A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures

Selected Geographies: Jefferson 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.

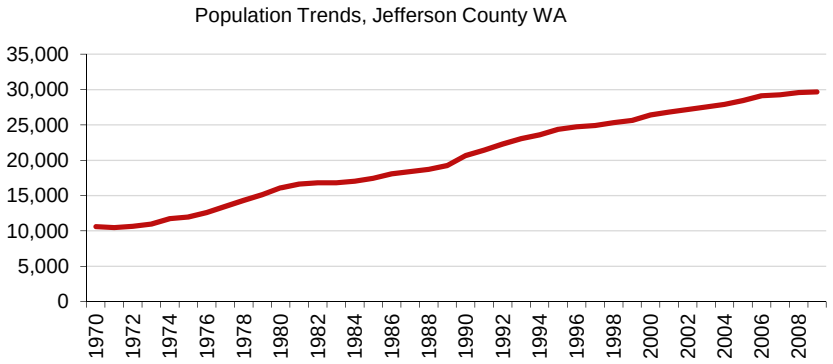
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Jefferson County WA is designated as a Rural Area.

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

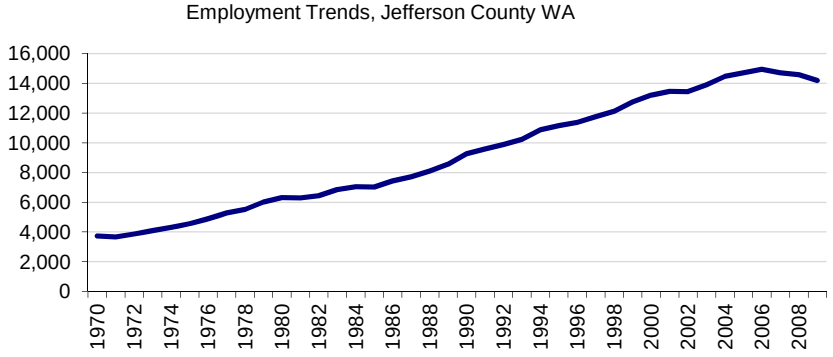
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Population	10,624	16,105	20,659	26,418	29,676	3,258
Employment (full and part-time jobs)	3,733	6,316	9,262	13,195	14,184	989
Personal Income (thousands of 2011$s)	227,954	418,209	624,169	991,477	1,341,064	349,587

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

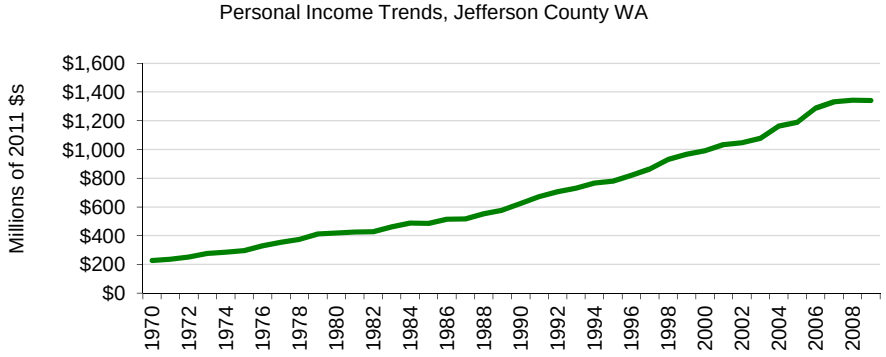
- From 1970 to 2009, population grew from 10,624 to 29,676 people, a 179% increase.



- From 1970 to 2009, employment grew from 3,733 to 14,184 jobs, a 280% increase.



- From 1970 to 2009, personal income grew from $228.0 million to $1,341.1 million (in real terms), a 488% 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

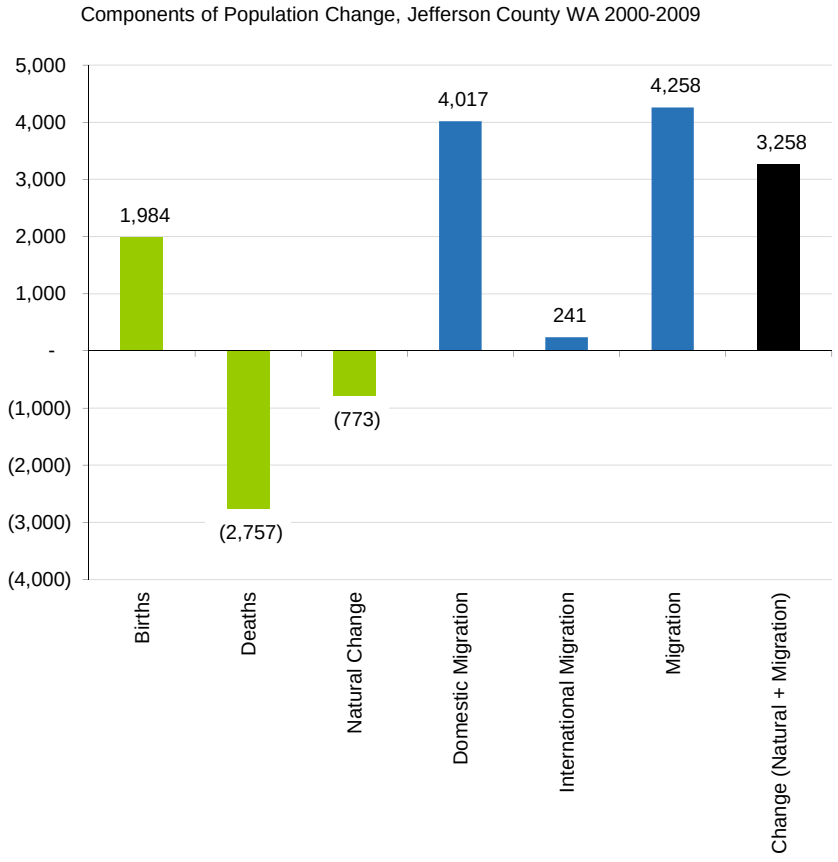
	Change 2000-2009
Population Change	3,258
Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	-773
Births	1,984
Deaths	2,757
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	4,258
International Migration	241
Domestic Migration	4,017

Percent of Population Change, 2000-2009

Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	52.7%
Births	22.0%
Deaths	30.6%
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	47.3%
International Migration	2.7%
Domestic Migration	44.6%

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 3,258 people, a 12% increase.
- From 2000 to 2009, natural change contributed to 53% of population change.
- From 2000 to 2009, migration contributed to 47% 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

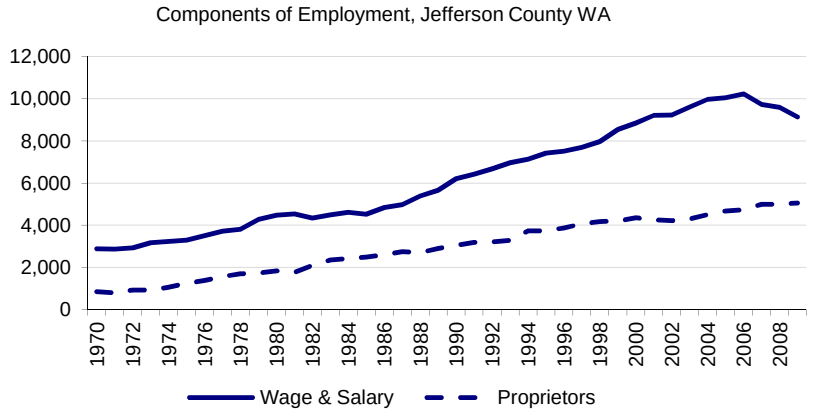
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Total Employment	3,733	6,316	9,262	13,195	14,184	989
Wage and salary jobs	2,884	4,471	6,203	8,846	9,135	289
Number of proprietors	849	1,845	3,059	4,349	5,049	700

Percent of Total

						% Change 2000-2009
Total Employment						7.5%
Wage and salary jobs	77.3%	70.8%	67.0%	67.0%	64.4%	3.3%
Number of proprietors	22.7%	29.2%	33.0%	33.0%	35.6%	16.1%

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 2,884 to 9,135, a 217% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 849 to 5,049, a 495% 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)

