



July 2011

Northwest Washington Labor Market Review

Volume 2011, Number 7

Reinhold Groepler, Ph.D., Regional Economist

101 Prospect Street, Bellingham WA 98229

Voice: (360) 676-3253

rgroepler@esd.wa.gov, www.workforceexplorer.com

Executive Summary

US Economic Overview & Outlook

The recent cycle of negative political and economic news has impacted both consumer and business confidence. This is evident by the August University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment index suddenly dropping being at its lowest levels since May of 1980. Since these types of drops occur frequently enough during expansions without ensuing recessions, this is not a very reliable indicator. How this cycle plays out remains to be seen over the next few months.

The Economic Cycle Research Institute's Weekly Leading Index is pointing to an accelerating slowdown over the next six months or so (but still positive economic growth). The Conference Board's August 18 release of their leading index is at record highs, yet they note that favorable conditions of money growth and low interest rates are having an outsized influence on the index and they expect "the economy should continue to expand at a modest pace through the fall." The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia release of the Washington leading indicator on August 2nd indicates positive but slow growth for the state for the next six months.

The Washington State Forecast Council's Arun Raha in early August stated, "Now, my view is that perhaps the pace of the recovery will not pick up for some time. I really can't see where the growth is going to come from right now. All I see around me are things that are holding back growth."

Review of National Labor Markets

For the National Employment Situation Report for July 2011 (BLS) please use the following link: <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empsit.pdf> The dramatic slowdown in job growth from the spring 2011 surge was very notable, but more recent data is more favorable except for government employment. The BLS notes, "Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 117,000 in July, following little growth over the prior 2 months. Total private employment rose by 154,000 over the month, reflecting job gains in several major industries, including health care, retail trade, manufacturing, and mining. Government employment continued to decline." For data from this US report on unemployment rates by industry or occupation, unemployment duration and unemployment rates for veterans, see the appendix of this report.

Review of State Labor Market

For the Washington State Employment Situation Report for July 2011 please use the following link: http://www.workforceexplorer.com/admin/uploadedPublications/11332_ESR_Aug_17_11.pdf The month over month changes in **seasonally adjusted** employment noted were:

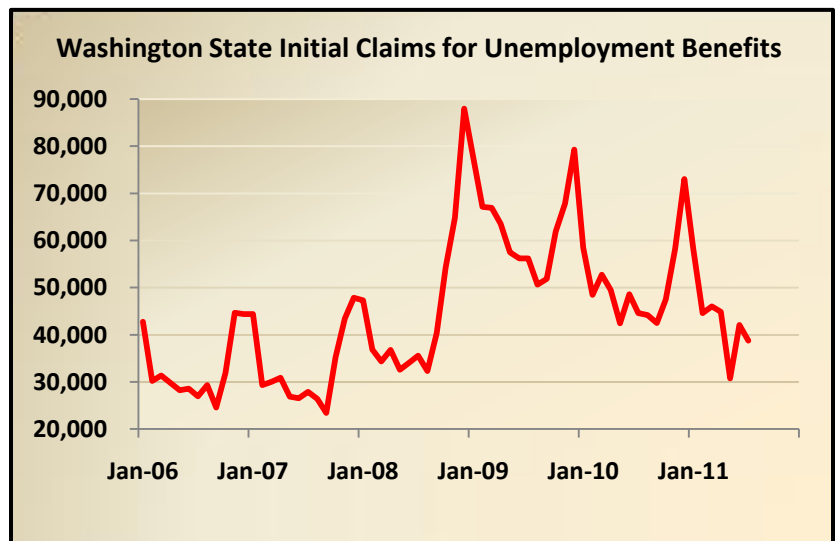
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- July marks the 11th consecutive month of job growth for Washington. The state added 5,700 jobs in July.
- The leisure and hospitality sector added more jobs than any other sector (+1,700).
- Other sectors with job growth in July were manufacturing (+1,600), retail trade (+1,200), transportation and warehousing (+1,200), professional and business services (+1,100), financial activities (+1,000) and construction (+800).
- Four sectors lost jobs over the month: other services (-2,200), information (-1,000), wholesale trade (-100) and mining and logging (-100).
- Government grew over the month by 500 jobs, contributed mostly by growth in other local government (+900). July is the seventh consecutive month that total state government has contracted.
- The aerospace industry had a very strong month, adding 1,100 jobs. Like the state, the aerospace industry has seen 11 consecutive months of job growth.
- The professional, scientific and technical services sector has had six months of consecutive job growth.

(For more detail on state jobs by industry, see the appendix of this review.)

Statewide Initial Claims, All Industries.

The chart on initial claims (IC) for UI regular benefits for the state shows that labor markets are still at a heightened level of difficulty compared to the summer of 2007 (before the recession began). The good news is that the December seasonal spike in IC have been trending lower as well as the seasonal summer lows in IC. This is somewhat similar to the pattern for the four-county area in northwest



Washington. There is usually a seasonal

dropoff in IC during May, and this year it was particularly strong. There is usually a strong upward spike in IC for June, and this was stronger than usual. The June spikes are theorized to come from several sources: the end of employment for temporary state employees that were contracted on a fiscal year basis and seasonal employees resulting from educational institutions cutting back on non-educational employment for the summer as well as educational employees not under full year contracts. August usually is the lowest point for claims statewide.

