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A SocioEconomic Profile
Clearwater County, Idaho

Produced by the
Economic Profile System (EPS)
July 23, 2009

About The Economic Profile System (EPS)

This profile was produced using the 2008 version of the Economic Profile System (EPS), last updated in March 2009. EPS is designed to allow users to produce detailed socioeconomic profiles automatically and efficiently at a variety of geographic scales using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel.

Profiles contain tables and figures that illustrate long-term trends in population; employment and personal income by industry; average earnings; business development; retirement and other non-labor income; commuting patterns; agriculture; and earnings by industry.

Databases used for EPS profiles are from: Bureau of the Census including County Business Patterns; Bureau of Labor Statistics; and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EPS was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management.

EPS and Acrobat files (.pdf) of completed profiles for the West are available for free download at www.headwaterseconomics.org.

For technical questions about EPS, contact Jeff van den Noort at jeff@headwaterseconomics.org.

www.headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is a high-tech nonprofit organization that offers a unique blend of research skills and on-the-ground experience based on over 20 years of work with communities, landowners, public land managers and elected officials. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 262 million surface acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Clearwater County, Idaho

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Employment and Personal Income by Industry

There are two related systems for producing socioeconomic profiles: this one, the Economic Profile System (EPS) and the Economic Profile System Community (EPSC). For best results, use both profile systems. Below is a table highlighting how the two systems complement each other.

	EPS	EPSC
Geographic level of detail	Nation Region (metro, non-metro, total) State (metro, non-metro, total) County	Nation, Region, Division, States, Counties, County Subdivisions, Places (Towns), Indian Reservations, Congressional Districts
Databases used	Bureau of the Census (Census) County Business Patterns (CBP) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Regional Economic Information System (REIS)	Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing, 1990, 2000. (1990 to 2000 comparisons at the county level only)
Time series used	Continuous data from 1970 to the most recent data available.	2000. At the county level only 1990 to 2000 comparisons can be made to show changes in age and household income distribution.
Advantages	Long-term trend analysis including trends in employment and personal income by sector, the number of businesses establishments by type and size, and non-labor sources of income such as retirement and age-related income. Wages by Industry. Counties are compared to states and nation. Key indicators of performance are benchmarked against the US medians.	Age distribution, race, housing costs, housing affordability, education rates, poverty. Finer geographic detail.
Disadvantages	For some counties employment and personal income data may be suppressed for some industries and for some years. EPS includes a system for estimating these data gaps.	Census data is never suppressed, but it is less useful than REIS data used in EPS to see long-term trends by industry; it is only available only for 2000 with limited comparisons to 1990.

Important notes:

1) Total employment figures from the Regional Economic Information System (used in most of EPS) and the other sources can differ for the following reasons:

   - Census employment figures are reported by place of residence, while BEA REIS and the other sources are by place of work.

   - BEA REIS counts all jobs, regardless of whether part-time or whether a person has several jobs. For example, if a person has three part-time jobs, they count it as three jobs.

   - In some areas seasonality may play a role: the census is taken in the spring, a shoulder season for many "resort" areas, while BEA REIS data is an annual average.

   - BEA REIS includes sole proprietors and government employment while County Business Patterns and BLS Wages do not.

   - Earnings from BEA REIS on pages 14 and 25 include the value of benefits while the wages on page 32 from the BLS do not.

2) Tables and charts may be copied from Excel into any other program, like Word or PowerPoint: highlight the selection, choose copy from the edit menu, then open Word or PowerPoint and insert by choosing "Paste Special" in the Edit Menu. We recommend that you paste charts as a picture.

3) This profile also shows business cycles, represented as vertical bars on selected charts.

4) EPS is updated every year with the latest figures.

5) All income figures in this profile (except for the graph on the top of page 5) are adjusted for inflation reported in 2006 dollars.

The following pages (2-25) contain long-term trends in demographics, employment and income. No disclosure restrictions occur in this section.

In this section you will learn about:

1. Changes in population, age distribution, household income distribution and housing affordability.
2. Comparisons of the county to the state and the nation.
3. Employment and income by type: proprietors versus wage and salary.
4. Personal income by type: labor versus non-labor income.
5. The role of transfer payments.
6. How well does this area recover from recessions?
7. Trends in government employment.
8. Earnings per job versus per capita income.
9. Growth in firms by size and industry type.
10. Unemployment rates.
11. Cross-county flow of dollars via commuting.
12. Trends in agricultural businesses.

Highlights - In Clearwater County, Idaho:

These highlights are based on how this area compares to the distribution of all of the counties in the United States. See the methodology section at the end for more information.

- Population Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2006) was slow.
- Employment Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2006) was slow.
- Personal Income Growth (Adjusted for Inflation, Annualized rate, 1970-2006) was slow.
- Non-labor Income Share of Total in 2006 was high.
- Median Age* was old.
- Per Capita Income (2006) was roughly average.
- Average Earnings Per Job (2006) was somewhat low.
- Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have a college degree) was roughly average.
- Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have less than a high school diploma) was roughly average.
- Employment Specialization* was roughly average.
- Rich-Poor Ratio* (for each household that made over $100K, how many households made less than $30K) was somewhat high.
- Housing Affordability in 2000 (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house)* was somewhat less affordable.
- Government share of Total employment was high.
- Unemployment Rate in 2007** was somewhat high.

* from 2000 US Census ** from Bureau of Labor Statistics

Population

Population Trends

- From 1970 to 2006 population fell by 2,638 people, a 24% decline in population.

- At an annual rate, this represents a decline of 0.8%.

Population Trends (Thousands of People) — value labeled 8,271
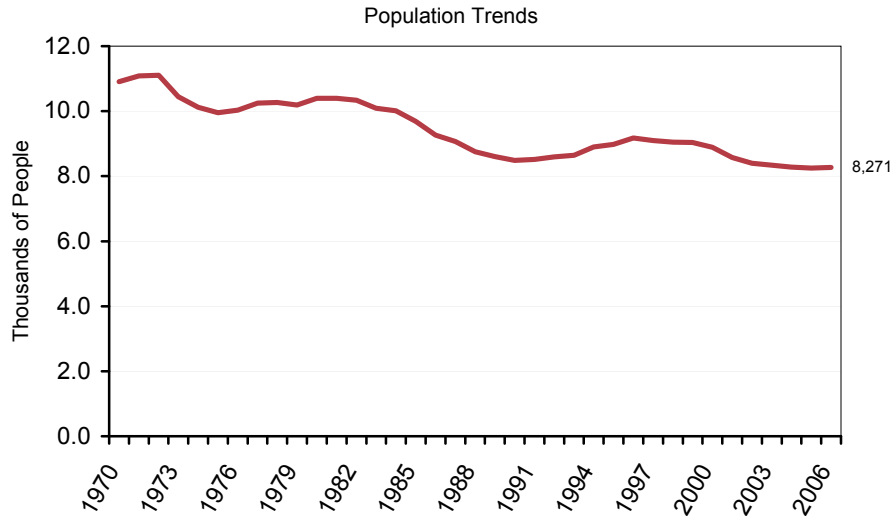
The vertical shaded bars on the figure below represent the last five recession periods: November 1973 to March 1975; January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001. More information about recessions is available on the next page.

Population Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

- Over the last 36 years population growth in Clearwater County, Idaho has been slower than Idaho and slower than the nation.

- Population growth is not generally impacted by national recessions.

- Data is indexed by dividing by the value in 1970 times 100. A value of 100 indicates that it has not changed since 1970.

Population Comparison — Population (Index 1970=100). Values labeled: 204, 147, 76. Legend: National Recessions; Clearwater County, Idaho; Idaho; United States
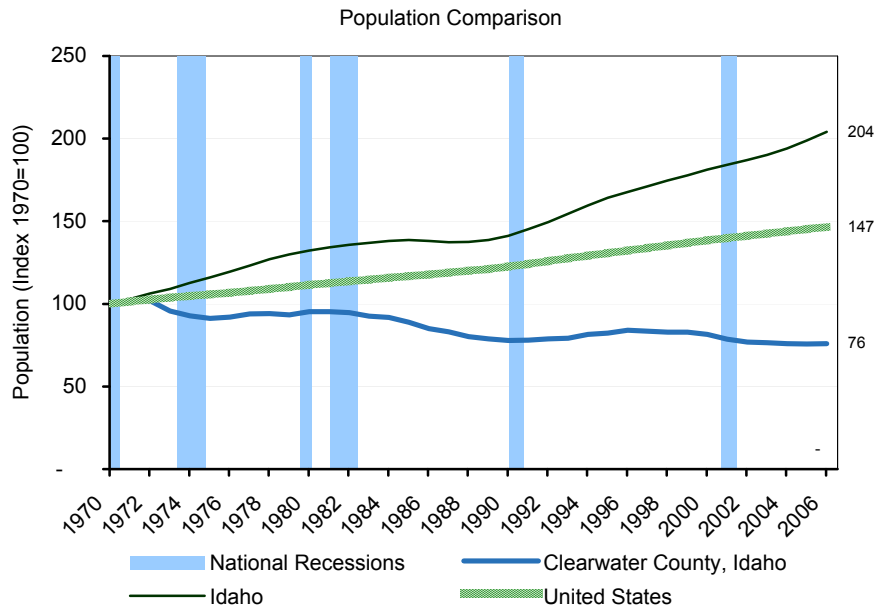
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

How well do we recover from recessions?

An important indicator of economic performance is the ability to recover quickly from recessions.

A recession is defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research as "a significant decline in activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, visible in industrial production, employment, real income, and wholesale-retail sales."

The graph below shows how well we have recovered from the last five recessions. The recovery periods are from the end of one recession (the trough) to the beginning of the next recession (the peak).

This type of graph is repeated throughout the profile to show how the area recovers from recessions compared to the state and the nation.

See www.nber.org/cycles.html for more information about business cycles.

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2006), population growth in Idaho (up 2.1%) outpaced the United States and Clearwater County, Idaho.

- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), Idaho (up 2.4%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 0.9%) grew the fastest.

Population Growth During Recent Recoveries - Annualized % Change from Trough to Following Peak

	1975 to 1980	1980 to 1981	1982 to 1990	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2006
Clearwater County, Idaho - Population	0.9%	0.0%	-2.4%	0.1%	-0.7%
Idaho - Population	2.6%	1.5%	0.5%	2.4%	2.1%
United States - Population	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%

■ Clearwater County, Idaho - Population ■ Idaho - Population □ United States - Population
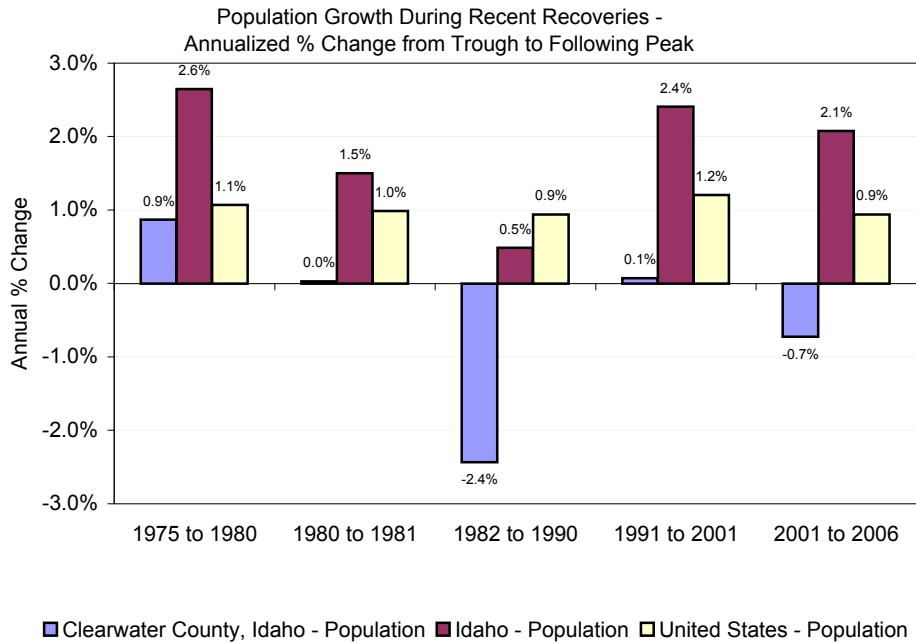
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 41.7 years, up from 37.5 years in 1990.

- The largest age category is 45 to 49 years old (735 people or 8.2% of the total).

- Total Population in 2000 was 8,930 people, up 5% from 8,505 in 1990.

- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 50 to 54 years, up 168 people. Their share of total rose by 1.6%

Population by Age and Sex

	Total	Under 20 years		40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000)		65 years and over		Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
	Number	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share		
Total Population									
2000	8,930	2,235	25%	2,154	24%	1,393	16%	41.7	3.6
1990	8,505	2,298	27%	1,710	20%	1,281	15%	37.5	3.5
10 Yr. Change	425	(63)	-2%	444	4%	112	1%	4.2	0.2
10 Yr. % Change	5%	-3%		26%		9%		11%	5%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	4,746	1,159	24%	1,156	24%	658	14%	40.9	
Female	4,184	1,076	26%	998	24%	735	18%	42.5	
Male/Female Split	53% / 47%	52% / 48%		54% / 46%		47% / 53%			

