



October 2011

Northwest Washington Labor Market Review

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Executive Summary

US Economic Overview & Outlook

This section will be updated on a bimonthly basis and the next one will be in the November report.

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:

- Whatcom County is benefiting from increased shopping by Canadian visitors and some commercial construction. Total wages are growing faster than employment in the private services sector and this is likely happening in the other NW counties as well. This is likely due to employees working longer hours as employers are still reluctant to bring on new employees in private services (this divergence is not evident for manufacturing and construction industries). The October unemployment rate is its lowest since October 2010. See the section on the new Whatcom County Coincident Economic Indicator.
- Skagit County employment has been growing since its low point in May 2011 and the unemployment rate is at its lowest point since 2008.
- Island County is still losing payroll jobs over-the-year, but workers have a much needed relief valve of commuting to large neighboring counties for a wider choice of jobs. The unemployment rate is in a seasonal downtrend, but is slightly higher than a year ago.
- San Juan County is still losing jobs over-the-year but combined seasonal job losses in September and October have been smaller than usual. The October unemployment rate of 6.3 percent matches the last two Octobers, but is considerably above the 3.5 percent rate in October 2008.

Review of National Labor Markets

For the National Employment Situation Report for October 2011 (BLS) please use the following link:

<http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empsit.pdf> The following is a summary of the changes in seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment as stated in the BLS report:

- Total nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend up in October (+80,000). Over the past 12 months, payroll employment has increased by an average of 125,000 per month. In October, private sector employment increased by 104,000, with continued job growth in professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, health care, and mining. Government employment continued to contract in October. (See table B-1.)
- Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in October (+32,000) and has grown by 562,000 over the past 12 months. Within the industry, there have been modest job gains in recent months in temporary help services and in management and technical consulting services.

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- Employment in leisure and hospitality edged up over the month (+22,000). Since a recent low point in January 2010, the industry has added 344,000 jobs.
- Health care employment continued to expand in October 2011 (+12,000), following a gain of 45,000 in September. Offices of physicians added 8,000 jobs in October. Over the past 12 months, health care has added 313,000 jobs.
- In October, mining employment continued to increase (+6,000); oil and gas extraction accounted for half of the increase. Since a recent low point in October 2009, mining employment has risen by 152,000.
- Manufacturing employment changed little in October 2011 (+5,000) and has remained flat for 3 months. In October, a job gain in transportation equipment (+10,000) was partly offset by small losses in other manufacturing industries.
- Within retail trade, employment increased in general merchandise stores (+10,000) and in motor vehicle and parts dealers (+6,000) in October. Retail trade has added 156,000 jobs over the past 12 months.
- Construction employment declined by 20,000 in October, largely offsetting an increase of 27,000 in September; both over-the-month changes largely occurred in nonresidential construction. Employment in both residential and nonresidential construction has shown little net change in 2011.
- Employment in other major private-sector industries, including wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, information, and financial activities, changed little in October.
- Government employment continued to trend down over the month (-24,000), with most of the October decline in the non-educational component of state government. Employment in both state government and local government has been trending down since the second half of 2008.
- The average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.3 hours in October. The manufacturing workweek rose by 0.2 hour to 40.5 hours, and factory overtime remained at 3.2 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours in October. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)
- In October, average hourly earnings for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 5 cents, or 0.2 percent, to \$23.19. This increase followed a gain of 6 cents in September. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 1.8 percent. In October, average hourly earnings of private-sector production and nonsupervisory employees increased by 3 cents, or 0.2 percent, to \$19.53. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)
- The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for August was revised from +57,000 to +104,000, and the change for September was revised from +103,000 to +158,000.

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 4,600 jobs over the month ***on a seasonally adjusted basis***:

- Overall, seven sectors expanded in October, while six contracted.
- Government rebounded to add an estimated 4,900 jobs while the private sector was down by an estimated 300 jobs.
- After government, wholesale trade added more jobs than any other sector, up an estimated 3,100. Education and health services (up an estimated 2,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality (up an estimated 2,100 jobs), and manufacturing (up an estimated 1,500 jobs) all had substantial monthly gains.