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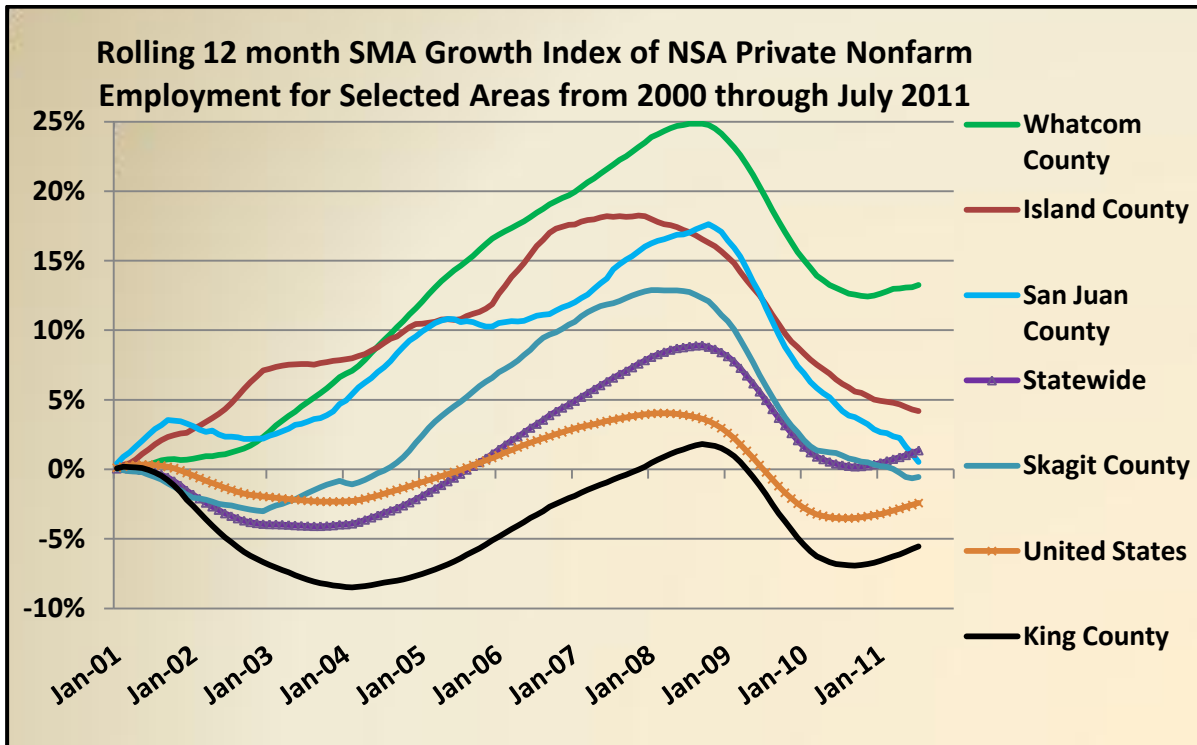
Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)			
Area	Jul-11	Jun-11	Jul-10
USA (U-3)	9.3	9.3	9.7
USA (U-6)*	16.3	16.4	16.8
Washington	9.0	9.3	9.1
CD-2 (est.)	9.6	9.7	9.5
NW WDA	8.7	9.0	8.7
Whatcom	8.4	8.5	8.5
Skagit	9.5	10.0	9.6
Island	9.1	9.5	8.8
San Juan	5.6	6.6	5.5
Snohomish	10.0	10.1	10.0

*U-6 rate counts discouraged and other workers.

<i>July 2011 Nonseasonally Adjusted Data for All Areas (Preliminary)</i>														
NAICS Industry	USA		Washington		NW Counties		Whatcom		Skagit		Island		San Juan	
	Y/Y %	M/M %	Y/Y %	M/M %	Y/Y %	M/M %	Y/Y %	M/M %	Y/Y %	M/M %	Y/Y %	M/M %	Y/Y %	M/M %
Total Nonfarm 1/	1.0%	-0.9%	1.4%	-0.2%	0.5%	-0.4%	1.2%	-1.8%	0.9%	1.1%	-1.8%	-0.9%	-4.8%	8.1%
Total Private	1.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	-1.3%	-0.1%	-5.7%	10.5%
Goods Producing	1.7%	0.5%	1.9%	2.3%	0.6%	2.7%	2.9%	2.2%	-1.2%	3.9%	-6.4%	0.7%	-6.3%	4.7%
Mining, Log. & Construct.	1.9%	2.9%	-0.3%	4.0%	-0.8%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	-3.3%	3.6%	-13.3%	1.3%	-8.1%	3.0%
Manufacturing	1.6%	0.0%	3.2%	1.3%	1.6%	2.3%	2.5%	1.2%	0.0%	4.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
Service Providing	0.9%	-1.2%	1.3%	-0.6%	0.9%	-1.0%	0.8%	-2.6%	1.4%	0.5%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-4.6%	8.7%
Private Service Providing	1.7%	-0.1%	2.1%	0.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-5.5%	11.9%
Government	-2.2%	-5.6%	-1.7%	-3.8%	-0.8%	-7.6%	-1.4%	-13.8%	0.9%	-0.9%	-2.8%	-2.6%	-0.9%	-1.9%

Comparison of Nonfarm Private Employment Across Selected Areas

Note that the trends for King and Whatcom Counties, the state and the US are still in intermediate uptrends. This strength is encouraging in the face of the recent ‘bad’ news cycle. If these growing measures flatten or reverse, it will likely mean continued downtrends for the balance of the counties as the smaller counties would be under increased stress as well.



