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# **A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures**

**Deschutes County OR**

Produced by  
**Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit**  
**EPS-HDT**  
August 27, 2010

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

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application used by public lands managers, county planners, economic development officials, county commissioners, businesses, researchers, and others to produce 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](http://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](mailto:eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org), or 406-570-7044.



[www.headwaterseconomics.org](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org)

**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](http://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](http://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](http://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 you we measure on this page?" **RED TEXT** explains why the information is important and methods. 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.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Deschutes, OR is designated as a Central Metropolitan Statistical Area.

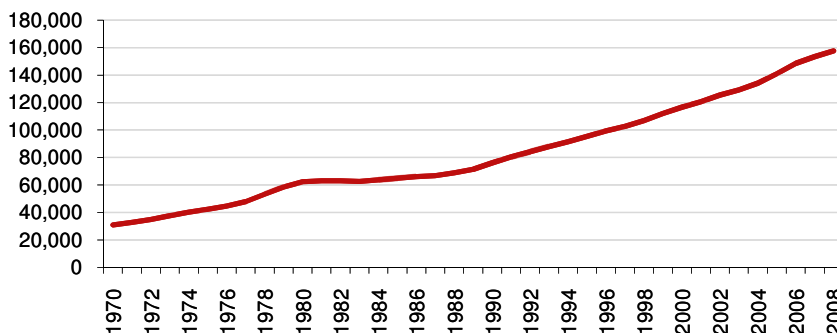
## Total Population, Employment, & Real Personal Income Trends, 1970-2008

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
Population	30,882	62,365	76,053	116,618	157,730	41,112
Employment (full and part-time jobs)	13,667	30,066	45,455	74,920	101,177	26,257
Personal Income (thousands of 2009\$s)	663,195	1,465,733	2,246,081	4,030,306	5,615,296	1,584,990

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

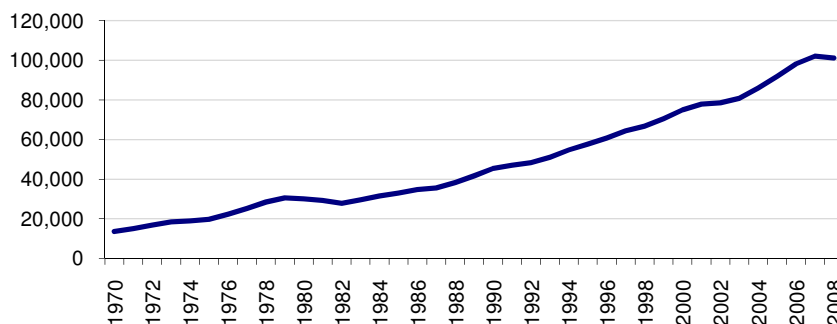
Population Trends, Deschutes, OR

- From 1970 to 2008, population grew from 30,882 to 157,730 people, a 411% increase.



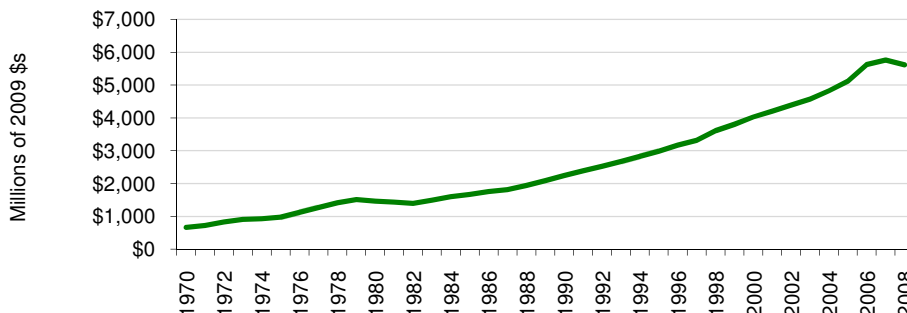
Employment Trends, Deschutes, OR

- From 1970 to 2008, employment grew from 13,667 to 101,177 jobs, a 640% increase.



Personal Income Trends, Deschutes, OR

- From 1970 to 2008, personal income grew from \$663.2 million to \$5,615.3 million (in real terms), a 747% increase.



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 Commerce. 2008. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

# Components

## 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
<b>Population Change</b>	42,011
<b>Natural (Births - Deaths)</b>	6,604
Births	16,207
Deaths	-9,603
<b>Migration (International + Domestic)</b>	36,998
International Migration	814
Domestic Migration	36,184

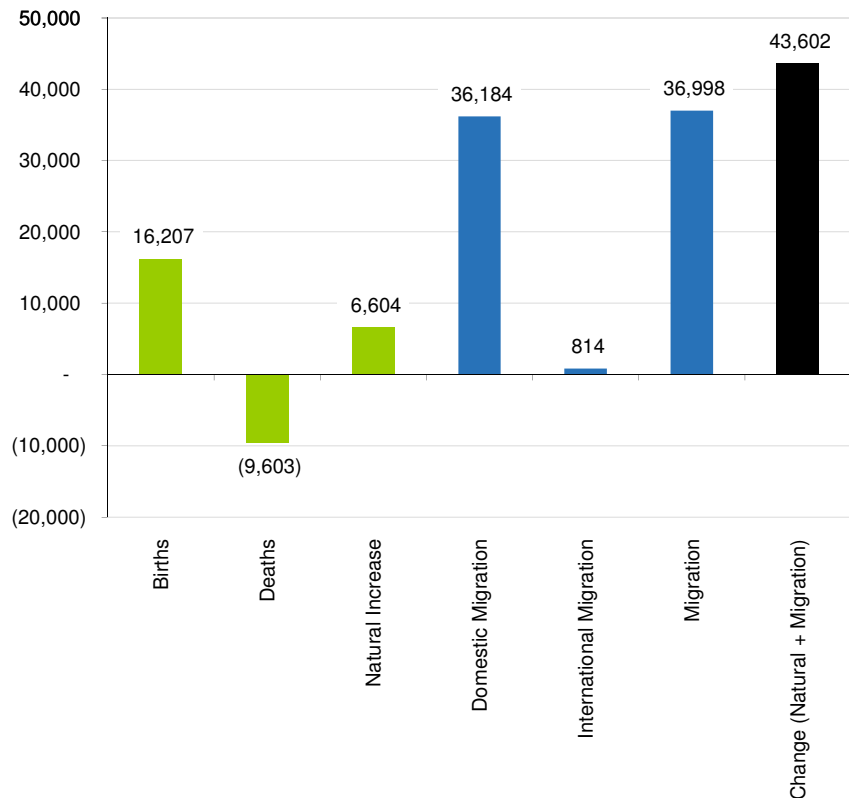
### Percent of Population Change from 2000-2009

<b>Natural (Births - Deaths)</b>	15.7%
Births	38.6%
Deaths	-22.9%
<b>Migration (International + Domestic)</b>	88.1%
International Migration	1.9%
Domestic Migration	86.1%

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

Components of Population Change, Deschutes, OR 2000-2009

- From 2000 to 2009, population grew by 42,011 people, a 36% increase.
- From 2000 to 2009, natural change contributed to 16% of population change.
- From 2000 to 2009, migration contributed to 88% of population change.



# Components

## 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

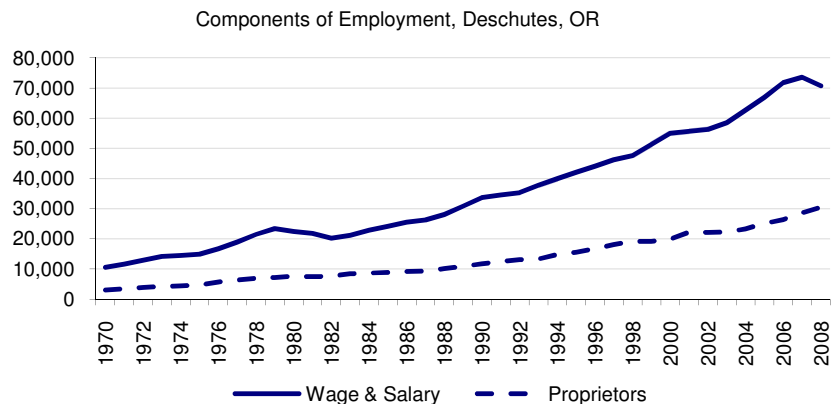
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
<b>Total Employment</b>	13,667	30,066	45,455	74,920	101,177	26,257
Wage and salary jobs	10,607	22,418	33,715	55,007	70,703	15,696
Number of proprietors	3,060	7,648	11,740	19,913	30,474	10,561

## Percent of Total

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	% Change 2000-2008
<b>Total Employment</b>						35.0%
Wage and salary jobs	77.6%	74.6%	74.2%	73.4%	69.9%	28.5%
Number of proprietors	22.4%	25.4%	25.8%	26.6%	30.1%	53.0%

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 10,607 to 70,703, a 567% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 3,060 to 30,474, a 896% increase.



