

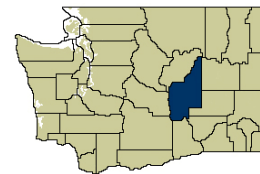


June 2009

# Grant County

## Labor Area Summary

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## Summary

After declining for the fifth consecutive month, the unemployment rate in Grant County climbed to its third highest June jobless rate since 2000. The jobless rate rose by 2.9 percentage points over the year, as nonfarm services providers continued to lose workers and goods producers increased their workforce for the fourth straight month. Overall, nonfarm employment contracted by 150 jobs over the year, but rose by 140 over the month, to reach a total of 27,440 workers in June 2009.

### Increasing at a fast month-to-month rate

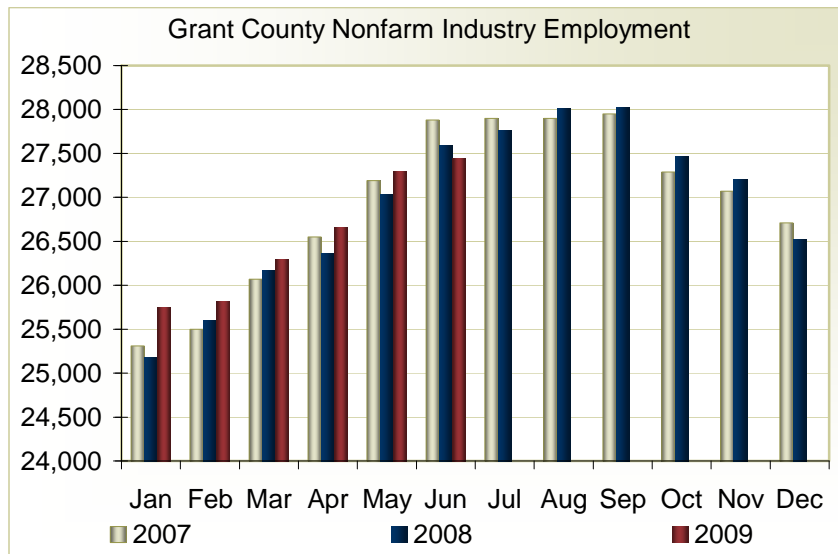
Reports of payrolls across Grant County in June 2009 showed that goods producers, a group of businesses that includes manufacturers and firms in the natural resources, mining and constructions industries, gained jobs for the fifth straight month. The number of workers in the goods-producing industries increased by 270 in June, following a string of gains of 50 in February, 140 in March, 90 in April, and of 180 jobs in May. With the recession in full swing, any job gain in the goods-producing industries is a sign that part of the local job market remains resilient.

### Only one over-the-year winner

Between June 2008 and June 2009, government employment expanded at 0.5 percent (+40 jobs) to a total of 7,810 jobs. Employment in the government sector includes federal, state and local government jobs. Across the state, government employment rose by 0.9 percent over the same time period.

### Year-over-year losses

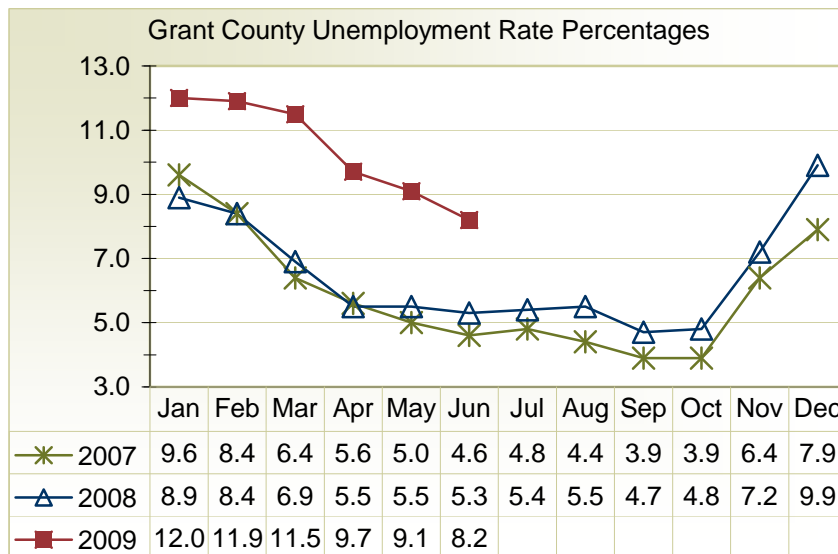
- Employment in the information and financial activities industries, the third largest services-provider in Grant County, showed considerable weakness in June 2009, compared to a year earlier. Over the last 12 months, employers shed 2.9 percent of their workforce, or 30 jobs. The information industry is comprised of the subsectors of publishing and telecommunications, while the financial activities sector includes finance and insurance companies, real estate and rental leasing. Statewide, information was down 3.0 percent, while financial activities contracted at 5.2 percent.
- Jobs in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries, the second largest services-provider in Grant County behind the government sector, fell 0.4 percent, or 20 jobs, to a total of 5,440 between June 2008 and June 2009. During a comparable period last year, trade, transportation, and utilities was up 110 jobs. The trade, transportation, and utilities sector includes wholesale trade, retail trade, air transportation, truck transportation, warehousing and storage, and utilities. Statewide, trade, transportation, and utilities employment shrank by 4.0 percent.
- In other labor market news, services providers lost 100 jobs, or 0.5 percent of their workforce between June 2008 and June 2009, while goods producers shed 40 jobs, or 0.6 percent of their workers.



