
A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures

Selected Geographies: Mason 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 is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

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



www.fs.fed.us

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

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Note to Users:

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

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

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

How have population, employment, and personal income changed?

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

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

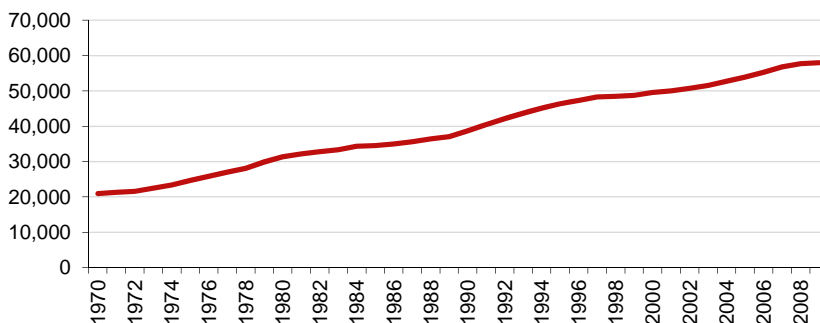
Total Population, Employment, & Real Personal Income Trends, 1970-2009

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Population	20,945	31,386	38,683	49,554	58,016	8,462
Employment (full and part-time jobs)	7,059	10,965	13,734	17,655	20,300	2,645
Personal Income (thousands of 2011\$s)	437,472	764,336	962,335	1,487,800	1,910,727	422,928

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

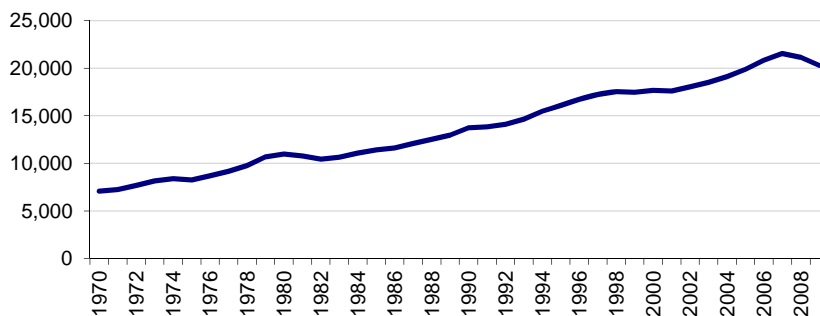
- From 1970 to 2009, population grew from 20,945 to 58,016 people, a 177% increase.

Population Trends, Mason County WA



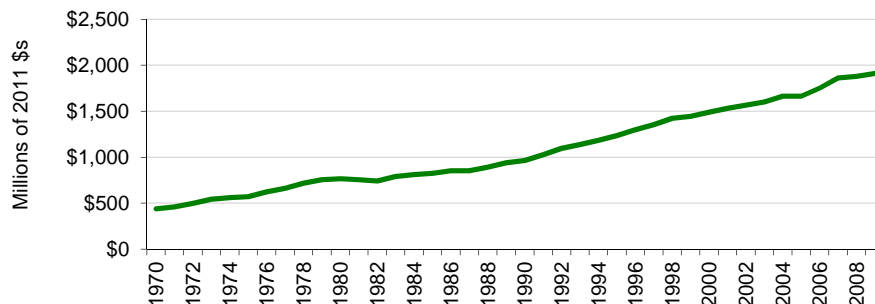
- From 1970 to 2009, employment grew from 7,059 to 20,300 jobs, a 188% increase.

Employment Trends, Mason County WA



- From 1970 to 2009, personal income grew from \$437.5 million to \$1,910.7 million (in real terms), a 337% increase.

Personal Income Trends, Mason County WA



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	8,462
Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	480
Births	5,553
Deaths	5,073
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	8,411
International Migration	598
Domestic Migration	7,813

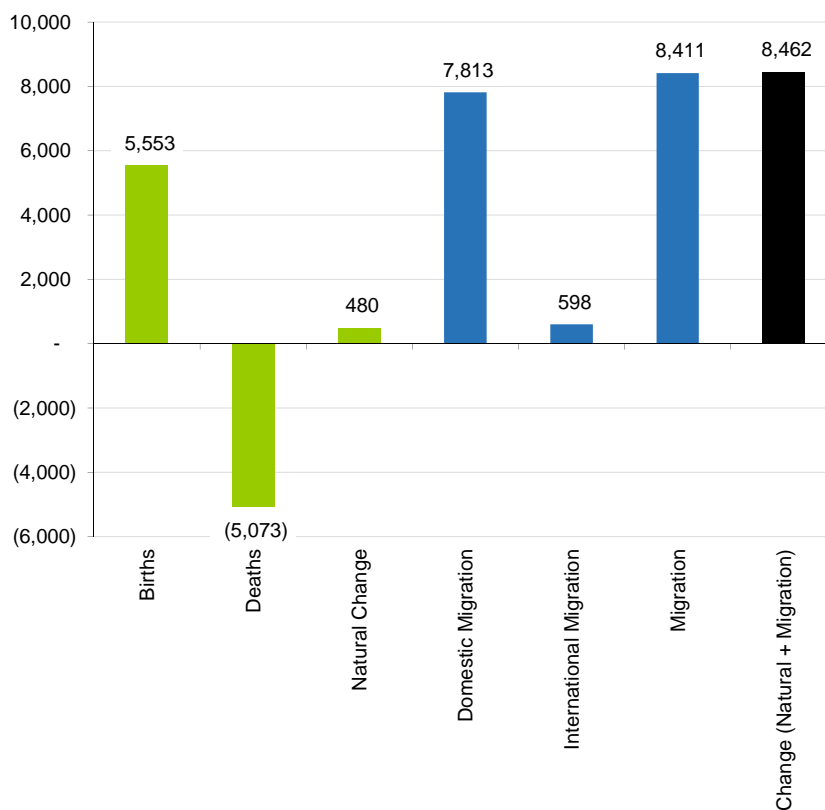
Percent of Population Change, 2000-2009

Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	55.8%
Births	29.2%
Deaths	26.6%
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	44.2%
International Migration	3.1%
Domestic Migration	41.0%

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.

Components of Population Change, Mason County WA 2000-2009

- From 2000 to 2009, population grew by 8,462 people, a 17% increase.
- From 2000 to 2009, natural change contributed to 56% of population change.
- From 2000 to 2009, migration contributed to 44% of population change.



Components

How have the components of employment changed?

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

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

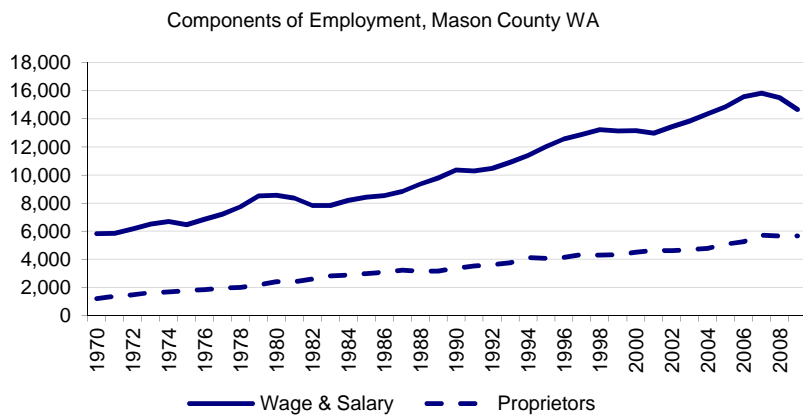
Proprietors: This term includes the self-employed in farm and nonfarm sectors by place of work. Nonfarm self-employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual business partners not assumed to be limited partners. Farm self-employment is defined as the number of non-corporate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

Components of Employment Change, 1970-2009

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Total Employment	7,059	10,965	13,734	17,655	20,300	2,645
Wage and salary jobs	5,835	8,552	10,353	13,144	14,641	1,497
Number of proprietors	1,224	2,413	3,381	4,511	5,659	1,148
						% Change
						2000-2009
Total Employment						15.0%
Wage and salary jobs	82.7%	78.0%	75.4%	74.4%	72.1%	11.4%
Number of proprietors	17.3%	22.0%	24.6%	25.6%	27.9%	25.4%

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 5,835 to 14,641, a 151% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 1,224 to 5,659, a 362% increase.