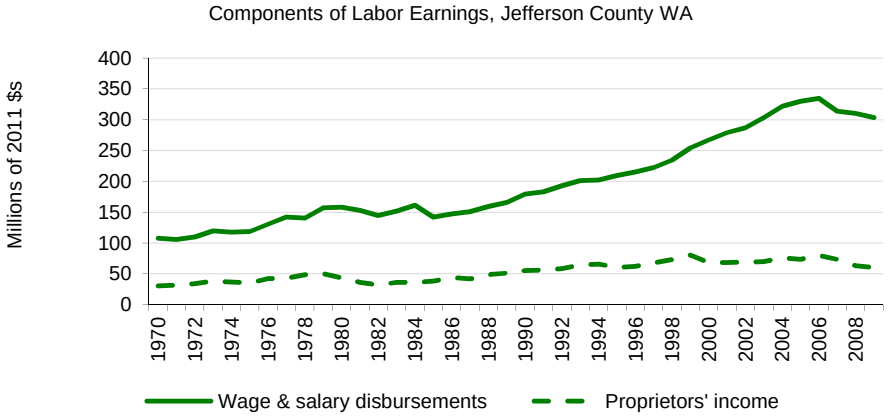
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Earnings by place of work	151,828	233,079	277,108	395,408	443,179	47,771
Wage & salary disbursements	107,872	158,028	179,510	267,331	303,302	35,971
Supplements to wages & salaries	13,235	31,642	42,083	59,810	79,452	19,642
Proprietors' income	30,720	43,410	55,515	68,267	60,424	-7,842

Percent of Total

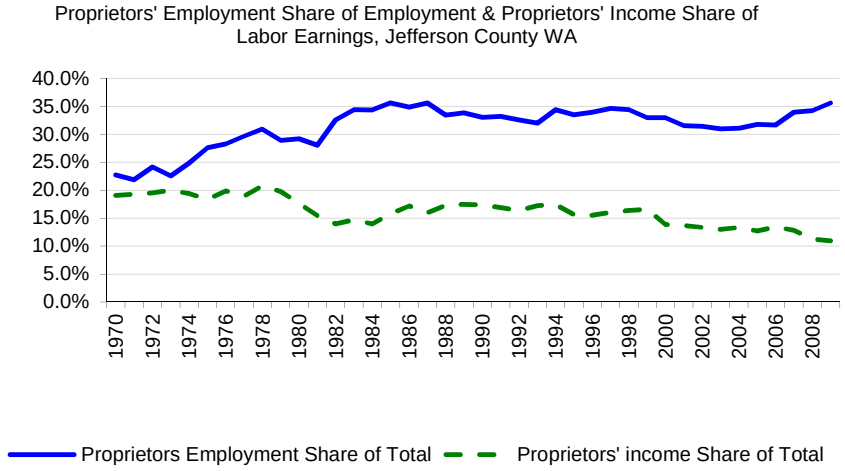
						% Change 2000-2009
Earnings by place of work						12.1%
Wage & salary disbursements	71.0%	67.8%	64.8%	67.6%	68.4%	13.5%
Supplements to wages & salaries	8.7%	13.6%	15.2%	15.1%	17.9%	32.8%
Proprietors' income	20.2%	18.6%	20.0%	17.3%	13.6%	-11.5%

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 $107.9 million to $303.3 million (in real terms), a 181% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, labor earnings from proprietors' employment grew from $30.7 million to $60.4 million (in real terms), a 97% increase.



- In 1970, proprietors represented 23% of total employment. By 2009, proprietors represented 36% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 19% of total labor earnings. By 2009, proprietors represented 11% 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)

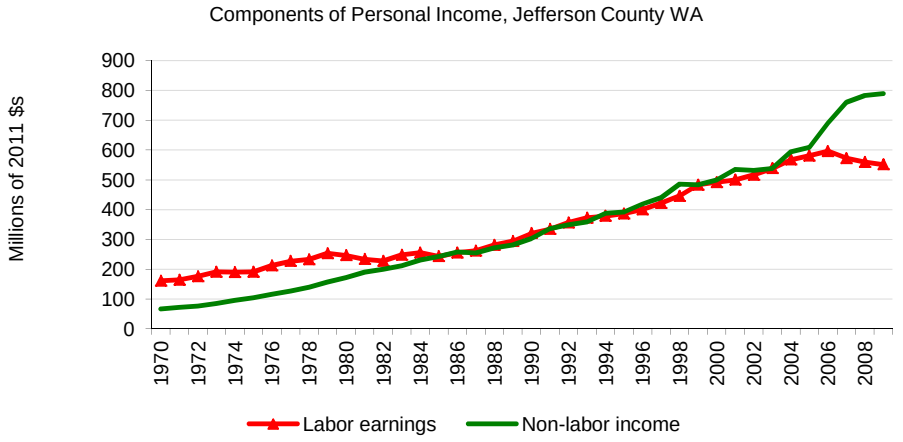
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Total Personal Income	227,954	418,209	624,169	991,477	1,341,064	349,587
Labor Earnings	160,994	246,543	320,614	492,142	551,617	59,474
Non-Labor Income	66,960	171,666	303,555	499,335	789,447	290,112
Dividends, Interest and Rent	38,495	106,914	202,698	319,663	486,076	166,413
Transfer Payments	28,465	64,752	100,858	179,672	303,371	123,699

Percent of Total

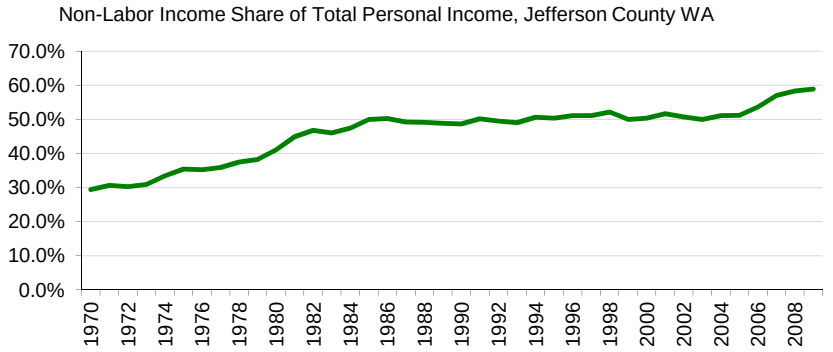
						% Change 2000-2009
Total Personal Income						35.3%
Labor Earnings	70.6%	59.0%	51.4%	49.6%	41.1%	12.1%
Non-Labor Income	29.4%	41.0%	48.6%	50.4%	58.9%	58.1%
Dividends, Interest and Rent	16.9%	25.6%	32.5%	32.2%	36.2%	52.1%
Transfer Payments	12.5%	15.5%	16.2%	18.1%	22.6%	68.8%

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 $67.0 million to $789.4 million (in real terms), a 1,079% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, labor income grew from $161.0 million to $551.6 million (in real terms), a 243% increase.



- In 1970, non-labor income represented 29% of total personal income. By 2009 non-labor income represented 59% 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)	3,733	6,316	9,262	13,195	3,933
Non-services related	1,351	1,806	2,441	*3,132*	691
Farm	100	207	161	238	77
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	120	255	370	546	176
Mining (including fossil fuels)	23	16	29	*32*	3
Construction	170	361	846	1,024	178
Manufacturing (including forest products)	938	967	1,035	1,292	257
Services related	1,509	3,294	5,135	*8,107*	2,972
Transportation & public utilities	128	119	170	275	105
Wholesale trade	57	139	153	*340*	187
Retail trade	526	1,251	1,837	2,401	564
Finance, insurance & real estate	246	515	689	980	291
Services	552	1,270	2,286	4,111	1,825
Government	873	1,216	1,686	2,061	375

Percent of Total

					% Change 1990-2000
Total Employment					42.5%
Non-services related	36.2%	28.6%	26.4%	*23.7%*	28.3%
Farm	2.7%	3.3%	1.7%	1.8%	47.8%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	3.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	47.6%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	*0.2%*	9.2%
Construction	4.6%	5.7%	9.1%	7.8%	21.0%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	25.1%	15.3%	11.2%	9.8%	24.8%
Services related	40.4%	52.2%	55.4%	*61.4%*	57.9%
Transportation & public utilities	3.4%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	61.8%
Wholesale trade	1.5%	2.2%	1.7%	*2.6%*	122.5%
Retail trade	14.1%	19.8%	19.8%	18.2%	30.7%
Finance, insurance & real estate	6.6%	8.2%	7.4%	7.4%	42.2%
Services	14.8%	20.1%	24.7%	31.2%	79.8%
Government	23.4%	19.3%	18.2%	15.6%	22.2%

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.

