



November 2011

Northwest Washington Labor Market Review

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Executive Summary

US Economic Overview & Outlook

At this point in time of mid-December 2011, there has been a sigh of relief with better than expected national and state economic data compared to the summer of 2011 when the economic data was coming in worse than expected. Most of this better than expected data recently being released is either coincident or lagging in nature, which means that it is not forward looking to where the economy will be in six to nine months time (summer of 2012). Forward looking national and global data has been combined into leading economic indexes (LEI) that foretell of conditions in the summer of 2012. Most of the global and national LEIs are indicating a slowdown in growth occurring in that time frame. While these LEIs cannot unambiguously and consistently predict a recession (or even a slowdown) with good accuracy, it seems likely that the nation, state and many counties will be facing some moderate headwinds that will keep economic growth rates subdued. Only the ECRI organization has specifically stated that we will be in a recession sometime in the next six months or so. The Conference Board's leading economic index appears to be the only index that is unambiguously predicting strong growth next year.

WDA-3 County Overview

Since this WDA has such a diverse group of counties, it is not unexpected that their performance varies quite a bit. Here is a quick overview of each county (SA means seasonally adjusted and NSA means non-SA data. Also see the graphs in later sections of this document):

- **Whatcom County**

- This county has enjoyed a strong growth surge of 3.8 percent in SA private payroll employment (or jobs) since the bottom in February 2010. The leaders in this surge have been health care, manufacturing, and the super-sector of wholesale trade, transportation and utilities as well as retail trade employment.
- Over the past few months, the private sectors losing jobs on a SA basis have been professional and business services, wholesales trade, transportation and utilities, and to a small extent, retail trade. This shows up in a dip in total SA private employment in the graphs later in this report.
- The NSA unemployment rate is 7.5 percent for both October and November, the lowest level since January 2009, but still above the 5.4 percent in November 2008.
- The number of employed from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program (LAUS) declined by nearly 2,000 over the year while the number of jobs increased by 2,000 over the year, so the payroll jobs and LAUS numbers are giving conflicting signals.

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- While there is undoubtedly some outmigration to Snohomish or King Counties that account for a part of this it seems more probable that the LAUS data will be more in line with the payroll data after revisions.
- The number of unemployed in the LAUS data declined by 1,000 over the year, but remember that 2,000 jobs were created, so this is more likely due to reemployment of the unemployed. The decrease in unemployment is due to reemployment rather than discouraged worker unemployment. For detailed LAUS data see the appendix of this review.
- **Skagit County**
 - This county's employment has been growing since its low point in May 2011 but seems to have stalled in the past 2-3 months.
 - The leading SA employment sector is manufacturing, while there are some signs of a growth revival in SA leisure and hospitality as well as the SA wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing and utilities super sector.
 - SA retail trade has been mostly flat for over the past year or so, while SA construction employment has been falling since its fall 2010 high.
 - The NSA unemployment rate has jumped up to 9.2 percent from 8.7 percent in October. One would have to go back to November 2008 to find an unemployment rate for November (6.5 percent) that is lower than the current rate.
 - From the LAUS report, there were about 640 more unemployed people in the county from a year ago, given that the number of payroll jobs increased by about 500, it seems more likely that the unemployed are more likely to have found jobs than became discouraged workers. For detailed LAUS data see the appendix of this review.
- **Island County**
 - This county is still losing private nonfarm jobs. Construction employment was 10 percent of total private employment in 2000, but has declined to a 7.1 percent share over the past 12 months.
 - Construction employment is still continuing its strong downtrend.
 - After strong employment gains from early 2010 through early 2011, manufacturing is in a downtrend that appears to be accelerating.
 - Retail trade employment may be bottoming after a long decline beginning in 2008.
 - Wholesale trade employment is in a brisk uptrend, but that only accounts for 1.4 percent of private employment over the past 12 months.
 - The grouping of private service providing industries called 'residual services' (largely health care providers) has been in a slow but steady uptrend for some time and this constitutes 55 percent of private employment. State and local government is a downtrend, while federal government employment is picking up slightly.
 - The preliminary NSA unemployment rate has edged down to 8.2 percent in November from 8.3 percent in October, but that change is too small to be statistically significant. In November 2010 the NSA unemployment rate was 8.9 percent.
 - The number of unemployed fell by 10 percent from a year ago while the number of employed fell by 2 percent, which indicates that there is a large problem of discouraged workers or possibly outmigration or retirements. For detailed LAUS data see the appendix of this review.
- **San Juan County**
 - This county is still losing jobs over-the-year on a total nonfarm basis and there are now 170 jobs fewer than in November 2000 (a 3.4 percent decline).

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- Even total government employment is now in a downtrend since a year ago.
- Construction employment is still in a state of rapid decline while the trade, transportation and utilities 'super sector' is in a more moderate decline that may be easing somewhat.
- Manufacturing employment has been in a very slow uptrend since early 2010.
- Information and financial activities employment has been flat for the better part of the last year.
- All other service sector employment jumped a bit in 2011, but this surge has leveled off.
- The November 2011 NSA unemployment rate of 6.7 percent jumped from 6.2 percent in October 2011.
- The number of employed declined by 220 persons over the year while the number of unemployed declined by 50 persons. For detailed LAUS data see the appendix of this review.

Review of National Labor Markets

For the National Employment Situation Report for November 2011 (BLS) please use the following link: <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empsit.pdf>. The summary states, "The unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point to 8.6 percent in November, and nonfarm payroll employment rose by 120,000, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment continued to trend up in retail trade, leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, and health care. Government employment continued to trend down."

Review of State Labor Market

For the Washington State Employment Situation Report for October 2011 please use the following link: http://www.workforceexplorer.com/admin/uploadedPublications/11470_MoEmpRpt_Nov_17_11.pdf

Based on a BLS survey of businesses, Washington State added an estimated 12,100 jobs over the month on a seasonally adjusted basis. The report notes:

- Preliminary estimates from the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that, from October 2011 to November 2011, Washington state added 12,100 jobs¹ on a seasonally adjusted basis. BLS estimates the private sector grew by 12,200 jobs over the month and the public sector fell by 100 jobs. Washington state has now gained jobs in 14 of the last 15 months.
- Based on BLS estimates, from November 2010 to November 2011, Washington job gains totaled 44,600. The private sector added an estimated 51,900 jobs over the year and the public sector lost an estimated 7,300 jobs.
- Washington's preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 2011 fell to 8.7 percent. The preliminary October unemployment rate of 9 percent was revised up to 9.1 percent. The November 2010 rate was 9.3 percent.
- BLS estimates of monthly job gains and losses are based on a survey of businesses. Preliminary estimates are subject to revision.
- October 2011 jobs revisions: October's preliminary gain of 4,600 jobs was revised up to 7,700 jobs. The biggest positive revisions came from education and health services (1,900 jobs higher), state government (1,800 jobs higher) and retail trade (800 jobs higher). The biggest downward revisions occurred in federal (700 jobs lower) and local (1,500 jobs lower) government.

