
A Profile of Socioeconomic Measures

Olympic Peninsula

Selected Geographies: Clallam County WA, Grays Harbor County WA, Jefferson County WA, Mason County WA

Benchmark Geographies: Washington Non-Metro

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

About EPS-HDT

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



www.blm.gov

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



www.fs.fed.us

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

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Note to Users:

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

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

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

How have population, employment, and personal income changed?

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

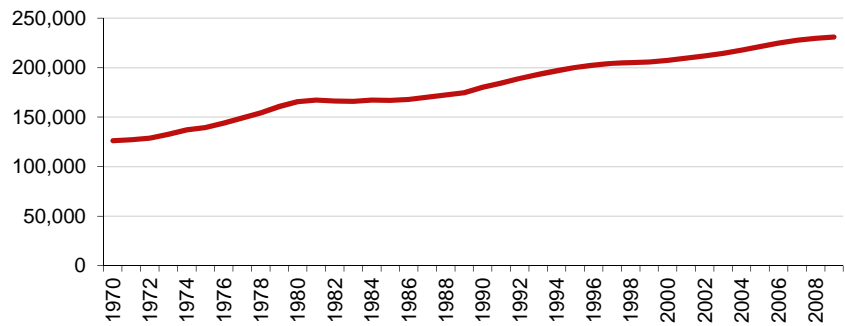
Total Population, Employment, & Real Personal Income Trends, 1970-2009

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Population	126,082	165,631	180,264	207,406	230,902	23,496
Employment (full and part-time jobs)	48,463	72,270	79,713	95,224	101,773	6,549
Personal Income (thousands of 2011\$s)	2,681,350	4,312,981	4,962,445	6,506,715	8,155,364	1,648,649

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

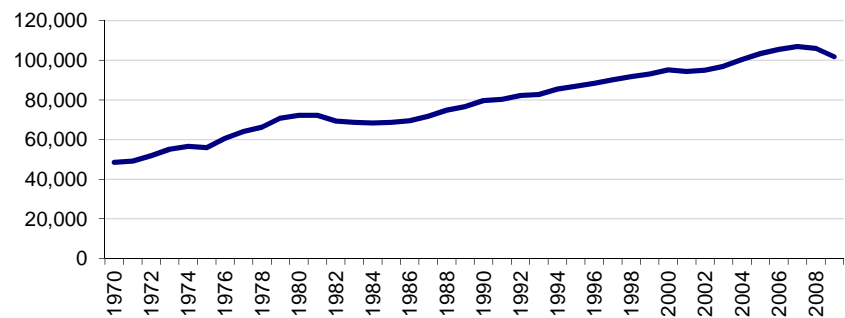
- From 1970 to 2009, population grew from 126,082 to 230,902 people, a 83% increase.

Population Trends, Olympic Peninsula



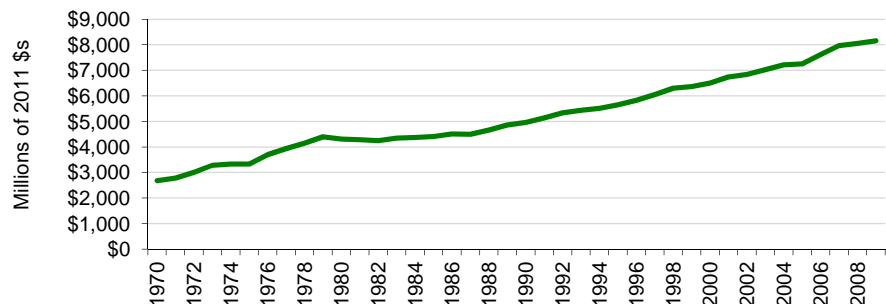
- From 1970 to 2009, employment grew from 48,463 to 101,773 jobs, a 110% increase.

Employment Trends, Olympic Peninsula



- From 1970 to 2009, personal income grew from \$2,681.3 million to \$8,155.4 million (in real terms), a 204% increase.

Personal Income Trends, Olympic Peninsula



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

How have the components of population changed?

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

Components of Population Change, 2000-2009

	Change 2000-2009
Population Change	23,496
Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	-1,649
Births	21,188
Deaths	22,837
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	26,578
International Migration	2,374
Domestic Migration	24,204

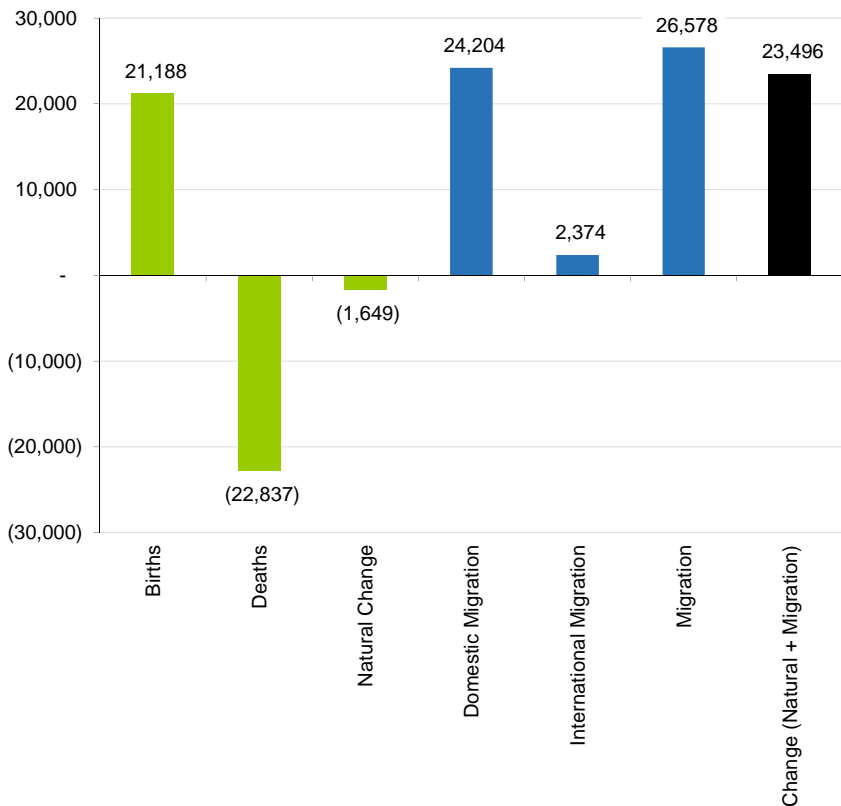
Percent of Population Change, 2000-2009

Natural Change (Births - Deaths)	62.4%
Births	30.0%
Deaths	32.3%
Net Migration (International + Domestic)	37.6%
International Migration	3.4%
Domestic Migration	34.3%

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, Olympic Peninsula 2000-2009

- From 2000 to 2009, population grew by 23,496 people, a 11% increase.
- From 2000 to 2009, natural change contributed to 62% of population change.
- From 2000 to 2009, migration contributed to 38% of population change.



How have the components of employment changed?