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- Professional and business services lost an estimated 7,000 jobs over the month, more than any other sector. The transportation, warehousing and utilities sector lost an estimated 1,100 jobs and the retail sector lost an estimated 1,000 jobs.
- Gains in the leisure and hospitality sector came from accommodation (up an estimated 1,200 jobs) and food services and drinking places (up an estimated 2,900 jobs). This is a strong reversal from last month when the food services and drinking places industry lost a nearly equal amount of jobs.
- A large share of the losses in the professional and business services sector came from the employment services industry. This industry lost an estimated 2,600 jobs in October and is down about 15 percent since June 2011.
- The specialty trade contractors industry lost an estimated 1,000 jobs in October after losing 1,100 jobs in September.

Summary Tables for Unemployment and Employment Statistics

Table 1			
Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)			
Area	Oct-11	Sep-11	Oct-10
USA (U-3)	8.5	8.8	9.0
USA (U-6)*	15.3	15.7	15.9
Washington	8.3	8.5	8.8
CD-2 (est.)	8.5	8.8	9.4
NW WDA	8.1	8.2	8.1
Whatcom	7.6	7.9	7.6
Skagit	8.9	8.9	9.1
Island	8.4	8.6	8.3
San Juan	6.3	5.5	6.3
Snohomish	8.7	9.0	10.1

*U-6 rate counts discouraged and other workers.

Alternative Statewide Unemployment Rates

New data is out that includes the third quarter of this year (see table below). These rates are slightly easing, but Oregon has moved considerably further than Washington in the measure of workers involuntarily employed part time.

- U-1, persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- U-2, job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- U-3, total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate);
- U-4, total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers;
- U-5, total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers; and
- U-6, total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.
- U-6 minus U-5 is a measure of workers employed part time that would rather be employed full time.
- U-6 Rates ordered from highest for 2010Q4-2011Q3: NV 23.3%; CA 21.6%; MI 19.2%; RI 18.7%; WA 18.5%; FL 18.2%; OR & NC 17.9%

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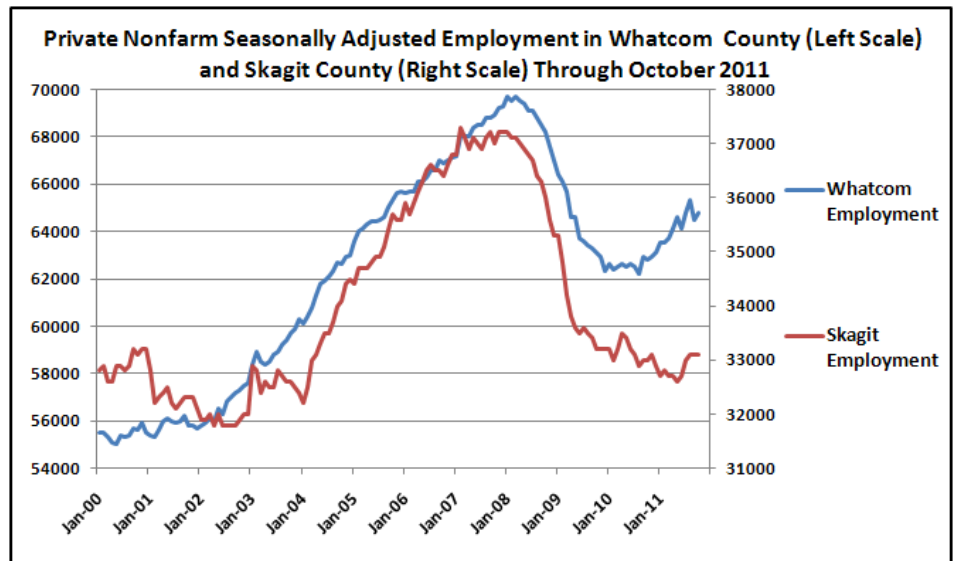
Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States								
Period	Area	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6	U6 - U5
2010	WA	5.4	5.9	10.2	10.7	11.7	18.4	6.7
	OR	6.7	7.8	11.0	11.6	12.5	20.0	7.5
	US	5.7	6.0	9.6	10.3	11.1	16.7	5.6
	ND	1.1	1.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	7.4	3.1
2010Q3-2011Q2	WA	5.3	5.8	10.1	10.6	11.7	18.7	7.0
	OR	6.0	6.7	10.1	10.5	11.4	18.7	7.3
	US	5.4	5.6	9.3	9.9	10.7	16.3	5.6
	ND	1.1	1.6	3.8	4.0	4.4	7.2	2.8
2010Q4-2010Q3	WA	5.4	5.6	9.8	10.2	11.5	18.5	7.0
	OR	5.6	6.2	9.7	10.1	11.2	17.9	6.7
	US	5.4	5.5	9.2	9.8	10.7	16.2	5.5
	ND	1.2	1.5	3.7	3.9	4.3	7.0	2.7