## Unemployment

With the harvesting season already underway, additional hiring by cherry and other tree fruit growers are expected to give a temporary boost to the job market. Across the board, resident employers added 1,500 workers to their payrolls over the month to a total of 41,330 jobs in June 2009. The number of unemployed residents also declined to 3,710 in June 2009 from 3,790 a month earlier. Still, the continuously weak labor market shed far more jobs over the year than the latest hiring by farmers could offset.

As a result, the unemployment rate in Grant County rose to 8.2 percent in June 2009 from 5.3 percent in June 2008. Over the month, the jobless rate declined by 0.9 percent from the revised 9.1 percent in May 2009. The number of unemployed residents increased by 1,470 between June 2008 and June 2009. The state's jobless rate rose to 9.2 percent in June 2009, or up 4.1 percentage points from 5.1 percent in June 2008. Over the month, the unemployment rate went up 0.3 percentage points.



Among those who were unemployed, the number of welders, cutters, solderers and braziers increased by 103 from a year ago, while the total number of truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailers rose by 40, construction laborers by 38 and electricians by 50.

Top Unemployment Claims by Occupation for Grant County

*SOC	Occupation	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08	Change	
					Yearly	Monthly
519198	Helpers--Production Workers	160	250	45	115	-90
514121	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Braziers	109	116	6	103	-7
533032	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	81	117	41	40	-36
452092	Farmworkers & Laborers, Crop, Nursery, & Greenhouse	68	141	74	-6	-73
472061	Construction Laborers	64	72	26	38	-8
472111	Electricians	63	69	13	50	-6
472031	Carpenters	62	64	20	42	-2
537051	Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	45	48	12	33	-3
452041	Graders & Sorters, Agricultural Products	43	50	49	-6	-7
537064	Packers & Packagers, Hand	30	40	47	-17	-10
519199	Production Workers, All Other	26	35	7	19	-9
537062	Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	25	32	10	15	-7
472152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	24	29	8	16	-5
519061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, & Weighers	23	34	8	15	-11
499042	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	23	33	8	15	-10
472073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators	21	34	7	14	-13
435081	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	20	22	7	13	-2
412031	Retail Salespersons	20	17	4	16	3
372011	Janitors & Cleaners, ex. Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	19	64	9	10	-45
512099	Assemblers & Fabricators, All Other	19	23	3	16	-4
511011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production & Operating Workers	19	22	2	17	-3
399021	Personal & Home Care Aides	19	15	8	11	4
111021	General & Operations Managers	18	18	4	14	0
412011	Cashiers	18	13	8	10	5
439061	Office Clerks, General	17	20	12	5	-3
472051	Cement Masons & Concrete Finishers	17	8	6	11	9
514011	Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal & Plastic	14	21	1	13	-7
119199	Managers, All Other	13	8	7	6	5
452093	Farmworkers, Farm & Ranch Animals	12	17	15	-3	-5
435061	Production, Planning, & Expediting Clerks	12	17	1	11	-5
493023	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	12	16	5	7	-4
434051	Customer Service Representatives	12	11	4	8	1
411011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	11	8	3	8	3
413099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	11	8	3	8	3
518099	Plant & System Operators, All Other	10	20	0	10	-10
472141	Painters, Construction & Maintenance	10	13	2	8	-3
113051	Industrial Production Managers	10	8	3	7	2
472081	Drywall & Ceiling Tile Installers	10	8	2	8	2
452091	Agricultural Equipment Operators	9	19	3	6	-10
519121	Coating, Painting, & Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, & Tenders	9	11	1	8	-2
519111	Packaging & Filling Machine Operators & Tenders	7	38	9	-2	-31

519011	Chemical Equipment Operators & Tenders	7	15	1	6	-8
435071	Shipping, Receiving, & Traffic Clerks	6	11	1	5	-5
Total Grant County Claims		1,831	2,330	780	1,051	-499

\*Standard Occupational Classification code.

## Summary Table

Labor Market Information for Grant County Not Seasonally Adjusted/*Updated with ***QCEW Data: December 2008						
	Prelim	Revised	Revised	Change		
	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08	May-09	Jun-08	Jun-08
Employment by Place of Residence	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-09	Jun-09 %
Civilian Labor Force	45,030	41,720	42,070	3,310	2,960	7.0%
Resident Employment	41,330	37,940	39,830	3,390	1,500	3.8%
Unemployment	3,710	3,790	2,240	-80	1,470	65.6%
Unemployment Rate	8.2	9.1	5.3	-0.9	2.9	
Employment by Place of Work (**NAICS Industry Titles)						
Total Nonfarm 1/	27,440	27,300	27,590	140	-150	-0.5%
Total Private	19,630	19,310	19,810	320	-180	-0.9%
Goods Producing	6,420	6,150	6,460	270	-40	-0.6%
Services Providing	21,030	21,160	21,130	-130	-100	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	5,440	5,480	5,460	-40	-20	-0.4%
Information and Financial Activities	990	990	1,020	0	-30	-2.9%
Government	7,810	7,990	7,770	-180	40	0.5%
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 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 4th quarter 2008) and estimates employment from that point to present.

\*\*North American Industry Classification System. \*\*\*QCEW = Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages