

# Resources for Washington businesses

This webinar for employers features the SharedWork program and labor market information for the resilience of new and existing businesses.



## SharedWork and Labor Market Information

Wednesday, Nov. 15  
10:30 - 11:30 a.m.



# Kittitas Chamber of Commerce

# What is it?

SharedWork was enacted into law in 1983, establishing a voluntary short time compensation business program. Intended to be an excellent resource to help stabilize business operations during periods of lower economic activity.

- Allows employers to preserve their workforce by reducing employee hours to save payroll costs and keep the business operating.
- SharedWork pays employees a prorated percentage of unemployment insurance benefits.
- Eligibility is open to most business and industries to use when needed.

# The SharedWork Program

A proven program that helps employers:

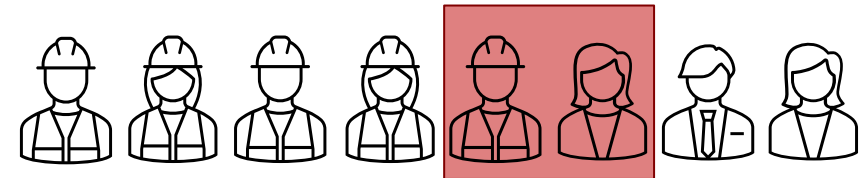
- Stabilize their business
- Retain their skilled workforce
- Continue serving customers
- Avoid layoffs and attract talent



# A temporary workforce reduction example



“We are a residential and commercial inspection company. There are less buyers that qualify, and, as a result, less inspections are being scheduled. Business goes down 18% and halts growth in all departments.”



Ana’s business is experiencing a temporary economic downturn. She employs 8 individuals. Instead of letting go of employees, she enrolls in the SharedWork program and reduces the workweek.

***In lieu of layoffs.*** Ana gets her SharedWork plan approved for fifty-two weeks. There is no cost to enroll, and plans can be renewed year after year.

***Reduced workweek.*** An employer may reduce an employee's usual weekly hours of work from ten to fifty percent and the employee can receive the same percentage of unemployment benefits.

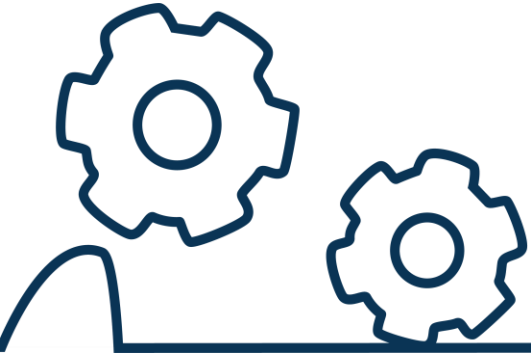
***Summary.*** The 8 employees would each receive wages from their employer, while also remaining eligible for up to 50 percent of their respective weekly benefit amount under SharedWork.



[Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\): Chapter 192-250 Shared Work Program](#)

SharedWorkWA.com

# SharedWork in Washington



In a survey of past employers who enrolled in Washington's **SharedWork** program:



97%

SharedWork improved employee morale.



98%

The program helped retain skilled workers.



99%

Would recommend SharedWork to another employer.

## Employer Requirements for SharedWork:

1. Must be a legally registered business in Washington state.
2. Must have an Employment Security Department (ESD) number.
3. Must have at least two permanent employees, who are not corporate officers, affected by a reduction in hours and wages.
4. Continue to provide same benefits to employees.

## Employee Requirements for SharedWork:

1. All permanent (part-time and full-time) employees may participate in SharedWork.
2. Employee must have a valid UI claim - worked at least 680 hours during their base year (includes all employment)
3. Must be able and available for all scheduled hours by SharedWork employer.

# SharedWork in Washington state

## Top 5 reasons employers sign up for the SharedWork program:

1. Loss of contracts or reduction in work
2. Maintain employee morale
3. In response to an economic downturn
4. Reduce payroll costs
5. Reduce cost of hiring and training new employees

Sources: [IMPAQ International](#), [U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration](#)



"It has allowed us to maintain our staff count and service levels, while lowering our overhead during the temporary housing shift. Staff is appreciative of the plan option and receiving partial payment with a day out of the office."

~ Erin Crain, AVP/office administrator, [Chicago Title of Washington](#), Everett



"SharedWork has given us a great amount of balance and flexibility to pivot and budget our expenses wisely. It's given the employees a sense of security. They know that we're doing this so that we don't have to take more dramatic measures, so there's massive relief of anxiety in that sense as well."

~ Jen Post, owner, [Prestige Escrow](#), Woodinville



"It's really a good thing we have SharedWork or I could be at risk of losing the employees with whom I've invested thousands of dollars in training. My valued employees are part of our business family, and I don't want to lose them. During these ups and downs of the economy, it has been a lifesaver."

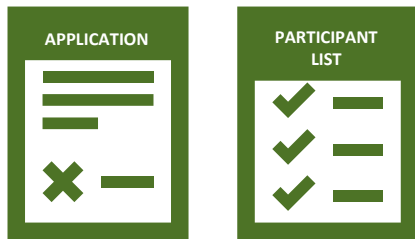
~ Suzette Jackson, VP/owner, [NorthWest Granite & Flooring LLC](#), Whidbey Island

# Enrolling is fast and easy!



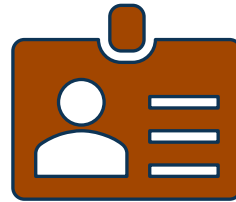
1

The employer calls SharedWork at **800-752-2500** option 3 to check business eligibility.



2

The employer assigns a **SharedWork representative** (or two) and submits an **Employer Plan Application** and a **Participant List**.



3

Once the employer plan is approved, each participant submits an **Employee Application** and can file weekly claims.



4

The employee receives **earned wages** and a share of **unemployment insurance benefits** when hours are reduced.



5

The employer representative checks the weekly **SharedWork Payments Report** for accuracy.

# Contact SharedWork

Employers can verify their eligibility in minutes and get answers by calling 800-752-2500 and choosing Option 3.

## 800-752-2500

**8am to 4pm, Monday through Friday**

Option 1 – Claims

Option 2 – Existing Plans

**Option 3 – New Plan Inquiry**

Option 4 – I was asked to call

[sharedworkplansect@esd.wa.gov](mailto:sharedworkplansect@esd.wa.gov)

### More ways to learn about SharedWork

- Watch our commercial on [Youtube](#).
- The SharedWork program will be hosting many regional and statewide **free virtual events** for employers in Washington.  
[esd.wa.gov/SharedWork/events](https://esd.wa.gov/SharedWork/events)
- The SharedWork program will be hosting weekly webinars through the year end to help businesses get informed.
- **Wednesdays 10:45 a.m. | [SharedWork Q&A for businesses webinar](#)**.
- Download the [SharedWork info card](#).



**Employment Security Department**  
WASHINGTON STATE

# **Kittitas County Labor Market Information (LMI) and Economic Update**

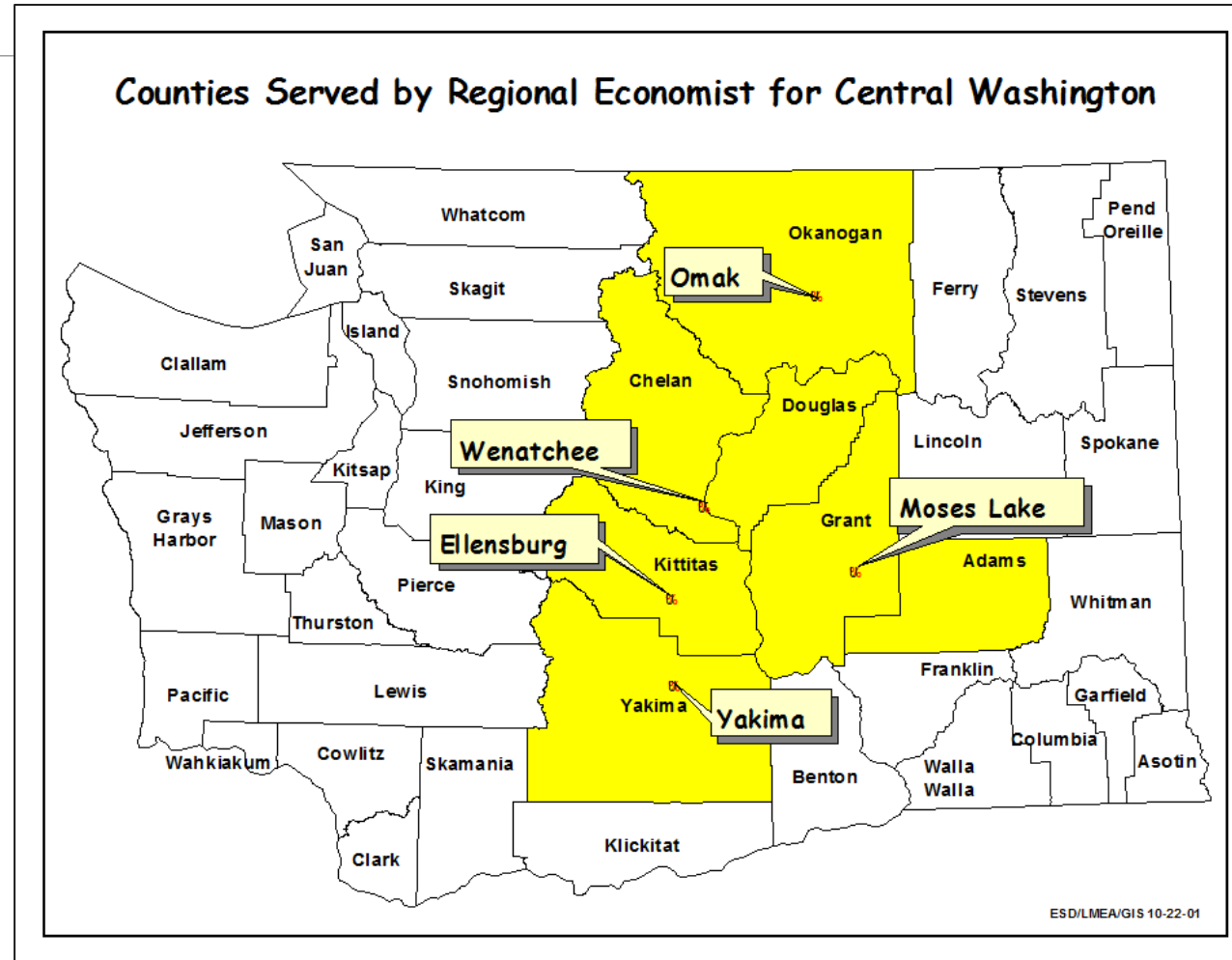
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**Donald W. Meseck, Regional Labor Economist**

**Data Architecture, Transformation, and Analytics (DATA),  
Employment Security Department (ESD)**

**November 15, 2023**

# My Area of Responsibility: Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Okanogan, and Yakima counties



# **Today's presentation focuses on the Kittitas County labor economy.**

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**Average annual covered employment and wage trends from 2012-2022 – using Quarterly Census Employment and Wage (QCEW) data**

- Slides 12-25

**Average annual and monthly nonfarm employment trends from 2010-2022 and through September 2023 – using Current Employment Statistics (CES) data**

- Slides 26-39

**Average annual and monthly Civilian Labor Force (CLF) and unemployment rates from 2010-2022 and through September 2023 – using Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data**