Summary Tables for Unemployment and Employment Statistics

Table 1			
Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)			
Area	Nov-11	Oct-11	Nov-10
USA (U-3)	8.2	8.5	9.3
USA (U-6)*	15.3	15.7	15.9
Washington	8.3	8.4	9.4
CD-2 (est.)	8.4	8.5	9.8
NW WDA	8.1	7.9	8.8
Whatcom	7.5	7.5	8.2
Skagit	9.2	8.7	10.2
Island	8.2	8.3	8.9
San Juan	6.7	6.2	7.1
Snohomish	8.6	8.8	10.3

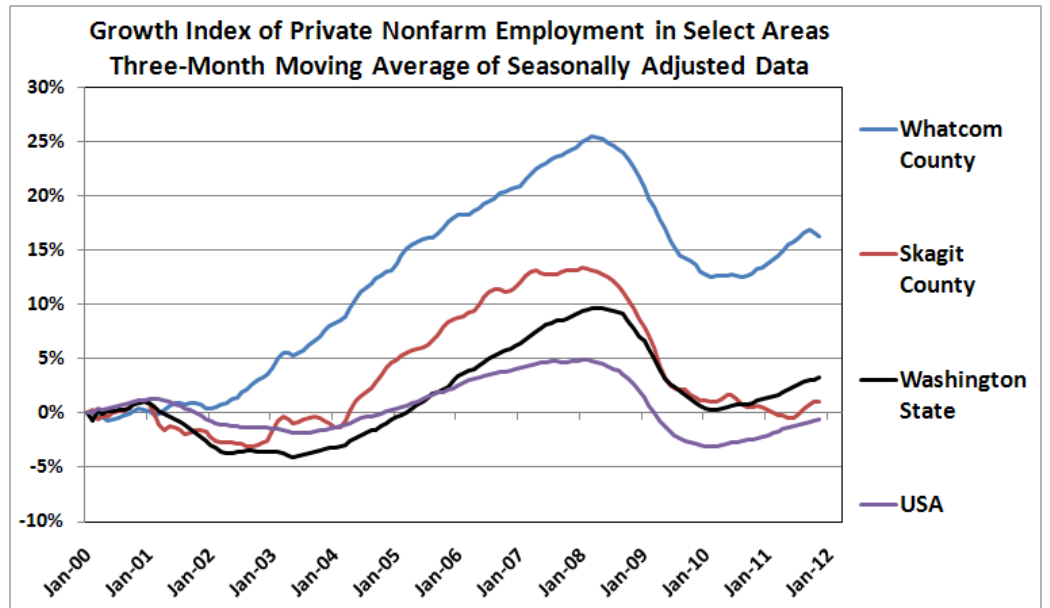
*U-6 rate counts discouraged and other workers.

(Alternative Statewide Unemployment Rates---See October 2011 Issue as state rates have not been updated)

Employment Growth Rate Comparison of Select Industry Sectors														
November 2011 Nonseasonally Adjusted Data for All Areas (Preliminary)														
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/	1.2%	0.7%	1.6%	0.2%	1.5%	-0.3%	2.5%	0.4%	1.1%	-0.7%	-1.6%	-0.9%	-3.0%	-4.9%
Total Private	1.7%	0.3%	2.3%	0.1%	1.6%	-0.8%	3.0%	-0.2%	0.3%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-1.1%	-3.0%	-6.4%
Goods Producing	1.8%	-0.1%	3.9%	-1.5%	1.4%	-2.0%	3.7%	-2.1%	1.3%	-1.3%	-14.3%	-4.3%	-5.8%	-2.4%
Mining, Log. & Construct.	1.7%	-0.2%	0.8%	-2.8%	-4.1%	-3.4%	0.0%	-3.4%	-6.7%	-3.4%	-18.4%	-4.1%	-8.8%	-3.1%
Manufacturing	1.7%	-0.2%	5.7%	-0.8%	5.5%	-0.9%	6.3%	-1.2%	6.3%	0.0%	-9.0%	-4.7%	5.6%	0.0%
Service Providing	1.1%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	0.1%	2.3%	0.9%	1.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-2.4%	-5.4%
Private Service Providing	1.7%	0.4%	2.0%	0.4%	1.7%	-0.5%	2.8%	0.4%	0.0%	-1.2%	1.2%	-0.7%	-2.3%	-7.4%
Government	-1.2%	0.5%	-1.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	0.6%	2.4%	3.6%	0.9%	-2.8%	-0.2%	-2.9%	1.0%

NW WDA Seasonally adjusted Private Nonfarm Employment

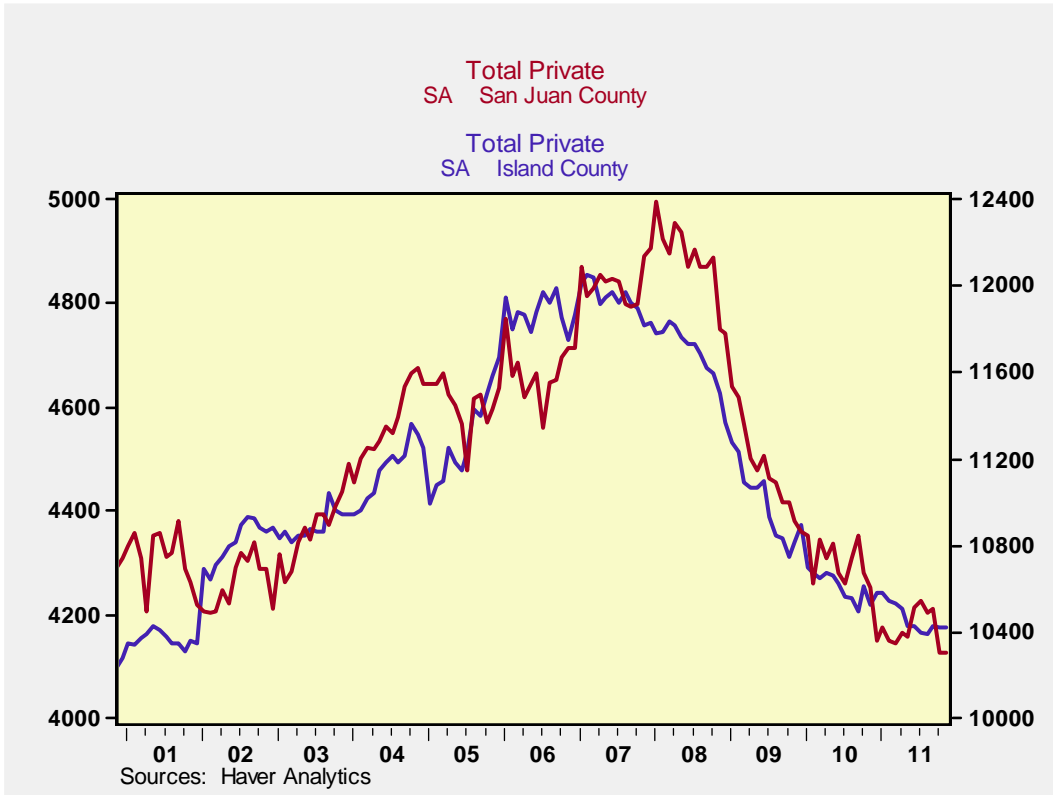
Looking at the monthly seasonally adjusted data (3-month moving average) in the next graph, it is easy to see the recent trends. This graph compares the two NW MSAs with the state and US. The recent low for Skagit County was in May 2011, while Whatcom County bottomed in August 2010.