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

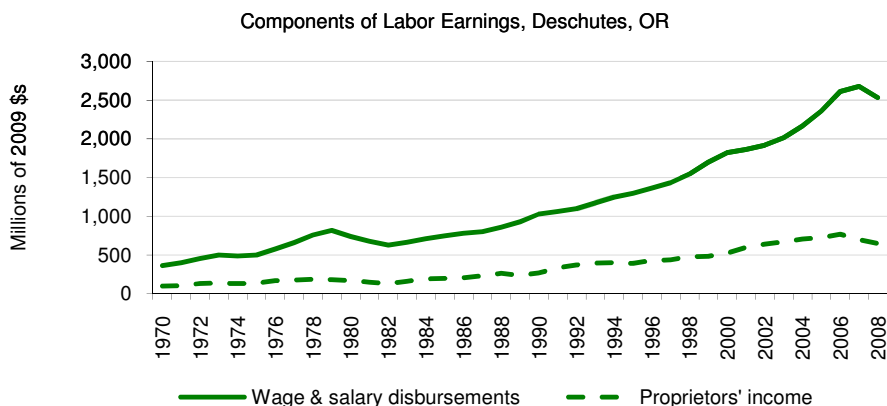
This page describes the components of labor earnings (in real terms): income from wage and salary, and proprietors' employment. It also looks more closely at proprietors, comparing long-term trends in proprietors' employment and personal income.

### Components of Labor Earnings Change, 1970-2008 (Thousands of 2009 \$s)

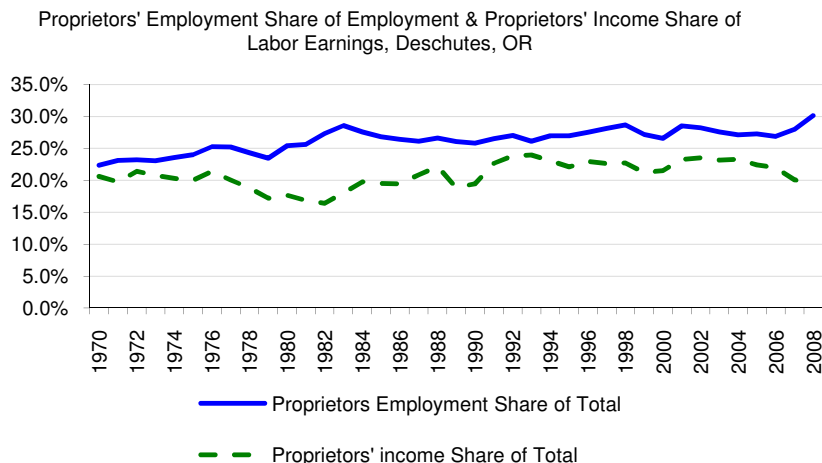
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
<b>Earnings by place of work</b>	502,840	1,052,219	1,527,995	2,738,934	3,765,344	1,026,411
Wage & salary disbursements	361,423	737,793	1,028,094	1,820,720	2,533,613	712,893
Supplements to wages & salaries	42,874	145,114	233,467	393,343	581,398	188,055
Proprietors' income	98,543	169,312	266,434	524,871	650,333	125,462
<b>Percent of Total</b>						<b>% Change 2000-2008</b>
<b>Earnings by place of work</b>						37.5%
Wage & salary disbursements	71.9%	70.1%	67.3%	66.5%	67.3%	39.2%
Supplements to wages & salaries	8.5%	13.8%	15.3%	14.4%	15.4%	47.8%
Proprietors' income	19.6%	16.1%	17.4%	19.2%	17.3%	23.9%

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.

- From 1970 to 2008, labor earnings from wage and salary employment grew from \$361.4 million to \$2,533.6 million (in real terms), a 601% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, labor earnings from proprietors employment grew from \$98.5 million to \$650.3 million (in real terms), a 560% increase.



- In 1970, proprietors represented 22% of total employment. By 2008, proprietors represented 30% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 21% of total labor earnings. By 2008, proprietors represented 20% of total labor earnings.



# Components

## 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 2009 \$s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
<b>Total Personal Income</b>	663,195	1,465,733	2,246,081	4,030,306	5,615,296	1,584,990
Labor Earnings	478,627	958,302	1,370,079	2,439,528	3,293,728	854,200
Non-Labor Income	184,568	507,431	876,002	1,590,778	2,321,568	730,791
Dividends, Interest and Rent	116,397	315,879	589,940	1,056,758	1,434,098	377,340
Transfer Payments	68,171	191,552	286,062	534,019	887,470	353,451

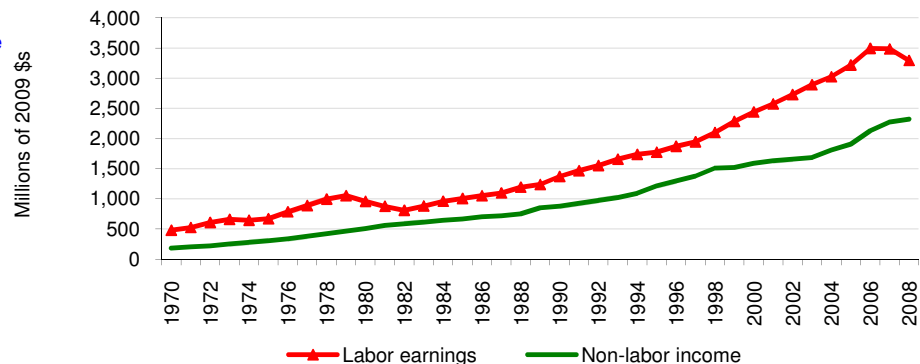
## Percent of Total

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	% Change 2000-2008
<b>Total Personal Income</b>						39.3%
Labor Earnings	72.2%	65.4%	61.0%	60.5%	58.7%	35.0%
Non-Labor Income	27.8%	34.6%	39.0%	39.5%	41.3%	45.9%
Dividends, Interest and Rent	17.6%	21.6%	26.3%	26.2%	25.5%	35.7%
Transfer Payments	10.3%	13.1%	12.7%	13.3%	15.8%	66.2%

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.

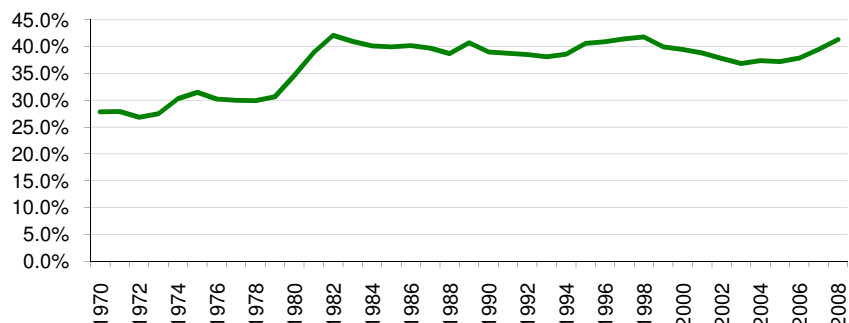
- From 1970 to 2008, non-labor income grew from \$184.6 million to \$2,321.6 million (in real terms), a 1,158% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, labor income grew from \$478.6 million to \$3,293.7 million (in real terms), a 588% increase.

Components of Personal Income, Deschutes, OR



- In 1970 non-labor income represented 28% of total personal income. By 2008 non-labor income represented 41% of total personal income.