Whatcom County

Data: https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/lmea/countydashboard/Summary.aspx?area=53_04_000073

Whatcom County Employment by Place of Work Survey (Preliminary Results)					
NAICS Industry Titles	July-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total-Nonfarm	78,400	900	1.2%	(1,400)	-1.8%
Total Private	64,000	1,100	1.7%	900	1.4%
Goods-Producing	14,200	400	2.9%	300	2.2%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	6,000	200	3.4%	200	3.4%
Manufacturing	8,200	200	2.5%	100	1.2%
Total Service Providing	64,200	500	0.8%	(1,700)	-2.6%
Private Service Providing	49,800	700	1.4%	600	1.2%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	15,200	300	2.0%	100	0.7%
Wholesale Trade, Transport, Warehousing and Utilities	5,200	300	6.1%	100	2.0%
Retail Trade	10,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,800	(100)	-3.4%	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Svces	6,800	100	1.5%	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	9,500	400	4.4%	0	0.0%
Residual Private Services	15,500	0	0.0%	500	3.3%
Government Service Providing	14,400	(200)	-1.4%	(2,300)	-13.8%
Federal Government	1,400	(100)	-6.7%	0	0.0%
State Government	3,600	(300)	-7.7%	(1,900)	-34.5%
Local Government	9,400	200	2.2%	(400)	-4.1%

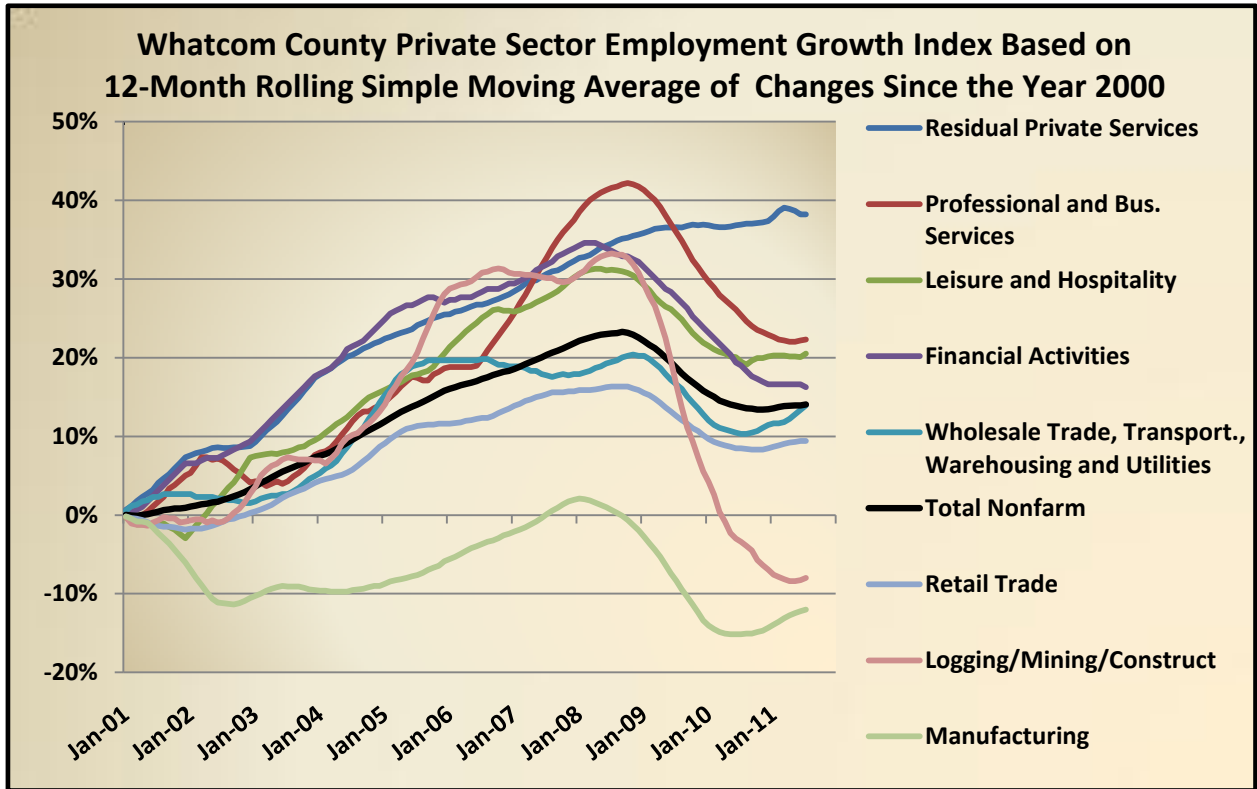
Unemployment Rates

The nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Whatcom County fell from a revised 8.5 percent in June 2011 (preliminary June was 8.8 percent) to 8.4 percent preliminary in July (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix). Over the month, the number of unemployed and the labor force fell very slightly. The number of employed grew slightly over the month. Over the year for all four NW Washington counties, the number of employed and the number in labor force both decreased by approximately equal numbers for each county. This shows the lack of adequate healing in the labor markets over the year.

Payroll Employment

Whatcom County private payroll employment grew at a very respectable pace over the year and month compared to the other areas in Table 2 on page 3 of this report. The weakness over the year was in government employment, but not as bad as the state and nation. Whatcom County has quite a few state workers employed by the state at Western Washington University, and the June to July decline is almost entirely due to seasonal effects in employment at WWU. Every July for the past several years the monthly decline has been close to the 34.5 percent decline seen in the table above.

