



Klickitat and Skamania Counties

Labor Area Summary

Volume 2010, Number 11



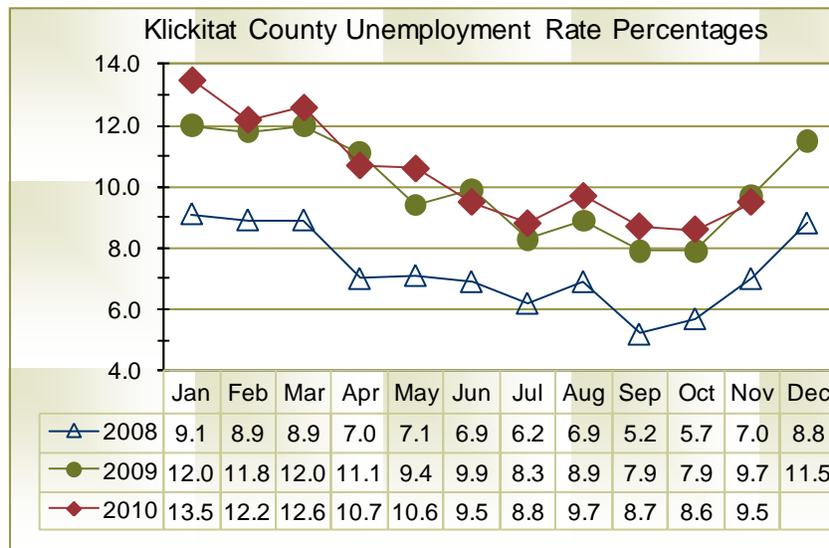
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Klickitat County Unemployment



NUMBERS OF KLICKITAT COUNTY RESIDENTS IN CLAIMS STATUS IN NOVEMBER 2009 AND IN NOVEMBER 2010

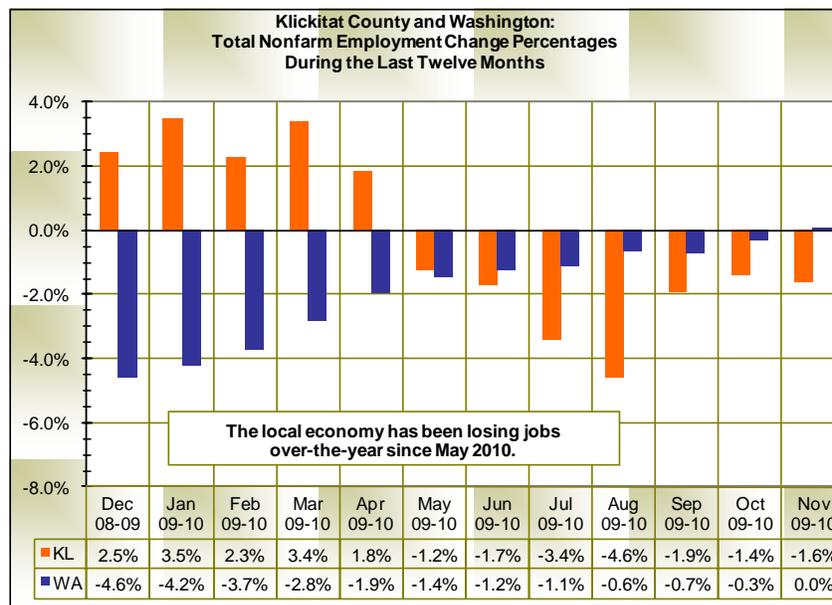
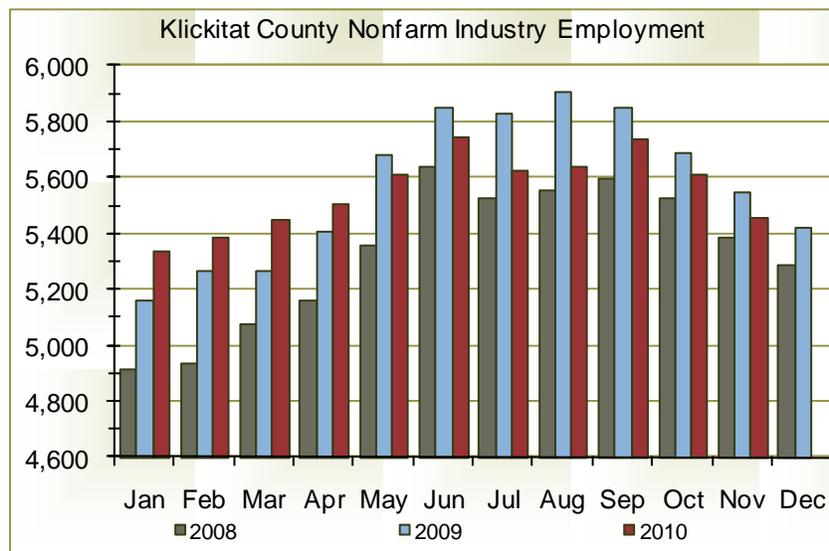
TYPE OF CLAIM	Nov-09	Nov-10	Difference
Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) – up to 26 weeks	406	322	84 fewer residents on UI
Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC) – up to 53 weeks	170	169	1 less resident on EUC
Extended Benefits (EB) – up to 20 weeks	15	32	17 more residents on EB

The November 2010 unemployment rate of 9.5 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in Klickitat County was two-tenths of a percentage point below the 9.7-percent reading in November 2009. There were roughly 310 more Klickitat County residents in the Civilian Labor Force (CLF) in November of this year (10,850) than in November 2009 (10,540). In November 2009, there were 1,020 Klickitat County residents unemployed and this

number inched upwards to 1,030 this November. Fortunately, the size of the labor force grew faster than the increase in the number of unemployed residents; and the rate declined over the year.

Most people drawing unemployment benefits fall under one of the following three programs: regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) with up to 26 weeks of benefits, Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC) with up to 53 weeks of benefits, and Extended Benefits (EB) with up to 20 weeks of benefits. Although the number of residents possessing valid unemployment claims is only one variable used in the calculation of county-level unemployment rates, it is an important variable. The good news this November was that the number of Klickitat County residents possessing a valid UI claim dropped modestly between the Novembers of 2009 and 2010 (406 to 322, respectively). This indicates fewer residents were laid off this November than in November 2009. Also, the number of residents claiming EUC edged downwards slightly between the Novembers of 2009 and 2010 (170 to 169, respectively). Unfortunately, some residents have been out of work a long time, as the number of Klickitat County's EB claimants rose from 15 to 32 in this time frame.