- Slides 40-45

**Labor Market Information (LMI) hyperlinks and Point of Contact (POC)**

- Slides 46-48

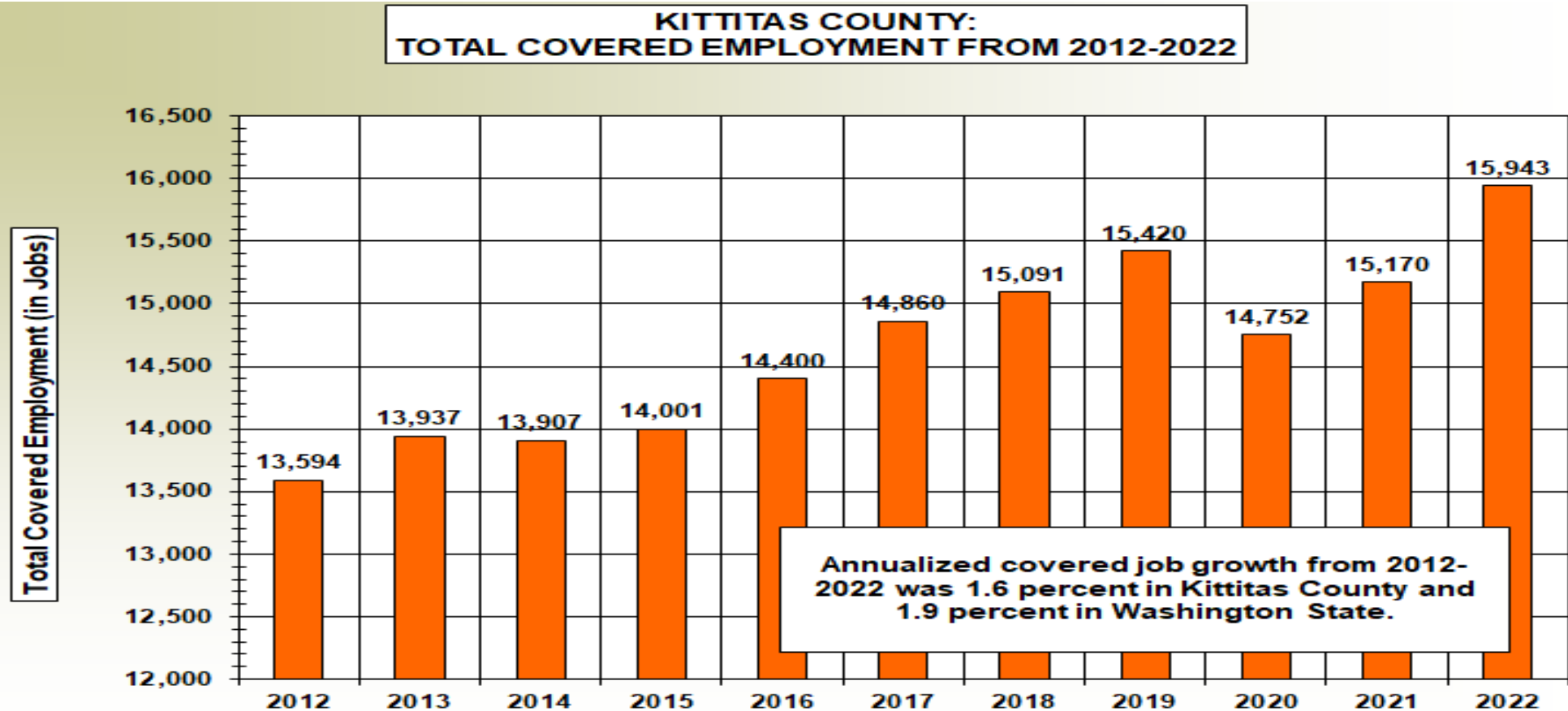
# In this presentation, analyzed county-level Quarterly Census of Employment and Wage (QCEW) data for 22 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors.

19 private-industry sectors
NAICS 11 (Agriculture, forestry and fishing)
NAICS 21 (Mining)
NAICS 22 (Utilities)
NAICS 23 (Construction)
NAICS 31-33 (Manufacturing)
NAICS 42 (Wholesale trade)
NAICS 44-45 (Retail trade)
NAICS 48-49 (Transportation and warehousing)
NAICS 51 (Information)
NAICS 52 (Finance and insurance)
NAICS 53 (Real estate and rentals)
NAICS 54 (Professional and business services)
NAICS 55 (Management of companies)
NAICS 56 (Administrative and waste services)
NAICS 61 (Private education services)
NAICS 62 (Health services)
NAICS 71 (Arts, entertainment and recreation)
NAICS 72 (Accommodation and food services)
NAICS 81 (Other services)

Three government sectors
Federal government
State government
Local government
<b>* North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)</b>

QCEW is the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data set.

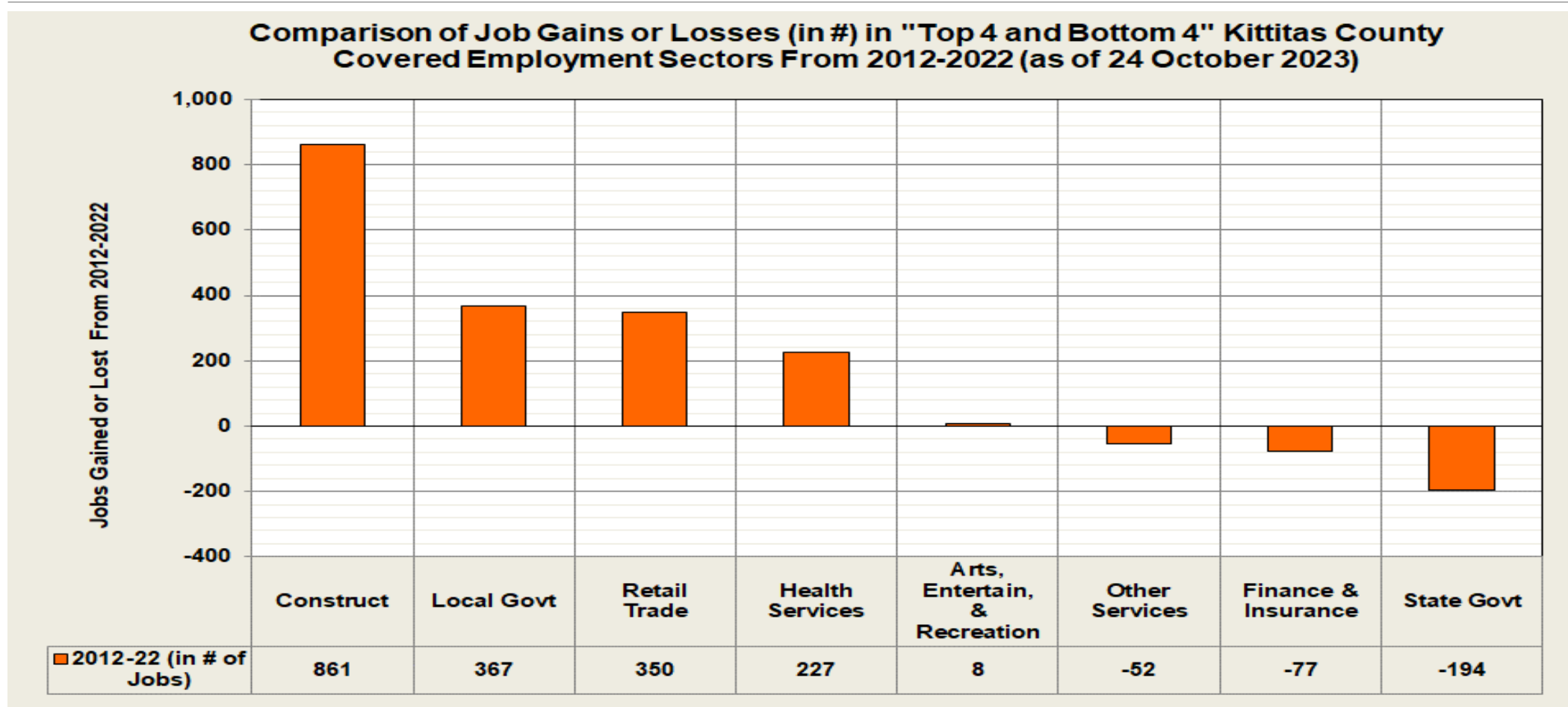
From 2012-2022 total covered employment rose by 17.3% in Kittitas County (annualized rate of 1.6%) versus 20.7% in Washington State (annualized rate of 1.9%).



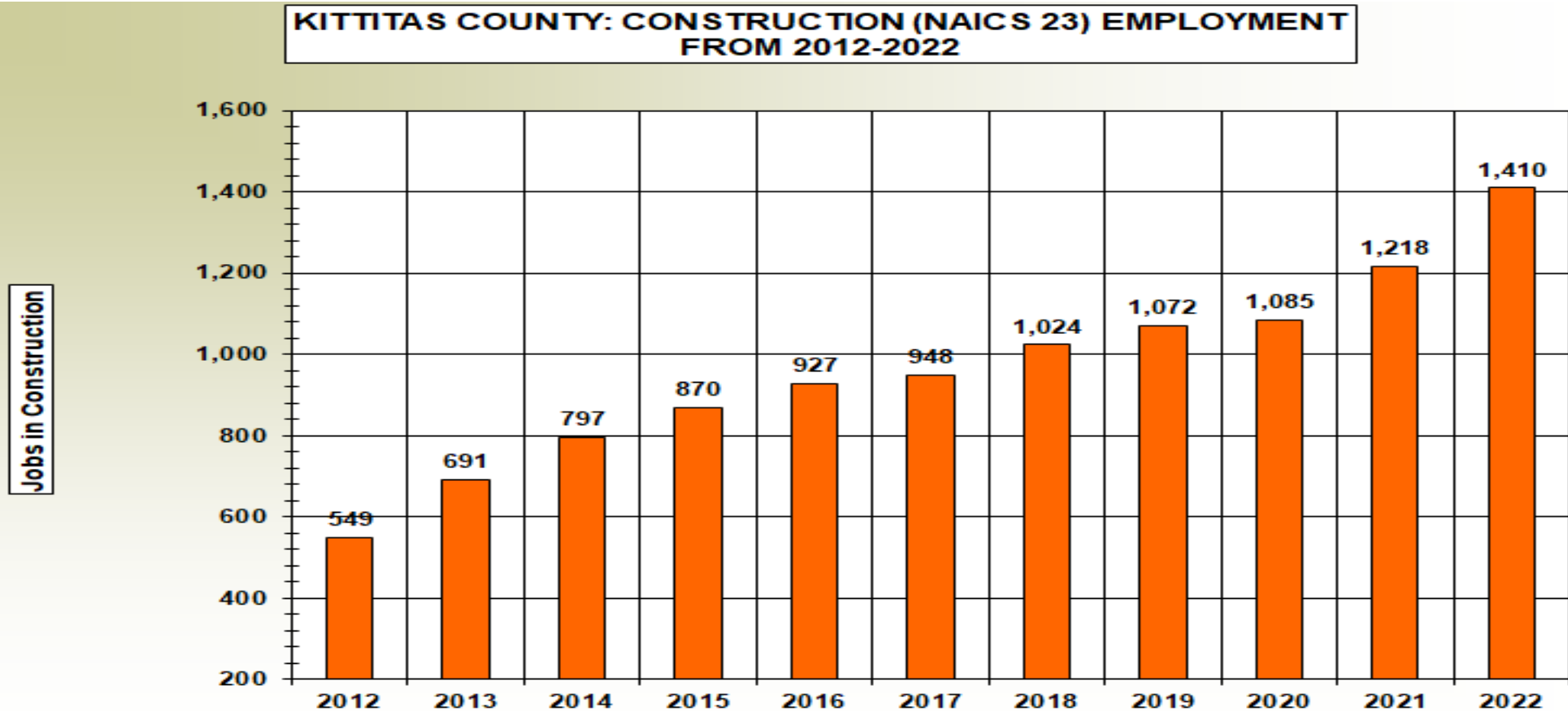
**Construction, local government, retail trade, and health services accounted for over three-fourths (76.8%) of the 2,349 jobs added in Kittitas County from 2012-2022.**

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR IN KITTITAS COUNTY FROM 2012-2022				
Sorted by Changes (in # of Jobs) From 2012-2022 (as of 24 October 2023)				
INDUSTRY	2012	2022	Job Changes (in #) From 2012-2022	Job Changes (in %) From 2012-2022
NAICS 21 (Mining)	*	*	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
NAICS 22 (Utilities)	*	*	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
NAICS 55 (Management of Companies)	*	*	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
NAICS 23 (Construction)	549	1,410	861	156.8%
Local Government	2,136	2,503	367	17.2%
NAICS 44-45 (Retail Trade)	1,554	1,904	350	22.5%
NAICS 62 (Health Services)	1,061	1,288	227	21.4%
NAICS 53 (Real Estate and Rentals)	152	321	169	111.2%
NAICS 56 (Administrative and Waste Services)	223	383	160	71.7%
NAICS 72 (Accommodation and Food Services)	2,276	2,408	132	5.8%
NAICS 11 (Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing)	865	972	107	12.4%
NAICS 54 (Professional and Business Services)	218	290	72	33.0%
NAICS 48-49 (Transportation and Warehousing)	212	280	68	32.1%
NAICS 42 (Wholesale Trade)	534	596	62	11.6%
NAICS 31-33 (Manufacturing)	572	615	43	7.5%
NAICS 61 (Private Education Services)	95	118	23	24.2%
Federal Government	144	157	13	9.0%
NAICS 51 (Information)	154	164	10	6.5%
NAICS 71 (Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation)	152	160	8	5.3%
NAICS 81 (Other Services)	396	344	-52	-13.1%
NAICS 52 (Finance and Insurance)	266	189	-77	-28.9%
State Government	1,966	1,772	-194	-9.9%
<b>TOTAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>13,594</b>	<b>15,943</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>17.3%</b>