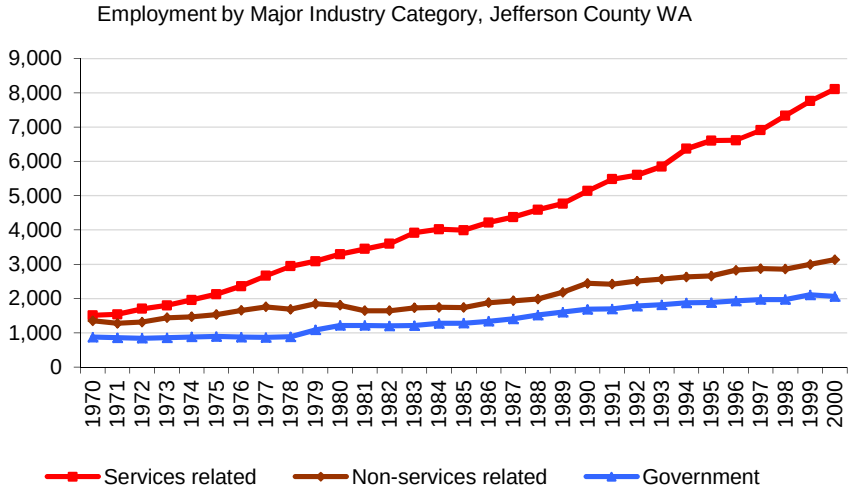
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25.

Industry Sectors

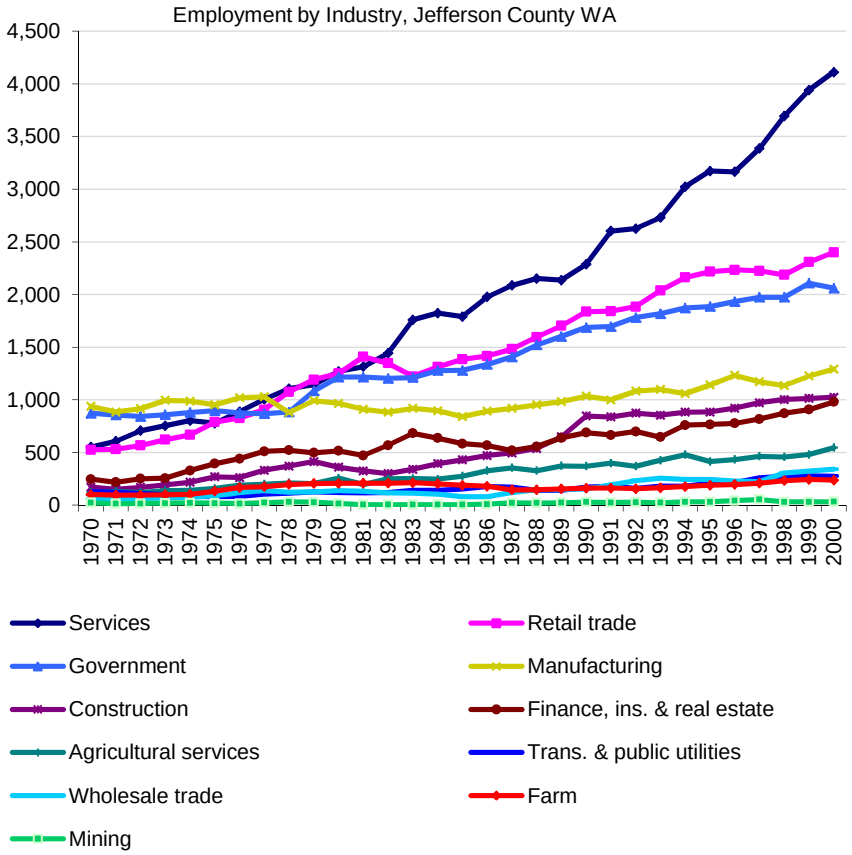
How has employment by industry changed historically?

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 1,509 to 8,107, a 437% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 1,351 to 3,132, a 132% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government jobs grew from 873 to 2,061, a 136% increase.



- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were services (4,111 jobs), retail trade (2,401 jobs), and government (2,061 jobs).
- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were services (3,559 new jobs), retail trade (1,875 new jobs), and government (1,188 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)	13,457	14,184	727
Non-services related	2,590	2,469	-121
Farm	217	245	28
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	305	269	-36
Mining (including fossil fuels)	72	106	34
Construction	1,069	1,069	0
Manufacturing	927	780	-147
Services related	8,775	*9,465*	690
Utilities	85	69	-16
Wholesale trade	204	251	47
Retail trade	1,426	1,315	-111
Transportation and warehousing	163	148	-15
Information	213	236	23
Finance and insurance	341	465	124
Real estate and rental and leasing	838	773	-65
Professional and technical services	896	1,063	167
Management of companies and enterprises	0	*na*	na
Administrative and waste services	691	*497*	-194
Educational services	235	355	120
Health care and social assistance	1,010	1,317	307
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	439	652	213
Accommodation and food services	1,269	1,231	-38
Other services, except public administration	965	1,093	128
Government	2,092	2,267	175

Percent of Total

			% Change 2001-2009
Total Employment			5.4%
Non-services related	19.2%	17.4%	-4.7%
Farm	1.6%	1.7%	12.9%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	2.3%	1.9%	-11.8%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.5%	0.7%	47.2%
Construction	7.9%	7.5%	0.0%
Manufacturing	6.9%	5.5%	-15.9%
Services related	65.2%	*66.7%*	7.9%
Utilities	0.6%	0.5%	-18.8%
Wholesale trade	1.5%	1.8%	23.0%
Retail trade	10.6%	9.3%	-7.8%
Transportation and warehousing	1.2%	1.0%	-9.2%
Information	1.6%	1.7%	10.8%
Finance and insurance	2.5%	3.3%	36.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	6.2%	5.4%	-7.8%
Professional and technical services	6.7%	7.5%	18.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0%	*na*	na
Administrative and waste services	5.1%	*3.5%*	-28.1%
Educational services	1.7%	2.5%	51.1%
Health care and social assistance	7.5%	9.3%	30.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.3%	4.6%	48.5%
Accommodation and food services	9.4%	8.7%	-3.0%
Other services, except public administration	7.2%	7.7%	13.3%
Government	15.5%	16.0%	8.4%

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

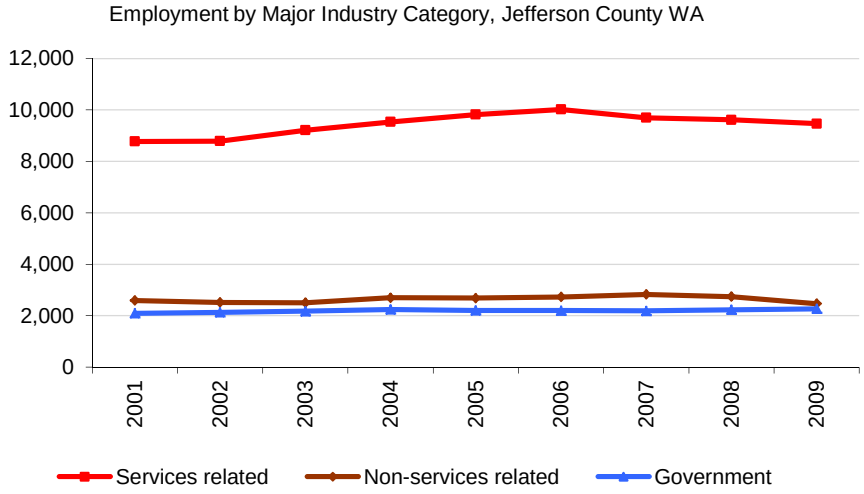
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA25N.

