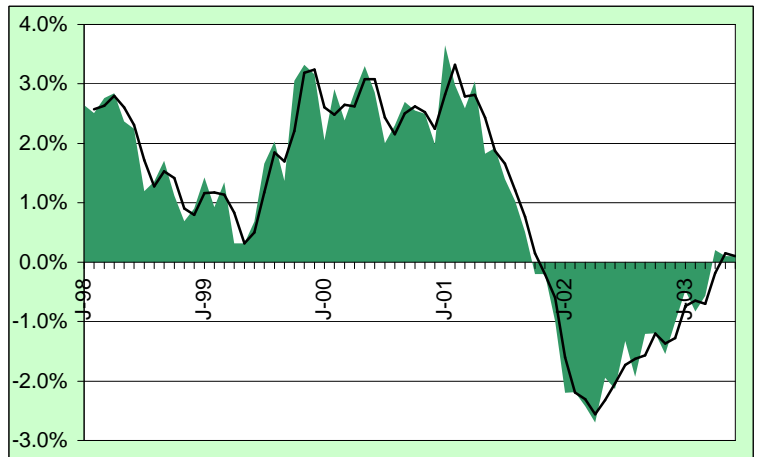
Spokane County's June unemployment rate followed the state trend, increasing three tenths of a point to 6.7 percent. This was three tenths of a point higher than a year ago. Some 14,100 county residents were jobless and actively seeking employment.

Nonfarm employment rose by 400 jobs over the month, to a total of 197,600. While this was more than the 300 jobs added last June, the previous four Junes brought 800 to 1,200 jobs. Construction payrolls increased by 600 jobs, and Manufacturing (for a change) moved up 200. Seasonal layoffs reduced employment in private education by -800 and public education by -100.

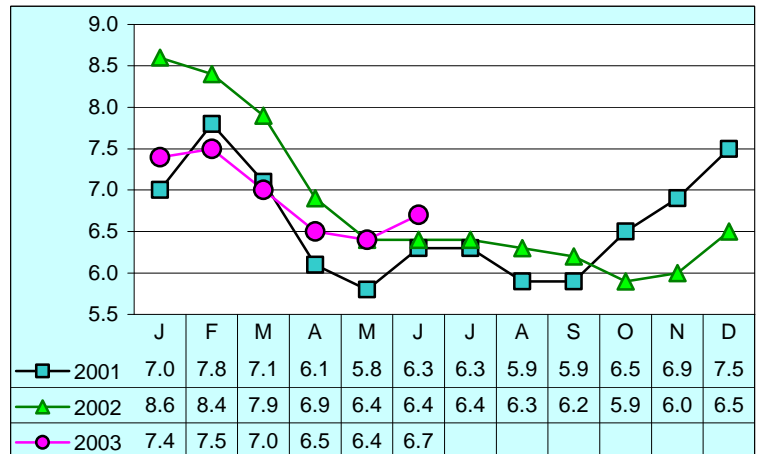
On a more positive note, nonfarm employment has been revised upwards for the last half of 2002 and re-estimated for 2003. The revisions effectively erased the year-over-year deficit showed by preliminary estimates. Of the 1,600+ revisions, 700 was in Government, 500 in Retail Trade, 300 in Manufacturing, and 300 in Food Services. Transportation & Warehousing and Financial Services were both revised downward by 300 jobs. That puts employment growth at 200 jobs over the past 12 months.

The pattern remains similar, however: a loss of 1,000 factory jobs, 200 hospital jobs, and 200 jobs in lodging, balanced against expansions in Construction (+700), non-hospital Health Care Services (+500), and Government (+400, all in state and federal branches).

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Revised May-02	Change			
					May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	197.6	197.2	197.4	197.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1%
TOTAL PRIVATE	162.6	162.1	162.8	162.2	0.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.1%
GOODS PRODUCING	28.6	27.8	28.9	28.2	0.8	-0.3	0.7	-1.0%
NATURAL RESOURCES & CONSTRUCTION	11.8	11.2	11.1	10.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	6.3%
MANUFACTURING	16.8	16.6	17.8	17.7	0.2	-1.0	0.1	-5.6%
Durable Goods	12.7	12.5	13.6	13.6	0.2	-0.9	0.0	-6.6%
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0	-9.7%
SERVICE PROVIDING	169.0	169.4	168.5	168.8	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.3%
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2%
Wholesale Trade	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0%
Retail Trade	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Food and Beverage Stores	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-2.0%
General Merchandise Stores	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.0%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
INFORMATION	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-3.4%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1%
PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.5%
MGMT OF COMPANIES and ENTERPRISES	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.1	-0.1	3.7%
EDUCATION and HEALTH SERVICES	31.5	32.3	31.1	31.9	-0.8	0.4	-0.8	1.3%
Health and Social Assistance	28.0	28.0	27.7	27.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.1%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0%
Hospitals	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-2.4%
LEISURE and HOSPITALITY	18.7	18.5	18.9	18.6	0.2	-0.2	0.3	-1.1%
Food Services and Drinking Places	13.7	13.5	13.7	13.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0%
OTHER SERVICES	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.7	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-1.1%
GOVERNMENT	35.0	35.1	34.6	34.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	1.2%
Federal Government	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.4%
Total State Government	10.9	11.1	10.7	10.9	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	1.9%
State Government Educational Services	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.9	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	1.8%
Total Local Government	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Local Government Educational Services	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	1.7%
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.

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Washington State Labor Area Summary Tacoma PMSA

Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Chris Johnson, *Regional Labor Economist*
1313 Tacoma Avenue South, Tacoma, WA 98402 Phone: (253) 593-7336

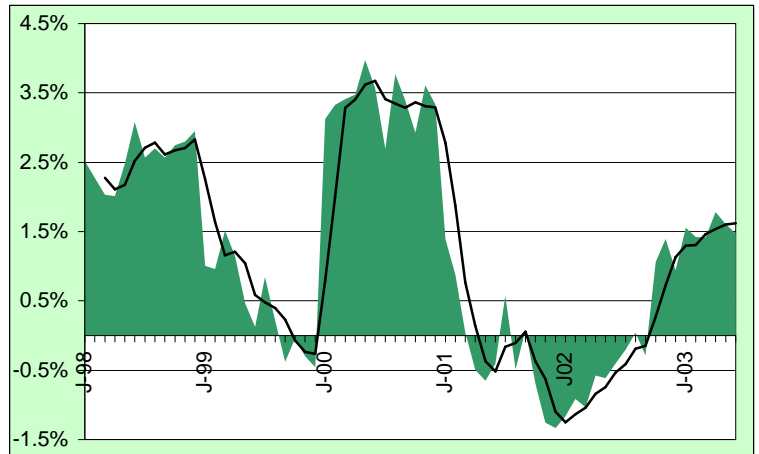
Highlights:

The Tacoma/Pierce County unemployment rate is now a half point above the statewide rate, at 8.1 per cent, which is also 1.6 points above the comparable rate for the United States.