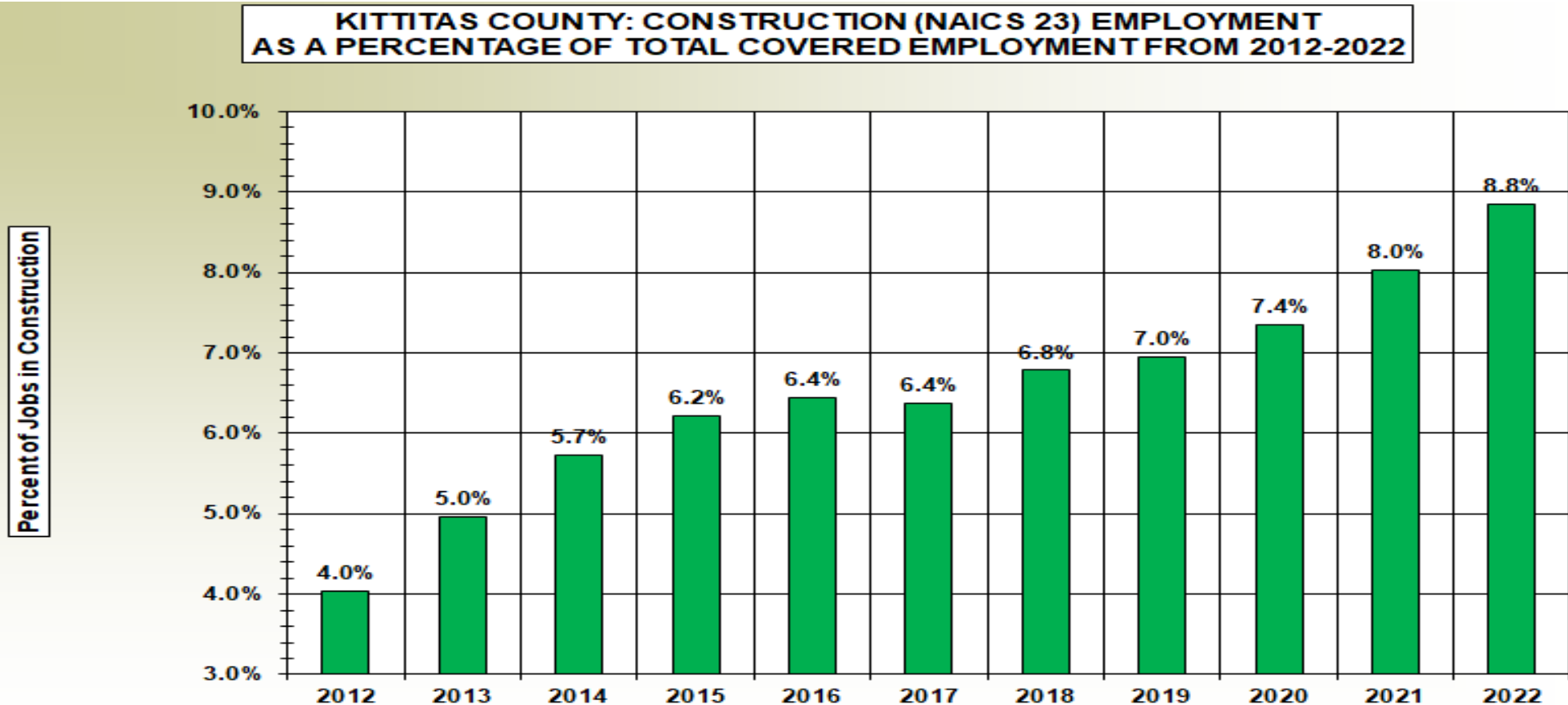
Same data as Slide 14, but graphed job gains/losses in the “Top 4 and Bottom 4” sectors during the 10-year period from 2012-2022.



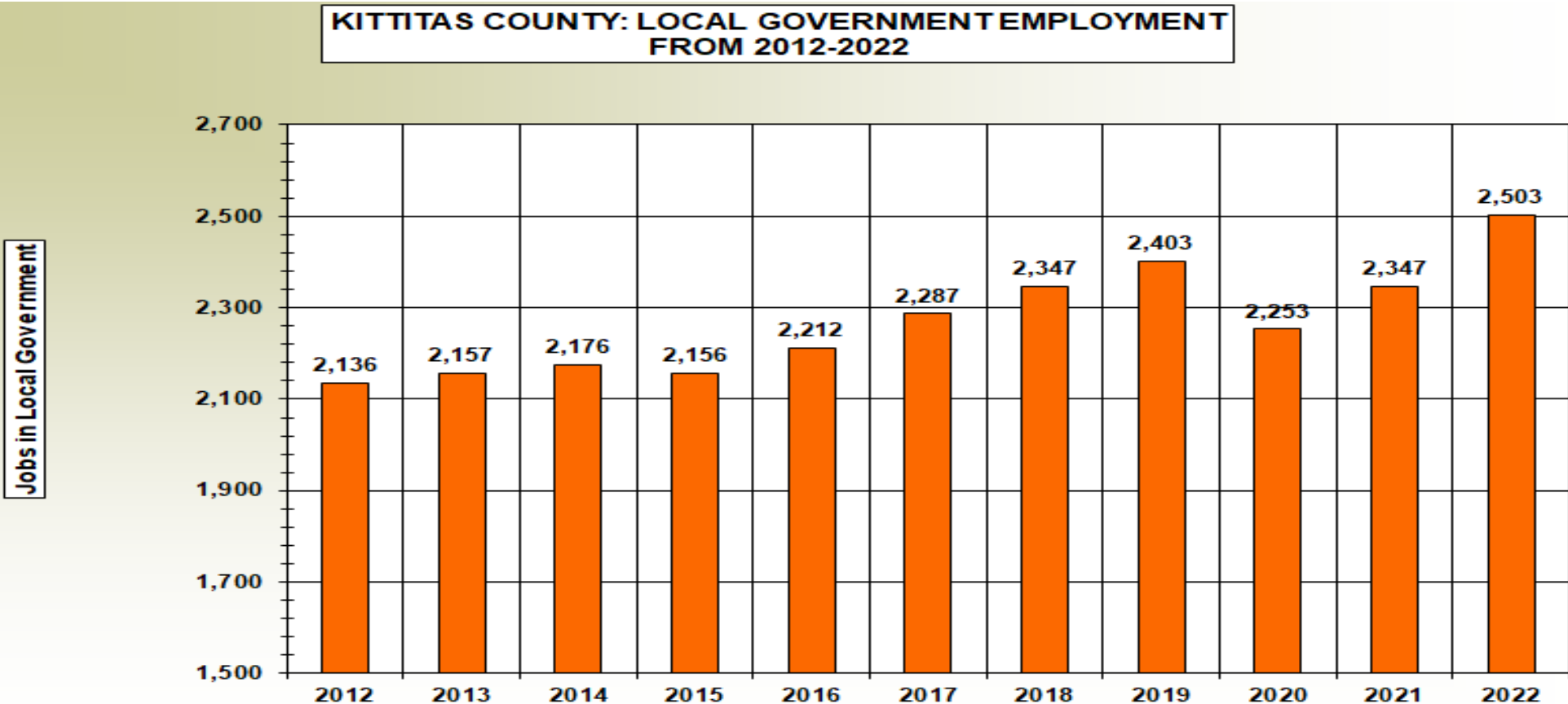
In *absolute* terms, Kittitas County's construction sector gained 861 jobs (up 156.8%) from 2012-2022 (an annualized growth rate of 9.9%).



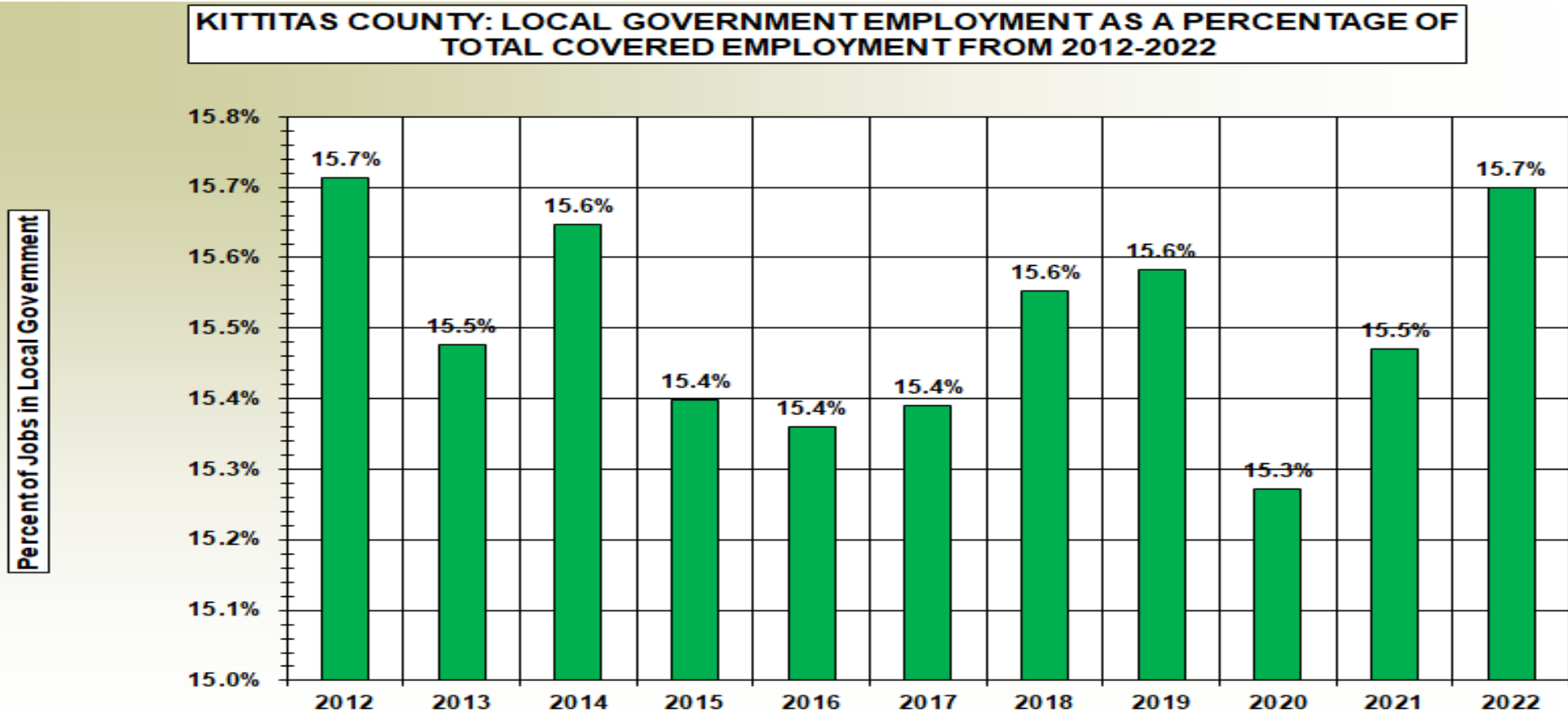
In *relative* terms, construction job growth was dynamic from 2012-2022, accounting for 4.0% of all covered jobs in 2012 versus 8.8% in 2022.



In *absolute* terms, local government in Kittitas County gained 367 jobs (up 17.2%) from 2012-2022 (an annualized 1.6% upturn).