The following chart has seasonally adjusted nonfarm private employment data for Island (blue line and right-hand scale) and San Juan Counties (red line & left hand scale) through November 2011. It is clear that both counties' overall private labor markets are still in downtrends and both counties may still be in recessions if income, sales and production are in similar trends. The private employment losses in these

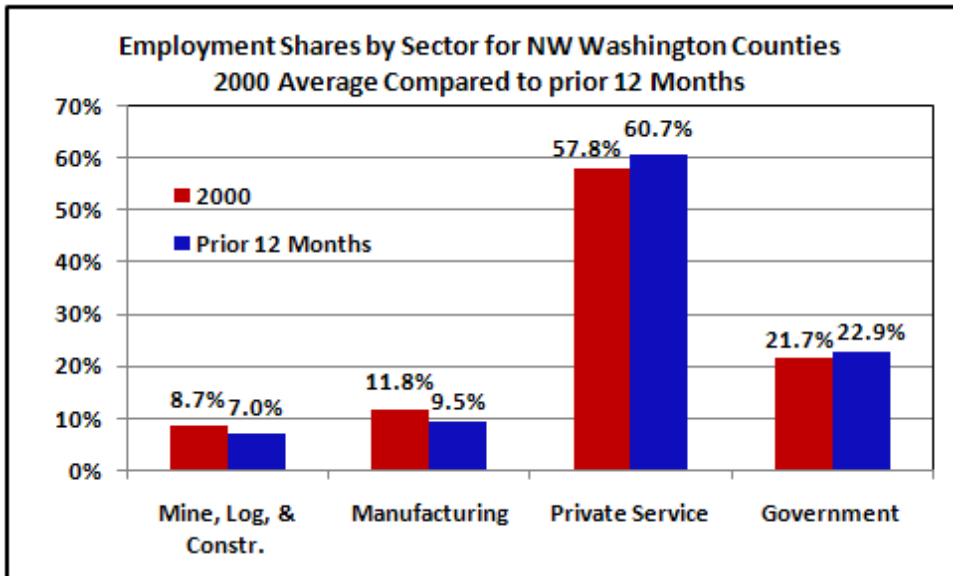
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counties appear to have slowed down, which is the first step towards stabilization and a return to growth.

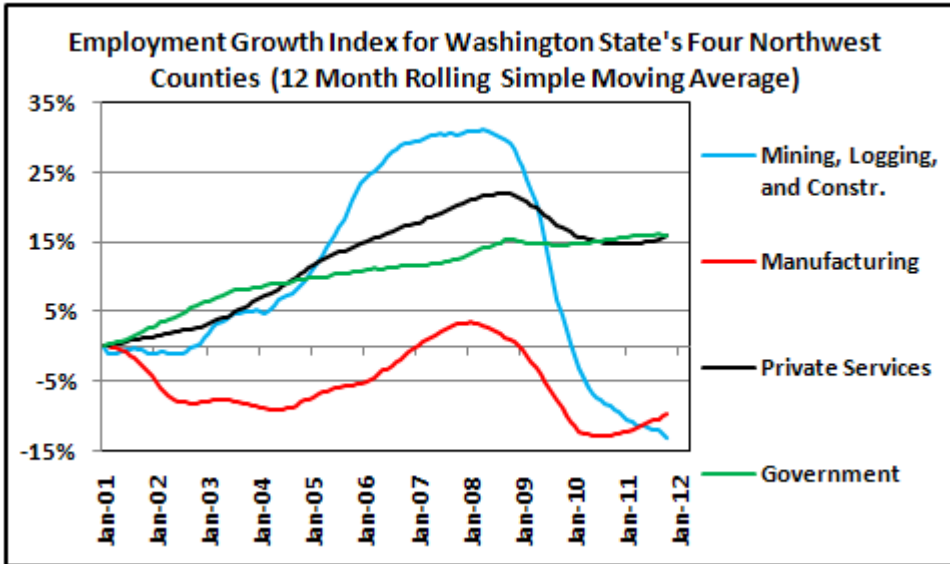


The next two graphs combine all four county's data to sum up to WDA-3 totals.

Clearly, construction is still in a downtrend and manufacturing employment is in the strongest uptrend.



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Whatcom County

Data: <https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/employmentdata/reports-publications/economic-reports/monthly-employment-report>

Whatcom County Employment by Place of Work Survey (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)					
NAICS Industry Titles	Nov-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total-Nonfarm	82,200	2,000	2.5%	300	0.4%
Total Private	65,000	1,900	3.0%	(100)	-0.2%
Goods-Producing	14,100	500	3.7%	(300)	-2.1%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	5,700	0	0.0%	(200)	-3.4%
Manufacturing	8,400	500	6.3%	(100)	-1.2%
Total Service Providing	68,100	1,500	2.3%	600	0.9%
Private Service Providing	50,900	1,400	2.8%	200	0.4%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	15,500	200	1.3%	100	0.6%
Wholesale Trade, Transport, Warehousing and Utilities	4,900	0	0.0%	(200)	-3.9%
Retail Trade	10,600	200	1.9%	300	2.9%
Financial Activities	2,800	0	0.0%	(100)	-3.4%
Professional & Business Services	6,700	(100)	-1.5%	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	9,100	0	0.0%	(100)	-1.1%
Residual Private Services	16,800	1,300	8.4%	300	1.8%
Government Service Providing	17,200	100	0.6%	400	2.4%
Federal Government	1,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	6,000	100	1.7%	100	1.7%
Local Government	9,800	0	0.0%	300	3.2%