2000 Table SF1 - P12 & 1990 SF1 Table P05 & P12

In the graphs below, changes in population by age are shown two ways. The "Change in Population" graph illustrates how each age bracket has changed in the last 10 years. The "Change in Share" graph illustrates how each category has changed as a share of total. Note that an age bracket can have an increase in population while declining as a share of total. The "Change in Share" graph usually demonstrates how the baby boom has caused a demographic shift in the population (growth in the 40-60 age brackets).
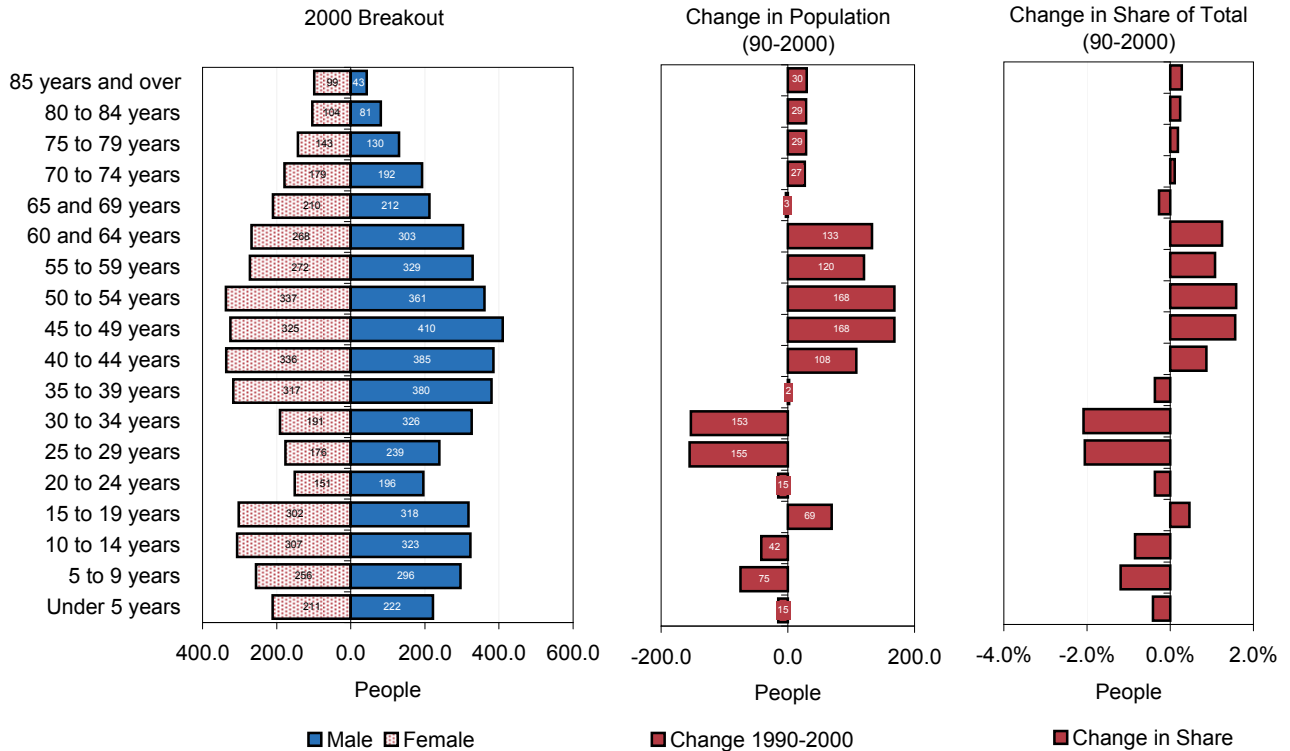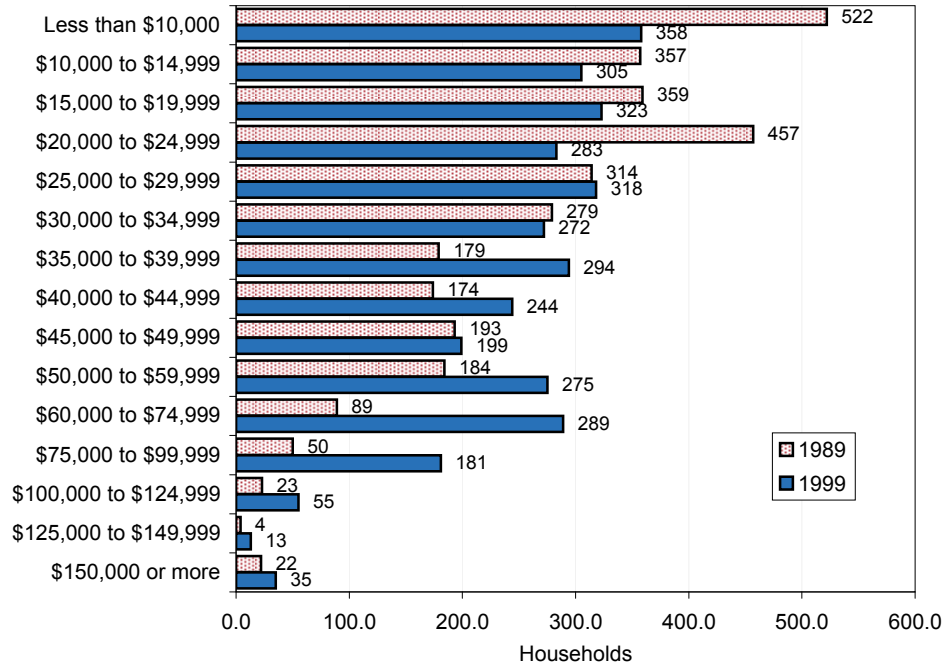

Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990

Income Distribution & Housing

Income Distribution - Households

- In 1999, for every household that made over $100K, there were 15.4 households that made under $30K. 10 years earlier, for every household that made over $100K, there were 41.0 households that made under $30K.

- Please note that the income distribution is not adjusted for inflation so some of the changes are due to inflation.

Household Income Distribution (Not adjusted for inflation)

Income Range	1989	1999
Less than $10,000	522	358
$10,000 to $14,999	357	305
$15,000 to $19,999	359	323
$20,000 to $24,999	457	283
$25,000 to $29,999	314	318
$30,000 to $34,999	279	272
$35,000 to $39,999	179	294
$40,000 to $44,999	174	244
$45,000 to $49,999	193	199
$50,000 to $59,999	184	275
$60,000 to $74,999	89	289
$75,000 to $99,999	50	181
$100,000 to $124,999	23	55
$125,000 to $149,999	4	13
$150,000 or more	22	35

Households

Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 164, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

- Housing has become less affordable in the last decade, from 185 in 1990 to 164 in 2000.

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability		1990		2000
Specified owner-occ. housing units: Median value (2000 $'s)	$	56,522	$	80,500
% of median income necessary to buy the median house		13%		15%
Income required to qualify for the median house	$	19,063	$	22,747
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*		185		164

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units   Census SF3 - H76

Income in:		1989		1999
Per capita income			$	15,463
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 $)	$	31,522	$	32,071
Median family income (Adj.for Inflation in 2000 $)	$	35,352	$	37,259

Universe: Total population, Households, Families   Census SF3 - P82,P53,P77

* Note: The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 10.01% in 1990 and 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute, measure.

Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990

Long term trend

- From 1970 to 2006, 371 jobs were lost

- From 1970 to 2006, the majority of job growth, NA of new jobs, was in proprietors.
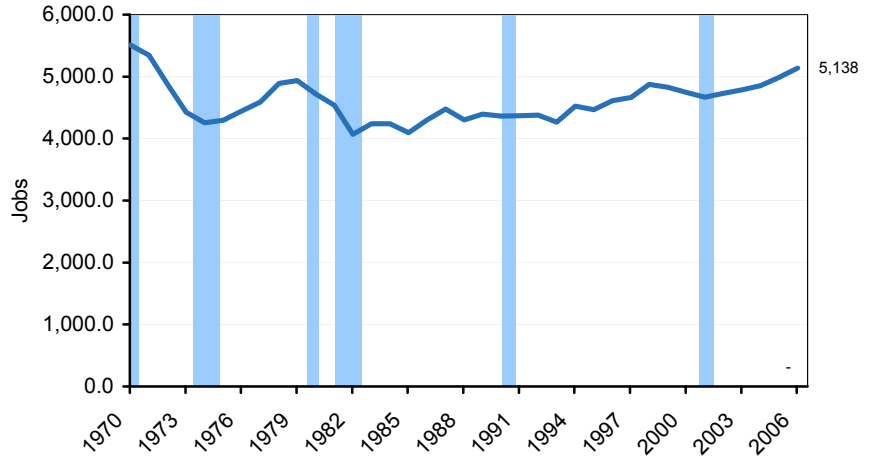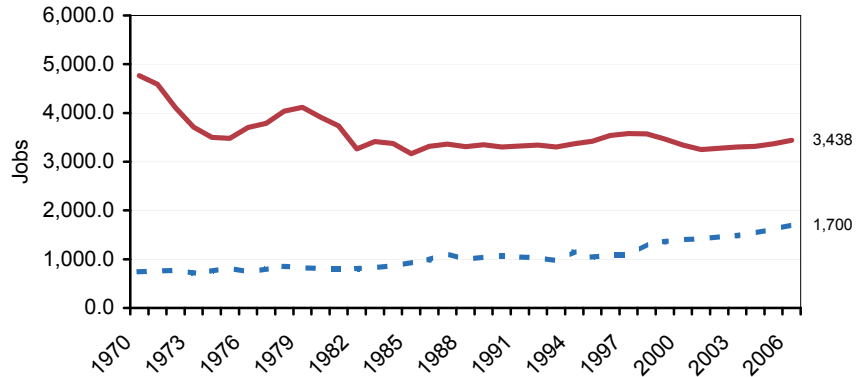

- Proprietors contributed NA of new employment from 1970 to 2006, and 98% of new employment since 1995.

- In 1970, proprietors represented 13.5% of total employment; by 2006, they represented 33.1%.

—— Wage and salary jobs ‑ ‑ ‑ Number of proprietors

Wages and Salaries vs. Proprietors Changes from 1970 to 2006									
	1970	% of Total	1995	2006	% of Total	New Employment (70-06)	% of New Employment	New Employment (95-06)	% of New Employment
Total full-time and part-time employment	5,509		4,465	5,138		-371		673	100.0%
Wage and salary jobs	4,765	86.5%	3,422	3,438	66.9%	-1,327	357.7%	16	2.4%
Number of proprietors	744	13.5%	1,043	1,700	33.1%	956	NA	657	97.6%
Number of nonfarm proprietors 5/	561	10.2%	823	1,469	28.6%	908	NA	646	96.0%
Number of farm proprietors	183	3.3%	220	231	4.5%	48	NA	11	1.6%

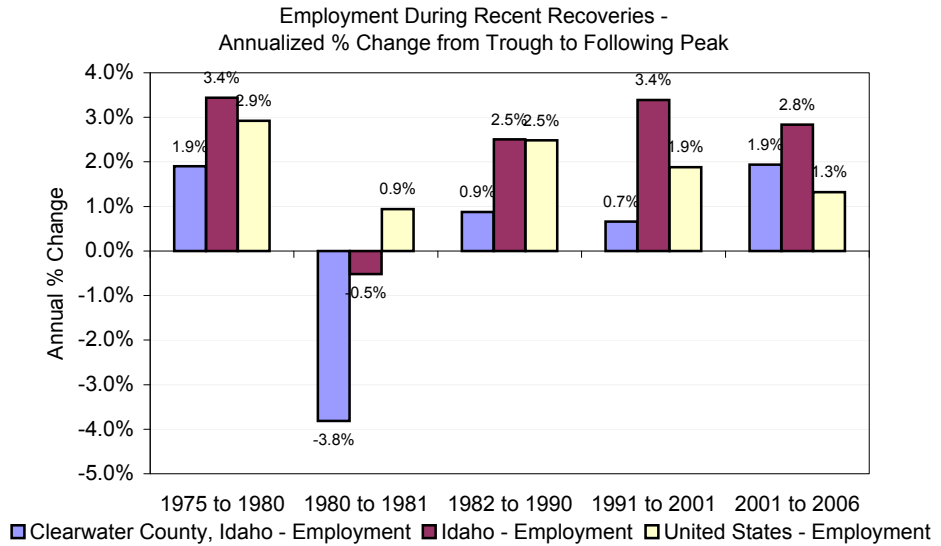**Proprietors** include sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Wage and salary employment refers to employees.
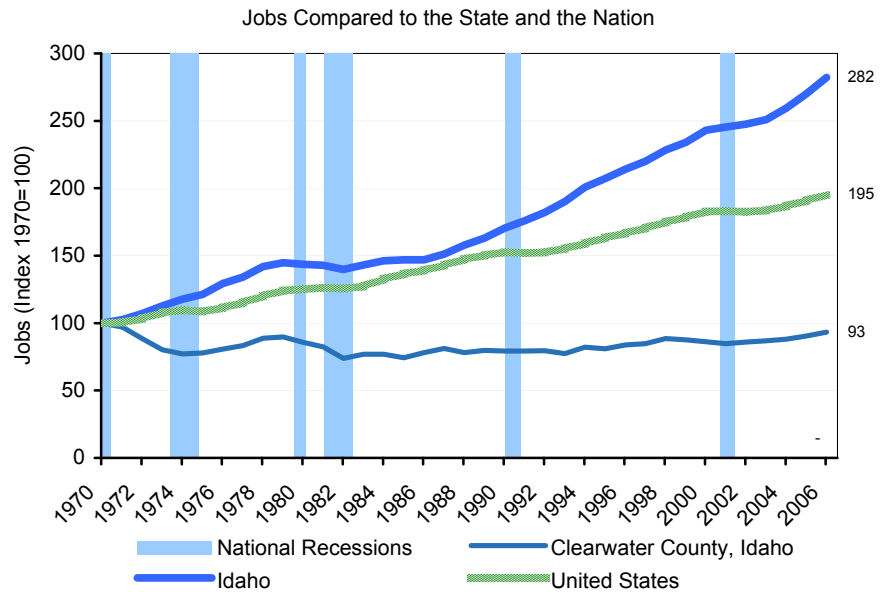
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2006), employment growth in Idaho (up 2.8%) has outpaced Clearwater County, Idaho and the United States.

- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), Idaho (up 3.4%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, Idaho (up 2.5%) grew the fastest.

**Employment During Recent Recoveries -
Annualized % Change from Trough to Following Peak**

	1975 to 1980	1980 to 1981	1982 to 1990	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2006
Clearwater County, Idaho - Employment	1.9%	-3.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.9%
Idaho - Employment	3.4%	-0.5%	2.5%	3.4%	2.8%
United States - Employment	2.9%	0.9%	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%

Job Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

- Over the last 36 years population growth in Clearwater County, Idaho has been slower than Idaho and slower than the nation.

- Some areas can experience employment gains even during recessions. If so, check to see how much is due to migration and population changes.

Jobs Compared to the State and the Nation

Jobs (Index 1970=100)

- National Recessions
- Clearwater County, Idaho
- Idaho ... 282
- United States ... 195
- Clearwater County, Idaho ... 93

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

Long term trend

- From 1970 to 2006, personal income added $19 million in real terms.

- The annualized growth rate was 0.2%.

Total Personal Income
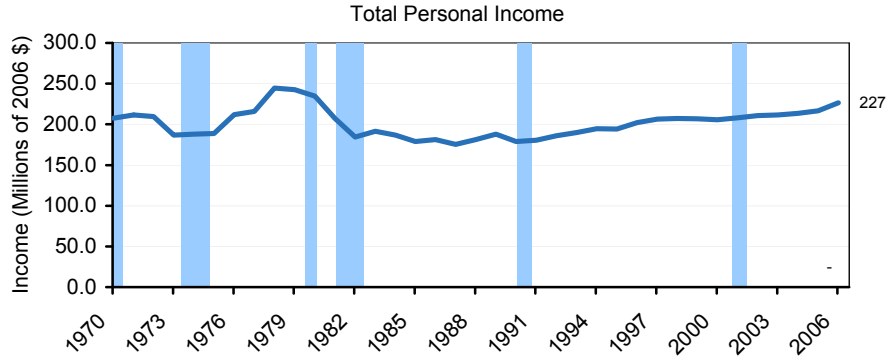
Importance of Proprietors

- In the last 36 years, proprietors' income grew at an annual rate of -1.1%, outpacing wage and salary disbursements which shrank at a 1.9% rate.

Wage and salary disbursements ———— Proprietors' income — — —
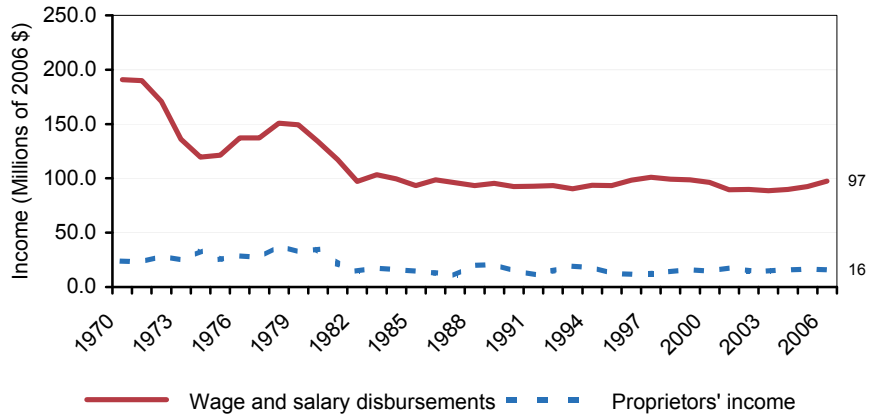
Wages and Salaries vs. Proprietors

All income in millions of 2006 dollars	1970	1970 % of Labor	1995	1995 % of Labor	2006	2006 % of Labor	New Income 70-06	% of New Income
Labor Sources	176	100%	112	100%	121	100%	(55)	NA
Wage and salary disbursements	191	109%	93	83%	97	80%	(94)	NA
Proprietors' income	24	14%	13	11%	16	13%	(8)	NA
Nonfarm proprietors' income	19	11%	14	13%	17	14%	(2)	NA
Farm proprietors' income	5	3%	(1)	-1%	(1)	-1%	(6)	NA

Wage and salary is monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401(K) plans.