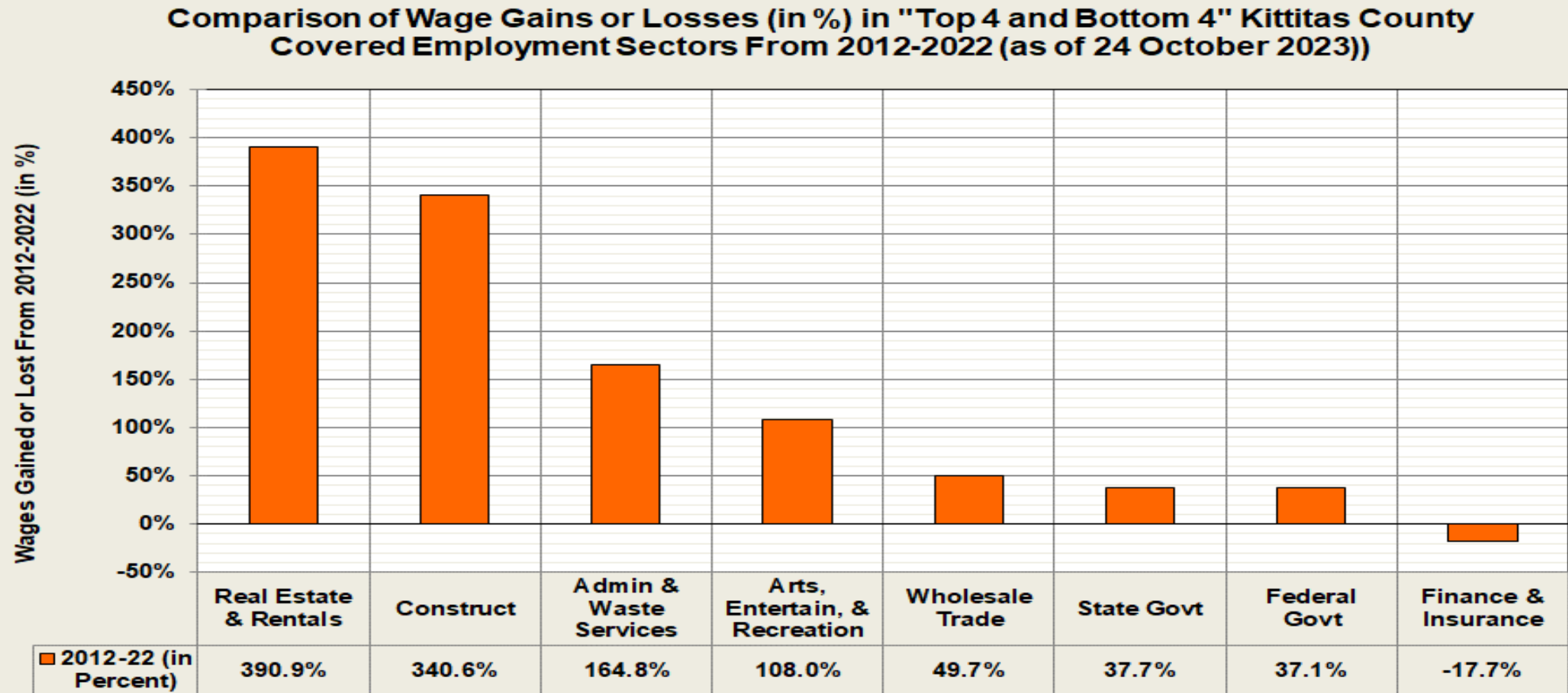
In *relative* terms; local government job growth was stable over the past 10 years, accounting for 15.7% of all covered jobs in 2012 and in 2022.



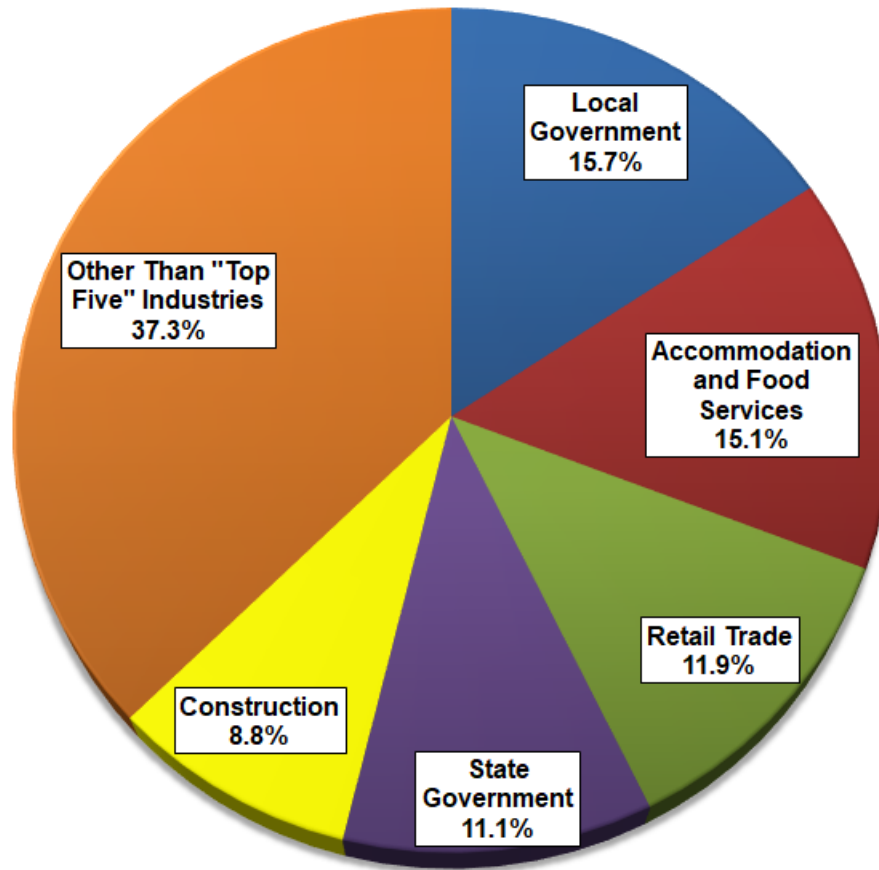
On a dollar basis, the construction (NAICS 23) payroll jumped by \$76.1 million (up 340.6%) during the past 10 years – more than any other local industry.

COVERED WAGES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR IN KITTITAS COUNTY FROM 2012-2022				
Sorted by Changes (in \$ of Wages) From 2012-2022 (As of 24 October 2023)				
INDUSTRY	2012	2022	Wage Changes (in \$) From 2012-2022	Wage Changes (in %) From 2012-2022
NAICS 21 (Mining)	*	*	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
NAICS 22 (Utilities)	*	*	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
NAICS 55 (Management of Companies)	*	*	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
NAICS 23 (Construction)	\$22,346,056	\$98,455,675	\$76,109,619	340.6%
Local Government	\$84,818,385	\$151,405,066	\$66,586,681	78.5%
State Government	\$96,390,297	\$132,751,032	\$36,360,735	37.7%
NAICS 72 (Accommodation and Food Services)	\$36,988,471	\$66,332,755	\$29,344,284	79.3%
NAICS 44-45 (Retail Trade)	\$36,830,485	\$64,062,185	\$27,231,700	73.9%
NAICS 62 (Health Services)	\$29,063,162	\$52,183,091	\$23,119,929	79.6%
NAICS 42 (Wholesale Trade)	\$27,650,944	\$41,400,136	\$13,749,192	49.7%
NAICS 11 (Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing)	\$24,693,226	\$37,968,194	\$13,274,968	53.8%
NAICS 53 (Real Estate and Rentals)	\$3,169,482	\$15,557,831	\$12,388,349	390.9%
NAICS 56 (Administrative and Waste Services)	\$5,950,357	\$15,755,935	\$9,805,578	164.8%
NAICS 31-33 (Manufacturing)	\$18,700,577	\$28,103,637	\$9,403,060	50.3%
NAICS 48-49 (Transportation and Warehousing)	\$8,254,567	\$15,393,795	\$7,139,228	86.5%
NAICS 54 (Professional and Business Services)	\$8,954,146	\$15,248,256	\$6,294,110	70.3%
NAICS 51 (Information)	\$6,059,786	\$11,310,280	\$5,250,494	86.6%
NAICS 81 (Other Services)	\$7,562,403	\$11,644,937	\$4,082,534	54.0%
Federal Government	\$8,891,612	\$12,188,305	\$3,296,693	37.1%
NAICS 61 (Private Education Services)	\$2,987,119	\$5,171,770	\$2,184,651	73.1%
NAICS 71 (Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation)	\$1,862,458	\$3,873,196	\$2,010,738	108.0%
NAICS 52 (Finance and Insurance)	\$17,073,845	\$14,051,205	-\$3,022,640	-17.7%
TOTAL COVERED WAGES	\$453,206,007	\$799,731,744	\$346,525,737	76.5%

But on a percentage basis, the real estate and rentals (NAICS 53) payroll skyrocketed from \$3.2 million to \$15.6 million from 2012 through 2022 (up 390.9%) – faster than any other local industry.

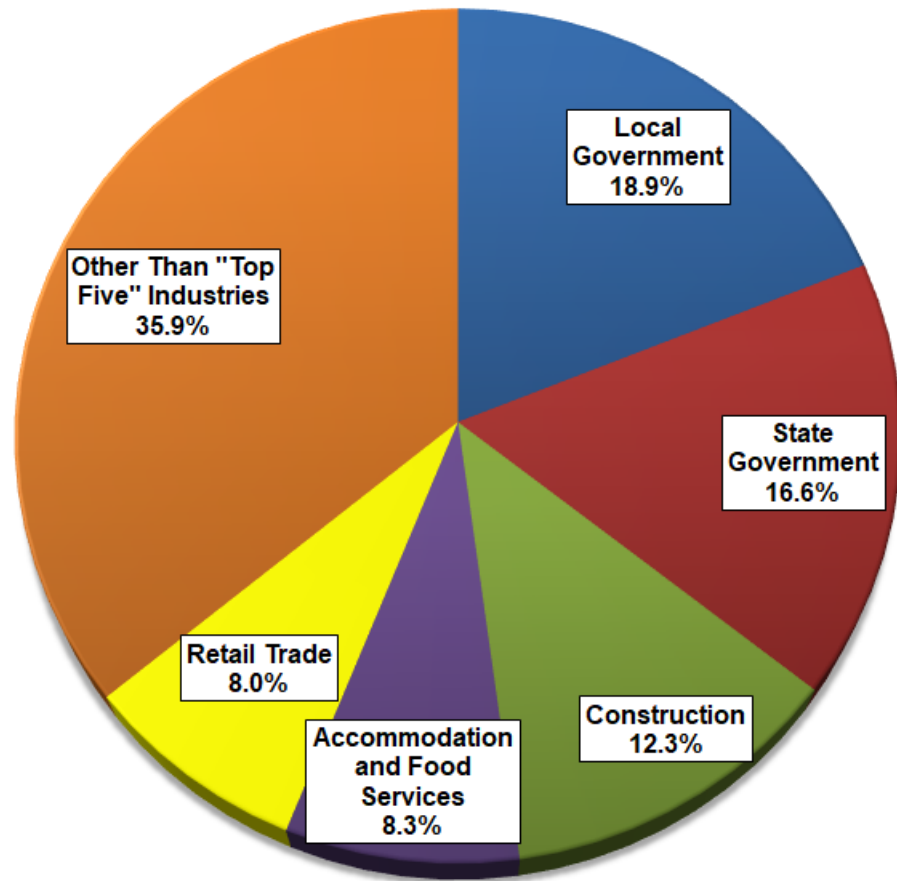


# Kittitas County: Top 5 industries by covered employment in 2022



Kittitas County: Top 5 Industries by Employment in 2022	
Industry	Number of Jobs
Local Government	2,503
Accommodation and Food Services	2,408
Retail Trade	1,904
State Government	1,772
Construction	1,410
Other Than "Top Five" Industries	5,946
<b>Total Covered Employment</b>	<b>15,943</b>

# Kittitas County: Top 5 industries by covered wages in 2022



Kittitas County: Top 5 Industries by Wages in 2022	
Industry	Wages (in \$)
Local Government	\$151,405,066
State Government	\$132,751,032
Construction	\$98,455,675
Accommodation and Food Services	\$66,332,755
Retail Trade	\$64,062,185
Other Than "Top Five" Industries	\$286,725,031
Total Covered Wages	\$799,731,744

# Kittitas County in 2022: Summary of “Top 5” industries (by covered employment).

**Total covered wages = \$799.7 million**

**Average annual employment = 15,943**

**Average annual wage = \$50,162 (60.5 percent of Washington State’s average annual wage in 2022 of \$82,912)**

Industry	Percent of jobs (in Kittitas County)	Percent of wages (in Kittitas County)
Local government	15.7	18.9
Accommodation & food services	15.1	8.3
Retail trade	11.9	8.0
State government	11.8	16.6
Construction	8.8	12.3