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	300,294	451,133	476,751	647,370	751,060	103,689
Wage & salary disbursements	219,148	322,812	333,647	445,012	510,825	65,813
Supplements to wages & salaries	26,569	65,251	79,097	100,039	139,284	39,244
Proprietors' income	54,577	63,070	64,007	102,319	100,951	-1,368

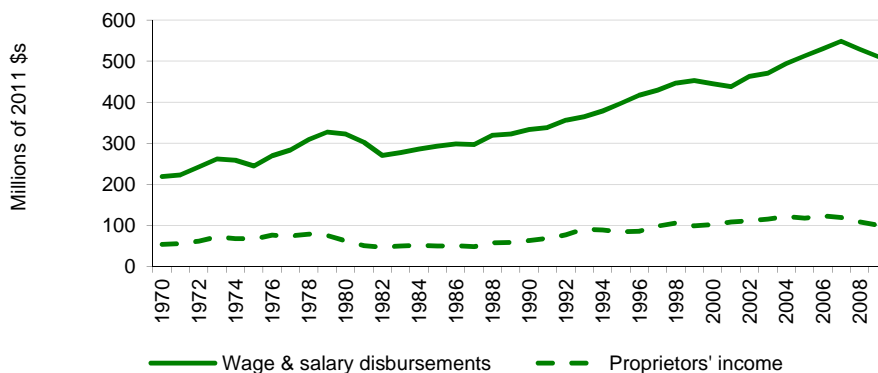
Percent of Total

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	% Change 2000-2009
Earnings by place of work						16.0%
Wage & salary disbursements	73.0%	71.6%	70.0%	68.7%	68.0%	14.8%
Supplements to wages & salaries	8.8%	14.5%	16.6%	15.5%	18.5%	39.2%
Proprietors' income	18.2%	14.0%	13.4%	15.8%	13.4%	-1.3%

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

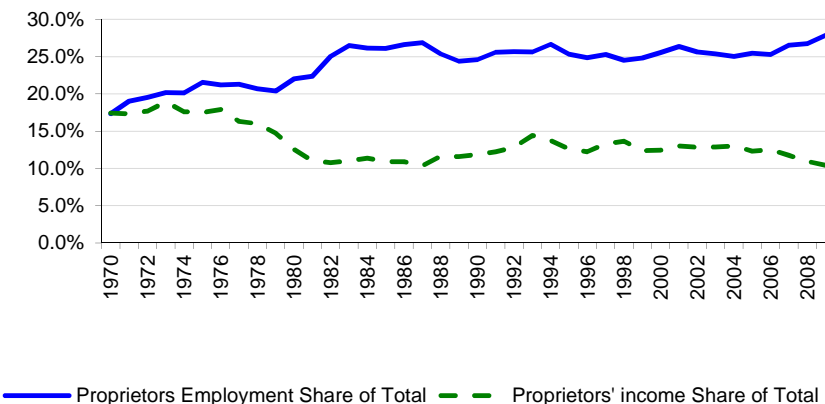
Components of Labor Earnings, Mason County WA

- From 1970 to 2009, labor earnings from wage and salary employment grew from \$219.1 million to \$510.8 million (in real terms), a 133% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, labor earnings from proprietors' employment grew from \$54.6 million to \$101.0 million (in real terms), a 85% increase.



Proprietors' Employment Share of Employment & Proprietors' Income Share of Labor Earnings, Mason County WA

- In 1970, proprietors represented 17% of total employment. By 2009, proprietors represented 28% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 17% 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	437,472	764,336	962,335	1,487,800	1,910,727	422,928
Labor Earnings	313,106	502,626	537,875	822,357	967,083	144,726
Non-Labor Income	124,366	261,710	424,459	665,443	943,644	278,201
Dividends, Interest and Rent	70,641	151,509	238,554	342,807	404,370	61,563
Transfer Payments	53,725	110,201	185,906	322,636	539,274	216,638

Percent of Total

						% Change 2000-2009
Total Personal Income						28.4%
Labor Earnings	71.6%	65.8%	55.9%	55.3%	50.6%	17.6%
Non-Labor Income	28.4%	34.2%	44.1%	44.7%	49.4%	41.8%
Dividends, Interest and Rent	16.1%	19.8%	24.8%	23.0%	21.2%	18.0%
Transfer Payments	12.3%	14.4%	19.3%	21.7%	28.2%	67.1%

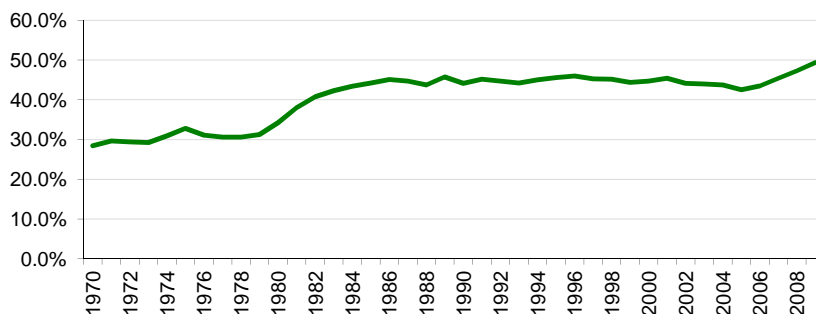
All income data in the table above are reported by *place of residence*. Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income due to adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Components of Personal Income, Mason County WA



- From 1970 to 2009, non-labor income grew from \$124.4 million to \$943.6 million (in real terms), a 659% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, labor income grew from \$313.1 million to \$967.1 million (in real terms), a 209% increase.

Non-Labor Income Share of Total Personal Income, Mason County WA



- In 1970, non-labor income represented 28% of total personal income. By 2009 non-labor income represented 49% 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)	7,059	10,965	13,734	17,655	3,921
Non-services related	2,714	3,785	4,143	4,312	169
Farm	85	191	404	375	-29
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	440	353	680	624	-56
Mining (including fossil fuels)	10	14	19	28	9
Construction	279	492	809	1,141	332
Manufacturing (including forest products)	1,900	2,735	2,231	2,144	-87
Services related	2,671	5,043	6,660	8,905	2,245
Transportation & public utilities	148	397	444	450	6
Wholesale trade	187	232	411	484	73
Retail trade	976	1,670	2,241	2,942	701
Finance, insurance & real estate	450	1,077	983	1,304	321
Services	910	1,667	2,581	3,725	1,144
Government	1,674	2,137	2,931	4,438	1,507

Percent of Total

	% Change 1990-2000				
Total Employment					28.5%
Non-services related	38.4%	34.5%	30.2%	24.4%	4.1%
Farm	1.2%	1.7%	2.9%	2.1%	-7.2%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	6.2%	3.2%	5.0%	3.5%	-8.2%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	47.4%
Construction	4.0%	4.5%	5.9%	6.5%	41.0%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	26.9%	24.9%	16.2%	12.1%	-3.9%
Services related	37.8%	46.0%	48.5%	50.4%	33.7%
Transportation & public utilities	2.1%	3.6%	3.2%	2.5%	1.4%
Wholesale trade	2.6%	2.1%	3.0%	2.7%	17.8%
Retail trade	13.8%	15.2%	16.3%	16.7%	31.3%
Finance, insurance & real estate	6.4%	9.8%	7.2%	7.4%	32.7%
Services	12.9%	15.2%	18.8%	21.1%	44.3%
Government	23.7%	19.5%	21.3%	25.1%	51.4%

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

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

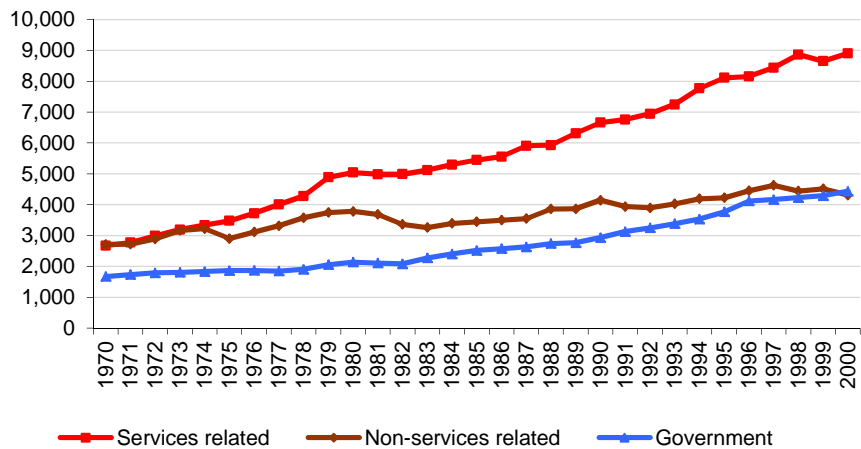
Industry Sectors

How has employment by industry changed historically?