Proprietors' income includes income from sole proprietorships, partnerships and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA05N and CA30

Definitions:

"Proprietors" refers to employment and income from sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives.
"Wage and salary" refers to employees; people who work for someone else.

Are proprietors an important indicator of economic health?

Growth of proprietor employment and income can be a healthy sign that opportunities for entrepreneurship exist. Another way to gauge the health of small business growth is to look at changes in businesses by type and size of establishment (pages 16-18).

Growth of proprietors can also mean that a rising number of people in the community want to (or need to) have side jobs in addition to their wage and salary jobs. When this is the case, earnings from second jobs can pull down average wages. To see if this is a sign of stress, look for other potential stress indictors in this profile: unemployment rates over time and changes in earnings per job.

Proprietors' Share of Total (Income vs. Employment)

- In 2006, proprietors' share of total employment (33%) was higher than proprietors' share of total income (7%) .

- From 1970 to 2006, proprietors' income share of total fell by 39.5%, while proprietors' employment share of total grew by 145.0%.
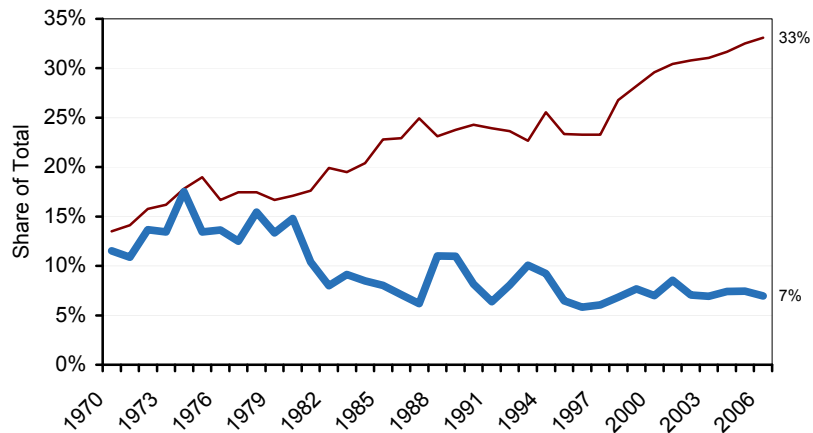
How are Proprietors Doing?

- From 1970 to 2006, average wage and salary disbursements fell at an annualized rate of 1.0% (adjusted for inflation), declining slower than average nonfarm proprietors' income which fell by 2.9%.

- In 2006, average wage and salary disbursements were $28,312 (adjusted for inflation), more than average nonfarm proprietors' income ($11,730).

- Similarly, in 1970 average wage and salary disbursements were $40,060 (adjusted for inflation), more than average nonfarm proprietors' income ($33,804).

- If these shares vary widely, it suggests that proprietors and wage earners have different earnings.
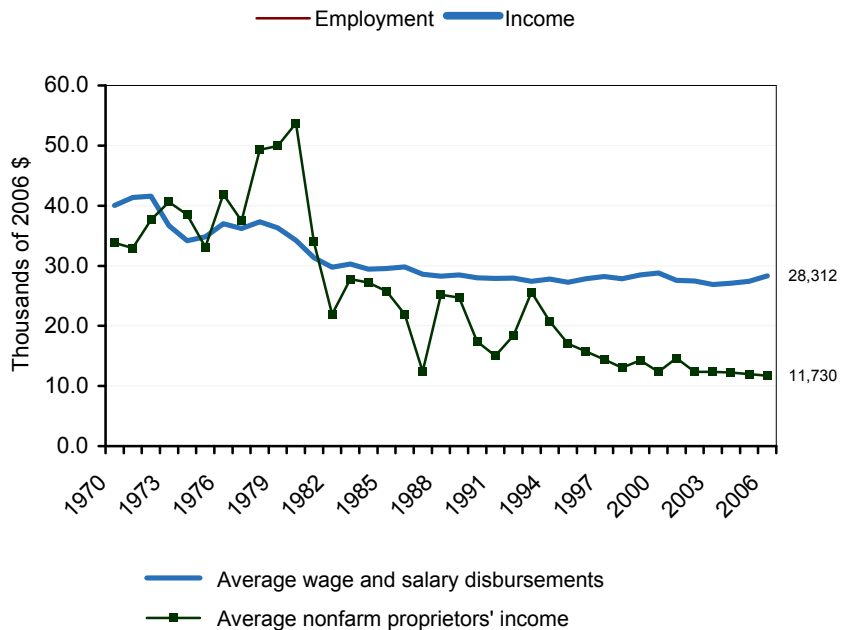
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

The term "Non-Labor Income" is also referred to by some economists as "Non-Earnings Income". It consists of:

● Dividends, Interest and Rent (collectively often referred to as money earned from investments).

● Transfer Payments (payments from governments to individuals such as Medicare, Social Security, unemployment compensation, disability insurance payments and welfare). See the next page for a breakout of transfer payments.

● In the last 36 years, non-labor sources grew at an annual rate of 3.4%, outpacing labor sources which fell at a 1.0% rate.

● 46.5% of total personal income in 2006 was from non-labor sources.

● 385.3% of new income from 1970 to 2006 was from non-labor sources.

Non-labor income under estimates retirement income because it does not include pensions (401Ks).

Labor vs. Non-Labor

All income in millions of 2006 dollars	1970	1970 % of Total	1995	1995 % of Total	2006	2006 % of Total	New Income 70-06	% of New Income	% Chg Ann. Rate 70-06	% Chg Ann. Rate 95-06
Total Personal Income	208	100%	194	100%	227	100%	19	100.0%	0.2%	1.4%
Labor Sources	176	85%	112	58%	121	53%	(55)	NA	-1.0%	0.7%
Non-Labor Sources	32	15%	82	42%	105	47%	74	385.3%	3.4%	2.3%
Dividends, interest, and rent	15	7%	41	21%	46	20%	31	159.9%	3.1%	1.0%
Personal current transfer receipts	17	8%	41	21%	60	26%	43	225.4%	3.6%	3.4%

Percentages do not add to 100 because of adjustments made by BEA, such as residence, social security, and others.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

Components of Transfer Payments

| All figures in millions of 2006 dollars	1970	% of Total TP	2006	% of Total TP	New Payments 1970 to 2006	% of New Payments	Change in Share of Total (1970 - 2006)
Total transfer payments	16.7		59.8		43.1		
Government payments to individuals	15.3	92%	58.2	97%	42.9	99.5%	
Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments	7.1	43%	28.5	48%	21.4	49.6%	
Medical payments	1.6	10%	21.5	36%	19.9	46.2%	
Income maintenance benefit payments ("welfare")	1.4	8%	4.1	7%	2.7	6.2%	
Unemployment insurance benefit payments	3.4	21%	1.8	3%	(1.6)	NA	
Veterans benefit payments	1.6	10%	2.2	4%	0.5	1.3%	
Federal educ. & trng. asst. pay. (excl. vets)	0.1	0.8%	0.1	0.1%	(0.0)	NA	
Other payments to individuals	-	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.1%	
Payments to nonprofit institutions *	0.8	5%	1.2	2%	0.4	0.9%	
Business payments to individuals	0.6	4%	0.4	1%	(0.2)	NA	
Age-related (Retirement, Disability & Medicare)	7.5	45%	41.0	68%	33.5	77.6%	
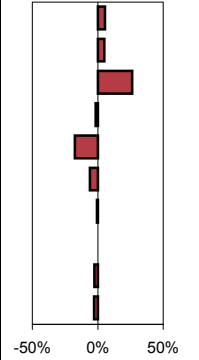
Trends in Non-Labor Income by Type

- The largest components of Non-Labor Income are from Dividends, Interest & Rent (i.e., money earned from past investments).

- In 2006 welfare represented 6.8% of transfer payments, and 1.8% of total personal income. This is down slightly from 1970 and down slightly from 1980.

Trends in Non Labor Income

Legend:
— Dividends, Interest & Rent
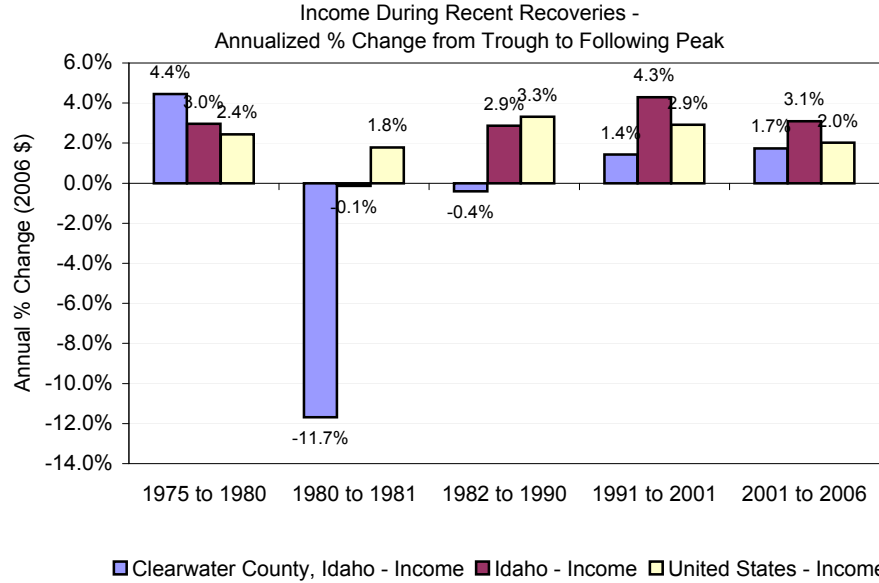- - Age-related (Retirement, Disability & Medicare)
▨ Income Maintenance (Welfare)
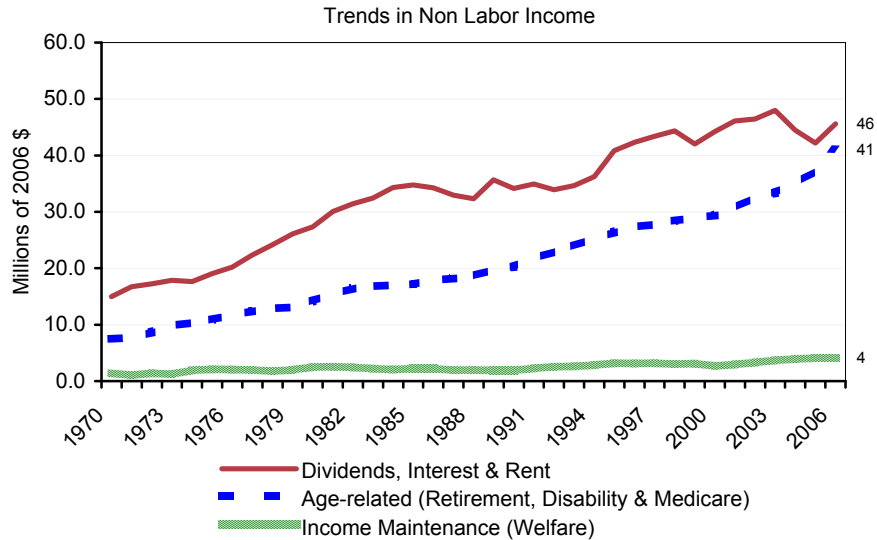
Components of Transfer Payments

- In 2006, 68% of Transfer Payments were from age-related sources (retirement, disability, insurance payments, and Medicare), while 6.8% was from welfare.
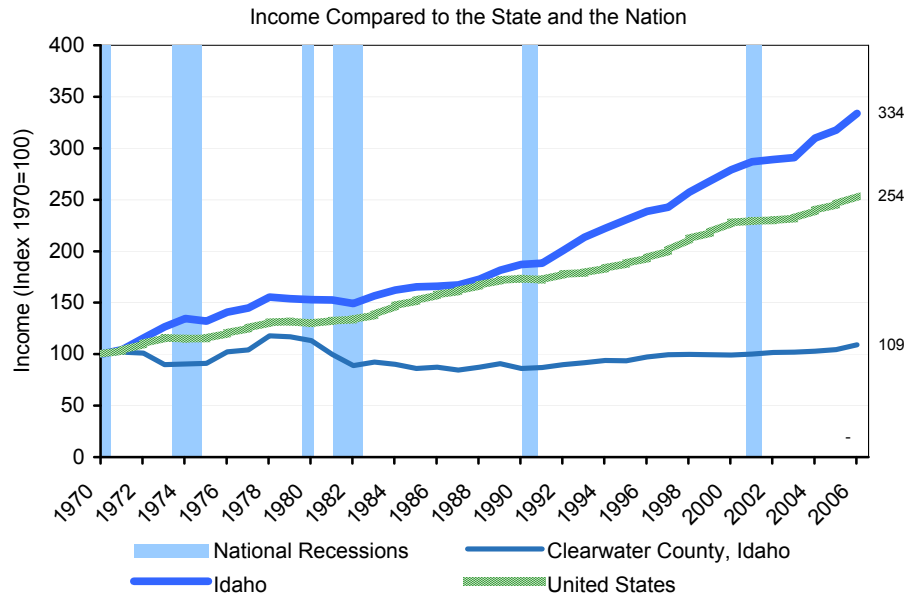
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA35

How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2006), income growth in Idaho (up 3.1%) outpaced the United States and Clearwater County, Idaho.

- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), Idaho (up 4.3%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 3.3%) grew the fastest.

Income During Recent Recoveries -
Annualized % Change from Trough to Following Peak

Annual % Change (2006 $)

	1975 to 1980	1980 to 1981	1982 to 1990	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2006
Clearwater County, Idaho - Income	4.4%	-11.7%	-0.4%	1.4%	1.7%
Idaho - Income	3.0%	-0.1%	2.9%	4.3%	3.1%
United States - Income	2.4%	1.8%	3.3%	2.9%	2.0%

■ Clearwater County, Idaho - Income ■ Idaho - Income □ United States - Income

Income Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

- Over the last 36 years income growth in Clearwater County, Idaho has been slower than Idaho and slower than the nation.

- Some areas can experience income gains even during the recessions. If so, check to see how much of the change is due to changes in earnings per job, employment, migration and population changes.

Income Compared to the State and the Nation

Income (Index 1970=100)

334
254
109

National Recessions — Clearwater County, Idaho
Idaho — United States

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

- The majority of the growth in government employment since 1970 has been in state and local government (245 jobs).

Government Employment by Type

Federal, civilian — — Military — ■ — State and local
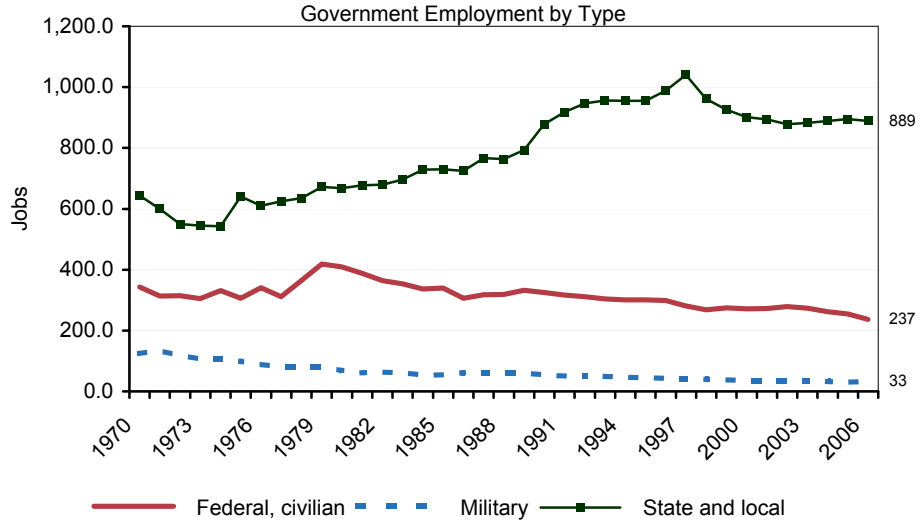
- Is the size of government getting bigger? One way to answer this is to look at whether government employment has grown. If so, what type of government employment, and how does it compare to population growth?

