A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures

Selected Geographies: Grays Harbor County WA

Benchmark Geographies: Washington Non-Metro

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
March 5, 2012

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

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.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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.

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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.

Trends

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.

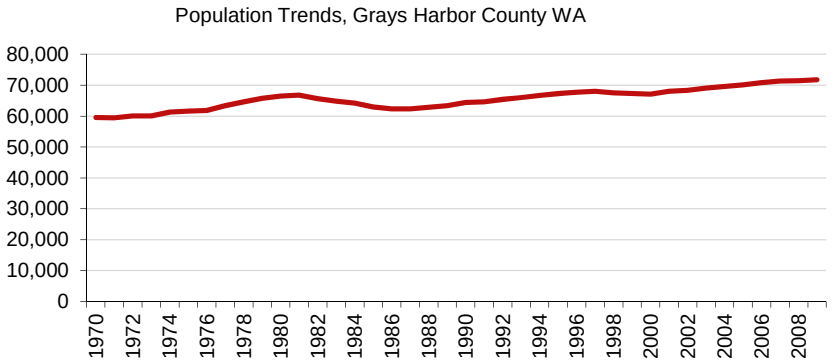
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Grays Harbor County WA is designated as a Central Micropolitan Statistical Area.

Total Population, Employment, & Real Personal Income Trends, 1970-2009

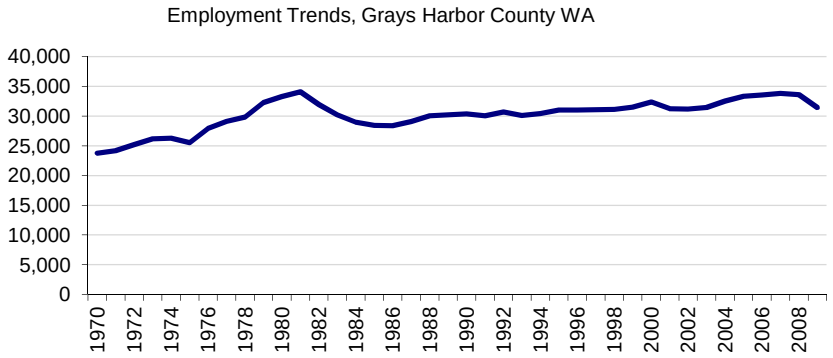
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Population	59,514	66,437	64,397	67,149	71,797	4,648
Employment (full and part-time jobs)	23,748	33,260	30,353	32,351	31,471	-880
Personal Income (thousands of 2011$s)	1,272,790	1,812,999	1,696,972	1,938,752	2,219,159	280,408

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

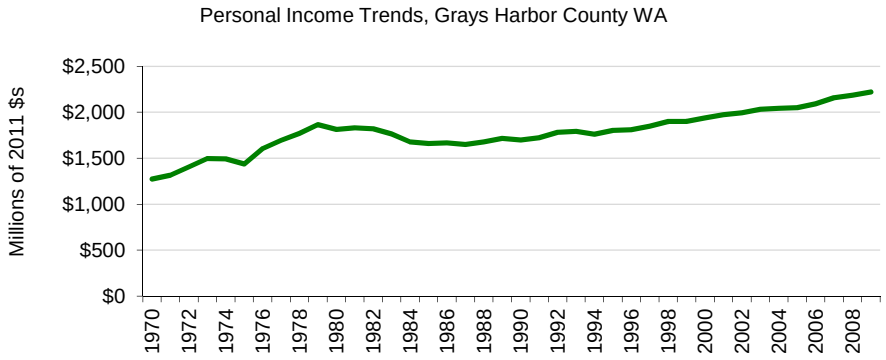
- From 1970 to 2009, population grew from 59,514 to 71,797 people, a 21% increase.



- From 1970 to 2009, employment grew from 23,748 to 31,471 jobs, a 33% increase.



- From 1970 to 2009, personal income grew from $1,272.8 million to $2,219.2 million (in real terms), a 74% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

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

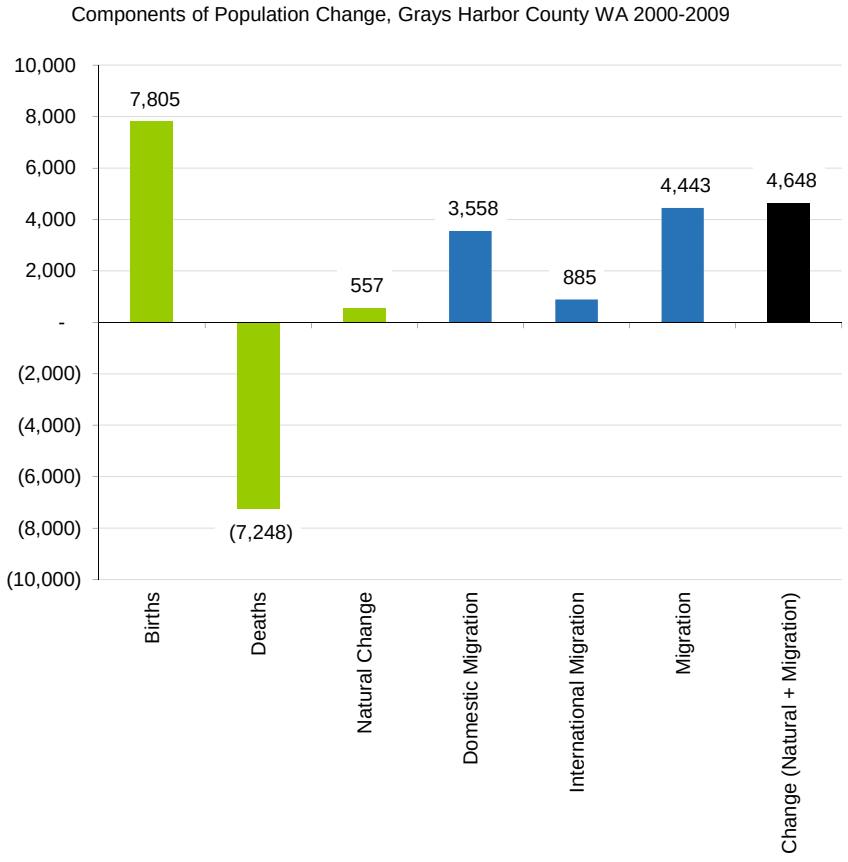
	Change 2000-2009
Population Change	4,648
Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	557
Births	7,805
Deaths	7,248
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	4,443
International Migration	885
Domestic Migration	3,558

Percent of Population Change, 2000-2009

Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	75.9%
Births	39.3%
Deaths	36.5%
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	24.1%
International Migration	4.5%
Domestic Migration	19.7%

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 4,648 people, a 7% increase.
- From 2000 to 2009, natural change contributed to 76% of population change.
- From 2000 to 2009, migration contributed to 24% of population change.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2010. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

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.

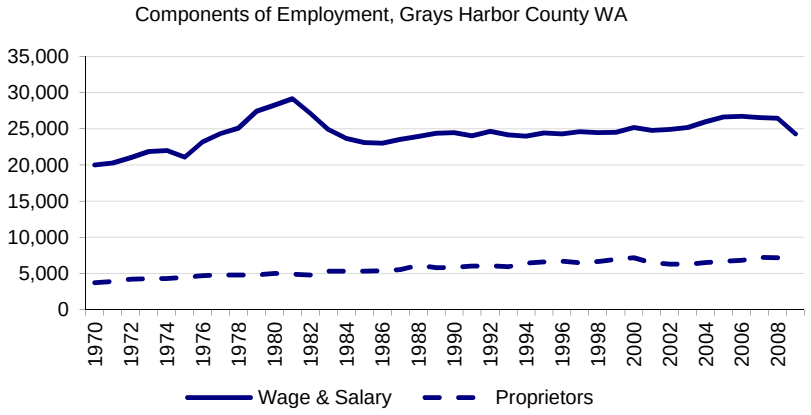
Proprietors: This term includes the self-employed in farm and nonfarm sectors by place of work. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate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

Components of Employment Change, 1970-2009

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Total Employment	23,748	33,260	30,353	32,351	31,471	-880
Wage and salary jobs	20,012	28,261	24,479	25,149	24,293	-856
Number of proprietors	3,736	4,999	5,874	7,202	7,178	-24
Percent of Total						% Change 2000-2009
Total Employment						-2.7%
Wage and salary jobs	84.3%	85.0%	80.6%	77.7%	77.2%	-3.4%
Number of proprietors	15.7%	15.0%	19.4%	22.3%	22.8%	-0.3%

