
A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures

Crown Region

Selected Geographies: Flathead County MT, Glacier County MT, Lake County MT, Lewis and Clark County MT, Lincoln County MT, Missoula County MT, Pondera County MT, Powell County MT, Teton County MT

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
February 8, 2011

About EPS-HDT

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Ray Rasker at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-570-7044.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

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Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. For further information and to download the free software, go to: www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

This report contains color-coded text. **BLUE TEXT** describes data in figures specific to selected geographies. Blue text appears on report pages next to or below figures. **BLACK TEXT** describes what is being measured and data sources used. Black text appears at the top of study guide pages under the heading "What do we measure on this page?" **RED TEXT** explains methodologies and the importance of the information. Red text appears in the middle of study guide pages under the headings "Why is this important?" and "Methods." **GREEN TEXT** lists additional resources that help with interpretation of the information. Green text appears at the bottom of study guide pages under the heading "Additional Resources."

The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. At that point, you can keep some text (most often blue and black text) and delete other text (most often red and green text). Blue text can serve as a starting point for additional description and interpretation of data unique to specific geographies.

How have population, employment, and personal income changed?

This page describes trends in population, employment, and real personal income. If this report is for an individual county, it also shows the county (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural) classification.

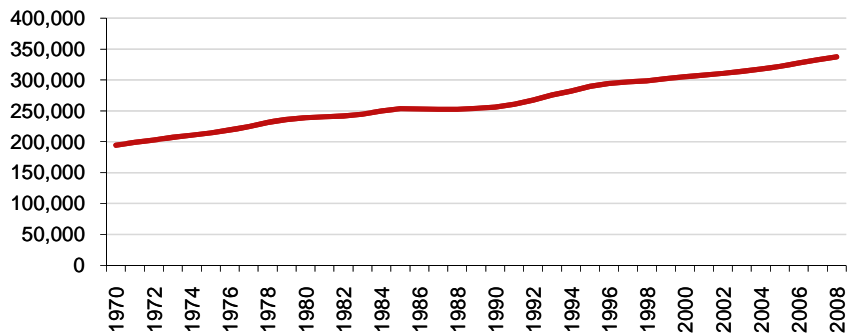
Total Population, Employment, & Real Personal Income Trends, 1970-2008

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
Population	194,627	239,149	256,250	305,379	337,356	31,977
Employment (full and part-time jobs)	82,149	118,911	142,349	192,802	230,397	37,595
Personal Income (thousands of 2010\$s)	3,895,250	5,630,247	6,487,976	9,081,737	11,620,810	2,539,073

Population and personal income are reported by place of residence, and employment by *place of work* on this page.

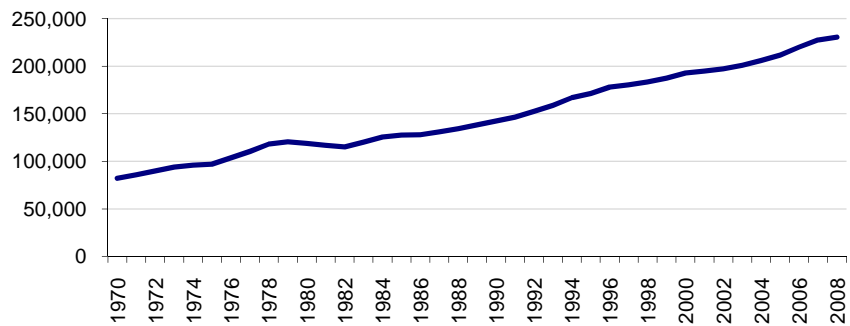
- From 1970 to 2008, population grew from 194,627 to 337,356 people, a 73% increase.

Population Trends, Crown Region



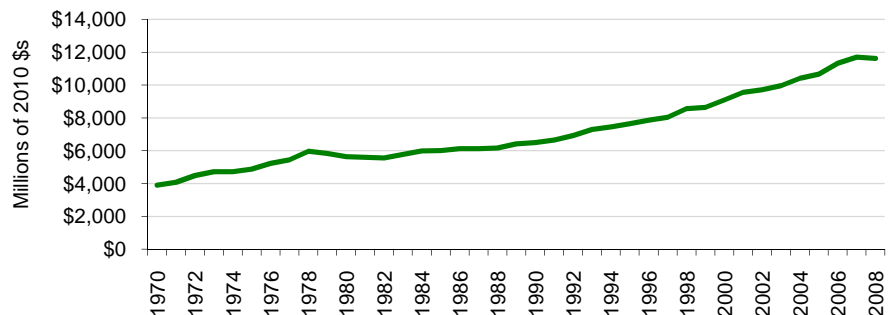
- From 1970 to 2008, employment grew from 82,149 to 230,397 jobs, a 180% increase.

Employment Trends, Crown Region



- From 1970 to 2008, personal income grew from \$3,895.3 million to \$11,620.8 million (in real terms), a 198% increase.

Personal Income Trends, Crown Region



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

How have the components of population changed?

This page describes various components of population change. Total population change is the sum of natural change (births minus deaths) and migration (international plus domestic).

Components of Population Change, 2000-2009

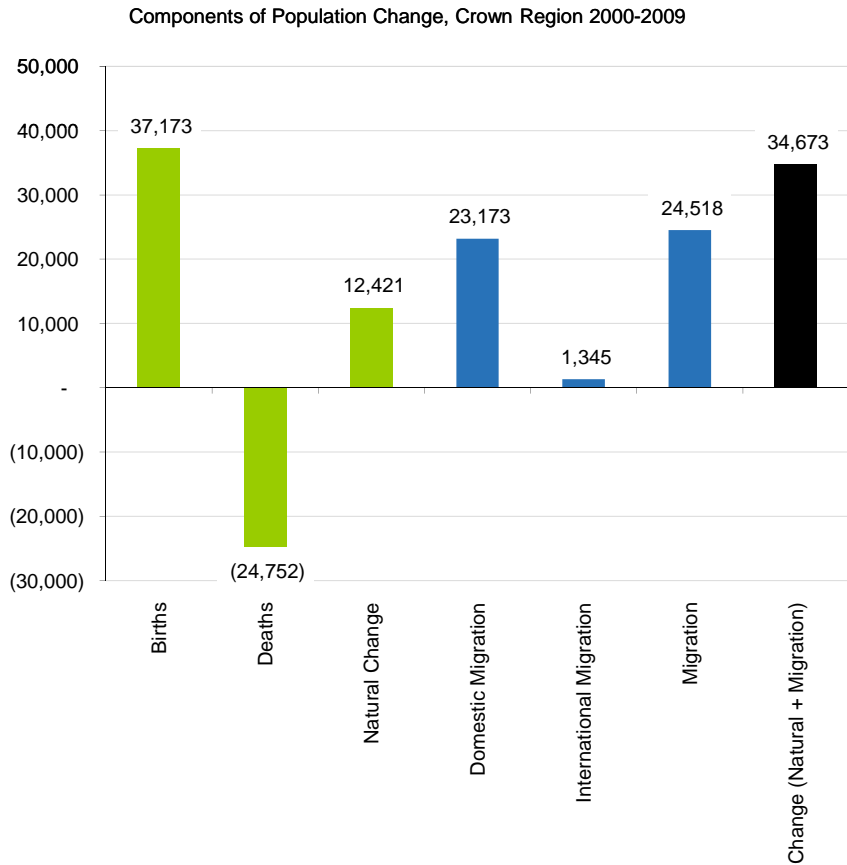
	Change 2000-2009
Population Change	34,673
Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	12,421
Births	37,173
Deaths	24,752
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	24,518
International Migration	1,345
Domestic Migration	23,173

Percent of Population Change, 2000-2009

Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	71.6%
Births	43.0%
Deaths	28.6%
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	28.4%
International Migration	1.6%
Domestic Migration	26.8%

The Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction, called a "residual." Because of this correction, natural change plus net migration may not add to total population change in the table and figure.

- From 2000 to 2009, population grew by 34,673 people, a 11% increase.
- From 2000 to 2009, natural change contributed to 72% of population change.
- From 2000 to 2009, migration contributed to 28% of population change.



How have the components of employment changed?

This page describes changes in two components of employment: wage and salary jobs, and proprietor jobs.

Wage and Salary: This is a measure of the average annual number of full-time and part-time jobs by place of work. All jobs for which wages and salaries are paid are counted. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted with equal weight.

Proprietors: This term includes the self-employed in farm and nonfarm sectors by place of work. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate farm operators, consisting of sole proprietors and partners.