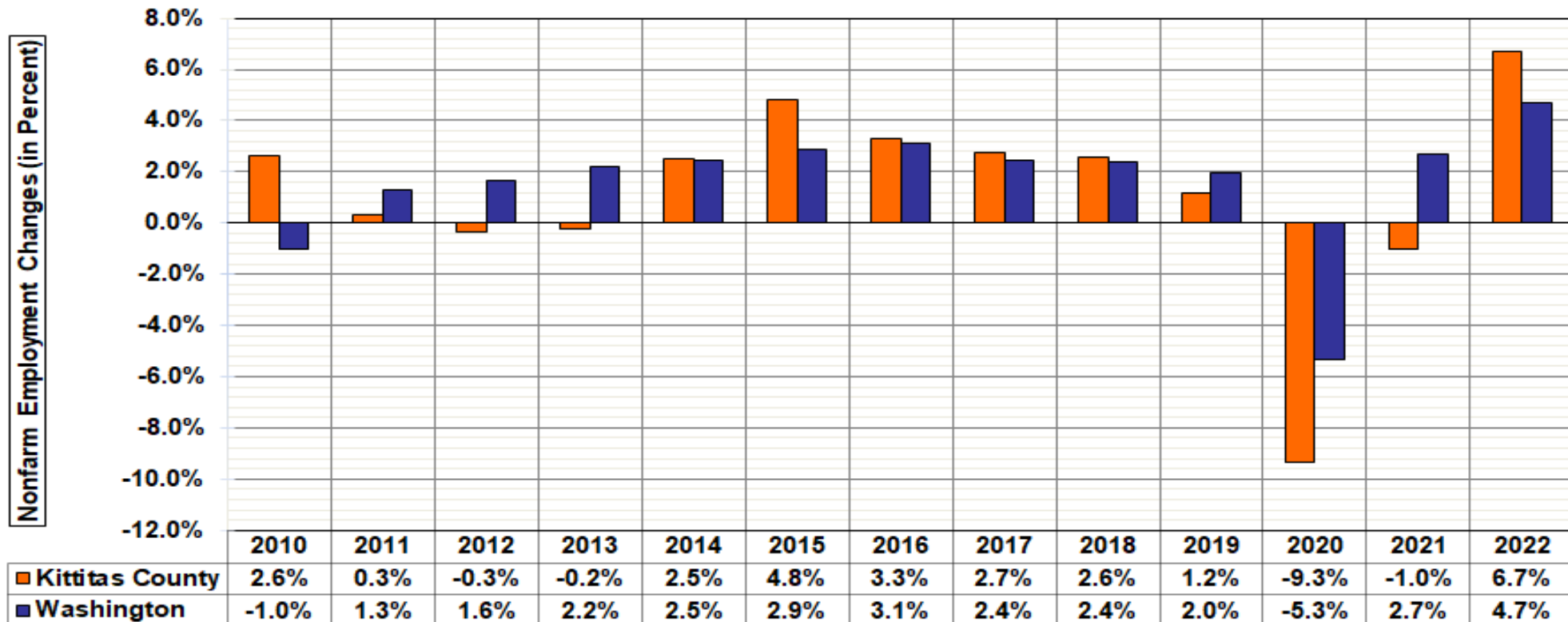
## **Kittitas County: Summary of ten-year (2012-2022) employment and wage trends, based on QCEW data (Slides 12-25)**

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- **From 2012-2022 total covered employment in Kittitas County rose by 17.3% (an annualized rate of 1.6%) versus 20.7% statewide (an annualized rate of 1.9%).**
- **From 2012-2022 total covered wages in Kittitas County rose by 76.5% (an annualized rate of 5.8%) versus 92.5% statewide (an annualized rate of 6.8%).**
- **Construction, local government, retail trade, and health services accounted for over three-fourths (76.8%) of the 2,356 jobs added from 2012-2022.**
- **From 2012-2022, the local construction sector (NAICS 23) ranked 1<sup>st</sup> (within the 22 NAICS sectors) in Kittitas County in job growth (up 863 jobs and 157.2%) and in payroll growth (up \$76.2 million and 340.9%).**
- **On a percentage basis, the real estate and rentals (NAICS 53) payroll ranked 1<sup>st</sup>, soaring from \$3.2 million to \$15.6 million from 2012 through 2022 (up 390.9%).**

# Kittitas County's nonfarm labor market plummeted in 2020 (-9.3 %) and ebbed in 2021 (-1.0%) before rebounding in 2022 (up 6.7%).

**Annual Average Nonfarm Employment Changes (in Percent) from 2010-2022 in Kittitas County and in Washington State (As of 24 October 2023)**



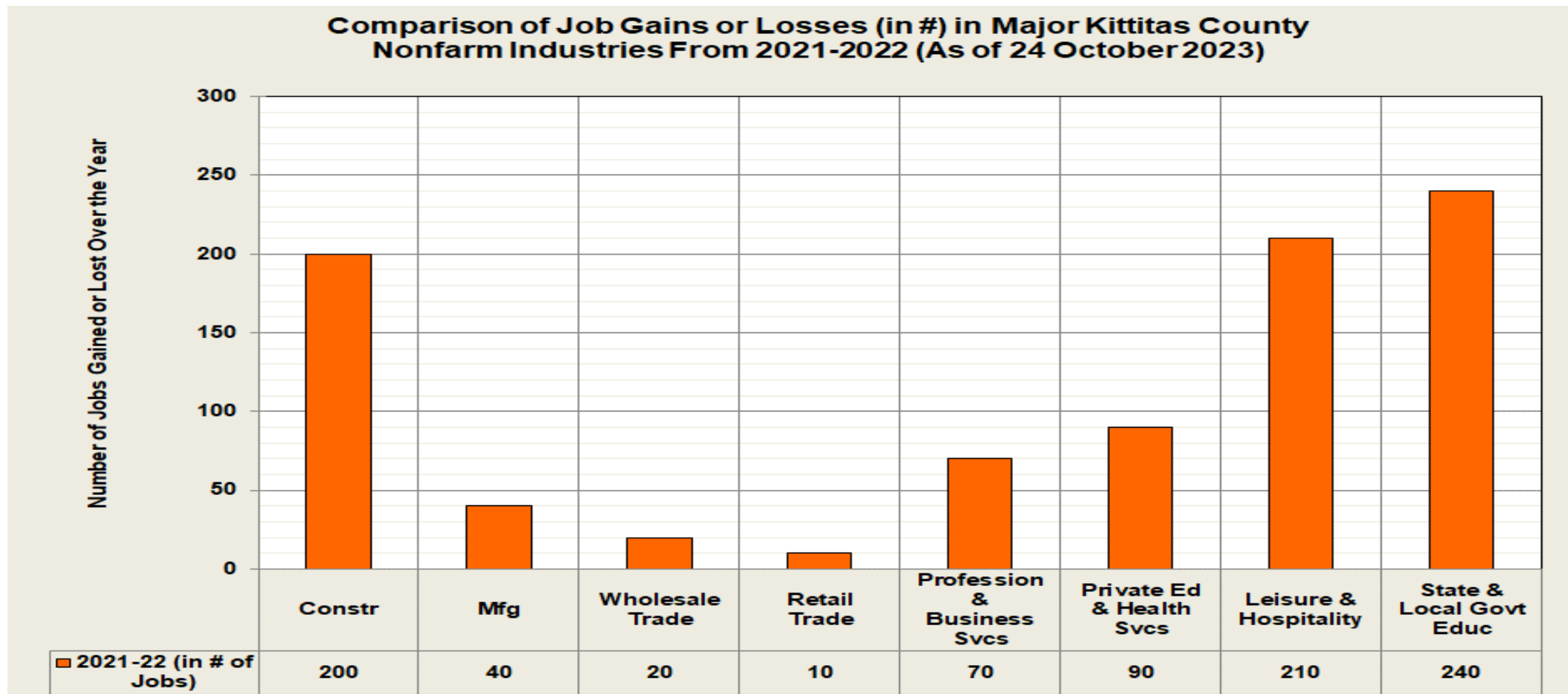
**In 2020, COVID-19-related nonfarm job losses were more traumatic to the local economy (-9.3%) than to Washington's economy (-5.3%).**

<b>Kittitas County: Nonfarm Job Growth in Major Industries From 2019-2020 (As of 24 October 2023)</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Annual Avg. Employment in 2019</b>	<b>Annual Avg. Employment in 2020</b>	<b>Job Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<b>Total nonfarm <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17,570</b>	<b>15,930</b>	<b>(1,640)</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>
Total private	10,510	9,950	(560)	-5.3%
Goods producing	1,670	1,690	20	1.2%
Mining, logging and construction	1,100	1,120	20	1.8%
Manufacturing	570	580	10	1.8%
Service providing	15,900	14,230	(1,670)	-10.5%
Trade, transportation and utilities	2,720	2,760	40	1.5%
Wholesale trade	660	620	(40)	-6.1%
Retail trade	1,820	1,830	10	0.5%
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	230	310	80	34.8%
Information and financial activities	600	670	70	11.7%
Professional and business services	650	580	(70)	-10.8%
Education and health services	1,640	1,580	(60)	-3.7%
Leisure and hospitality	2,810	2,250	(560)	-19.9%
Government	7,060	5,980	(1,080)	-15.3%
Federal government	140	150	10	7.1%
State and local government	6,920	5,830	(1,090)	-15.8%
State & local government education	5,090	4,090	(1,000)	-19.6%
<sup>1</sup> Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households and agriculture. Columns may not add due to rounding.				

**Last year, in 2022, the Kittitas County nonfarm job market expanded robustly (up 6.7%), surpassing Washington's 4.7% growth pace.**

<b>Kittitas County: Nonfarm Job Growth in Major Industries From 2021-2022 (As of 24 October 2023)</b>				
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Annual Avg. Employment in 2021</b>	<b>Annual Avg. Employment in 2022</b>	<b>Job Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<b>Total nonfarm <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15,770</b>	<b>16,830</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
Total private	10,090	10,820	730	7.2%
Goods producing	1,820	2,050	230	12.6%
Mining, logging and construction	1,240	1,440	200	16.1%
Manufacturing	570	610	40	7.0%
Service providing	13,960	14,780	820	5.9%
Trade, transportation and utilities	2,830	2,840	10	0.4%
Wholesale trade	580	600	20	3.4%
Retail trade	1,890	1,900	10	0.5%
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	350	340	(10)	-2.9%
Information and financial activities	620	710	90	14.5%
Professional and business services	620	690	70	11.3%
Education and health services	1,450	1,540	90	6.2%
Leisure and hospitality	2,360	2,570	210	8.9%
Government	5,680	6,010	330	5.8%
Federal government	140	160	20	14.3%
State and local government	5,540	5,850	310	5.6%
State & local government education	3,720	3,960	240	6.5%
<sup>1</sup> Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households and agriculture. Columns may not add due to rounding.				

Of the 1,060 nonfarm jobs added last year, 61.3% were in state and local government education, leisure & hospitality, or construction.

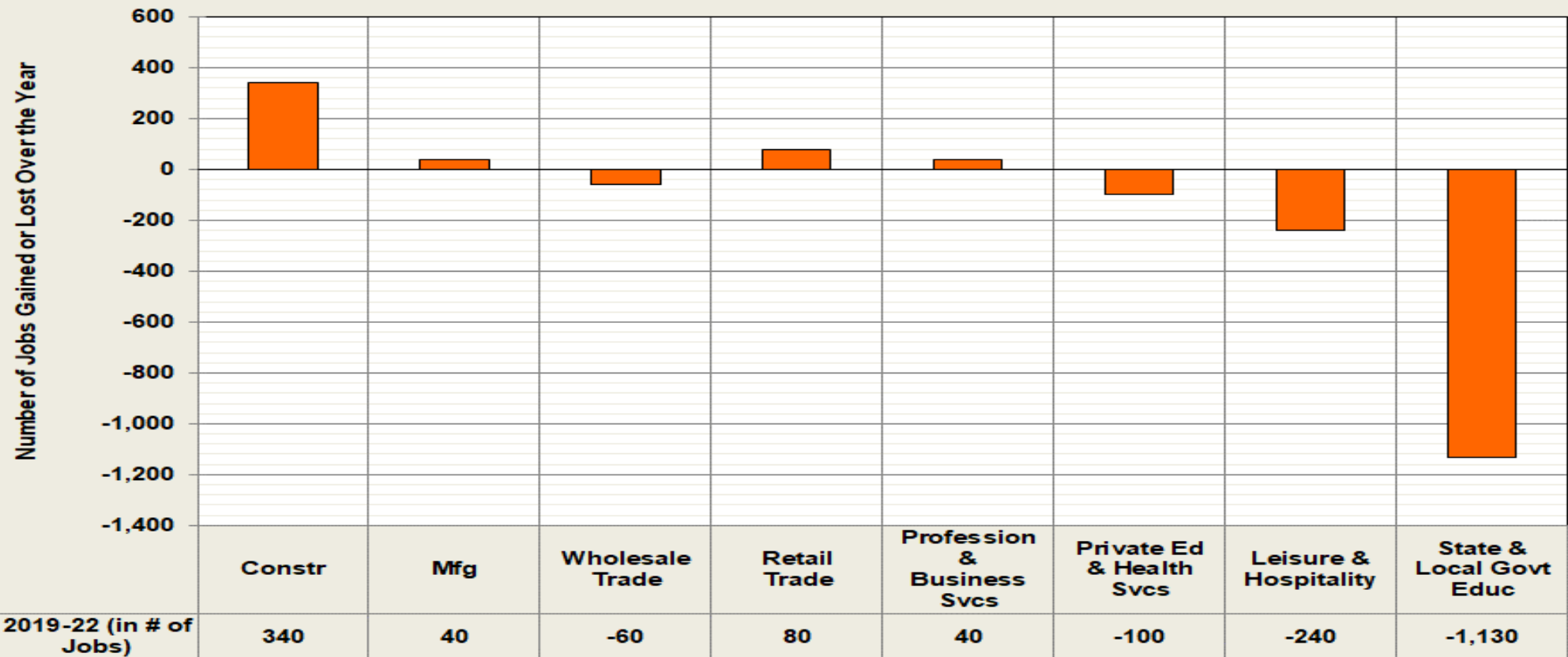


Yet, despite robust job growth in 2022, total nonfarm employment was -4.2% and 740 jobs “shy” of the pre-pandemic era average of 17,570 jobs.