Non-Labor Income Share of Total Personal Income, Deschutes, OR



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



# Industry Sectors

## 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
<b>Total Employment (number of jobs)</b>	13,667	30,066	45,455	74,920	29,465
<b>Non-services related</b>	4,072	7,814	11,835	16,969	5,134
Farm	667	975	1,353	1,867	514
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	95	373	725	1,143	418
Mining (including fossil fuels)	37	116	77	164	87
Construction	820	2,713	3,639	7,290	3,651
Manufacturing (including forest products)	2,453	3,637	6,041	6,505	464
<b>Services related</b>	7,241	18,085	28,444	50,204	21,760
Transportation & public utilities	683	1,424	1,522	2,609	1,087
Wholesale trade	364	863	1,254	2,048	794
Retail trade	2,459	5,578	9,079	15,266	6,187
Finance, insurance & real estate	1,319	3,986	3,713	7,347	3,634
Services	2,416	6,234	12,876	22,934	10,058
<b>Government</b>	2,354	4,167	5,176	7,747	2,571

## Percent of Total

% Change  
1990-2000

<b>Total Employment</b>					64.8%
<b>Non-services related</b>	29.8%	26.0%	26.0%	22.6%	43.4%
Farm	4.9%	3.2%	3.0%	2.5%	38.0%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	57.7%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	113.0%
Construction	6.0%	9.0%	8.0%	9.7%	100.3%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	17.9%	12.1%	13.3%	8.7%	7.7%
<b>Services related</b>	53.0%	60.2%	62.6%	67.0%	76.5%
Transportation & public utilities	5.0%	4.7%	3.3%	3.5%	71.4%
Wholesale trade	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	63.3%
Retail trade	18.0%	18.6%	20.0%	20.4%	68.1%
Finance, insurance & real estate	9.7%	13.3%	8.2%	9.8%	97.9%
Services	17.7%	20.7%	28.3%	30.6%	78.1%
<b>Government</b>	17.2%	13.9%	11.4%	10.3%	49.7%

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.

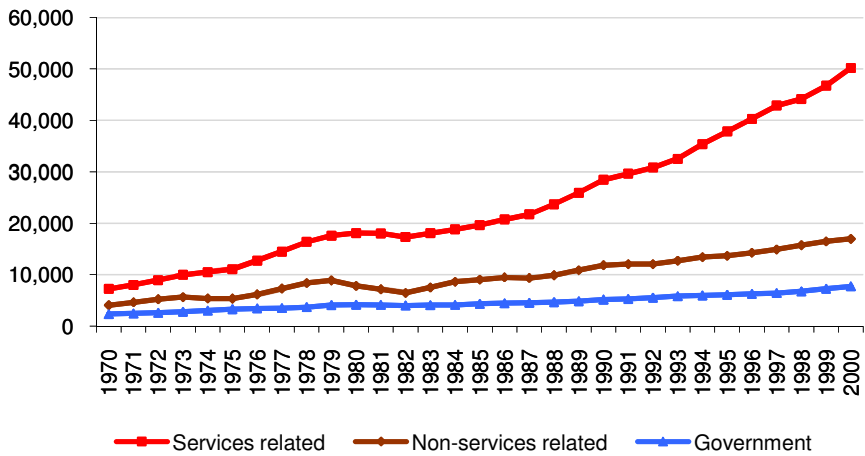
# Industry Sectors

## 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*.

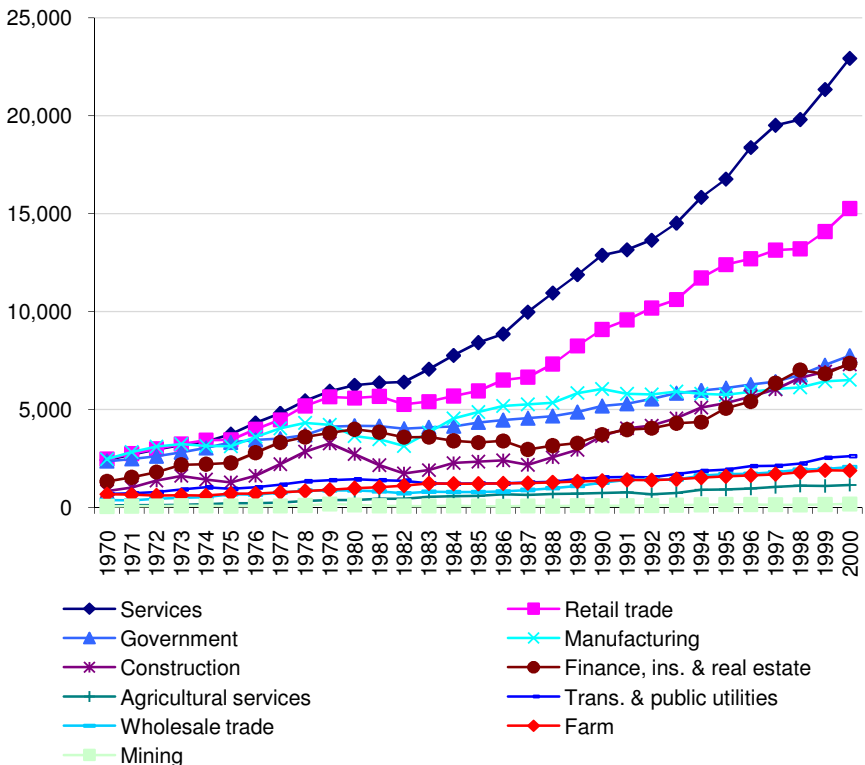
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in services related industries grew from 7,241 to 50,204, a 593% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 4,072 to 16,969, a 317% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government jobs grew from 2,354 to 7,747, a 229% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Deschutes, OR



- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were services (22,934 jobs), retail trade (15,266 jobs), and government (7,747 jobs).
- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were services (20,518 new jobs), retail trade (12,807 new jobs), and construction (6,470 new jobs).

Employment by Industry, Deschutes, OR



# Industry Sectors

## 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
<b>Total Employment (number of jobs)</b>	77,809	101,177	23,368
<b>Non-services related</b>	16,899	19,341	2,442
Farm	1,916	1,604	-312
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	593	846	253
Mining (including fossil fuels)	198	314	116
Construction	7,950	10,453	2,503
Manufacturing	6,242	6,124	-118
<b>Services related</b>	53,565	73,253	19,688
Utilities	321	348	27
Wholesale trade	1,488	2,228	740
Retail trade	10,651	12,122	1,471
Transportation and warehousing	1,497	1,566	69
Information	1,793	2,100	307
Finance and insurance	2,793	4,100	1,307
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,902	7,726	2,824
Professional and technical services	4,415	6,549	2,134
Management of companies and enterprises	368	329	-39
Administrative and waste services	3,942	6,458	2,516
Educational services	890	1,452	562
Health care and social assistance	7,109	10,563	3,454
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,437	3,430	993
Accommodation and food services	6,683	8,683	2,000
Other services, except public administration	4,276	5,599	1,323
<b>Government</b>	7,345	8,583	1,238

## Percent of Total

% Change  
2001-2008

	2001	2008	% Change 2001-2008
<b>Total Employment</b>			30.0%
<b>Non-services related</b>	21.7%	19.1%	14.5%
Farm	2.5%	1.6%	-16.3%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	0.8%	0.8%	42.7%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.3%	0.3%	58.6%
Construction	10.2%	10.3%	31.5%
Manufacturing	8.0%	6.1%	-1.9%
<b>Services related</b>	68.8%	72.4%	36.8%
Utilities	0.4%	0.3%	8.4%
Wholesale trade	1.9%	2.2%	49.7%
Retail trade	13.7%	12.0%	13.8%
Transportation and warehousing	1.9%	1.5%	4.6%
Information	2.3%	2.1%	17.1%
Finance and insurance	3.6%	4.1%	46.8%
Real estate and rental and leasing	6.3%	7.6%	57.6%
Professional and technical services	5.7%	6.5%	48.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5%	0.3%	-10.6%
Administrative and waste services	5.1%	6.4%	63.8%
Educational services	1.1%	1.4%	63.1%
Health care and social assistance	9.1%	10.4%	48.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.1%	3.4%	40.7%
Accommodation and food services	8.6%	8.6%	29.9%
Other services, except public administration	5.5%	5.5%	30.9%
<b>Government</b>	9.4%	8.5%	16.9%