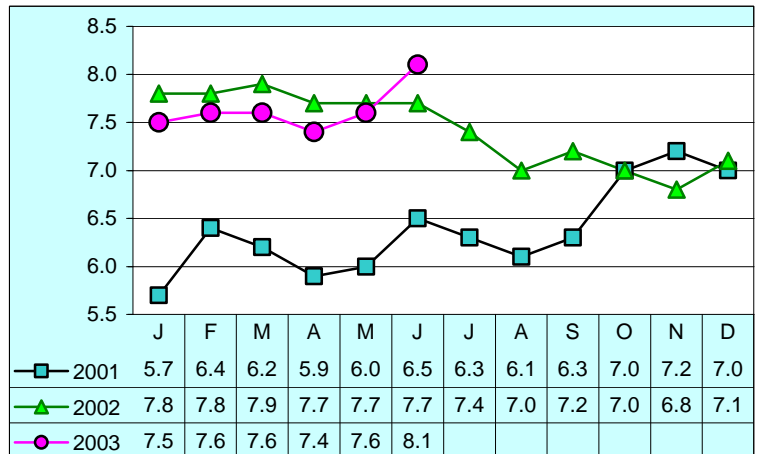
Continued reverberations from aerospace layoffs have affected the entire Puget Sound area, including Tacoma/Pierce County. Place of work employment in Pierce County, on the other hand is positive, and seems to be holding at a level above last year.

The weak Manufacturing sector continues to hold back local job growth, while Services Providing sector employment grew over both month and year. The bulk of the gain is in the Leisure and Hospitality industry, which includes Food Services and entertainment. Government employment (which includes local public schools, state colleges and Tribal business establishments, such as casinos) is up very slightly over the year.

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Revised May-02	Change			
					May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	May-02 Jun-02	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	248.3	246.9	244.7	243.0	1.4	3.6	1.7	1.5%
TOTAL PRIVATE	194.4	193.3	191.2	190.1	1.1	3.2	1.1	1.7%
GOODS PRODUCING	36.0	35.5	37.4	36.7	0.5	-1.4	0.7	-3.7%
NATURAL RESOURCES and MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	16.7	16.1	16.7	16.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0%
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.3	10.1	10.1	9.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.0%
MANUFACTURING	18.7	18.8	20.1	20.1	-0.1	-1.4	0.0	-7.0%
Durable Goods	12.1	12.2	12.9	12.9	-0.1	-0.8	0.0	-6.2%
Non-Durable Goods	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.2	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-8.3%
SERVICE PROVIDING	212.3	211.4	207.3	206.3	0.9	5.0	1.0	2.4%
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	47.5	47.3	46.7	46.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.7%
Wholesale Trade	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-1.1%
Retail Trade	29.6	29.5	28.8	28.5	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.8%
Food and Beverage Stores	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-3.4%
General Merchandise Stores	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.3	0.0	0.5	-0.1	9.6%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2%
INFORMATION	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-3.3%
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6%
PROFESSIONAL and BUSINESS SERVICES	20.5	20.3	19.7	19.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	4.1%
ADMIN, SUPPORT, WASTE MGMT & REMED.	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	4.5%
Administrative and Support Services	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.9%
EDUCATION and HEALTH SERVICES	38.3	38.6	36.5	37.5	-0.3	1.8	-1.0	4.9%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	12.3	12.3	11.9	12.0	0.0	0.4	-0.1	3.4%
Hospitals	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	6.4%
Social Assistance	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-1.4%
LEISURE and HOSPITALITY	24.6	24.2	23.9	23.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.9%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	5.1%
Food Services and Drinking Places	18.9	18.6	18.4	18.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.7%
OTHER SERVICES	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.6%
GOVERNMENT	53.9	53.6	53.5	52.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7%
Federal Government	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0%
Total State Government	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9%
State Government Educational Services	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6%
Total Local Government	32.6	32.4	32.3	31.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9%
Local Government Educational Services	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1%
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 full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

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Washington State Labor Area Summary Richland-Kennewick-Pasco MSA

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:

The economy here was doing so well during June that the Franklin County rate of unemployment, 7.3 percent fell below the June state rate of 7.6 percent. The national rate during June was 6.5 percent. Of course, June is the best month for farm employment, and as the season fades, and the number of farm jobs declines, the Franklin County rate of unemployment will seasonally rise.

The number of farm jobs in the bi-county region went from 11,500 in May to a yearly apex of 16,700 for June. This was up from last year's June of 15,200, but down from 2001, when the count was 17,600. Last year's farm employment count may have been impacted by an unusual storm that especially hit Franklin County.

The 2.0 percent growth in the number of Non-farm jobs from June of 2002 to June of this year is a respectable level of growth, but less than half the rate of growth from 2001 to 2002.

The key to the halcyon days were the new jobs associated with the Hanford Vit-plant. The reduced level of growth this year is due to the lack of new jobs at the site. During June of last year, the over-the-year increase in personnel at the Vit-plant construction site was 1,392. During June of this year it was 629, up a mere 181 since January.

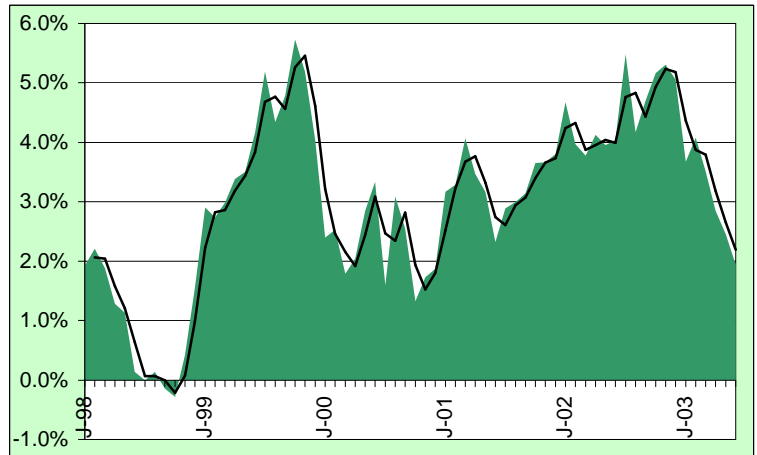
The presence of this project has propelled the housing market in the Tri-Cities to a white hot status. The increase in population, and the Herculean reduction in long term interest rates, have pushed the number of persons working in Construction—5,600 in June—to the highest levels since 1983.