See the following graph for the intermediate trends in different industries in the private employment sector. There is broad participation in almost every sector, showing the overall resilience of the economy. This resilience is also evident comparing the county to other areas as measured by the drawdown in jobs from the peak of the business cycle (see graph on page 3).



Skagit County

Data: https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/lmea/countydashboard/Summary.aspx?area=53_04_000057

Skagit County Employment by Place of Work Survey (Preliminary Results)					
NAICS Industry Titles	July-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total Nonfarm	44,900	400	0.9%	500	1.1%
Total Private	34,000	300	0.9%	600	1.8%
Goods Producing	8,000	(100)	-1.2%	300	3.9%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,900	(100)	-3.3%	100	3.6%
Manufacturing	5,100	0	0.0%	200	4.1%
Total Service Providing	36,900	500	1.4%	200	0.5%
Private Services Providing	26,000	400	1.6%	300	1.2%
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	9,400	100	1.1%	200	2.2%
Wholesale Trade, Transport, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,700	100	3.8%	200	8.0%
Retail Trade	6,700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,500	(100)	-2.2%	0	0.0%
Residual Private Services	12,100	400	3.4%	100	0.8%
Government Service Providing	10,900	100	0.9%	(100)	-0.9%
Federal Government	500	0	0.0%	100	25.0%
State Government	1,200	0	0.0%	(100)	-7.7%
Local Government	9,200	100	1.1%	(100)	-1.1%

Unemployment Rates

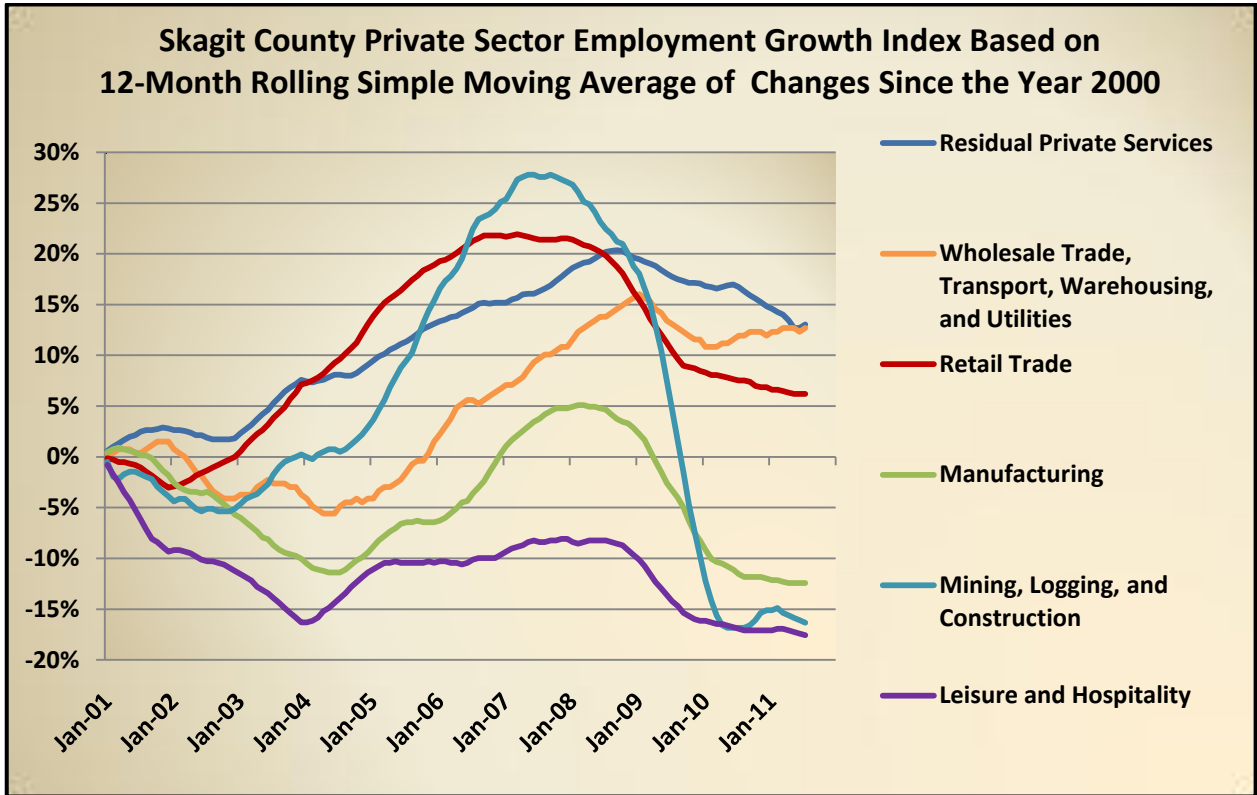
The nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Skagit County fell from a revised 10 percent in June 2011 (10.2 percent preliminary) to 9.5 percent in July (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix). Over the month, the number of employed rose by about 1,400 and the number of unemployed fell by 170 netting the labor force an increase of about 1,300. Over the year for all four NW Washington counties, the number of employed and the number in labor force both decreased by approximately equal numbers for each county. This shows the lack of adequate healing in the labor markets over the year.