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

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

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

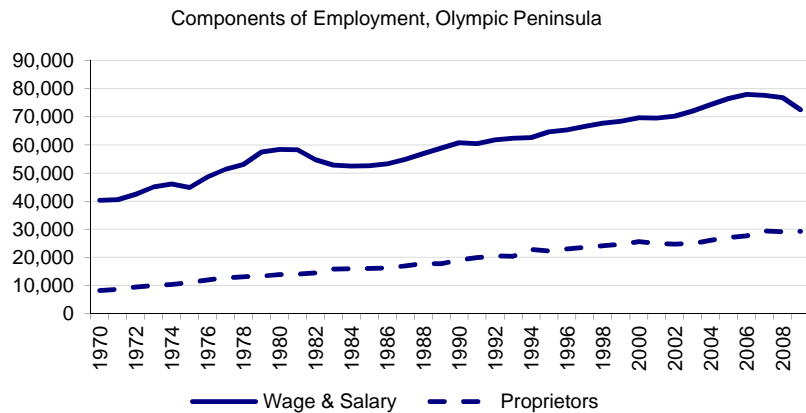
Components of Employment Change, 1970-2009

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Total Employment	48,463	72,270	79,713	95,224	101,773	6,549
Wage and salary jobs	40,257	58,299	60,734	69,625	72,473	2,848
Number of proprietors	8,206	13,971	18,979	25,599	29,300	3,701

						% Change 2000-2009
Total Employment						6.9%
Wage and salary jobs	83.1%	80.7%	76.2%	73.1%	71.2%	4.1%
Number of proprietors	16.9%	19.3%	23.8%	26.9%	28.8%	14.5%

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 40,257 to 72,473, a 80% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, proprietors (the self-employed) grew from 8,206 to 29,300, a 257% increase.



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

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

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

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

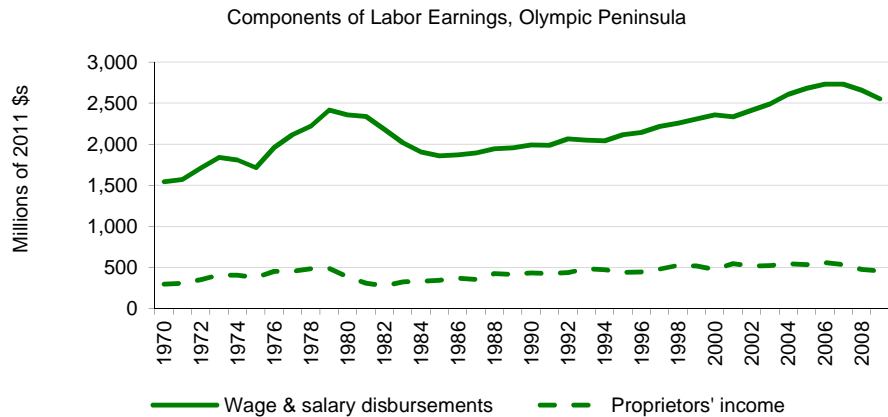
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Earnings by place of work	2,036,198	3,218,298	2,899,311	3,360,535	3,704,167	343,632
Wage & salary disbursements	1,544,665	2,356,755	1,993,171	2,355,985	2,552,878	196,893
Supplements to wages & salaries	193,210	471,443	471,263	525,229	693,254	168,025
Proprietors' income	298,323	390,100	434,877	479,321	458,035	-21,286

Percent of Total

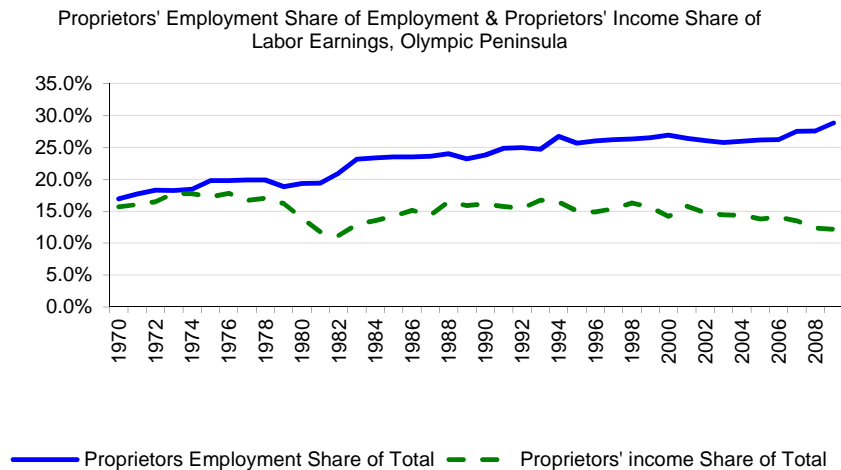
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	% Change 2000-2009
Earnings by place of work						10.2%
Wage & salary disbursements	75.9%	73.2%	68.7%	70.1%	68.9%	8.4%
Supplements to wages & salaries	9.5%	14.6%	16.3%	15.6%	18.7%	32.0%
Proprietors' income	14.7%	12.1%	15.0%	14.3%	12.4%	-4.4%

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

- From 1970 to 2009, labor earnings from wage and salary employment grew from \$1,544.7 million to \$2,552.9 million (in real terms), a 65% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, labor earnings from proprietors' employment grew from \$298.3 million to \$458.0 million (in real terms), a 54% increase.



- In 1970, proprietors represented 17% of total employment. By 2009, proprietors represented 29% of total employment.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 16% of total labor earnings. By 2009, proprietors represented 12% 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.

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	2,681,350	4,312,981	4,962,445	6,506,715	8,155,364	1,648,649
Labor Earnings	1,902,394	2,814,230	2,696,873	3,380,909	3,770,001	389,092
Non-Labor Income	778,956	1,498,750	2,265,572	3,125,806	4,385,363	1,259,557
Dividends, Interest and Rent	429,895	858,043	1,304,014	1,690,841	2,091,272	400,431
Transfer Payments	349,061	640,707	961,558	1,434,965	2,294,091	859,126

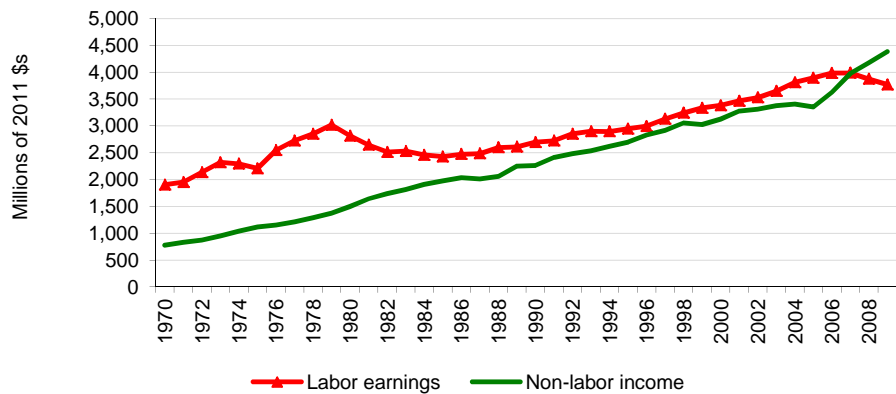
Percent of Total

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	% Change 2000-2009
Total Personal Income						25.3%
Labor Earnings	70.9%	65.3%	54.3%	52.0%	46.2%	11.5%
Non-Labor Income	29.1%	34.7%	45.7%	48.0%	53.8%	40.3%
Dividends, Interest and Rent	16.0%	19.9%	26.3%	26.0%	25.6%	23.7%
Transfer Payments	13.0%	14.9%	19.4%	22.1%	28.1%	59.9%