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

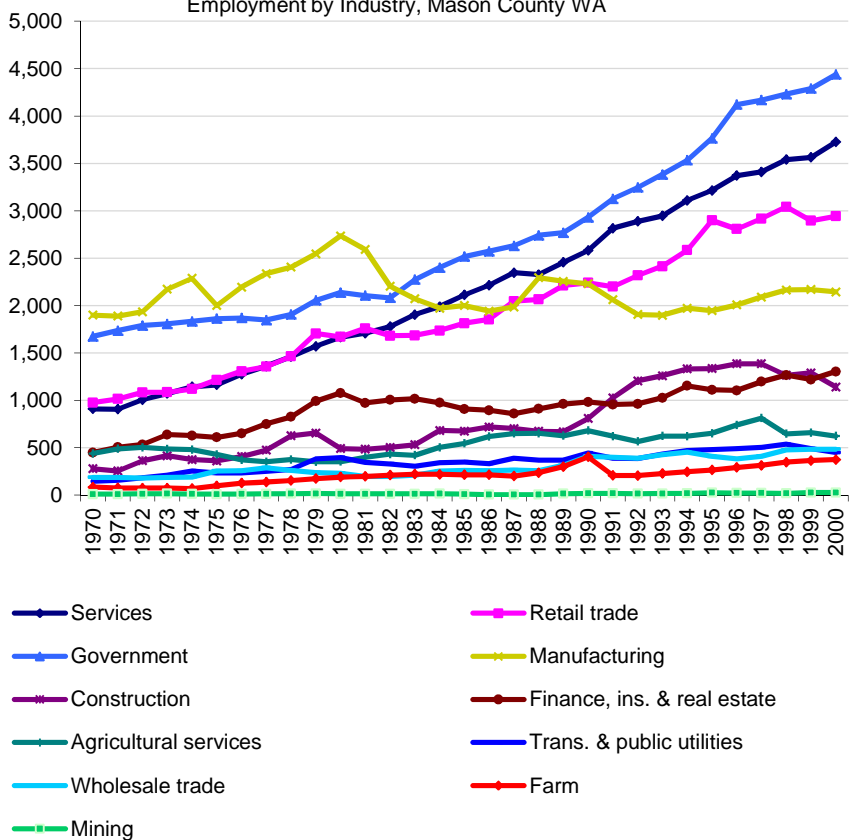
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in services related industries grew from 2,671 to 8,905, a 233% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 2,714 to 4,312, a 59% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government jobs grew from 1,674 to 4,438, a 165% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Mason County WA



- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were government (4,438 jobs), services (3,725 jobs), and retail trade (2,942 jobs).
- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were services (2,815 new jobs), government (2,764 new jobs), and retail trade (1,966 new jobs).

Employment by Industry, Mason County WA



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)	17,600	20,300	2,700
Non-services related	3,414	3,579	165
Farm	366	668	302
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Mining (including fossil fuels)	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Construction	1,204	1,291	87
Manufacturing	1,844	1,620	-224
Services related	8,885	10,683	1,798
Utilities	27	41	14
Wholesale trade	453	624	171
Retail trade	1,944	2,039	95
Transportation and warehousing	353	324	-29
Information	140	151	11
Finance and insurance	555	725	170
Real estate and rental and leasing	749	1,050	301
Professional and technical services	577	804	227
Management of companies and enterprises	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Administrative and waste services	379	576	197
Educational services	184	233	49
Health care and social assistance	1,120	1,304	184
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	300	355	55
Accommodation and food services	923	1,166	243
Other services, except public administration	1,181	1,291	110
Government	4,579	5,591	1,012

Percent of Total

% Change
2001-2009

	2001	2009	% Change 2001-2009
Total Employment			15.3%
Non-services related	19.4%	17.6%	4.8%
Farm	2.1%	3.3%	82.5%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Mining (including fossil fuels)	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Construction	6.8%	6.4%	7.2%
Manufacturing	10.5%	8.0%	-12.1%
Services related	50.5%	52.6%	20.2%
Utilities	0.2%	0.2%	51.9%
Wholesale trade	2.6%	3.1%	37.7%
Retail trade	11.0%	10.0%	4.9%
Transportation and warehousing	2.0%	1.6%	-8.2%
Information	0.8%	0.7%	7.9%
Finance and insurance	3.2%	3.6%	30.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.3%	5.2%	40.2%
Professional and technical services	3.3%	4.0%	39.4%
Management of companies and enterprises	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Administrative and waste services	2.2%	2.8%	51.8%
Educational services	1.0%	1.1%	26.6%
Health care and social assistance	6.4%	6.4%	16.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.7%	1.7%	18.3%
Accommodation and food services	5.2%	5.7%	26.3%
Other services, except public administration	6.7%	6.4%	9.3%
Government	26.0%	27.5%	22.1%

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

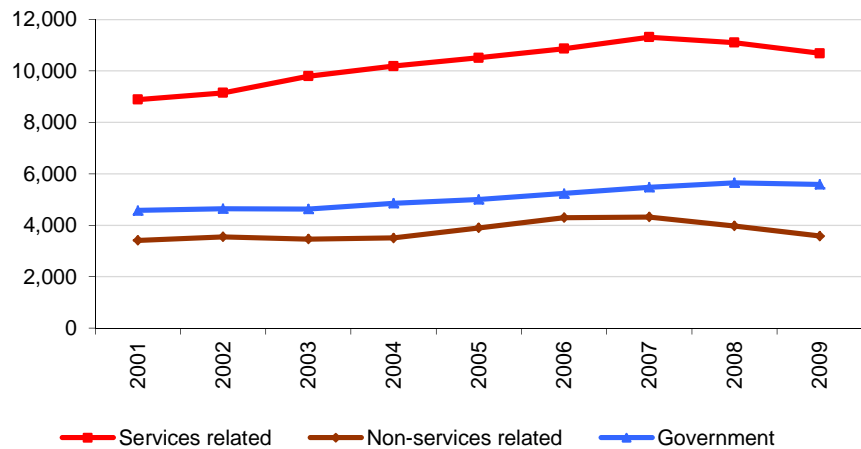
Industry Sectors

How has employment by industry changed recently?

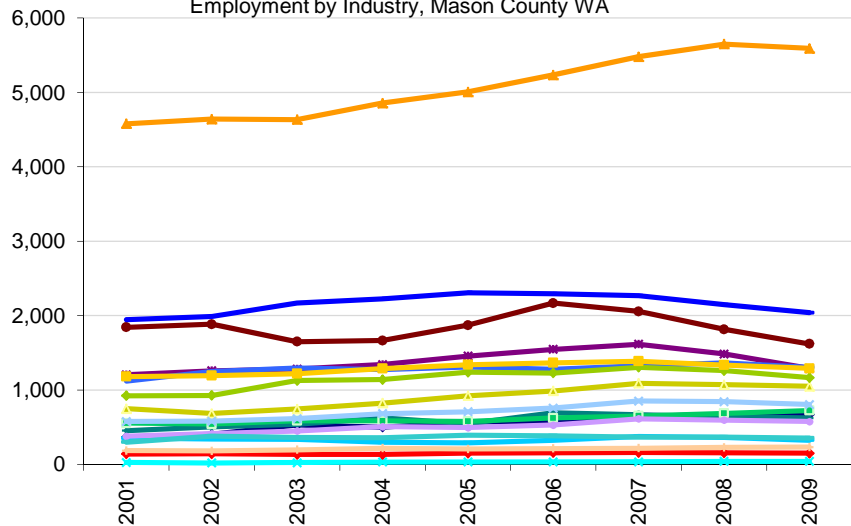
This page describes recent employment trends by major industry category (non-services related, services related, and government) and by industry. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System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

- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in services related industries grew from 8,885 to 10,683, a 20% increase.
- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 3,414 to 3,579, a 5% increase.
- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in government jobs grew from 4,579 to 5,591, a 22% increase.