The Tri-Cities' boom in population is coupled with this odd recession that has gotten the Federal Reserve to lower interest rates to levels not seen since this writer was eight years old—and already a promising economist.

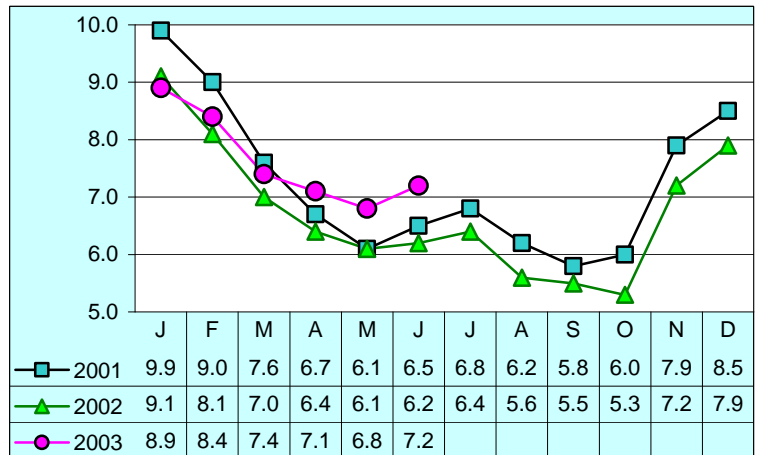
How long the housing market will remain at its fevered pitch is difficult to predict. People moving in, local homeowners moving up in the market, but a slowing economy should have some impact on housing starts. All in all, it should be an interesting year.

In Manufacturing, job totals were down 3.7 percent over the year, and this comes from a variety of

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 1998-2003



Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003



industries. Food Manufacturing was down 180, but this can happen as all of our many plants go up and down in employment depending upon markets and weather. However, the 40 jobs lost in Chemicals and Allied Products, and the 70 jobs gone in Metal Products may never come back—disturbing, given the narrow number of manufacturing jobs in the Tri-Cities. Chemicals and Allied Products locally translates into agricultural chemicals and nuclear fuel rods.

Wholesale Trade employment was up over the month, as packing plants cleaned and sorted locally grown produce. Employment here may

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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	84,100	83,500	82,470	600	1,630	2.0%
TOTAL PRIVATE	68,400	67,900	67,070	500	1,330	2.0%
GOODS PRODUCING	11,100	10,900	10,700	200	400	3.7%
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RESOURCES and MINING	5,600	5,400	5,000	200	600	12.0%
MANUFACTURING	5,500	5,500	5,710	0	-210	-3.7%
Food Manufacturing	3,200	3,200	3,380	0	-180	-5.3%
Chemicals and Allied Products	800	800	840	0	-40	-4.8%
Primary and Fabricated Metal Products	300	300	370	0	-70	-18.9%
Other Manufacturing	1,100	1,100	1,110	0	-10	-0.9%
SERVICE PROVIDING	73,000	72,600	71,750	400	1,250	1.7%
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	13,900	13,600	13,650	300	250	1.8%
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,000	2,100	200	100	4.8%
Retail Trade	10,100	10,100	9,990	0	110	1.1%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,500	1,500	1,560	0	-60	-3.8%
INFORMATION	1,000	1,000	980	0	20	2.0%
FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE	3,000	3,000	2,970	0	30	1.0%
SERVICES	39,400	39,400	38,770	0	630	1.6%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	10,300	10,300	9,660	0	640	6.6%
Health Services	6,500	6,500	6,260	0	240	3.8%
Waste Treatment	9,500	9,600	9,840	-100	-340	-3.5%
GOVERNMENT	15,700	15,600	15,390	100	310	2.0%
Federal Government	1,400	1,400	1,360	0	40	2.9%
State and Local Government	14,300	14,200	14,030	100	270	1.9%
Educational Services	7,500	7,600	7,310	-100	190	2.6%
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.

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continue to advance into the month of July. Last year the industry went from 748 workers in May to 903 during June and peaked at 1,155 in July.

Retail Trade employment was calm during the month; its rate of employment growth has slowed to 1.1 percent.

In Services, employment is up 1.6 percent, but not is all copacetic in this sector. While Professional, Scientific and Technical Services is up by 640 jobs (a hefty 6.6 percent), and Health Services 240 (3.8 percent), Waste Treatment is down by 340 (- 3.5 percent). Professional and Technical Services is where the state tracks companies such as Battelle and Lockheed-Martin, also Bechtel National, and the majority of the new Vit-plant jobs. In Waste Treatment, Fluor Daniel Hanford and CH2M Hill Hanford are tracked, along with many others not connected to the Hanford clean-up. Employment in this sector has weakened over the past several months.

In the Government sector, employment is up by 2.0 percent since June of last year. Of particular note is public education and Federal Government. The vast majority of the growth in federal employment is associated with airport security.

Washington State Labor Area Summary Clark 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

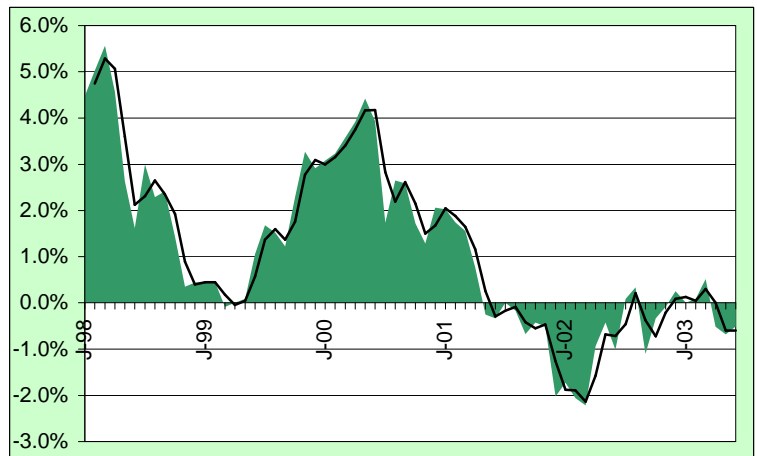
Highlights:

Clark County's June unemployment rate was 9.9 percent, an increase of six tenths of a point and the highest June rate since 1983.