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

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

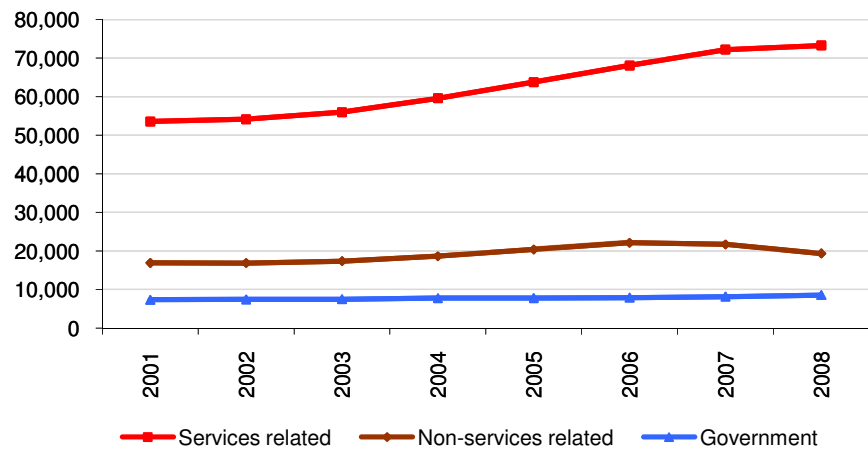
# Industry Sectors

## 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*.

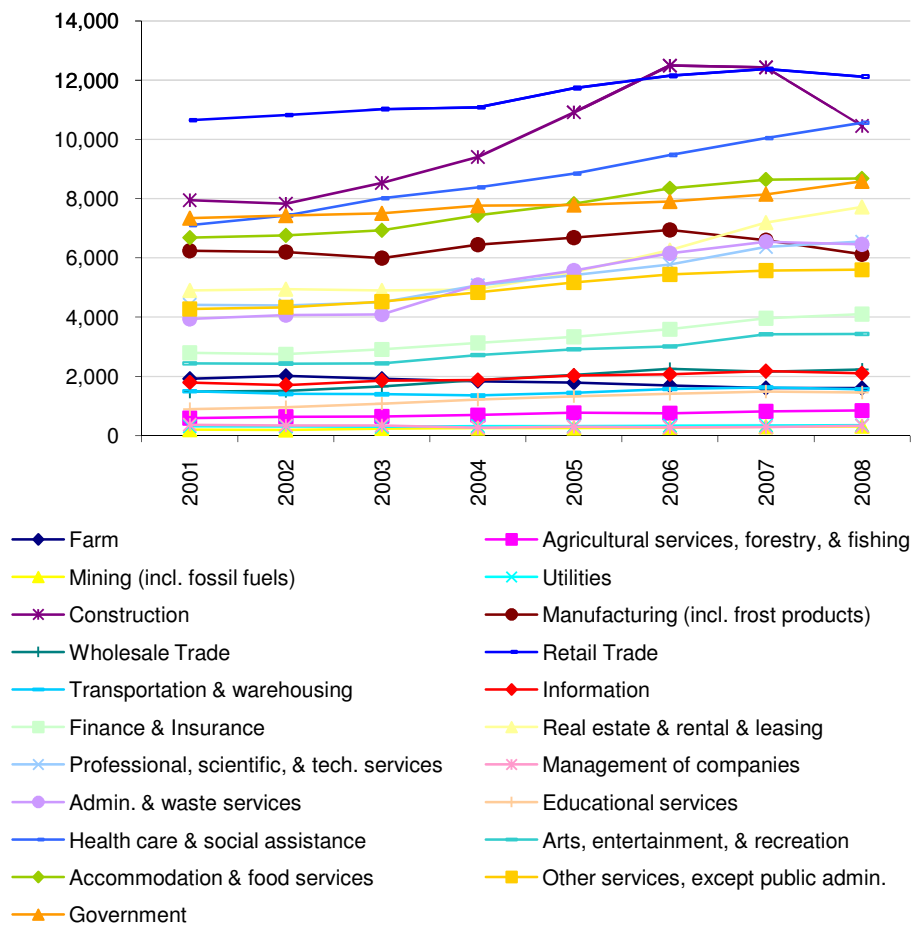
- From 2001 to 2008, jobs in services related industries grew from 53,565 to 73,253, a 37% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 16,899 to 19,341, a 14% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, jobs in government jobs grew from 7,345 to 8,583, a 17% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Deschutes, OR



- In 2008 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were retail trade (12,122 jobs), health care & social assistance (10,563 jobs), and construction (10,453 jobs).
- From 2001 to 2008, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were health care & social assistance (3,454 new jobs), real estate & rental & leasing (2,824 new jobs), and admin. & waste services (2,516 new jobs).

Employment by Industry, Deschutes, OR



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

# Industry Sectors

## 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 2009 \$s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
<b>Labor Earnings</b>	502,840	1,052,219	1,527,995	2,738,934	1,210,939
<b>Non-services related</b>	169,628	336,505	496,061	664,316	168,255
Farm	7,841	3,023	2,442	-6,618	-9,060
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	3,666	9,422	28,302	53,155	24,853
Mining (including fossil fuels)	1,731	8,558	1,952	5,261	3,310
Construction	41,320	130,151	206,650	312,660	106,009
Manufacturing (including forest products)	115,070	185,350	256,715	299,859	43,144
<b>Services related</b>	238,324	540,614	788,269	1,672,915	884,646
Transportation & public utilities	43,145	86,002	65,709	129,745	64,036
Wholesale trade	16,643	42,725	58,334	109,030	50,696
Retail trade	76,371	144,195	221,931	378,009	156,078
Finance, insurance & real estate	27,530	69,029	22,539	313,575	291,037
Services	74,634	198,662	419,757	742,555	322,798
<b>Government</b>	94,888	175,100	243,665	401,703	158,038

## Percent of Total

% Change  
1990-2000

	1970	1980	1990	2000	% Change 1990-2000
<b>Labor Earnings</b>					79.3%
<b>Non-services related</b>	33.7%	32.0%	32.5%	24.3%	33.9%
Farm	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.2%	-371.0%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	0.7%	0.9%	1.9%	1.9%	87.8%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	169.6%
Construction	8.2%	12.4%	13.5%	11.4%	51.3%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	22.9%	17.6%	16.8%	10.9%	16.8%
<b>Services related</b>	47.4%	51.4%	51.6%	61.1%	112.2%
Transportation & public utilities	8.6%	8.2%	4.3%	4.7%	97.5%
Wholesale trade	3.3%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%	86.9%
Retail trade	15.2%	13.7%	14.5%	13.8%	70.3%
Finance, insurance & real estate	5.5%	6.6%	1.5%	11.4%	1291.3%
Services	14.8%	18.9%	27.5%	27.1%	76.9%
<b>Government</b>	18.9%	16.6%	15.9%	14.7%	64.9%

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.