Government Employment as a Share of Total

Government Employment per 100 People
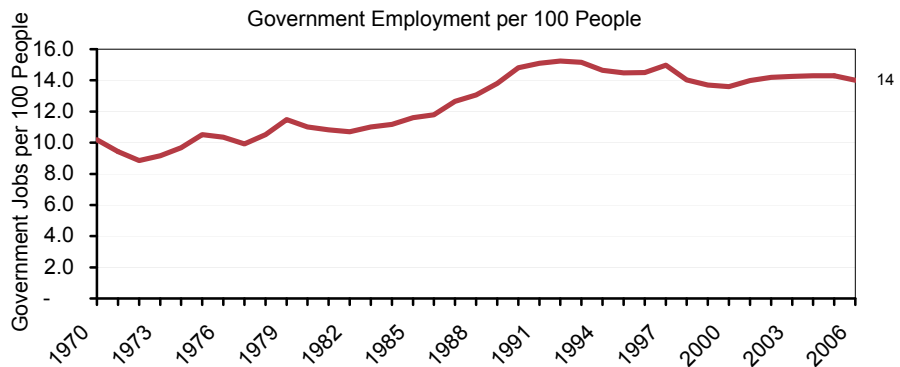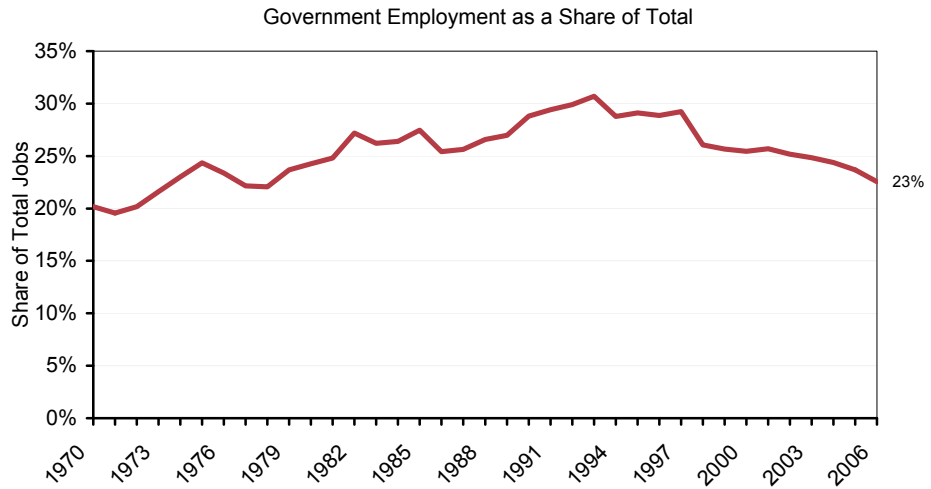
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA25 and CA25N

$$\text{Average Earnings per Job} = \frac{\text{Total Wages Earned}}{\text{Total \# of Workers}}$$

- Average earnings per job, adjusted for inflation, have fallen from $43,152 in 1970 to $27,587 in 2006.

- In 2006, Average earnings per job in Clearwater County, Idaho ($27,587) were lower than the state ($35,431) and the nation ($47,286).

How well do we recover from recessions?

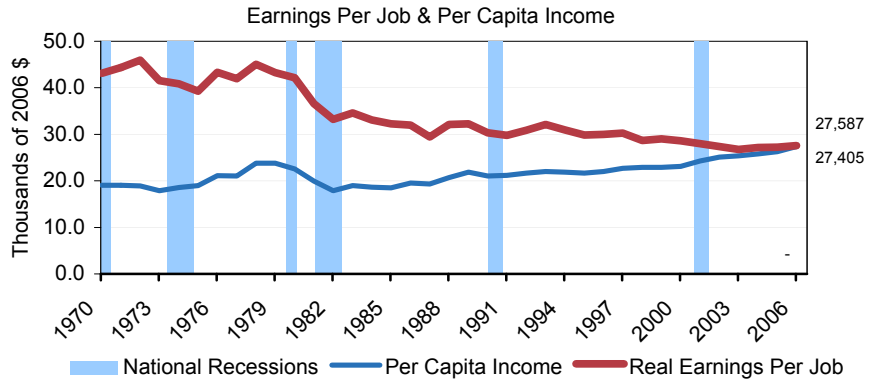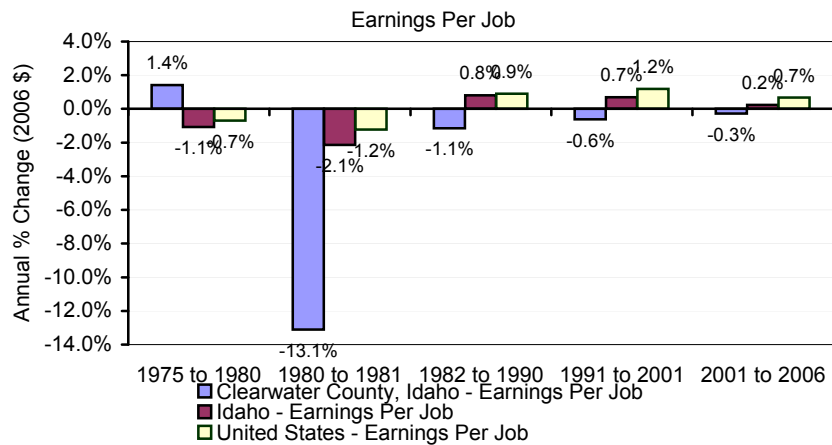- In the current recovery (2001 to 2006), earnings per job growth in the United States (up 0.7%) have outpaced Idaho and Clearwater County, Idaho.

- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), the United States (up 1.2%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 0.9%) grew the fastest.

Earnings Per Job & Per Capita Income

Legend: National Recessions — Per Capita Income — Real Earnings Per Job

27,587
27,405

Earnings Per Job

Recovery period	Clearwater	Idaho	United States
1975 to 1980	1.4%	-1.1%	-0.7%
1980 to 1981	-13.1%	-2.1%	-1.2%
1982 to 1990	-1.1%	0.8%	0.9%
1991 to 2001	-0.6%	0.7%	1.2%
2001 to 2006	-0.3%	0.2%	0.7%

Legend: Clearwater County, Idaho - Earnings Per Job; Idaho - Earnings Per Job; United States - Earnings Per Job

Reasons why earnings per job may change over time:

1) Average earnings per job statistics include full and part-time employment. In some counties only a portion of the eligible workforce works full-time, driving down wage statistics. Run an EPSC profile to see the percentage of people working full-time.

2) Communities with an increase in tourism may see a decline in earnings due to a rise in seasonal (part-time) workers.

3) Communities that have established themselves as regional retail trade centers may see a decline in wages due to the low wages paid in retail trade.

4) Structural changes may have resulted in the loss of relatively high-wage occupations. Look at the long-term trends in employment, by industry, and compare to the nation and other counties. Are the changes local, or part of nation-wide trends?

5) More women have entered the workforce, and because of relatively lower pay, or because of fewer hours worked (depending on the region both may occur), earnings may decline over time. For a comparison of male versus female income run an EPSC profile.

6) Earnings will decline if job growth is primarily from low-wage services industries. Look at the breakdown of different industrial sectors to see the type of service industries that are growing. Does the community have what it takes (education, airports, amenities, etc.) to attract the high-wage service industries (engineering, finance, etc.)?

7) People may be choosing to live in some communities for quality of life reasons. In some areas the increase in population can outpace the rate of job creation, thereby flooding the labor market and causing a downturn in wages. Look at the growth rates of population relative to growth in jobs and personal income.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

Total Personal Income

PCI = -------------------------------------

Population

Per capita income is often used as a measure of economic performance, but it should be combined with changes in earnings per job for a realistic picture of economic health:

Since total personal income includes income from 401(k) plans as well as other non-labor income sources like transfer payments, dividends, and rent, it is possible for per capita income to rise, even if the average wage per job declines over time. In other words, non-labor sources of income can cause per capita income to rise, even if people are earning less per job.

- Per capita income, adjusted for inflation, has risen from $19,022 in 1970 to $27,405 in 2006.

- In 2006, per capita income in Clearwater County, Idaho ($27,405) was lower than the state ($29,920) and the nation ($36,714).

Per Capita Income

National Recessions — Clearwater County, Idaho
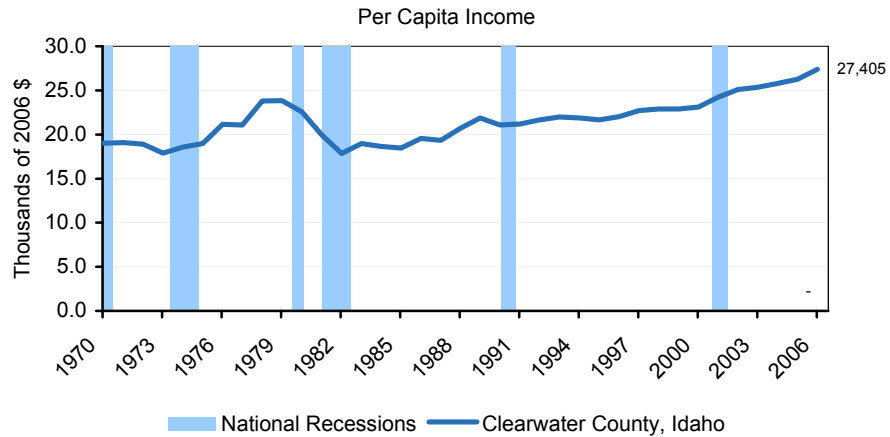
How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the current recovery (2001 to 2006), per capita income growth in Clearwater County, Idaho (up 2.5%) has outpaced the United States and Idaho.

- Alternatively, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), Idaho (up 1.8%) grew the fastest.

- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, Idaho (up 2.4%) grew the fastest.

Per Capita Income

Clearwater County, Idaho - Per Capita Income
Idaho - Per Capita Income
United States - Per Capita Income
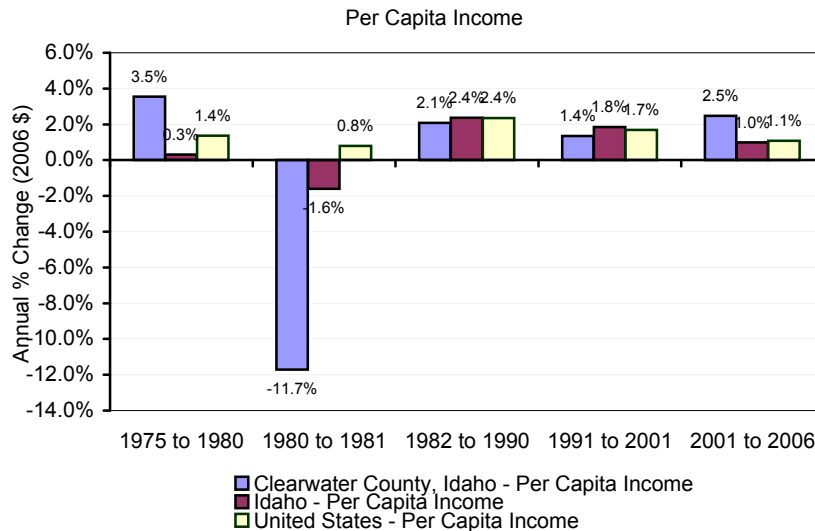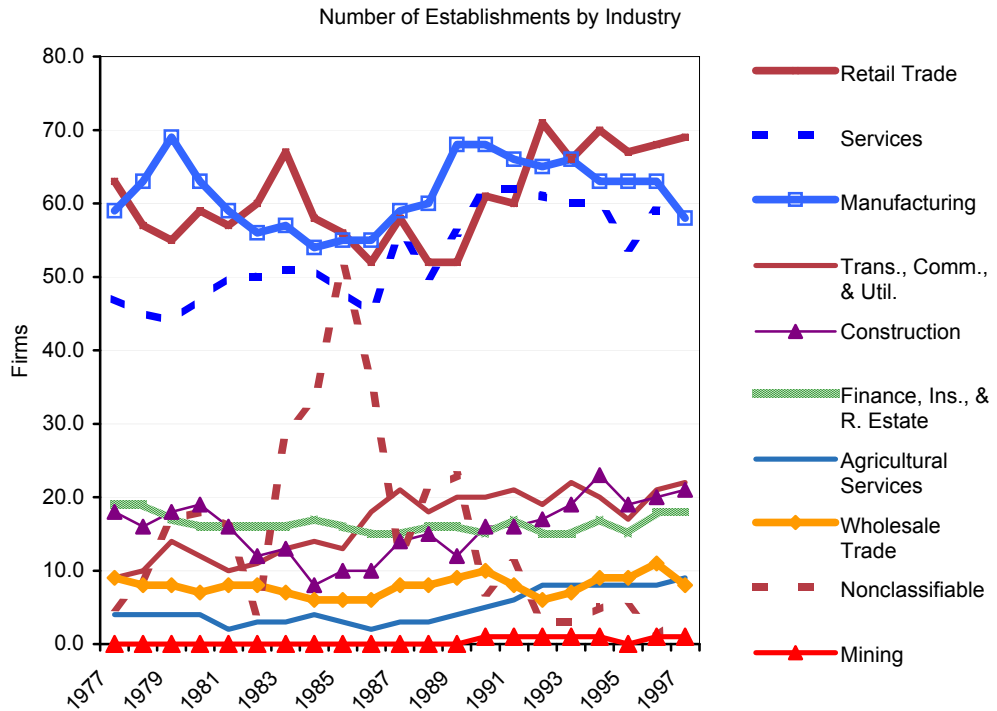
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

The advantage of this data source is that it never has disclosure restrictions. This source also releases data for hundreds of sectors (available on demand). The data on this page are from the US Census County Business Patterns, which unlike the REIS data, does NOT include proprietors, government, household services or railroad workers. If available, we encourage you to look at employment and income data from BEA REIS starting on page 26 as well.

Growth
- Missing data prevent this ranking

Decline
- Missing data prevent this ranking

Number of Establishments by Industry

Legend:
- Retail Trade
- Services
- Manufacturing
- Trans., Comm., & Util.
- Construction
- Finance, Ins., & R. Estate
- Agricultural Services
- Wholesale Trade
- Nonclassifiable
- Mining

Firms by Industry

	1977	Shr. of Total	1987	Shr. of Total	1997	Shr. of Total	New Firms 77-97	Shr of Tot	Change in Share of Total
Total	233		246		269		36		
Agricultural Services	4	1.7%	3	1.2%	9	3.3%	5	13.9%	
Mining	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1	0.4%	#N/A	#N/A	
Construction	18	7.7%	14	5.7%	21	7.8%	3	8.3%	
Manufacturing	59	25.3%	59	24.0%	58	21.6%	-1	NA	
Trans., Comm., & Util.	9	3.9%	21	8.5%	22	8.2%	-1	NA	
Wholesale Trade	9	3.9%	8	3.3%	8	3.0%	-1	NA	
Retail Trade	63	27.0%	58	23.6%	69	25.7%	6	16.7%	
Finance, Ins., & R. Estate	19	8.2%	15	6.1%	18	6.7%	-1	NA	
Services	47	20.2%	56	22.8%	59	21.9%	12	33.3%	
Nonclassifiable	5	2.1%	12	4.9%	4	1.5%	-1	NA	

(Change in Share of Total chart axis: -5%, 0%, 5%)
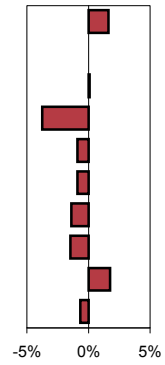
Data ends in 1997 because the CBP switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 1997.