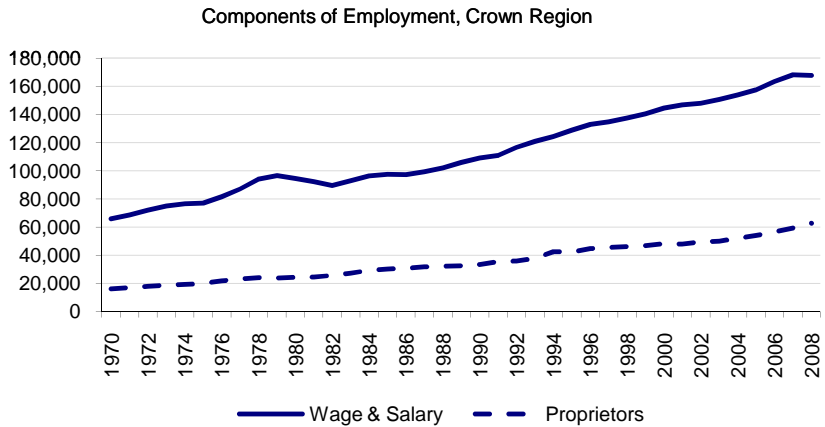
Components of Employment Change, 1970-2008

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
Total Employment	82,149	118,911	142,349	192,802	230,397	37,595
Wage and salary jobs	65,909	94,623	109,000	144,555	167,668	23,113
Number of proprietors	16,240	24,288	33,349	48,247	62,729	14,482

						% Change 2000-2008
Total Employment						19.5%
Wage and salary jobs	80.2%	79.6%	76.6%	75.0%	72.8%	16.0%
Number of proprietors	19.8%	20.4%	23.4%	25.0%	27.2%	30.0%

All employment data in the table above are reported by *place of work*. Includes full-time and part-time workers.

- From 1970 to 2008, wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else) grew from 65,909 to 167,668, a 154% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 16,240 to 62,729, a 286% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

How has the mix of wage and salary and proprietors income changed?

This page describes the components of labor earnings (in real terms): income from wage and salary, and proprietors' employment. It also looks more closely at proprietors, comparing long-term trends in proprietors' employment and personal income.

Components of Labor Earnings Change, 1970-2008 (Thousands of 2010 \$s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
Earnings by place of work	3,197,426	4,403,624	4,726,247	6,691,694	8,398,450	1,706,755
Wage & salary disbursements	2,301,418	3,193,461	3,226,094	4,514,967	5,655,602	1,140,635
Supplements to wages & salaries	270,940	645,332	799,880	1,066,582	1,498,654	432,072
Proprietors' income	625,068	564,831	700,273	1,110,145	1,244,194	134,049

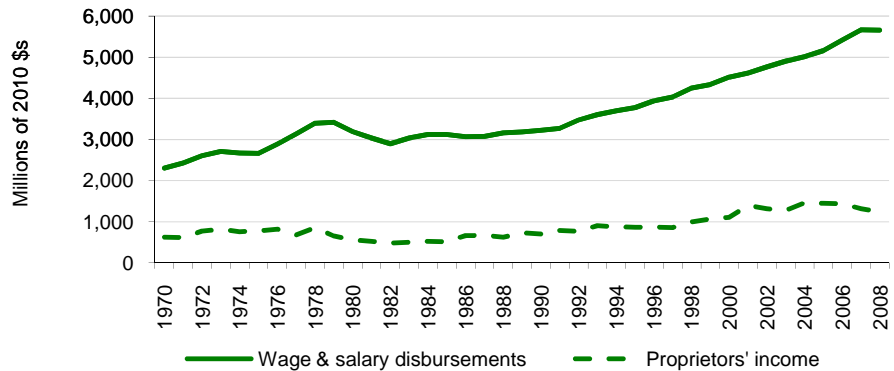
Percent of Total

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	% Change 2000-2008
Earnings by place of work						25.5%
Wage & salary disbursements	72.0%	72.5%	68.3%	67.5%	67.3%	25.3%
Supplements to wages & salaries	8.5%	14.7%	16.9%	15.9%	17.8%	40.5%
Proprietors' income	19.5%	12.8%	14.8%	16.6%	14.8%	12.1%

All income data in the table above are reported by *place of work*, which is different than earnings by *place of residence* shown on the following page of this report.

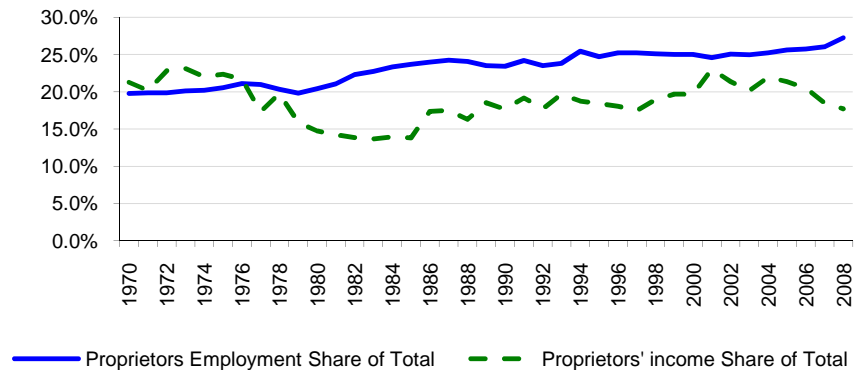
Components of Labor Earnings, Crown Region

- From 1970 to 2008, labor earnings from wage and salary employment grew from \$2,301.4 million to \$5,655.6 million (in real terms), a 146% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, labor earnings from proprietors' employment grew from \$625.1 million to \$1,244.2 million (in real terms), a 99% increase.



Proprietors' Employment Share of Employment & Proprietors' Income Share of Labor Earnings, Crown Region

- In 1970, proprietors represented 20% of total employment. By 2008, proprietors represented 27% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 21% of total labor earnings. By 2008, proprietors represented 18% of total labor earnings.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Tables CA05 & CA05N.

How has the mix of labor earnings and non-labor income changed?

This page describes changes in labor earnings and non-labor sources of income.

Labor Earnings: This represents (on this page) net earnings by place of residence, which is earnings by place of work (the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income) less contributions for government social insurance, plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place of residence basis.

Non-Labor Income: Dividends, interest, and rent (money earned from investments), and transfer payments (includes government retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical payments such as mainly Medicare and Medicaid, income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, etc.) make up non-labor income. Non-labor income is reported by place of residence.

Components of Personal Income Change, 1970-2008 (Thousands of 2010 \$s)

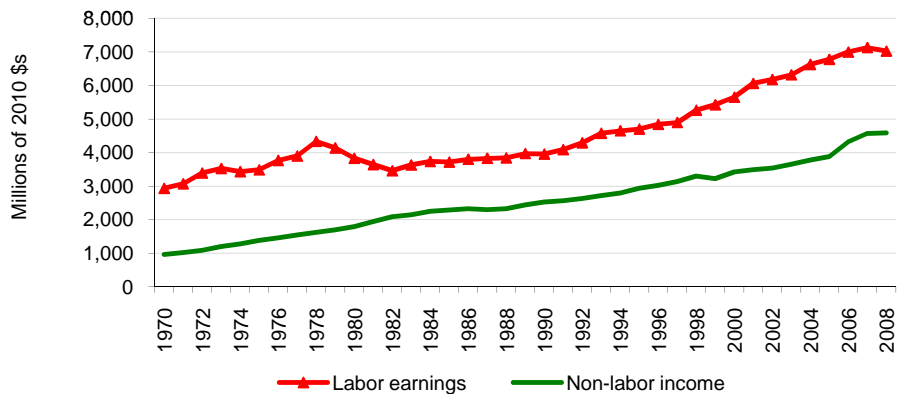
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
Total Personal Income	3,895,250	5,630,247	6,487,976	9,081,737	11,620,810	2,539,073
Labor Earnings	2,936,444	3,834,030	3,959,604	5,653,068	7,027,630	1,374,562
Non-Labor Income	958,806	1,796,217	2,528,371	3,428,669	4,593,180	1,164,511
Dividends, Interest and Rent	586,548	1,088,396	1,471,808	2,033,564	2,609,386	575,821
Transfer Payments	372,258	707,822	1,056,564	1,395,105	1,983,794	588,690

Percent of Total

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	% Change 2000-2008
Total Personal Income						28.0%
Labor Earnings	75.4%	68.1%	61.0%	62.2%	60.5%	24.3%
Non-Labor Income	24.6%	31.9%	39.0%	37.8%	39.5%	34.0%
Dividends, Interest and Rent	15.1%	19.3%	22.7%	22.4%	22.5%	28.3%
Transfer Payments	9.6%	12.6%	16.3%	15.4%	17.1%	42.2%

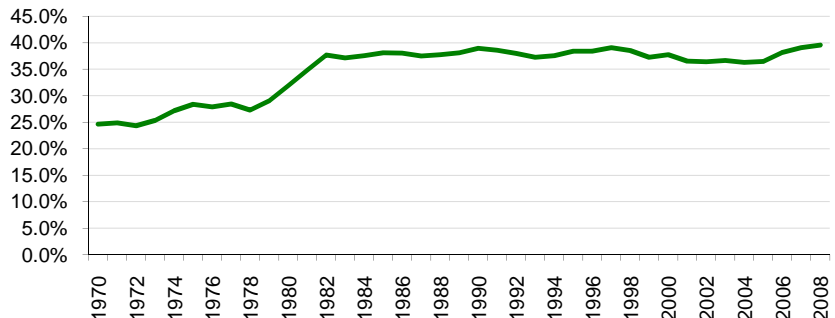
All income data in the table above are reported by *place of residence*. Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income due to adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Components of Personal Income, Crown Region



- From 1970 to 2008, non-labor income grew from \$958.8 million to \$4,593.2 million (in real terms), a 379% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, labor income grew from \$2,936.4 million to \$7,027.6 million (in real terms), a 139% increase.