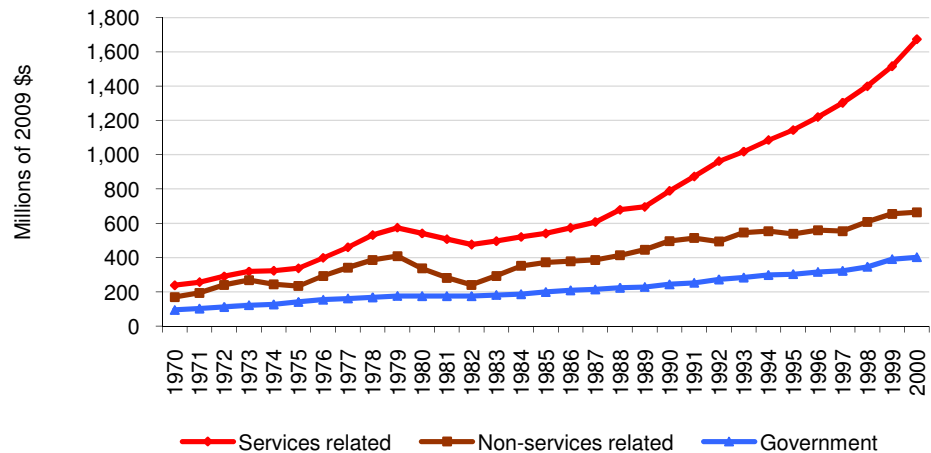
# Industry Sectors

## 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*.

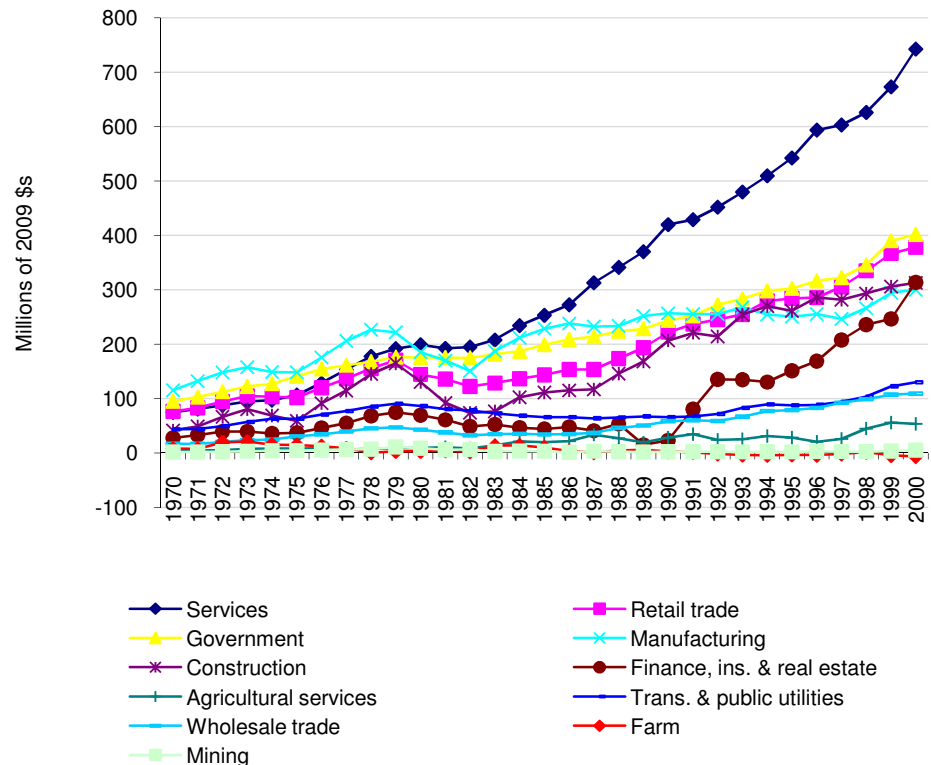
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in services related industries grew from \$238.3 million to \$1,672.9 million (in real terms), a 602% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in non-services related industries grew from \$238.3 million to \$664.3 million (in real terms), a 292% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in government jobs grew from \$94.9 million to \$401.7 million (in real terms), a 323% increase.

Personal Income by Major Industry Category, Deschutes, OR



- In 2000, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were services (\$742.6 million), government (\$401.7 million), and retail trade (\$378.0 million).
- From 1970 to 2000 the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were services (\$667.9 million), government (\$306.8 million), and retail trade (\$301.6 million).

Personal Income by Industry, Deschutes, OR



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

# Industry Sectors

## 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 2009 \$s)

	2001	2008	Change 2001-2008
<b>Labor Earnings</b>	2,883,457	3,765,344	881,887
<b>Non-services related</b>	661,638	710,470	48,832
Farm	-4,491	-12,764	-8,274
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	17,383	24,176	6,792
Mining (including fossil fuels)	5,331	6,871	1,540
Construction	361,949	405,858	43,909
Manufacturing	281,465	286,330	4,864
<b>Services related</b>	1,820,930	2,567,299	746,369
Utilities	26,049	34,435	8,387
Wholesale trade	83,187	118,167	34,980
Retail trade	315,507	374,053	58,547
Transportation and warehousing	58,213	70,589	12,376
Information	93,265	128,803	35,538
Finance and insurance	104,479	181,892	77,413
Real estate and rental and leasing	133,585	125,600	-7,985
Professional and technical services	202,463	280,571	78,108
Management of companies and enterprises	24,108	22,091	-2,017
Administrative and waste services	100,556	171,644	71,088
Educational services	17,650	29,817	12,167
Health care and social assistance	356,500	597,024	240,524
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	46,567	57,785	11,218
Accommodation and food services	138,921	192,846	53,925
Other services, except public administration	119,880	181,982	62,102
<b>Government</b>	400,889	487,575	86,686

## Percent of Total

% Change  
2001-2008

<b>Labor Earnings</b>			30.6%
<b>Non-services related</b>	22.9%	18.9%	7.4%
Farm	-0.2%	-0.3%	184.2%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	0.6%	0.6%	39.1%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.2%	0.2%	28.9%
Construction	12.6%	10.8%	12.1%
Manufacturing	9.8%	7.6%	1.7%
<b>Services related</b>	63.2%	68.2%	41.0%
Utilities	0.9%	0.9%	32.2%
Wholesale trade	2.9%	3.1%	42.0%
Retail trade	10.9%	9.9%	18.6%
Transportation and warehousing	2.0%	1.9%	21.3%
Information	3.2%	3.4%	38.1%
Finance and insurance	3.6%	4.8%	74.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.6%	3.3%	-6.0%
Professional and technical services	7.0%	7.5%	38.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.8%	0.6%	-8.4%
Administrative and waste services	3.5%	4.6%	70.7%
Educational services	0.6%	0.8%	68.9%
Health care and social assistance	12.4%	15.9%	67.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.6%	1.5%	24.1%
Accommodation and food services	4.8%	5.1%	38.8%
Other services, except public administration	4.2%	4.8%	51.8%
<b>Government</b>	13.9%	12.9%	21.6%

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

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

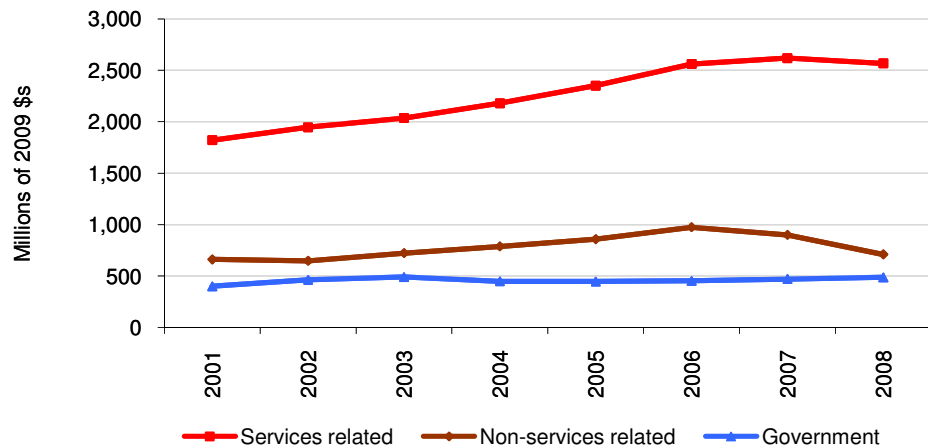
# Industry Sectors

## 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*.

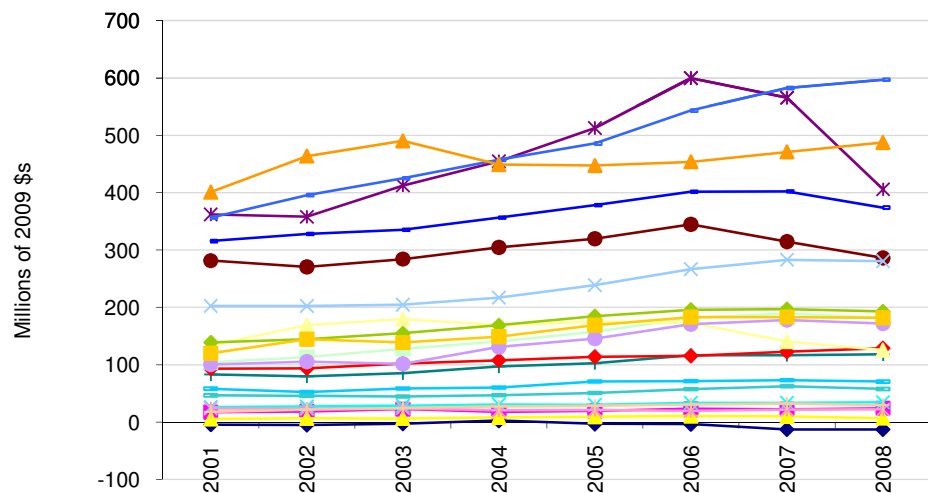
- From 2001 to 2008, personal income from services related industries grew from \$1,821 million to \$2,567 million (in real terms), a 41% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, personal income from non-services related industries grew from \$662 million to \$710 million (in real terms), a 7% increase.
- From 2001 to 2008, personal income from government jobs grew from \$401 million to \$488 million (in real terms), a 22% increase.

Personal Income by Major Industry Category, Deschutes, OR



- In 2008, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were health care & social assistance (\$597.0 million), government (\$487.6 million), and construction (\$405.9 million).
- From 2001 to 2008, the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were health care & social assistance (\$240.5 million), government (\$86.7 million), and professional, scientific, & tech. services (\$78.1 million).