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Firms by Industry in 2005 (NAICS)

Firms by Industry in 2005
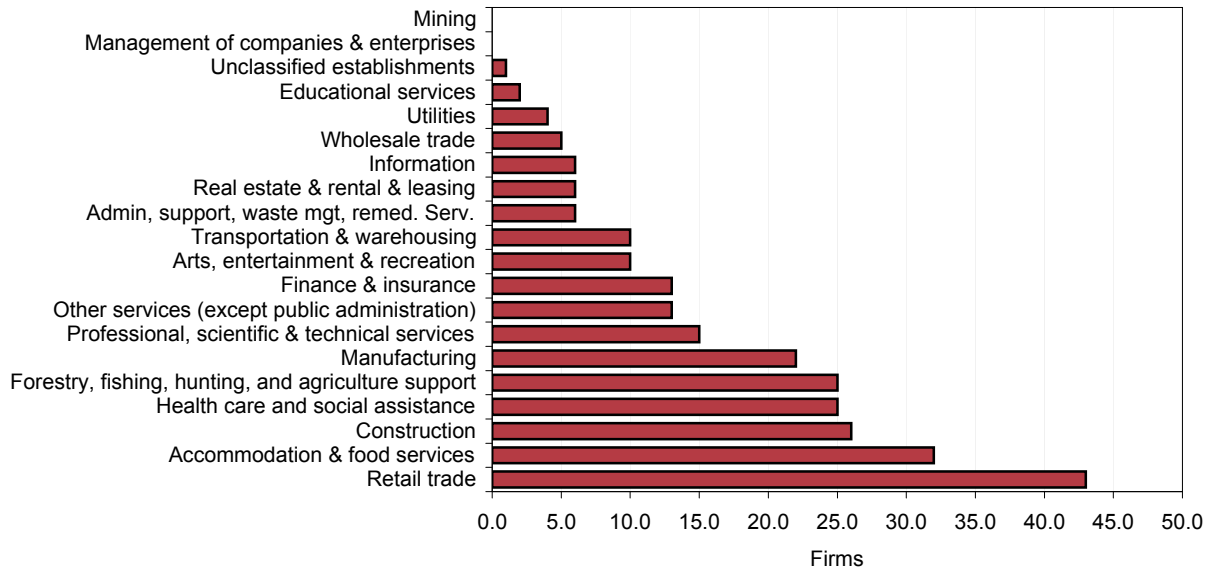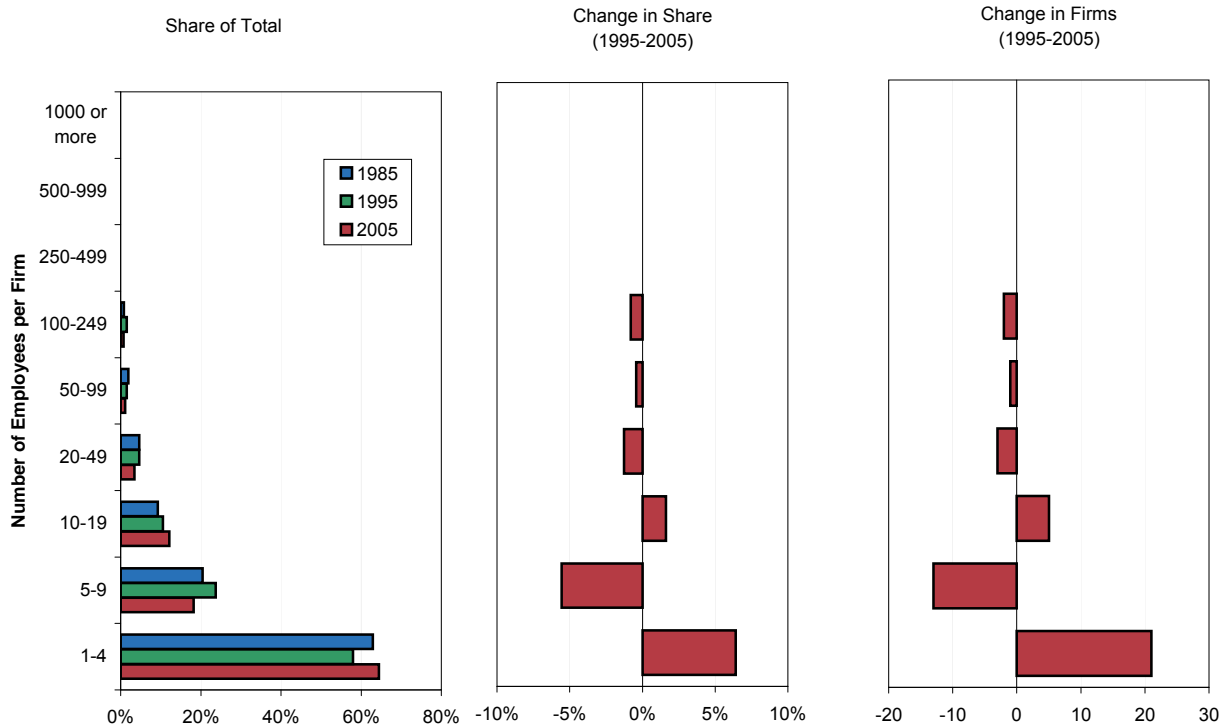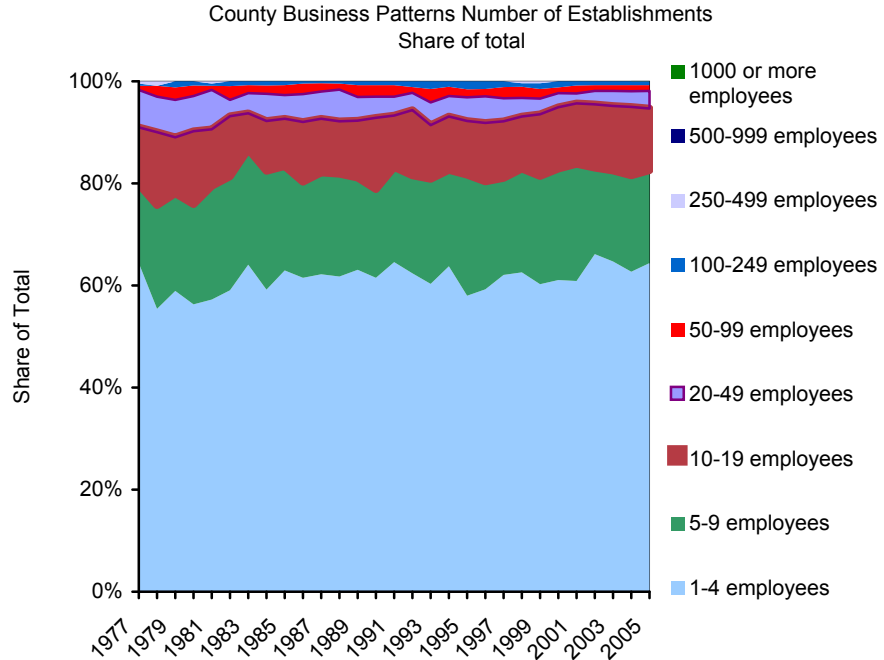

Firms by size and industry in 2005

		Number of Employees per Firm								
	Total	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
Forestry, fishing, hunting, and ag. support	25	17	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Mining										
Utilities	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	26	23	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	22	10	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wholesale trade	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	43	25	8	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation & warehousing	10	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance & insurance	13	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate & rental & leasing	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific & technical services	15	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of companies & enterprises										
Admin, support, waste mgt, remed. Serv.	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational services	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health care and social assistance	25	12	5	3	2	1	2	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment & recreation	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation & food services	32	20	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other services (except public administration)	13	9	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified establishments	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	264	170	48	32	9	3	2	0	0	0

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Firms by Size

- The size category that grew the most was 1-4 employees.

- As a share of total, the size category that gained the most was 1-4 employees.

- In 2004, 95% of firms had fewer than 20 employees.

County Business Patterns Number of Establishments
Share of total

Share of Total

Change in Share (1995-2005)

Change in Firms (1995-2005)

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Annual Average Unemployment Rate Compared to the State and the Nation

- In 2008, the unemployment rate was 9.2%, compared to 4.9% in the state and 5.8% in the nation.

- Since 1990, the unemployment rate varied from a low of 6.6% in 2007 to a high of 15.5% in 1993
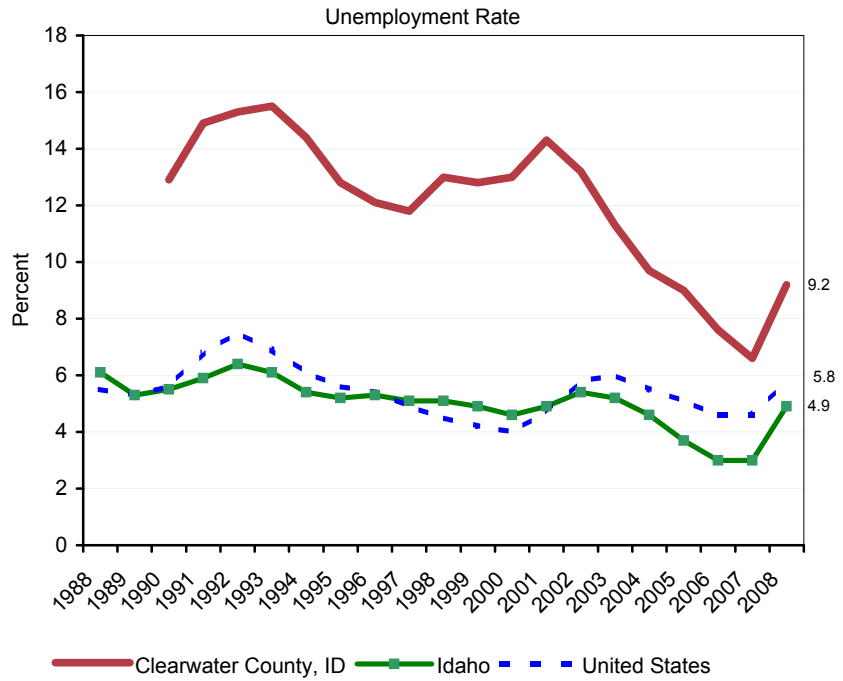
Unemployment Rate

Unemployment Rate Seasonality

- This graph illustrates the seasonal variation in the unemployment rate over the last four years. In 2008, the unemployment rate varied from a low of 6.3% in July 2008 to a high of 13.6% in December 2008

Unemployment Rate Seasonality
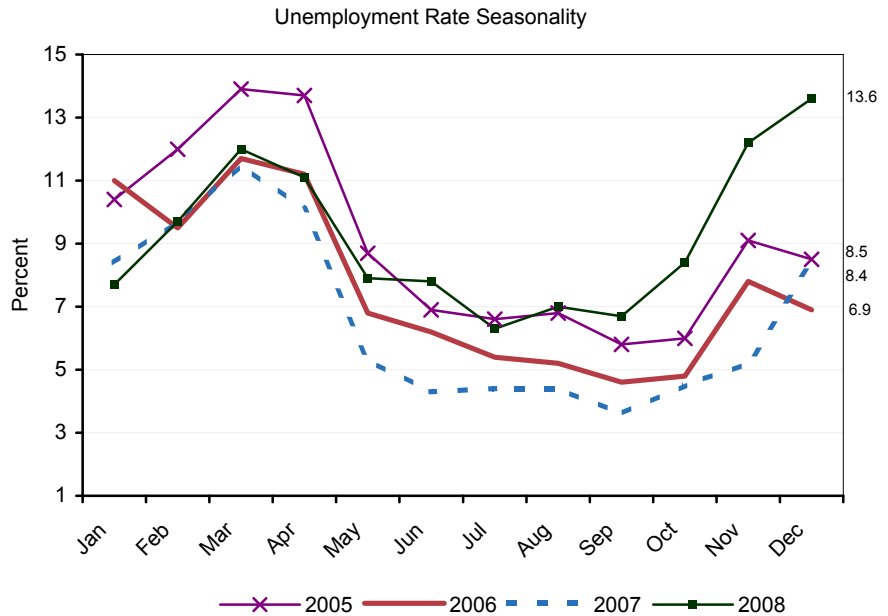
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008 is an estimate from Headwaters Economics based on 12 month average.

Inflow & Outflows

- Commuting data suggests that Clearwater County, Idaho is an employment hub. (Income derived from people commuting into the county to work exceeds the income from people commuting out of the county.) The net difference represents 1.4% of total income in the county.
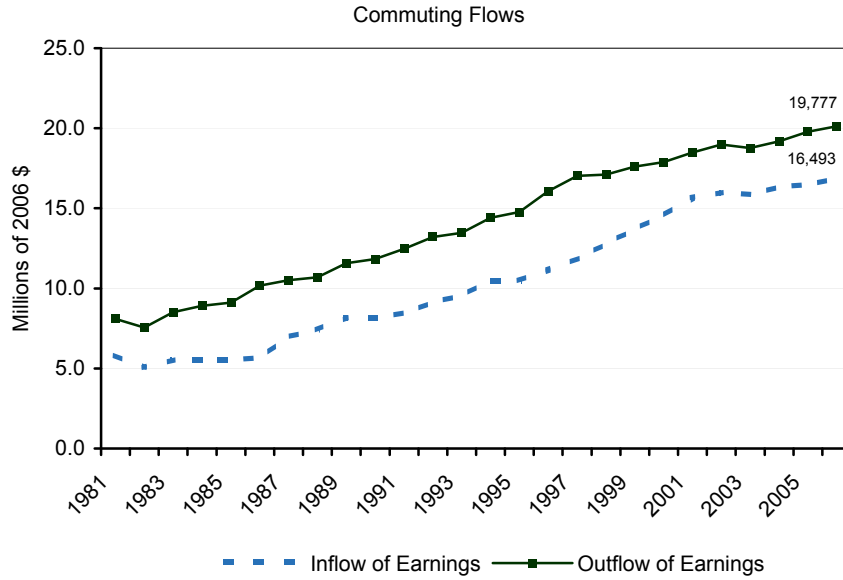
Commuting Flows

- A negative Net Residential Adjustment indicates in-commuting for work from other counties.

Net Residential Adjustment
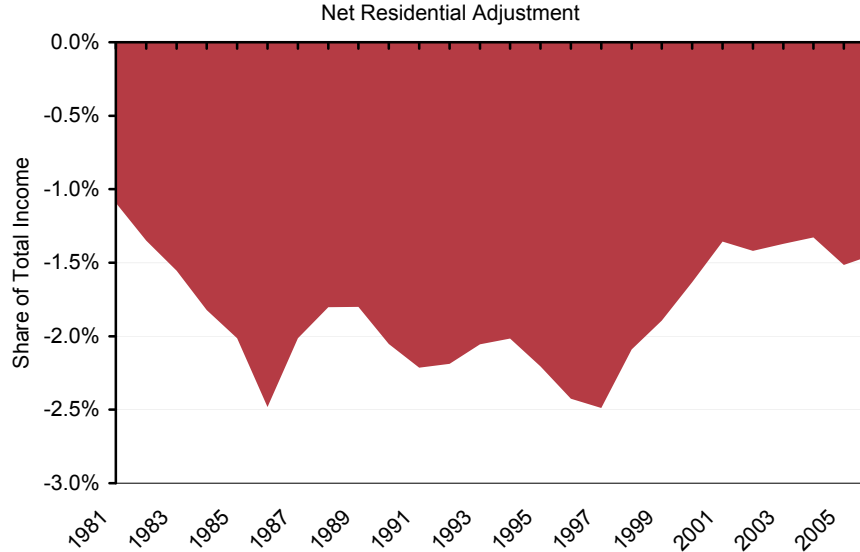
The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reports personal income in terms of location of residence. BEA calculates how much money is earned in the county by people living outside the county (Total Gross Earnings Outflow) and it calculates how much money is brought into the county by residents who work outside of the county (Total Gross Earnings Inflow). Subtracting one from the other gives the Net Residence Adjustment. The Inflow and Outflow trends indicate whether the county is closely tied to others in terms of commuting.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA91

Agriculture (Business Income)

Farm income figures presented on this page reflect income from farming *enterprises* (income of the business). The term "farm" includes farming and ranching, but not agricultural services such as soil preparation services and veterinary services. In contrast, farm income figures presented in the next section reflect personal income earned by *individuals* (income of individuals, both proprietors and wage and salary employees) who work in farming and ranching.