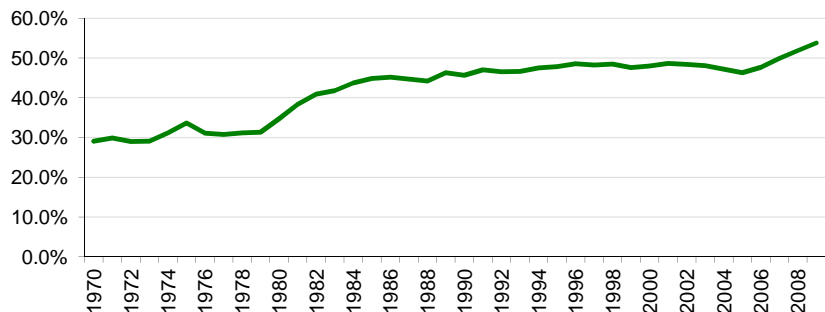
All income data in the table above are reported by *place of residence*. Labor earnings and non-labor income may not add to total personal income due to adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- From 1970 to 2009, non-labor income grew from \$779.0 million to \$4,385.4 million (in real terms), a 463% increase.
- From 1970 to 2009, labor income grew from \$1,902.4 million to \$3,770.0 million (in real terms), a 98% increase.

Components of Personal Income, Olympic Peninsula



Non-Labor Income Share of Total Personal Income, Olympic Peninsula



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

How has employment by industry changed historically?

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

Employment by Industry, 1970-2000

	1970	1980	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000
Total Employment (number of jobs)	48,463	72,270	79,713	95,224	15,511
Non-services related	17,985	25,263	22,057	22,082	25
Farm	1,149	1,722	1,644	1,819	175
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	1,285	1,843	2,786	3,319	533
Mining (including fossil fuels)	81	131	231	221	-10
Construction	2,071	6,291	4,629	6,028	1,399
Manufacturing (including forest products)	13,399	15,276	12,767	10,695	-2,072
Services related	21,020	34,367	42,603	53,133	10,530
Transportation & public utilities	2,130	3,147	3,178	2,924	-254
Wholesale trade	1,125	1,438	1,853	2,295	442
Retail trade	7,575	11,747	14,567	17,375	2,808
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,539	4,741	4,748	6,772	2,024
Services	7,651	13,294	18,257	23,767	5,510
Government	9,458	12,640	15,053	19,725	4,672

Percent of Total

	% Change 1990-2000				
Total Employment					19.5%
Non-services related	37.1%	35.0%	27.7%	23.2%	0.1%
Farm	2.4%	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%	10.6%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	2.7%	2.6%	3.5%	3.5%	19.1%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	-4.3%
Construction	4.3%	8.7%	5.8%	6.3%	30.2%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	27.6%	21.1%	16.0%	11.2%	-16.2%
Services related	43.4%	47.6%	53.4%	55.8%	24.7%
Transportation & public utilities	4.4%	4.4%	4.0%	3.1%	-8.0%
Wholesale trade	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	23.9%
Retail trade	15.6%	16.3%	18.3%	18.2%	19.3%
Finance, insurance & real estate	5.2%	6.6%	6.0%	7.1%	42.6%
Services	15.8%	18.4%	22.9%	25.0%	30.2%
Government	19.5%	17.5%	18.9%	20.7%	31.0%

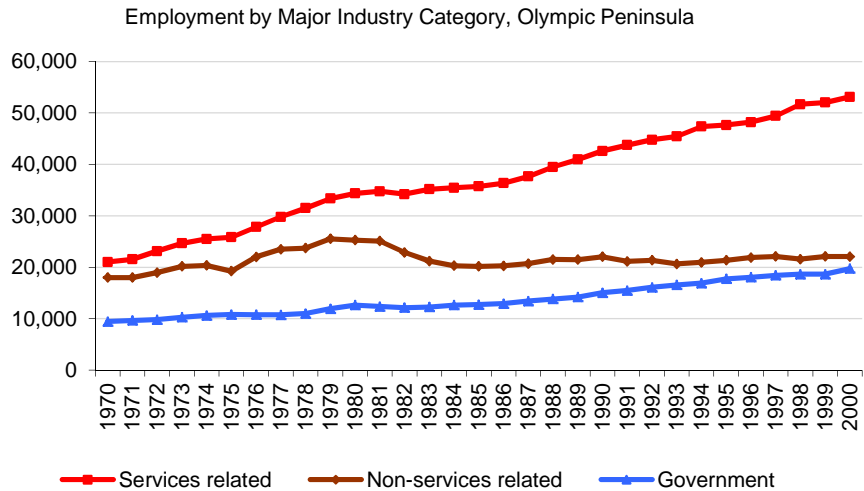
All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics* in the table above.

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

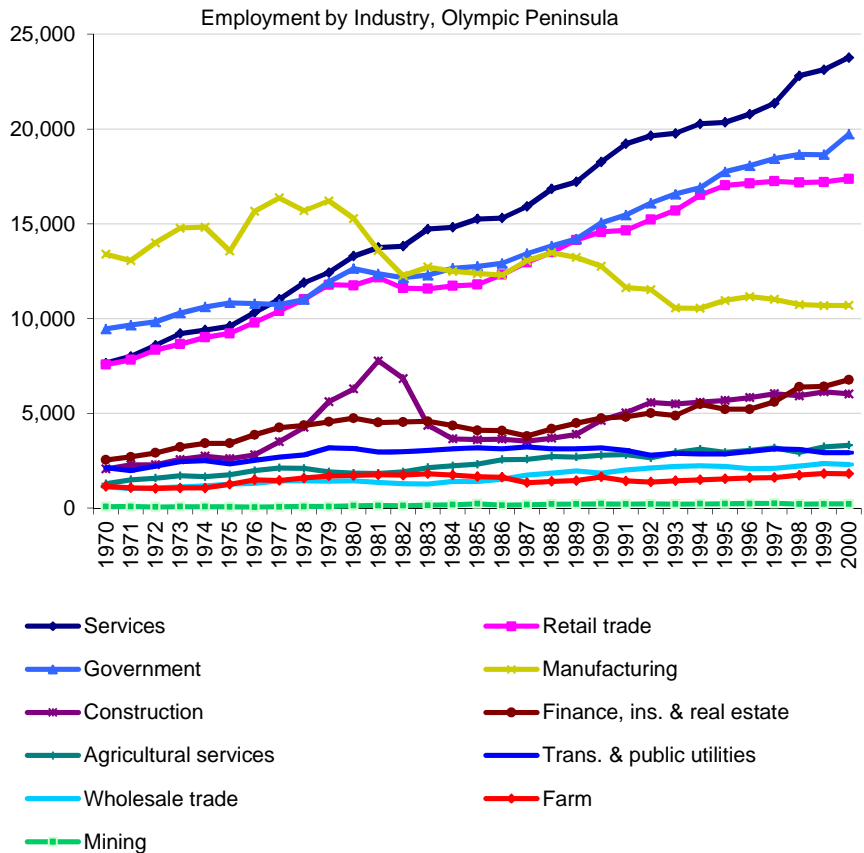
How has employment by industry changed historically?

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

- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in services related industries grew from 21,020 to 53,133, a 153% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 17,985 to 22,082, a 23% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, jobs in government jobs grew from 9,458 to 19,725, a 109% increase.



- In 2000 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were services (23,767 jobs), government (19,725 jobs), and retail trade (17,375 jobs).
- From 1970 to 2000, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were services (16,116 new jobs), government (10,267 new jobs), and retail trade (9,800 new jobs).