Non-Labor Income Share of Total Personal Income, Crown Region



- In 1970, non-labor income represented 25% of total personal income. By 2008 non-labor income represented 40% of total personal income.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Tables CA05 & CA05N.

How has employment by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Employment by Industry, 1970-2000

	1970	1980	1990	2000	Change 1990 2000
Total Employment (number of jobs)	82,149	118,911	142,349	192,802	50,453
Non-services related	22,763	27,400	28,400	35,837	7,437
Farm	5,572	5,787	5,990	6,526	536
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	629	1,134	1,843	3,089	1,246
Mining (including fossil fuels)	465	1,125	1,183	606	-577
Construction	5,585	6,832	6,532	12,142	5,610
Manufacturing (including forest products)	10,512	12,522	12,852	13,474	622
Services related	40,185	65,290	85,709	124,305	38,596
Transportation & public utilities	5,164	8,073	7,047	9,555	2,508
Wholesale trade	2,338	4,234	4,272	5,591	1,319
Retail trade	13,500	19,986	25,691	36,046	10,355
Finance, insurance & real estate	5,116	8,013	9,254	13,615	4,361
Services	14,067	24,984	39,445	59,498	20,053
Government	17,889	24,596	28,008	31,628	3,620

Percent of Total

	% Change 1990-2000				
Total Employment					35.4%
Non-services related	27.7%	23.0%	20.0%	18.6%	26.2%
Farm	6.8%	4.9%	4.2%	3.4%	8.9%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	67.6%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	-48.8%
Construction	6.8%	5.7%	4.6%	6.3%	85.9%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	12.8%	10.5%	9.0%	7.0%	4.8%
Services related	48.9%	54.9%	60.2%	64.5%	45.0%
Transportation & public utilities	6.3%	6.8%	5.0%	5.0%	35.6%
Wholesale trade	2.8%	3.6%	3.0%	2.9%	30.9%
Retail trade	16.4%	16.8%	18.0%	18.7%	40.3%
Finance, insurance & real estate	6.2%	6.7%	6.5%	7.1%	47.1%
Services	17.1%	21.0%	27.7%	30.9%	50.8%
Government	21.8%	20.7%	19.7%	16.4%	12.9%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics* in the table above.

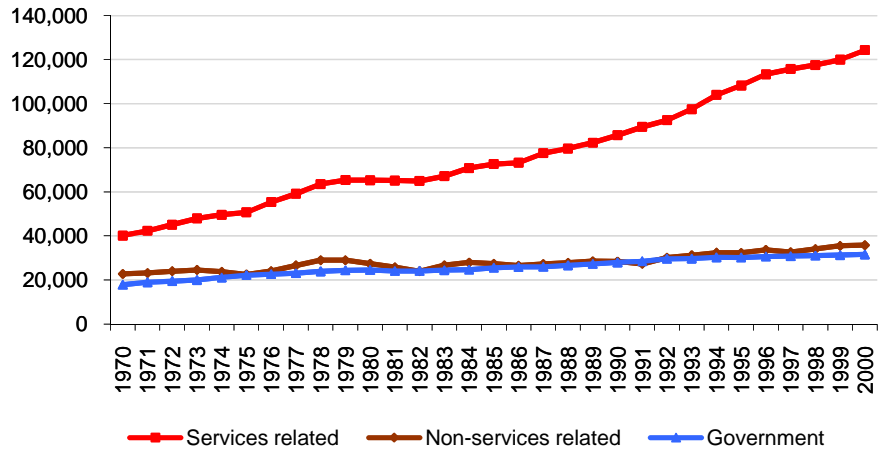
The employment data above are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis switched to organizing industry-level data according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent employment trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent sections of this report.

How has employment by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical employment trends by major industry category (non-services related, services related, and government) and by industry. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

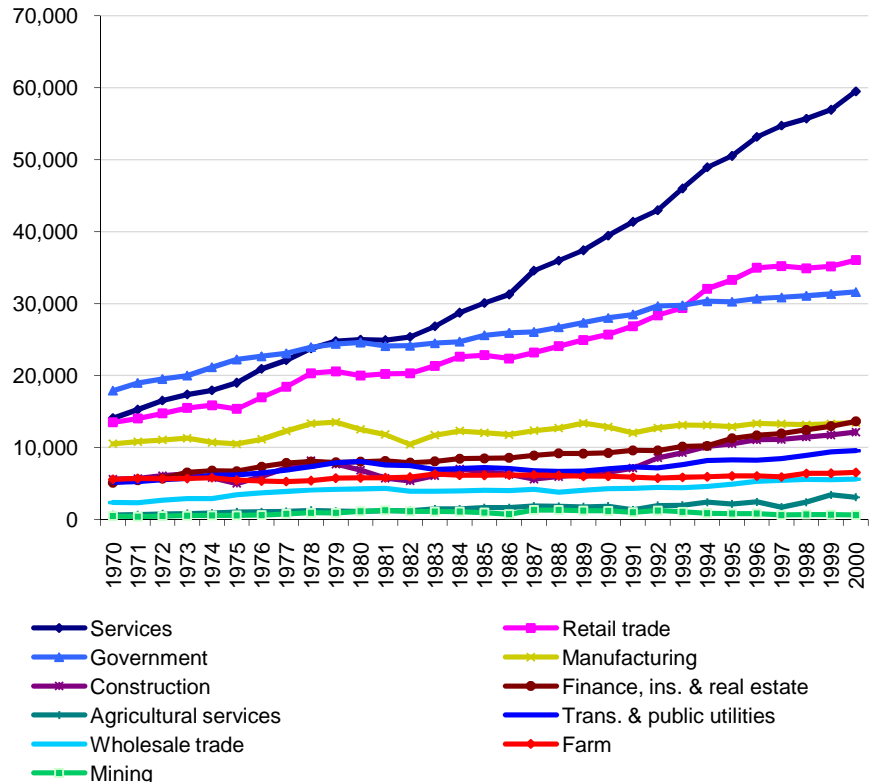
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in services related industries grew from 40,185 to 124,305, a 209% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 22,763 to 35,837, a 57% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government jobs grew from 17,889 to 31,628, a 77% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Crown Region



- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were services (59,498 jobs), retail trade (36,046 jobs), and government (31,628 jobs).
- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were services (45,431 new jobs), retail trade (22,546 new jobs), and government (13,739 new jobs).

Employment by Industry, Crown Region



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25.

How has employment by industry changed recently?

This page describes recent employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related; services related; and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

Employment by Industry, 2001-2008

	2001	2008	Change 2001-2008
Total Employment (number of jobs)	194,785	230,397	35,612
Non-services related	33,599	38,721	5,122
Farm	6,484	6,255	-229
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	2,393	2,550	157
Mining (including fossil fuels)	722	1,680	958
Construction	13,743	18,568	4,825
Manufacturing	10,257	9,668	-589
Services related	126,440	152,123	25,683
Utilities	580	647	67
Wholesale trade	4,649	5,106	457
Retail trade	24,006	27,933	3,927
Transportation and warehousing	5,637	5,617	-20
Information	4,030	3,507	-523
Finance and insurance	7,195	8,774	1,579
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,737	12,067	5,330
Professional and technical services	10,767	12,751	1,984
Management of companies and enterprises	633	534	-99
Administrative and waste services	7,641	9,443	1,802
Educational services	2,005	3,034	1,029
Health care and social assistance	19,534	23,530	3,996
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5,161	7,242	2,081
Accommodation and food services	15,577	18,251	2,674
Other services, except public administration	12,288	13,687	1,399
Government	32,225	35,281	3,056
			% Change 2001-2008
Total Employment			18.3%
Non-services related	17.2%	16.8%	15.2%
Farm	3.3%	2.7%	-3.5%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	1.2%	1.1%	6.6%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.4%	0.7%	132.7%
Construction	7.1%	8.1%	35.1%
Manufacturing	5.3%	4.2%	-5.7%
Services related	64.9%	66.0%	20.3%
Utilities	0.3%	0.3%	11.6%
Wholesale trade	2.4%	2.2%	9.8%
Retail trade	12.3%	12.1%	16.4%
Transportation and warehousing	2.9%	2.4%	-0.4%
Information	2.1%	1.5%	-13.0%
Finance and insurance	3.7%	3.8%	21.9%
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.5%	5.2%	79.1%
Professional and technical services	5.5%	5.5%	18.4%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.3%	0.2%	-15.6%
Administrative and waste services	3.9%	4.1%	23.6%
Educational services	1.0%	1.3%	51.3%
Health care and social assistance	10.0%	10.2%	20.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.6%	3.1%	40.3%
Accommodation and food services	8.0%	7.9%	17.2%
Other services, except public administration	6.3%	5.9%	11.4%
Government	16.5%	15.3%	9.5%