Industry Sectors

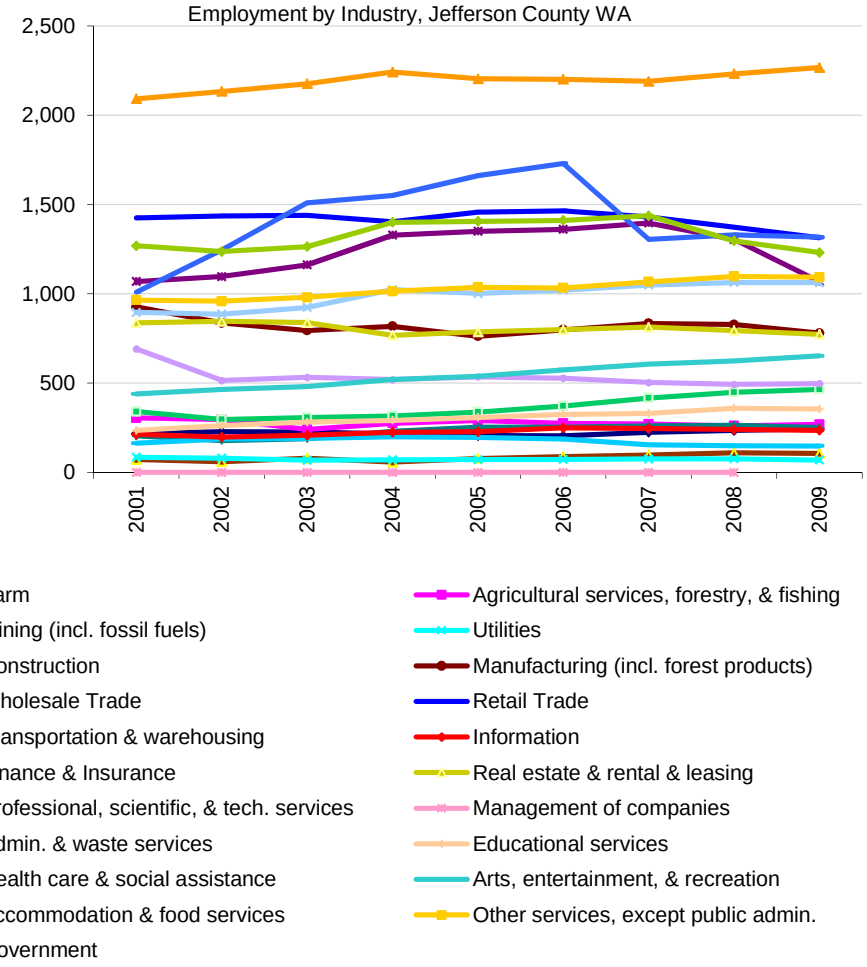
How has employment by industry changed recently?

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 8,775 to 9,465, a 8% increase.
- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in non-services related industries shrank from 2,590 to 2,469, a -5% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in government jobs grew from 2,092 to 2,267, a 8% increase.



- In 2009 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were government (2,232 jobs), retail trade (1,373 jobs), and health care & social assistance (1,331 jobs).
- From 2001 to 2009, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were health care & social assistance (307 new jobs), arts, entertainment, & recreation (213 new jobs), and government (175 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	151,828	233,079	277,108	395,408	118,300
Non-services related	67,302	95,689	100,732	*110,991*	10,259
Farm	2,342	2,222	1,895	873	-1,022
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	1,931	5,645	12,471	10,949	-1,521
Mining (including fossil fuels)	1,409	2,683	881	*1,768*	887
Construction	8,725	20,152	34,801	36,593	1,792
Manufacturing (including forest products)	52,895	64,987	50,684	60,808	10,124
Services related	51,203	83,907	105,141	*186,693*	81,552
Transportation & public utilities	7,415	6,060	6,526	14,113	7,587
Wholesale trade	2,754	5,151	5,647	*11,823*	6,176
Retail trade	16,285	30,828	38,415	47,412	8,997
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,452	6,325	4,428	18,489	14,061
Services	22,297	35,543	50,125	94,856	44,731
Government	33,323	53,483	71,235	102,216	30,980

Percent of Total

					% Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings					42.7%
Non-services related	44.3%	41.1%	36.4%	*28.1%*	10.2%
Farm	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.2%	-53.9%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	1.3%	2.4%	4.5%	2.8%	-12.2%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.9%	1.2%	0.3%	*0.4%*	100.7%
Construction	5.7%	8.6%	12.6%	9.3%	5.1%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	34.8%	27.9%	18.3%	15.4%	20.0%
Services related	33.7%	36.0%	37.9%	*47.2%*	77.6%
Transportation & public utilities	4.9%	2.6%	2.4%	3.6%	116.3%
Wholesale trade	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	*3.0%*	109.4%
Retail trade	10.7%	13.2%	13.9%	12.0%	23.4%
Finance, insurance & real estate	1.6%	2.7%	1.6%	4.7%	317.5%
Services	14.7%	15.2%	18.1%	24.0%	89.2%
Government	21.9%	22.9%	25.7%	25.9%	43.5%

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.

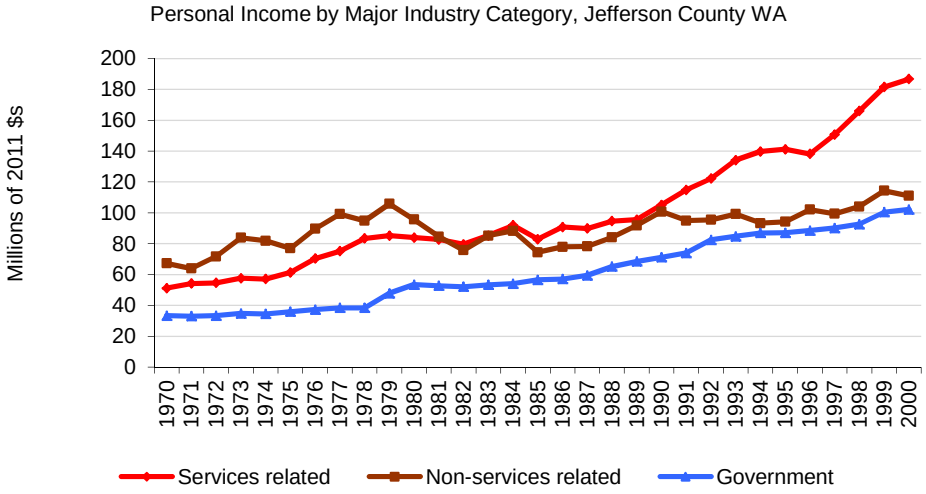
The personal income data above are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the U.S. Department of Commerce switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System (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.

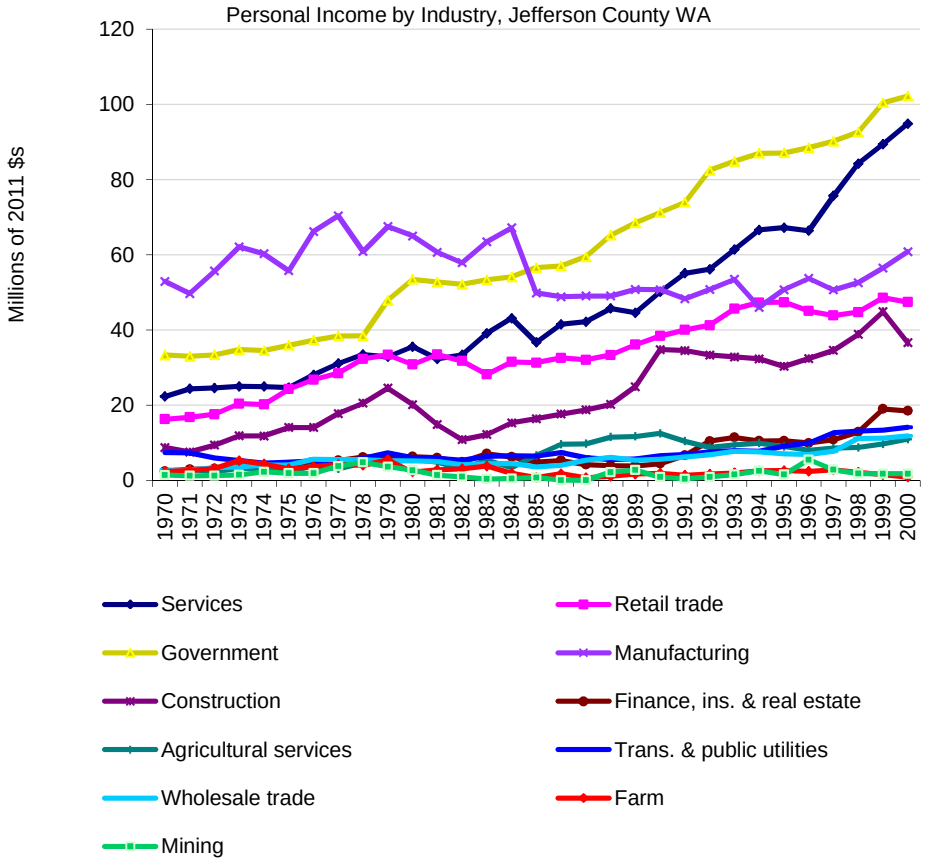
How has personal income by industry changed historically?