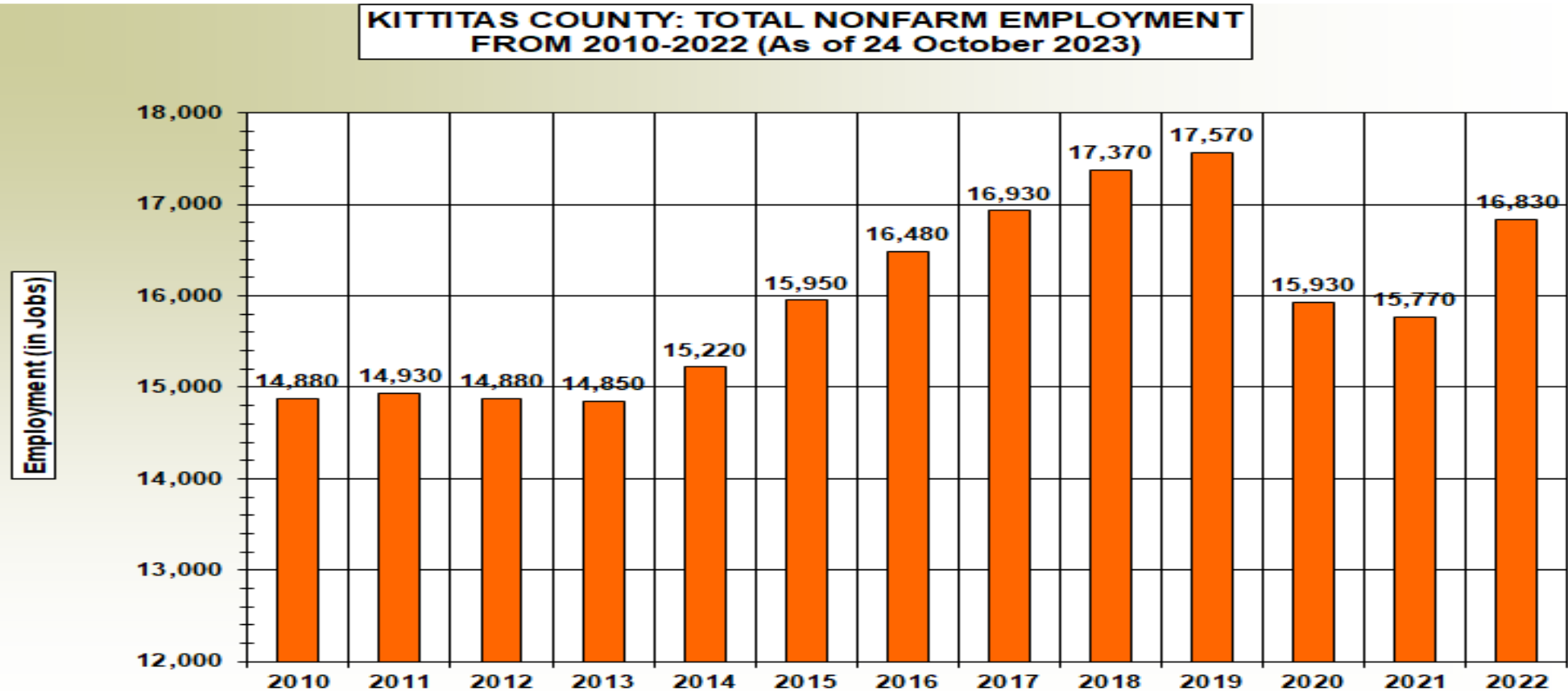
Kittitas County: Nonfarm Job Growth in Major Industries From 2019-2022 (As of 24 October 2023)				
Industry	Annual Avg. Employment in 2019	Annual Avg. Employment in 2022	Job Change	Percent Change
Total nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	17,570	16,830	(740)	-4.2%
Total private	10,510	10,820	310	2.9%
Goods producing	1,670	2,050	380	22.8%
Mining, logging and construction	1,100	1,440	340	30.9%
Manufacturing	570	610	40	7.0%
Service providing	15,900	14,780	(1,120)	-7.0%
Trade, transportation and utilities	2,720	2,840	120	4.4%
Wholesale trade	660	600	(60)	-9.1%
Retail trade	1,820	1,900	80	4.4%
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	230	340	110	47.8%
Information and financial activities	600	710	110	18.3%
Professional and business services	650	690	40	6.2%
Education and health services	1,640	1,540	(100)	-6.1%
Leisure and hospitality	2,810	2,570	(240)	-8.5%
Government	7,060	6,010	(1,050)	-14.9%
Federal government	140	160	20	14.3%
State and local government	6,920	5,850	(1,070)	-15.5%
State & local government education	5,090	3,960	(1,130)	-22.2%
<sup>1</sup> Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households and agriculture. Columns may not add due to rounding.				

# Countywide, state and local government education lost more jobs than any other sector since the pre-COVID era of 2019.

**Comparison of Job Gains or Losses (in #) in Major Kittitas County Nonfarm Industries From 2019-2022 (As of 24 October 2023)**



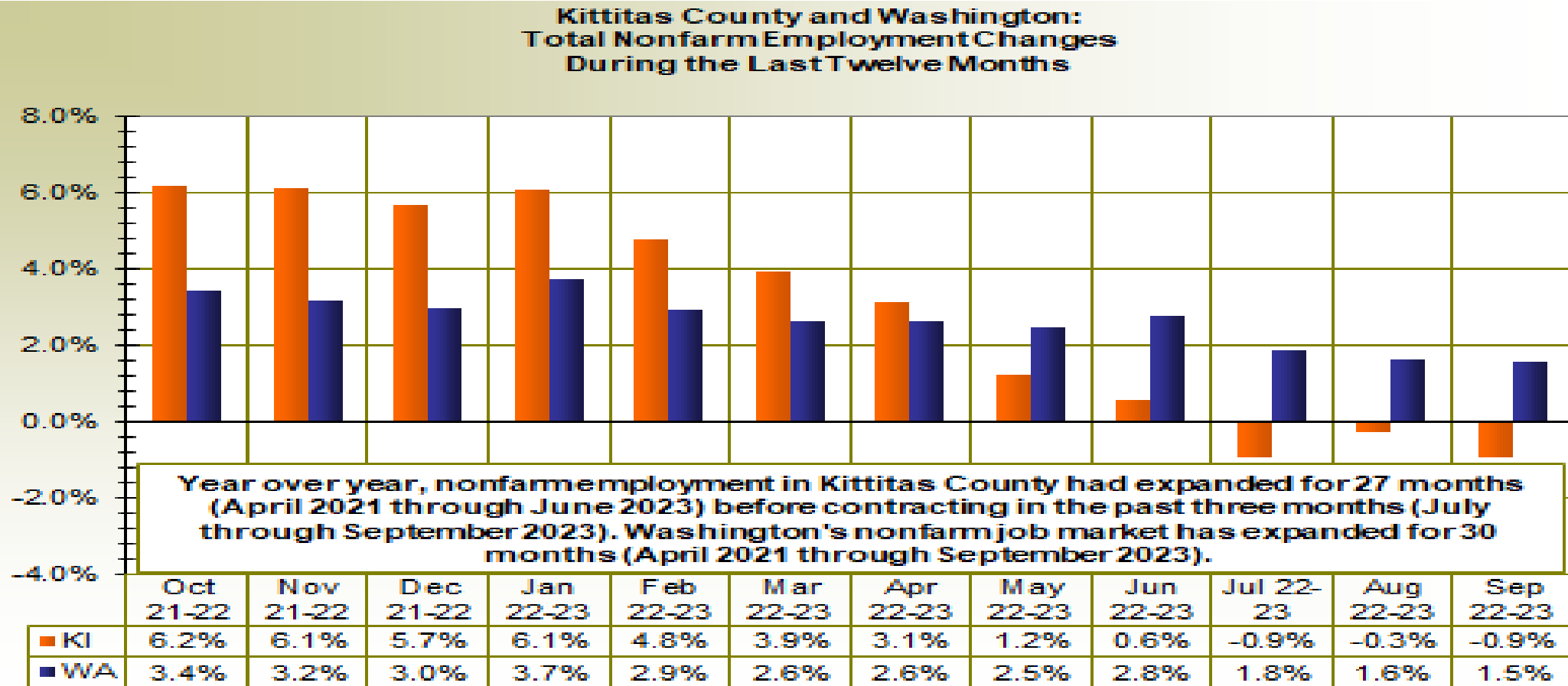
Hence, in aggregate, total nonfarm employment in Kittitas County in 2022 was still not back to where it was in the “pre-COVID era” of 2019.



**State and local government still tallied roughly 20% fewer jobs in the first 9 months of 2023 versus in 2019 (the pre-COVID era), but loss-rates have recently decelerated.**

State and Local Government Education Employment in Kittitas County:									
January-September 2023 vs. January-September 2019 (Pre-COVID Era)									
	Jan 19- 23	Feb 19- 23	Mar 19- 23	Apr 19- 23	May 19- 23	Jun 19- 23	Jul 19- 23	Aug 19- 23	Sep 19- 23
2023	4,200	4,260	4,330	4,270	4,300	4,200	3,030	2,930	3,970
2019	5,440	5,440	5,420	5,560	5,580	5,030	3,940	3,600	4,590
2019-23 (in #)	-1,240	-1,180	-1,090	-1,290	-1,280	-830	-910	-670	-620
2019-23 (in %)	-22.8%	-21.7%	-20.1%	-23.2%	-22.9%	-16.5%	-23.1%	-18.6%	-13.5%

**Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates show that nonfarm employment in Kittitas County has contracted, year over year, from July through September 2023.**

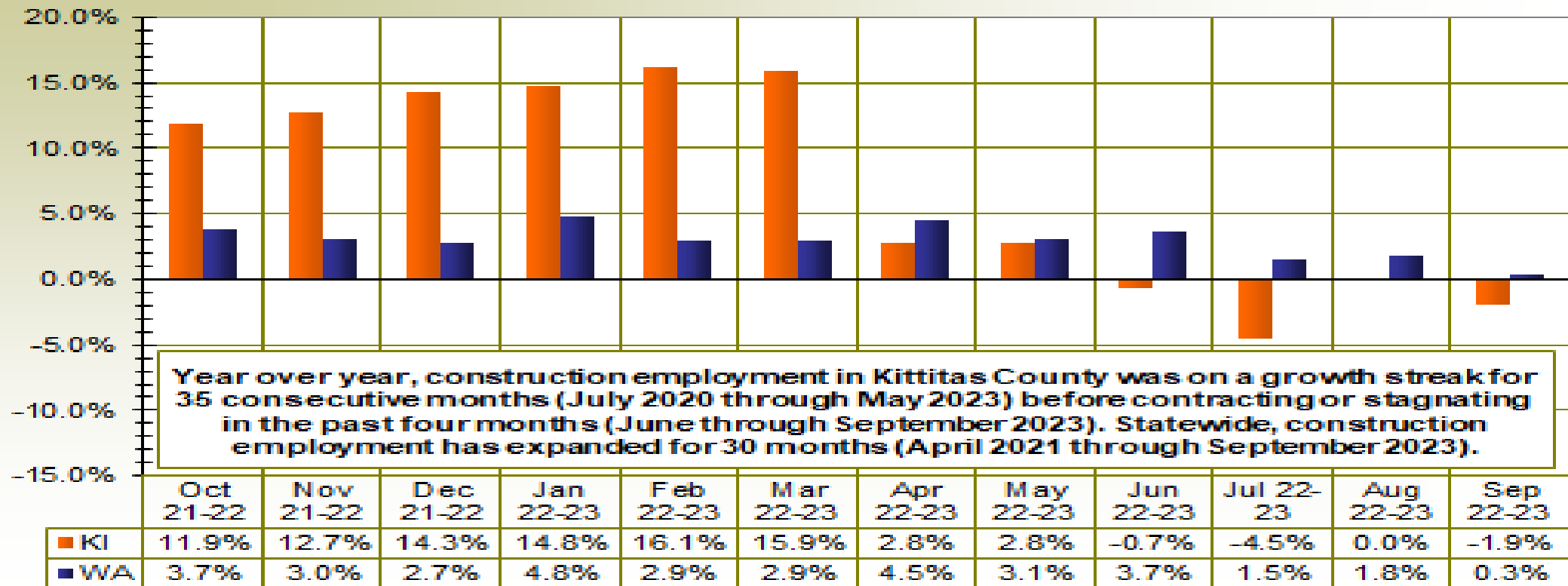


# Preliminary (CES) nonfarm employment estimates indicate a job loss rate of -0.9% between September 2022 and September 2023.