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

- From 1970 to 2009, wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else) grew from 20,012 to 24,293, a 21% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 3,736 to 7,178, a 92% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

Components

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

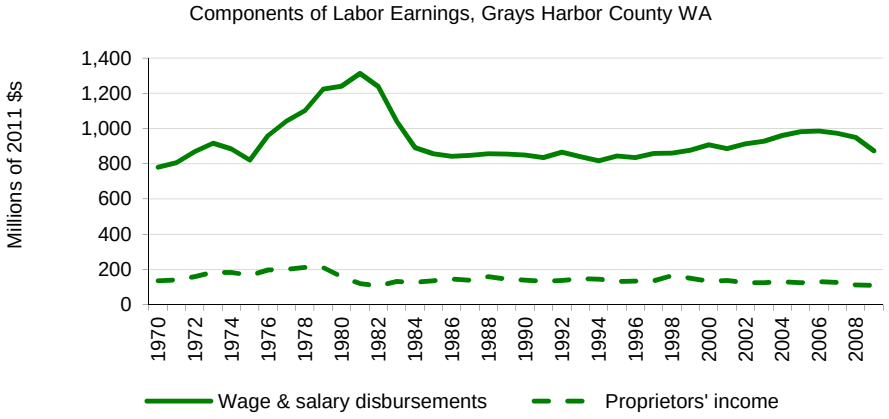
This page describes the components of labor earnings (in real terms): income from wage and salary, and proprietors' employment. It also looks more closely at proprietors, comparing long-term trends in proprietors' employment and personal income.

Components of Labor Earnings Change, 1970-2009 (Thousands of 2011 $s)

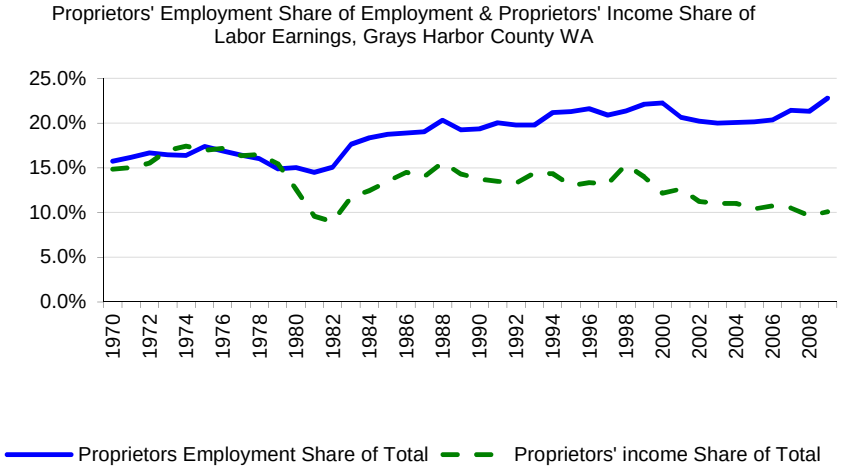
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Earnings by place of work	1,014,528	1,644,565	1,187,048	1,239,143	1,220,735	-18,409
Wage & salary disbursements	780,255	1,240,387	850,278	908,538	873,469	-35,070
Supplements to wages & salaries	97,785	244,012	197,955	197,402	235,905	38,503
Proprietors' income	136,488	160,165	138,815	133,203	111,361	-21,842
Percent of Total						% Change 2000-2009
Earnings by place of work						-1.5%
Wage & salary disbursements	76.9%	75.4%	71.6%	73.3%	71.6%	-3.9%
Supplements to wages & salaries	9.6%	14.8%	16.7%	15.9%	19.3%	19.5%
Proprietors' income	13.5%	9.7%	11.7%	10.7%	9.1%	-16.4%

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 2009, labor earnings from wage and salary employment grew from $780.3 million to $873.5 million (in real terms), a 12% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, labor earnings from proprietors' employment shrank from $136.5 million to $111.4 million (in real terms), a -18% decrease.



- In 1970, proprietors represented 16% of total employment. By 2009, proprietors represented 23% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 15% of total labor earnings. By 2009, proprietors represented 10% of total labor earnings.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Tables CA05 & CA05N.

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, 1970-2009 (Thousands of 2011 $s)

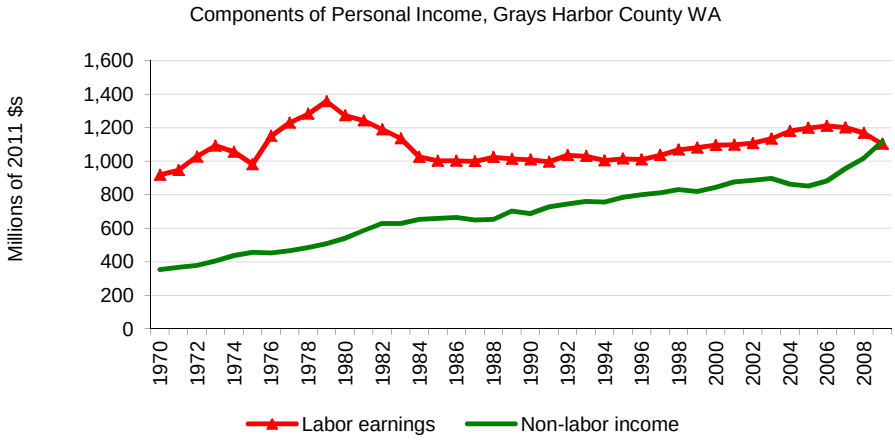
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Total Personal Income	1,272,790	1,812,999	1,696,972	1,938,752	2,219,159	280,408
Labor Earnings	918,824	1,272,613	1,009,090	1,095,415	1,102,264	6,849
Non-Labor Income	353,966	540,385	687,882	843,337	1,116,896	273,559
Dividends, Interest and Rent	183,209	280,647	327,885	376,855	400,296	23,441
Transfer Payments	170,757	259,739	359,996	466,482	716,600	250,118

Percent of Total

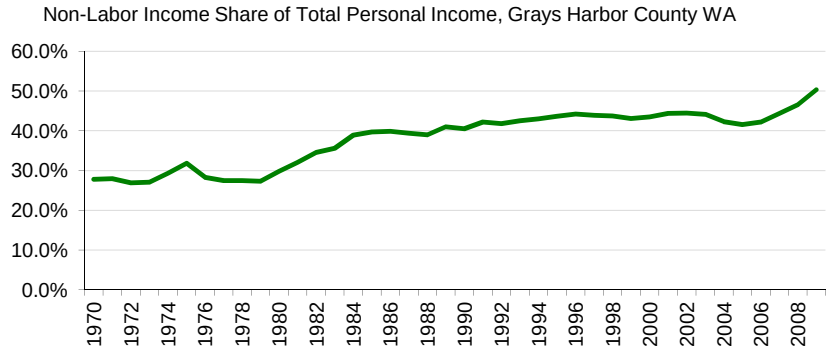
						% Change 2000-2009
Total Personal Income						14.5%
Labor Earnings	72.2%	70.2%	59.5%	56.5%	49.7%	0.6%
Non-Labor Income	27.8%	29.8%	40.5%	43.5%	50.3%	32.4%
Dividends, Interest and Rent	14.4%	15.5%	19.3%	19.4%	18.0%	6.2%
Transfer Payments	13.4%	14.3%	21.2%	24.1%	32.3%	53.6%

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 2009, non-labor income grew from $354.0 million to $1,116.9 million (in real terms), a 216% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, labor income grew from $918.8 million to $1,102.3 million (in real terms), a 20% increase.