Farm income of businesses differs from individual farm income because it also includes government payments, rent, the value of inventory change and production expenses. In some areas, net farm income can be negative when production expenses exceed gross income.

Gross Income, Expenses, and Net Income from Farming and Ranching

All figures in thousands of 2006 dollars	1970	% of Gross Income	1995	% of Gross Income	2006	% of Gross Income	70-06 Change in Share
Gross Income (Cash + Other)	12,891		7,831		7,952		
Cash Receipts from Marketings	10,948	85%	6,166	79%	5,944	74.7%	-10%
Livestock & Products	4,401	34%	1,558	20%	1,224	15.4%	-19%
Crops	6,547	51%	4,607	59%	4,720	59.4%	9%
Other Income	1,943	15%	1,665	21%	2,008	25.3%	10%
Government Payments	1,377	11%	468	6%	675	8.5%	-2%
Imputed Rent & Rent Received	566	4%	1,197	15%	1,333	16.8%	12%
Production Expenses	8,506		9,372		9,350		
Realized Net Income (Income - Expenses)	4,385		(1,541)		(1,398)		
Value of Inventory Change	572	4%	33	0%	25	0.3%	-4%
Total Net Income (Inc. corporate farms)	4,957		(1,495)		(1,423)		

Gross Income vs. Production Expenses
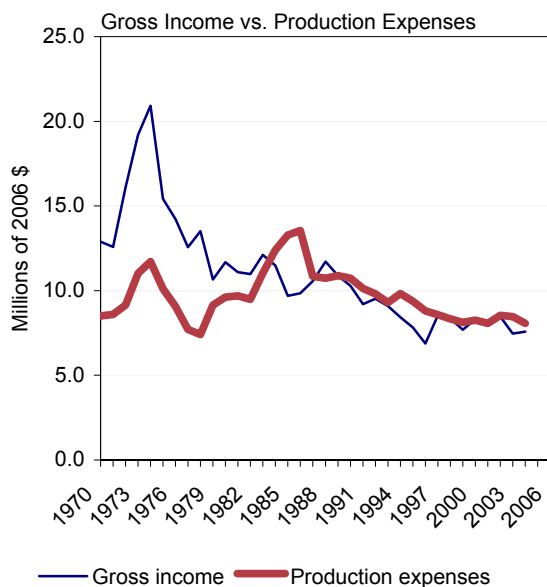
Net Farm Income
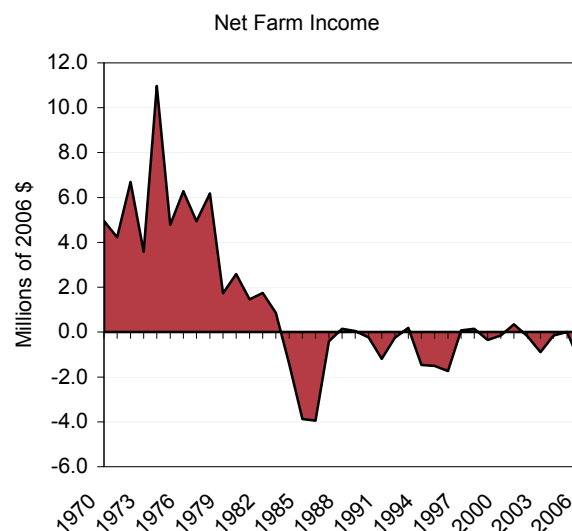
Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA45

In the following pages (23 - 25) you will learn about:

1. The degree of economic specialization of the county relative to the nation.

2. The year-to-year stability of personal income growth, comparing the county to the state and the nation.

3. The stability of personal income over time, comparing labor versus non-labor income.

4. If this is a county profile, numerous performance characteristics of the county (population growth, employment growth, employment stability, etc.) are used to compare the county to the median county in the country (a "benchmark").

This page uses the sectoral composition of the U.S. economy as a benchmark for economic diversity and compares the local sector breakout to that of the nation. Communities that are heavily reliant on only a few industries may be economically vulnerable to disruptions. The aim of this page is to quantitatively measure the extent to which the sectoral breakout of the local economy mirrors that of the US, and if they are different to illustrate the major factors that are contributing to the differences.
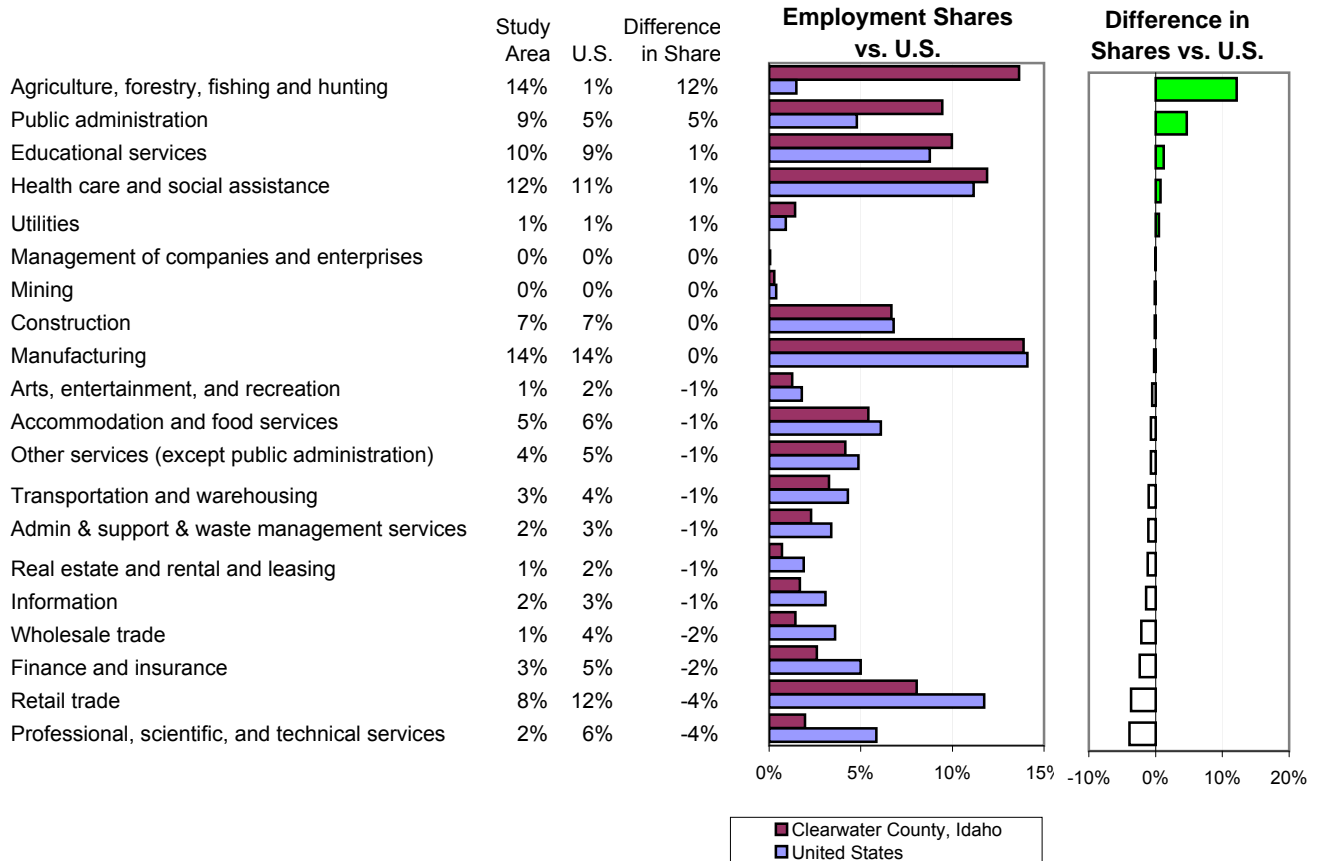
Clearwater County, Idaho is roughly average, with a specialization score of 218. By comparison, a county that is structured identically to the US would have a score of 0 (very diverse). The largest observed score in the U.S. is 3,441 (very specialized).

The sectors that most diverge from the US norm are:
- Over reliance on agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (13.6% compared to 1.5% in the US)
- Over reliance on public administration (9.4% compared to 4.8% in the US)
- Under reliance on professional, scientific, and technical services (2.0% compared to 5.9% in the US)
- Under reliance on retail trade (8.0% compared to 11.7% in the US)

The figure below illustrates how the distribution of local employment by sector compares to the nation. The first bar chart compares the local area to the United States. The second bar chart subtracts one from the other to show where they differ. The closer the bars are to each other, the more the local economic structure is like that of the US.

Sector Analysis (Sorted by Difference in Share)

	Study Area	U.S.	Difference in Share
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	14%	1%	12%
Public administration	9%	5%	5%
Educational services	10%	9%	1%
Health care and social assistance	12%	11%	1%
Utilities	1%	1%	1%
Management of companies and enterprises	0%	0%	0%
Mining	0%	0%	0%
Construction	7%	7%	0%
Manufacturing	14%	14%	0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1%	2%	-1%
Accommodation and food services	5%	6%	-1%
Other services (except public administration)	4%	5%	-1%
Transportation and warehousing	3%	4%	-1%
Admin & support & waste management services	2%	3%	-1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1%	2%	-1%
Information	2%	3%	-1%
Wholesale trade	1%	4%	-2%
Finance and insurance	3%	5%	-2%
Retail trade	8%	12%	-4%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2%	6%	-4%

Employment Shares vs. U.S.

Difference in Shares vs. U.S.
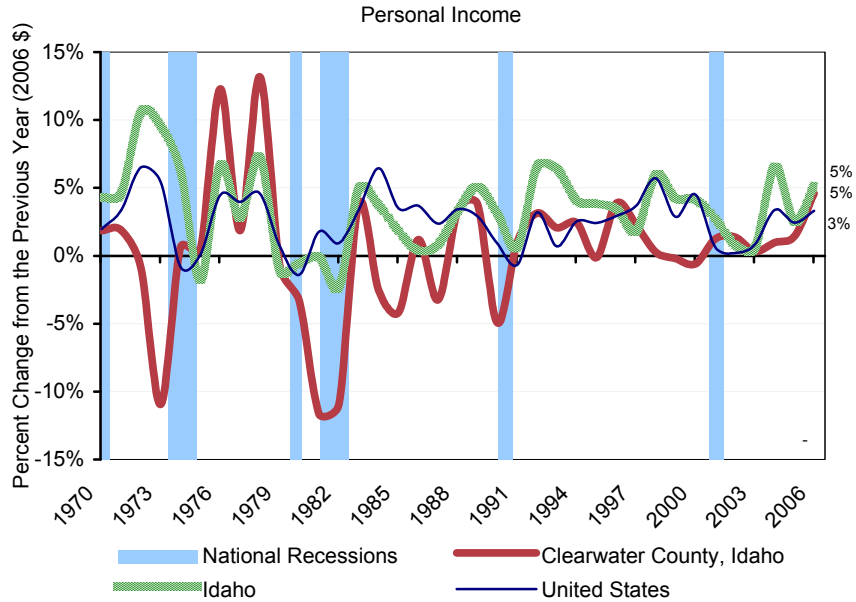
Clearwater County, Idaho
United States

The above index uses a new improved methodology relative to earlier versions of EPS. It was calculated by summing the squares of the difference in shares between the local economy and the US for the 20 sectors.

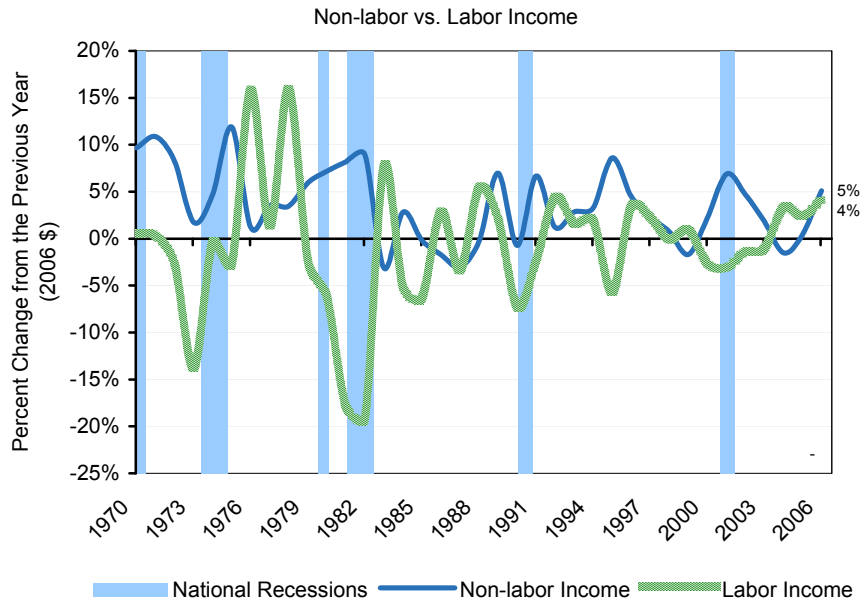**Source: Census 2000 SF3 Table P49.**

Stability vs. State and Nation

- Different regions can behave very differently during recessions and recoveries.

- Note: Below 0% means absolute decline. Above 0% means absolute growth, but at different rates.

Personal Income

Percent Change from the Previous Year (2006 $)

Legend: National Recessions | Clearwater County, Idaho | Idaho | United States

Labor vs. Non-Labor Income Stability

- Non-labor income sources can have a stabilizing effect on the economy and are sometimes, but not always, counter-cyclical to labor income.