Table 2: Employment Growth Rate Comparison of Select Industry Sectors															
October 2011 Nonseasonally Adjusted Data for All Areas (Preliminary)															
	USA		Washington		NW Counties		Whatcom		Skagit		Island		San Juan		
NAICS Industry	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/	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	1.5%	1.2%	2.6%	2.5%	1.4%	0.4%	-2.2%	0.1%	-3.2%	-9.1%	
Total Private	1.7%	0.3%	1.8%	-0.2%	1.7%	-0.9%	3.3%	0.2%	0.3%	-1.2%	-2.1%	-1.6%	-2.1%	-11.0%	
Goods Producing	1.7%	-0.2%	3.5%	-0.1%	1.1%	-0.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-11.9%	-1.4%	-5.6%	-1.2%	
Mining, Log. & Construct.	1.5%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-4.9%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	-9.4%	0.0%	-18.1%	-1.3%	-8.6%	-1.5%	
Manufacturing	1.8%	-0.1%	5.6%	0.0%	5.8%	-0.8%	6.3%	-1.2%	6.3%	0.0%	-3.0%	-1.5%	5.3%	0.0%	
Service Providing	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.9%	1.4%	2.4%	3.0%	1.7%	0.5%	-1.1%	0.3%	-2.7%	-10.5%	
Private Service Providing	1.7%	0.4%	1.4%	-0.3%	1.9%	-1.1%	3.2%	0.2%	0.4%	-1.6%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-13.2%	
Government	-1.3%	2.4%	-1.6%	5.0%	0.9%	8.7%	0.0%	12.9%	4.6%	5.6%	-2.4%	4.4%	-7.7%	0.0%	