- In 1970, non-labor income represented 28% of total personal income. By 2009 non-labor income represented 50% of total personal income.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. 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
Total Employment (number of jobs)	23,748	33,260	30,353	32,351	1,998
Non-services related	9,346	13,603	9,287	*8,311*	-976
Farm	591	813	617	664	47
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	600	880	1,058	*1,100*	42
Mining (including fossil fuels)	25	63	116	*94*	-22
Construction	988	4,142	1,313	1,685	372
Manufacturing (including forest products)	7,142	7,705	6,183	4,768	-1,415
Services related	10,634	14,938	16,083	17,499	1,416
Transportation & public utilities	1,213	1,424	1,365	1,143	-222
Wholesale trade	608	619	698	797	99
Retail trade	3,834	5,012	5,427	6,002	575
Finance, insurance & real estate	1,029	1,549	1,454	2,073	619
Services	3,950	6,334	7,139	7,484	345
Government	3,768	4,719	4,983	6,152	1,169

Percent of Total

					% Change 1990-2000
Total Employment					6.6%
Non-services related	39.4%	40.9%	30.6%	*25.7%*	-10.5%
Farm	2.5%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	7.6%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	2.5%	2.6%	3.5%	*3.4%*	4.0%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	*0.3%*	-18.6%
Construction	4.2%	12.5%	4.3%	5.2%	28.3%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	30.1%	23.2%	20.4%	14.7%	-22.9%
Services related	44.8%	44.9%	53.0%	54.1%	8.8%
Transportation & public utilities	5.1%	4.3%	4.5%	3.5%	-16.3%
Wholesale trade	2.6%	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%	14.2%
Retail trade	16.1%	15.1%	17.9%	18.6%	10.6%
Finance, insurance & real estate	4.3%	4.7%	4.8%	6.4%	42.6%
Services	16.6%	19.0%	23.5%	23.1%	4.8%
Government	15.9%	14.2%	16.4%	19.0%	23.5%

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.

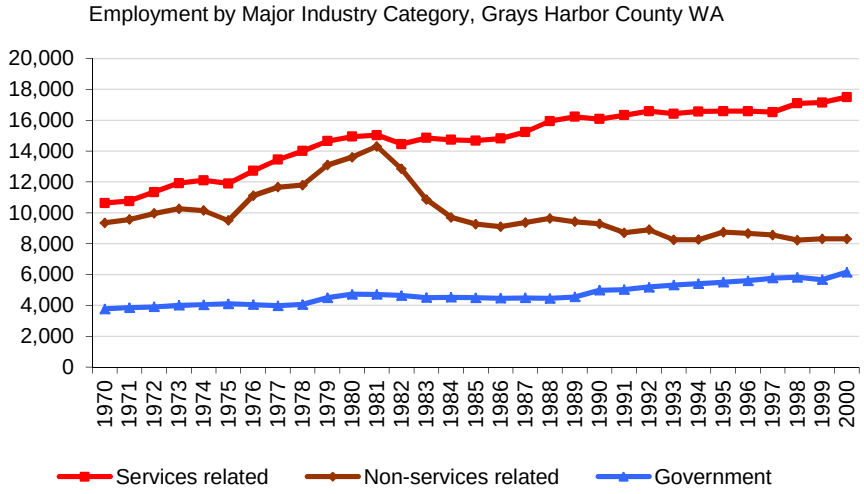
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25.

Industry Sectors

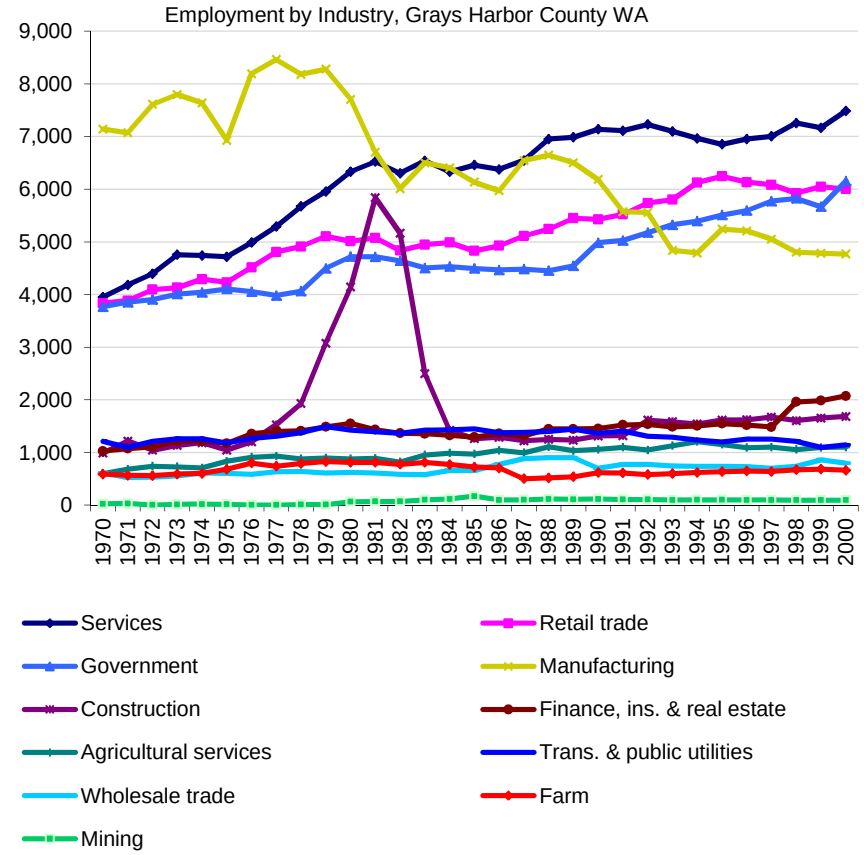
How has employment by industry changed historically?

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 10,634 to 17,499, a 65% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries shrank from 9,346 to 8,311, a -11% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government jobs grew from 3,768 to 6,152, a 63% increase.



- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were services (7,484 jobs), government (6,152 jobs), and retail trade (6,002 jobs).
- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were services (3,534 new jobs), government (2,384 new jobs), and retail trade (2,168 new jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25.

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, 2001-2009

	2001	2009	Change 2001-2009
Total Employment (number of jobs)	31,235	31,471	236
Non-services related	*7,402*	7,264	-138
Farm	613	767	154
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	*1,398*	1,335	-63
Mining (including fossil fuels)	*90*	98	8
Construction	1,628	1,609	-19
Manufacturing	3,672	3,455	-217
Services related	*17,218*	*17,551*	333
Utilities	*18*	*19*	1
Wholesale trade	*846*	780	-66
Retail trade	4,064	3,627	-437
Transportation and warehousing	892	*880*	-12
Information	260	281	21
Finance and insurance	964	1,016	52
Real estate and rental and leasing	988	1,179	191
Professional and technical services	1,031	988	-43
Management of companies and enterprises	36	44	8
Administrative and waste services	659	855	196
Educational services	90	142	52
Health care and social assistance	2,363	2,851	488
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	461	498	37
Accommodation and food services	2,485	2,376	-109
Other services, except public administration	2,061	2,014	-47
Government	6,479	6,684	205

Percent of Total

			% Change 2001-2009
Total Employment			0.8%
Non-services related	*23.7%*	23.1%	-1.9%
Farm	2.0%	2.4%	25.1%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	*4.5%*	4.2%	-4.5%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	*0.3%*	0.3%	8.5%
Construction	5.2%	5.1%	-1.2%
Manufacturing	11.8%	11.0%	-5.9%
Services related	*55.1%*	*55.8%*	1.9%
Utilities	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	6.4%
Wholesale trade	*2.7%*	2.5%	-7.8%
Retail trade	13.0%	11.5%	-10.8%
Transportation and warehousing	2.9%	*2.8%*	-1.3%
Information	0.8%	0.9%	8.1%
Finance and insurance	3.1%	3.2%	5.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.2%	3.7%	19.3%
Professional and technical services	3.3%	3.1%	-4.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1%	0.1%	22.2%
Administrative and waste services	2.1%	2.7%	29.7%
Educational services	0.3%	0.5%	57.8%
Health care and social assistance	7.6%	9.1%	20.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.5%	1.6%	8.0%
Accommodation and food services	8.0%	7.5%	-4.4%
Other services, except public administration	6.6%	6.4%	-2.3%
Government	20.7%	21.2%	3.2%

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

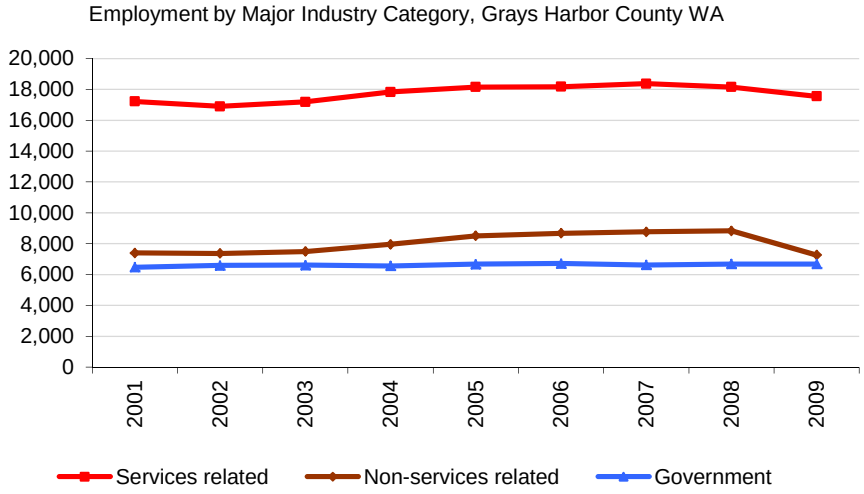
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25N.