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 $51.2 million to $186.7 million (in real terms), a 265% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in non-services related industries grew from $51.2 million to $111.0 million (in real terms), a 65% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in government jobs grew from $33.3 million to $102.2 million (in real terms), a 207% increase.



- In 2000, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were government ($102.2 million), services ($94.9 million), and manufacturing ($60.8 million).
- From 1970 to 2000 the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were services ($72.6 million), government ($68.9 million), and retail trade ($31.1 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	413,589	443,179	29,590
Non-services related	96,248	89,325	-6,923
Farm	334	340	6
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	7,821	5,743	-2,079
Mining (including fossil fuels)	1,924	1,594	-331
Construction	34,307	34,823	516
Manufacturing	51,862	46,826	-5,036
Services related	213,258	*220,059*	6,800
Utilities	6,992	6,274	-718
Wholesale trade	11,699	8,664	-3,035
Retail trade	34,578	33,784	-793
Transportation and warehousing	5,714	3,593	-2,121
Information	5,314	7,829	2,515
Finance and insurance	12,387	23,551	11,164
Real estate and rental and leasing	15,936	6,371	-9,566
Professional and technical services	21,396	22,604	1,208
Management of companies and enterprises	0	*na*	na
Administrative and waste services	15,442	*7,038*	-8,404
Educational services	3,639	5,576	1,937
Health care and social assistance	28,077	39,769	11,692
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,976	4,201	1,225
Accommodation and food services	22,326	20,667	-1,659
Other services, except public administration	26,780	30,137	3,356
Government	104,083	134,395	30,313

Percent of Total			% Change 2001-2009
Labor Earnings			7.2%
Non-services related	23.3%	20.2%	-7.2%
Farm	0.1%	0.1%	1.7%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	1.9%	1.3%	-26.6%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.5%	0.4%	-17.2%
Construction	8.3%	7.9%	1.5%
Manufacturing	12.5%	10.6%	-9.7%
Services related	51.6%	*49.7%*	3.2%
Utilities	1.7%	1.4%	-10.3%
Wholesale trade	2.8%	2.0%	-25.9%
Retail trade	8.4%	7.6%	-2.3%
Transportation and warehousing	1.4%	0.8%	-37.1%
Information	1.3%	1.8%	47.3%
Finance and insurance	3.0%	5.3%	90.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.9%	1.4%	-60.0%
Professional and technical services	5.2%	5.1%	5.6%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0%	*na*	na
Administrative and waste services	3.7%	*1.6%*	-54.4%
Educational services	0.9%	1.3%	53.2%
Health care and social assistance	6.8%	9.0%	41.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.7%	0.9%	41.2%
Accommodation and food services	5.4%	4.7%	-7.4%
Other services, except public administration	6.5%	6.8%	12.5%
Government	25.2%	30.3%	29.1%

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

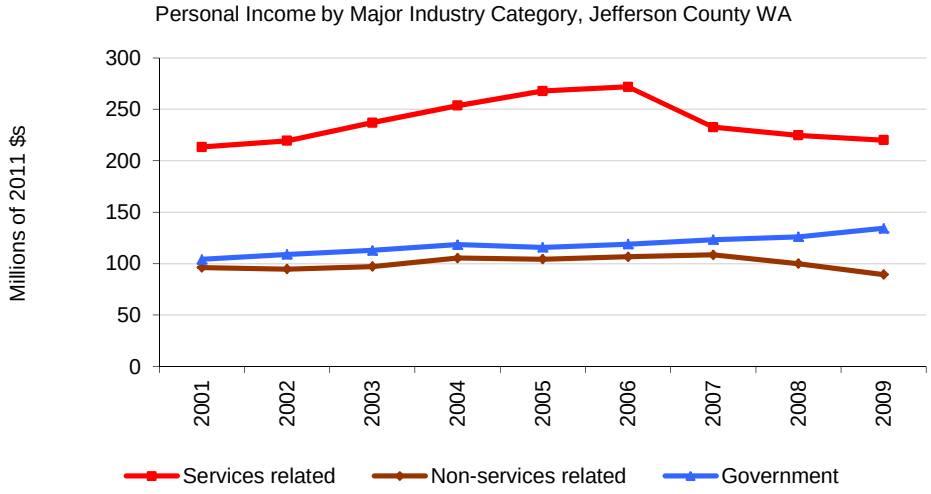
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2011. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Washington, D.C. Table CA05N.

Industry Sectors

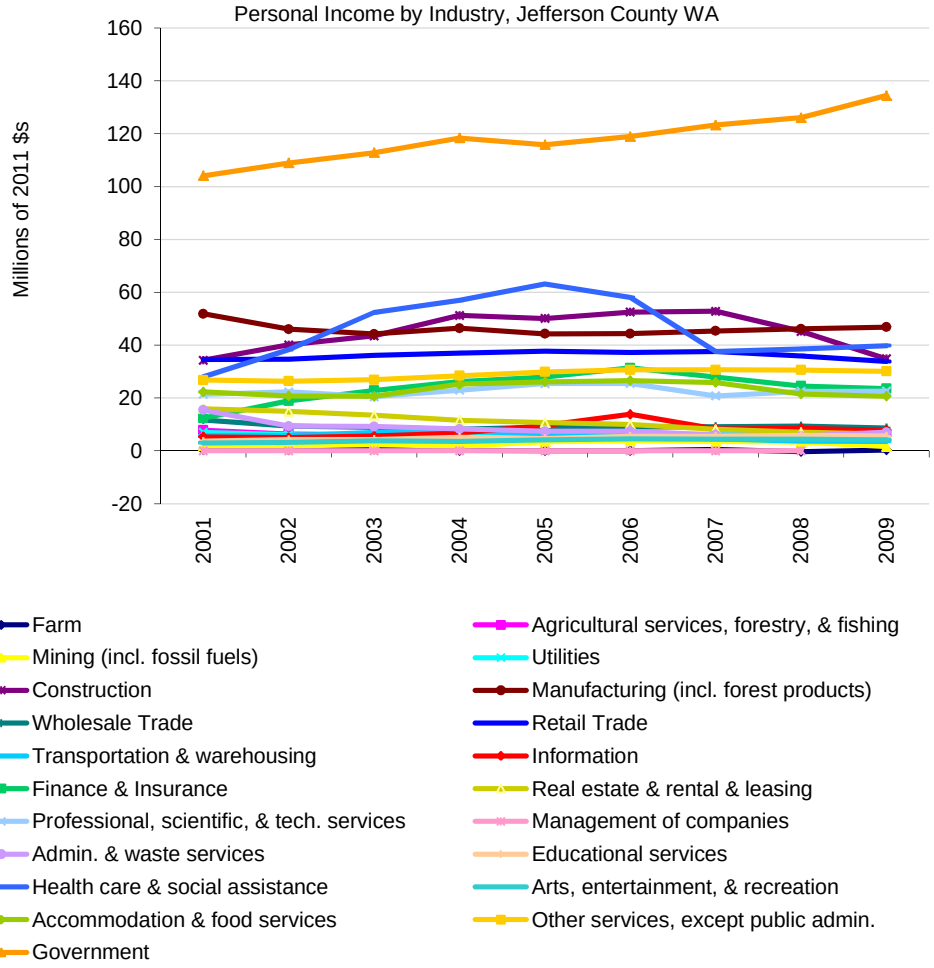
How has personal income by industry changed recently?