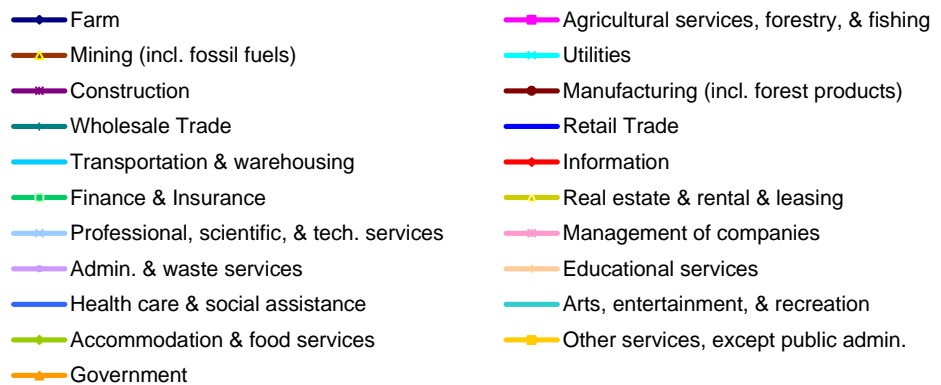
Employment by Major Industry Category, Mason County WA



Employment by Industry, Mason County WA



- From 2001 to 2009, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were government (1,012 new jobs), farm (302 new jobs), and real estate & rental & leasing (301 new jobs).



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 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	300,294	451,133	476,751	647,370	170,619
Non-services related	147,428	222,485	196,857	197,846	990
Farm	9,890	4,616	6,549	-3,275	-9,823
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	13,746	9,623	15,443	14,187	-1,255
Mining (including fossil fuels)	626	1,949	1,217	20,503	19,286
Construction	16,836	27,334	42,933	45,685	2,753
Manufacturing (including forest products)	106,330	178,963	130,716	120,745	-9,971
Services related	82,723	130,350	144,513	232,926	88,413
Transportation & public utilities	9,629	19,537	18,107	23,295	5,188
Wholesale trade	9,206	8,574	10,228	17,204	6,975
Retail trade	30,680	44,641	51,395	66,041	14,646
Finance, insurance & real estate	10,186	15,129	9,183	25,178	15,995
Services	23,021	42,468	55,600	101,208	45,609
Government	70,143	98,299	135,381	216,598	81,216

Percent of Total

	% Change 1990-2000				
Labor Earnings					35.8%
Non-services related	49.1%	49.3%	41.3%	30.6%	0.5%
Farm	3.3%	1.0%	1.4%	-0.5%	-150.0%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	4.6%	2.1%	3.2%	2.2%	-8.1%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	3.2%	1585.1%
Construction	5.6%	6.1%	9.0%	7.1%	6.4%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	35.4%	39.7%	27.4%	18.7%	-7.6%
Services related	27.5%	28.9%	30.3%	36.0%	61.2%
Transportation & public utilities	3.2%	4.3%	3.8%	3.6%	28.7%
Wholesale trade	3.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.7%	68.2%
Retail trade	10.2%	9.9%	10.8%	10.2%	28.5%
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.4%	3.4%	1.9%	3.9%	174.2%
Services	7.7%	9.4%	11.7%	15.6%	82.0%
Government	23.4%	21.8%	28.4%	33.5%	60.0%

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

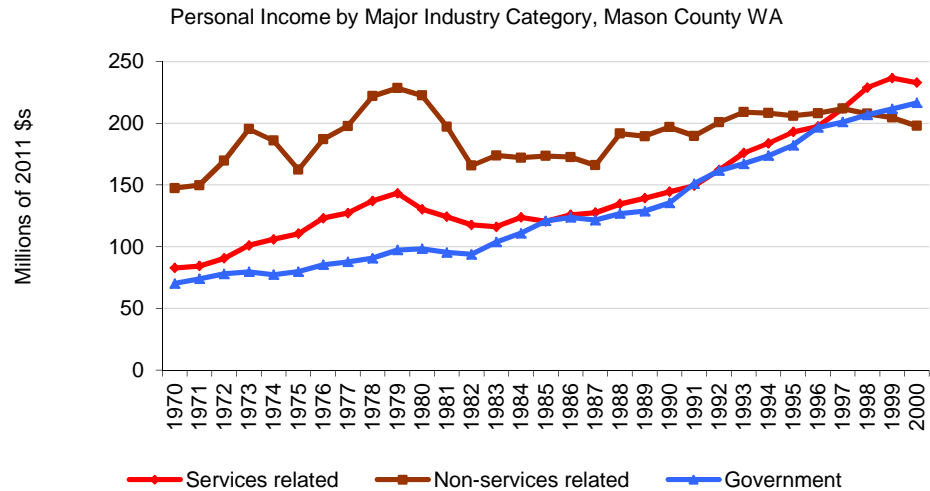
The personal income data above are organized according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data end in 2000 because in 2001 the U.S. Department of Commerce switched to organizing industry-level information according to the newer North American Industrial Classification System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

Industry Sectors

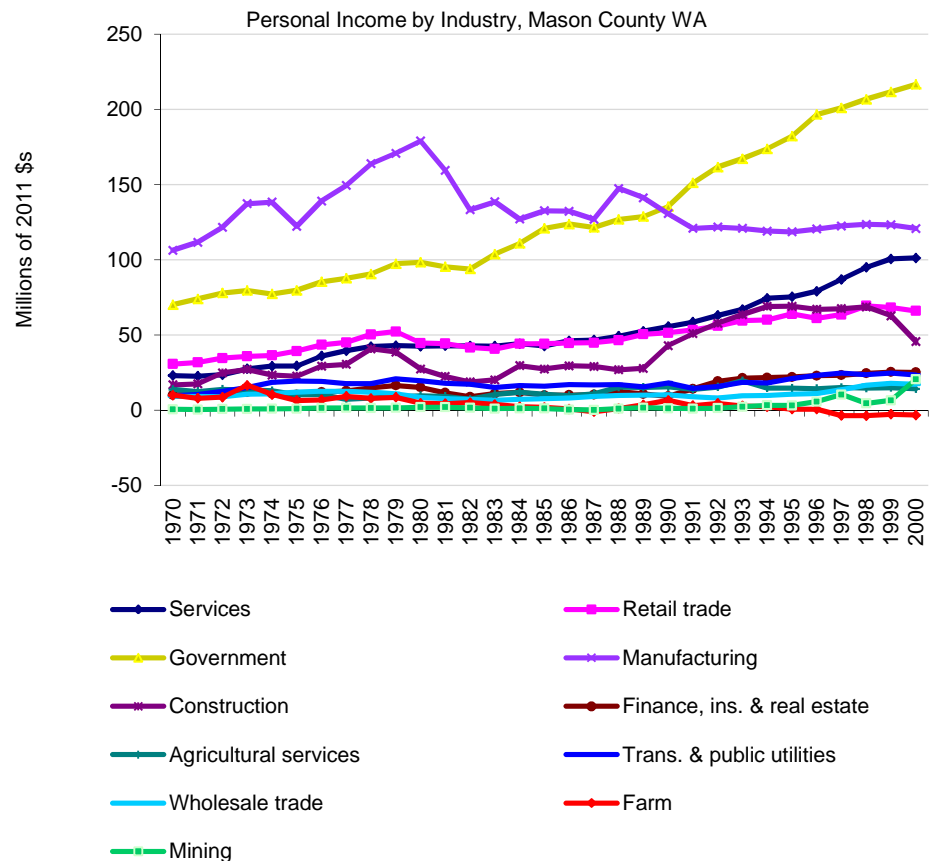
How has personal income by industry changed historically?