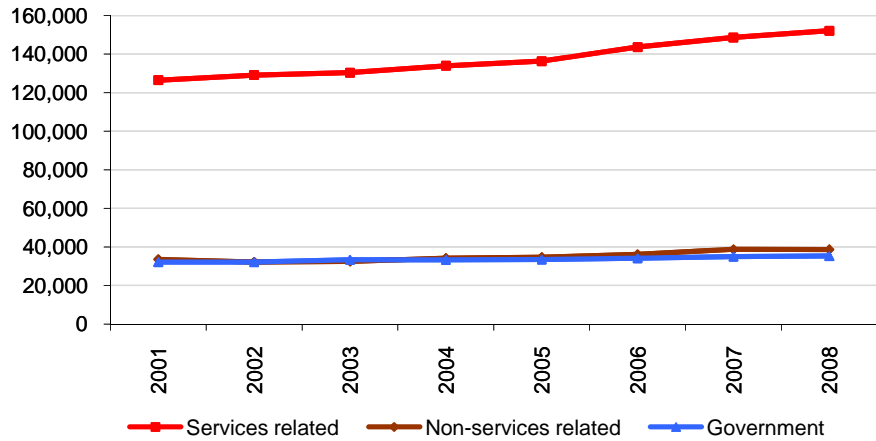
All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics*.

How has employment by industry changed recently?

This page describes recent employment trends by major industry category (non-services related, services related, and government) and by industry. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

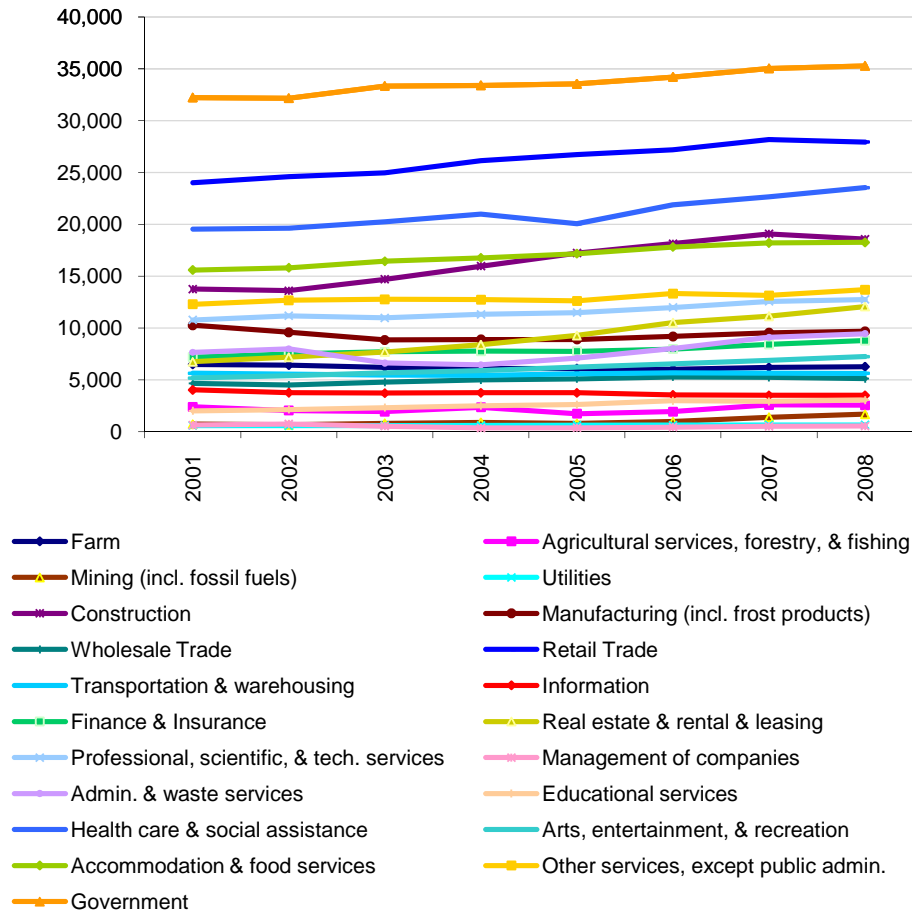
- From 2001 to 2008, jobs in services related industries grew from 126,440 to 152,123, a 20% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 33,599 to 38,721, a 15% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, jobs in government jobs grew from 32,225 to 35,281, a 9% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Crown Region



- In 2008 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were government (35,281 jobs), retail trade (27,933 jobs), and health care & social assistance (23,530 jobs).
- From 2001 to 2008, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were real estate & rental & leasing (5,330 new jobs), construction (4,825 new jobs), and health care & social assistance (3,996 new jobs).

Employment by Industry, Crown Region



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25N.

How has personal income by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical personal income change by industry (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The personal income data are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and reported by place of work.

Personal Income by Industry, 1970-2000 (Thousands of 2010 \$s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings	3,197,426	4,403,624	4,726,247	6,691,694	1,965,447
Non-services related	1,120,813	1,265,561	1,129,805	1,255,486	125,681
Farm	228,841	62,821	112,899	29,449	-83,450
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	18,338	23,248	34,273	47,445	13,172
Mining (including fossil fuels)	19,811	72,988	62,994	24,333	-38,661
Construction	329,141	364,138	274,610	549,889	275,279
Manufacturing (including forest products)	524,683	742,367	645,029	604,370	-40,659
Services related	1,338,369	2,040,194	2,378,737	3,854,377	1,475,640
Transportation & public utilities	290,593	480,787	370,343	480,985	110,642
Wholesale trade	109,062	193,530	174,899	224,842	49,944
Retail trade	405,758	489,774	569,246	800,164	230,917
Finance, insurance & real estate	114,069	179,425	202,348	476,494	274,145
Services	418,887	696,678	1,061,901	1,871,892	809,991
Government	685,078	1,042,882	1,206,574	1,558,399	351,826

Percent of Total

					% Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings					41.6%
Non-services related	35.1%	28.7%	23.9%	18.8%	11.1%
Farm	7.2%	1.4%	2.4%	0.4%	-73.9%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	38.4%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.6%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%	-61.4%
Construction	10.3%	8.3%	5.8%	8.2%	100.2%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	16.4%	16.9%	13.6%	9.0%	-6.3%
Services related	41.9%	46.3%	50.3%	57.6%	62.0%
Transportation & public utilities	9.1%	10.9%	7.8%	7.2%	29.9%
Wholesale trade	3.4%	4.4%	3.7%	3.4%	28.6%
Retail trade	12.7%	11.1%	12.0%	12.0%	40.6%
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.6%	4.1%	4.3%	7.1%	135.5%
Services	13.1%	15.8%	22.5%	28.0%	76.3%
Government	21.4%	23.7%	25.5%	23.3%	29.2%

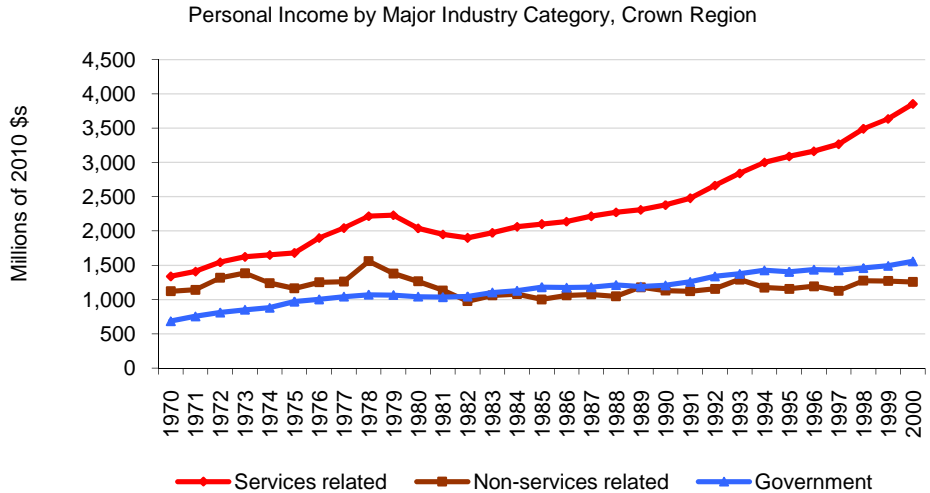
All income data are reported by place of work. Industry categories may not add to total because of adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics* in the table above.