Kittitas County: Nonfarm Job Growth in Major Industries From September 2022-September 2023 (As of 24 October 2023)				
Industry	Employment in September 2022	Employment in September 2023	Job Change	Percent Change
Total nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	17,140	16,980	(160)	-0.9%
Total private	11,120	10,940	(180)	-1.6%
Goods producing	2,220	2,180	(40)	-1.8%
Mining, logging and construction	1,580	1,550	(30)	-1.9%
Manufacturing	640	630	(10)	-1.6%
Service providing	14,920	14,800	(120)	-0.8%
Trade, transportation and utilities	2,840	2,810	(30)	-1.1%
Wholesale trade	590	580	(10)	-1.7%
Retail trade	1,910	1,910	0	0.0%
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	340	320	(20)	-5.9%
Information and financial activities	740	710	(30)	-4.1%
Professional and business services	720	680	(40)	-5.6%
Education and health services	1,500	1,570	70	4.7%
Leisure and hospitality	2,650	2,550	(100)	-3.8%
Government	6,020	6,040	20	0.3%
Federal government	180	180	0	0.0%
State and local government	5,840	5,860	20	0.3%
State & local government education	3,870	3,970	100	2.6%
<sup>1</sup> Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households and agriculture. Columns may not add due to rounding.				

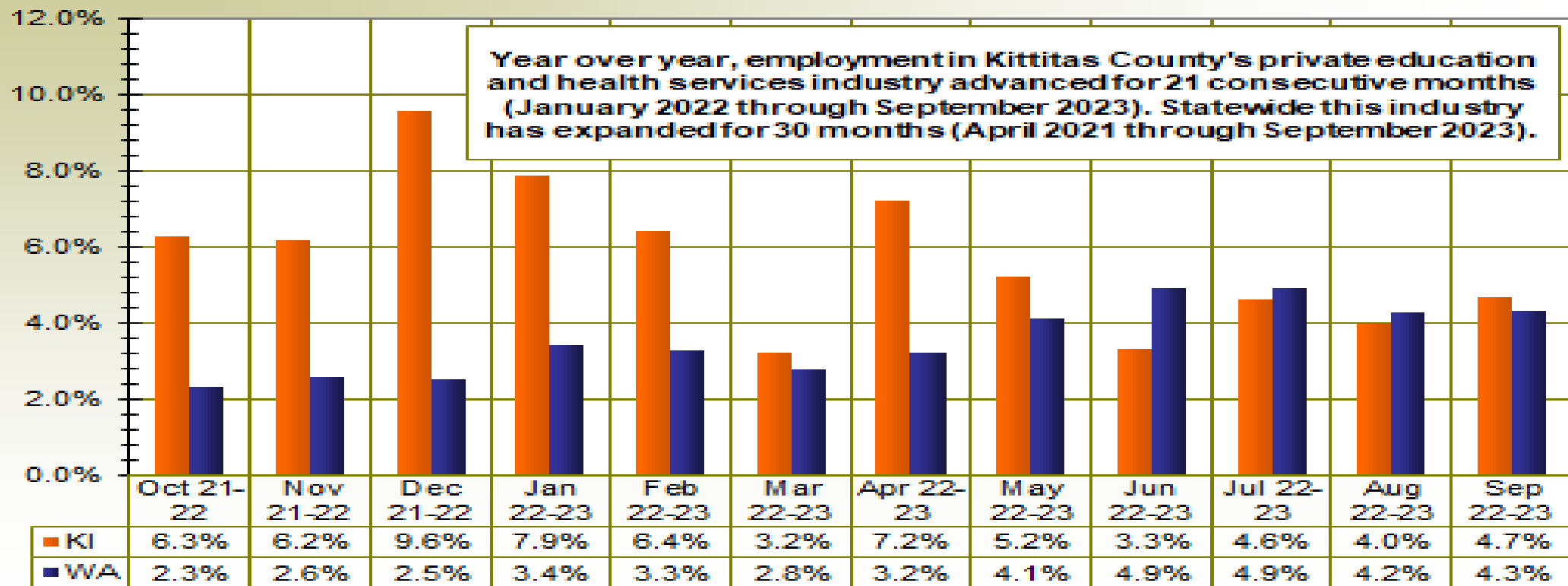
**Construction employment was on a "growth streak" for 35 consecutive months before contracting or stagnating in the past four months (June through September 2023).**

**Kittitas County and Washington:  
Construction Employment Changes  
During the Last Twelve Months**

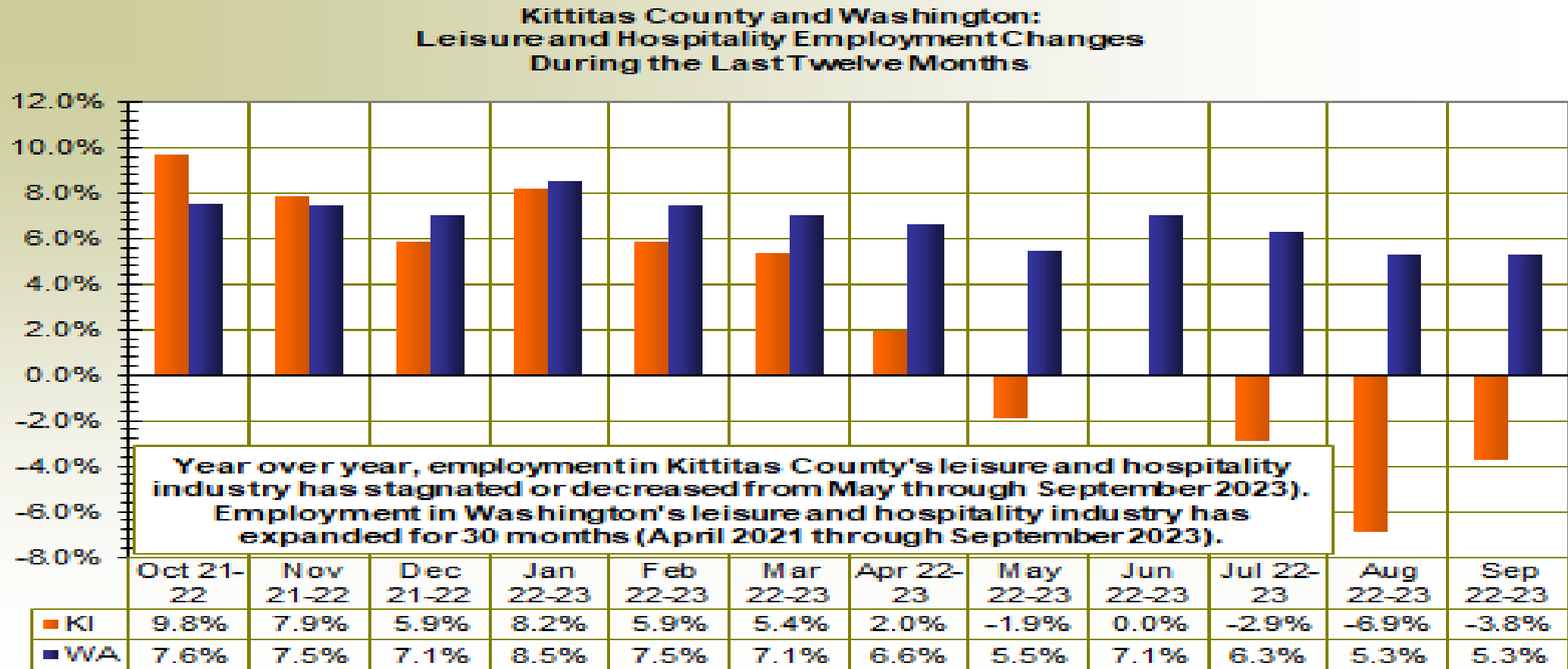


# Year over year, employment in Kittitas County's private education and health services industry has advanced for 21 consecutive months.

Kittitas County and Washington:  
Private Education and Health Services Employment Changes  
During the Last Twelve Months



But estimates indicate that, year over year, employment in Kittitas County's leisure and hospitality industry has stagnated or decreased from May through September 2023.



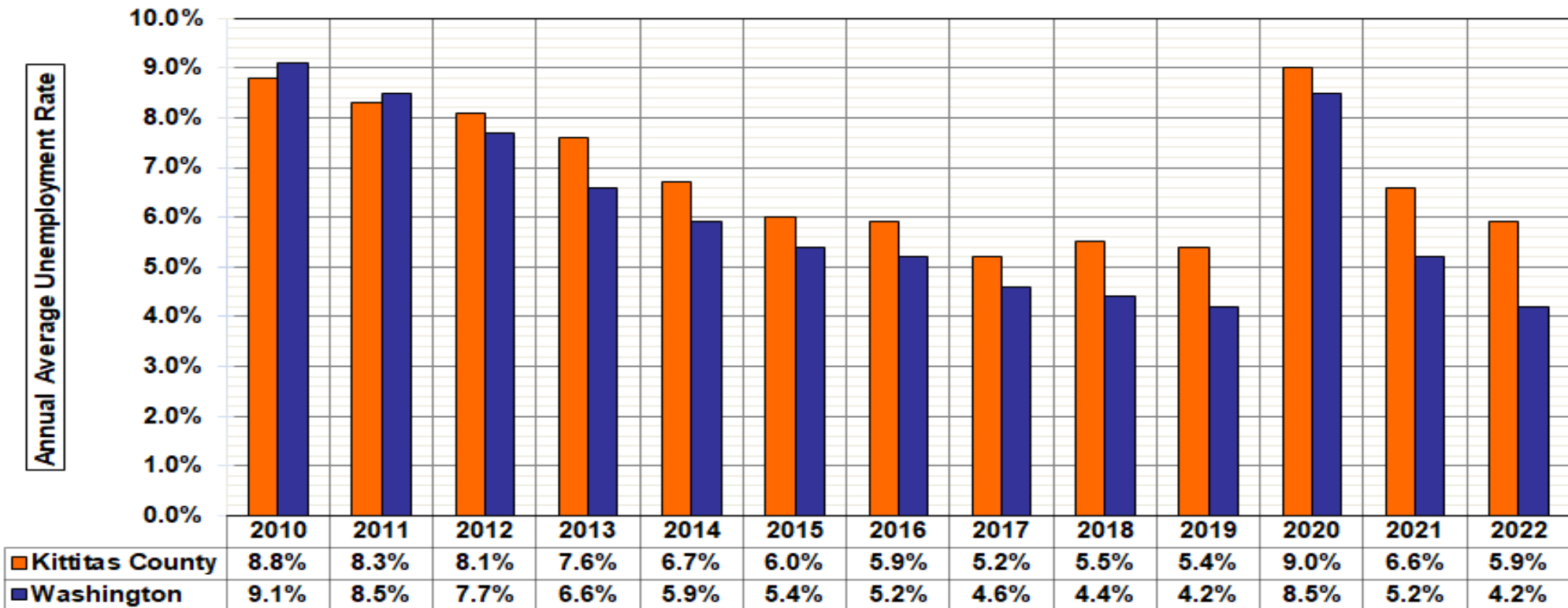
## **Kittitas County: Nonfarm employment trends through September 2023, based on CES data (Slides 26-38)**