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

- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in services related industries grew from \$82.7 million to \$232.9 million (in real terms), a 182% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in non-services related industries grew from \$82.7 million to \$197.8 million (in real terms), a 34% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in government jobs grew from \$70.1 million to \$216.6 million (in real terms), a 209% increase.



- In 2000, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were government (\$216.6 million), manufacturing (\$120.7 million), and services (\$101.2 million).
- From 1970 to 2000 the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were government (\$146.5 million), services (\$78.2 million), and retail trade (\$35.4 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	651,834	751,060	99,225
Non-services related	147,101	138,148	-8,953
Farm	611	8,341	7,730
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Mining (including fossil fuels)	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Construction	44,515	50,200	5,684
Manufacturing	101,975	79,608	-22,368
Services related	244,200	288,716	44,517
Utilities	425	1,868	1,443
Wholesale trade	16,249	23,461	7,212
Retail trade	50,537	53,326	2,789
Transportation and warehousing	16,717	11,632	-5,085
Information	4,428	4,201	-226
Finance and insurance	20,275	35,434	15,159
Real estate and rental and leasing	11,501	6,342	-5,159
Professional and technical services	14,164	24,779	10,615
Management of companies and enterprises	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Administrative and waste services	5,575	10,523	4,948
Educational services	3,901	5,407	1,507
Health care and social assistance	45,668	46,372	703
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3,594	3,962	368
Accommodation and food services	15,061	22,652	7,590
Other services, except public administration	36,104	38,757	2,653
Government	221,504	305,194	83,691

Percent of Total

			% Change 2001-2009
Labor Earnings			15.2%
Non-services related	22.6%	18.4%	-6.1%
Farm	0.1%	1.1%	1265.3%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Mining (including fossil fuels)	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Construction	6.8%	6.7%	12.8%
Manufacturing	15.6%	10.6%	-21.9%
Services related	37.5%	38.4%	18.2%
Utilities	0.1%	0.2%	339.1%
Wholesale trade	2.5%	3.1%	44.4%
Retail trade	7.8%	7.1%	5.5%
Transportation and warehousing	2.6%	1.5%	-30.4%
Information	0.7%	0.6%	-5.1%
Finance and insurance	3.1%	4.7%	74.8%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.8%	0.8%	-44.9%
Professional and technical services	2.2%	3.3%	74.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Administrative and waste services	0.9%	1.4%	88.8%
Educational services	0.6%	0.7%	38.6%
Health care and social assistance	7.0%	6.2%	1.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.6%	0.5%	10.2%
Accommodation and food services	2.3%	3.0%	50.4%
Other services, except public administration	5.5%	5.2%	7.3%
Government	34.0%	40.6%	37.8%

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.

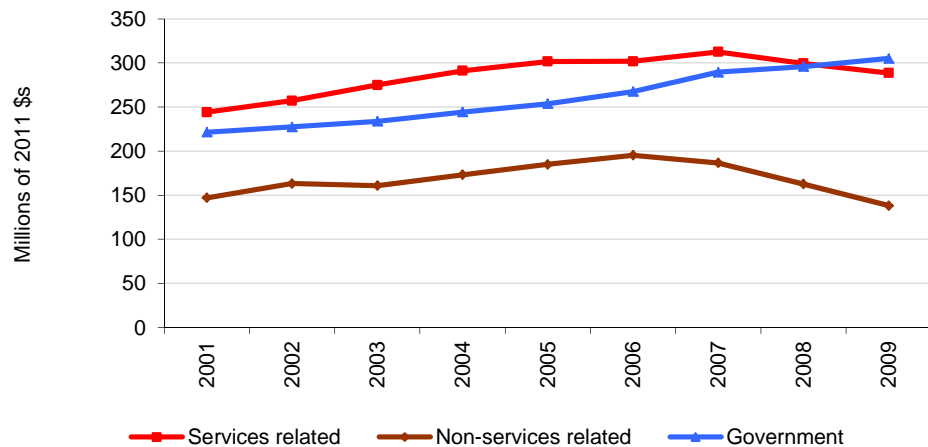
Industry Sectors

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.

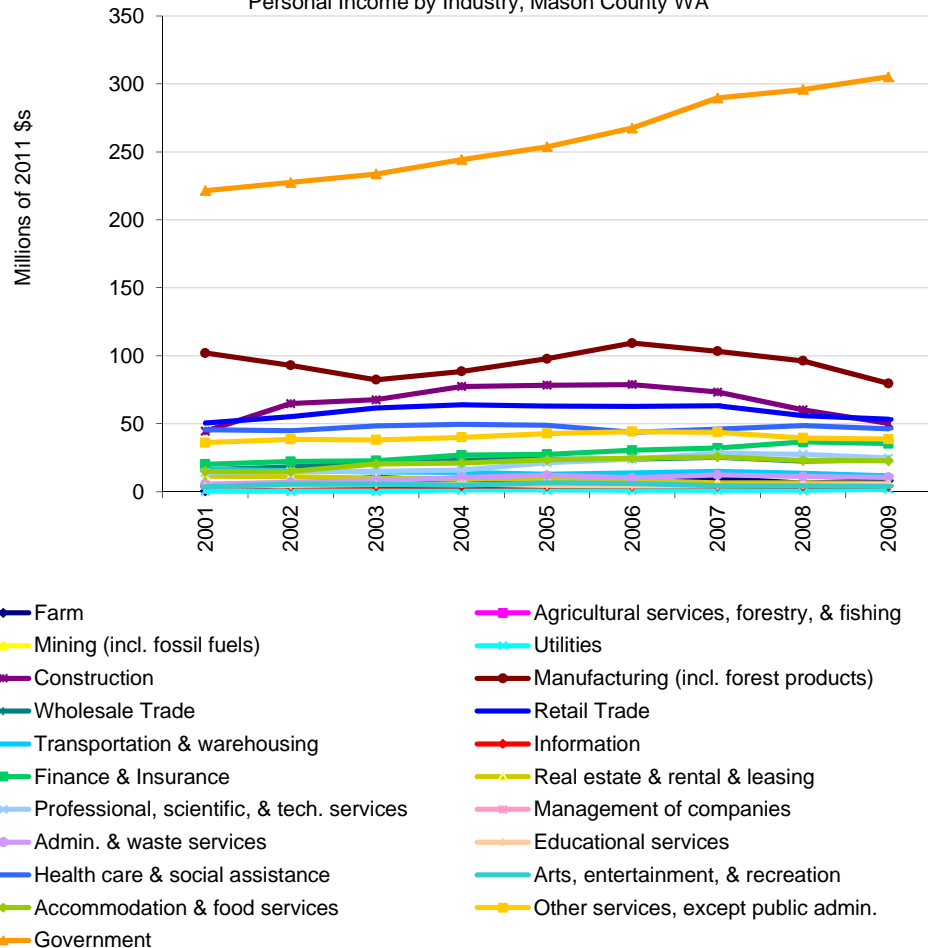
- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from services related industries grew from \$244 million to \$289 million (in real terms), a 18% increase.
- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from non-services related industries shrank from \$147 million to \$138 million (in real terms), a -6% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from government jobs grew from \$222 million to \$305 million (in real terms), a 37% increase.

Personal Income by Major Industry Category, Mason County WA



- From 2001 to 2009, the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were government (\$83.7 million), finance & insurance (\$15.2 million), and professional, scientific, & tech. services (\$10.6 million).

Personal Income by Industry, Mason County WA



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

Performance

How have earnings per job and per capita income changed?