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 grew from $213 million to $220 million (in real terms), a 3% increase.
- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from non-services related industries shrank from $96 million to $89 million (in real terms), a -7% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from government jobs grew from $104 million to $134 million (in real terms), a 29% increase.



- In 2009, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were government ($126.0 million), manufacturing (incl. forest products) ($46.2 million), and construction ($45.2 million).
- From 2001 to 2009, the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were government ($30.3 million), health care & social assistance ($11.7 million), and finance & insurance ($11.2 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.

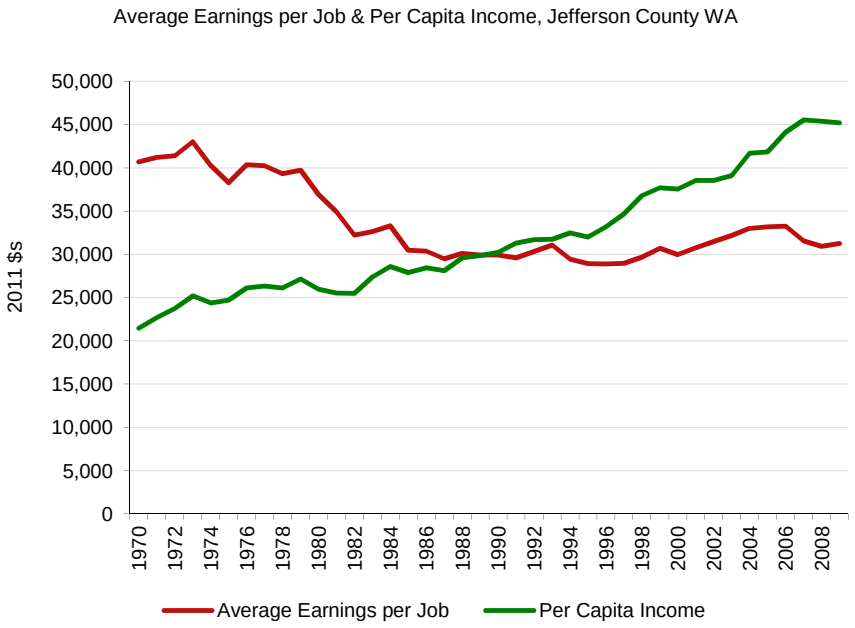
Per Capita Income: This is a measure of income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

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

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Average Earnings per Job	$40,672	$36,903	$29,919	$29,966	$31,245	$1,278
Per Capita Income	$21,456	$25,968	$30,213	$37,530	$45,190	$7,660

Percent Change	% Change 2000-2009
Average Earnings per Job	4.3%
Per Capita Income	20.4%

- From 1970 to 2009, average earnings per job shrank from $40,672 to $31,245 (in real terms), a -23% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2009, per capita income grew from $21,456 to $45,190 (in real terms), a 111% 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?

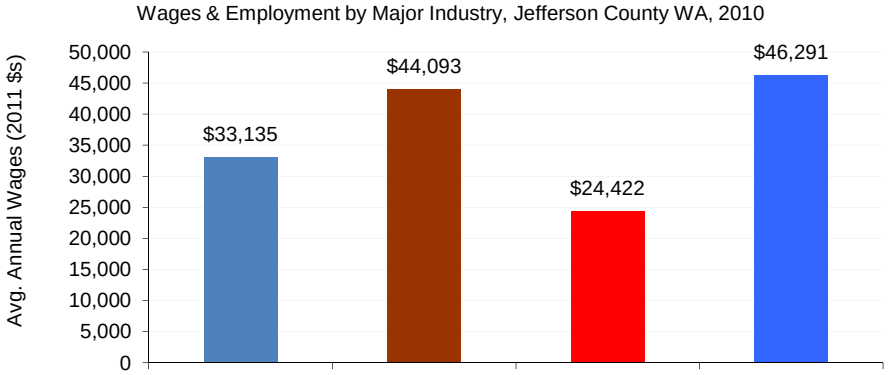
This page describes employment and average annual wages by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government.

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

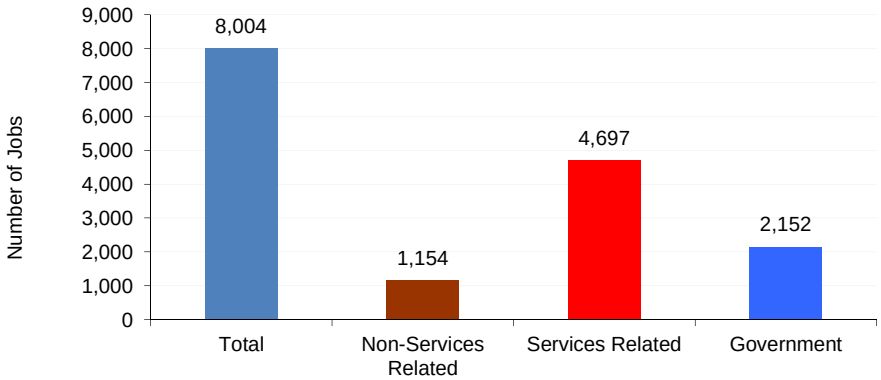
	Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages	% Above or Below Avg.
Total	8,004		$33,135	
Private	5,851	73.1%	$28,302	-14.6%
Non-Services Related	1,154	14.4%	$44,093	33.1%
Natural Resources and Mining	146	1.8%	$29,042	-12.4%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	124	1.5%	$26,944	-18.7%
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	23	0.3%	$39,088	18.0%
Construction	379	4.7%	$37,054	11.8%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	629	7.9%	$51,828	56.4%
Services Related	4,697	58.7%	$24,422	-26.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,232	15.4%	$28,254	-14.7%
Information	141	1.8%	$34,759	4.9%
Financial Activities	286	3.6%	$29,889	-9.8%
Professional and Business Services	394	4.9%	$33,735	1.8%
Education and Health Services	1,065	13.3%	$25,845	-22.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	1,129	14.1%	$14,795	-55.4%
Other Services	449	5.6%	$19,903	-39.9%
Unclassified	0	0.0%	$0	-100.0%
Government	2,152	26.9%	$46,291	39.7%
Federal Government	184	2.3%	$59,812	80.5%
State Government	264	3.3%	$47,589	43.6%
Local Government	1,704	21.3%	$44,630	34.7%

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, government jobs paid the highest wages ($46,291), and services related jobs paid the lowest ($24,422).



- In 2010, services related jobs employed the largest number of people (4,697) and non-services related employed the smallest (1,154 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?

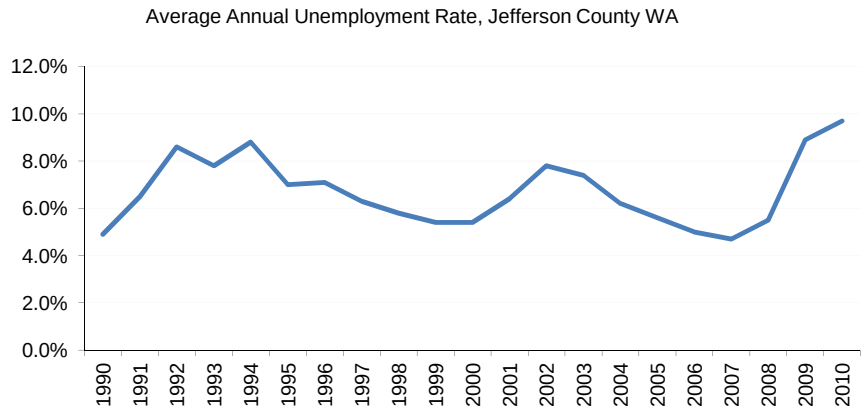
This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