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

How has employment by industry changed recently?

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

Employment by Industry, 2001-2009

	2001	2009	Change 2001-2009
Total Employment (number of jobs)	94,360	101,773	7,413
Non-services related	18,863	19,300	437
Farm	1,718	2,236	518
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	2,709	2,503	-206
Mining (including fossil fuels)	249	365	116
Construction	6,145	6,343	198
Manufacturing	8,041	7,853	-188
Services related	54,573	59,751	5,178
Utilities	155	167	12
Wholesale trade	1,947	2,141	194
Retail trade	11,974	11,530	-444
Transportation and warehousing	2,230	2,017	-213
Information	1,105	1,050	-55
Finance and insurance	2,843	3,457	614
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,024	5,074	1,050
Professional and technical services	4,057	4,824	767
Management of companies and enterprises	222	250	28
Administrative and waste services	2,658	3,053	395
Educational services	755	1,065	310
Health care and social assistance	7,301	8,799	1,498
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,790	2,270	480
Accommodation and food services	7,135	7,260	125
Other services, except public administration	6,377	6,793	416
Government	20,066	22,320	2,254

Percent of Total

% Change
2001-2009

	2001	2009	% Change 2001-2009
Total Employment			7.9%
Non-services related	20.0%	19.0%	2.3%
Farm	1.8%	2.2%	30.2%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	2.9%	2.5%	-7.6%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.3%	0.4%	46.4%
Construction	6.5%	6.2%	3.2%
Manufacturing	8.5%	7.7%	-2.3%
Services related	57.8%	58.7%	9.5%
Utilities	0.2%	0.2%	7.8%
Wholesale trade	2.1%	2.1%	10.0%
Retail trade	12.7%	11.3%	-3.7%
Transportation and warehousing	2.4%	2.0%	-9.5%
Information	1.2%	1.0%	-5.0%
Finance and insurance	3.0%	3.4%	21.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.3%	5.0%	26.1%
Professional and technical services	4.3%	4.7%	18.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.2%	0.2%	12.6%
Administrative and waste services	2.8%	3.0%	14.8%
Educational services	0.8%	1.0%	41.1%
Health care and social assistance	7.7%	8.6%	20.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.9%	2.2%	26.8%
Accommodation and food services	7.6%	7.1%	1.8%
Other services, except public administration	6.8%	6.7%	6.5%
Government	21.3%	21.9%	11.2%

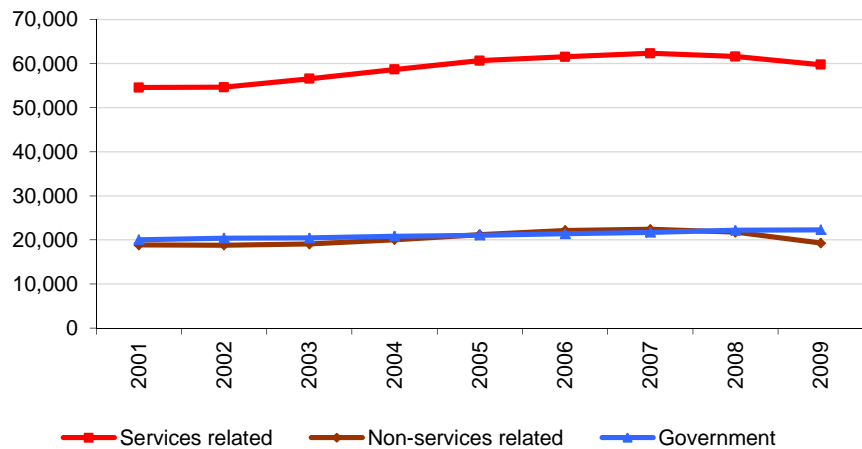
All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics*.

How has employment by industry changed recently?

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

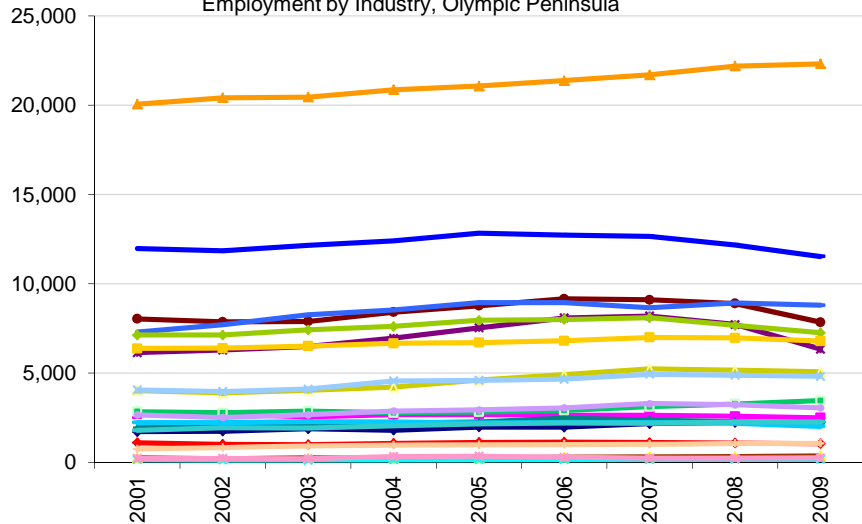
- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in services related industries grew from 54,573 to 59,751, a 9% increase.
- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in non-services related industries grew from 18,863 to 19,300, a 2% increase.
- From 2001 to 2009, jobs in government jobs grew from 20,066 to 22,320, a 11% increase.

Employment by Major Industry Category, Olympic Peninsula



- In 2009 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were government (22,196 jobs), retail trade (12,179 jobs), and health care & social assistance (8,925 jobs).
- From 2001 to 2009, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were government (2,254 new jobs), health care & social assistance (1,498 new jobs), and real estate & rental & leasing (1,050 new jobs).

Employment by Industry, Olympic Peninsula



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

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	2,036,198	3,218,298	2,899,311	3,360,535	461,224
Non-services related	959,789	1,579,360	1,122,554	<i>945,571</i>	-176,983
Farm	40,814	37,505	27,805	-1,321	-29,126
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	43,040	70,394	84,957	<i>77,749</i>	-7,208
Mining (including fossil fuels)	3,838	18,915	12,718	<i>28,806</i>	16,088
Construction	121,322	459,661	218,213	270,664	52,452
Manufacturing (including forest products)	750,775	992,884	778,861	569,672	-209,189
Services related	689,583	1,062,402	1,083,705	<i>1,437,792</i>	354,087
Transportation & public utilities	118,337	179,760	152,260	141,732	-10,528
Wholesale trade	56,472	67,880	71,264	<i>91,830</i>	20,565
Retail trade	241,178	329,483	344,919	400,248	55,329
Finance, insurance & real estate	56,229	79,152	59,351	142,863	83,511
Services	217,368	406,126	455,911	661,120	205,209
Government	386,826	576,537	693,052	977,456	284,404