The personal income data above are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the U.S. Department of Commerce switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). More recent personal income trends, organized by NAICS, are shown in subsequent pages of this report.

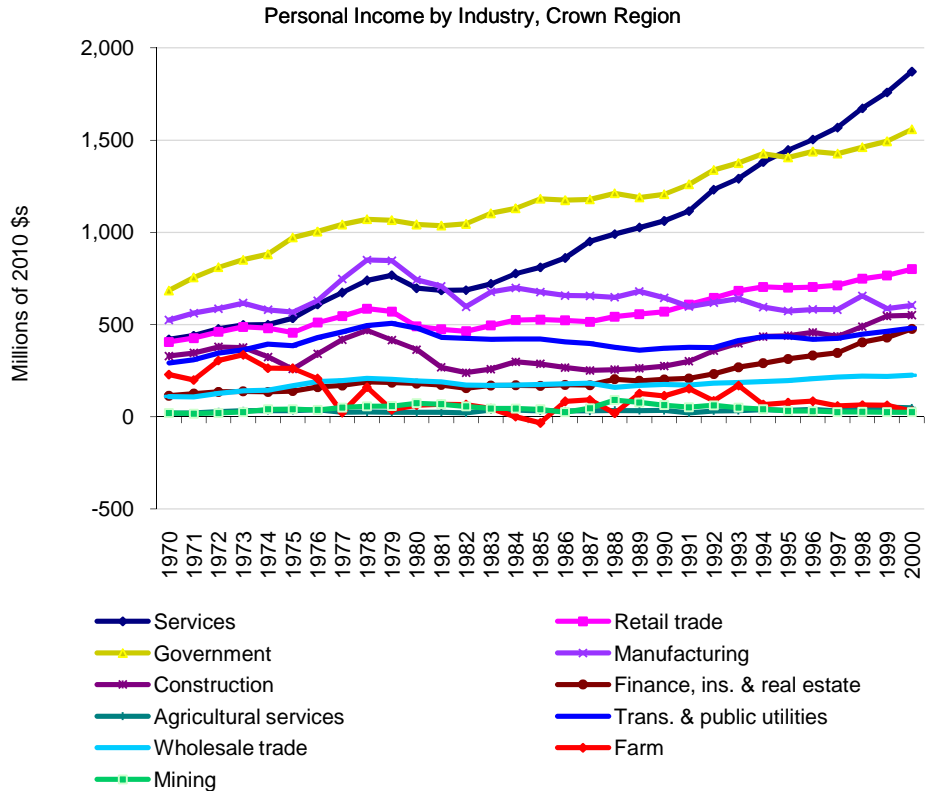
How has personal income by industry changed historically?

This page describes historical personal income trends by industry (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories (non-services related, services related, and government) and using Standard Industry Classification categories. Data are reported by place of work.

- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in services related industries grew from \$1,338.4 million to \$3,854.4 million (in real terms), a 188% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in non-services related industries grew from \$1,338.4 million to \$1,255.5 million (in real terms), a 12% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in government jobs grew from \$685.1 million to \$1,558.4 million (in real terms), a 127% increase.



- In 2000, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were services (\$1,871.9 million), government (\$1,558.4 million), and retail trade (\$800.2 million).
- From 1970 to 2000 the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were services (\$1,453.0 million), government (\$873.3 million), and retail trade (\$394.4 million).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA05.

How has personal income by industry changed recently?

This page describes recent personal income change (in real terms). Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. The personal income data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

Personal Income by Industry, 2001-2008 (Thousands of 2010 \$s)

	2001	2008	Change 2001-2008
Labor Earnings	7,147,467	8,398,450	1,250,983
Non-services related	1,262,112	1,349,926	87,814
Farm	51,730	69,117	17,387
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	86,338	88,159	1,821
Mining (including fossil fuels)	26,003	62,207	36,204
Construction	609,342	688,310	78,968
Manufacturing	488,698	442,132	-46,566
Services related	4,202,916	4,903,134	700,218
Utilities	51,806	70,579	18,773
Wholesale trade	201,424	270,888	69,464
Retail trade	675,462	742,043	66,581
Transportation and warehousing	341,229	311,314	-29,915
Information	174,465	154,121	-20,343
Finance and insurance	314,378	399,860	85,482
Real estate and rental and leasing	318,976	166,768	-152,208
Professional and technical services	420,175	528,242	108,067
Management of companies and enterprises	28,996	42,496	13,499
Administrative and waste services	186,815	248,317	61,501
Educational services	42,097	61,770	19,673
Health care and social assistance	795,646	1,068,439	272,792
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	72,261	107,546	35,285
Accommodation and food services	264,946	338,802	73,855
Other services, except public administration	314,238	391,950	77,711
Government	1,607,329	2,018,277	410,948

Percent of Total

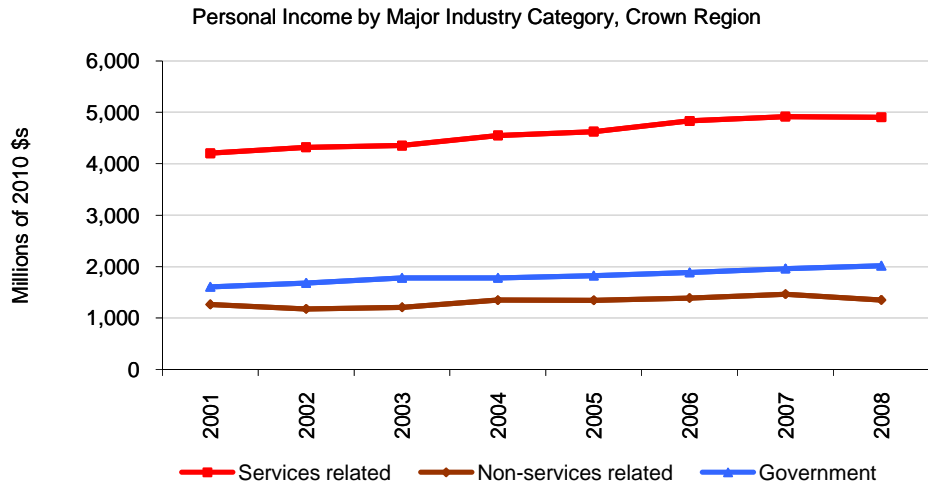
	% Change 2001-2008		
Labor Earnings			17.5%
Non-services related	17.7%	16.1%	7.0%
Farm	0.7%	0.8%	33.6%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	1.2%	1.0%	2.1%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.4%	0.7%	139.2%
Construction	8.5%	8.2%	13.0%
Manufacturing	6.8%	5.3%	-9.5%
Services related	58.8%	58.4%	16.7%
Utilities	0.7%	0.8%	36.2%
Wholesale trade	2.8%	3.2%	34.5%
Retail trade	9.5%	8.8%	9.9%
Transportation and warehousing	4.8%	3.7%	-8.8%
Information	2.4%	1.8%	-11.7%
Finance and insurance	4.4%	4.8%	27.2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.5%	2.0%	-47.7%
Professional and technical services	5.9%	6.3%	25.7%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.4%	0.5%	46.6%
Administrative and waste services	2.6%	3.0%	32.9%
Educational services	0.6%	0.7%	46.7%
Health care and social assistance	11.1%	12.7%	34.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.0%	1.3%	48.8%
Accommodation and food services	3.7%	4.0%	27.9%
Other services, except public administration	4.4%	4.7%	24.7%
Government	22.5%	24.0%	25.6%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics*.