Personal Income by Industry, Deschutes, OR



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ◆ Farm                                       | ■ Agricultural services, forestry, & fishing |
| ▲ Mining (incl. fossil fuels)                | ✕ Utilities                                  |
| ✱ Construction                               | ● Manufacturing (incl. forest products)      |
| ◆ Wholesale Trade                            | — Retail Trade                               |
| — Transportation & warehousing               | ◆ Information                                |
| ■ Finance & Insurance                        | ▲ Real estate & rental & leasing             |
| ✕ Professional, scientific, & tech. services | ✱ Management of companies                    |
| ● Admin. & waste services                    | — Educational services                       |
| — Health care & social assistance            | — Arts, entertainment, & recreation          |
| ▲ Accommodation & food services              | ■ Other services, except public admin.       |
| ▲ Government                                 |  |

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



# Performance

## 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.

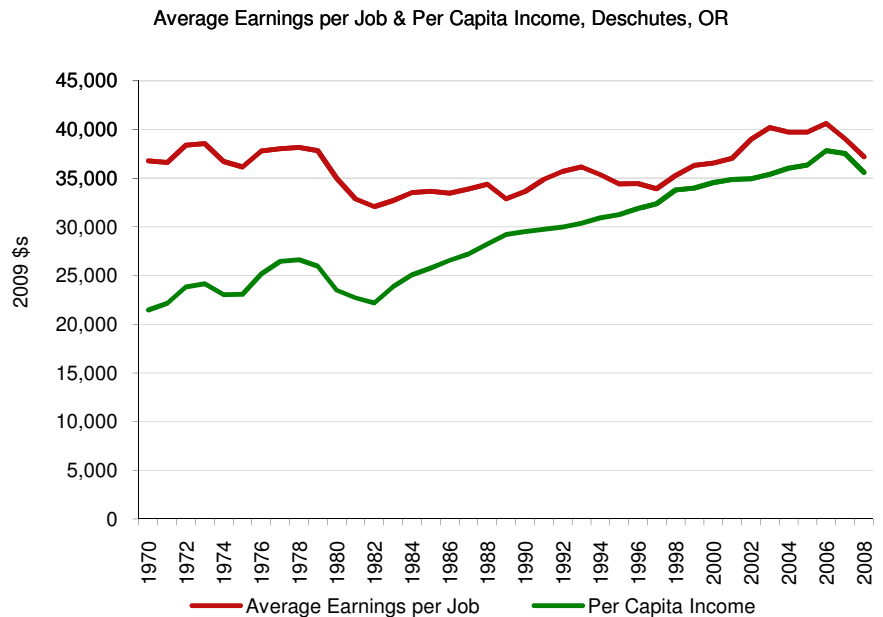
**Average Earnings Per Job:** This is a measure of the compensation of the average job. It is total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

**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 (2009 \$s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
Average Earnings per Job	\$36,792	\$34,997	\$33,616	\$36,558	\$37,215	\$657
Per Capita Income	\$21,475	\$23,502	\$29,533	\$34,560	\$35,601	\$1,041
<b>Percent of Total</b>						<b>% Change 2000-2008</b>
Average Earnings per Job						1.8%
Per Capita Income						3.0%

- From 1970 to 2008, average earnings per job grew from \$36,792 to \$37,215 (in real terms), a 1% increase.
- From 1970 to 2008, per capita income grew from \$21,475 to \$35,601 (in real terms), a 66% increase.



# Performance

## How do wages compare across industries?

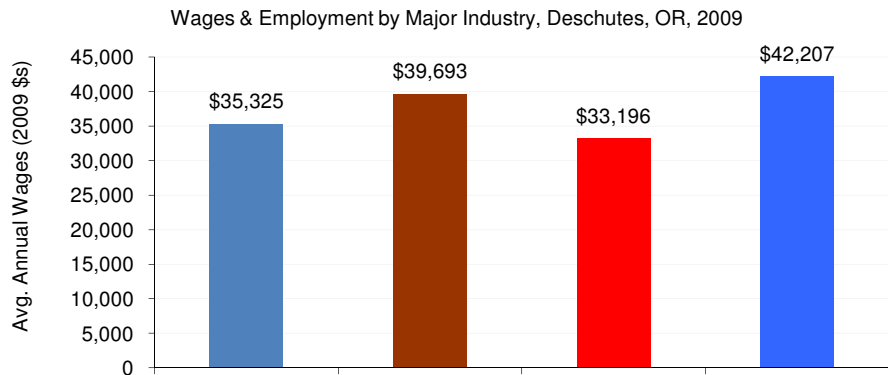
This page describes employment and average annual wages by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government.

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

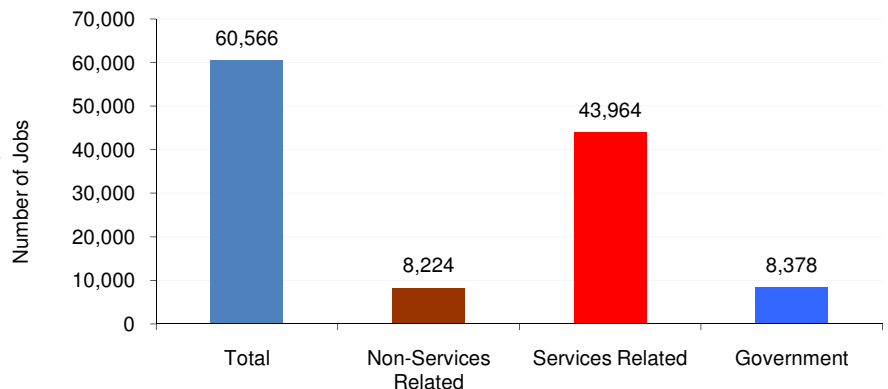
	Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages	% Above or Below Avg.
<b>Total</b>	60,566		\$35,325	
<b>Private</b>	52,188	86.2%	\$34,220	-3.1%
<b>Non-Services Related</b>	8,224	13.6%	\$39,693	12.4%
Natural Resources and Mining	520	0.9%	\$31,988	-9.4%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	461	0.8%	\$31,024	-12.2%
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	59	0.1%	\$39,520	11.9%
Construction	3,784	6.2%	\$39,614	12.1%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	3,920	6.5%	\$40,791	15.5%
<b>Services Related</b>	43,964	72.6%	\$33,196	-6.0%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,306	20.3%	\$32,261	-8.7%
Information	1,385	2.3%	\$46,388	31.3%
Financial Activities	3,455	5.7%	\$43,773	23.9%
Professional and Business Services	6,612	10.9%	\$35,586	0.7%
Education and Health Services	9,061	15.0%	\$44,622	26.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	8,987	14.8%	\$16,871	-52.2%
Other Services	2,132	3.5%	\$25,628	-27.5%
Unclassified	26	0.0%	\$42,090	19.2%
<b>Government</b>	8,378	13.8%	\$42,207	19.5%
Federal Government	914	1.5%	\$56,482	59.9%
State Government	1,107	1.8%	\$38,695	9.5%
Local Government	6,357	10.5%	\$40,766	15.4%

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 (\$42,207), and services related jobs paid the lowest (\$33,196).



- In 2009, services related jobs employed the largest number of people (43,964) and non-services related employed the smallest (8,224 jobs).



## How has the unemployment rate changed?

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

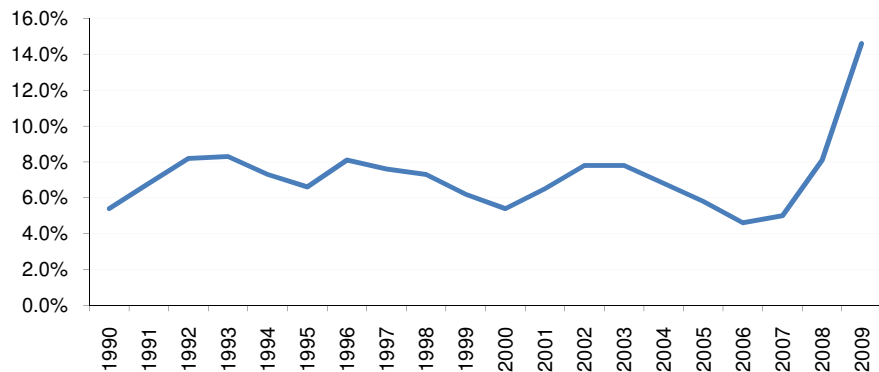
Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

## Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 1990-2009

	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.4%	14.6%	9.2%

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, Deschutes, OR

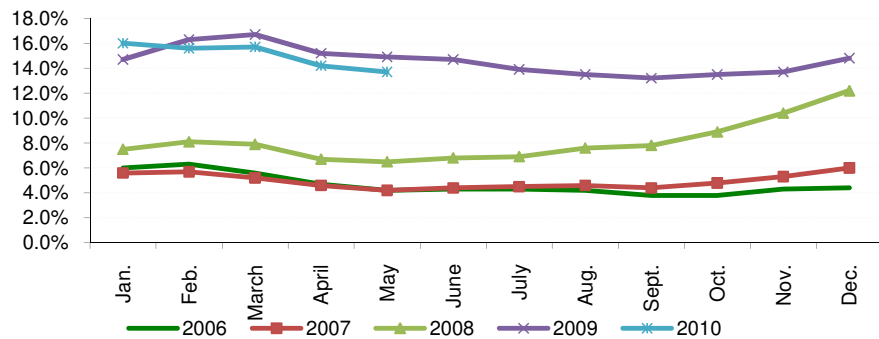
- Since 1990, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 4.6% in 2006 to a high of 14.6% in 2009.