Unemployment Rates

The preliminary nonseasonally adjusted (NSA) unemployment rate in Whatcom County was 7.5 percent in November, constant from a revised 7.5 percent in October 2011 (preliminary October was 7.6 percent) to (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix). The November rate in Whatcom County compares very favorably to the 8.3 and 8.2 percent rates for Washington and the US respectively. The number of employed (LAUS) declined by nearly 2,000 over the year while the number of jobs increased by 2,000 over the year, so the employment and LAUS numbers are giving conflicting

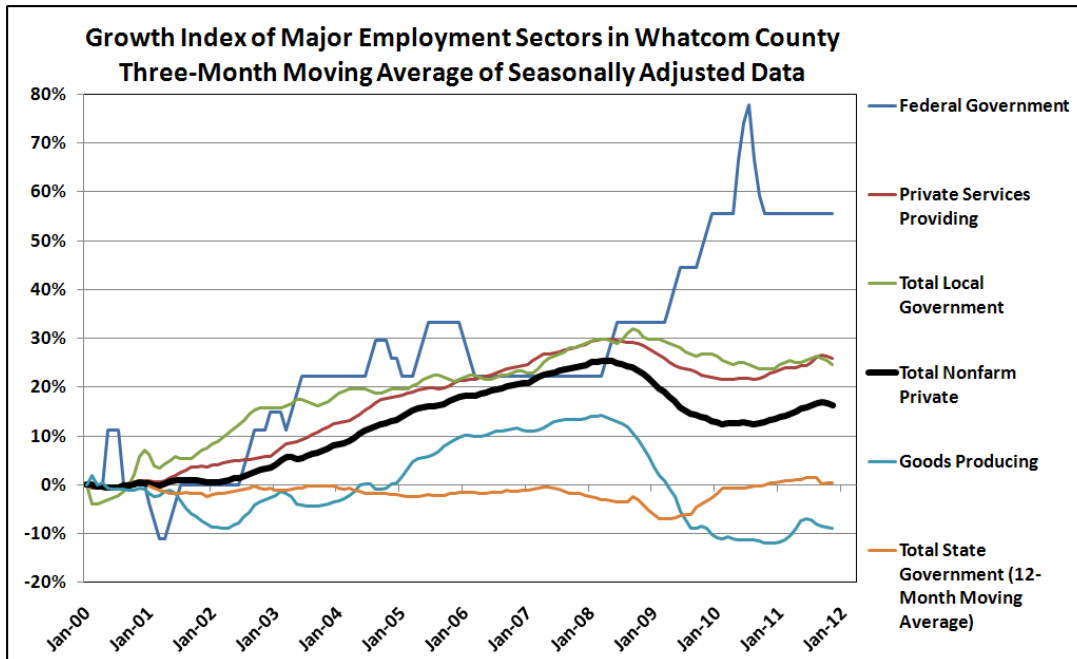
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signals. While there is undoubtedly some outmigration to Snohomish or King Counties that account for a part of this it seems more probable that the LAUS data will more in line with the payroll data after revisions. The number of unemployed in the LAUS data declined by 1,000 over the year, but remember that 2,000 jobs were created, so this is more likely due to reemployment rather than discouraged worker unemployment.

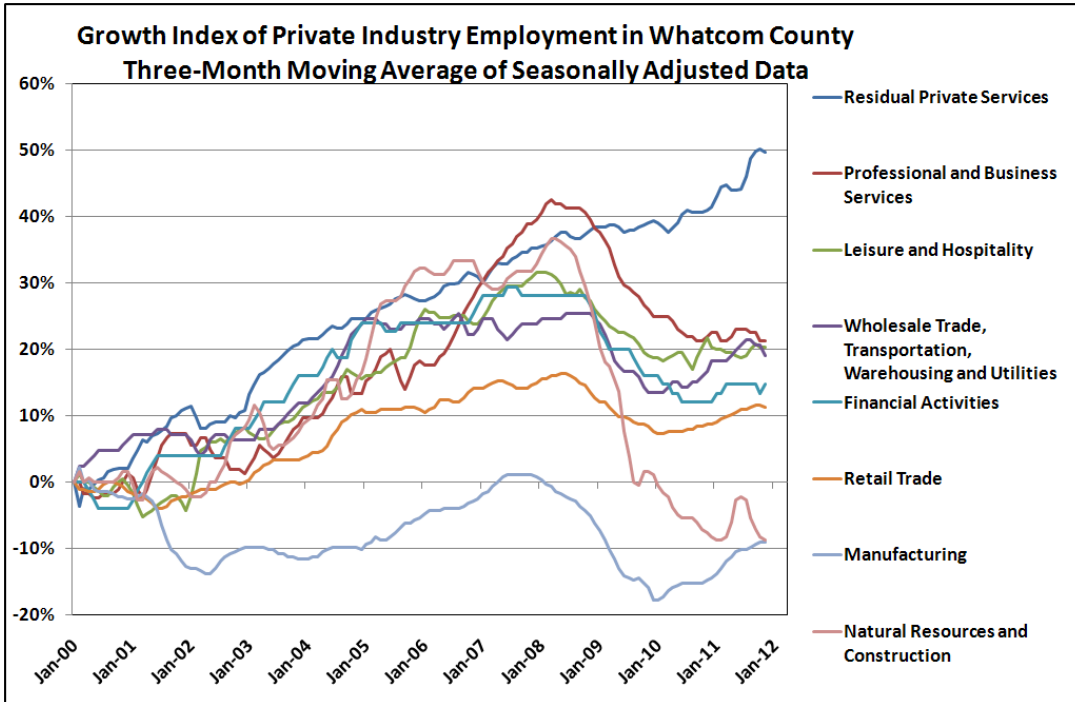
Payroll Employment

The job strength has still been holding up over-the-year in Whatcom County extraordinarily well and is clearly visible in the seasonally adjusted (SA) private nonfarm graph from a prior section. The question is whether the small dip over the past 2-3 months in SA employment is going to disappear with revised data or is a sign of a growth slowdown, time reveals all things, so stay tuned. The county is up a very respectable 2,000 jobs over the year for an increase of 2.5 percent by this measure. By this same measure the state and nation increased jobs by 1.6 and 1.2 percent respectively. Whatcom County has enjoyed a strong growth surge of 3.8 percent in SA private employment since the bottom in February 2010. The leaders in this surge have been health care, manufacturing and the super-sector of wholesale trade, transportation and utilities as well as retail trade employment. Over the past few months, the private sectors losing jobs on a SA basis have been professional and business services, wholesales trade, transportation and utilities, and retail trade. This shows up in a dip in total SA private employment in the graphs below.