Payroll Employment

Looking at the Skagit County Payroll Employment by Place of Work table (above) reveals a strong seasonal trend growth (month over month) in every category except retail and the leisure/hospitality industry. About 600 private sector jobs were created in June, with 300 coming from the private services sector. About 100 of these are in a collection of industries called residual private services. Last month's report stated, "During the benchmarking process last April about 200-300 of this categories jobs proved to be a result of sample error (bad luck of the draw), so it is possible that in July, some of these 600 jobs [thought to lost in June] could be again removed due to sample error." Obviously, this did not happen, but in fact the reverse did. The preliminary June 2011 private employment was estimated at 33,100, while the revised June number came in at 33,400. This is a very enjoyable surprise!

Over the year, Skagit County payroll jobs grew much more vigorously than the preliminary June data showed. Declines were only found in construction and the leisure/hospitality industry. The quarterly benchmarking of the employment data to the March 2011 employment census data shows up in the following areas in the chart below (compared to last month's chart):

- Retail trade is still showing a gradual downtrend, which appeared to be bottoming out in last month's graph.
- Manufacturing has flattened or is in a modest decline, rather than showing modest growth.
- Construction is declining rather than flattened out compared to the prior chart.
- Residual services have not declined as much as initially thought and may be in a rising trend.



Island County

Data: https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/lmea/countydashboard/Summary.aspx?area=53_04_00029

Island County Employment by Place of Work Survey (Preliminary Results)					
NAICS Industry Titles	July-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total Nonfarm	15,130	(270)	-1.8%	(130)	-0.9%
Total Private	10,650	(140)	-1.3%	(10)	-0.1%
Goods Producing	1,470	(100)	-6.4%	10	0.7%
Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction	780	(120)	-13.3%	10	1.3%
Manufacturing	690	20	3.0%	0	0.0%
Total Service Providing	13,660	(170)	-1.2%	(140)	-1.0%
Private Service Providing	9,180	(40)	-0.4%	(20)	-0.2%
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,510	(100)	-3.8%	30	1.2%
Wholesale Trade	150	10	7.1%	10	7.1%
Retail Trade	2,080	(80)	-3.7%	20	1.0%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	280	(30)	-9.7%	0	0.0%
Information and Financial Activities	780	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Residual Private Services	5,890	60	0.0%	(50)	-0.8%
Total Government Service Providing	4,480	(130)	-2.8%	(120)	-2.6%

Unemployment Rates

The Island County unemployment rate (seasonally unadjusted) fell from a revised 9.4 percent in June (9.6 percent preliminary in June) to 9.1 percent in July (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix). Over the month, there were about 150 less unemployed (likely a mixture of discouraged

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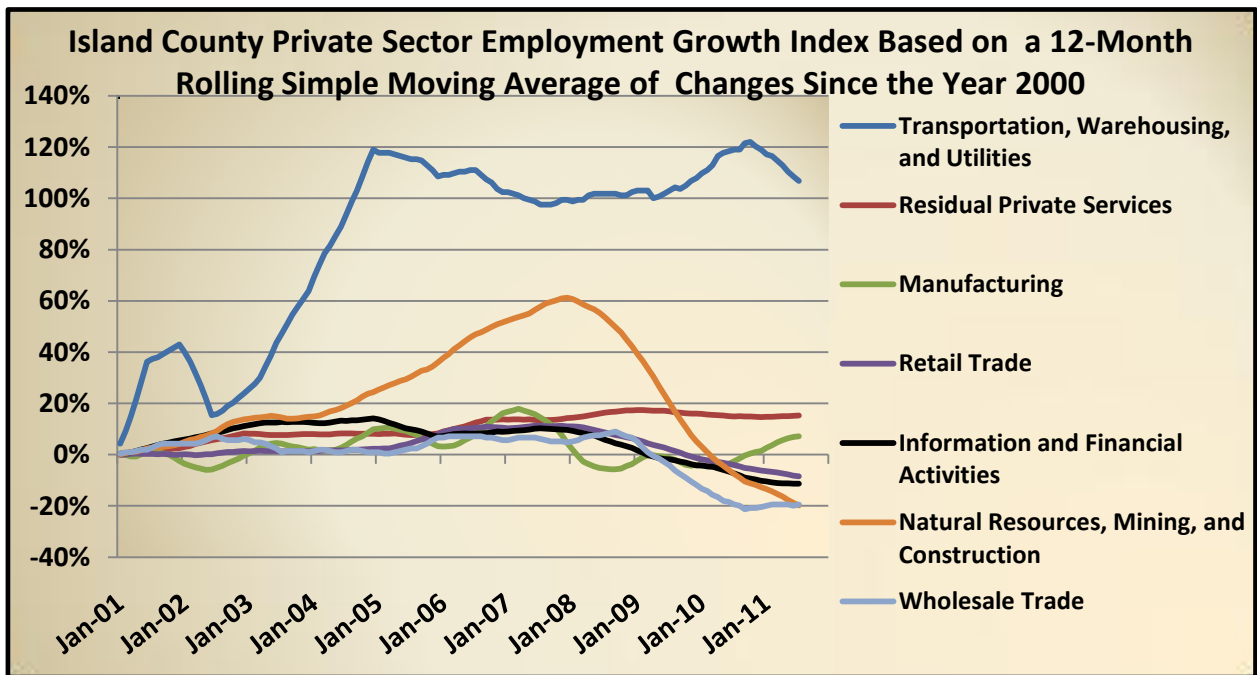
workers returning to the labor force and some recent layoffs), while there is an estimated 500 workers or so less employed in July, leading to a shrinkage of about 600 in the labor force in June. Over the year for all four NW Washington counties, the number of employed and the number in the labor force both decreased by approximately equal numbers for each county. This shows the lack of adequate healing in the labor markets over the year.