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	4.9%	5.4%	9.7%	4.3%

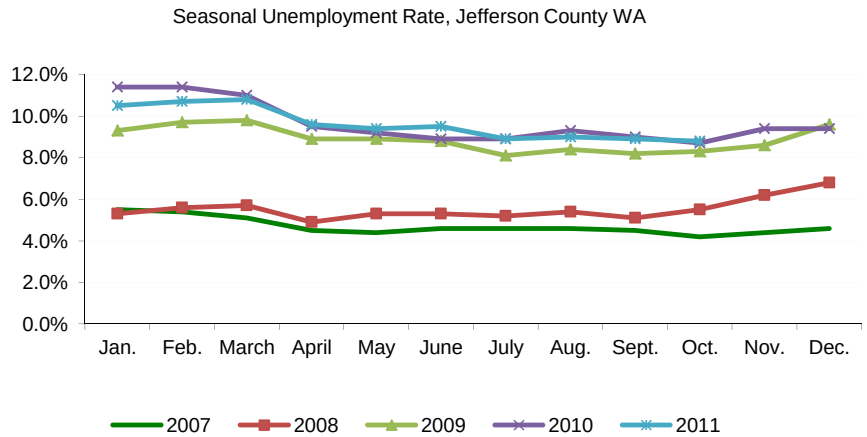
- Since 1990, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 4.7% in 2007 to a high of 9.7% in 2010.



Seasonal Unemployment Rate, 2006-2011

Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2007	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%
2008	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	4.9%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.1%	5.5%	6.2%	6.8%
2009	9.3%	9.7%	9.8%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%	8.1%	8.4%	8.2%	8.3%	8.6%	9.6%
2010	11.4%	11.4%	11.0%	9.5%	9.2%	8.9%	8.9%	9.3%	9.0%	8.7%	9.4%	9.4%
2011	10.5%	10.7%	10.8%	9.6%	9.4%	9.5%	8.9%	9.0%	8.9%	8.8%		

- The lowest seasonal unemployment rate was Oct. 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

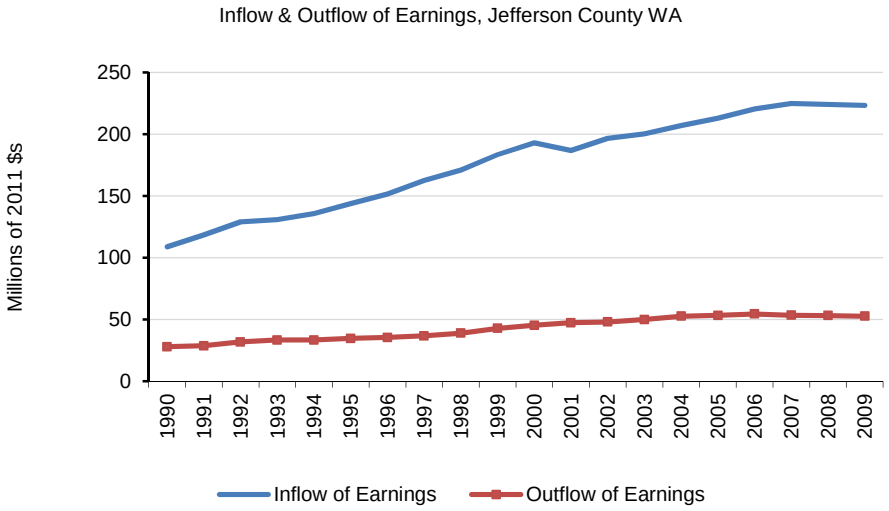
	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Total Personal Income (2011 $s)	624,169	991,477	1,341,064	349,587
Cross-County Commuting Flows				
Inflow of Earnings	108,872	193,003	223,295	30,292
Outflow of Earnings	28,113	45,402	52,735	7,333
Net Residential Adjustment (Inflow - Outflow)	80,759	147,601	170,560	22,959

Percent of Total

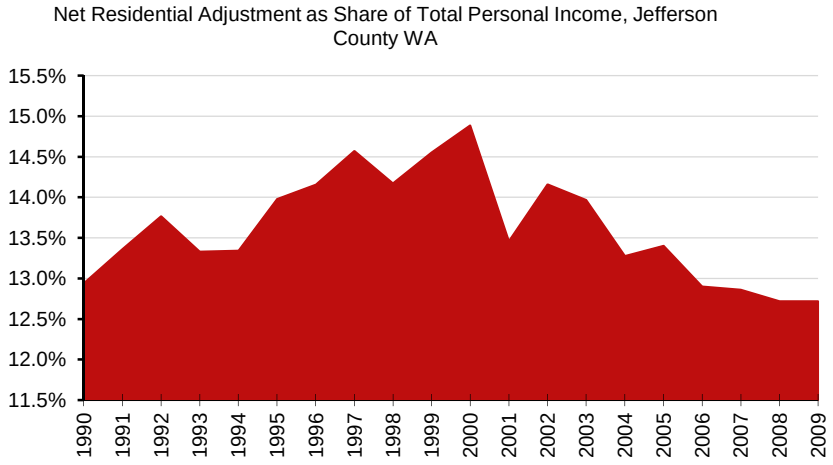
				% Change 2000-2009
Net Residential Adjustment Share of Total Personal Income	12.9%	14.9%	12.7%	-2.2%

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 $108.9 million to $223.3 million (in real terms), a 105 percent increase.
- From 1990 to 2009, outflow of earnings grew from $28.1 million to $52.7 million (in real terms), a 88 percent increase.



- From 1990 to 2009, net residential adjustment (inflow - outflow) changed from 12.94 to 12.72 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.

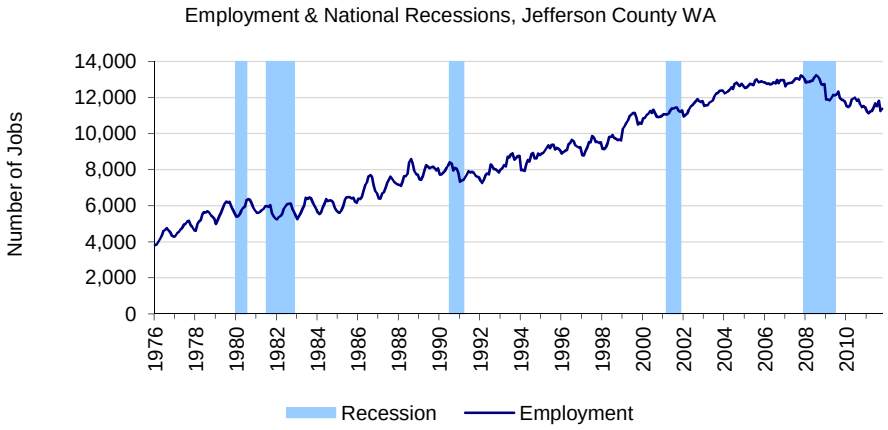
Employment Change During National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - June '09
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	928	-301	-965	167	-912
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	17.2%	-5.0%	-11.5%	1.5%	-7.0%

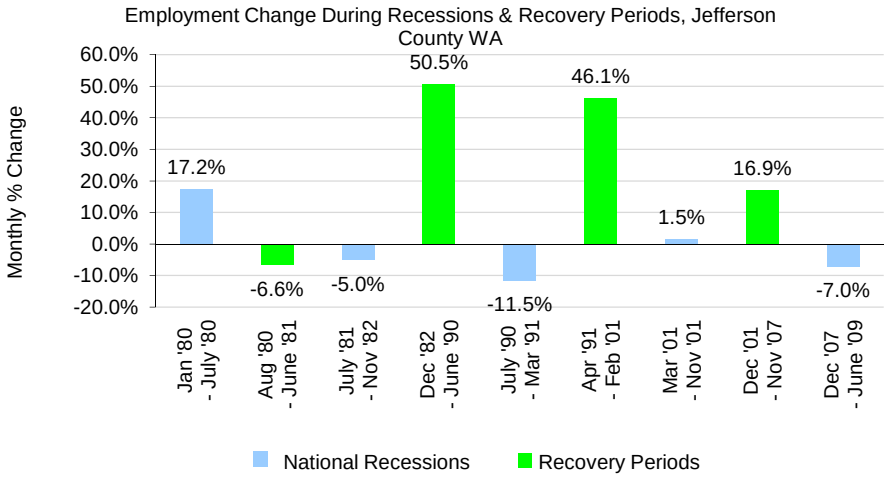
Employment Change During Recovery from National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	July '09 - Oct. '11
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	-422	2,763	3,495	1,911	-784
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	-6.6%	50.5%	46.1%	16.9%	-6.4%

- From 1976 to 2011, employment grew from 3,815 to 11,374 jobs, a 198% increase.