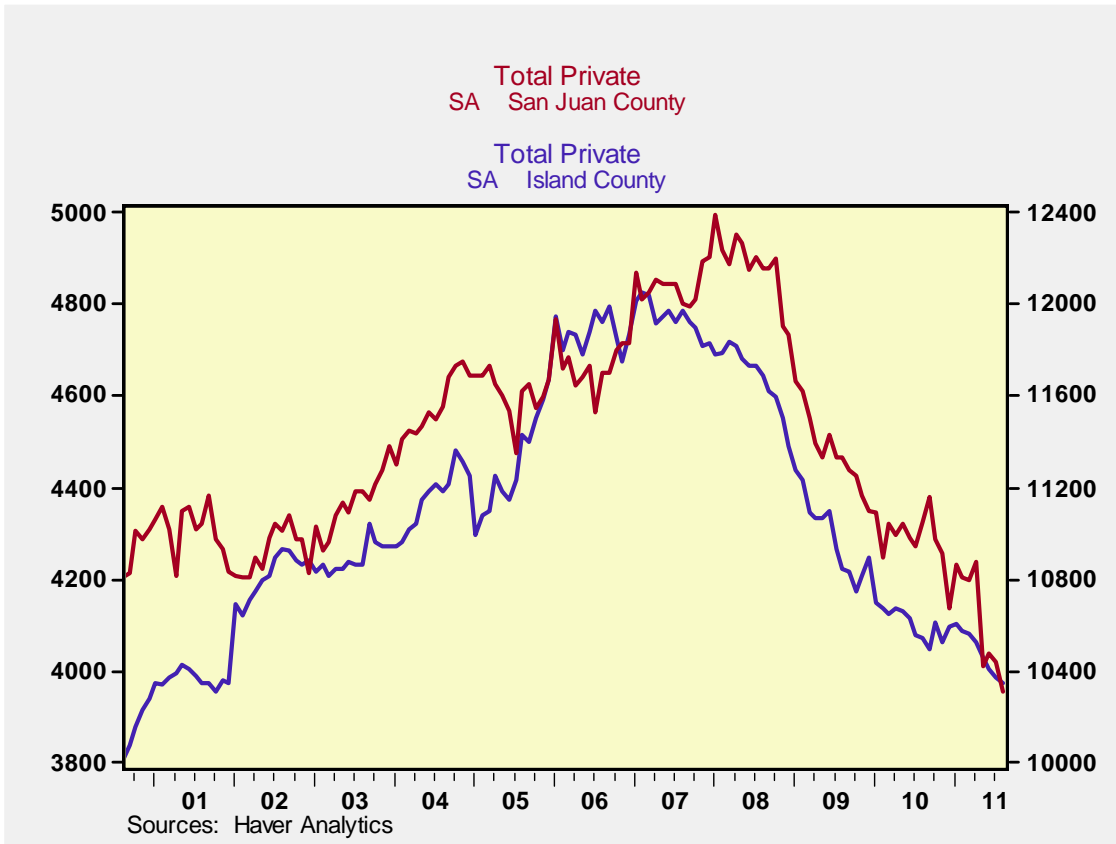
NW WDA Seasonally adjusted Private Nonfarm Employment

Looking at the monthly seasonally adjusted data in the next graph, it is easy to see the recent trends. The first graph compares the two NW MSAs. The recent low for Skagit County was in May 2011

(32,600), while Whatcom County bottomed in August 2010 (62,600). Due to benchmarking the July through September payroll data, as well as re-estimation of seasonal factors the recent history of this graph appears different than last month's version. 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 September 2011 (October not available yet). 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.



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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	Oct-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total-Nonfarm	82,100	2,100	2.6%	2,000	2.5%
Total Private	65,500	2,100	3.3%	100	0.2%
Goods-Producing	14,400	500	3.6%	0	0.0%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	5,900	0	0.0%	100	1.7%
Manufacturing	8,500	500	6.3%	(100)	-1.2%
Total Service Providing	67,700	1,600	2.4%	2,000	3.0%
Private Service Providing	51,100	1,600	3.2%	100	0.2%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	15,700	700	4.7%	300	1.9%
Wholesale Trade, Transport, Warehousing and Utilities	5,400	500	10.2%	300	5.9%
Retail Trade	10,300	200	2.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,900	100	3.6%	0	0.0%
Professional & Business Svces	6,700	(100)	-1.5%	(100)	-1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	9,200	(100)	-1.1%	(200)	-2.1%
Residual Private Services	16,600	1,000	6.4%	100	0.6%
Government Service Providing	16,600	0	0.0%	1,900	12.9%
Federal Government	1,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	5,700	(100)	-1.7%	1,300	29.5%
Local Government	9,500	100	1.1%	600	6.7%