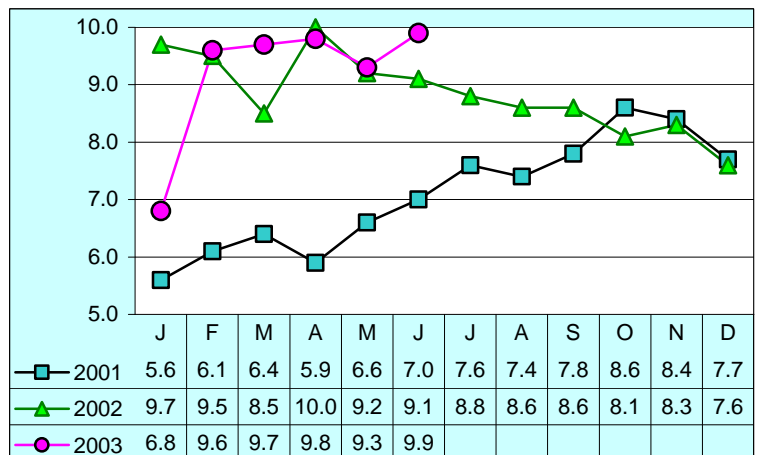
Nonfarm employment rose by 200 jobs over the month, to a total of 116,800. While June is often not an active month for the county, the gain was less than usual. In fact, the 'gain' was actually a transfer of jobs, rather than new hiring, as Wells Fargo moved a customer service center, and Millenium Mortgage moved its operations, from Portland to Vancouver. Most industries were stable over the month, showing little change, the two exceptions being Administrative & Support Services, at +300, and Construction, at +200.

For the year, the line reads the same as last month: employment is off by 600 jobs, with declines in Construction and Electronic Products outweighing new jobs in Health Care & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, K-12 Education, and Professional Services.

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	116,800	116,600	117,400	200	-600	-0.5%
CONSTRUCTION, MINING, UTIL. and LOGGING	9,700	9,500	10,500	200	-800	-7.6%
Construction, Mining and Utilities	9,600	9,400	10,400	200	-800	-7.7%
Logging	100	100	100	0	0	0.0%
MANUFACTURING	13,000	13,100	13,500	-100	-500	-3.7%
Food Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100	-9.1%
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 Mfg	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 Mfg	3,100	3,200	3,500	-100	-400	-11.4%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	500	500	600	0	-100	-16.7%
Other Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100	4.2%
WHOLESALE TRADE	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100	2.4%
RETAIL TRADE	13,700	13,700	13,400	0	300	2.2%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	100	5.6%
Food and Beverage Stores	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0	0.0%
Health and Personal Care Stores	800	800	900	0	-100	-11.1%
General Merchandise Stores	3,100	3,100	2,900	0	200	6.9%
Other Retail	4,900	4,900	4,800	0	100	2.1%
TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING	3,400	3,300	3,400	100	0	0.0%
INFORMATION	2,800	2,800	3,000	0	-200	-6.7%
FINANCE and INSURANCE	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200	6.5%
REAL ESTATE, RENTAL and LEASING	2,300	2,200	2,300	100	0	0.0%
PROF., SCIENTIFIC and TECHNICAL SERVICES	6,000	6,100	5,800	-100	200	3.4%
ADMIN., SUPPORT and WASTE MGMT.	5,200	4,900	5,400	300	-200	-3.7%
EDUCATION SERVICES	1,000	1,100	1,000	-100	0	0.0%
HEALTH CARE and SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	13,600	13,600	13,200	0	400	3.0%
Social Assistance	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0	0.0%
Health Services	11,500	11,500	11,100	0	400	3.6%
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT and RECREATION	2,400	2,400	2,600	0	-200	-7.7%
ACCOMMODATION and FOOD SERVICES	9,300	9,400	9,700	-100	-400	-4.1%
OTHER SERVICES	4,600	4,700	5,300	-100	-700	-13.2%
GOVERNMENT	22,300	22,300	21,100	0	1,200	5.7%
Federal Government	2,700	2,800	2,700	-100	0	0.0%
State Government	3,500	3,500	3,200	0	300	9.4%
Local Government	16,100	16,000	15,200	100	900	5.9%
K-12 Education	10,800	10,700	10,100	100	700	6.9%
Other Local Government	5,300	5,300	5,100	0	200	3.9%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Nonfarm Employment without logging	116,700	116,500	117,300	200	-600	-0.5%

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.

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Washington State Labor Area Summary Yakima MSA

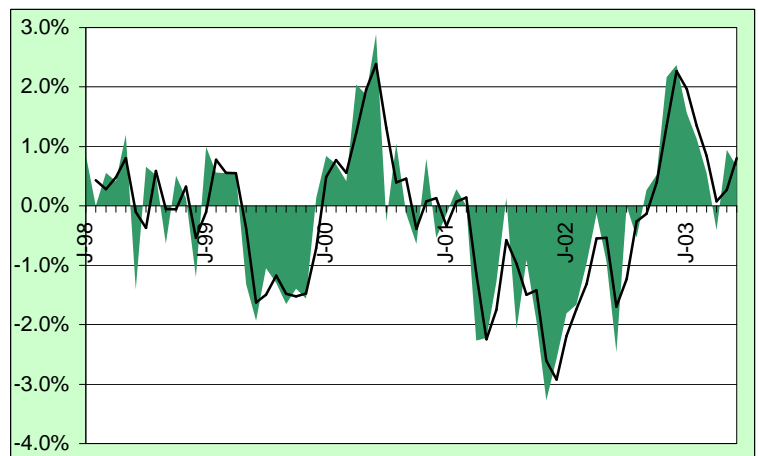
Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Don Meseck, *Regional Labor Economist*
400-E 8th Avenue, Ellensburg, WA 98926-7486 Phone: (509) 963-2606

Highlights:

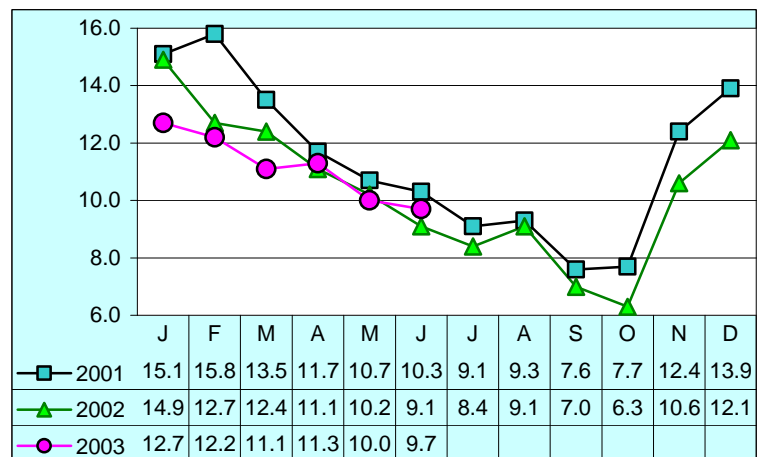
Total nonagricultural employment in Yakima County (also called the Yakima Metropolitan Statistical Area or MSA) grew by 1,100 new jobs this June, a substantial upturn of 1.5 percent. This year's cherry harvest has been phenomenally good. As of early August, approximately 8.5 million boxes were picked statewide, and the figure is expected to grow to roughly 9 million boxes by the season's end. Although "nonagricultural" employment does not include jobs on local farms or in the orchards, it does include jobs in industries directly dependent on agriculture. Many trucking jobs (classified under Transportation and Warehousing) and numerous packing, sorting, and shipping jobs (classified under Wholesale Trade) are directly dependent on the size and profitability of the cherry and apple harvests. Thus, the over-the-month 600-job leap in Transportation and Warehousing and the 500-job advance in Wholesale Trade were primarily attributable to this year's bumper cherry crop.

A comparison of the June 2002-June 2003 job growth rate in Yakima County (+0.7 percent) with that of the State (0.0 percent), means the local economy is in relatively better shape. Yakima County tallied 500 more nonagricultural jobs in June 2003 than in June 2002. However, there is some cause for concern about the local economy. First, recent job gains have been concentrated in Local Government, and in Accommodation and Food Services. This means the rise in total nonagricultural employment is primarily reliant on these two industries. Second, the highly volatile food processing industry (i.e., Non-Durable Goods) recorded about 600 fewer jobs this June than during the same month one-year ago. Recent news for this industry tells of more rough waters ahead. According to the July 13th edition of *The Wenatchee World*, Del Monte will no longer process asparagus at their processing line in Toppenish after this season. Company officials said they plan to move asparagus production to Peru, where labor and other production costs are less. According to the article, this decision "will eliminate 350 of the plant's 700 seasonal positions in Toppenish."

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 1998-2003



Unemployment Rates by Month, 2001-2003



Over the year, the Yakima County unemployment rate edged upward to 9.7 percent from 9.1 percent. In June 2003 the number of "unemployed" people increased to 11,300, which was 900 above last June's level of 10,400. Nevertheless, the number of 'employed' Yakima County residents expanded over the year by 1,600. More residents are estimated to be working in agricultural jobs this June than in June 2002, because of the strong demand for workers to harvest this year's record cherry crop.

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

Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: September 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	75,800	74,700	75,300	1,100	500	0.7%
TOTAL PRIVATE	58,600	57,700	58,500	900	100	0.2%
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING and UTILITIES	400	400	400	0	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0	0.0%
MANUFACTURING	9,700	10,100	10,200	-400	-500	-4.9%
Durable Goods	4,500	4,300	4,400	200	100	2.3%
Non-Durable Goods	5,200	5,800	5,800	-600	-600	-10.3%
WHOLESALE TRADE	4,300	3,800	3,800	500	500	13.2%
RETAIL TRADE	9,400	9,100	9,100	300	300	3.3%
TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING	2,500	1,900	2,800	600	-300	-10.7%
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0	0.0%
FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0	0.0%
SERVICES	25,400	25,500	25,200	-100	200	0.8%
Professional and Business Services	4,400	4,400	4,500	0	-100	-2.2%
Health Services and Social Assistance	10,800	10,800	10,900	0	-100	-0.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	5,700	5,800	5,400	-100	300	5.6%
GOVERNMENT	17,200	17,000	16,800	200	400	2.4%
Federal Government	1,300	1,300	1,400	0	-100	-7.1%
State Government	3,100	3,000	3,100	100	0	0.0%
Local Government	12,700	12,700	12,300	0	400	3.3%
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 September 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present.

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Washington State Labor Area Summary Wenatchee LMA (Chelan & Douglas Counties)

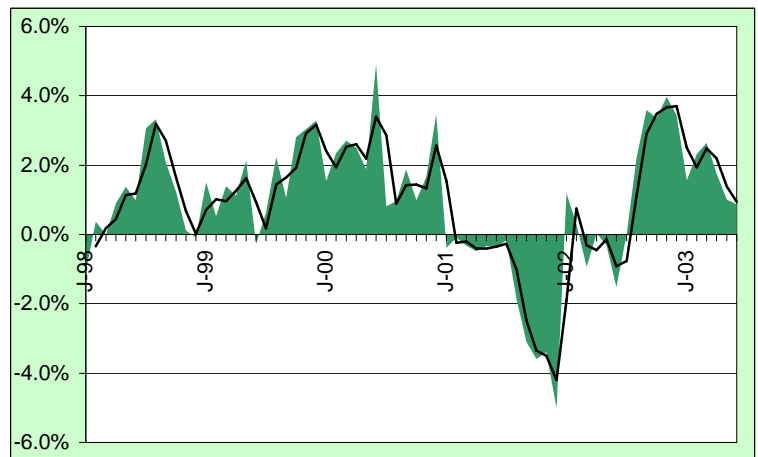
Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Don Meseck, *Regional Labor Economist*
400-E 8th Avenue, Ellensburg, WA 98926-7486 Phone: (509) 963-2606

Highlights:

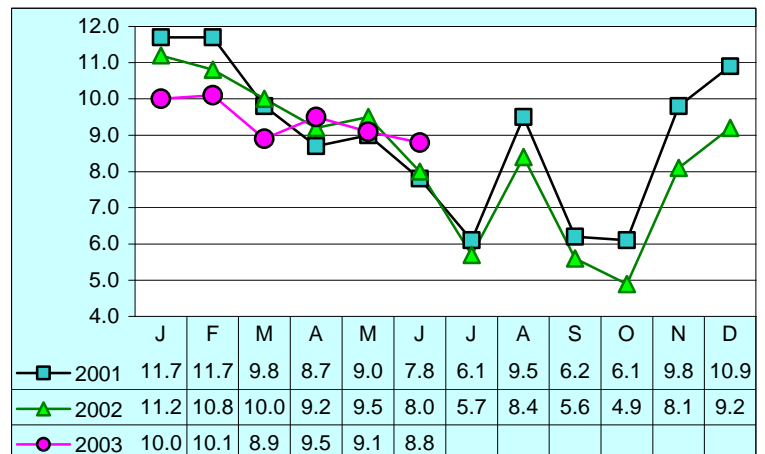
Total nonagricultural employment in Chelan and Douglas counties (also called the Wenatchee Labor Market Area or LMA) expanded by 1,000 jobs for a 2.8 percent lengthening of payrolls over the month of June 2003. Nonagricultural employment here this June provided 37,250 jobs. Major contributors to this over-the-month advance were the 260-job increase in Accommodation and Food Services and the 160-job gain in Wholesale Trade. Many of these new Wholesale Trade jobs are packing and sorting jobs at fresh fruit packinghouses, and are attributable to this year's bumper cherry crop. According to Northwest Cherry Growers (representing growers in Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington), approximately 10.0-million boxes of cherries were picked in 2003, surpassing the previous record year of 2001, when 9.7-million boxes were harvested.