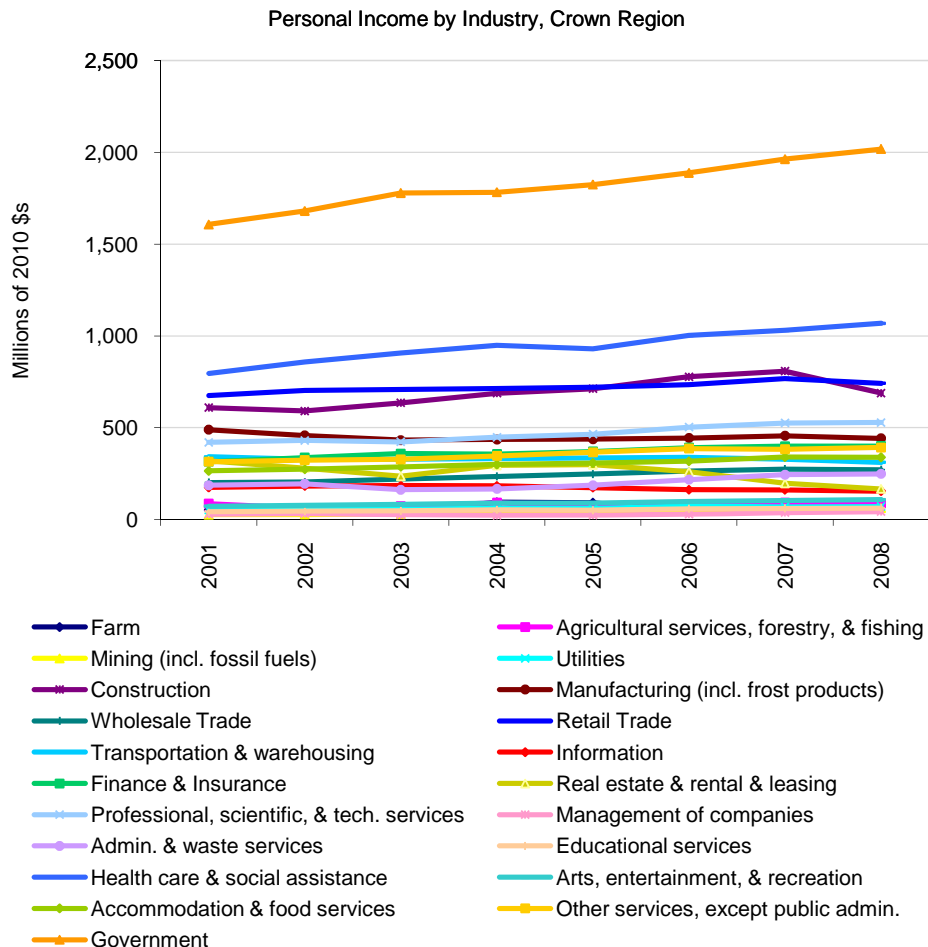
How has personal income by industry changed recently?

This page describes recent personal income trends (in real terms) by major industry category (non-services related, services related, and government) and by industry. The personal income data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.

- From 2001 to 2008, personal income from services related industries grew from \$4,203 million to \$4,903 million (in real terms), a 17% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, personal income from non-services related industries grew from \$1,262 million to \$1,350 million (in real terms), a 7% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, personal income from government jobs grew from \$1,607 million to \$2,018 million (in real terms), a 26% increase.



- In 2008, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were government (\$2,018.3 million), health care & social assistance (\$1,068.4 million), and retail trade (\$742.0 million).
- From 2001 to 2008, the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were government (\$410.9 million), health care & social assistance (\$272.8 million), and professional, scientific, & tech. services (\$108.1 million).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA05N.

How have earnings per job and per capita income changed?

This page describes how average earnings per job and per capita income (in real terms) have changed over time.

Average Earnings Per Job: This is a measure of the compensation of the average job. It is total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

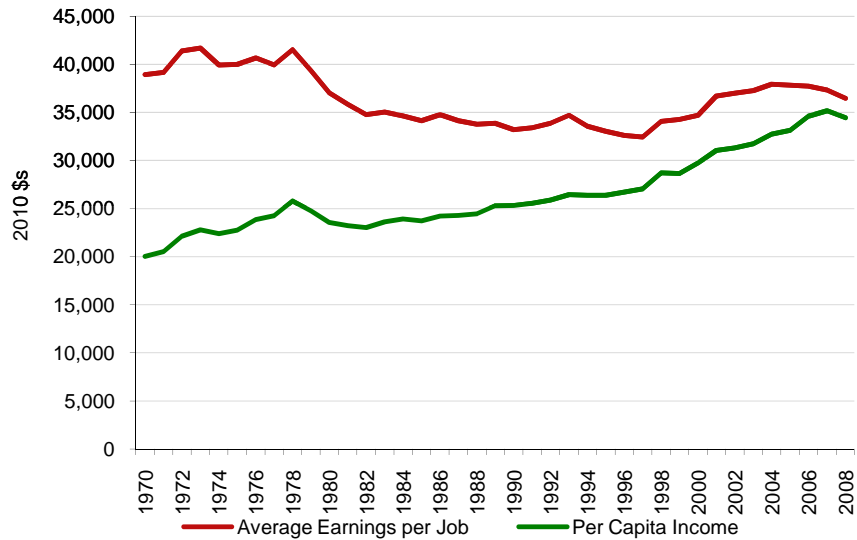
Per Capita Income: This is a measure of income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, 1970-2008 (2010 \$s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
Average Earnings per Job	\$38,922	\$37,033	\$33,202	\$34,708	\$36,452	\$1,744
Per Capita Income	\$20,014	\$23,543	\$25,319	\$29,739	\$34,447	\$4,707
						% Change 2000-2008
Average Earnings per Job						5.0%
Per Capita Income						15.8%

Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, Crown Region

- From 1970 to 2008, average earnings per job shrank from \$38,922 to \$36,452 (in real terms), a -6% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2008, per capita income grew from \$20,014 to \$34,447 (in real terms), a 72% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

How do wages compare across industries?

This page describes employment and average annual wages by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government.

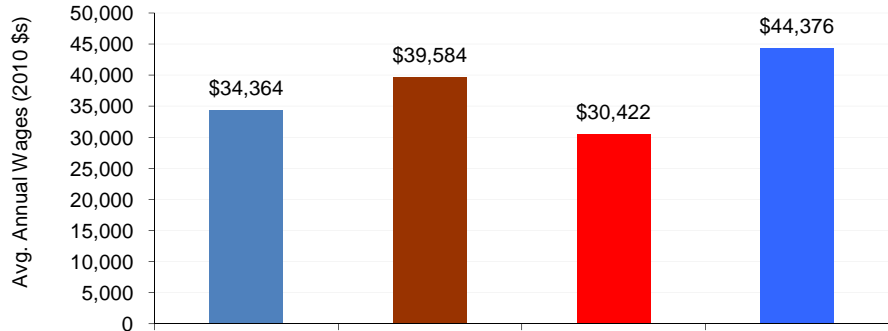
Employment & Wages by Industry, 2009 (2010 \$s)

	Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages	% Above or Below Avg.
Total	149,884		\$34,364	
Private	117,250	78.2%	\$31,695	-7.8%
Non-Services Related	16,315	10.9%	\$39,584	15.2%
Natural Resources and Mining	2,063	1.4%	\$40,224	17.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,159	0.8%	\$35,608	3.6%
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	838	0.6%	\$47,429	38.0%
Construction	7,708	5.1%	\$38,399	11.7%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	6,374	4.3%	\$40,919	19.1%
Services Related	100,933	67.3%	\$30,422	-11.5%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	27,697	18.5%	\$28,758	-16.3%
Information	2,767	1.8%	\$42,675	24.2%
Financial Activities	7,931	5.3%	\$43,457	26.5%
Professional and Business Services	13,955	9.3%	\$38,692	12.6%
Education and Health Services	22,059	14.7%	\$37,018	7.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	19,803	13.2%	\$14,419	-58.0%
Other Services	6,423	4.3%	\$24,372	-29.1%
Unclassified	11	0.0%	\$31,157	-9.3%
Government	31,148	20.8%	\$44,376	29.1%
Federal Government	5,482	3.7%	\$62,180	80.9%
State Government	10,913	7.3%	\$46,185	34.4%
Local Government	14,753	9.8%	\$36,422	6.0%

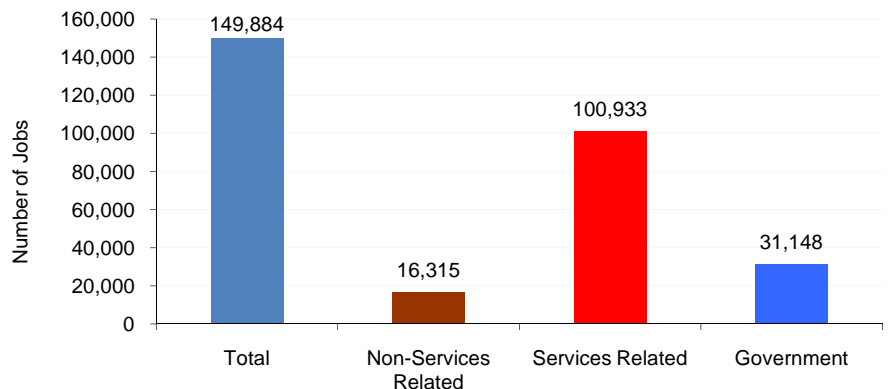
This table shows wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

- In 2009, government jobs paid the highest wages (\$44,376), and services related jobs paid the lowest (\$30,422).

Wages & Employment by Major Industry, Crown Region, 2009



- In 2009, services related jobs employed the largest number of people (100,933) and non-services related employed the smallest (16,315 jobs).



How has the unemployment rate changed?