Unemployment Rates

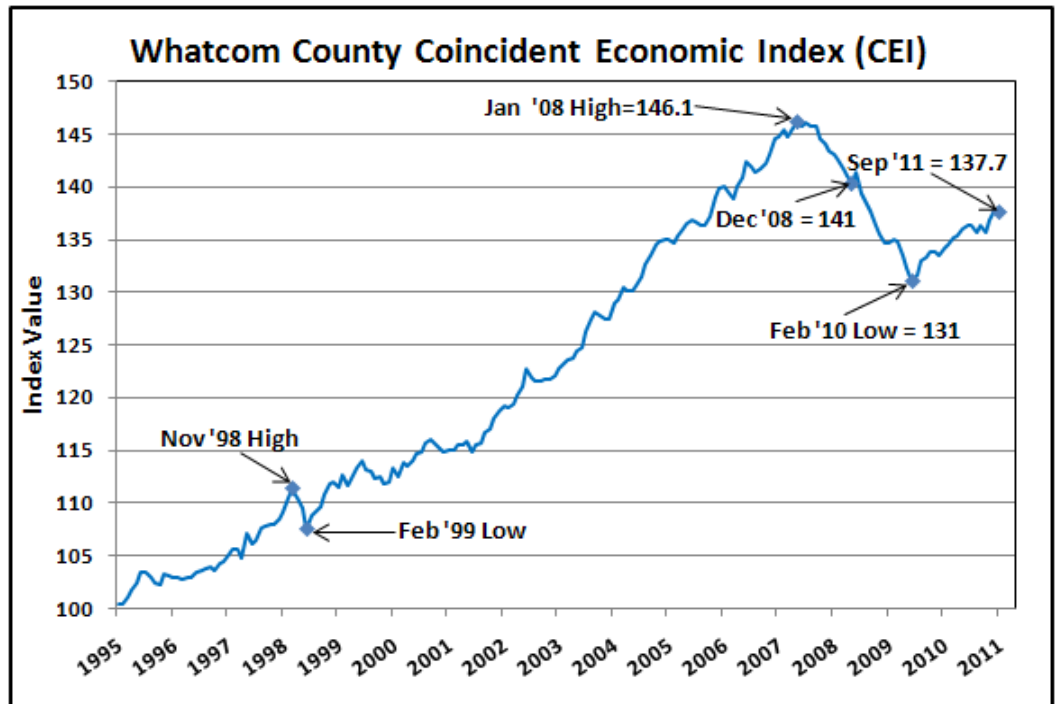
The nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Whatcom County fell from a revised 7.9 percent in September 2011 (preliminary September was 8.1 percent) to 7.6 percent preliminary in October (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix). The October rate in Whatcom County compares very favorably to the 8.3 and 8.5 percent rates for Washington and the US respectively. Table 3 (Appendix) shows that the county labor force and number of employed both fell over the year by about 2.3 percent. This is hard to reconcile with the over the year growth of total nonfarm employment of 2.6 percent. Labor force is a measure based on county residents (some of which may hold multiple jobs and commute to other counties), while payroll employment is based on county jobs (and employed persons may hold 2 or more jobs). My guess is that the year-over-year labor force losses will be revised down based on what is happening in the state and the US with these numbers (labor force gains). Over-the-month there was a stout gain of over 3,100 employed individuals, which is greater than the 21 year average of 2,550 for the September-October period, which is also encouraging.

Payroll Employment

The job strength has been holding up over-the-year in Whatcom County extraordinarily well and is clearly visible in the seasonally adjusted private nonfarm graph from a prior section. The county is up a whopping 2,100 jobs over the year for an increase of 3.3 percent by this measure. By this same measure the state and nation increased jobs by 1.8 and 1.7 percent for Washington and the US respectively. Modest industry losers over both the year (and month) were leisure/hospitality and professional/business services. Manufacturing was down 100 jobs over the month. State government employment gained 1,300 jobs over-the-month as the seasonal college employment was finally picked up from the summer doldrums.

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



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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. More details will be published shortly. All Washington counties will have CEIs sometime early next year and these will be updated and released monthly with the county labor reports.