Payroll Employment

The July snapshot for jobs in Island County in the above table has a lot of red ink, showing job losses, which looks very similar to the June report. Over the year in July, every listed category showed a loss of jobs with the exception of modest gains in manufacturing, wholesale trade and residual private services (while information and financial activity employment was flat). The loss of government jobs over the year partly reflects the temporary census workers from a year ago as well as tightening fiscal conditions at all levels of government, and the over the month decline is a partly seasonal due to summer layoffs of educational workers that do not have annual contracts. The over the month job changes show that the summer seasonal hiring is not very active this year. Only construction and trade employment showed any growth.

The graph of intermediate employment trends in the private sector (below) shows a few changes from last month due to quarterly benchmarking with the March quarter of the census of employment data. They are:

- Manufacturing did not slow down, but is still in an uptrend.
- Wholesale trade employment has flattened rather than showing acceleration in the downtrend.



San Juan County

Data: https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/lmea/countydashboard/Summary.aspx?area=53_04_000055

San Juan County Employment by Place of Work Survey (Preliminary Results)					
NAICS Industry Titles	July-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total Nonfarm	5,890	(300)	-4.8%	440	8.1%
Total Private	4,840	(290)	-5.7%	460	10.5%
Goods Producing	890	(60)	-6.3%	40	4.7%
Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction	680	(60)	-8.1%	20	3.0%
Manufacturing	210	0	0.0%	20	10.5%
Service Providing (Total)	5,000	(240)	-4.6%	400	8.7%
Service Providing (Private)	3,950	(230)	-5.5%	420	11.9%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	990	(110)	-10.0%	70	7.6%
Information and Financial Activities	260	(10)	-3.7%	0	0.0%
Residual Private Services	2,700	(110)	-3.9%	350	14.9%
Government Service Providing	1,050	(10)	-0.9%	(20)	-1.9%

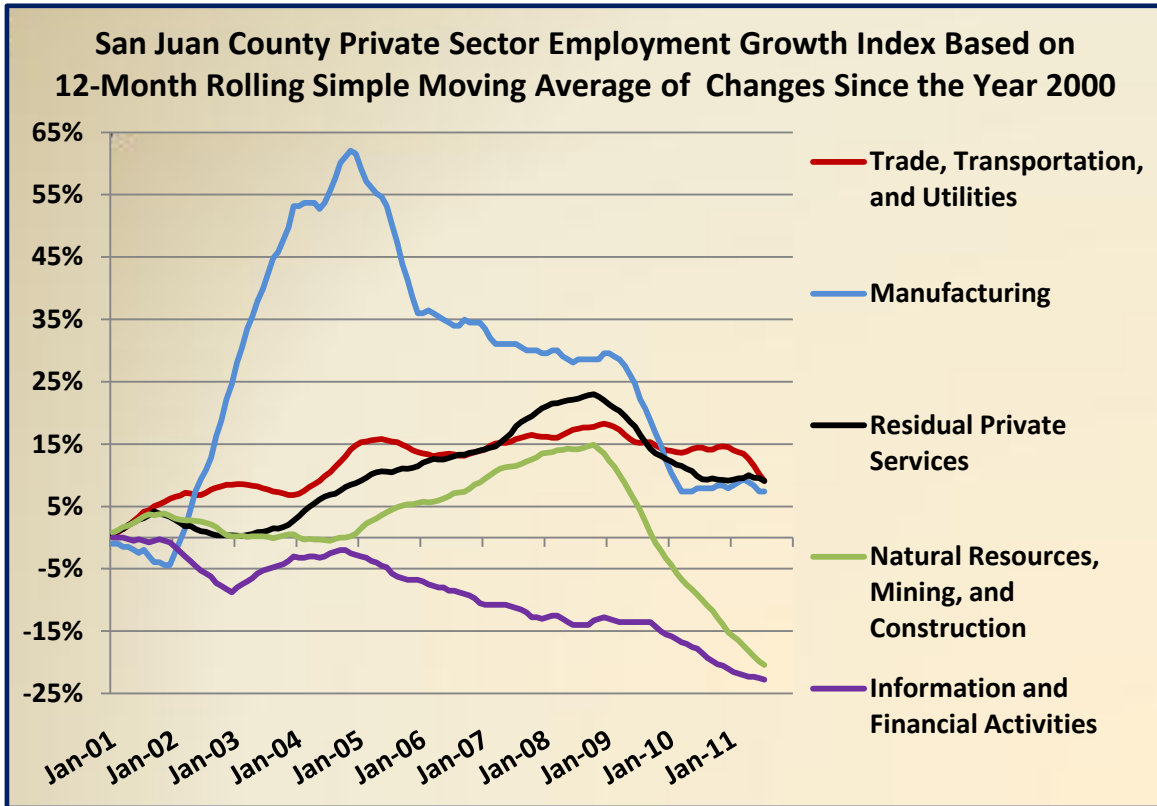
Unemployment Rates

Looking at the unemployment rate and labor force data (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix), San Juan County employment by place of residence rose by about 440 from June to July, while the unemployed did not change. The unemployment rate (seasonally unadjusted) dropped from 6.6 to 5.6 percent from June to July. The jobs in this county are highly seasonal due to the tourism industry. Over the year for all four NW Washington counties, the number of employed and the number in labor force both decreased by approximately equal numbers for each county. This shows the lack of adequate healing in the labor markets over the year.