This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

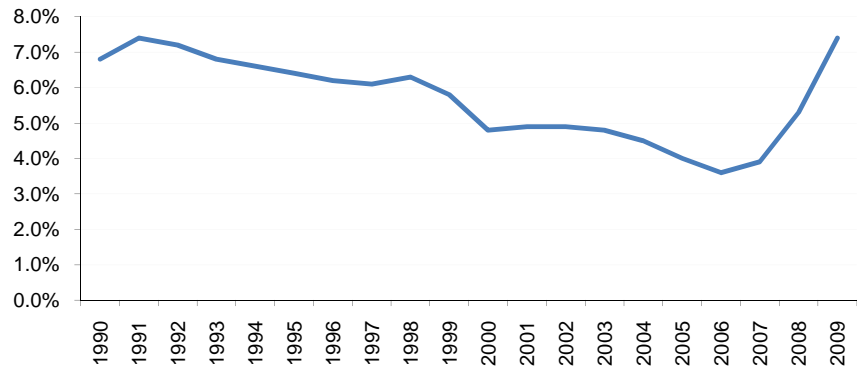
Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 1990-2009

	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	4.8%	7.4%	2.6%

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, Crown Region

- Since 1990, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 3.6% in 2006 to a high of 7.4% in 1991.

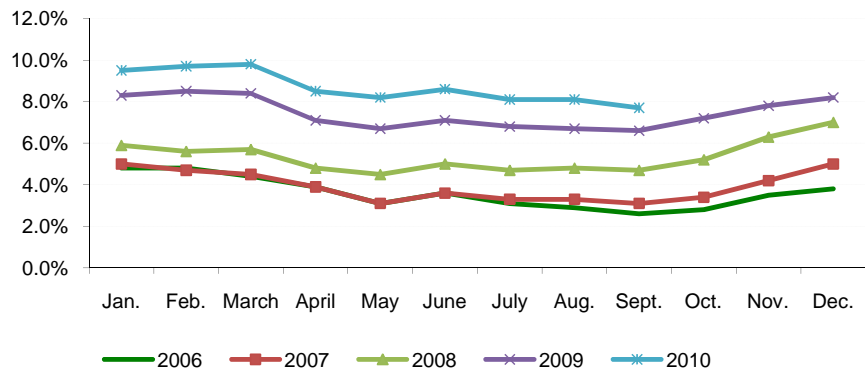


Seasonal Unemployment Rate, 2005-2010

Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2006	4.8%	4.8%	4.4%	3.9%	3.1%	3.6%	3.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.8%	3.5%	3.8%
2007	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	3.9%	3.1%	3.6%	3.3%	3.3%	3.1%	3.4%	4.2%	5.0%
2008	5.9%	5.6%	5.7%	4.8%	4.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	5.2%	6.3%	7.0%
2009	8.3%	8.5%	8.4%	7.1%	6.7%	7.1%	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%	7.2%	7.8%	8.2%
2010	9.5%	9.7%	9.8%	8.5%	8.2%	8.6%	8.1%	8.1%	7.7%			

Seasonal Unemployment Rate, Crown Region

- The lowest seasonal unemployment rate was Sept. of 2006. The highest seasonal unemployment rate was March of 2010.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2010. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Do national recessions affect local employment?

This page describes long-term trends in employment during national recession and recovery periods.

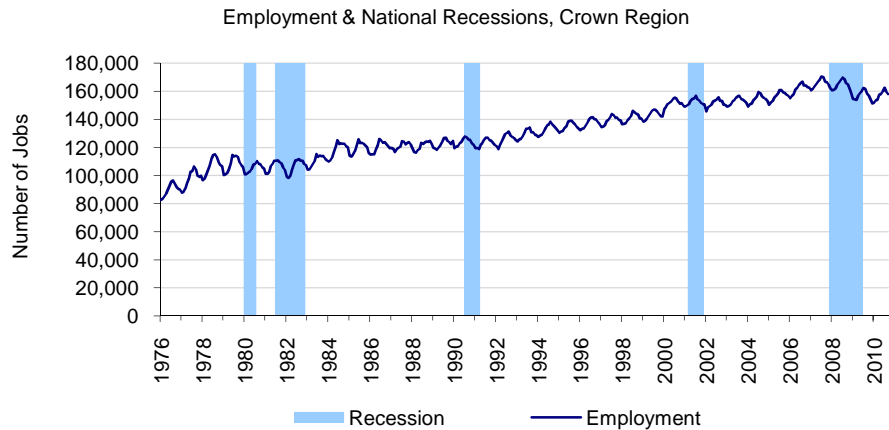
Employment Change During National Recessions, 1976-2010

	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - June '09
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	7,432	-2,288	-9,128	319	-1,833
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	7.4%	-2.1%	-7.1%	0.2%	-1.1%

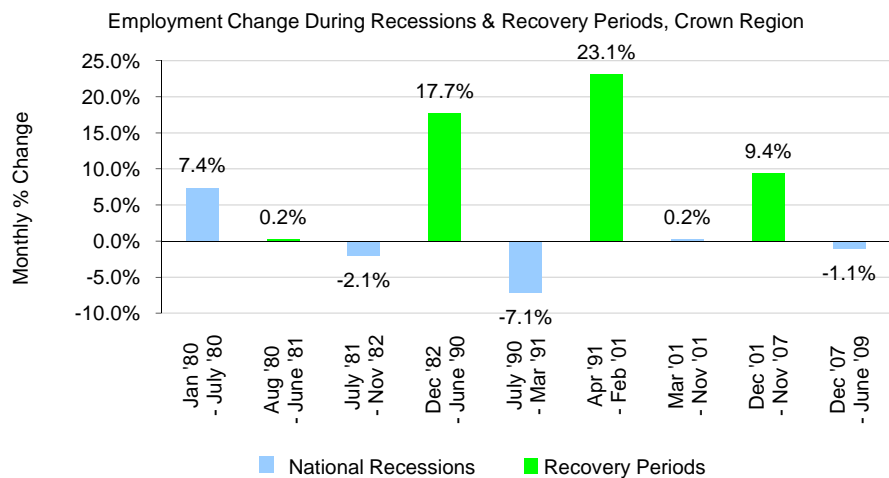
Employment Change During Recovery from National Recessions, 1976-2010

	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	July '09 - Sept. '10
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	225	18,988	28,096	14,114	-4,494
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	0.2%	17.7%	23.1%	9.4%	-2.8%

- From 1976 to 2010, employment grew from 82,809 to 157,933 jobs, a 91% increase.



- In the recovery period (Dec '82-Jun '90) following the 1981-1982 recession, employment grew by 18,988 jobs, a 0.2% monthly increase.



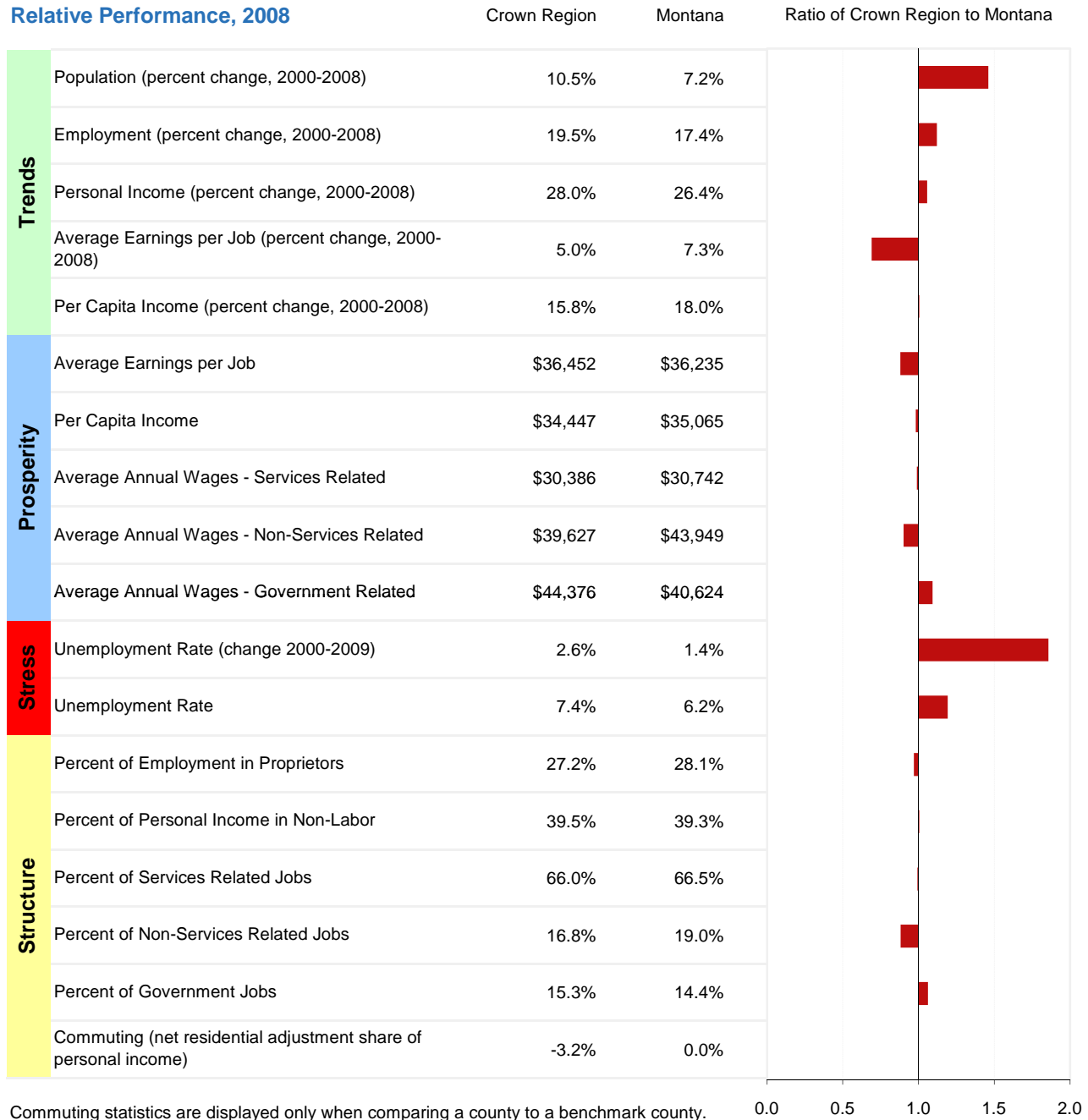
Blue vertical bars in the figures above represent the last five recession periods: January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001; and December 2007 to June 2009. The green columns in the figure above represent the intervening recovery periods.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2010. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; National Bureau of Economic Research. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, Cambridge, MA..