Industry Sectors

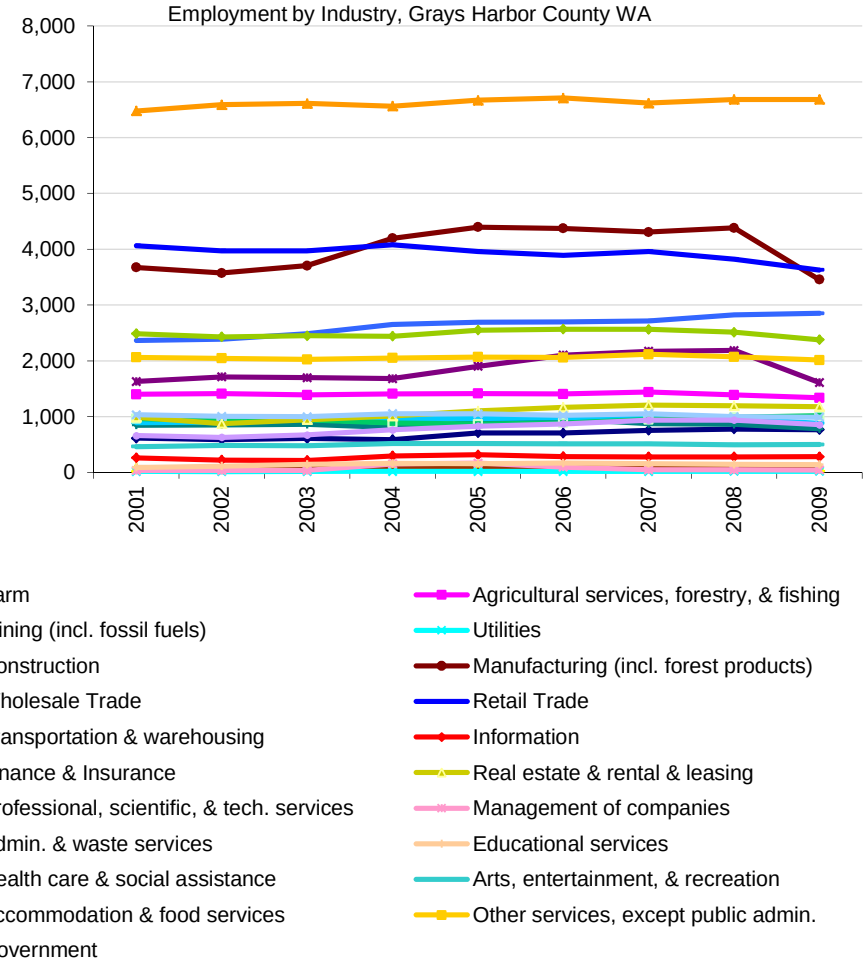
How has employment by industry changed recently?

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 2009, jobs in services related industries grew from 17,218 to 17,551, a 2% increase.
- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in non-services related industries shrank from 7,402 to 7,264, a -2% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in government jobs grew from 6,479 to 6,684, a 3% increase.



- In 2009 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were government (6,684 jobs), manufacturing (incl. forest products) (4,382 jobs), and retail trade (3,823 jobs).
- From 2001 to 2009, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were health care & social assistance (488 new jobs), government (205 new jobs), and admin. & waste services (196 new jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. 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 2011 $s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings	1,014,528	1,644,565	1,187,048	1,239,143	52,096
Non-services related	500,136	907,041	503,671	*400,183*	-103,489
Farm	20,395	20,949	15,422	2,464	-12,959
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	23,143	38,766	36,462	*26,462*	-10,000
Mining (including fossil fuels)	672	8,443	8,199	*4,710*	-3,489
Construction	63,626	342,101	72,158	84,629	12,472
Manufacturing (including forest products)	392,298	496,782	371,431	281,918	-89,513
Services related	359,242	514,245	454,163	536,108	81,945
Transportation & public utilities	68,751	89,591	71,810	59,106	-12,704
Wholesale trade	31,149	32,422	34,144	35,233	1,089
Retail trade	122,569	145,263	129,716	147,854	18,138
Finance, insurance & real estate	28,807	33,189	23,926	51,462	27,536
Services	107,965	213,779	194,568	242,453	47,885
Government	155,150	223,279	229,214	298,645	69,431

Percent of Total

					% Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings					4.4%
Non-services related	49.3%	55.2%	42.4%	*32.3%*	-20.5%
Farm	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.2%	-84.0%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	2.3%	2.4%	3.1%	*2.1%*	-27.4%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	*0.4%*	-42.6%
Construction	6.3%	20.8%	6.1%	6.8%	17.3%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	38.7%	30.2%	31.3%	22.8%	-24.1%
Services related	35.4%	31.3%	38.3%	43.3%	18.0%
Transportation & public utilities	6.8%	5.4%	6.0%	4.8%	-17.7%
Wholesale trade	3.1%	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%
Retail trade	12.1%	8.8%	10.9%	11.9%	14.0%
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.8%	2.0%	2.0%	4.2%	115.1%
Services	10.6%	13.0%	16.4%	19.6%	24.6%
Government	15.3%	13.6%	19.3%	24.1%	30.3%

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.

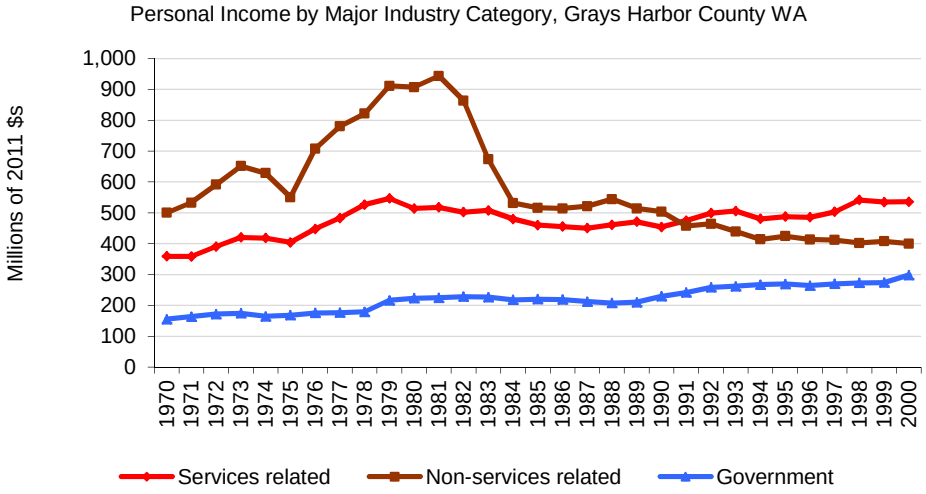
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA05.

Industry Sectors

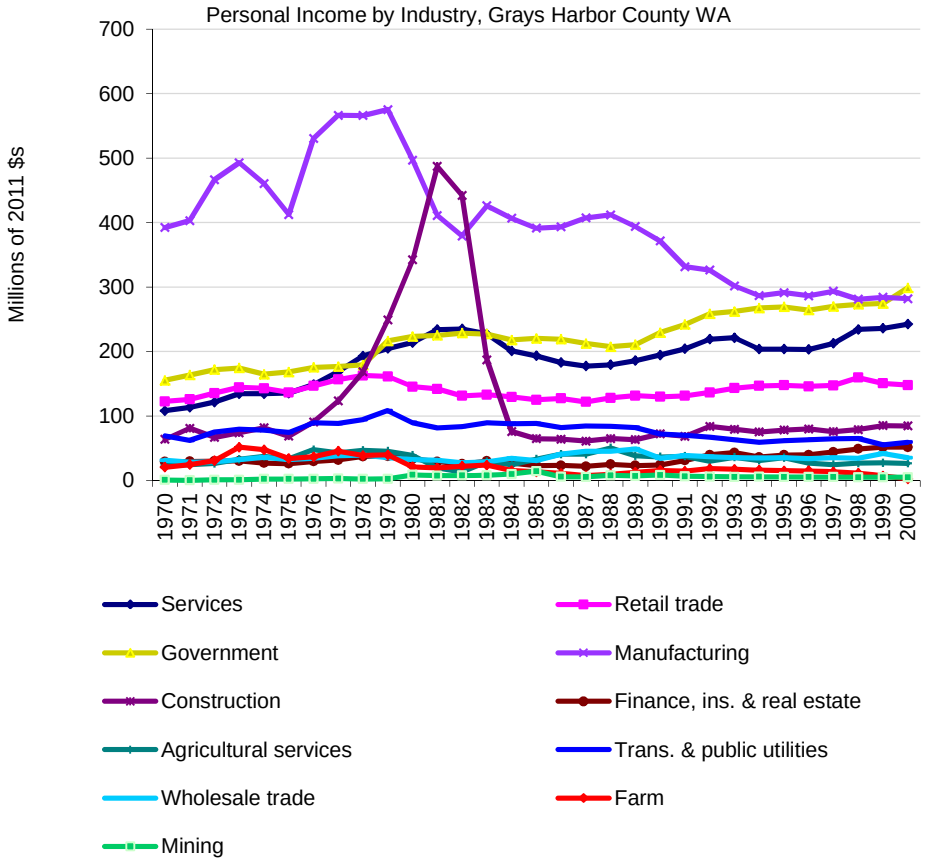
How has personal income by industry changed historically?