Percent of Total

					% Change 1990-2000
Labor Earnings					15.9%
Non-services related	47.1%	49.1%	38.7%	<i>28.1%</i>	-15.8%
Farm	2.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	-104.7%
Agricultural services, forestry, fishing & other	2.1%	2.2%	2.9%	<i>2.3%</i>	-8.5%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	<i>0.9%</i>	126.5%
Construction	6.0%	14.3%	7.5%	8.1%	24.0%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	36.9%	30.9%	26.9%	17.0%	-26.9%
Services related	33.9%	33.0%	37.4%	<i>42.8%</i>	32.7%
Transportation & public utilities	5.8%	5.6%	5.3%	4.2%	-6.9%
Wholesale trade	2.8%	2.1%	2.5%	<i>2.7%</i>	28.9%
Retail trade	11.8%	10.2%	11.9%	11.9%	16.0%
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.8%	2.5%	2.0%	4.3%	140.7%
Services	10.7%	12.6%	15.7%	19.7%	45.0%
Government	19.0%	17.9%	23.9%	29.1%	41.0%

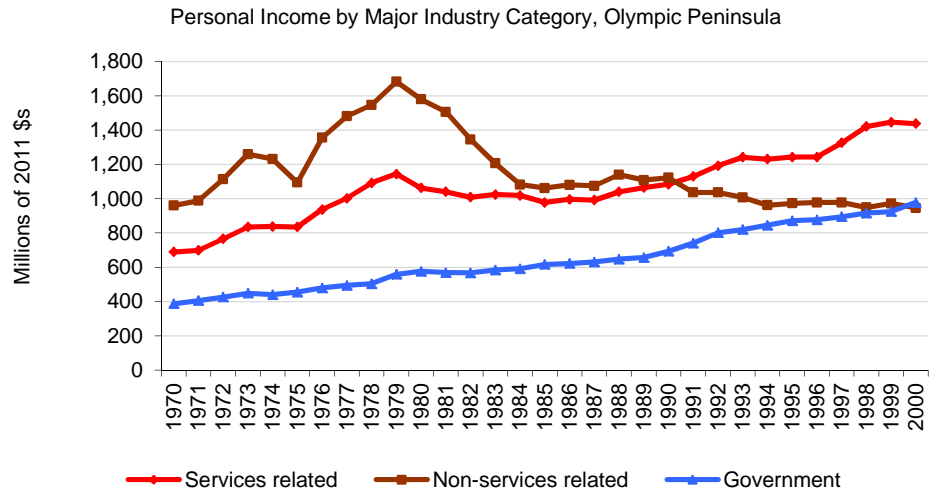
All income data are reported by place of work. Industry categories may not add to total because of adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are shown in *italics* in the table above.

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.

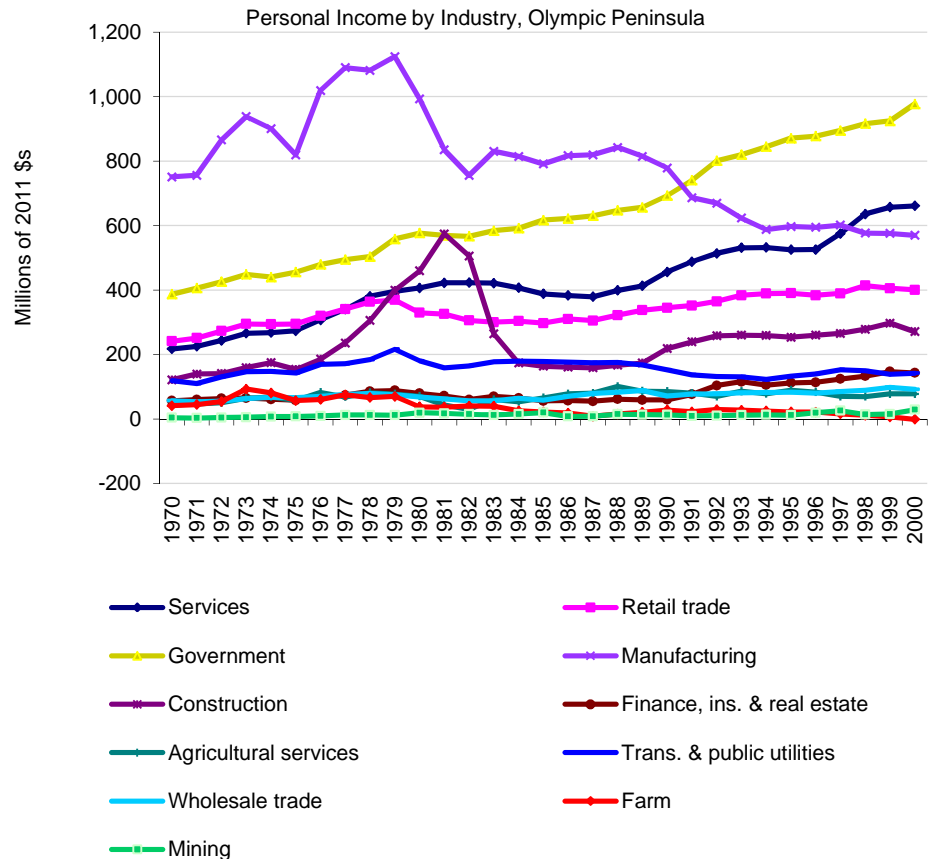
How has personal income by industry changed historically?

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 \$689.6 million to \$1,437.8 million (in real terms), a 109% increase.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in non-services related industries shrank from \$689.6 million to \$945.6 million (in real terms), a -1% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2000, personal income in government jobs grew from \$386.8 million to \$977.5 million (in real terms), a 153% increase.



- In 2000, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were government (\$977.5 million), services (\$661.1 million), and manufacturing (\$569.7 million).
- From 1970 to 2000 the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were government (\$590.6 million), services (\$443.8 million), and retail trade (\$159.1 million).



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 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	3,438,380	3,704,167	265,787
Non-services related	846,710	806,881	-39,829
Farm	-25	19,029	19,054
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	142,694	118,822	-23,872
Mining (including fossil fuels)	6,947	5,954	-993
Construction	256,807	242,953	-13,854
Manufacturing	440,287	420,123	-20,164
Services related	1,548,462	1,613,543	65,081
Utilities	9,329	10,841	1,512
Wholesale trade	90,265	90,355	90
Retail trade	322,423	319,771	-2,652
Transportation and warehousing	101,715	79,496	-22,219
Information	32,996	36,360	3,363
Finance and insurance	110,446	139,162	28,716
Real estate and rental and leasing	69,398	36,137	-33,261
Professional and technical services	129,086	134,892	5,806
Management of companies and enterprises	17,286	17,706	420
Administrative and waste services	46,977	53,438	6,461
Educational services	12,847	16,842	3,995
Health care and social assistance	279,852	339,630	59,778
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	16,416	18,504	2,087
Accommodation and food services	124,483	129,298	4,814
Other services, except public administration	184,942	191,112	6,170
Government	999,774	1,268,219	268,445