How does performance compare to the benchmark?

This page describes key performance indicators for the selected geography and compares them to the selected benchmark area. (If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS-HDT defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.) Performance indicators are organized by groups (trends, prosperity, stress, and structure) that highlight potential competitive strengths and weaknesses.

Relative Performance, 2008



Commuting statistics are displayed only when comparing a county to a benchmark county.

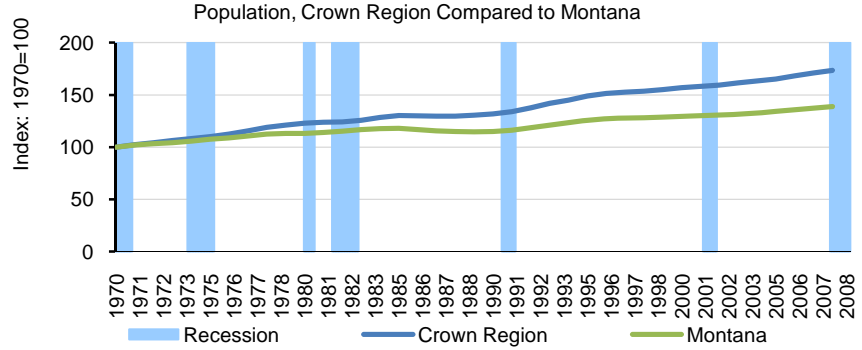
- Crown Region is most different from the benchmark in unemployment rate (change 2000-2009), population (percent change, 2000-2008), and unemployment rate.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Tables CA05N, CA25N, CA30, & CA91; U.S. Department of Labor. 2010. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2010. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

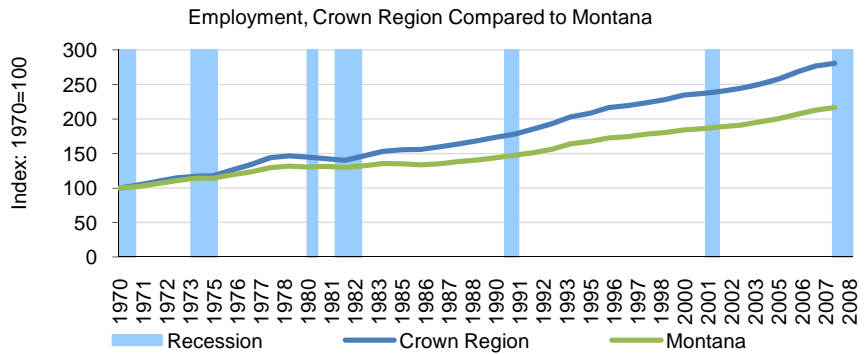
How does performance compare to the benchmark?

This page describes trends in key performance indicators (change in population, employment, real personal income, and the unemployment rate) for the selected geography and compares them to the selected benchmark area. Blue vertical bars indicate periods of national recession.

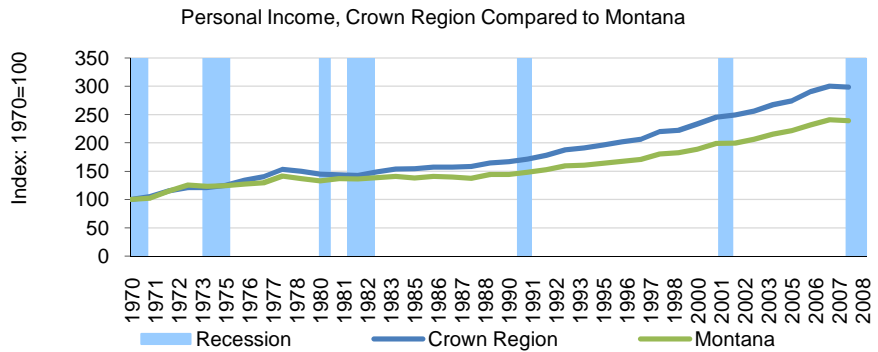
- From 1970 to 2008, population in Crown Region grew by 73% compared to 39% for the Montana.



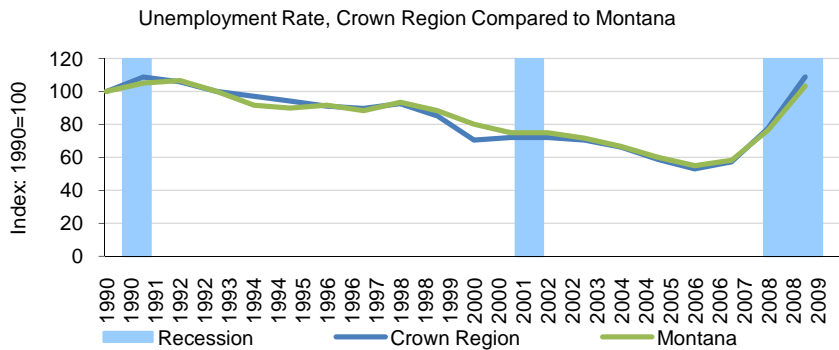
- From 1970 to 2008, employment in Crown Region grew by 180% compared to 116% for the Montana.



- From 1970 to 2008, personal income in Crown Region grew by 198% compared to 139% for the Montana.



- In 2009 the unemployment rate in Crown Region was 7.4%, compared to 6.2% for the Montana.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30; U.S. Department of Labor. 2010. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C..

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Measures report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **County Business Patterns**
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>
Tel. 301-763-2580
- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics**
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
<http://www.bls.gov/lau>
Tel. 202-691-6392
- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages**
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
<http://www.bls.gov/cew>
Tel. 202-691-6567
- **Regional Economic Information System**
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
<http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>
Tel. 202-606-9600
- **Population Division**
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov/population/www/>
Tel. 866-758-1060
- **National Bureau of Economic Research**
<http://www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html>
Tel. 617-868-3900

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

SIC to NAICS

For over sixty years, starting in the 1930s, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system has served as the structure for the collection, aggregation, presentation, and analysis of the U.S. economy. Under SIC, which employed a four-digit coding structure, an industry consists of a group of establishments primarily engaged in producing or handling the same product or group of products or in rendering the same services. As the U.S. economy shifted from a primary emphasis on manufacturing to a more complex services economy, SIC became less useful as a tool for describing the economy's changing industrial composition.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), developed using a production-oriented conceptual framework, groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors.

County Business Patterns started organizing their data using NAICS in 1998, Census in 2000, and Bureau of Economic Analysis's Regional Economic Information System in 2001. Because the methods underlying SIC and NAICS are fundamentally different (what was sold vs. how it was produced), NAICS is not backward compatible with SIC. There are a few circumstances where it is acceptable to show uninterrupted trends across the SIC-NAICS discontinuity. Total personal income, total labor income, and non-labor income can all be plotted continuously without a problem. In addition, a few industries can also be plotted without a break, though this is not the case for services.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

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 EPS-HDT are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Data gaps and estimation

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses supplemental data from the U.S. Department of Commerce to estimate these data gaps. These are indicated in *italics* in tables. Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.