Payroll Employment

The total number of nonfarm jobs declined over the year by about 5 percent for total jobs and about 6 percent for private sector jobs. Over the year manufacturing employment was the only sector that did not lose jobs. The over the month job increases in San Juan County are strong, especially in services, but they are not strong enough to counteract the over the year losses. Last month's report stated, "All the good publicity that San Juan County got in the national press earlier this year as a vacation destination will probably provide some very nice tailwinds for jobs over the rest of the summer." If there was an increase in tourism this summer, so far it is not showing up in employment gains, so perhaps the existing workforce is putting in more hours or there really was not a boost in tourism activities.

The preliminary number of total nonfarm jobs estimated for June in last month's report was 5,720, but with newer data, that has been revised down to 5,450 jobs. Looking at the intermediate trends of employment by private industries shows each one to be down to varying degrees.



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Appendix

Table 3 Unemployment Rates and Labor Force Composition: All Data is Not Seasonally Adjusted (NSA)												
	July 2011 NSA Preliminary				June 2011 NSA Revised				July 2010 NSA Revised			
	L-Force	Employ	Unemploy	URate	L-Force	Employ	Unemploy	URate	L-Force	Employ	Unemploy	URate
USA (1,000s)	154,812	140,384	14,428	9.3	154,538	140,129	14,409	9.3	155,270	140,134	15,137	9.7
M/M change	274	255	19	0.0								
Y/Y Change	-458	250	-709	-0.4								
Y/Y % Change	-0.3%	0.2%	-4.7%									
Washington	3,473,471	3,162,444	311,027	9.0	3,489,146	3,162,989	326,157	9.3	3,546,819	3,222,775	324,044	9.1
M/M change	-15,675	-545	-15,130	-0.3								
Y/Y Change	-73,348	-60,331	-13,017	-0.1								
Y/Y % Change	-2.1%	-1.9%	-4.0%									
CD-2 Est.	579,518	524,064	55,454	9.6	579,257	522,857	56,400	9.7	589,591	533,310	56,281	9.5
M/M change	261	1,207	-946	-0.2								
Y/Y Change	-10,073	-9,246	-827	0.0								
Y/Y % Change	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.5%									
NW WDA (3)	202,250	184,598	17,652	8.7	201,254	183,125	18,129	9.0	207,610	189,503	18,107	8.7
M/M change	996	1,473	-477	-0.3								
Y/Y Change	-5,360	-4,905	-455	0.0								
Y/Y % Change	-2.6%	-2.6%	-2.5%									
Whatcom	103,673	94,921	8,752	8.4	103,741	94,893	8,848	8.5	106,250	97,224	9,026	8.5
M/M change	-68	28	-96	-0.1								
Y/Y Change	-2,577	-2,303	-274	-0.1								
Y/Y % Change	-2.4%	-2.4%	-3.0%									
Skagit	58,347	52,817	5,530	9.5	57,085	51,382	5,703	10.0	59,652	53,927	5,725	9.6
M/M change	1,262	1,435	-173	-0.5								
Y/Y Change	-1,305	-1,110	-195	-0.1								
Y/Y % Change	-2.2%	-2.1%	-3.4%									
Island	31,515	28,635	2,880	9.1	32,150	29,116	3,034	9.4	32,387	29,545	2,842	8.8
M/M change	-635	-481	-154	-0.3								
Y/Y Change	-872	-910	38	0.3								
Y/Y % Change	-2.7%	-3.1%	1.3%									
San Juan	8,715	8,225	490	5.6	8,278	7,734	544	6.6	9,321	8,807	514	5.5
M/M change	437	491	-54	-1.0								
Y/Y Change	-606	-582	-24	0.1								
Y/Y % Change	-6.5%	-6.6%	-4.7%									
Snohomish	377,268	339,466	37,802	10.0	378,003	339,732	38,271	10.1	381,981	343,807	38,174	10.0
M/M change	-735	-266	-469	-0.1								
Y/Y Change	-4,713	-4,341	-372	0.0								
Y/Y % Change	-1.2%	-1.3%	-1.0%									

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Selected Employment/Unemployment Data from US Employment Situation Report July 2011

Source: <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empst.pdf>

By Occupation

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	July 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011
Total, 16 years and over ¹	140,134	140,384	15,137	14,428	9.7	9.3
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	50,974	51,662	2,687	2,742	5.0	5.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	21,015	21,747	1,045	1,053	4.7	4.6
Professional and related occupations.....	29,959	29,915	1,642	1,689	5.2	5.3
Service occupations.....	25,314	25,584	2,903	2,764	10.3	9.8
Sales and office occupations.....	33,588	33,131	3,494	3,288	9.4	9.0
Sales and related occupations.....	15,400	15,503	1,723	1,603	10.1	9.4
Office and administrative support occupations.....	18,188	17,628	1,771	1,685	8.9	8.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	13,886	13,417	2,117	1,744	13.2	11.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	1,160	1,166	142	157	10.9	11.9
Construction and extraction occupations.....	7,775	7,317	1,470	1,161	15.9	13.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,950	4,934	506	426	9.3	7.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	16,372	16,590	2,256	2,103	12.1	11.2
Production occupations.....	8,304	8,055	1,161	1,049	12.3	11.5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8,068	8,534	1,095	1,054	11.9	11.0

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2011 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey, or household survey. This classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2011 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