Percent of Total

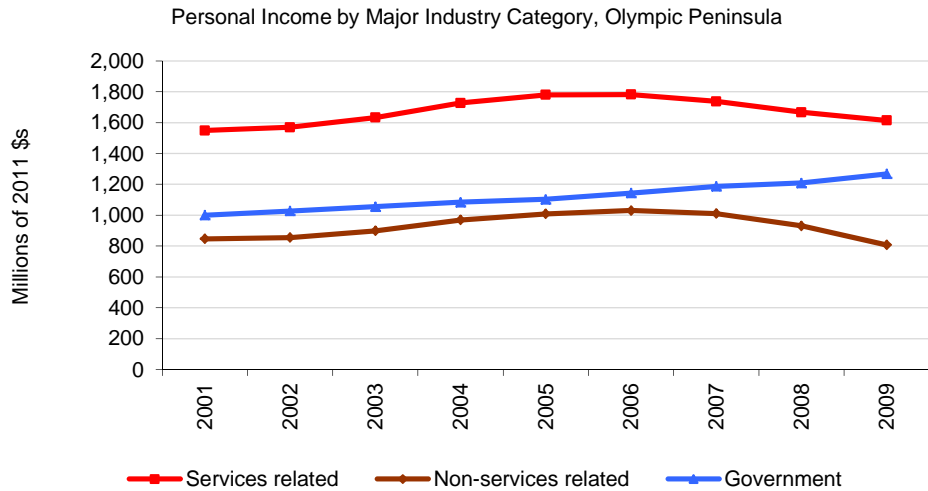
			% Change 2001-2009
Labor Earnings			7.7%
Non-services related	24.6%	21.8%	-4.7%
Farm	0.0%	0.5%	-75010.4%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	4.2%	3.2%	-16.7%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.2%	0.2%	-14.3%
Construction	7.5%	6.6%	-5.4%
Manufacturing	12.8%	11.3%	-4.6%
Services related	45.0%	43.6%	4.2%
Utilities	0.3%	0.3%	16.2%
Wholesale trade	2.6%	2.4%	0.1%
Retail trade	9.4%	8.6%	-0.8%
Transportation and warehousing	3.0%	2.1%	-21.8%
Information	1.0%	1.0%	10.2%
Finance and insurance	3.2%	3.8%	26.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.0%	1.0%	-47.9%
Professional and technical services	3.8%	3.6%	4.5%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5%	0.5%	2.4%
Administrative and waste services	1.4%	1.4%	13.8%
Educational services	0.4%	0.5%	31.1%
Health care and social assistance	8.1%	9.2%	21.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.5%	0.5%	12.7%
Accommodation and food services	3.6%	3.5%	3.9%
Other services, except public administration	5.4%	5.2%	3.3%
Government	29.1%	34.2%	26.9%

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

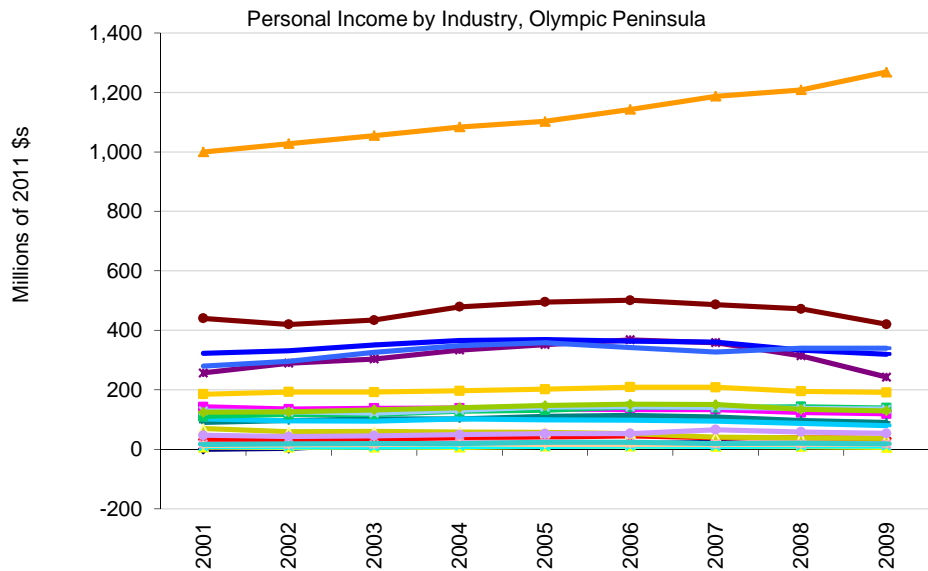
How has personal income by industry changed recently?

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

- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from services related industries grew from \$1,548 million to \$1,614 million (in real terms), a 4% increase.
- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from non-services related industries shrank from \$847 million to \$807 million (in real terms), a -5% decrease.
- From 2001 to 2009, personal income from government jobs grew from \$1,000 million to \$1,268 million (in real terms), a 27% increase.



- In 2009, the three industry sectors with the largest personal income were government (\$1,208.5 million), manufacturing (incl. forest products) (\$471.9 million), and health care & social assistance (\$339.9 million).
- From 2001 to 2009, the three industry sectors that added the most new personal income (in real terms) were government (\$268.4 million), health care & social assistance (\$59.8 million), and finance & insurance (\$28.7 million).



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

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

How have earnings per job and per capita income changed?

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

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

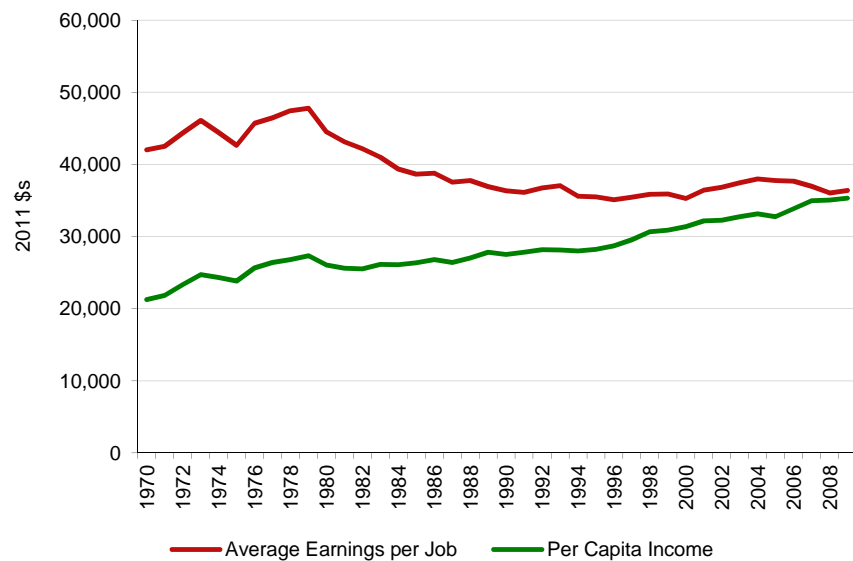
Per Capita Income: This is a measure of income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

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

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	Change 2000-2009
Average Earnings per Job	\$42,016	\$44,532	\$36,372	\$35,291	\$36,396	\$1,106
Per Capita Income	\$21,267	\$26,040	\$27,529	\$31,372	\$35,320	\$3,948
						% Change 2000-2009
Average Earnings per Job						3.1%
Per Capita Income						12.6%

Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, Olympic Peninsula

- From 1970 to 2009, average earnings per job shrank from \$42,016 to \$36,396 (in real terms), a -13% decrease.
- From 1970 to 2009, per capita income grew from \$21,267 to \$35,320 (in real terms), a 66% 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.