Klickitat County Employment

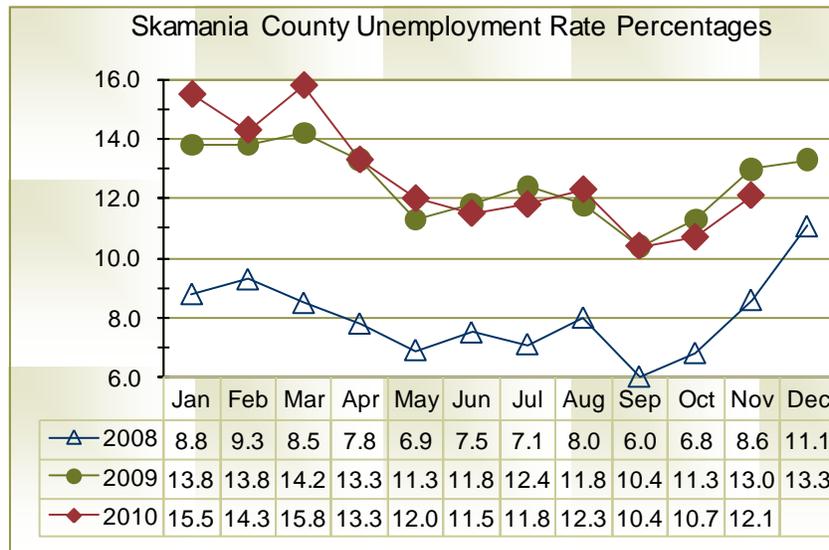


Total nonfarm employment in Klickitat County tallied 5,460 jobs in November 2010, a 90-job or 1.6-percent decline from the 5,550 jobs provided in the same month one-year prior. In fact, in each the last seven months for which employment data are available (i.e., May through November 2010); the local labor market posted over-the-year job losses. Although education and health services posted an impressive 30-job and 10.0-percent over the year increase, several other industries saw the number of people on their payrolls dwindle. One of the softest industries was leisure and hospitality (primarily hotels and restaurants), which provided 40 fewer jobs in November 2010 than in the same month one-year prior. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities; and local government each lost 30 jobs over the year as well.

Klickitat County Summary Table

Labor Market Information for Klickitat County						
Not Seasonally Adjusted/**Updated with ***QCEW Data: June 2010						
				Change		
	Prelim Nov-10	Revised Oct-10	Revised Nov-09	Oct-10 Nov-10	Nov-09 Nov-10	Nov-09 Nov-10%
Employment by Place of Residence						
Civilian Labor Force	10,850	10,990	10,540	-140	310	2.9%
Resident Employment	9,820	10,040	9,520	-220	300	3.2%
Unemployment	1,030	950	1,020	80	10	1.0%
Unemployment Rate	9.5	8.6	9.7	0.9	-0.2	
Employment by Place of Work (**NAICS Industry Titles)						
Total Nonfarm 1/	5,460	5,610	5,550	-150	-90	-1.6%
Private Sector	3,640	3,760	3,700	-120	-60	-1.6%
Goods Producing	890	930	880	-40	10	1.1%
Construction, Mining, and Logging	370	400	370	-30	0	0.0%
Construction and Mining	250	270	260	-20	-10	-3.8%
Logging	120	130	110	-10	10	9.1%
Manufacturing	520	530	510	-10	10	2.0%
Service Providing	4,570	4,680	4,670	-110	-100	-2.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	650	660	680	-10	-30	-4.4%
Wholesale Trade	140	150	130	-10	10	7.7%
Retail Trade	360	350	370	10	-10	-2.7%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	150	160	180	-10	-30	-16.7%
Professional and Business Services	1,120	1,140	1,130	-20	-10	-0.9%
Education and Health Services	330	330	300	0	30	10.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	320	370	360	-50	-40	-11.1%
All Other Services	330	330	350	0	-20	-5.7%
Government	1,820	1,850	1,850	-30	-30	-1.6%
Federal Government	110	130	100	-20	10	10.0%
State Government	150	160	160	-10	-10	-6.3%
Local Government	1,560	1,560	1,590	0	-30	-1.9%
K-12 Education	670	650	690	20	-20	-2.9%
Other Local Government	890	910	900	-20	-10	-1.1%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0
<p>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 2nd quarter 2010) and estimates employment from that point to present.</p> <p>**North American Industry Classification System. ***QCEW = Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</p>						