By Industry

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-14. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	July 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011
Total, 16 years and over ¹	15,137	14,428	9.7	9.3
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers.....	11,555	10,515	9.6	8.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	79	53	10.1	6.0
Construction.....	1,528	1,137	17.3	13.6
Manufacturing.....	1,556	1,418	10.0	9.2
Durable goods.....	1,028	934	10.4	9.6
Nondurable goods.....	528	484	9.2	8.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	2,023	1,916	9.8	9.4
Transportation and utilities.....	537	486	9.2	7.8
Information.....	344	237	10.6	7.6
Financial activities.....	582	552	6.4	6.0
Professional and business services.....	1,447	1,389	10.0	9.4
Education and health services.....	1,420	1,263	6.6	5.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,570	1,510	11.4	10.9
Other services.....	469	554	7.4	8.6
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers.....	134	166	8.7	9.8
Government workers.....	1,187	1,349	5.5	6.4
Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers.....	614	653	5.8	6.4

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

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By Duration of Unemployment

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment
[Numbers in thousands]

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2010	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,111	3,808	2,952	2,833	2,449	2,691	2,664	3,076	2,689
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,507	2,698	3,496	3,098	2,914	2,907	2,892	2,972	3,088
15 weeks and over.....	8,519	7,903	7,980	8,709	8,078	7,845	8,184	8,125	8,150
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,978	1,845	1,762	2,171	1,957	2,006	1,984	1,836	1,965
27 weeks and over.....	6,541	6,058	6,218	6,539	6,122	5,839	6,200	6,289	6,185
Average (mean) duration, in weeks ¹	32.6	38.0	39.0	33.9	39.0	38.3	39.7	39.9	40.4
Median duration, in weeks.....	20.3	19.3	19.7	21.7	21.7	20.7	22.0	22.5	21.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks.....	20.6	26.4	20.5	19.4	18.2	20.0	19.4	21.7	19.3
5 to 14 weeks.....	23.2	18.7	24.2	21.2	21.7	21.6	21.0	21.0	22.2
15 weeks and over.....	56.3	54.8	55.3	59.5	60.1	58.4	59.6	57.3	58.5
15 to 26 weeks.....	13.1	12.8	12.2	14.8	14.6	14.9	14.4	13.0	14.1
27 weeks and over.....	43.2	42.0	43.1	44.7	45.5	43.4	45.1	44.4	44.4

¹ Beginning in January 2011, this series reflects a change to the collection of data on unemployment duration. For more information, see www.bls.gov/cps/duration.htm.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

By Veteran Status (See full report for other veteran periods of service---link above)

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Employment status of the civilian population 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, not seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total		Men		Women	
	July 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011	July 2010	July 2011
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	21,997	21,596	20,210	19,794	1,787	1,802
Civilian labor force.....	11,857	11,387	10,739	10,324	1,118	1,063
Participation rate.....	53.9	52.7	53.1	52.2	62.6	59.0
Employed.....	10,863	10,412	9,809	9,459	1,053	953
Employment-population ratio.....	49.4	48.2	48.5	47.8	58.9	52.9
Unemployed.....	994	975	930	865	65	110
Unemployment rate.....	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.4	5.8	10.3
Not in labor force.....	10,140	10,209	9,471	9,470	669	739
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	2,161	2,339	1,758	1,937	402	402
Civilian labor force.....	1,824	1,878	1,529	1,615	295	262
Participation rate.....	84.4	80.3	87.0	83.4	73.3	65.3
Employed.....	1,609	1,645	1,346	1,420	262	226
Employment-population ratio.....	74.5	70.3	76.6	73.3	65.2	56.1
Unemployed.....	215	232	183	195	32	37
Unemployment rate.....	11.8	12.4	12.0	12.1	11.0	14.1
Not in labor force.....	336	461	229	322	108	139
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	2,897	2,947	2,441	2,457	456	490
Civilian labor force.....	2,473	2,456	2,125	2,096	349	359
Participation rate.....	85.4	83.3	87.1	85.3	76.4	73.3
Employed.....	2,293	2,265	1,969	1,939	325	326
Employment-population ratio.....	79.2	76.9	80.7	78.9	71.1	66.6
Unemployed.....	180	191	156	158	24	33
Unemployment rate.....	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	6.9	9.2
Not in labor force.....	423	492	316	361	108	131

Selected Industry Employment Data from WA Employment Situation Report, July 2011

Source: http://www.workforceexplorer.com/admin/uploadedPublications/11332_ESR_Aug_17_11.pdf

**Over the month employment change by industry
Seasonally adjusted
Washington state, June 2011 to July 2011**

Total nonfarm	5,700
Leisure and hospitality	1,700
Manufacturing	1,600
Retail trade	1,200
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	1,200
<i>Aerospace product and parts manufacturing</i>	1,100
Professional and business services	1,100
Financial activities	1,000
Construction	800
Government	500
Education and health services	0
Mining and logging	-100
Wholesale trade	-100
Information	-1,000
Other services	-2,200

**Over the year employment change by industry
Seasonally adjusted
Washington state, July 2010 to July 2011**

Total nonfarm	37,200
Professional and business services	13,900
Manufacturing	8,300
<i>Aerospace product and parts manufacturing</i>	6,600
Education and health services	6,200
Retail trade	5,800
Leisure and hospitality	5,400
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	4,300
Wholesale trade	1,500
Other services	1,100
Information	600
Mining and logging	0
Financial activities	-500
Construction	-600
Government	-8,800

State Agricultural Labor Employment and Wages Report, July 2011

http://www.workforceexplorer.com/admin/uploadedPublications/11341_AgMonth_July2011.pdf