The economy in the Wenatchee LMA began to post positive over-the-year job growth rates in August 2002 and this trend has continued to June 2003. The job-growth pace has decelerated a bit over the last few months, but the rate is still positive. The current, June 2002-June 2003 local job growth pace was 0.2 percent. Conversely, during this period, Washington's economy has virtually stagnated. When one compares job growth rates in Washington with corresponding rates in the Wenatchee LMA, the local economy looks pretty good. By June 2003, total nonagricultural employment netted 320 more jobs than in June 2002. However, Manufacturing was down by 240 jobs and Retail Trade was off by 190. The tapering off of retail employment may simply mean that the local market has started to saturate following recent retail expansions at the Wenatchee Valley Mall in East Wenatchee and the Valley North Mall in Wenatchee. The good economic news is that this June, the local construction industry employed approximately 460 more workers, and Wholesale Trade (primarily fresh fruit packinghouses) employed about 140 more workers, than in June of 2002.

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 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: September 2002

NAICS INDUSTRY TITLE	Prelim Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	37,250	36,250	36,930	1,000	320	0.9%
TOTAL PRIVATE	28,550	27,770	28,170	780	380	1.3%
NATURAL RESOURCES, MINING and UTILITIES	120	110	150	10	-30	-20.0%
CONSTRUCTION	3,090	3,050	2,630	40	460	17.5%
MANUFACTURING	1,940	1,950	2,180	-10	-240	-11.0%
Durable Goods	1,320	1,330	1,460	-10	-140	-9.6%
Non-Durable Goods	620	610	720	10	-100	-13.9%
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,630	1,470	1,490	160	140	9.4%
RETAIL TRADE	5,690	5,690	5,880	0	-190	-3.2%
TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING	1,000	1,030	1,000	-30	0	0.0%
INFORMATION, FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	2,080	2,030	2,010	50	70	3.5%
SERVICES	12,770	12,450	12,830	320	-60	-0.5%
Health Services and Social Assistance	4,720	4,860	4,790	-140	-70	-1.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	4,290	4,030	4,250	260	40	0.9%
GOVERNMENT	8,690	8,470	8,760	220	-70	-0.8%
Federal Government	1,000	910	1,060	90	-60	-5.7%
State Government	1,450	1,410	1,460	40	-10	-0.7%
Local Government	6,250	6,170	6,250	80	0	0.0%
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 September 2002) and estimates employment from that point until present.

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Over the year, the local unemployment rate increased, from 8.0 percent in June 2002 to the current reading of 8.8 percent. Approximately 480 more Chelan and Douglas Counties' residents were unemployed in June 2003 than in the corresponding month last year—a step backward. The total nonagricultural job-growth rate has been decelerating since the turn of this year, although the local labor market added more jobs than it subtracted between June 2002 and June 2003 (+0.9 percent). However, agricultural employment grew by 6.8 percent in this period, thanks to the strong cherry harvest. Thus, substantial hiring during this June in Chelan and Douglas Counties' agricultural sector helped counter a slipping nonagricultural sector.

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:

The rate of unemployment in the valley remained relatively unchanged at 4.9 percent for both May and June. Somewhat following the state trend, the rate was up from the 4.8 percent posted during June of last year.

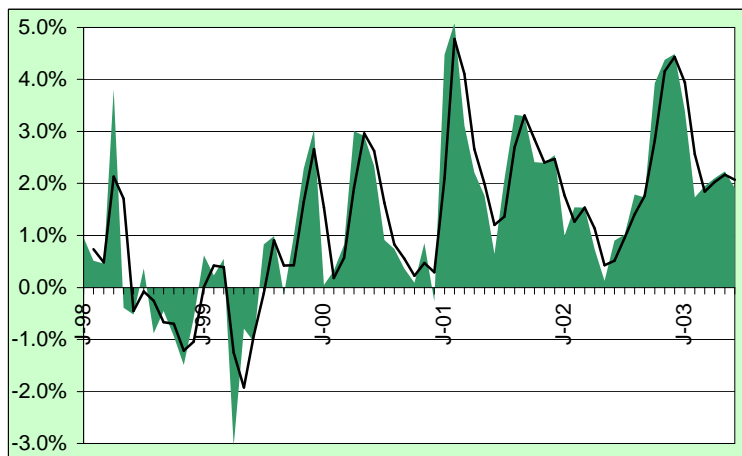
The low unemployment rate tends to typify college towns as the model tends to count college student workers as employed, though at low paying part-time jobs, but not count them as unemployed when the jobs end. The number of college-based student jobs went from 898 in May to 662 in June.

The number of farm jobs rose seasonally, going from 3,250 in May to 4,600 in June. During June of last year the farm job count was 4,210.

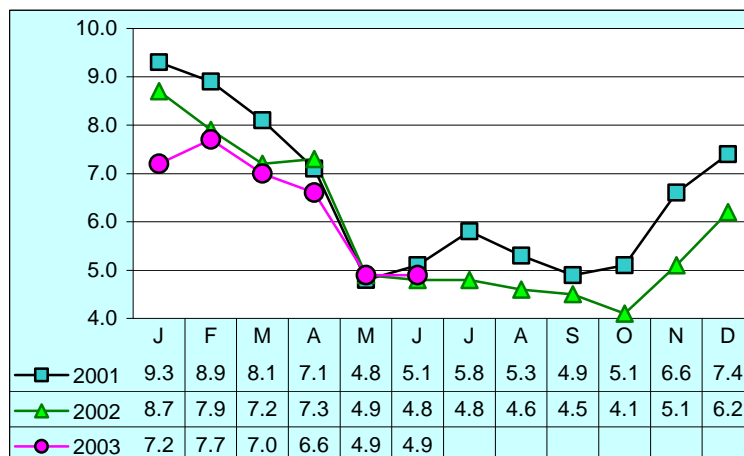
The number of farm jobs and food processing manufacturing jobs may well be impacted by the recent announcement by Seneca Foods Corporation that it will not be buying locally grown asparagus in the existing plant it recently purchased in Walla Walla. This could also have impacted in the Tri-Cities, where much asparagus is also grown.