Skamania County Unemployment



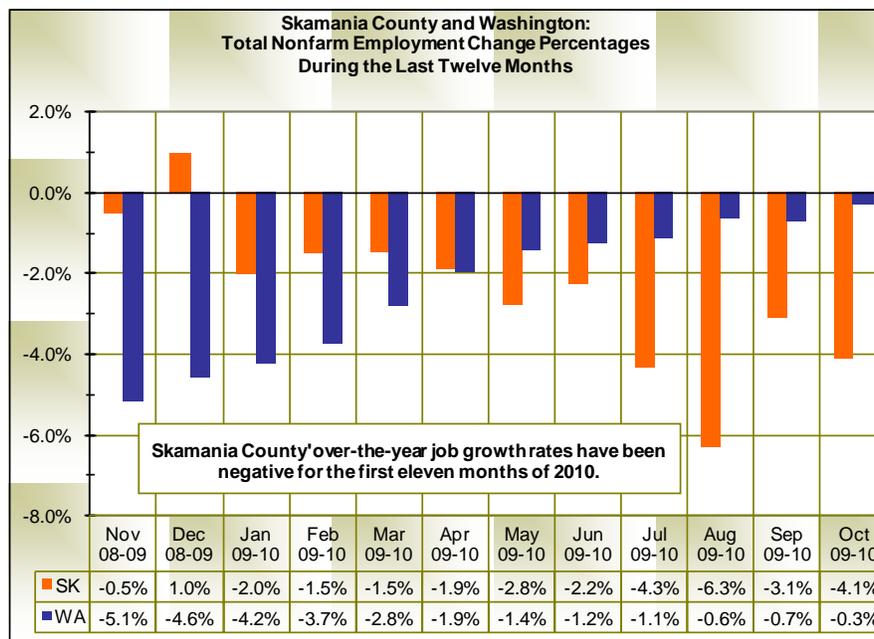
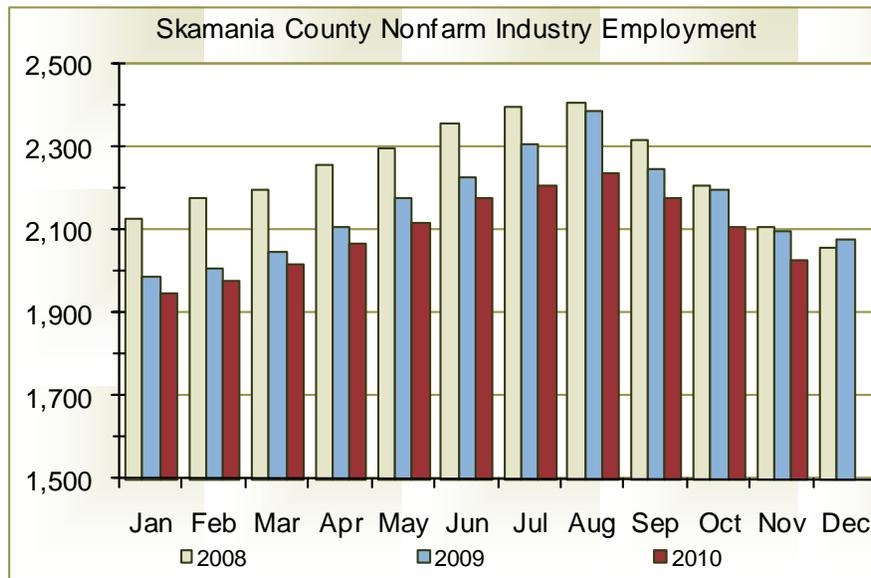
NUMBERS OF SKAMANIA COUNTY RESIDENTS IN CLAIMS STATUS IN NOVEMBER 2009 AND IN NOVEMBER 2010			
TYPE OF CLAIM	Nov-09	Nov-10	Difference
Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) – up to 26 weeks	239	200	39 fewer residents on UI
Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC) – up to 53 weeks	150	112	38 fewer residents on EUC
Extended Benefits (EB) – up to 20 weeks	19	28	8 more residents on EB

The November 2010 unemployment rate of 12.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in Skamania County was nine-tenths of a percentage point below the dismal 13.0-percent reading in November 2009. There were approximately 60 more Skamania County residents in the civilian labor force in November of this year (5,190) than in November 2009 (5,130), while the number of unemployed residents fell from 670 people in November 2009 to 630 in November 2010 - a 40-person “improvement.” This had the effect of lowering the unemployment rate over the year. Conversely, in November of 2009, the unemployment rate had just skyrocketed four and four-tenths percentage points above the November 2008 reading. That was a dismal economic indicator!