Non-labor vs. Labor Income

Percent Change from the Previous Year (2006 $)

Legend: National Recessions | Non-labor Income | Labor Income

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

Benchmark = Median of all Counties in U.S.***

Compared to benchmark area, the county has:

◄─────── Less Than │ More Than ───────►

	Clearwater County, Idaho	US Median
Population Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2006)	-0.8%	0.6%
Employment Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2006)	-0.2%	1.4%
Personal Income Growth (Adjusted for Inflation, Annualized rate, 1970-2006)	0.2%	2.2%
Non-labor Income Share of Total in 2006	46.5%	37.4%
Median Age*	41.7	37.3
Per Capita Income (2006)	$ 27,405	$ 27,413
Average Earnings Per Job (2006)	$ 27,587	$ 30,604
Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have a college degree)	13.4%	14.5%
Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have less than a high school diploma)	19.9%	21.0%
Employment Specialization*	218	155
Rich-Poor Ratio* (for each household that made over $100K, how many households made less than $30K)	15.4	8.7
Housing Affordability in 2000 (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house)*	164	186
Change in Housing Affordability* (% Change in index from 1990 to 2000) Positive means the area is getting more affordable.	-11.7%	10.3%
Government share of Total employment	23%	15%
Unemployment Rate in 2007**	6.6%	4.7%

(2.00)   (1.00)   -   1.00   2.00
# of Standard Deviations from the Median
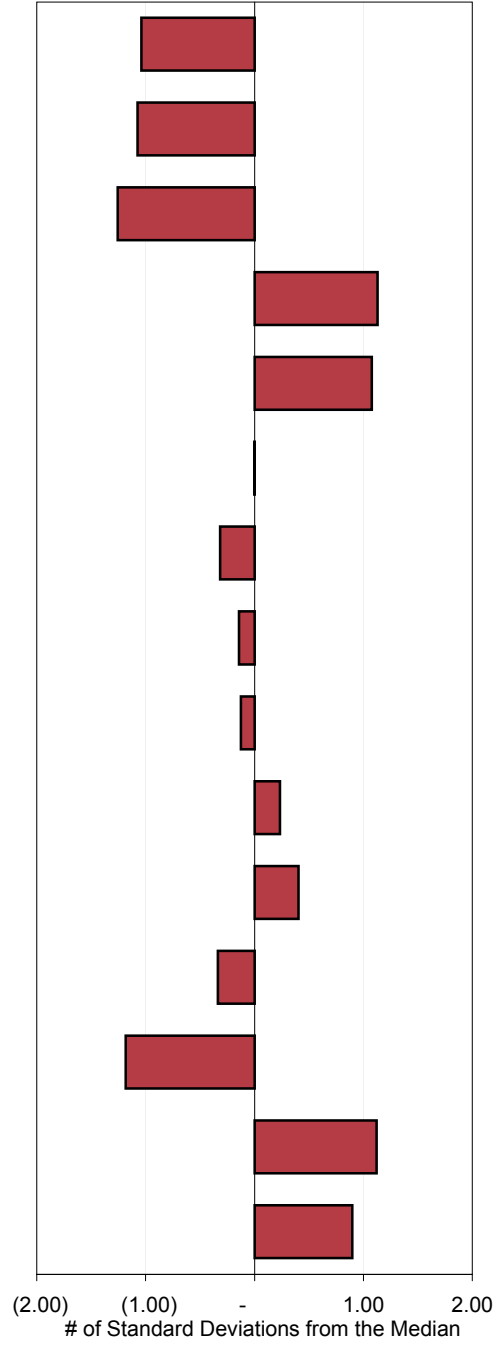
All data are from REIS except * are from 2000 US Census and ** is from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

***Median is the middle value of a list of numbers. This is different from mean (average), which is the sum of all the numbers in a list divided by the number of numbers in the list.

In the following pages (28-32) you will learn about:

1. Long-term employment and personal income trends, from 1970 to 2006

2. How the structure of the economy has changed during the last three decades

3. How wages vary across different sectors in the economy.

Information for some industries and for some years may not be available from the U.S. Department of Commerce because of disclosure restrictions.

What is a 'disclosure restriction'?

A disclosure restriction indicates that a gap exists in the data. The U.S. Department of Commerce suppresses information to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis and the smaller the population of the county, the higher the chances that industry-specific information is suppressed and that disclosure restrictions will occur.

Our model to estimate the disclosure restrictions currently provides estimates for employment and income using the SIC classification method through 2000 for the western states only.

Important Notes on the Industrial Classification Systems used by EPS

The U.S. Department of Commerce made a transition in how economic information is gathered and organized in 2001. The Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) covered the period from 1970 to 2000; the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS, pronounced "nakes") is used currently, for data from 2001 to the present.

Unfortunately the two systems are not backward comparable, so they are presented separately in EPS: 1970 to 2000 data are organized by SIC, and data beyond those years are organized by NAICS.

The most important change resulting from the shift to NAICS is the recognition of hundreds of new businesses in today's economy. NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the SIC's 10 divisions. This is especially helpful in giving a more detailed breakdown of the fastest growth area in the country's economy – "services." For example, advanced technology related "service" industries (e.g., professional, scientific and technical services) are clearly differentiated from "in-person" services (e.g., health care) and low-wage services (e.g., accommodation and food services).

For data that are organized by SIC, EPS was designed to illustrate the complexity of the service economy. We use the term "Services and Professional" to underscore the important point that service occupations are a combination of high-paying and low-paying professions.

The transition to NAICS has alleviated the need to explain that "services" are actually a wide mix of low, medium, and high-wage industries.

About Missing Data

This profile is organized so that all non-disclosed information is presented first. Employment and personal income by industry is presented last. For some rural counties, and for some industries, data gaps may occur. EPS has a built-in system for estimating data gaps through 2000 for the 11 contiguous western states (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY). When estimates are used in the tables on pages 28 and 30, they are highlighted in bold red text. Estimates in the charts are shown as thin solid lines with no markers.
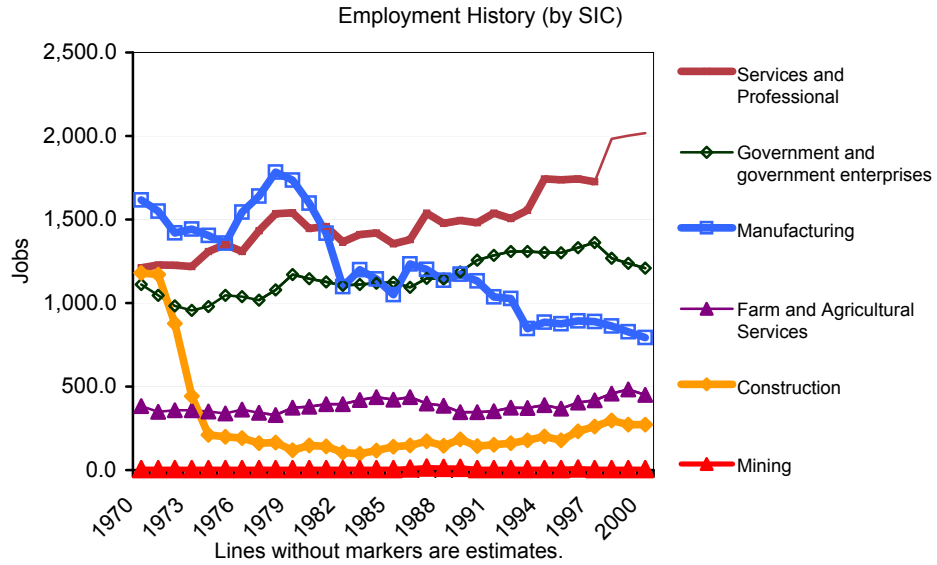
Data ends in 2000 because the BEA switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 2001.

Growth

- The employment category whose share of total gained the most was services and professional, which went from 22.0% in 1970 to 42.5% in 2000.

Decline

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was wage and salary employment, which went from 86.5% in 1970 to 70.4% in 2000.

Employment History (by SIC)

Lines without markers are estimates.

Legend:
- Services and Professional
- Government and government enterprises
- Manufacturing
- Farm and Agricultural Services
- Construction
- Mining

Employment by Industry
Changes from 1970 to 2000

	1970	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Employment	% of New Employment	Change in Share
Total Employment	5,509.0		4,746.0		(763.0)		
Wage and Salary Employment	4,765.0	86.5%	3,342.0	70.4%	(1,423.0)	186.5%	
Proprietors' Employment	744.0	13.5%	1,404.0	29.6%	660.0	NA	
Farm and Agricultural Services	383.0	7.0%	450.0	9.5%	67.0	NA	
Farm	197.0	3.6%	245.0	5.2%	48.0	NA	
Ag. Services *	186.0	3.4%	205.0	4.3%	19.0	NA	
Mining	5.0	0.1%	5.0	0.1%	-	0.0%	
Manufacturing (incl. forest products) *	1,617.0	29.4%	793.0	16.7%	(824.0)	108.0%	
Services and Professional	1,211.0	22.0%	2,018.0	42.5%	807.0	NA	
Transportation & Public Utilities	120.0	2.2%	163.0	3.4%	43.0	NA	
Wholesale Trade	38.0	0.7%	74.2	1.6%	36.2	NA	
Retail Trade	578.0	10.5%	593.0	12.5%	15.0	NA	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	127.0	2.3%	256.8	5.4%	129.8	NA	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Others)	348.0	6.3%	931.0	19.6%	583.0	NA	
Construction	1,181.0	21.4%	272.0	5.7%	(909.0)	119.1%	
Government	1,111.0	20.2%	1,208.0	25.5%	97.0	NA	

-2,000.0 900.0   -20% 30%

Estimates for data that were not disclosed are bold and red in the above table.

Agricultural Services include soil preparation services, crop services, etc. It also includes forestry services, such as reforestation services, and fishing, hunting and trapping. *Manufacturing* includes paper, lumber and wood products manufacturing.
Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA25

Growth
- Missing data prevent this ranking

Decline
- Missing data prevent this ranking.

Employment by Industry (NAICS)
Changes from 2001 to 2006 Share of Total

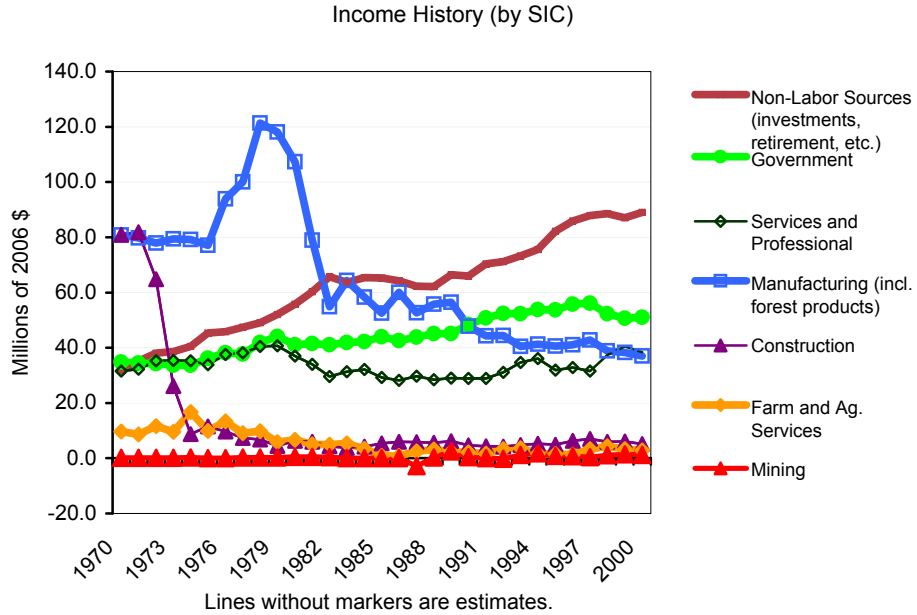| Category	2001	2006	2006 Share of Total	New Jobs	Change in Share of Total (2006 - 2001)
Total employment	4,668.0	5,138.0	100%	470.0	
Wage and salary employment	3,247.0	3,438.0	67%	191.0	
Proprietors employment	1,421.0	1,700.0	33%	279.0	
Farm proprietors employment	227.0	231.0	4%	4.0	
Nonfarm proprietors employment	1,194.0	1,469.0	29%	275.0	
Farm employment	243.0	246.0	5%	3.0	
Nonfarm employment	4,425.0	4,892.0	95%	467.0	
Private employment	3,225.0	3,733.0	73%	508.0	
			5% 100%	3.0 600.0	-3.0% 4.0%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and oth	524.0	475.0	9%	(49.0)	
Mining	12.0	5.0	0.1%	(7.0)	
Utilities	13.0	13.0	0.3%	-	
Construction	288.0	366.0	7%	78.0	
Manufacturing	303.0	395.0	8%	92.0	
Wholesale trade	29.0	35.0	1%	6.0	
Retail Trade	435.0	541.0	11%	106.0	
Transportation and warehousing	123.0	127.0	2%	4.0	
Information	36.0	41.0	1%	5.0	
Finance and insurance	105.0	98.0	2%	(7.0)	
Real estate and rental and leasing	136.0	225.0	4%	89.0	
Professional and technical services	155.0	145.0	3%	(10.0)	
Management of companies and enterprise	-	**#N/A**	#N/A	#N/A	
Administrative and waste services	83.0	**#N/A**	#N/A	#N/A	
Educational services	11.0	17.0	0%	6.0	
Health care and social assistance	435.0	560.0	11%	125.0	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	59.0	55.0	1%	(4.0)	
Accommodation and food services	259.0	286.0	6%	27.0	
Other services, except public administratio	219.0	248.0	5%	29.0	
Government and government enterprises	1,200.0	1,159.0	23%	(41.0)	
Federal, civilian	272.0	237.0	5%	(35.0)	
Military	34.0	33.0	1%	(1.0)	
State and local	894.0	889.0	17%	(5.0)	
State government	335.0	350.0	7%	15.0	
Local government	559.0	539.0	10%	(20.0)	
			0% 30%	-50.0 200.0	-4.0% 2.0%

Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA25N

Data ends in 2000 because the BEA switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 2001.

Growth

- The income category whose share of total gained the most was non-labor income, which went from 15.3% in 1970 to 43.3% in 2000.

Decline

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was construction, which went from 39.0% in 1970 to 2.5% in 2000.

Income History (by SIC)

Legend:
- Non-Labor Sources (investments, retirement, etc.)
- Government
- Services and Professional
- Manufacturing (incl. forest products)
- Construction
- Farm and Ag. Services
- Mining

Lines without markers are estimates.

New Income by Type

All figures in millions of 2005 dollars	1970	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Income 1970 to 2000	% of New Income	Change in Share
Total Personal Income*	207.5		205.5		(2.1)		
Farm and Agricultural Services	9.7	4.7%	2.8	1.4%	(6.9)	331%	
Farm	5.4	2.6%	0.1	0.1%	(5.3)	255%	
Ag. Services	4.3	2.1%	2.7	1.3%	(1.6)	76%	
Mining	0.1	0.1%	1.2	0.6%	1.1	NA	
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	80.8	38.9%	37.0	18.0%	(43.8)	2112%	
Services and Professional	31.5	15.2%	38.4	18.7%	6.9	NA	
Transportation & Public Utilities	5.6	2.7%	6.2	3.0%	0.6	NA	
Wholesale Trade	1.2	0.6%	**1.7**	0.8%	0.4	NA	
Retail Trade	12.8	6.2%	9.8	4.8%	(3.0)	147%	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	0.8%	**4.3**	2.1%	2.6	NA	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Oth.	10.2	4.9%	16.5	8.0%	6.3	NA	
Construction	80.9	39.0%	5.2	2.5%	(75.7)	3655%	
Government	34.8	16.8%	51.0	24.8%	16.2	NA	
Non-Labor Income	31.7	15.3%	89.0	43.3%	57.3	NA	
Dividends, Interest & Rent	15.0	7.2%	44.2	21.5%	29.2	NA	
Transfer Payments	16.7	8.0%	44.8	21.8%	28.1	NA	

-80.0   60.0   -40.0   30%

* Estimates for data that were not disclosed are bold and red in the above table.

*The sum of the above categories do not add to total due to adjustments made for place of residence and personal contributions for social insurance made by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA05

Personal Income (NAICS)

Growth
- Missing data prevent this ranking

Decline
- Missing data prevent this ranking.