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

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

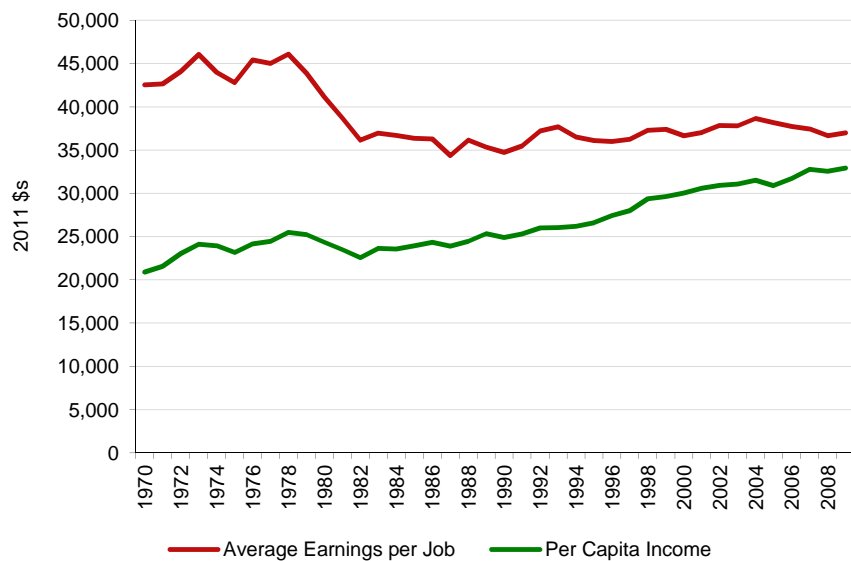
Per Capita Income: This is a measure of income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

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

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Average Earnings per Job	\$42,541	\$41,143	\$34,713	\$36,668	\$36,998	\$330
Per Capita Income	\$20,887	\$24,353	\$24,877	\$30,024	\$32,934	\$2,911
						Percent Change
						% Change 2000-2009
Average Earnings per Job						0.9%
Per Capita Income						9.7%

Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, Mason County WA

- From 1970 to 2009, average earnings per job shrank from \$42,541 to \$36,998 (in real terms), a -13% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2009, per capita income grew from \$20,887 to \$32,934 (in real terms), a 58% increase.



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

Performance

How do wages compare across industries?

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

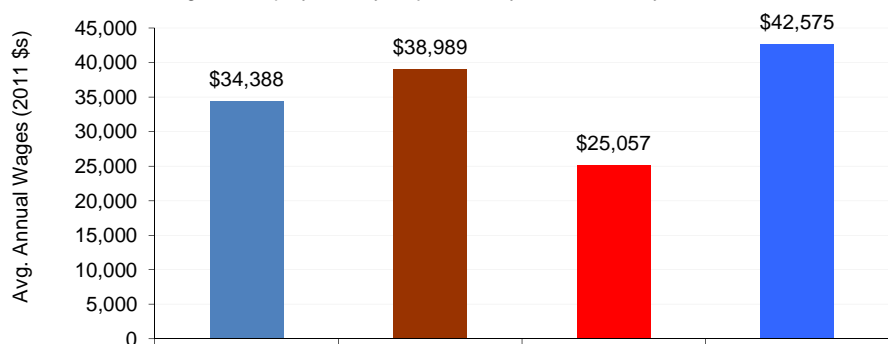
Employment & Wages by Industry, 2010 (2011 \$s)

	Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages	% Above or Below Avg.
Total	13,431		\$34,388	
Private	8,186	60.9%	\$29,143	-15.3%
Non-Services Related	2,401	17.9%	\$38,989	13.4%
Natural Resources and Mining	592	4.4%	\$39,928	16.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	na	na	na	na
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	na	na	na	na
Construction	509	3.8%	\$34,696	0.9%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	1,301	9.7%	\$40,212	16.9%
Services Related	5,785	43.1%	\$25,057	-27.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2,045	15.2%	\$29,003	-15.7%
Information	100	0.7%	\$26,649	-22.5%
Financial Activities	416	3.1%	\$34,207	-0.5%
Professional and Business Services	442	3.3%	\$27,962	-18.7%
Education and Health Services	1,055	7.9%	\$26,017	-24.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	1,089	8.1%	\$17,145	-50.1%
Other Services	639	4.8%	\$16,069	-53.3%
Unclassified	0	0.0%	\$0	-100.0%
Government	5,245	39.1%	\$42,575	23.8%
Federal Government	100	0.7%	\$42,260	22.9%
State Government	1,017	7.6%	\$49,325	43.4%
Local Government	4,128	30.7%	\$40,920	19.0%

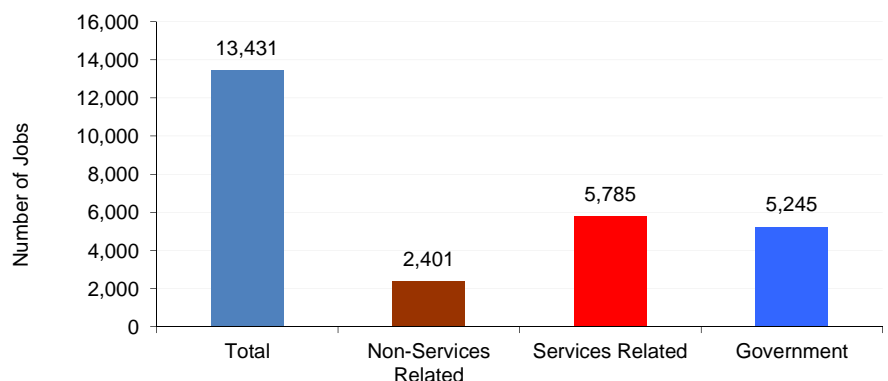
This table shows wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

- In 2010, government jobs paid the highest wages (\$42,575), and services related jobs paid the lowest (\$25,057).

Wages & Employment by Major Industry, Mason County WA, 2010



- In 2010, services related jobs employed the largest number of people (5,785) and non-services related employed the smallest (2,401 jobs).



How has the unemployment rate changed?

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

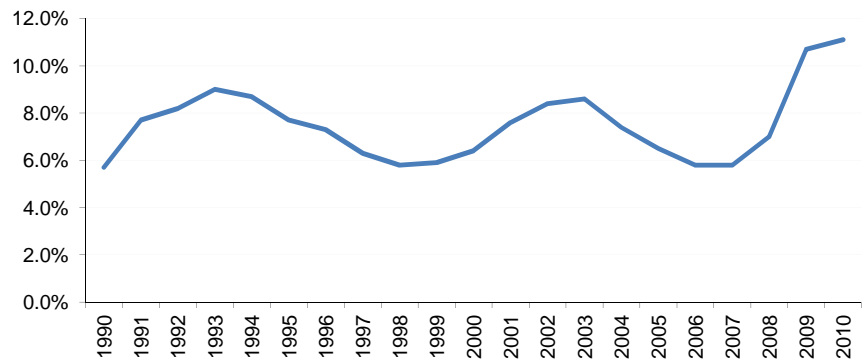
Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 1990-2010

	1990	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	6.4%	11.1%	4.7%

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, Mason County WA

- Since 1990, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 5.7% in 1990 to a high of 11.1% in 2010.

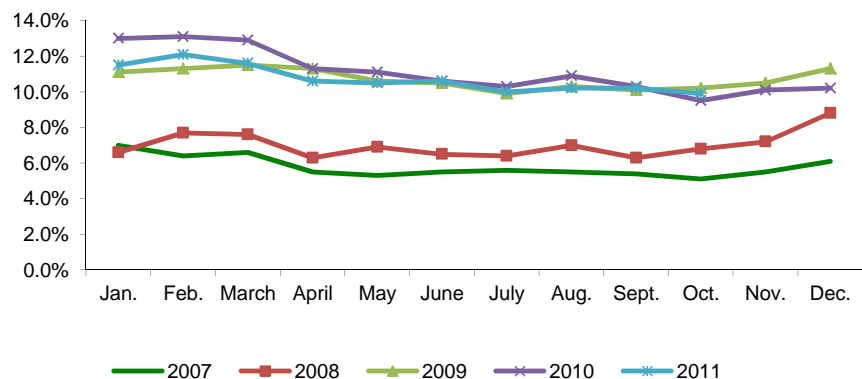


Seasonal Unemployment Rate, 2006-2011

Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2007	7.0%	6.4%	6.6%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%	5.5%	6.1%
2008	6.6%	7.7%	7.6%	6.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	7.0%	6.3%	6.8%	7.2%	8.8%
2009	11.1%	11.3%	11.5%	11.3%	10.6%	10.5%	9.9%	10.3%	10.1%	10.2%	10.5%	11.3%
2010	13.0%	13.1%	12.9%	11.3%	11.1%	10.6%	10.3%	10.9%	10.3%	9.5%	10.1%	10.2%
2011	11.5%	12.1%	11.6%	10.6%	10.5%	10.6%	10.0%	10.2%	10.2%	9.9%		