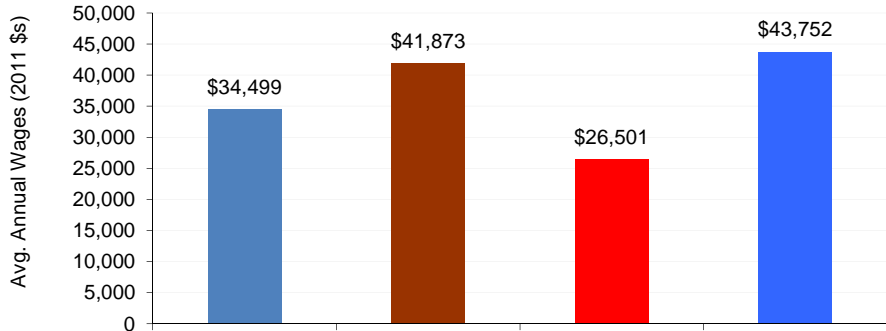
Employment & Wages by Industry, 2010 (2011 \$s)

	Employment	% of Total Employment	Avg. Annual Wages	% Above or Below Avg.
Total	65,854		\$34,499	
Private	45,288	68.8%	\$30,298	-12.2%
Non-Services Related	11,188	17.0%	\$41,873	21.4%
Natural Resources and Mining	2,038	3.1%	\$37,927	9.9%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	1,363	2.1%	\$37,082	7.5%
Mining (incl. fossil fuels)	84	0.1%	\$37,077	7.5%
Construction	2,735	4.2%	\$39,000	13.0%
Manufacturing (Incl. forest products)	6,415	9.7%	\$44,352	28.6%
Services Related	34,100	51.8%	\$26,501	-23.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	11,114	16.9%	\$29,628	-14.1%
Information	692	1.1%	\$33,648	-2.5%
Financial Activities	2,185	3.3%	\$32,230	-6.6%
Professional and Business Services	2,743	4.2%	\$36,344	5.3%
Education and Health Services	6,921	10.5%	\$31,040	-10.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	6,633	10.1%	\$14,911	-56.8%
Other Services	3,812	5.8%	\$17,647	-48.8%
Unclassified	0	0.0%	\$0	-100.0%
Government	20,564	31.2%	\$43,752	26.8%
Federal Government	1,075	1.6%	\$51,961	50.6%
State Government	3,589	5.4%	\$47,779	38.5%
Local Government	15,900	24.1%	\$42,288	22.6%

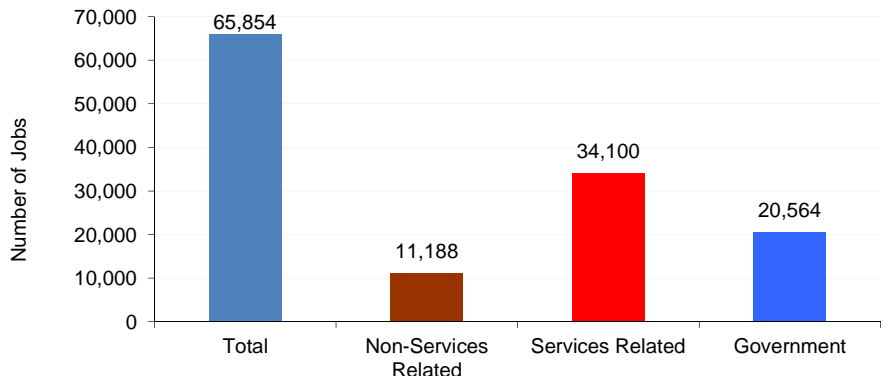
This table shows wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which does not report data for proprietors or the value of benefits and uses slightly different industry categories than those shown on previous pages of this report.

- In 2010, government jobs paid the highest wages (\$43,752), and services related jobs paid the lowest (\$26,501).

Wages & Employment by Major Industry, Olympic Peninsula, 2010



- In 2010, services related jobs employed the largest number of people (34,100) and non-services related employed the smallest (11,188 jobs).



How has the unemployment rate changed?

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

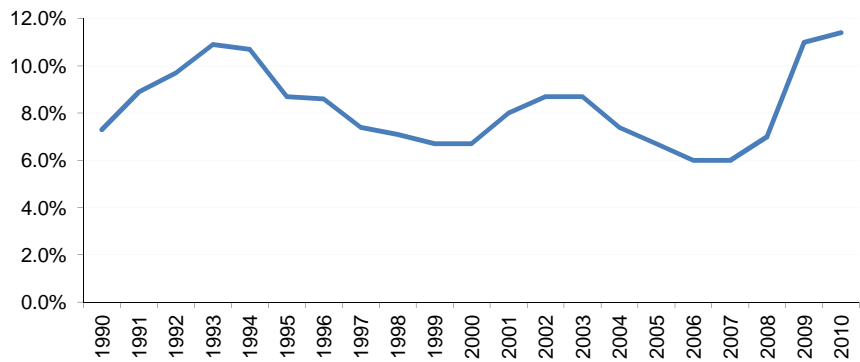
Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 1990-2010

	1990	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	6.7%	11.4%	4.7%

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, Olympic Peninsula

- Since 1990, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 6% in 2006 to a high of 11.4% in 2010.

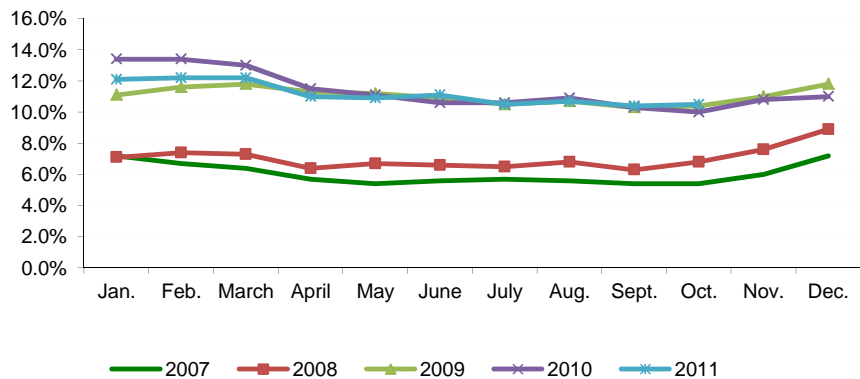


Seasonal Unemployment Rate, 2006-2011

Unemployment Rate (%)	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2007	7.2%	6.7%	6.4%	5.7%	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.4%	5.4%	6.0%	7.2%
2008	7.1%	7.4%	7.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.8%	6.3%	6.8%	7.6%	8.9%
2009	11.1%	11.6%	11.8%	11.3%	11.2%	10.9%	10.5%	10.7%	10.3%	10.4%	11.0%	11.8%
2010	13.4%	13.4%	13.0%	11.5%	11.1%	10.6%	10.6%	10.9%	10.3%	10.0%	10.8%	11.0%
2011	12.1%	12.2%	12.2%	11.0%	10.9%	11.1%	10.5%	10.7%	10.4%	10.5%		

Seasonal Unemployment Rate, Olympic Peninsula

- The lowest seasonal unemployment rate was May 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.

Do national recessions affect local employment?