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 $359.2 million to $536.1 million (in real terms), a 49% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in non-services related industries shrank from $359.2 million to $400.2 million (in real terms), a -20% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in government jobs grew from $155.2 million to $298.6 million (in real terms), a 92% increase.



- In 2000, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were government ($298.6 million), manufacturing ($281.9 million), and services ($242.5 million).
- From 1970 to 2000 the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were government ($143.5 million), services ($134.5 million), and retail trade ($25.3 million).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. 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, 2001-2009 (Thousands of 2011 $s)

	2001	2009	Change 2001-2009
Labor Earnings	1,232,260	1,220,735	-11,525
Non-services related	*362,816*	333,634	-29,182
Farm	399	11,861	11,462
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	*70,885*	56,426	-14,460
Mining (including fossil fuels)	*3,982*	2,859	-1,123
Construction	75,858	69,076	-6,782
Manufacturing	211,692	193,413	-18,279
Services related	*549,852*	*532,053*	-17,799
Utilities	*1,424*	*2,024*	599
Wholesale trade	*41,816*	40,282	-1,534
Retail trade	116,155	100,861	-15,294
Transportation and warehousing	43,749	*36,142*	-7,607
Information	7,906	10,590	2,683
Finance and insurance	39,677	45,528	5,850
Real estate and rental and leasing	16,593	8,413	-8,180
Professional and technical services	50,274	33,340	-16,934
Management of companies and enterprises	3,362	3,994	632
Administrative and waste services	12,484	18,126	5,642
Educational services	1,233	1,812	579
Health care and social assistance	103,056	127,912	24,855
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5,475	4,722	-753
Accommodation and food services	46,470	42,499	-3,970
Other services, except public administration	60,176	55,809	-4,367
Government	315,188	357,925	42,737

Percent of Total			% Change 2001-2009
Labor Earnings			-0.9%
Non-services related	*29.4%*	27.3%	-8.0%
Farm	0.0%	1.0%	2873.9%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	*5.8%*	4.6%	-20.4%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	*0.3%*	0.2%	-28.2%
Construction	6.2%	5.7%	-8.9%
Manufacturing	17.2%	15.8%	-8.6%
Services related	*44.6%*	*43.6%*	-3.2%
Utilities	*0.1%*	*0.2%*	42.1%
Wholesale trade	*3.4%*	3.3%	-3.7%
Retail trade	9.4%	8.3%	-13.2%
Transportation and warehousing	3.6%	*3.0%*	-17.4%
Information	0.6%	0.9%	33.9%
Finance and insurance	3.2%	3.7%	14.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.3%	0.7%	-49.3%
Professional and technical services	4.1%	2.7%	-33.7%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.3%	0.3%	18.8%
Administrative and waste services	1.0%	1.5%	45.2%
Educational services	0.1%	0.1%	46.9%
Health care and social assistance	8.4%	10.5%	24.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.4%	0.4%	-13.8%
Accommodation and food services	3.8%	3.5%	-8.5%
Other services, except public administration	4.9%	4.6%	-7.3%
Government	25.6%	29.3%	13.6%

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

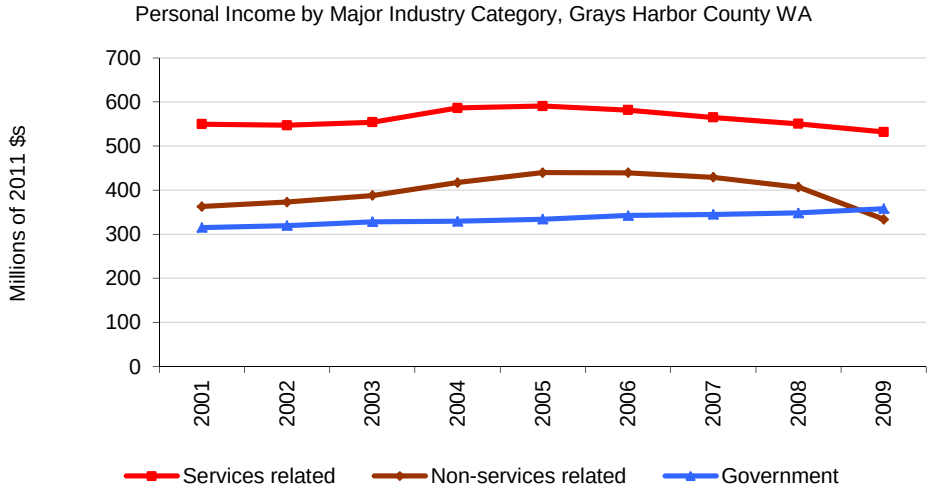
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA05N.

Industry Sectors

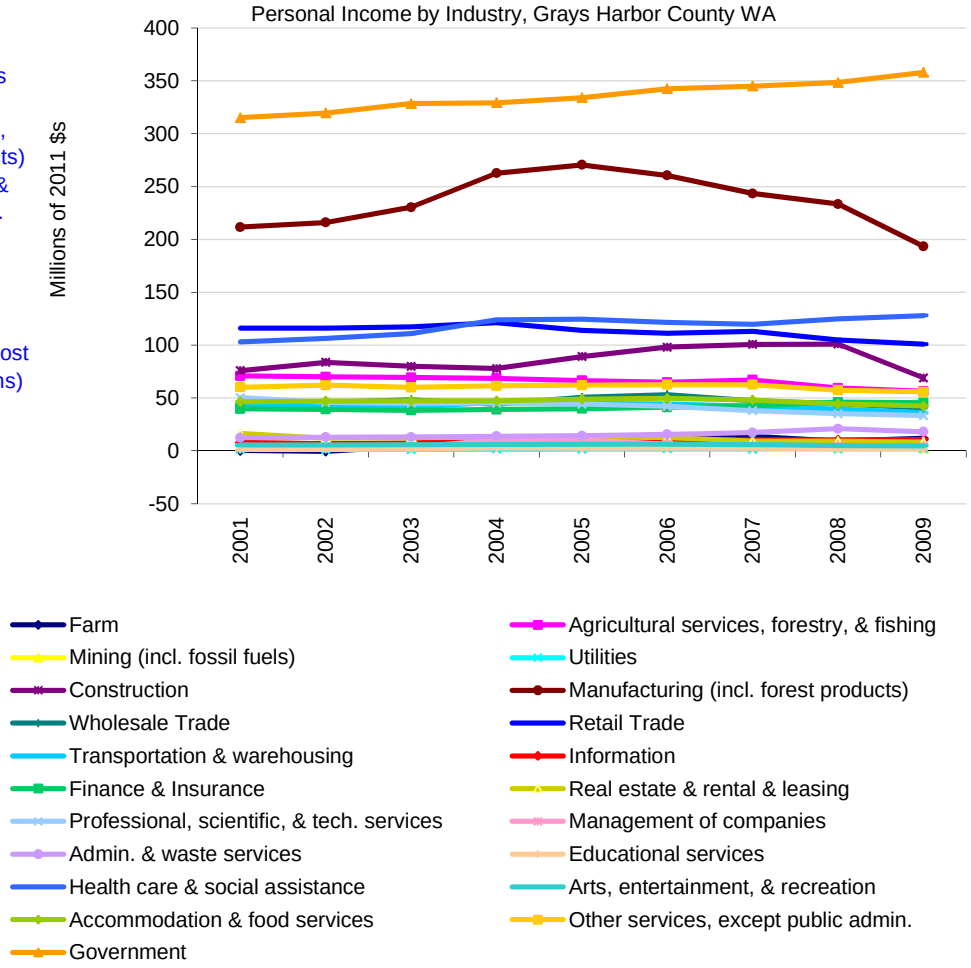
How has personal income by industry changed recently?