Seasonal Unemployment Rate, Mason County WA

- The lowest seasonal unemployment rate was Oct. of 2007. The highest seasonal unemployment rate was Feb. 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)	962,335	1,487,800	1,910,727	422,928
Cross-County Commuting Flows				
Inflow of Earnings	223,835	395,702	491,342	95,640
Outflow of Earnings	94,646	135,447	172,069	36,622
Net Residential Adjustment (Inflow - Outflow)	129,189	260,255	319,274	59,019

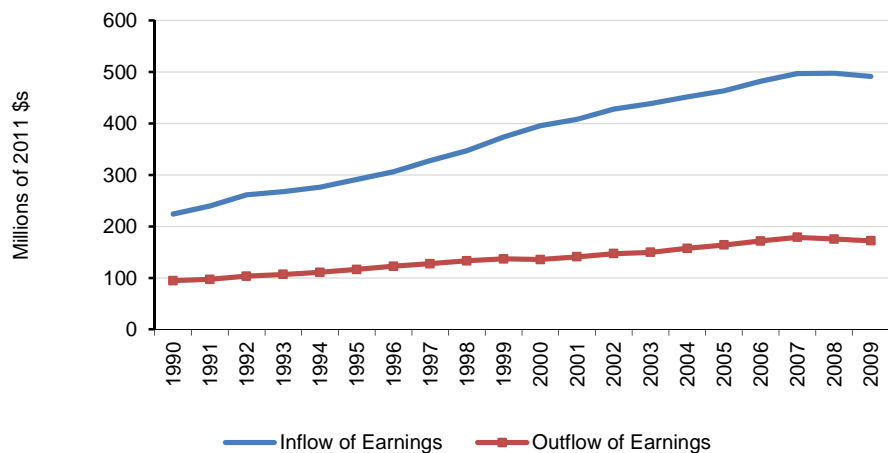
Percent of Total

				% Change 2000-2009
Net Residential Adjustment Share of Total Personal Income	13.4%	17.5%	16.7%	-0.8%

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

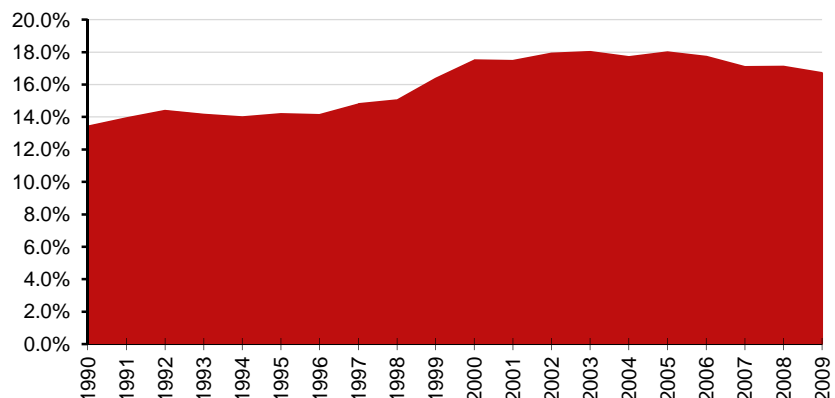
Inflow & Outflow of Earnings, Mason County WA

- From 1990 to 2009, inflow of earnings grew from \$223.8 million to \$491.3 million (in real terms), a 120 percent increase.
- From 1990 to 2009, outflow of earnings grew from \$94.6 million to \$172.1 million (in real terms), a 82 percent increase.



Net Residential Adjustment as Share of Total Personal Income, Mason County WA

- From 1990 to 2009, net residential adjustment (inflow - outflow) changed from 13.42 to 16.71 percent of total personal income.



Do national recessions affect local employment?

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

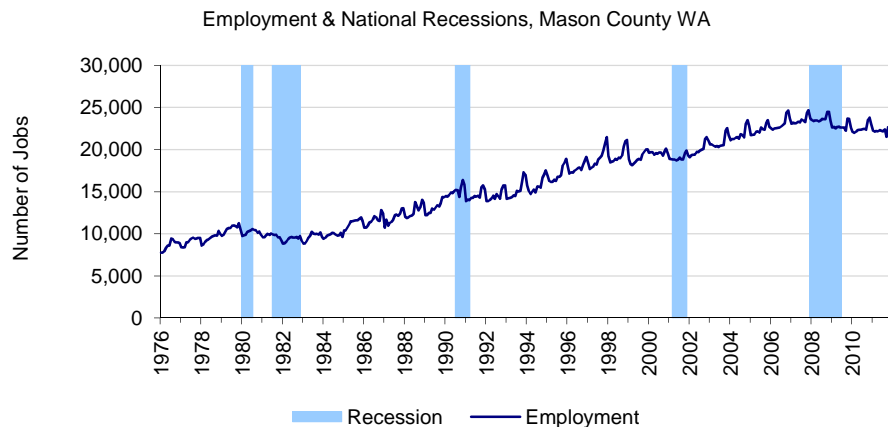
Employment Change During National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - June '09
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	814	-180	-1,202	1,062	-1,071
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	8.3%	-1.8%	-7.9%	5.6%	-4.5%

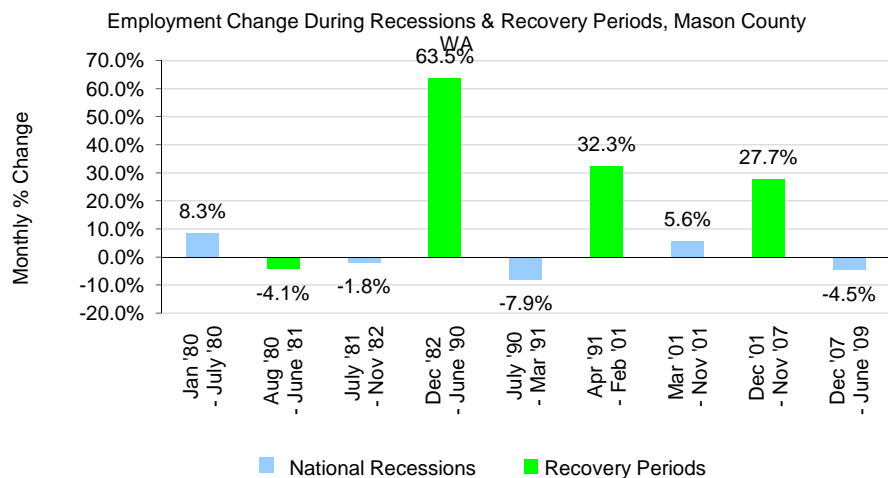
Employment Change During Recovery from National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	July '09 - Oct. '11
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	-429	5,850	4,607	5,347	14
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	-4.1%	63.5%	32.3%	27.7%	0.1%

- From 1976 to 2011, employment grew from 7,776 to 22,651 jobs, a 191% increase.



- In the recovery period (Dec '82-Jun '90) following the 1981-1982 recession, employment grew by 5,850 jobs, a 0.7% monthly increase.