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

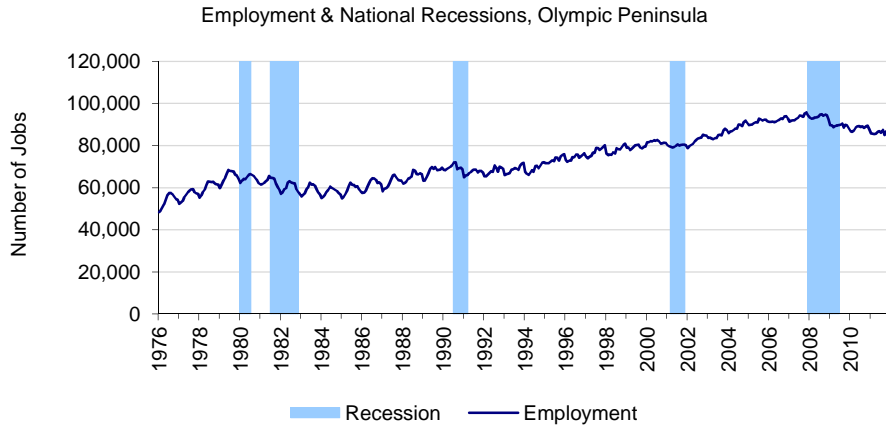
Employment Change During National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Jan '80 - July '80	July '81 - Nov '82	July '90 - Mar '91	Mar '01 - Nov '01	Dec '07 - June '09
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	4,348	-6,544	-5,978	958	-4,350
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	7.0%	-10.1%	-8.3%	1.2%	-4.6%

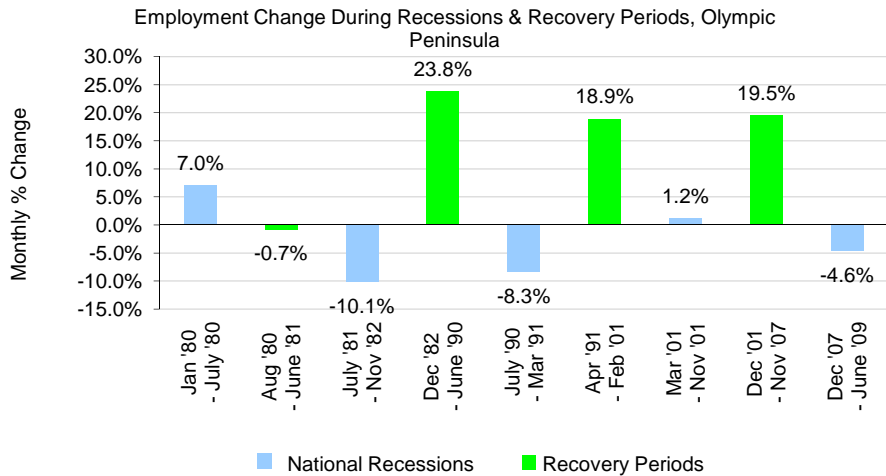
Employment Change During Recovery from National Recessions, 1976-2011

	Aug '80 - June '81	Dec '82 - June '90	Apr '91 - Feb '01	Dec '01 - Nov '07	July '09 - Oct. '11
Employment Change (Net Jobs)	-480	13,615	12,657	15,599	-3,149
Employment Change (Monthly % Change)	-0.7%	23.8%	18.9%	19.5%	-3.5%

- From 1976 to 2011, employment grew from 48,314 to 86,703 jobs, a 79% increase.



- In the recovery period (Dec '82-Jun '90) following the 1981-1982 recession, employment grew by 13,615 jobs, a 0.3% 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



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

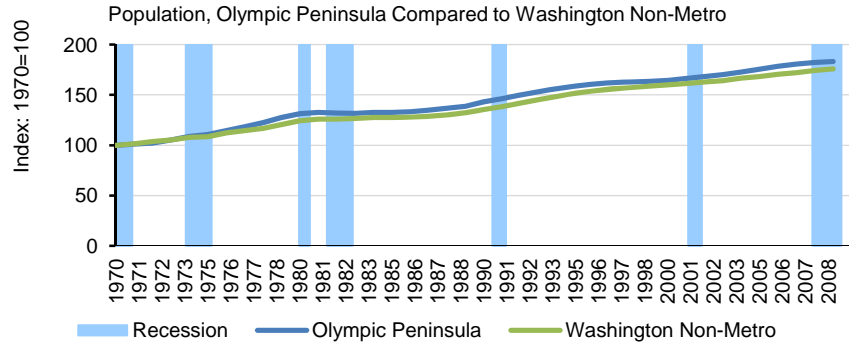
- Olympic Peninsula is most different from the benchmark in average annual wages - non-services related, unemployment rate (change 2000-2010), and population (percent change, 2000-2009).

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.

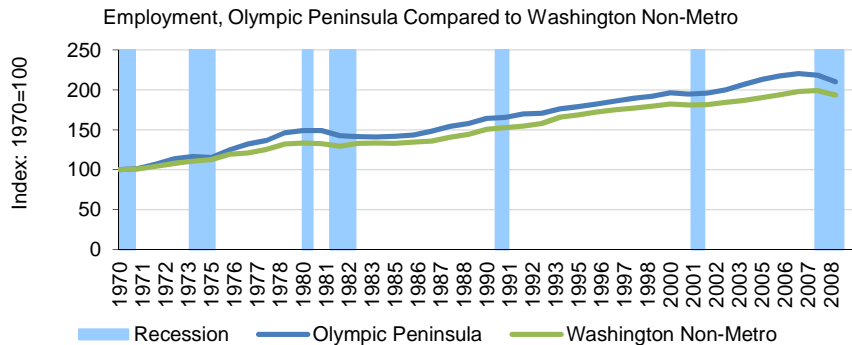
How does performance compare to the benchmark?

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.

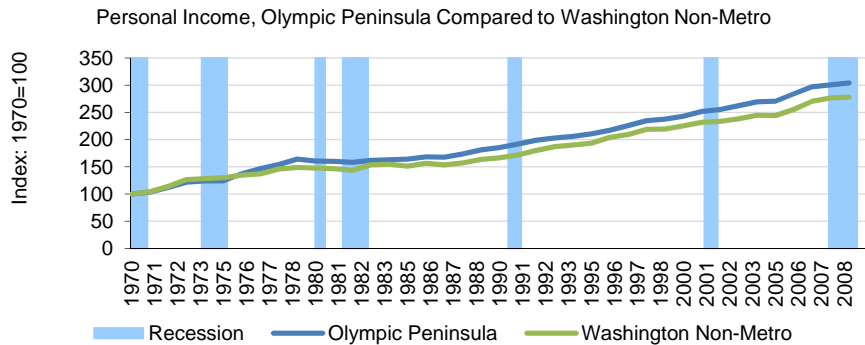
- From 1970 to 2009, population in Olympic Peninsula grew by 83% compared to 76% for the Washington Non-Metro.



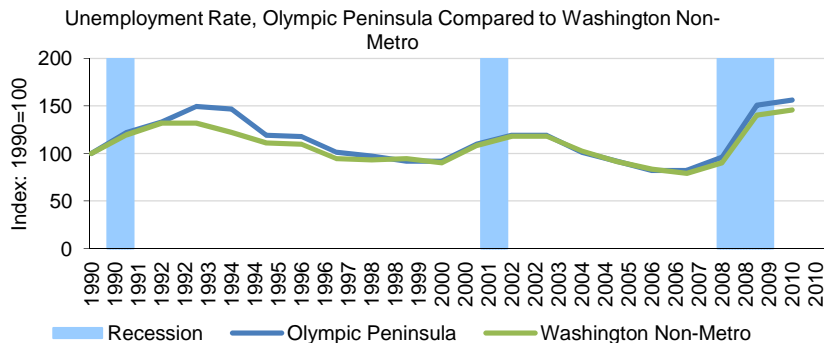
- From 1970 to 2009, employment in Olympic Peninsula grew by 110% compared to 93% for the Washington Non-Metro.



- From 1970 to 2009, personal income in Olympic Peninsula grew by 204% compared to 178% for the Washington Non-Metro.



- In 2010 the unemployment rate in Olympic Peninsula was 11.4%, 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.