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 2009, personal income from services related industries shrank from $550 million to $532 million (in real terms), a -3% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from non-services related industries shrank from $363 million to $334 million (in real terms), a -8% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from government jobs grew from $315 million to $358 million (in real terms), a 14% increase.



- In 2009, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were government ($348.4 million), manufacturing (incl. forest products) ($233.5 million), and health care & social assistance ($124.8 million).
- From 2001 to 2009, the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were government ($42.7 million), health care & social assistance ($24.9 million), and farm ($11.5 million).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. 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.

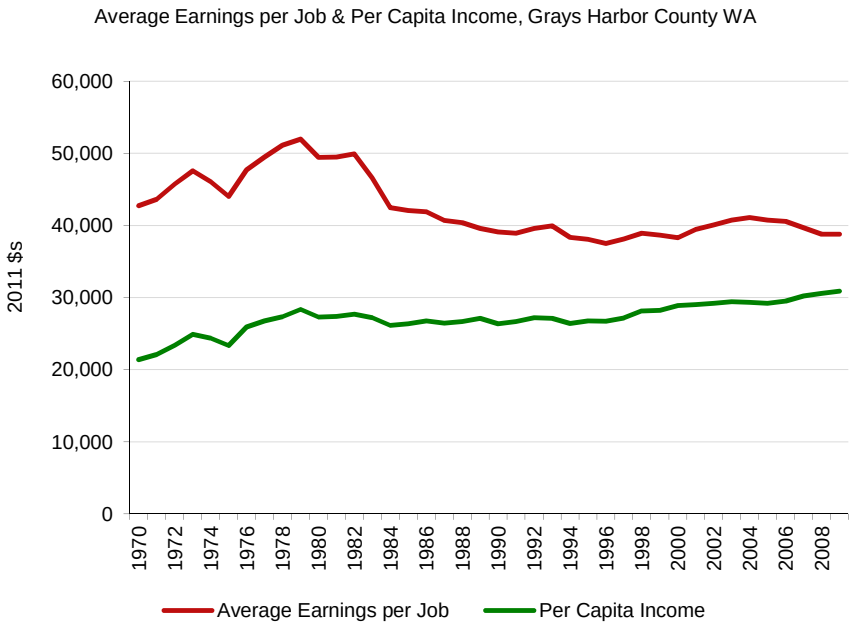
Per Capita Income: This is a measure of income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, 1970-2009 (2011 $s)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Average Earnings per Job	$42,721	$49,446	$39,108	$38,303	$38,789	$486
Per Capita Income	$21,386	$27,289	$26,352	$28,872	$30,909	$2,036

Percent Change	% Change 2000-2009
Average Earnings per Job	1.3%
Per Capita Income	7.1%

- From 1970 to 2009, average earnings per job shrank from $42,721 to $38,789 (in real terms), a -9% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2009, per capita income grew from $21,386 to $30,909 (in real terms), a 45% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30.

How do wages compare across industries?

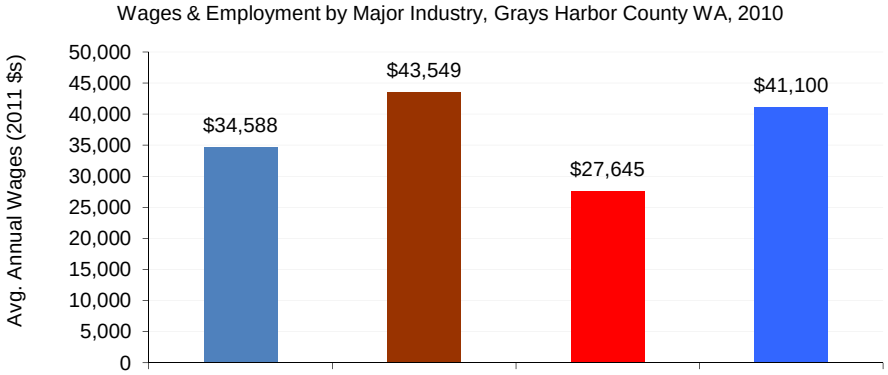
This page describes employment and average annual wages by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government.

Employment & Wages by Industry, 2010 (2011 $s)

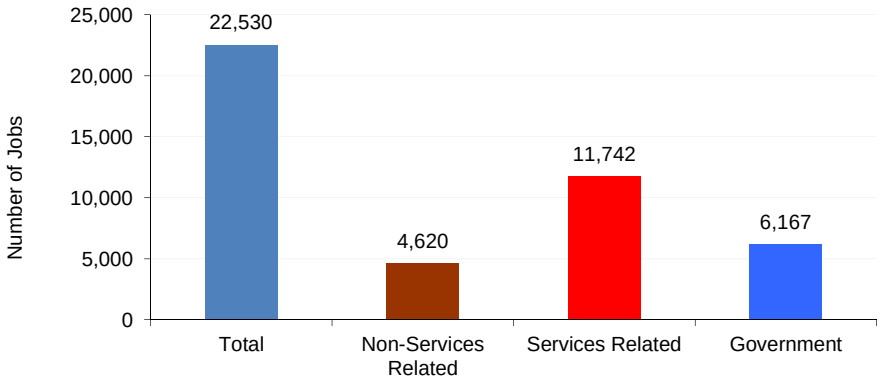
	Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages	% Above or Below Avg.
Total	22,530		$34,588	
Private	16,362	72.6%	$32,135	-7.1%
Non-Services Related	4,620	20.5%	$43,549	25.9%
Natural Resources and Mining	784	3.5%	$37,452	8.3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	733	3.3%	$37,512	8.5%
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	51	0.2%	$36,598	5.8%
Construction	877	3.9%	$43,500	25.8%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	2,959	13.1%	$45,178	30.6%
Services Related	11,742	52.1%	$27,645	-20.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	3,849	17.1%	$30,999	-10.4%
Information	210	0.9%	$36,424	5.3%
Financial Activities	803	3.6%	$33,601	-2.9%
Professional and Business Services	837	3.7%	$36,994	7.0%
Education and Health Services	2,297	10.2%	$36,411	5.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	2,185	9.7%	$14,016	-59.5%
Other Services	1,561	6.9%	$16,299	-52.9%
Unclassified	0	0.0%	$0	-100.0%
Government	6,167	27.4%	$41,100	18.8%
Federal Government	262	1.2%	$40,625	17.5%
State Government	1,205	5.3%	$47,581	37.6%
Local Government	4,700	20.9%	$39,464	14.1%

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 2010, non-services related jobs paid the highest wages ($43,549), and services related jobs paid the lowest ($27,645).



- In 2010, services related jobs employed the largest number of people (11,742) and non-services related employed the smallest (4,620 jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

How has the unemployment rate changed?

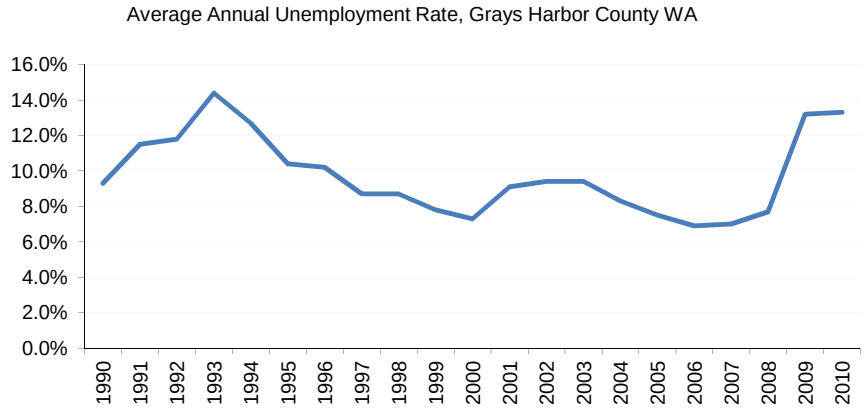
This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

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, 1990-2010

	1990	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010
Unemployment Rate	9.3%	7.3%	13.3%	6.0%

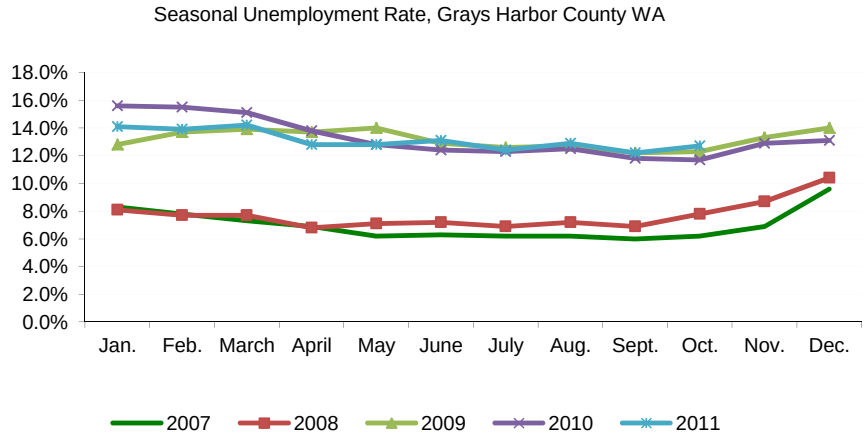
- Since 1990, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 6.9% in 2006 to a high of 14.4% in 1993.