Walla Walla County has always had a more-or-less healthy Manufacturing sector. Industries shift and companies die, but others emerge and the economy moves forward. A little more than half of manufacturing jobs in Walla Walla are in food processing. Of the ninety-five manufacturing firms in the county and listed with the state, 29 are in food processing. Iowa Beef Processors dominate the industry and is a huge presence on the west side of the county. On the east side of the county, vegetable processing has provided a large number of jobs, many seasonal, but there has been a great deal of change. In 1992, vegetable processing generated 608 annual average jobs with a peak of 1,018 in May, but a low of 238 in January. Much of the difference would be seasonal workers, many of whom came into the county for the work. By the year 2001, the average for the industry was down to 256 with a peak of 406 jobs in May. In 2002, there was further erosion with a smaller average and a peak of 220 during June.

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	24,010	24,260	23,560	-250	450	1.9%
TOTAL PRIVATE	18,720	18,960	18,340	-240	380	2.1%
GOODS PRODUCING	4,980	4,930	4,870	50	110	2.3%
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RESOURCES & MINING	1,010	980	990	30	20	2.0%
MANUFACTURING	3,980	3,950	3,890	30	90	2.3%
Durable Goods	1,650	1,650	1,640	0	10	0.6%
Wineries	240	240	220	0	20	9.1%
Food Manufacturing	2,090	2,060	2,040	30	50	2.5%
SERVICE PROVIDING	19,020	19,330	18,680	-310	340	1.8%
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION and UTILITIES	3,940	3,980	3,810	-40	130	3.4%
Wholesale Trade	900	930	890	-30	10	1.1%
Retail Trade	2,540	2,550	2,430	-10	110	4.5%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	450	450	450	0	0	0.0%
INFORMATION and FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	1,330	1,330	1,330	0	0	0.0%
SERVICES	8,470	8,720	8,330	-250	140	1.7%
Educational Services	1,710	2,000	1,620	-290	90	5.6%
GOVERNMENT	5,280	5,300	5,210	-20	70	1.3%
Federal Government	940	940	940	0	0	0.0%
State and Local Government	4,340	4,360	4,270	-20	70	1.6%
Educational Services	2,170	2,200	2,120	-30	50	2.4%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0

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But offsetting the loss of the vegetable workers has been the emergence of Wineries; though not yet providing quite as many jobs, the industry has undoubtedly had a greater impact on the community, for the wine industry is far less seasonal and the payroll dollars are more likely to remain in the community. Also, the average pay is modestly higher. In vegetable processing in the year 2000, the average pay was \$19,940. In wine processing, the average was \$20,548. Also magnifying the impact, visiting outsiders are much more likely to come to Walla Walla County to sip wine than to taste cooked vegetables.

The number of persons drawing unemployment benefits during the reference week where the monthly household survey is disaggregated, went from 590 in May to 518 for June. In January 2003, the count was 1,179. During June of last year the unemployment count was a bit higher at 492.

Washington State Labor Area Summary Cowlitz County

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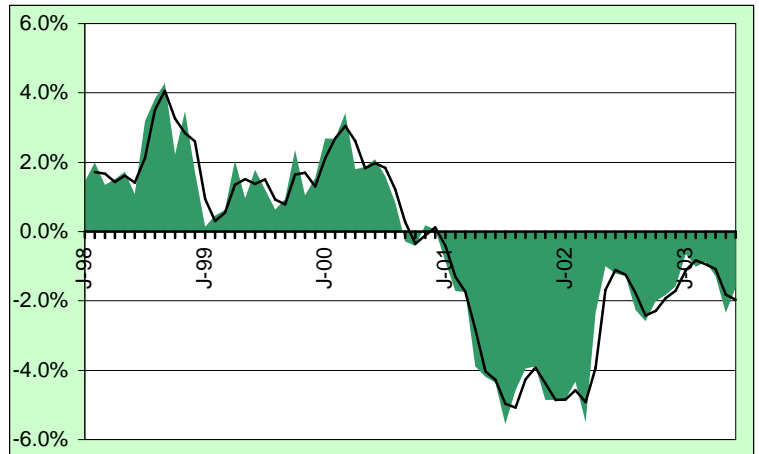
Highlights

Cowlitz County's jobless rate rose four tenths of a percentage point to 10.5 percent in June. A year ago the rate was 10.8 percent. The number of unemployed county residents was estimated at 4,200.

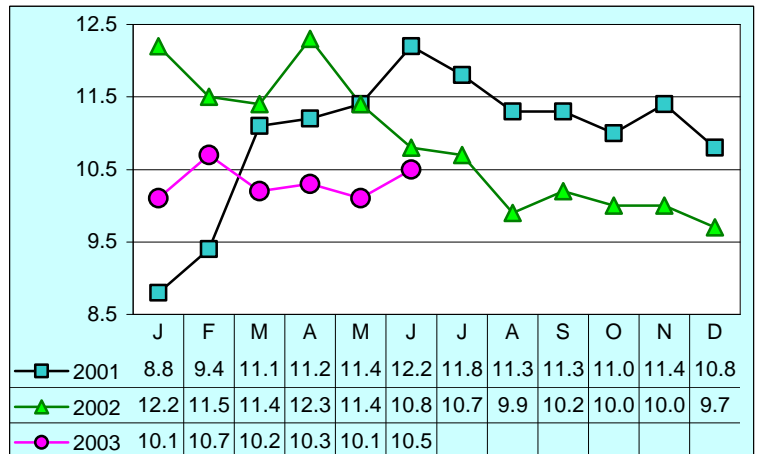
Nonfarm employment was up by 430 jobs to 36,280. Paper Manufacturing and Health Care providers both added 120 jobs over the month.

Other sectors were either adding employment or unchanged. The gains reduced the over-the-year loss to 590 jobs. Manufacturing (-250), Accommodations & Food Services (-180), Transportation & Warehousing (-110) and Health Care & Social Assistance (-80) have all declined. K-12 Education (+90) and Finance & Insurance (+60) have expanded.