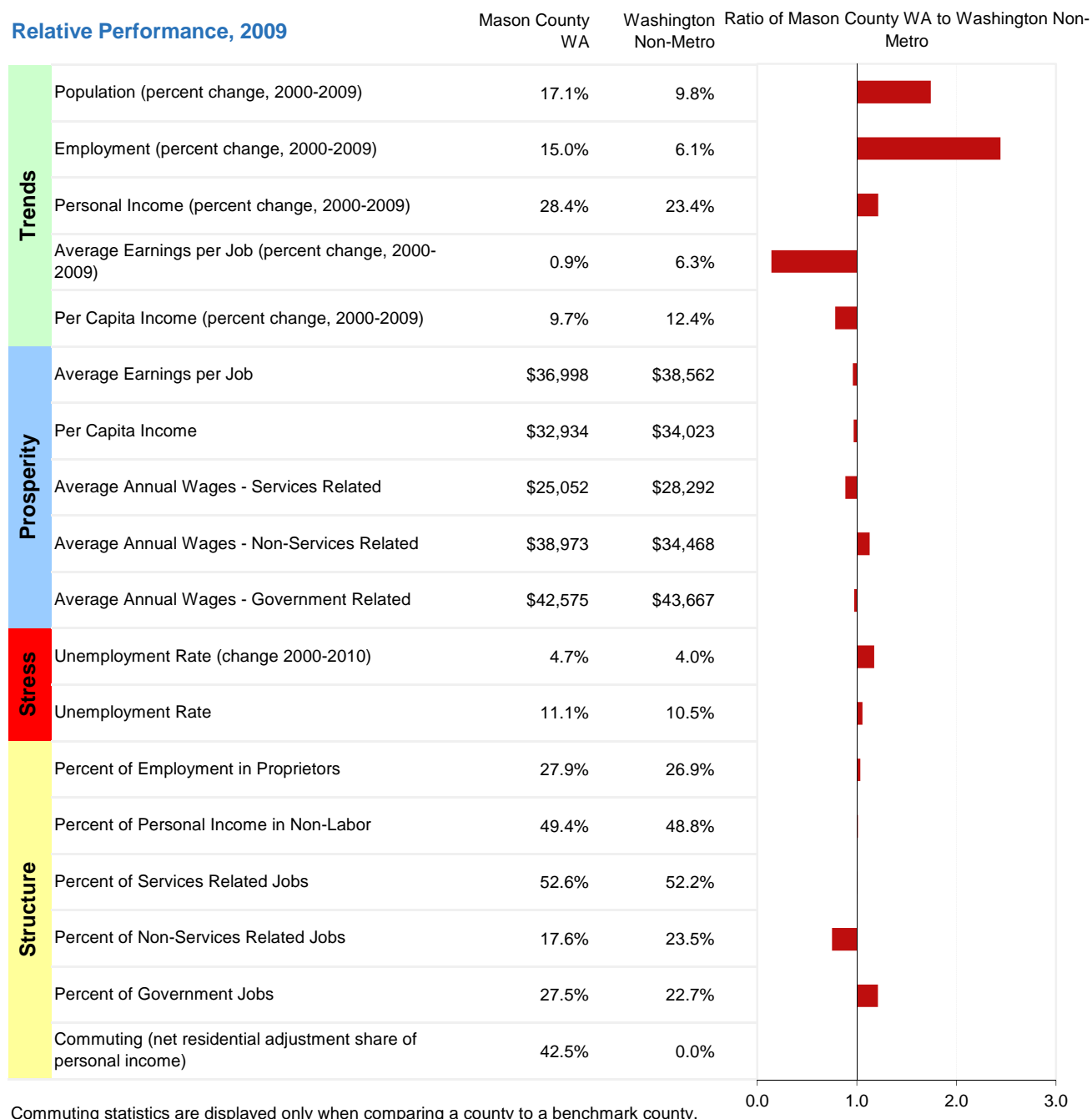
Blue vertical bars in the figures above represent the last five recession periods: January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001; and December 2007 to June 2009. The green columns in the figure above represent the intervening recovery periods.

Benchmarks

How does performance compare to the benchmark?

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

Relative Performance, 2009



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

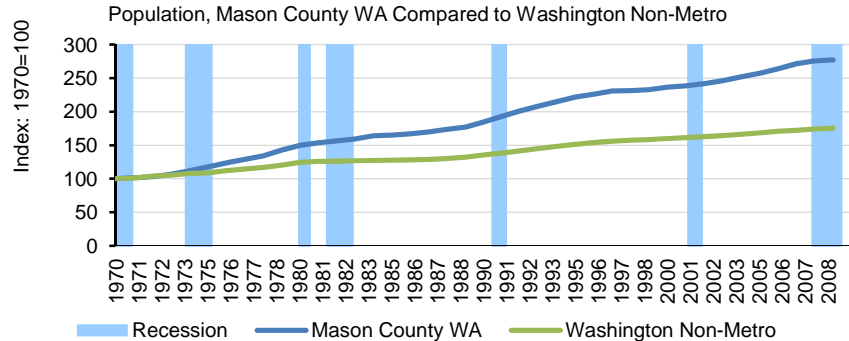
- Mason County WA is most different from the benchmark in employment (percent change, 2000-2009), population (percent change, 2000-2009), and personal income (percent change, 2000-2009).

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.

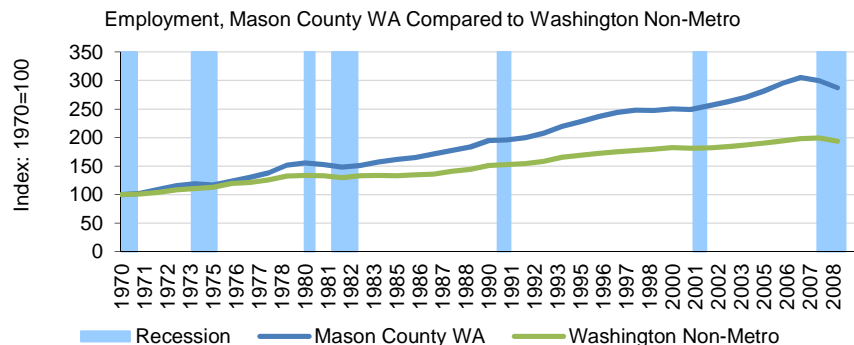
How does performance compare to the benchmark?

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.

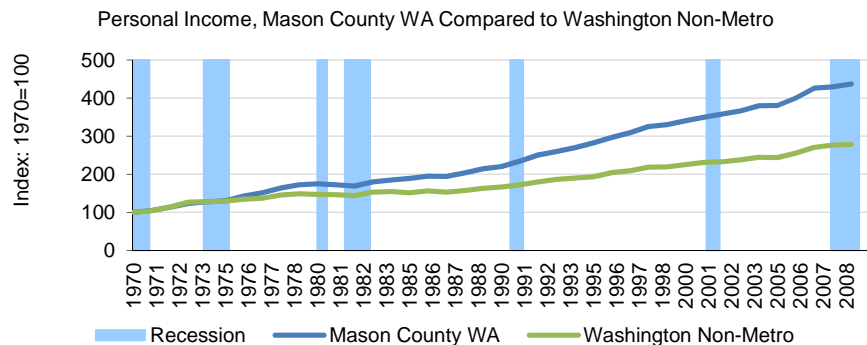
- From 1970 to 2009, population in Mason County WA grew by 177% compared to 76% for the Washington Non-Metro.



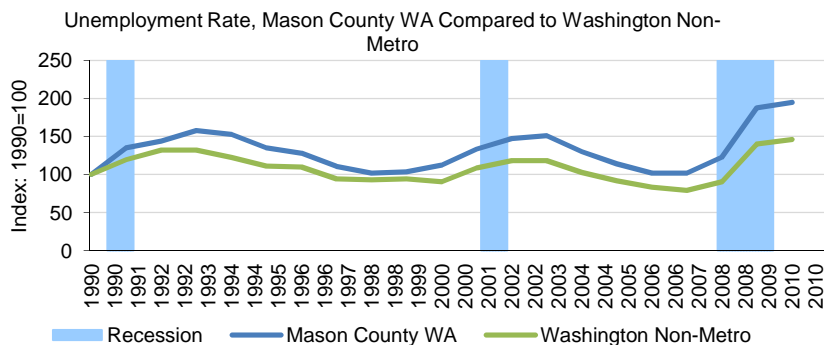
- From 1970 to 2009, employment in Mason County WA grew by 188% compared to 93% for the Washington Non-Metro.



- From 1970 to 2009, personal income in Mason County WA grew by 337% compared to 178% for the Washington Non-Metro.



- In 2010 the unemployment rate in Mason County WA was 11.1%, 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.