Seasonal Unemployment Rate, 2006-2011

Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2007	8.3%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.2%	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	6.0%	6.2%	6.9%	9.6%
2008	8.1%	7.7%	7.7%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%	6.9%	7.2%	6.9%	7.8%	8.7%	10.4%
2009	12.8%	13.7%	13.9%	13.7%	14.0%	12.9%	12.6%	12.7%	12.2%	12.3%	13.3%	14.0%
2010	15.6%	15.5%	15.1%	13.8%	12.8%	12.4%	12.3%	12.5%	11.8%	11.7%	12.9%	13.1%
2011	14.1%	13.9%	14.2%	12.8%	12.8%	13.1%	12.4%	12.9%	12.2%	12.7%		

- The lowest seasonal unemployment rate was Sept. of 2007. The highest seasonal unemployment rate was Jan. of 2010.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. 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, 1990-2009

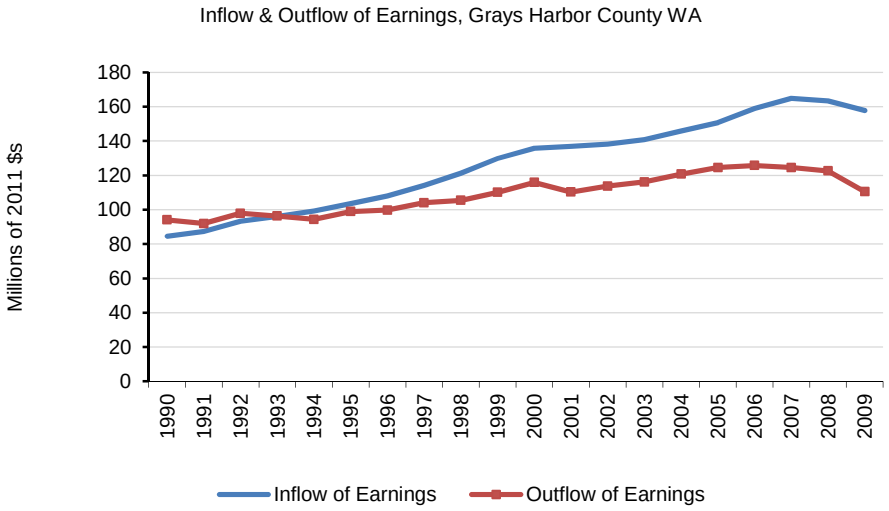
	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Total Personal Income (2011 $s)	1,696,972	1,938,752	2,219,159	280,408
Cross-County Commuting Flows				
Inflow of Earnings	84,523	135,840	157,772	21,931
Outflow of Earnings	94,116	115,904	110,459	-5,445
Net Residential Adjustment (Inflow - Outflow)	-9,593	19,936	47,312	27,376

Percent of Total

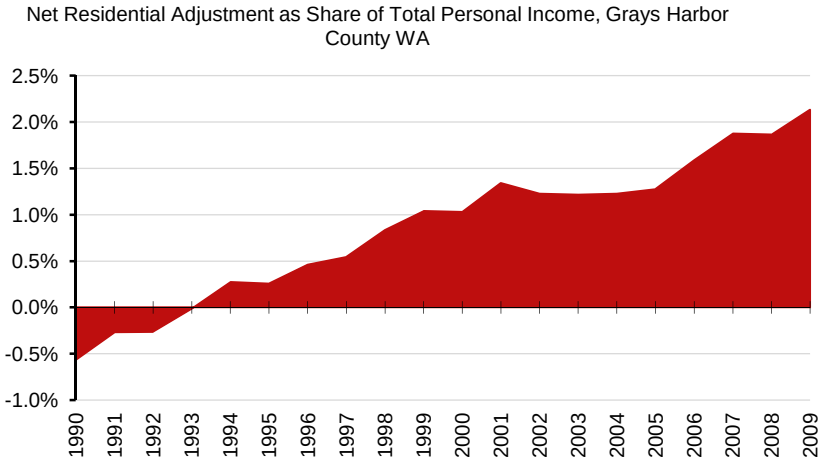
				% Change 2000-2009
Net Residential Adjustment Share of Total Personal Income	-0.6%	1.0%	2.1%	1.1%

Data are only available at the county level (i.e., this page will be blank for aggregated geographies, states, and the U.S.). Total personal income is reported by *place of residence* .

- From 1990 to 2009, inflow of earnings grew from $84.5 million to $157.8 million (in real terms), a 87 percent increase.
- From 1990 to 2009, outflow of earnings grew from $94.1 million to $110.5 million (in real terms), a 17 percent increase.



- From 1990 to 2009, net residential adjustment (inflow - outflow) changed from -0.57 to 2.13 percent of total personal income.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Tables CA30 & CA91.

Do national recessions affect local employment?

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

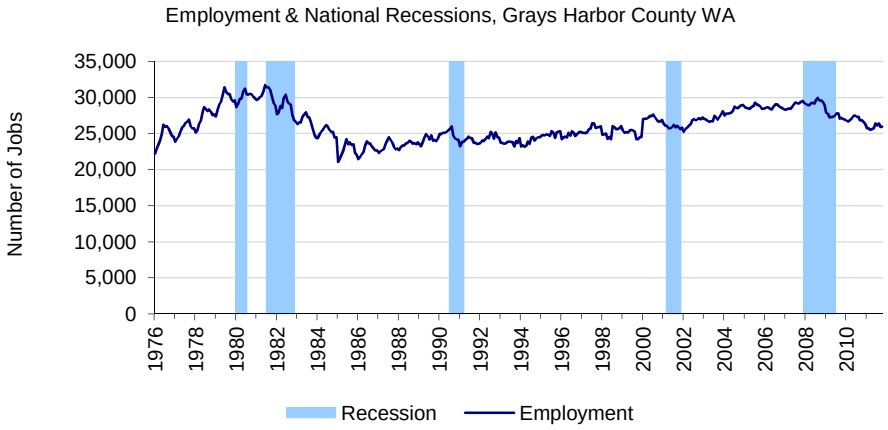
Employment Change During National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - June '09
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	1,823	-4,495	-1,773	-425	-1,758
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	6.4%	-14.3%	-6.9%	-1.6%	-6.0%

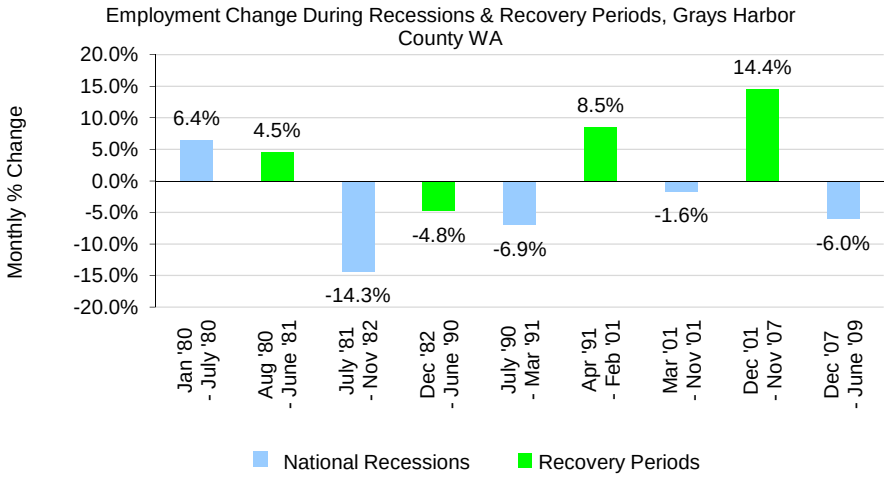
Employment Change During Recovery from National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	July '09 - Oct. '11
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	1,362	-1,268	2,042	3,726	-1,808
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	4.5%	-4.8%	8.5%	14.4%	-6.5%

- From 1976 to 2011, employment grew from 22,212 to 25,934 jobs, a 17% increase.