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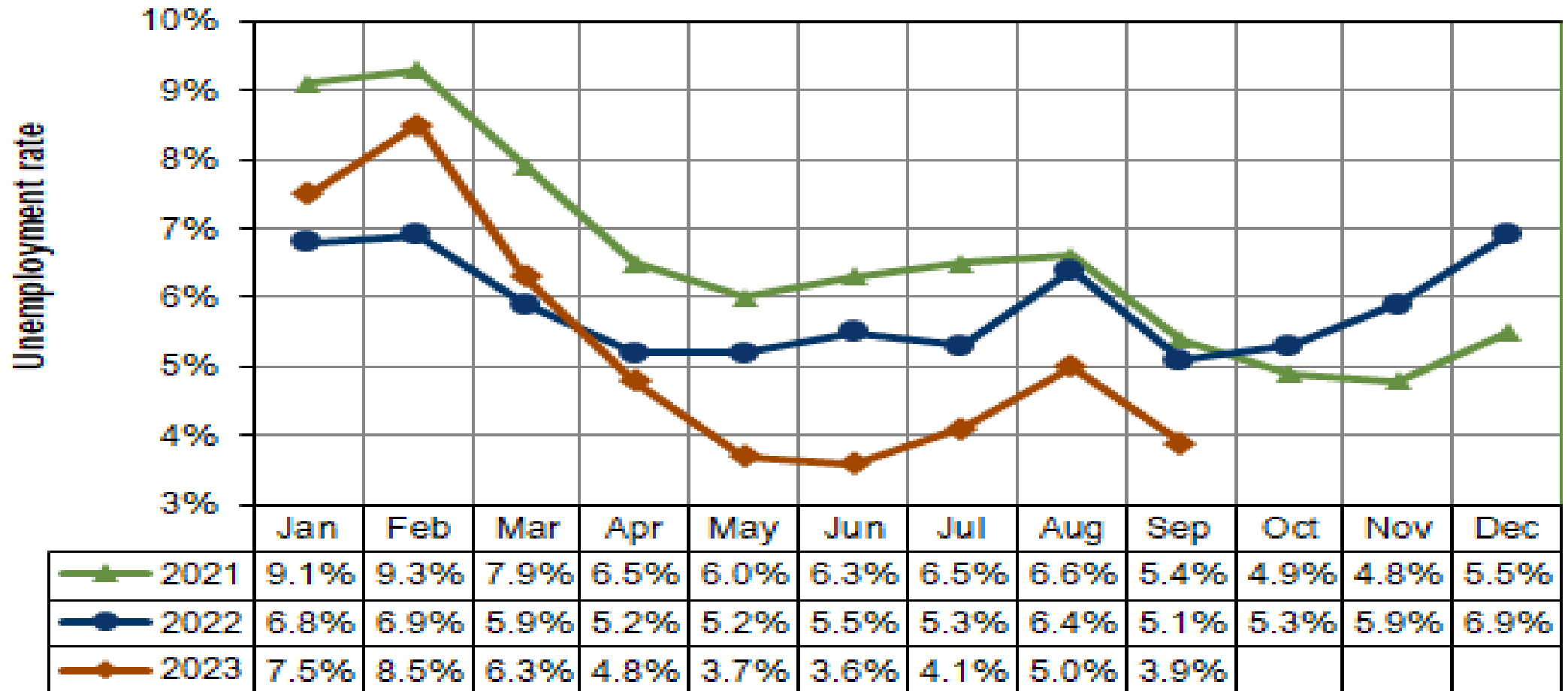
- **Following huge pandemic-related layoffs in 2020 and a less-severe downturn in 2021, the Kittitas County job market rebounded by 6.7% and by 1,060 jobs in 2022. Of the 1,060 nonfarm jobs added last year, 61.3% were in state and local government education, leisure & hospitality, or construction).**
- **Yet despite job growth from 2021-2022, total nonfarm employment was -4.2% and 740 jobs shy of the pre-pandemic era average of 17,570 jobs (in 2019).**
- **“Belt tightening” in state and local government education caused much of this downturn. This sector tallied roughly 20% fewer jobs in the first 9 months of 2023 versus in 2019 - but loss-rates have recently decelerated (Slide 25).**
- **Local nonfarm employment in Kittitas County has contracted, year over year, from July through September 2023.**

# Kittitas County's 5.9% unemployment rate in 2022 was seven-tenths point lower than 2021. The “historic low” was 5.2% in 2017.

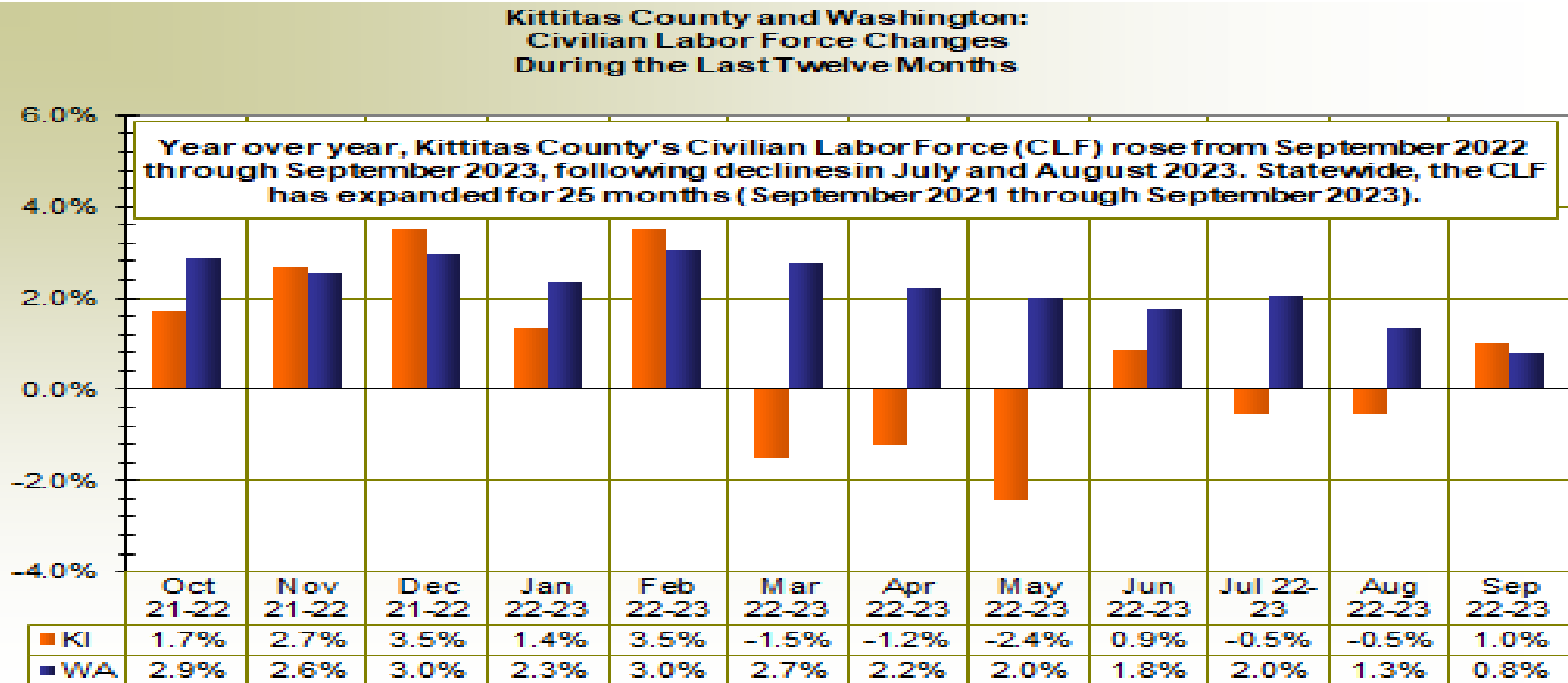
**Annual Average Unemployment Rates From 2010-2022  
in Kittitas County and in Washington State (As of 24 October 2023)**



# Year over year, unemployment rates in Kittitas County have decreased in each of the past six months (April through September 2023).



# Year over year, Kittitas County's Civilian Labor Force (CLF) rose from September 2022 through September 2023, following declines in July and August 2023.

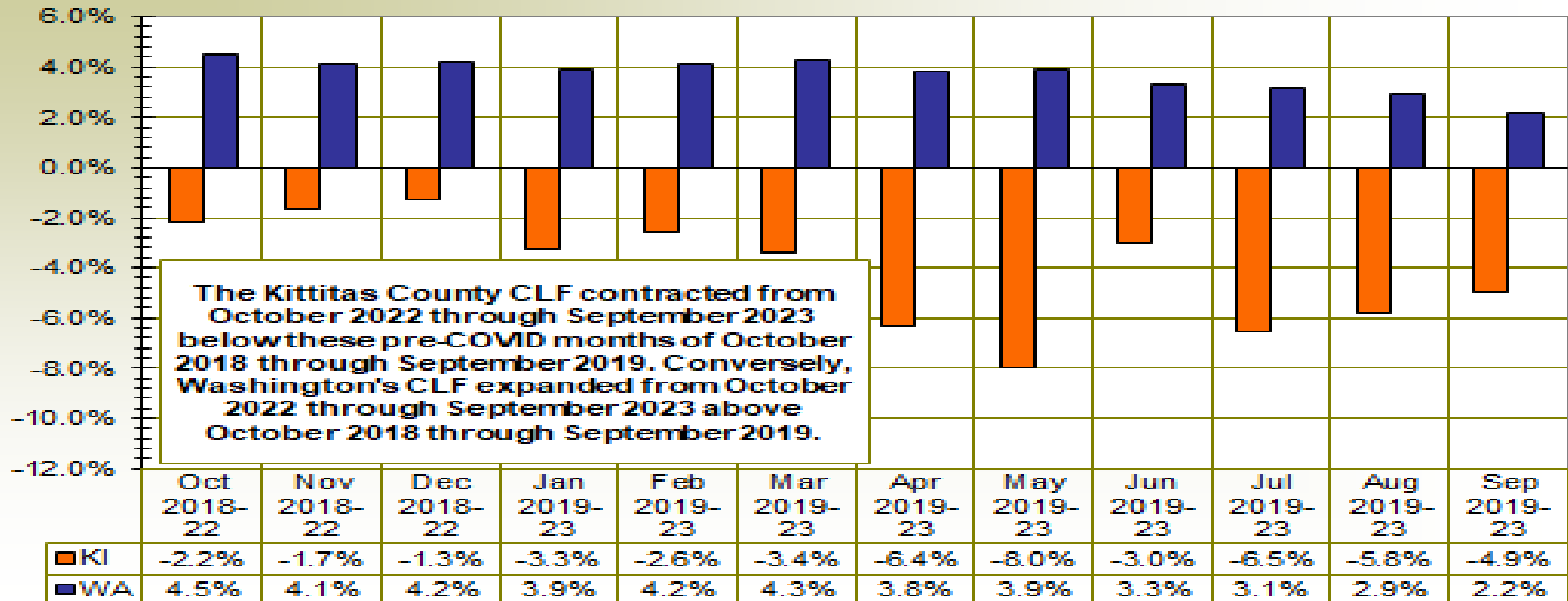


Between the Septembers of 2022 and 2023, the CLF edged upward by 1.0% and the number of unemployed plunged by -21.6%; hence the rate fell one and two-tenths points.

			Change (in #)	Change (in %)
	Preliminary	Revised	Sep-22	Sep-22
Kittitas County	Sep-23	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-23
Labor force and unemployment				
Civilian labor force	22,448	22,230	218	1.0%
Resident employment	21,565	21,104	461	2.2%
Unemployment	883	1,126	-243	-21.6%
Unemployment rate	3.9	5.1	-1.2	

However, for at least the past 12 months fewer residents have been in the local labor force than in the pre-COVID era (i.e., of October 2018-September 2019).

**KITTITAS COUNTY AND WASHINGTON: CHANGES IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF) FROM THE PRE-COVID ERA (OCT 2018-SEP 2019) TO THE PRESENT (OCT 2022-SEP 2023)**



## **Kittitas County: CLF and unemployment rate trends through September 2023, based on LAUS data (Slides 40-44)**

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- **Kittitas County's 5.9% unemployment rate in 2022 was seven-tenths point lower than in 2021. The "historic low" was 5.2% in 2017.**
- **Year over year, monthly unemployment rates have decreased in each of the past six months (April through September 2023).**
- **Year over year, Kittitas County's Civilian Labor Force (CLF) rose from September 2022 through September 2023, following declines in July and August 2023.**
- **The Kittitas County CLF contracted from October 2022 through September 2023 below these pre-COVID months of October 2018 through September 2019; and a shrinking labor force is seldom good economic news.**

# Labor Market Information (LMI) Homepage (<https://esd.wa.gov/labormarketinfo>)

## Kittitas County Labor Market Information

### County specific information:

- [Regional economist contact information](#)
- [Kittitas County profile](#)
- [Labor area summary](#)
- [County data tables](#)

### Local research:

- [Monthly employment \(WA-QB & CES\)](#)
- [Labor force \(LAUS\)](#)
- [Covered employment \(QCEW\)](#)
- [Occupations \(OES\)](#)
- [Projections](#)
- [Supply/demand report](#)
- [UI research](#)
- [Employer demand](#)

# Labor Market Information (LMI)

(<https://esd.wa.gov/labormarketinfo/LAAO>)

## Learn about an occupation

Go to the [Learn about an occupation - OID list page](#)

### About the list

The Occupations in Demand (OID) list is the key component on the [Learn about an occupation page](#) that displays occupations across the state and within individual [Workforce Development Areas](#) (WDAs). The list is used to determine eligibility for a variety of training and support programs but was created to support the unemployment insurance [Training Benefits Program](#). The list consists only of occupations that have 50 or more jobs within a designated geographical area. [Download the current list](#).

Each occupation in the OID list is assigned one of three definitions:

- **Demand:** job seekers have a greater probability of finding work within an occupation.
- **Not in demand:** job seekers have a lesser probability of finding work within an occupation.
- **Balanced:** job seekers have an uncertain probability of finding work within an occupation.

## Point of Contact (POC)

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**Website: <https://esd.wa.gov/labormarketinfo>**



# Open Mic – Q&A

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Security  
Department**  
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# Thank you!

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