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	Oct-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total Nonfarm	44,700	600	1.4%	200	0.4%
Total Private	33,300	100	0.3%	(400)	-1.2%
Goods Producing	8,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,900	(300)	-9.4%	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	5,100	300	6.3%	0	0.0%
Total Service Providing	36,700	600	1.7%	200	0.5%
Private Services Providing	25,300	100	0.4%	(400)	-1.6%
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	9,400	100	1.1%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade, Transport, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,600	100	4.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	6,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,400	0	0.0%	(200)	-4.5%
Residual Private Services	11,500	0	0.0%	(200)	-1.7%
Government Service Providing	11,400	500	4.6%	600	5.3%
Federal Government	400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	1,700	200	13.3%	100	5.9%
Local Government	9,300	300	3.3%	500	5.4%

Unemployment Rates

The nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Skagit County was a revised 8.9 percent in September 2011 (preliminary September was 9.2 percent) and unchanged at 8.9 percent preliminary for October (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix). The decline in the labor force and the employed over-the-year closely matched the absolute value in the change in county nonfarm payroll jobs, but there was an increase in county payroll jobs and a decline in the labor force and employed persons in the county. One explanation for this discrepancy may be a seasonal decrease in farm worker employment since agricultural workers are not included in the payroll jobs measure in this release, but they are counted in the employed/unemployed numbers. The 21-year average September-October change in the labor force is -644, while the change in employed is -730. Seeing the respective changes come in at 140 and 130 this year is very encouraging as bucking unfavorable seasonal trends is a strong signal.

Payroll Employment

The seasonally adjusted private nonfarm payroll employment graph for Skagit and Whatcom counties in a prior section of this report shows that Skagit County has turned the corner from its steep drops earlier

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this year. Due to benchmarking of the July through September payroll data, as well as re-estimation of seasonal factors, the recent history of this graph appears different than last month's version.

The jump in payroll employment with the benchmarked data for earlier this year now does not look as dramatic. The benchmarking also affected the nonseasonally adjusted data in the above table.

The 13.3 percent increase in state government employment over the year looks suspiciously like the reporting of community college jobs had a slight reporting period change compared to last year, so the total nonfarm payroll growth was probably a bit weaker than 1.4 percent growth. Over-the-year, construction lost 300 jobs, while private services gained 100 jobs and manufacturing was up a healthy 300 jobs.

Over-the-month, the gains in state and local government look like seasonal effects, as do the losses in leisure and hospitality. The loss of 400 jobs in private residual services looks suspiciously like sampling error, as this happens frequently with this eclectic group of services that was discussed at length last month.

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	Sep-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total Nonfarm	14,870	(340)	-2.2%	(70)	-0.5%
Total Private	10,540	(160)	-1.5%	(80)	-0.8%
Goods Producing	1,440	(130)	-8.3%	(30)	-2.0%
Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction	770	(140)	-15.4%	(10)	-1.3%
Manufacturing	670	10	1.5%	(20)	-2.9%
Total Service Providing	13,430	(210)	-1.5%	(40)	-0.3%
Private Service Providing	9,100	(30)	-0.3%	(50)	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,410	(150)	-5.9%	(60)	-2.4%
Wholesale Trade	140	10	7.7%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	2,000	(130)	-6.1%	(50)	-2.4%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	270	(30)	-10.0%	(10)	-3.6%
Information and Financial Activities	770	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Residual Private Services	5,920	120	-4.0%	10	0.2%
Total Government Service Providing	4,330	(180)	-4.0%	10	0.2%

Unemployment Rates

The nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Island County fell from a revised 8.6 percent in September 2011 (preliminary September was 8.8 percent) to 8.4 percent preliminary in October (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix). Over-the-year the labor force and number of employed fell about 900 persons, with the number of unemployed essentially constant. The over-the-month rise in the labor force and number employed by about 500 workers is encouraging even though it

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is from seasonal factors (i.e., matches the average monthly labor force and employed changes from September to October over the last 21 years).