- In the recovery period (Dec '82-Jun '90) following the 1981-1982 recession, employment grew by 2,763 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 December 2007 to June 2009. The green columns in the figure above represent the intervening recovery periods.

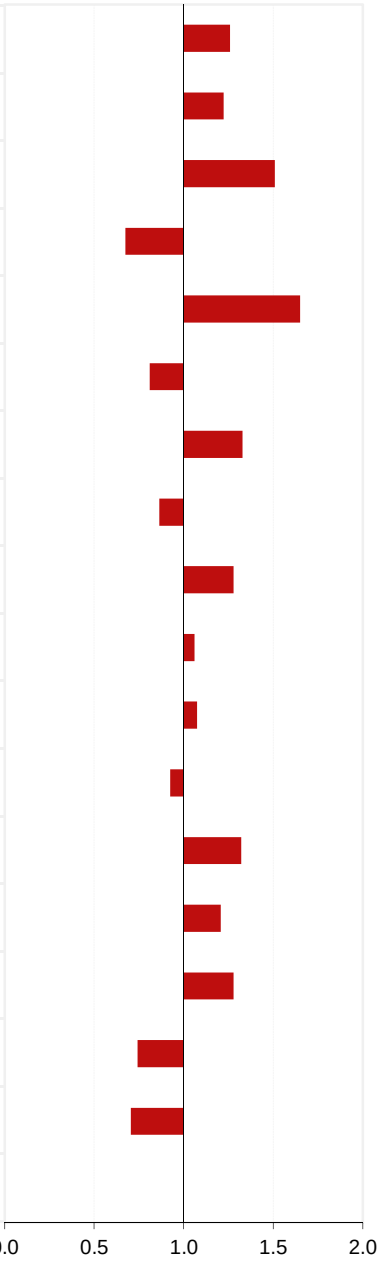
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; National Bureau of Economic Research. 2009. U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, Cambridge, MA..

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

		Jefferson County WA	Washington Non-Metro
Trends	Population (percent change, 2000-2009)	12.3%	9.8%
	Employment (percent change, 2000-2009)	7.5%	6.1%
	Personal Income (percent change, 2000-2009)	35.3%	23.4%
	Average Earnings per Job (percent change, 2000-2009)	4.3%	6.3%
	Per Capita Income (percent change, 2000-2009)	20.4%	12.4%
Prosperity	Average Earnings per Job	$31,245	$38,562
	Per Capita Income	$45,190	$34,023
	Average Annual Wages - Services Related	$24,429	$28,292
	Average Annual Wages - Non-Services Related	$44,093	$34,468
	Average Annual Wages - Government Related	$46,291	$43,667
Stress	Unemployment Rate (change 2000-2010)	4.3%	4.0%
	Unemployment Rate	9.7%	10.5%
Structure	Percent of Employment in Proprietors	35.6%	26.9%
	Percent of Personal Income in Non-Labor	58.9%	48.8%
	Percent of Services Related Jobs	66.7%	52.2%
	Percent of Non-Services Related Jobs	17.4%	23.5%
	Percent of Government Jobs	16.0%	22.7%
	Commuting (net residential adjustment share of personal income)	38.5%	0.0%



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

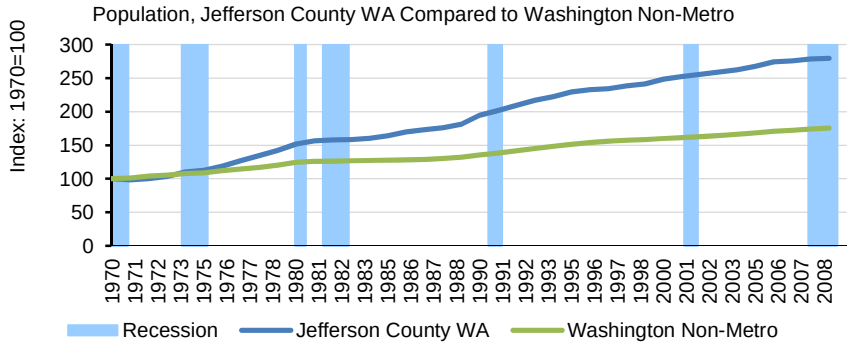
- Jefferson County WA is most different from the benchmark in per capita income (percent change, 2000-2009), personal income (percent change, 2000-2009), and per capita income.

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.

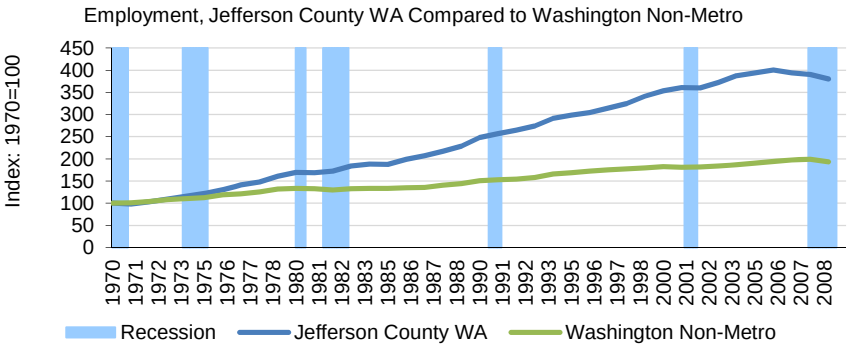
How does performance compare to the benchmark?

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.

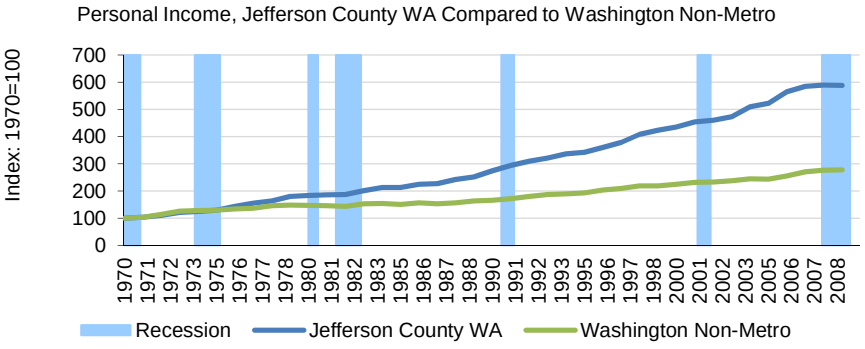
- From 1970 to 2009, population in Jefferson County WA grew by 179% compared to 76% for the Washington Non-Metro.



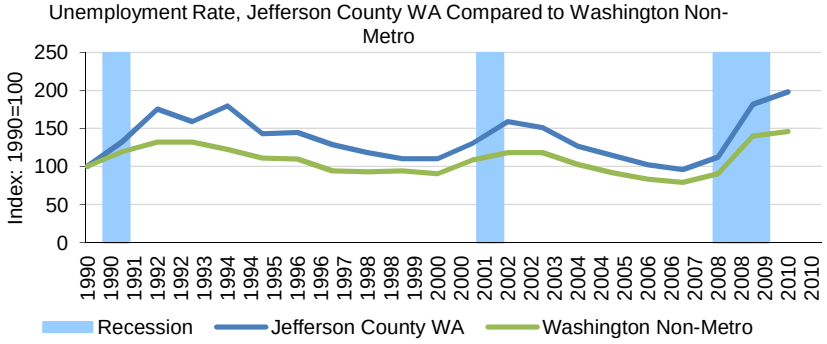
- From 1970 to 2009, employment in Jefferson County WA grew by 280% compared to 93% for the Washington Non-Metro.



- From 1970 to 2009, personal income in Jefferson County WA grew by 488% compared to 178% for the Washington Non-Metro.



- In 2010 the unemployment rate in Jefferson County WA was 9.7%, 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.