Most people currently drawing unemployment benefits fall under one of the following three programs: regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) with up to 26 weeks of benefits, Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC) with up to 53 weeks of benefits, and Extended Benefits (EB) with up to 20 weeks of benefits. Although the number of residents possessing valid unemployment claims is only one variable used in the calculation of county-level unemployment rates, it is an important variable. The good news this November was that the number of Skamania County residents possessing valid claims for UI and for EUC dropped between the Novembers of 2009 and 2010. Countywide, there were 39 fewer UI claimants and 38 fewer EUC claimants this past November, than in November 2009. This over-the-year decline in the number of UI claimants indicates fewer residents were laid off in November 2010 than in November 2009 – a good economic indicator.

However, the number of County residents possessing valid claims for EB increased between the Novembers of 2009 and 2010 (19 to 28, respectively). Unfortunately, there are still some Skamania County residents who have been out of work a long time.

Skamania County Employment



In November of this year, Skamania County's nonfarm employers provided only 2,030 jobs, a decline of 70 and a 3.3-percent decrease since November 2009. Construction and mining tallied 30 fewer jobs over the year, a 27.3 percent decline. Government lost 30 jobs in this timeframe; with all three levels (federal, state, and local) contracting by 10 jobs over the year. The local labor market has simply not fared well to date in 2010. In fact, over-the-year nonfarm job growth rates were negative for the first eleven months of 2010 in Skamania County.

How then, can November 2010 labor force data show an over-the-year decline in the unemployment rate (see Summary Table)? This disparity between two key economic indicators (i.e., a declining unemployment rate versus a downturn in nonfarm employment) was likely caused by more residents commuting to work in Oregon,

or to Clark or Klickitat County, in November 2010 than in November 2009. The good news is that more Skamania County residents are working. The bad news is that fewer jobs were available in Skamania County in November 2010 than in November 2009.

Summary Table

Labor Market Information for						
Skamania County						
Not Seasonally Adjusted/*Updated with ***QCEW Data: June 2010						
				Change		
	Prelim	Revised	Revised	Oct-10	Nov-09	Nov-09
Employment by Place of Residence	Nov-10	Oct-10	Nov-09	Nov-10	Nov-10	Nov-10%
Civilian Labor Force	5,190	5,020	5,130	170	60	1.2%
Resident Employment	4,560	4,480	4,460	80	100	2.2%
Unemployment	630	540	670	90	-40	-6.0%
Unemployment Rate	12.1	10.7	13.0	1.4	-0.9	
Employment by Place of Work (**NAICS Industry Titles)						
Total Nonfarm 1/	2,030	2,110	2,100	-80	-70	-3.3%
Private Sector	1,270	1,340	1,310	-70	-40	-3.1%
Goods Producing	380	400	400	-20	-20	-5.0%
Construction, Mining, and Logging	90	100	120	-10	-30	-25.0%
Construction and Mining	80	90	110	-10	-30	-27.3%
Logging	10	10	10	0	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	290	300	280	-10	10	3.6%
Service Providing	1,650	1,710	1,700	-60	-50	-2.9%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	180	180	180	0	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	510	560	510	-50	0	0.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	500	540	490	-40	10	2.0%
All Other Services	200	200	220	0	-20	-9.1%
Government	760	770	790	-10	-30	-3.8%
Federal Government	130	140	140	-10	-10	-7.1%
State Government	30	30	40	0	-10	-25.0%
Local Government	600	600	610	0	-10	-1.6%
K-12 Education	230	220	240	10	-10	-4.2%
Other Local Government	370	380	370	-10	0	0.0%
Workers in Labor/Management Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0
1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Columns may not add due to rounding. *Prepared 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 2nd quarter 2010) and estimates employment from that point to present.						
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