Payroll Employment

The October snapshot for jobs in Island County in the above table has a lot of red ink like September's table, 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. For the changes by industry over the recent business cycle see the next bar chart.

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	Oct-11	Year over Year		Month over Month	
		Job Change	Percent	Job Change	Percent
Total Nonfarm	5,100	(170)	-3.2%	(510)	-9.1%
Total Private	4,140	(90)	-2.1%	(510)	-11.0%
Goods Producing	840	(50)	-5.6%	(10)	-1.2%
Natural Resources, Mining, and Construction	640	(60)	-8.6%	(10)	-1.5%
Manufacturing	200	10	5.3%	0	0.0%
Service Providing (Total)	4,260	(120)	-2.7%	(500)	-10.5%
Service Providing (Private)	3,300	(40)	-1.2%	(500)	-13.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	940	(40)	-4.1%	(60)	-6.0%
Information and Financial Activities	270	20	8.0%	0	0.0%
Residual Private Services	2,090	(20)	-0.9%	(440)	-17.4%
Government Service Providing	960	(80)	-7.7%	0	0.0%

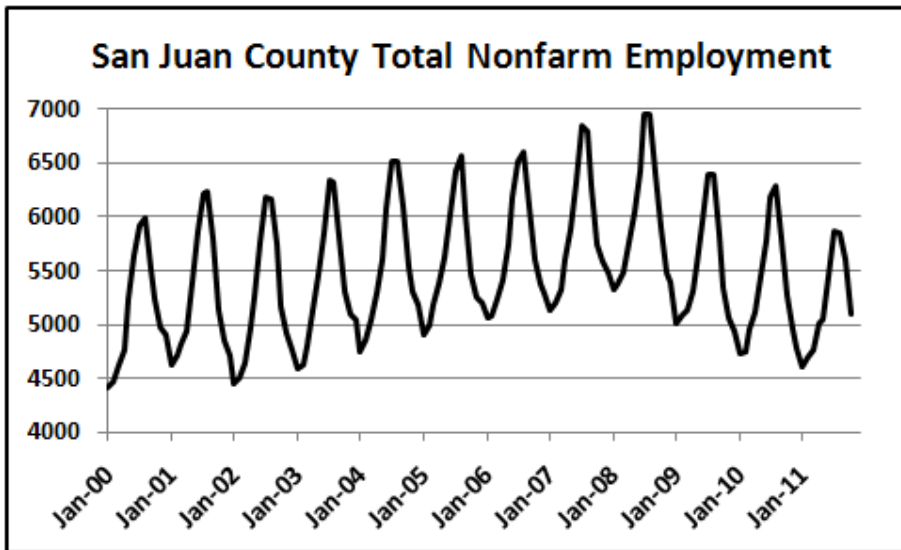
Unemployment Rates

The nonseasonally adjusted unemployment rate in San Juan County rose from a revised 5.5 percent in September 2011 (preliminary September was 5.6 percent) to 6.3 percent preliminary in October (see table 1 above or detailed table 3 in the appendix). Both over-the-month and year, there were stout decreases in both the labor force and the number of employed (see appendix). The September-October change in labor force and employed were both losses of 530 and 560 respectively. The 21-year seasonal trend is for losses of 622 and 642 respectively. In the May-June period of this year the labor force and number of employed increased by 50 and 60 respectively, while the 21 year average for that period is for seasonal gains of about 440 for both. This means the seasonal hiring at the start of the tourist season was exceptionally weak, as the prior 21 year low for this period was about 250 in 1994. In a few months the summer quarterly wages will be known, which will enable us to determine if private services workers in San Juan County are experiencing rising wages due to longer hours as seems to be happening in Whatcom County.