Nonag Employment Over-the-Year % Change, 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 Jun-03	Revised May-03	Revised Jun-02	Change		
				May-03 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03	Jun-02 Jun-03 %
TOTAL NONFARM 1/	36,280	35,850	36,870	430	-590	-1.6%
CONSTRUCTION, MINING, UTIL. and LOGGING	3,340	3,320	3,360	20	-20	-0.6%
Construction, Mining and Utilities	2,590	2,570	2,600	20	-10	-0.4%
Logging	750	750	760	0	-10	-1.3%
MANUFACTURING	6,940	6,800	7,190	140	-250	-3.5%
Wood Product Manufacturing	1,130	1,110	1,180	20	-50	-4.2%
Paper Manufacturing	2,990	2,870	3,050	120	-60	-2.0%
Other Manufacturing	2,820	2,820	2,960	0	-140	-4.7%
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,070	1,060	1,120	10	-50	-4.5%
RETAIL TRADE	4,420	4,390	4,420	30	0	0.0%
Food and Beverage Stores	990	990	970	0	20	2.1%
General Merchandise Stores	1,040	1,020	1,010	20	30	3.0%
Other Retail	2,390	2,380	2,440	10	-50	-2.0%
TRANSPORTATION and WAREHOUSING	1,140	1,130	1,250	10	-110	-8.8%
FINANCE and INSURANCE	950	950	890	0	60	6.7%
ADMIN., SUPPORT and WASTE MGMT.	950	920	960	30	-10	-1.0%
HEALTH CARE and SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	4,690	4,570	4,770	120	-80	-1.7%
ACCOMMODATION and FOOD SERVICES	2,850	2,820	3,030	30	-180	-5.9%
OTHER SERVICES	3,890	3,890	3,910	0	-20	-0.5%
GOVERNMENT	6,040	6,000	5,970	40	70	1.2%
Federal Government	280	270	270	10	10	3.7%
State Government	1,260	1,270	1,250	-10	10	0.8%
Local Government	4,500	4,460	4,450	40	50	1.1%
K-12 Education	2,870	2,860	2,780	10	90	3.2%
Other Local Government	1,630	1,600	1,670	30	-40	-2.4%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Nonfarm Employment without logging	35,530	35,100	36,110	430	-580	-1.6%

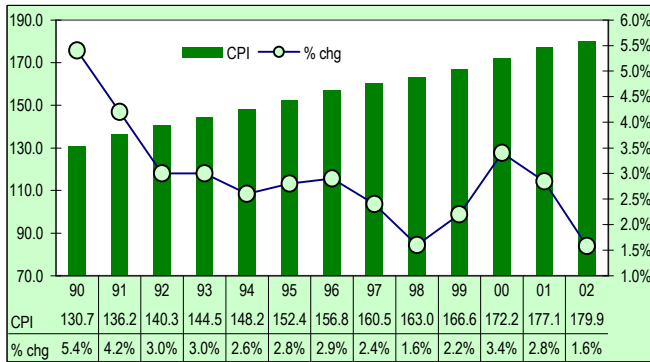
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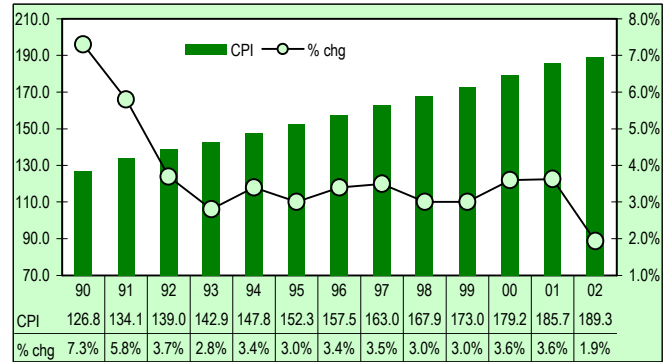
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Consumer Price Indexes

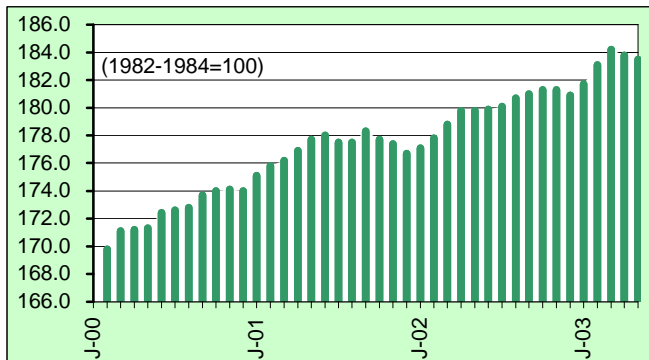
U.S. City Average 1990-2003



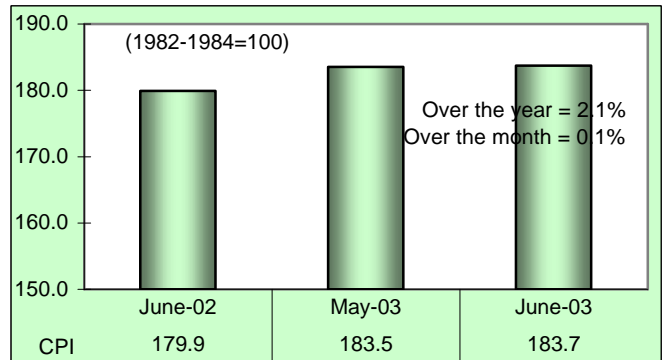
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Average 1990-2003



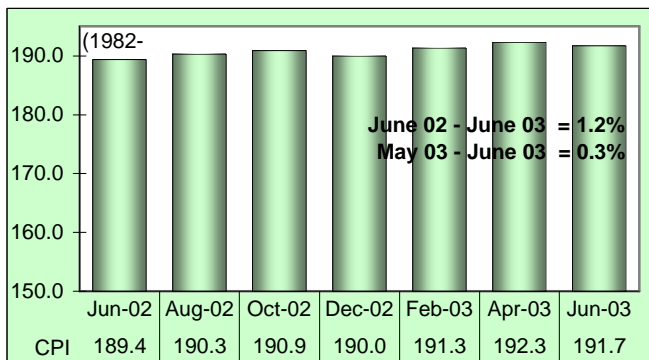
U.S. City Average 2000-2003



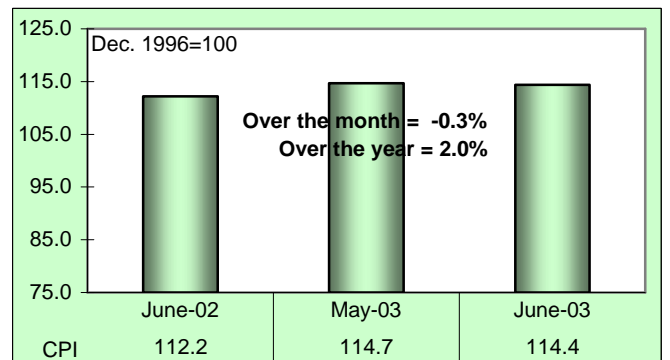
Current U.S. City Average



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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The Right Connection for
Labor Market Information

Metropolitan area nonagricultural information is updated with the
Commissioner's Press Release
each month.

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