## Seasonal Unemployment Rate, 2005-2010

Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2006	6.0%	6.3%	5.6%	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%
2007	5.6%	5.7%	5.2%	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.8%	5.3%	6.0%
2008	7.5%	8.1%	7.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.8%	6.9%	7.6%	7.8%	8.9%	10.4%	12.2%
2009	14.7%	16.3%	16.7%	15.2%	14.9%	14.7%	13.9%	13.5%	13.2%	13.5%	13.7%	14.8%
2010	16.0%	15.6%	15.7%	14.2%	13.7%							

Seasonal Unemployment Rate, Deschutes, OR



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

## What are the commuting patterns in the region?

This page describes the flow of earnings into the county by residents who work in neighboring counties (an "inflow" of earnings because they bring money home); the flow of earnings by residents from neighboring counties who commute into the county for work (an "outflow" of earnings because they take their earnings with them); and the difference between the two ("net residential adjustment").

## Cross-County Earnings, 1990-2008

	1990	2000	2008	Change 2000-2008
<b>Earnings by Place of Work (2009 \$s)</b>	2,246,081	4,030,306	5,615,296	1,584,990
<b>Cross-County Commuting Flows</b>				
Inflow of Earnings	79,781	147,337	157,825	10,489
Outflow of Earnings	50,222	115,301	158,568	43,267
<b>Net Residential Adjustment (Inflow - Outflow)</b>	<b>29,559</b>	<b>32,036</b>	<b>-742</b>	<b>-32,778</b>

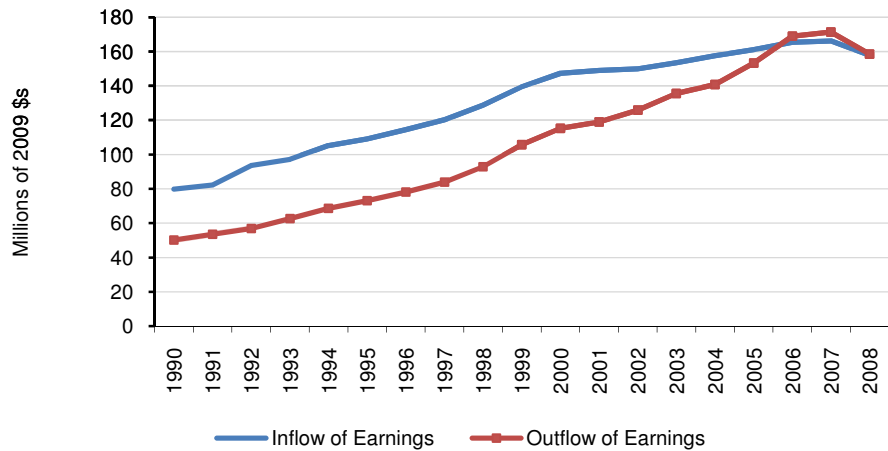
## Percent of Total

				% Change 2000-2008
Net Residential Adjustment Share of Total Personal Income	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	-0.8%

Data are only available at the county level (i.e., this page will be blank for aggregated geographies, states, and the U.S.).

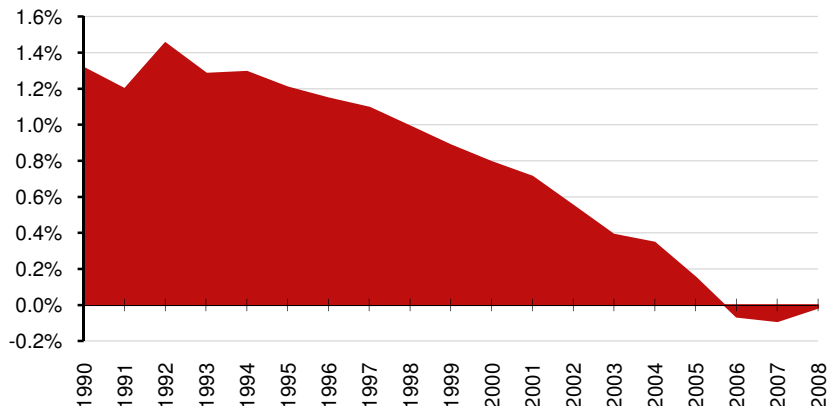
Inflow & Outflow of Earnings, Deschutes, OR

- From 1990 to 2008, inflow of earnings grew from \$79.8 million to \$157.8 million (in real terms), a 98% increase.
- From 1990 to 2008, outflow of earnings grew from \$50.2 million to \$158.6 million (in real terms), a 216% increase.



Net Residential Adjustment as Share of Total Personal Income, Deschutes, OR

- From 1990 to 2008, net residential adjustment (inflow - outflow) changed from 1.32 to -0.01 of total personal income.



## 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

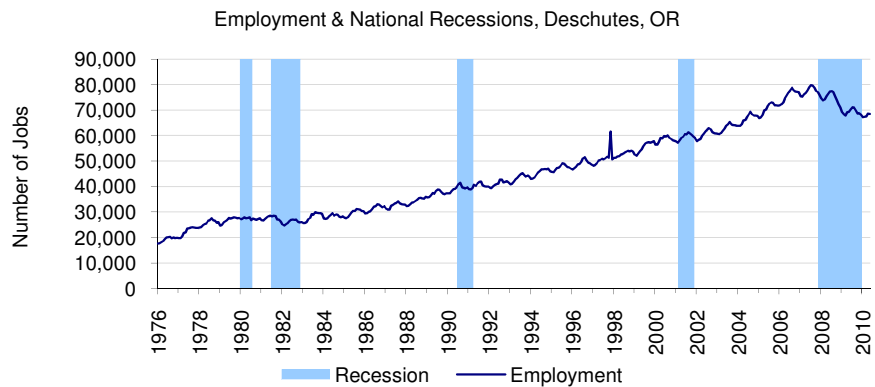
	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - 2010
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	-375	-2,323	-1,626	1,345	-7,494
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	-1.4%	-8.2%	-4.0%	2.3%	-9.9%

### Employment Change During Recovery from National Recessions, 1976-2010

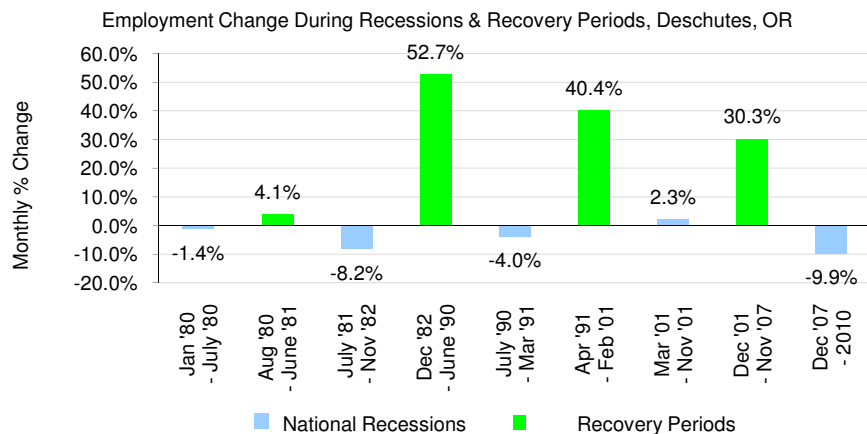
	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	*
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	1,125	13,711	16,442	17,891	*
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	4.1%	52.7%	40.4%	30.3%	

\* Data will be displayed here once the economy has entered a recovery period.

- From 1976 to 2010, employment grew from 17,682 to 68,432 jobs, a 287% increase.



- In the recovery period (Dec '82-Jun '90) following the 1981-1982 recession, employment grew by 13,711 jobs, a 0.6% 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 November 2007 to December 2008 (the official end to the recession has yet to be announced by the National Bureau of Economic Research). The green columns in the figure above represent the intervening recovery periods.