- In the recovery period (Dec '82-Jun '90) following the 1981-1982 recession, employment grew by -1,268 jobs, a -0.1% 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.

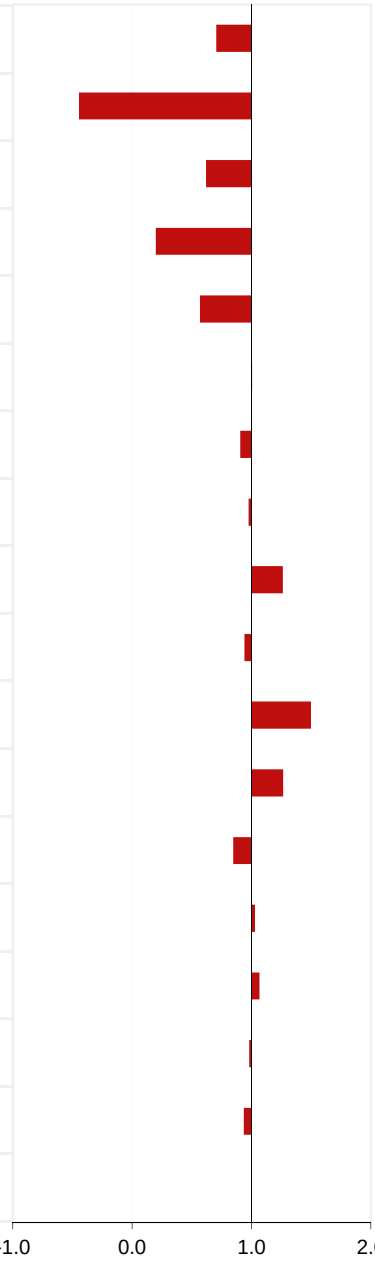
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; National Bureau of Economic Research. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, Cambridge, MA..

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, 2009

		Grays Harbor County WA	Washington Non-Metro
Trends	Population (percent change, 2000-2009)	6.9%	9.8%
	Employment (percent change, 2000-2009)	-2.7%	6.1%
	Personal Income (percent change, 2000-2009)	14.5%	23.4%
	Average Earnings per Job (percent change, 2000-2009)	1.3%	6.3%
	Per Capita Income (percent change, 2000-2009)	7.1%	12.4%
Prosperity	Average Earnings per Job	$38,789	$38,562
	Per Capita Income	$30,909	$34,023
	Average Annual Wages - Services Related	$27,645	$28,292
	Average Annual Wages - Non-Services Related	$43,549	$34,468
	Average Annual Wages - Government Related	$41,100	$43,667
Stress	Unemployment Rate (change 2000-2010)	6.0%	4.0%
	Unemployment Rate	13.3%	10.5%
Structure	Percent of Employment in Proprietors	22.8%	26.9%
	Percent of Personal Income in Non-Labor	50.3%	48.8%
	Percent of Services Related Jobs	55.8%	52.2%
	Percent of Non-Services Related Jobs	23.1%	23.5%
	Percent of Government Jobs	21.2%	22.7%
	Commuting (net residential adjustment share of personal income)	3.9%	0.0%



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

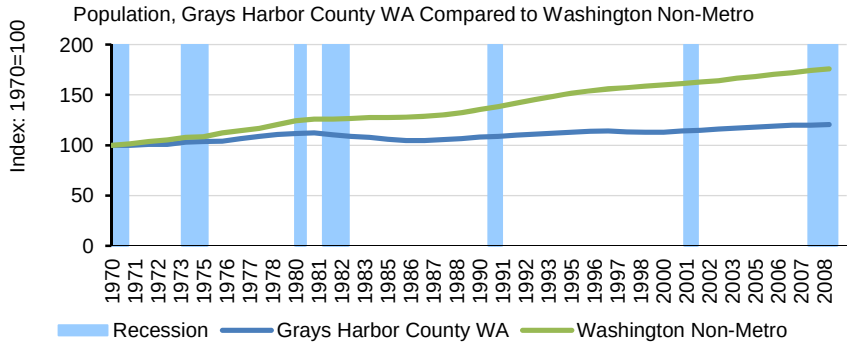
- Grays Harbor County WA is most different from the benchmark in unemployment rate (change 2000-2010), unemployment rate, and average annual wages - non-services related.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C.Tables CA05N, CA25N, CA30, & CA91; U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

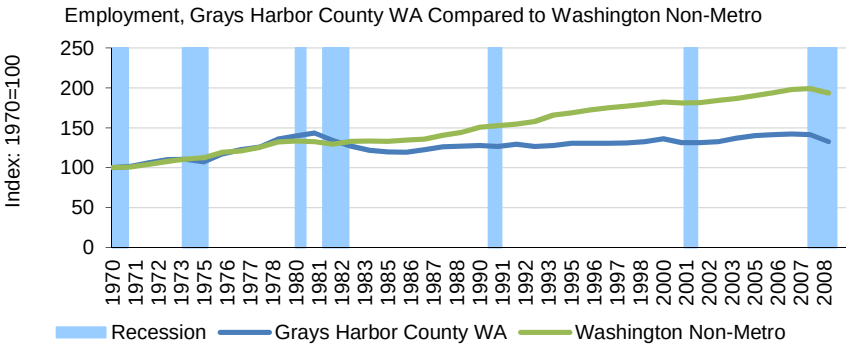
How does performance compare to the benchmark?

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.

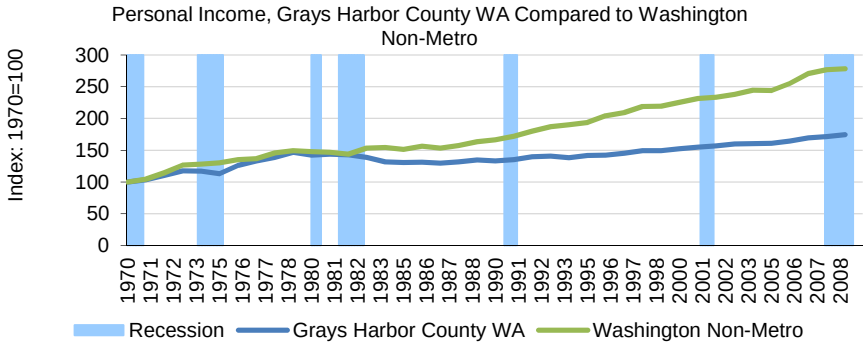
- From 1970 to 2009, population in Grays Harbor County WA grew by 21% compared to 76% for the Washington Non-Metro.



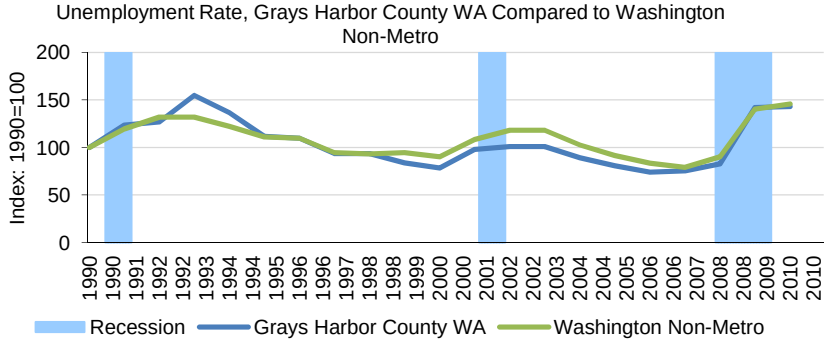
- From 1970 to 2009, employment in Grays Harbor County WA grew by 33% compared to 93% for the Washington Non-Metro.



- From 1970 to 2009, personal income in Grays Harbor County WA grew by 74% compared to 178% for the Washington Non-Metro.



- In 2010 the unemployment rate in Grays Harbor County WA was 13.3%, compared to 10.5% for the Washington Non-Metro.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA30; U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. 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.