Major Sector Detail



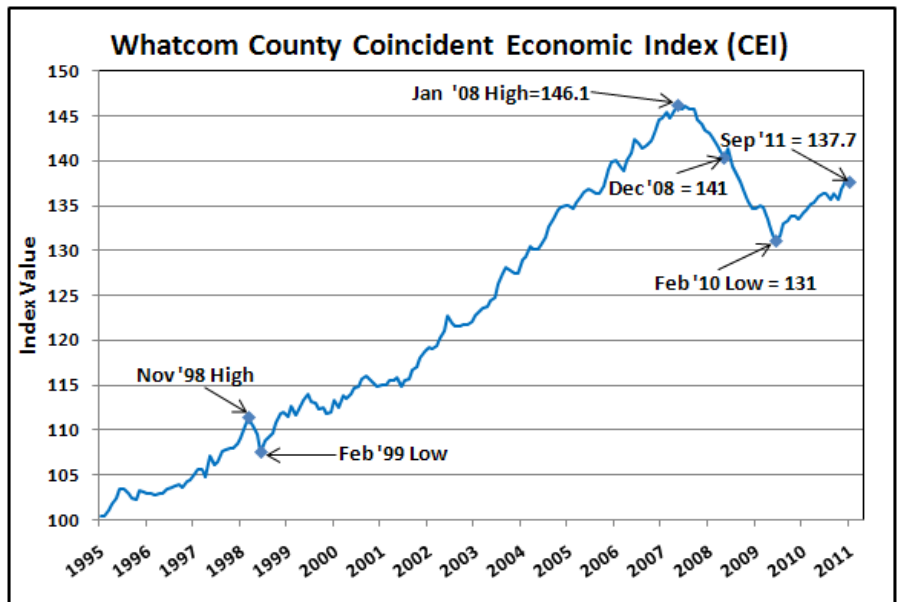
Private Sector Detail



Whatcom County Coincident Economic Index (CEI)

The Whatcom County Coincident Index (CEI) is the first county coincident index to be produced by LMEA in the state. This index consists of statistically ‘hammering’ private seasonally adjusted employment, seasonally and inflation adjusted total wages (including government), plus seasonally and inflation

adjusted taxable sales. Since all three inputs to the CEI are in real or inflation adjusted form, the resultant index shows the amount of real economic growth back to September 1995 (which is the point in time where all the data is jointly available). September 1995 is considered the base month/year and the CEI starts as 100 then. All Washington counties will have CEIs sometime early next year and these will be updated and released monthly with the county labor reports. *The Whatcom CEI index and chart will be updated in January.*



Skagit County

Data: <https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/employmentdata/reports-publications/economic-reports/monthly-employment-report>

Skagit County Employment by Place of Work Survey (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)					
NAICS Industry Titles	Nov-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total Nonfarm	44,500	500	1.1%	(300)	-0.7%
Total Private	33,000	100	0.3%	(400)	-1.2%
Goods Producing	7,900	100	1.3%	(100)	-1.3%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,800	(200)	-6.7%	(100)	-3.6%
Manufacturing	5,100	300	6.3%	0	0.0%
Total Service Providing	36,600	400	1.1%	(200)	-0.5%
Private Services Providing	25,100	0	0.0%	(300)	-1.2%
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	9,500	0	0.0%	100	1.1%
Wholesale Trade, Transport, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,500	0	0.0%	(100)	-4.0%
Retail Trade	7,000	0	0.0%	200	2.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,400	100	2.3%	0	0.0%
Residual Private Services	11,200	(100)	-0.9%	(400)	-3.6%
Government Service Providing	11,500	400	3.6%	100	0.9%
Federal Government	400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	1,700	200	13.3%	0	0.0%
Local Government	9,400	200	2.2%	100	1.1%

Unemployment Rates

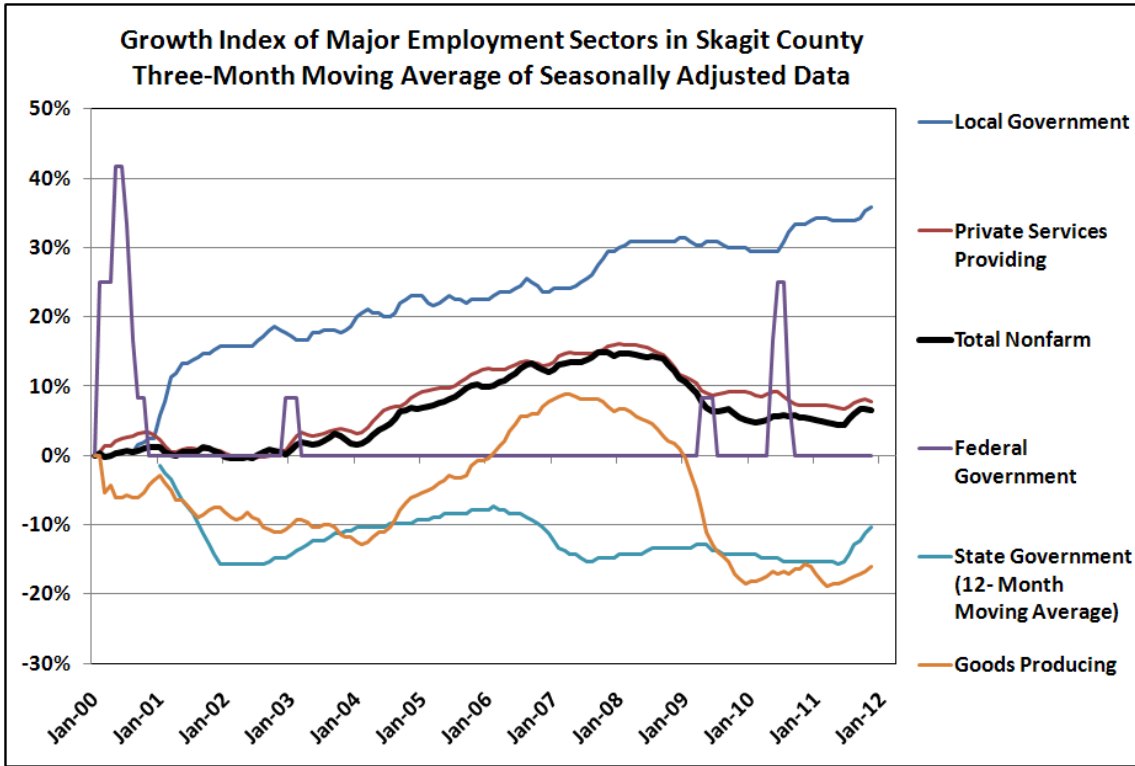
The preliminary nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Skagit County for November 2010 was a 9.2 percent, rising from a revised 8.7 percent in October (preliminary October was 8.9 percent) (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix). One would have to go back to November 2008 to find an unemployment rate for November (6.5 percent) that is lower than the current rate. From the LAUS report, there were about 640 more unemployed people in the county from a year ago, given that the number of payroll jobs increased by about 500, it seems more likely that the unemployed are more likely to have found jobs than became discouraged workers.

Payroll Employment

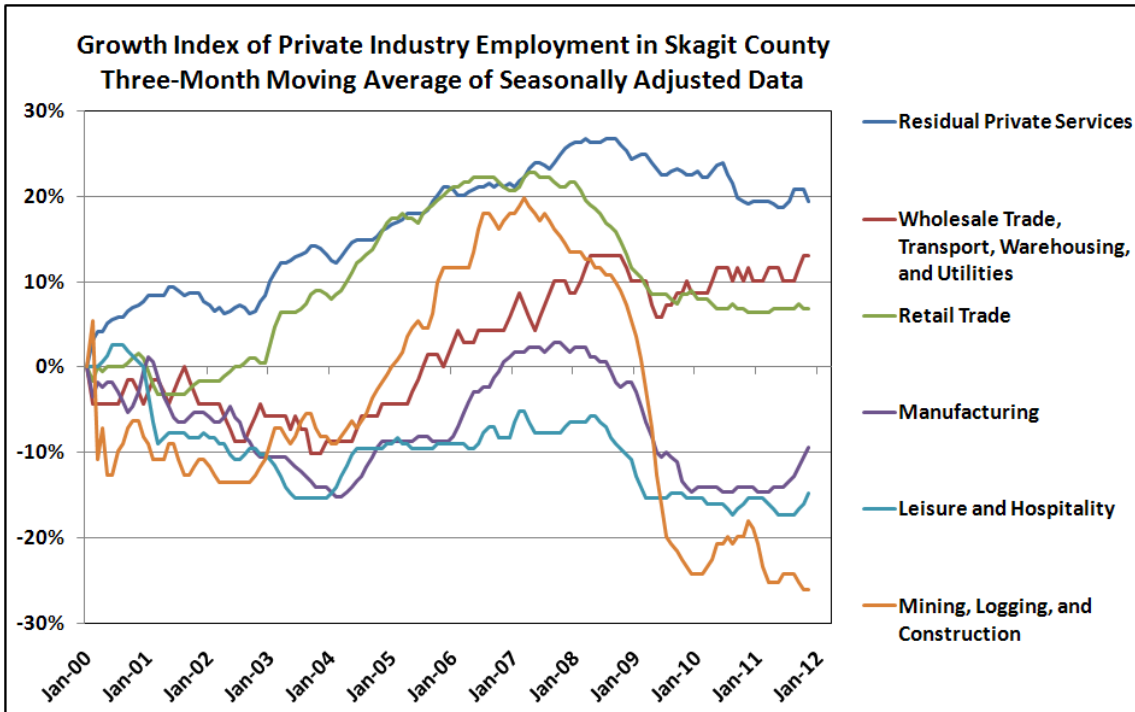
Skagit County is still showing gains over the year in most sectors except construction and residual private services (largely health care). Over the month, the above table of NSA employment data is showing some typical seasonal weakness over the month. To get a better sense of trends, see the graphs below as well as the text in the next paragraph that refers to seasonally adjusted (SA) employment data.

Skagit County employment has been growing since its low point in May 2011 but seems to have stalled in the past 2-3 months. The leading SA employment sector is manufacturing, while there are some signs of a growth revival in SA leisure and hospitality as well as the SA wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing and utilities super sector. SA retail trade has been mostly flat for over the past year or so, while SA construction employment has been falling since its fall 2010 high.

Major Sector Detail



Private Sector Detail



Island County

Data: <https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/employmentdata/reports-publications/economic-reports/monthly-employment-report>

Island County Employment by Place of Work Survey (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)					
NAICS Industry Titles	Nov-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total Nonfarm	14,950	(240)	-1.6%	(130)	-0.9%
Total Private	10,380	(110)	-1.0%	(120)	-1.1%
Goods Producing	1,320	(220)	-14.3%	(60)	-4.3%
Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction	710	(160)	-18.4%	(30)	-4.1%
Manufacturing	610	(60)	-9.0%	(30)	-4.7%
Total Service Providing	13,630	(20)	-0.1%	(70)	-0.5%
Private Service Providing	9,060	110	1.2%	(60)	-0.7%
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,530	10	0.4%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	150	10	7.1%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	2,090	(20)	-0.9%	10	0.5%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	290	20	7.4%	(10)	-3.3%
Information and Financial Activities	780	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Residual Private Services	5,750	100	-2.8%	(60)	-1.0%
Total Government Service Providing	4,570	(130)	-2.8%	(10)	-0.2%

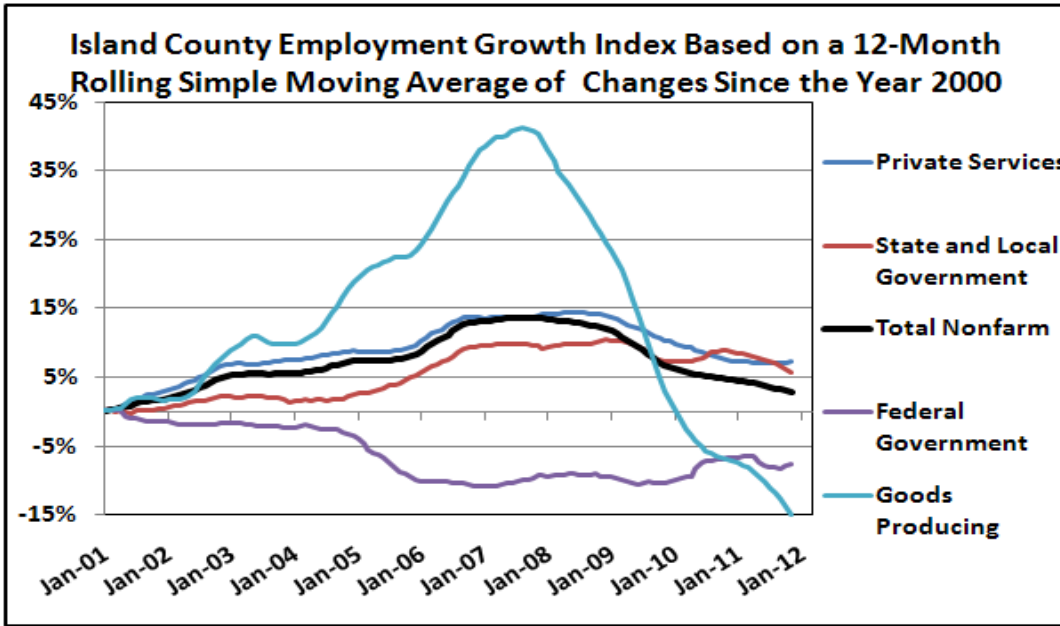
Unemployment Rates

The nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Island County in November 2011 was 8.2 percent, down from a revised 8.3 percent in October 2011, which is statistically insignificant. (October 2011 preliminary was 8.6 percent). In November 2010 the NSA unemployment rate was 8.9 percent. The number of unemployed fell by 10 percent from a year ago while the number of employed fell by 2 percent, which indicates that there is a large problem of discouraged workers or possibly outmigration or retirements. For detailed LAUS data see the appendix of this review.

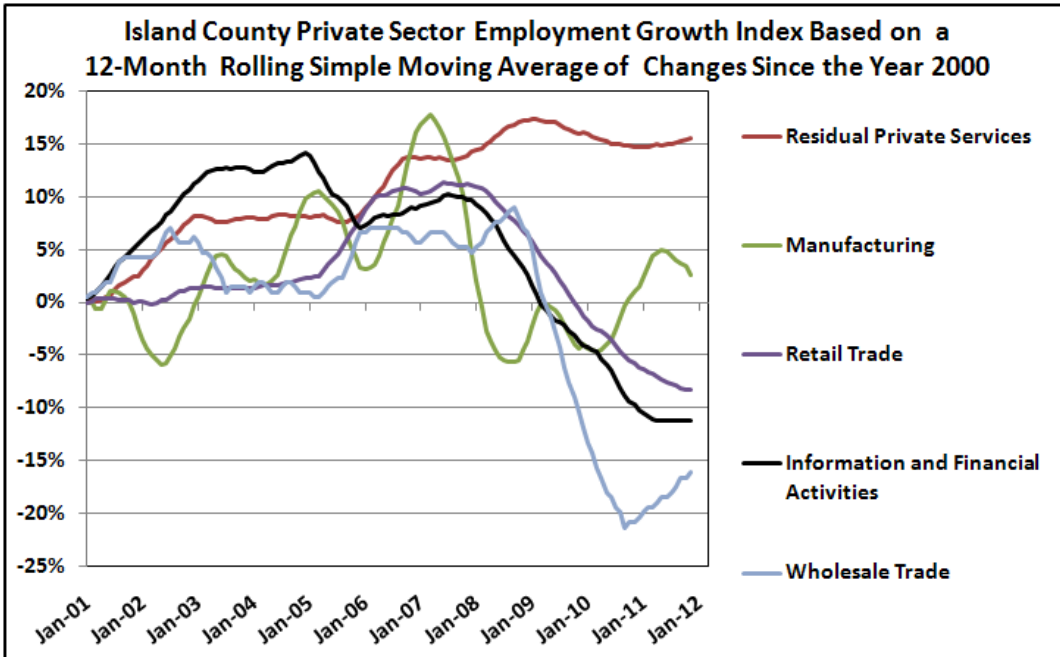
Payroll Employment

The November snapshot for jobs in Island County in the above table has a lot of red ink like October's and September's tables, showing job losses both over-the-year and month. Looking at the seasonally adjusted total nonfarm private employment near the beginning of this report, the downward trend since 2007 has been dramatic. The relief valve for the residents of Island County has been commuting to neighboring counties. The following graphs show the employment trends by sector as a 12-month rolling moving average of the NSA data.

Major Sector Detail



Private Sector Detail



San Juan County

Data: <https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/employmentdata/reports-publications/economic-reports/monthly-employment-report>

San Juan County Employment by Place of Work Survey (Non-Seasonally Adjusted)					
NAICS Industry Titles	Nov-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total Nonfarm	4,810	(150)	-3.0%	(250)	-4.9%
Total Private	3,820	(120)	-3.0%	(260)	-6.4%
Goods Producing	810	(50)	-5.8%	(20)	-2.4%
Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction	620	(60)	-8.8%	(20)	-3.1%
Manufacturing	190	10	5.6%	0	0.0%
Service Providing (Total)	4,000	(100)	-2.4%	(230)	-5.4%
Service Providing (Private)	3,010	(70)	-2.3%	(240)	-7.4%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	870	(40)	-4.4%	(50)	-5.4%
Information and Financial Activities	260	10	4.0%	0	0.0%
Residual Private Services	1,880	(40)	-2.1%	(190)	-9.2%
Government Service Providing	990	(30)	-2.9%	10	1.0%

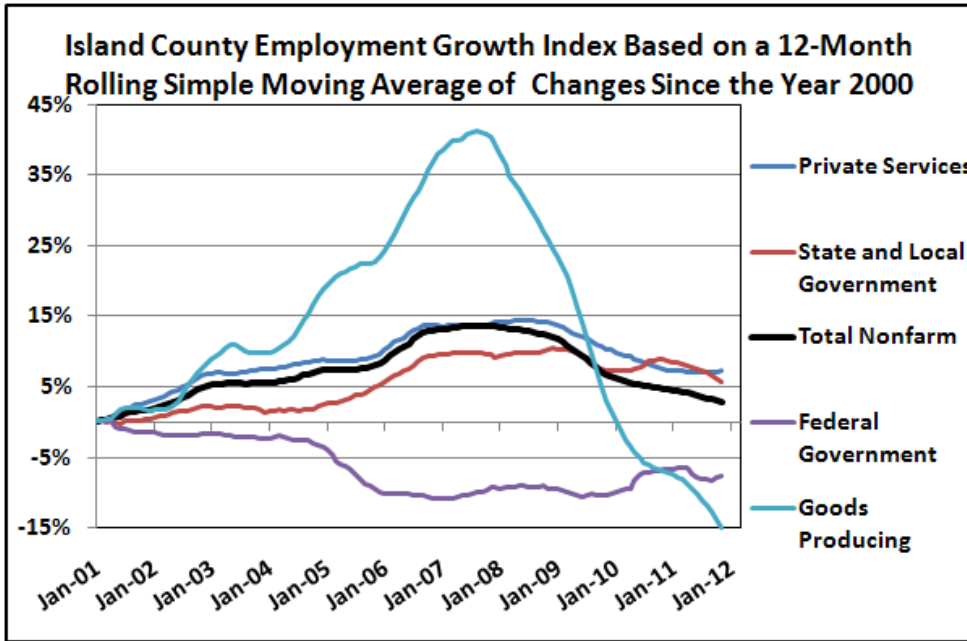
Unemployment Rates

The nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate in San Juan County in November 2011 was 6.7 percent, up from a revised 6.2 percent in October 2011. (October 2011 preliminary was 6.3 percent). The number of employed declined by 220 persons over the year while the number of unemployed declined by 50 persons. For detailed LAUS data see the appendix of this review.

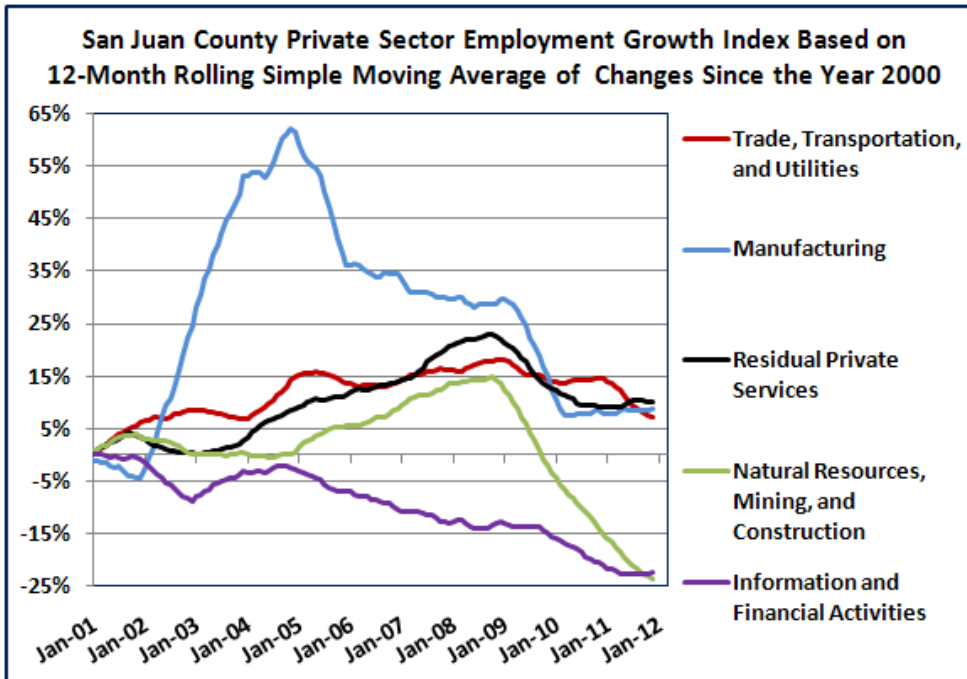
Payroll Employment

San Juan County is still losing jobs over-the-year on a total nonfarm basis and there are now 170 jobs fewer than in November 2000 (a 3.4 percent decline). Even total government employment is now in a downtrend since a year ago. Construction employment is still in a state of rapid decline while the trade, transportation and utilities ‘super sector’ is in a more moderate decline that may be easing somewhat. Manufacturing employment has been in a very slow uptrend since early 2010. Information and financial activities employment has been flat for the better part of the last year. All other service sector employment jumped a bit in 2011, but this surge has leveled off. The following graphs show the employment trends by sector as a 12-month rolling moving average.

Major Sector Detail



Private Sector Detail



Appendix

Local Area Unemployment Statistics program (LAUS)

Table 3 Unemployment Rates and Labor Force Composition: All Data is Not Seasonally Adjusted (NSA)												
	November 2011 NSA Preliminary				October 2011 NSA Revised				November 2010 NSA Revised			
	L-Force	Employ	Unemploy	URate	L-Force	Employ	Unemploy	URate	L-Force	Employ	Unemploy	URate
USA (1,000s)	153,683	141,070	12,613	8.2	154,088	140,987	13,102	8.5	153,698	139,415	14,282	9.3
M/M change	-405	83	-489	-0.3								
Y/Y Change	-15	1,655	-1,669	-1.1								
Y/Y % Change	0.0%	1.2%	-11.7%									
Washington	3,503,179	3,180,576	286,098	8.3	3,491,612	3,208,077	295,102	8.4	3,539,487	3,199,037	330,555	9.4
M/M change	11,567	-27,501	-9,004	-0.1								
Y/Y Change	-36,308	-18,461	-44,457	-1.1								
Y/Y % Change	-1.0%	-0.6%	-13.4%									
CD-2 Est.	580,460	531,550	48,910	8.4	581,230	531,760	49,470	8.5	586,480	529,280	57,200	9.8
M/M change	-770	-210	-560	-0.1								
Y/Y Change	-6,020	2,270	-8,290	-1.3								
Y/Y % Change	-1.0%	0.4%	-14.5%									
NW WDA (3)	202,040	185,750	16,290	8.1	200,420	184,570	15,850	7.9	206,940	188,660	18,280	8.8
M/M change	1,620	1,180	440	0.2								
Y/Y Change	-4,900	-2,910	-1,990	-0.8								
Y/Y % Change	-2.4%	-1.5%	-10.9%									
Whatcom	104,480	96,660	7,820	7.5	103,360	95,640	7,720	7.5	107,410	98,590	8,820	8.2
M/M change	1,120	1,020	100	0.0								
Y/Y Change	-2,930	-1,930	-1,000	-0.7								
Y/Y % Change	-2.7%	-2.0%	-11.3%									
Skagit	57,800	52,470	5,330	9.2	57,520	52,510	5,010	8.7	58,600	52,630	5,970	10.2
M/M change	280	-40	320	0.5								
Y/Y Change	-800	-160	-640	-1.0								
Y/Y % Change	-1.4%	-0.3%	-10.7%									
Island	32,150	29,520	2,630	8.2	31,820	29,180	2,640	8.3	33,050	30,120	2,930	8.9
M/M change	330	340	-10	-0.1								
Y/Y Change	-900	-600	-300	-0.7								
Y/Y % Change	-2.7%	-2.0%	-10.2%									
San Juan	7,610	7,100	510	6.7	7,720	7,240	480	6.2	7,880	7,320	560	7.1
M/M change	-110	-140	30	0.5								
Y/Y Change	-270	-220	-50	-0.4								
Y/Y % Change	-3.4%	-3.0%	-8.9%									
Snohomish	378,420	345,800	32,620	8.6	380,810	347,190	33,620	8.8	379,540	340,620	38,920	10.3
M/M change	-2,390	-1,390	-1,000	-0.2								
Y/Y Change	-1,120	5,180	-6,300	-1.7								
Y/Y % Change	-0.3%	1.5%	-16.2%									