Income by Industry (NAICS)
Changes from 2001 to 2006 Share of Total

All figures in millions of 2006 dollars	2001	2006	2006 Share of Total	New Income	Change in Share of Total (2006 - 2001)
Personal income	208.0	226.7	100%	18.7	
Wage and salary disbursements	89.6	97.3	43%	7.7	
Proprietors' income	17.8	15.8	7%	(2.0)	
Farm proprietors'	0.3	(1.4)	-1%	(1.8)	
Nonfarm proprietor	17.5	17.2	8%	(0.2)	
Farm earnings	0.6	(1.1)	0%	(1.7)	
Nonfarm earnings	130.0	142.9	63%	12.9	
Private earnings	79.1	90.1	40%	10.9	
Forestry, fishing, related act., and oth	19.0	17.1	8%	(1.9)	
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.1%	(0.0)	
Utilities	1.0	1.2	1%	0.1	
Construction	8.7	11.3	5%	2.6	
Manufacturing	10.4	14.1	6%	3.6	
Wholesale trade	0.4	0.7	0%	0.3	
Retail Trade	9.2	10.1	4%	0.9	
Transportation and warehousing	3.0	4.2	2%	1.3	
Information	1.0	0.8	0.4%	(0.2)	
Finance and insurance	1.7	2.2	1%	0.4	
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.6	1.3	1%	(0.3)	
Professional and technical services	4.4	3.7	2%	(0.8)	
Management of companies & enterp	-	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Administrative and waste services	0.6	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Educational services	0.0	0.1	0%	0.0	
Health care and social assistance	12.2	15.7	7%	3.5	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.6	0.4	0.2%	(0.2)	
Accommodation and food services	2.2	3.2	1%	1.0	
Other services, except public admin.	2.7	2.4	1%	(0.3)	
Government and government enterp.	50.8	52.8	23%	2.0	
Federal, civilian	19.0	19.3	8%	0.3	
Military	0.7	1.1	1%	0.5	
State and local	31.2	32.4	14%	1.2	
State government	16.2	17.4	8%	1.2	
Local government	15.0	15.0	7%	(0.1)	

Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA05N

2006 Wages and Employment

Legend: ■ Employment (Left Axis) ■ Wages (Right Axis) ■ State Wages (Right Axis)
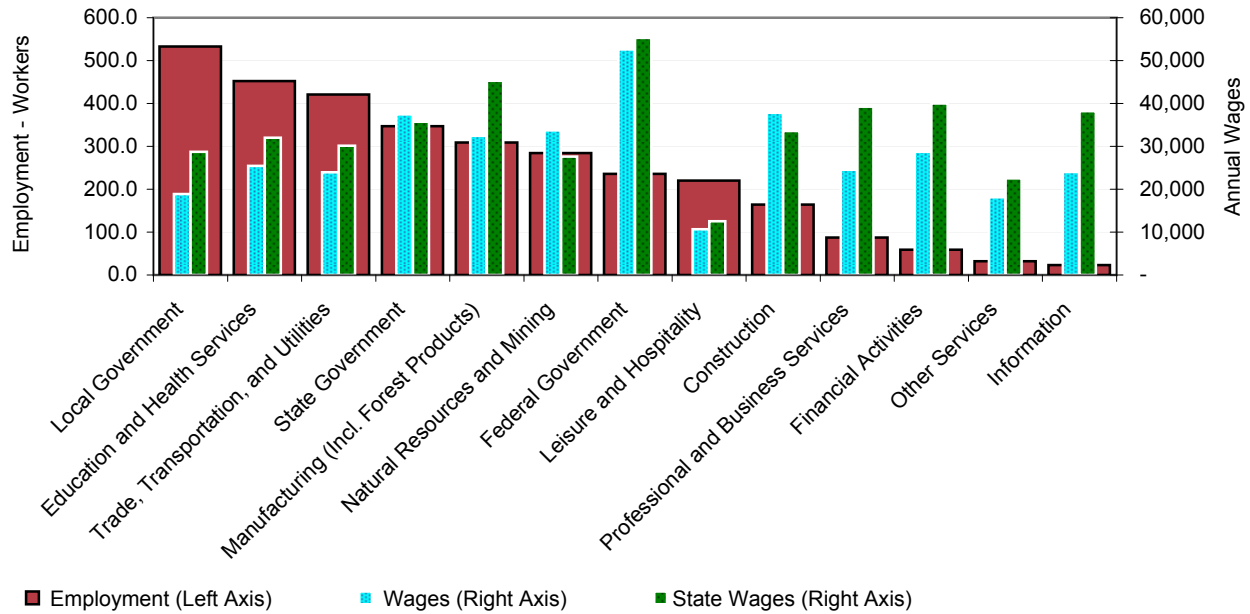
- Of the major categories, the highest paying sector is federal government. It accounts for 11.5% of total employment and pays $52,579 per year.

- Of the major categories that have data, the largest employment sector is local government. It accounts for 16.8% of total employment and pays $18,890 per year.

- Goods-producing employees (757 workers) were paid an average of $34,071.

- Service-providing employees (1,296 workers) were paid an average of $22,349.

- Note that these data do not include proprietors or the value of benefits.

- Wages in the public sector ($31,757) exceeded wages in the private sector ($26,671) by 19.1%.

County Wages and Employment in 2006			
	Employment	% of Total	Average Annual Wages
Total Private & Public	3,168	100%	28,468
Total Private	2,053	65%	26,671
Goods-Producing	757	24%	34,071
Natural Resources and Mining	284	9%	33,696
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	284	9%	33,696
Mining	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Construction	164	5%	37,817
Manufacturing (Incl. Forest Products)	309	10%	32,433
Service-Providing	1,296	41%	22,349
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	421	13%	23,989
Information	23	1%	24,034
Financial Activities	59	2%	28,762
Professional and Business Services	87	3%	24,588
Education and Health Services	452	14%	25,434
Leisure and Hospitality	220	7%	10,677
Other Services	32	1%	18,171
Unclassified	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Total Public	1,116	35%	31,757
Federal Government	236	7%	52,579
State Government	347	11%	37,462
Local Government	533	17%	18,890

Wages are shaded in green when they are more than 20% higher than the wages for all sectors and in red when they are less than 20% lower.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Data Sources

The Economic Profile System was designed to focus on long-term trends at the county level. We used this method and geographic scale for several reasons: (1) trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years, (2) the most reliable information on long-term employment and income trends is available at the county level, (3) communities within counties rarely function as economic units themselves, (4) even though in many areas the most accurate geographic scale to understand economic changes may be at the multi-county or regional level, county-level data is useful in the context of existing political jurisdictions, such as county commissions and planning departments. The list below contains the World Wide Web sites and telephone numbers for the databases used in this report:

The list below contains the World Wide Web sites and telephone numbers for the databases used in this report:

- **Regional Economic Information System (REIS)**
  Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
  Tel.202-606-9600

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics
  http://www.bls.gov/cew
  Tel. 202-691-6567

- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)**
  Bureau of Labor Statistics
  http://www.bls.gov/LAU
  Tel. 202-691-6392

- **1990 and 2000 U.S. Census**
  Bureau of Census
  http://www.census.gov
  Tel. 303-969-7750

- **County Business Patterns (CBP)**
  Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.
  http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html
  Tel 301-763-2580

- **County Business Patterns (Before 1986)**
  University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center:
  http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu
  Tel. 804-982-2630

Use of Federal Rather than State Data Bases

Data from state agencies was not used for this profile. Many of the state and local sources of data do not include information on the self-employed or on the importance of non-labor income, such as retirement income and money earned from past investments.   In many counties this can result in the underestimation of employment and total personal income by at least one third. The REIS disk of the Bureau of Economic Analysis contains the most robust data set and for this reason it was used as the primary source.

The only disadvantage of the REIS dataset is it's not as recent; 2005 is the latest for REIS, while state data sources provide data for as recent as 2006. By providing long-term trends data, from 1970 to 2005, having the most recent data is less important than being able to discern where the county's economy has been, and the direction in which it has been headed in recent years.

Industrial Classification Systems (SIC & NAICS)

The long-term historic industry data used in this profile are based on data that is organized by the U.S. Department of Commerce using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. In recent years, the Department of Commerce has reorganized economic data according to a new system, called the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, pronounced "nakes"). County Business Patterns started organizing their data using new NAICS in 1998, Census in 2000, and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) in 2001.

The NAICS system is an improvement to the SIC system in several ways: first, businesses that use similar processes to produce goods or services are classified together. Previously, under the SIC system, some businesses were classified on the basis of their production processes while others were classified under different principles, such as class of consumer. Second, NAICS is a flexible system that will be updated every five years in order to keep pace with changes in the economy.   Third, the NAICS system recognizes the uniqueness and rising importance of the "information economy," and provides several new categories, such as cable program distributors and database and directory publishers. Finally, and perhaps the most useful, the NAICS system provides seven sectors to better reflect services-producing businesses that were previously combined into one generic SIC division (the Services division).

This new system allows the data user to differentiate more clearly between what was previously often lumped under the general heading of "services," into categories such as arts and entertainment; education; professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance, among others.

Arguably the most important change of NAICS is the recognition of hundreds of new businesses in the economy. NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the SIC's 10 divisions as seen in the table on the following page.   Creating these additional sector-level groupings allows NAICS to better reflect key business activities, as well as chronicle their changes.

SIC Divisions vs. NAICS Sectors

SIC Divisions	NAICS Sectors
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
Mining	Mining
Construction	Construction
Manufacturing	Manufacturing
Transportation, Communications, and Public	Utilities
	Transportation and Warehousing
Wholesale Trade	Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade	Retail Trade
	Accommodation and Food Services
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Finance and Insurance
	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
Services	Information
	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
	Administrative and Support and Waste
	Management and Remediation Services
	Educational Services
	Health Care and Social Assistance
	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
	Other Services (except Public Administration)
Public Administration	Public Administration
None (previously, categories within each division)	Management of Companies and Enterprises

Non-Labor Income

Non-labor income is a mix of Dividends, Interest, and Rent (money earned from investments), and Transfer Payments (government payments to individuals). Private pension funds (e.g., 401(K) plans) are not counted as part of transfer payments.

Some data sources, such as "Section 202" data available from state unemployment insurance records and reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, do not report non-labor income. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), on the other hand, tracks non-labor income. In order to understand the actual growth (labor and non-labor) of personal income, the REIS/BEA data set must be used, and this is what was used for this profile. From REIS table CA05, we added together the following two categories to derive non-labor income: "Dividends, interest, and rent" and "Personal current transfer receipts."

Disclosure Gaps

Some data, such as employment and income figures in counties with small economies, are not available because of confidentiality restrictions. In order to protect information about individual businesses, data are sometimes suppressed or, in the case of the publication County Business Patterns, a range of values are given instead of a specific value. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis or the smaller the economy under examination the higher the chances that industry-specific information will be suppressed.

Where disclosure gaps exist, there are a few ways to handle the gaps. One approach is to use a built-in system within EPS for estimating data gaps through 2000 for the 11 contiguous western states (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY). In order to calculate the estimates, we first estimated gaps in the County Business Patterns data by using the firms by size information. Then we used these County Business Patterns data to estimate the gaps in the REIS data. Finally, we scaled the estimates up or down to force known identities. There is an option in EPS to show either these estimates or not. When these estimates are shown, annotations were made in the profile documenting where estimates were used.

Aggregated Profiles

The Economic Profile System has an option to allow you to aggregate data from multiple counties into one profile. The majority of the data in the profiles are summed in the aggregate profile. For some data points, however, the data are averaged. In order to do this, EPS has to replace some of the data in the raw data tables with formulae. For example, the aggregate unemployment rate for a group of counties is calculated from the sum of the unemployed divided by the sum of the labor force. This results in a proportionally weighted average, where larger counties are given more weight then smaller counties.

The Economic Profile System interpolates the medians from the data that are available. When the Census releases data expressed as a median, they also release the number of observations that fall in the full range of categories, or "brackets". For example, median age is interpolated from the number of people in each age bracket. EPS aggregates the number of people in each bracket, and then interpolates the median from the aggregated data. In some cases, the Census have more detailed brackets than we do in the EPS databases so the interpolations in aggregated EPS profiles are rough estimates.

Adjustments from Current to Real Dollars

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in this profile were adjusted to real (or constant) 2005 dollars using the Consumer Price Index, except the Income Distribution information on page 5 of the profile.

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is generally available as seasonally unadjusted or adjusted, and there is an advantage to using adjusted data. From the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (http://stats.bls.gov/lauseas.htm), an explanation of why adjusted figures should be used, whenever possible: "Over the year, the size of the Nation's labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events including changes in weather, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical, long term trend, and other non-seasonal movements in the series."

Unadjusted numbers were used in this profile in order to obtain an annual average and because county-level data are not available in adjusted format from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site. This may introduce some error in counties where the size of the workforce fluctuates seasonally, such as tourist destination areas.

Farm Income

Note that farm income figures on page 21 are not the same as the figures on pages 30 & 31. The figures on page 21 reflect income from farming *enterprises* (farm proprietors and corporate income), while the farm income on pages 30 & 31 is personal income earned by *individuals* (both proprietors, and wage and salary employees) who work in farming.

Specialization Index

The index was calculated by summing the squares of the difference in shares between the local economy and the US for the 20 sectors.

The specialization index was calculated as:

$$SPECIAL_{it} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left((EMP_{ijt}/EMP_{it}) - (EMP_{usjt}/EMP_{ust}) \right)^2$$

Where, $SPECIAL_{it}$ = specialization of economy in county i in year t

EMP_{ijt} = employment in industry j in county i in year t

EMP_{it} = total employment in county i in year t

EMP_{usjt} = employment in industry j in US in year t

EMP_{ust} = total employment in US in year t

n = number of industries

This index is commonly used as a measure of industrial specialization in the economy. Counties with a high specialization index can also be described as not being economically diverse.

Income

- <u>Total Personal Income</u> = private earnings, income from government and government enterprises, dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments plus adjustments for residence minus personal contributions for social insurance.

- <u>Wage and salary</u> = monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401K plans.

- <u>Other labor income</u> = payments by employers to privately administered benefit plans for their employees, the fees paid to corporate directors, and miscellaneous fees.

- <u>Proprietors' income</u> = income from sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Transfer Payments

- <u>Transfer payments</u> = payments to persons for which they do not render current services. As a component of personal income, they are payments by government and business to individuals and nonprofit institutions.

- <u>Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments</u> = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance payments (Social Security), Railroad Retirement and Disability payments, Federal Civilian Employee & Disability Payments, Military Retirement, and State and Local Government Employee retirement payments.

- <u>Medical payments</u> = Medicare, public assistance medical care and CHAMPUS payments.

- <u>Income maintenance</u> (welfare) = Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Food Stamps, and Other Income Maintenance Payments, such as emergency assistance, foster care payments and energy assistance payments.

- <u>Unemployment insurance benefit payments</u> = unemployment compensation for state and federal civilian employees, unemployment compensation for railroad workers, and unemployment compensation for veterans.

- <u>Veterans benefits</u> = primarily compensation to veterans for their disabilities and payments to their survivors.

- <u>Federal education and training assistance</u> = Job Corps payments, interest payments on Guaranteed Student Loans, federal fellowship payments, and student assistance for higher education.

- <u>Other government payments</u> = compensation of survivors of public safety officers and compensation of victims of crime. In Alaska this item includes Alaska Permanent Fund payments.

- <u>Payments to nonprofit institutions</u> = payments for development and research contracts. For example, it includes payments for foster home care supervised by private agencies.

- <u>Business payments to individuals</u> = personal-injury liability payments, cash prizes, and pension benefits financed by the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation.

Mean, Median and Modes

- <u>Mean</u> = The sum of a list of numbers, divided by the total number of numbers in the list.

- <u>Median</u> = "Middle value" of a list. The smallest number such that at least half the numbers in the list are no greater than it. If the list has an odd number of entries, the median is the middle entry in the list after sorting the list into increasing order. If the list has an even number of entries, the median is equal to the sum of the two middle (after sorting) numbers divided by two. The median can be estimated from a histogram by finding the smallest number such that the area under the histogram to the left of that number is 50%.

- <u>Mode</u> = For lists, the mode is the most common (frequent) value. A list can have more than one mode. For histograms, a mode is a relative maximum ("bump").