Payroll Employment

The changes in employment over-the-year by industry are not as steep as reported for August, but what is more troubling is that the typical peak July employment was considerably below the July 2010 peak by 320 jobs. The graph below shows how year over year declines have gotten larger. For more perspective on job changes over the business cycle see the bar chart below. The current loss of 510 nonfarm jobs in the September-October period is a typical seasonal loss, so this loss is not indicative of an acceleration of job losses. The August-September job losses this year were about half their historical average, so combining total job losses over both September and October the county is doing better than its historical average.

It will be interesting to see whether total quarterly wages in San Juan County held up better than total employment over the July-September quarter. For Whatcom County, the trend has been for private services wages to trend higher while the number of jobs in private services remains at depressed levels. This indicates that workers lucky enough to have jobs are probably working longer hours and bringing home bigger paychecks.



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Appendix

Table 3 Unemployment Rates and Labor Force Composition: All Data is Not Seasonally Adjusted (NSA)												
	October 2011 NSA Preliminary				September 2011 NSA Revised				October 2010 NSA Revised			
	L-Force	Employ	Unemploy	URate	L-Force	Employ	Unemploy	URate	L-Force	Employ	Unemploy	URate
USA (1,000s)	154,088	140,987	13,102	8.5	154,022	140,502	13,520	8.8	153,652	139,749	13,903	9.0
M/M change	66	485	-418	-0.3								
Y/Y Change	436	1,238	-801	-0.5								
Y/Y % Change	0.3%	0.9%	-5.8%									
Washington	3,499,310	3,207,780	291,530	8.3	3,491,610	3,193,450	298,160	8.5	3,539,490	3,228,810	310,680	8.8
M/M change	7,700	14,330	-6,630	-0.2								
Y/Y Change	-40,180	-21,030	-19,150	-0.5								
Y/Y % Change	-1.1%	-0.7%	-6.2%									
CD-2 Est.	581,040	531,580	49,460	8.5	581,360	530,490	50,870	8.8	585,330	530,120	55,210	9.4
M/M change	-320	1,090	-1,410	-0.2								
Y/Y Change	-4,290	1,460	-5,750	-0.9								
Y/Y % Change	-0.7%	0.3%	-10.4%									
NW WDA (3)	200,630	184,420	16,210	8.1	197,370	181,190	16,180	8.2	205,030	188,400	16,630	8.1
M/M change	3,260	3,230	30	-0.1								
Y/Y Change	-4,400	-3,980	-420	0.0								
Y/Y % Change	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.5%									
Whatcom	103,630	95,730	7,900	7.6	100,490	92,590	7,900	7.9	106,100	98,000	8,100	7.6
M/M change	3,140	3,140	0	-0.3								
Y/Y Change	-2,470	-2,270	-200	0.0								
Y/Y % Change	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.5%									
Skagit	57,660	52,510	5,150	8.9	57,520	52,380	5,140	8.9	58,410	53,070	5,340	9.1
M/M change	140	130	10	0.0								
Y/Y Change	-750	-560	-190	-0.2								
Y/Y % Change	-1.3%	-1.1%	-3.6%									
Island	31,610	28,940	2,670	8.4	31,100	28,420	2,680	8.6	32,500	29,810	2,690	8.3
M/M change	510	520	-10	-0.2								
Y/Y Change	-890	-870	-20	0.1								
Y/Y % Change	-2.7%	-2.9%	-0.7%									
San Juan	7,730	7,240	490	6.3	8,260	7,800	460	5.5	8,020	7,520	500	6.3
M/M change	-530	-560	30	0.8								
Y/Y Change	-290	-280	-10	0.0								
Y/Y % Change	-3.6%	-3.7%	-2.0%									
Snohomish	380,410	347,160	33,250	8.7	383,990	349,300	34,690	9.0	380,300	341,720	38,580	10.1
M/M change	-3,580	-2,140	-1,440	-0.3								
Y/Y Change	110	5,440	-5,330	-1.4								
Y/Y % Change	0.0%	1.6%	-13.8%									