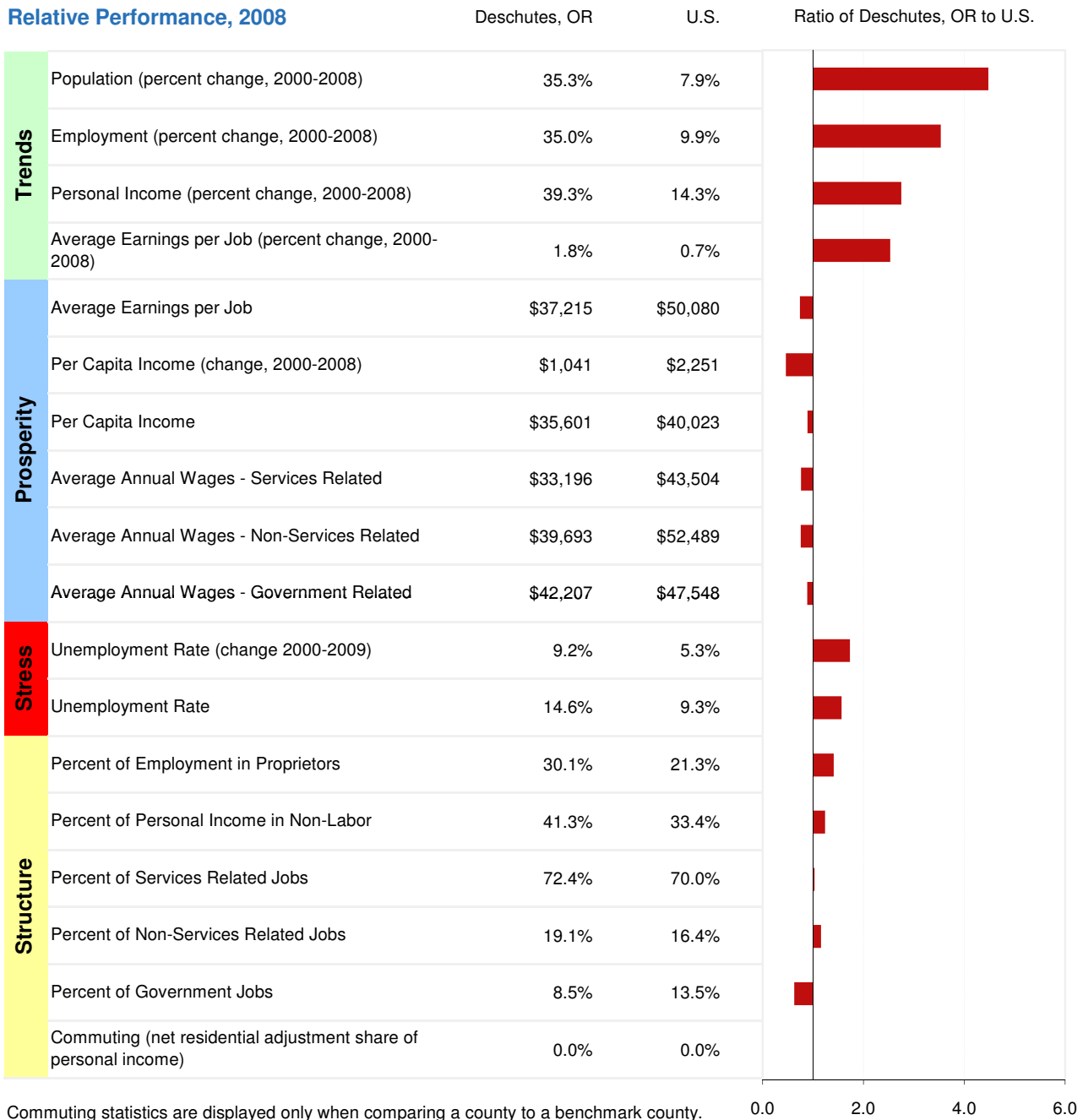
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2010. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; National Bureau of Economic Research. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, Cambridge, MA.

# Benchmarks

## 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.

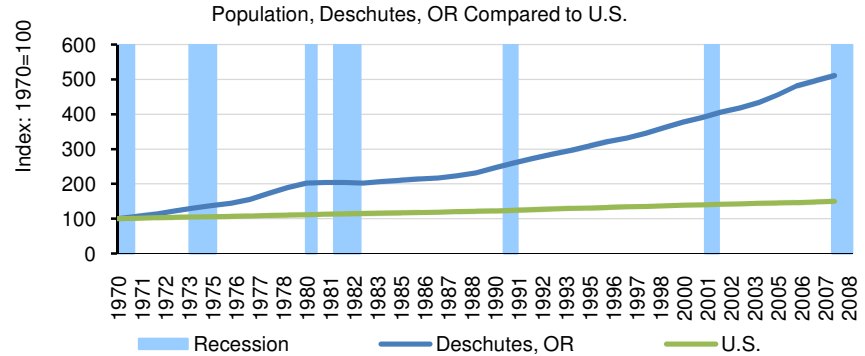
- Deschutes, OR is most different from the benchmark in population (percent change, 2000-2008), employment (percent change, 2000-2008), and personal income (percent change, 2000-2008).

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.

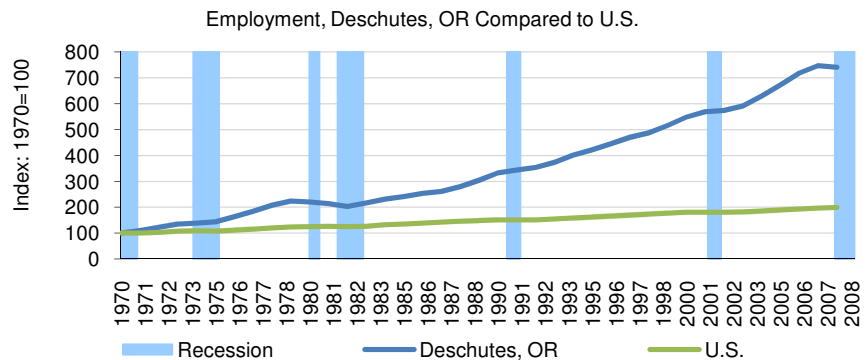
## How does performance compare to the benchmark?

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 indicates periods of national recession.

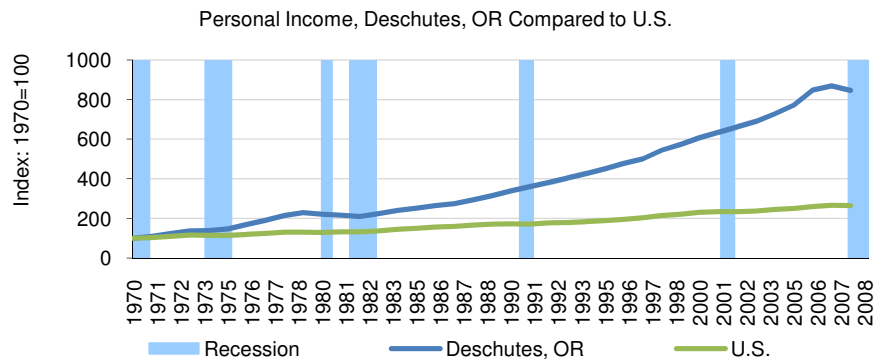
- From 1970 to 2008, population in Deschutes, OR grew by 411% compared to 99% for the U.S..



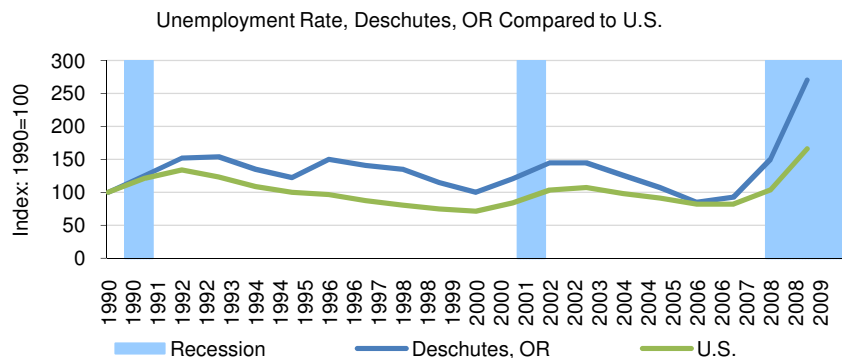
- From 1970 to 2008, employment in Deschutes, OR grew by 640% compared to 49% for the U.S..



- From 1970 to 2008, personal income in Deschutes, OR grew by 747% compared to 165% for the U.S..



- In 2009 the unemployment rate in Deschutes, OR was 14.6%, compared to 9.3% for the U.S..



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. Headwaters Economics is developing methods for estimating disclosure gaps and a paper explaining these methods will be posted to: [www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt).