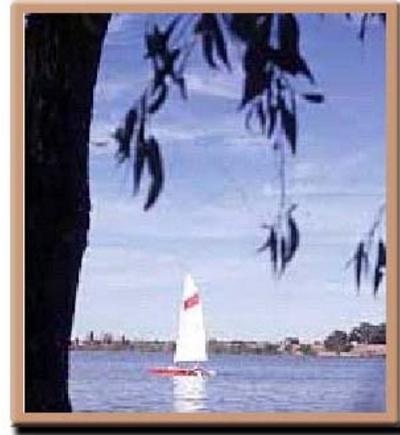
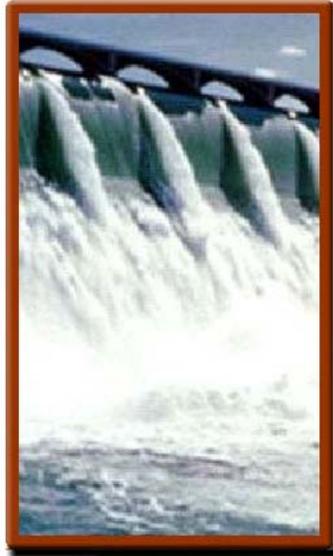




COUNTY PROFILE

ADAMS AND GRANT



December 2002
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
Greg Weeks, *Director*



**ADAMS AND GRANT COUNTY PROFILE
DECEMBER 2002**

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
Employment Security Department

This report has been prepared in accordance with
RCW 50.12.260.

Sylvia Mundy, *Commissioner*
Washington State Employment Security Department

Greg Weeks, *Director*
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
P.O. Box 9046
Mail Stop 46000
Olympia, WA 98507-9046
(206) 438-4800

Prepared by Dave Wallace, *Economic Analyst*
Layout by Bonnie Dalebout, *Graphic Designer*
and Lorre Jetton, *Graphic Designer*

Acknowledgements:

Adams County Economic Development Council
455 E. Hemlock Street
Othello, WA 99344
(509) 488-5785

Grant County Economic Development Council
P.O. Box 369
Ephrata, WA 98823-0369
(509) 754-0978

Moses Lake WorkSource Affiliate
1616 Pioneer Way
P.O. Box 1249
Moses Lake, WA 98837
(509) 766-2559

Donald W. Meseck, Regional Labor Economist
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
Washington State Employment Security Department
Economics Department
Central Washington University
400 East 8th Avenue
Ellensburg, WA 98926-7486
(509) 963-2606
dmeseck@esd.wa.gov

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- ◆ *homepage at www.wa.gov/esd/lmea*
- ◆ *Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) at
1-800-215-1617*

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INTRODUCTION

This report profiles the labor and economic characteristics of Adams and Grant counties. It was prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis (LMEA) Branch of the Washington State Employment Security Department and is one in a series that profiles labor market and economic conditions in each of Washington's 39 counties.

The profile is designed to assist state and local planners in developing local economic strategies. It is also an effective tool for answering labor market and economic questions frequently asked about the county. Readers with specific information needs should refer to the Table of Contents or to the data appendix to more quickly access those sections of particular interest to them.

Like the earlier Adams and Grant County Profile of April of 1999, the purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive labor market and economic analysis of Adams and Grant counties. Characteristics profiled include the following:

- physical geography, economic history, and demographics
- labor force composition and trends
- industries, employment, and unemployment
- skills and occupations, wages and projections
- income and earnings
- employment services and economic development

Much of the information in this report is regularly updated on the LMEA Internet homepage. The homepage contains current and historical labor market information, which can be accessed by area or by type of information. The site address is:

<http://www.wa.gov/esd/lmea>

Any inquiries or comments about information in the profile should be directed to the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch.

GEOGRAPHY

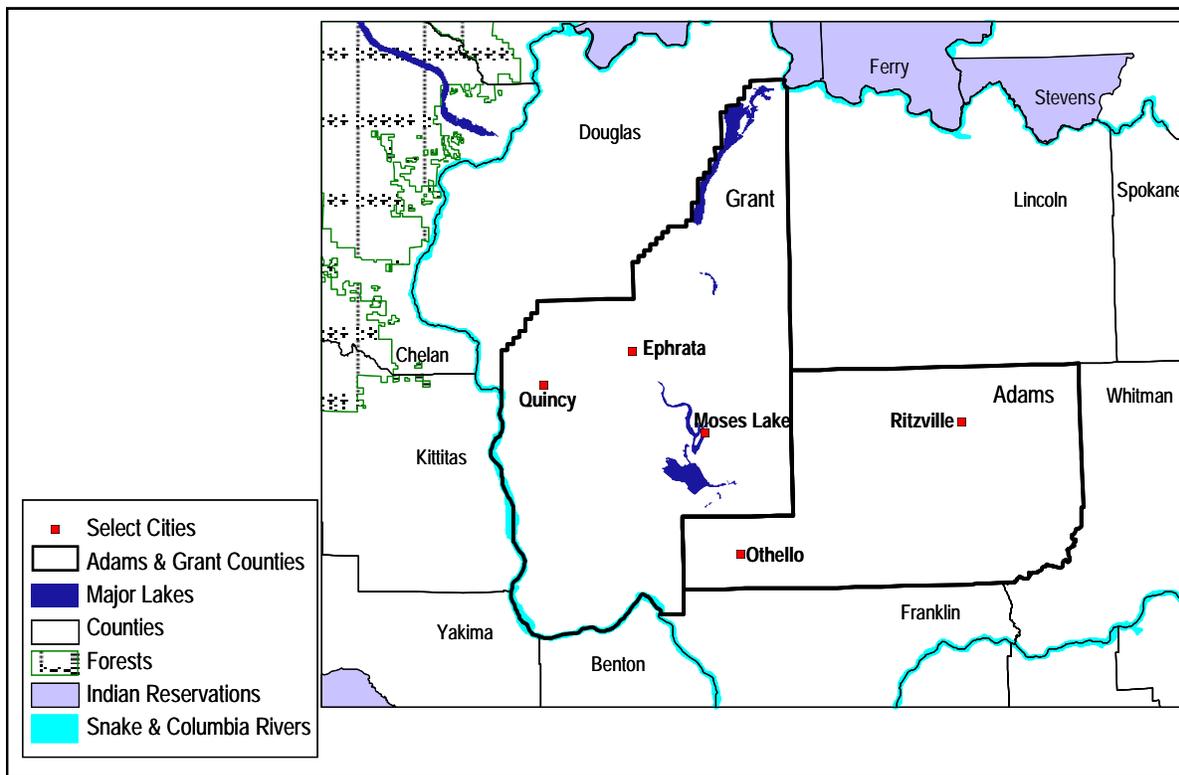
Adams and Grant counties are part of the fertile Columbia Basin in eastern Washington. Kittitas County bounds the two-county region to the west, to the east by Whitman County, to the south by Benton and Franklin counties and to the north by parts of Douglas, Lincoln, and Okanogan counties.

Grant and Adams counties constitute geographic areas of 2,660 square miles and 1,922 square miles, respectively. As such, they rank 4th and 14th, respectively, in size among Washington counties. Taken together, the two counties comprise almost 7 percent of the state's total landmass.

As their connection with the Columbia Basin would suggest, rich and fertile valleys characterize the topography of Adams and Grant counties with gentle rolling hills, and grassy plains. The region also enjoys a gener-

ally warm, semi-arid climate and long periods of clear and sunny weather. As a result, the region has evolved into one of the state's premier agricultural centers.

Although Adams and Grant counties are typically arid, an extensive man-made irrigation network promotes their agricultural productivity. By controlling the Columbia River's flow at the Grand Coulee Dam (the northernmost point in Grant County), engineers fostered 30-mile long Banks Lake, as well as a series of lesser lakes (i.e., Park, Blue, Deep, Lenore, and Soap). From this chain, water flows southward into Grant County via rivers, creeks, and man-made canals. The water is captured along the way by dams and reservoirs, with much of the overflow emptying into Moses Lake in the south county. Having less abundant water resources, Adams County benefits tremendously from an extensive network of irrigation canals emanating from Grant County.



ECONOMIC HISTORY

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. The county was formed by an act of the Washington Territorial Legislature in November of 1883 after being subdivided (along with Franklin County) from what was then Whitman County. Territorial Governor William Newell signed the bill in December of that same year.

Adams County had few natural resources—furs, minerals, timber, or water—to attract either Native American or white settlements. Early commerce is believed to have been limited to foraging. It is known that Indians collected duck eggs around Moses Lake before moving on to their favorite fishing grounds along the Snake and Palouse rivers. Early white settlers passed through the county only as a means of traveling between outposts in Spokane and Okanogan.

In 1855, a military road was built between Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia River and Fort Benton on the Missouri River. Eventually, a branch road was built to Fort Colville. The branch fell in southeast Adams County, along Cow Creek. There, in 1869, George Lucas established a way station and became the county's first permanent white settler.

Over the next decade, a few stockmen settled near Cow and Crab creeks, but that was the extent of settlement. Two significant events, however, would change that. In 1880, James G. Bennett harvested a small wheat crop, and in 1881 the Northern Pacific Railroad laid tracks through the county. With a fledgling farm industry established, migration into the county began.

Most of the region's new settlers were Russian-German immigrants who came to the United States in the 1870s and made their way to Adams County by way of Nebraska. The settlers concentrated their efforts on grain production. Consequently, by 1900, despite the continued grazing of thousands of cattle and sheep, wheat production became the primary industry in Adams County.

Through the turn of the century, wheat farms in Adams County became increasingly mechanized. Steam-powered stationary grain separators were in use. Ground-powered combines, which cut the grain and threshed it in one operation pulled by teams of 26-33 horses or mules, were introduced. By the end of the 1920s gasoline-powered combines pulled by Holt caterpillar tractors had replaced most of the ground-powered horse

drawn combines. In the 1940s self-propelled combines became the dominant method of harvesting.

Many of the economic gains were lost during the prolonged drought of the 1930s. The resulting dust bowl ruined many small family-owned farms and led to their consolidation with those who survived. These large farms eventually produced a succession of bumper harvests starting in the 1940s, and they prospered even more with the introduction of federal price supports.

More recently, an agriculturally oriented pattern of economic development has emerged in Adams County. The growth in crop production has further given rise to complementary industries such as food processing, wholesale trade, and a number of agricultural services.

Grant County, one of the youngest Washington counties, was named after Ulysses S. Grant, Civil War general and eighteenth President of the United States. The county was established in February of 1909 by an act of the state Legislature and signed by Lieutenant Governor M. E. Hay, acting on behalf of Governor Samuel G. Cosgrove, who was ill.

During the territorial days of the 1850s, stock raising was the principal industry in Grant County. Thousands of cattle and horses roamed the county's grassy hills during the summer. In winter, they could be found in the lowlands of the Columbia River and surrounding basin. By the 1880s, however, the cattle and sheep gave way to agricultural production as the county's primary industry.

During the 1880s, Grant County was opened to homesteading by President Grover Cleveland. Numerous towns sprung up during this period as people streamed into the county. Fertile soil and abundant sources of surface and ground water promoted the development of fruit orchards. Large orchard tracts were developed around towns like Moses Lake, Stratford, Grant Orchards, Coulee City, Quincy, and Trinidad. During this period, tree fruit production—mostly apples—peaked at around 1,000 to 1,200 train carloads per harvest.

By laying tracks across Grant County between the late 1800s and the early 1900s, several major railroads provided transportation vital to rapid growth and expansion in the county. The Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railroads provided the means of transporting agricultural products, machinery, supplies, transcontinental passengers and mail into the county.

Most of the gains made during the late 1800s and early 1900s, however, were soon erased. Coinciding with the post-World War I depression, severe and prolonged droughts hit the region. In Grant County, crops failed, the bottom fell out of the agricultural market, and many farmers were forced to abandon their land.

It was not until 1933, after much prodding and debate, that the United States Congress intervened. It did so by authorizing construction of the Grand Coulee Dam. The act, however, was not without conditions. County landowners were assured no irrigation water until they organized irrigation districts and agreed to pledge a certain dollar sum per acre based on soil quality.

In February of 1939, an election was held to create the first of three irrigation districts, which formed the Columbia Basin Project. The Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District included more than half the irrigatable land in Grant County. The move was successful, as were those to form the East and South Districts a few months later. Consequently, the county was able to irrigate its land with much needed water from the Grand Coulee Dam.

During World War II, Moses Lake became the home of Larson Air Force Base, a training facility for American bomber pilots and their crews. With the conclusion of the war, the base became the primary defense outpost for both the Hanford site and Grand Coulee Dam. It also served as both a testing and outfitting center for The Boeing Company's B-52s and KC-135s until 1962. The base was decommissioned in 1965 with the property becoming the jurisdiction of the Port of Moses Lake. Known today as the Grant County International Airport, the facility serves as a flight-training center for Japan AirLines 747 crews.

In terms of agriculture, the Columbia Basin Project's overall plan calls for 1,095,000 acres of irrigated land (60 percent of which lies in Grant County), of which 543,930 acres have been brought under irrigation to date. The extensive irrigation project has fueled steady growth in Grant County's agriculture industry. The county's agricultural success has subsequently fueled growth in complementary industries such as food processing and wholesale trade and trucking. Furthermore, inexpensive electricity from PUD owned Priest Rapids and Wanapum dams has attracted and retained a solid manufacturing presence in the county.

POPULATION

The most recent population estimates have Adams County residents numbering 16,000 and Grant County residents 75,900 in the year 2001. This would rank Adams County as the 31st out of 39 counties and Grant the 13th. Because the two counties are roughly similar

in size, yet very different in population size, their population densities are also a mismatch. There are only 8.6 persons per square mile in Adams and 28.4 in Grant. This contrasts with 827.0 per square mile in King County, the most densely populated county in the state.

Trends

Population changes are viewed as important economic indicators because people tend to follow jobs. Since 1990, population growth in both counties has been relatively strong (see *Figure 1*). Prior to that, national economic recessions and stagnation played a major role. The most significant events of the earlier period were the dual recessions of the early 1980s. Not only did this cause population declines in the two counties, eastern Washington in general did not recover as quickly from the recessions as did the state and the nation. Economic stagnation was the order of the day for most of eastern Washington during the 1980s when the rest of the nation as a whole was booming. The

effect this had on the two counties was apparent: Adams had no population growth during the decade and Grant had only minimal growth. (It wasn't until 1992 that the Adams County population regained the level it enjoyed in 1978.)

Since 1992, the population in Adams County has grown by 18 percent. This even outpaced the statewide growth rate of 16 percent for the period. Over the same time, Grant County accumulated a total increase of 30 percent (from 58,915 to 74,698). *Figure 2* contrasts population growth rates for the two counties and the state. The figure identifies the mid-1970s and 1990s as periods of faster-than-state-growth for the two counties.

Figure 1
Population Trend
Adams and Grant Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

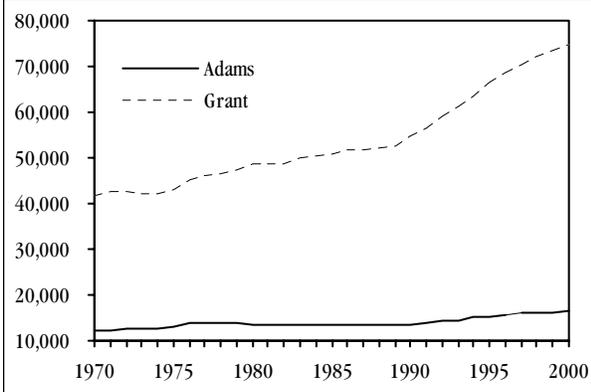
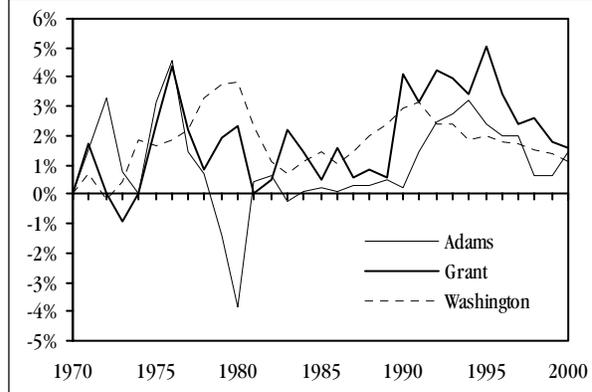


Figure 2
Population growth
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management



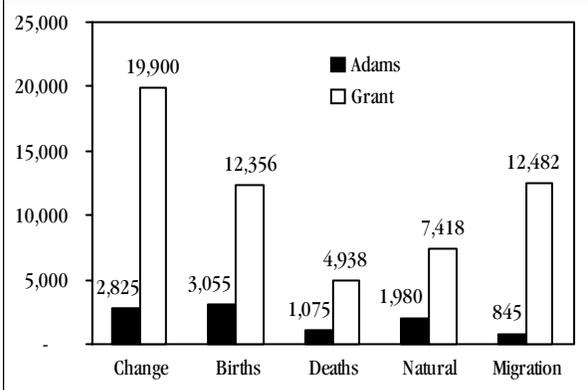
Components of Population Change

The sources of population change can be divided into two main components, the natural increase (births minus deaths) and migration. Significant changes to the natural rate are normally associated only with major socio-economic occurrences such as the Great Depression (low births) and the post-World War II baby boom, both of which resulted in significant changes in the birth rate. The other cause of population change is migration, which is usually associated with economic change and job opportunities.

During the stagnant 1980s, Adams County experienced a natural population increase of 1,852—the net increase resulting from 2,845 births and 993 deaths. However, because of significant out-migration, (net migration was -1,516), the net change in the population was only 336. The 1990s added 1,980 persons naturally, but the migration numbers were nearly three times as high at 845.

The recessions in the early 1980s did cause the Grant County population to decline but only slightly and only for one year. Growth occurred through the rest of the 1980s but was modest. From 1980 to 1990, Grant County experienced a natural population increase of 5,620—the net increase resulting from 9,379 births and 3,759

Figure 3
Components of Population Change
Adams and Grant Counties, 1990-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management



deaths. Net migration added only 656. During the last decade of the twentieth century, almost 20,000 residents were added. Unlike in Adams County, the migration element was much larger (62 percent) than the natural element of population growth. *Figure 3* breaks down the components of population growth for both counties.

Towns and Cities

The population of Adams County was almost evenly split between incorporated and unincorporated areas (see *Figure 4*). Thirty-six percent of all persons reside in the city of Othello, which is by far the largest incorporated area in the county. Hatton (119 residents) was the smallest in 2001, despite having the fastest growth rate since 1990. Ritzville was at the other end of the scale and only added 20 persons or one percent.

The Grant County population is also almost evenly split between incorporated and unincorporated areas. The county has two cities of good size, the biggest being Moses Lake. One out of every five county residents lived in Moses Lake and almost one out of every ten lived in the second largest city, Ephrata. Mattawa has experienced 200 percent growth since 1990, which puts it well ahead of any other town or city in the region. The smallest incorporated area is Coulee Dam, which according to estimates added two residents in 2001 to reach a total of five.

Figure 4
Population of Cities and Towns
Adams and Grant Counties, 1990-2001
Source: Office of Financial Management

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(est)	% Change 1990-2001
Adams	13,603	13,800	14,100	14,300	14,600	15,200	15,400	15,800	15,900	15,900	15,800	16,600	22%
Unincorporated	6,466	6,606	6,888	7,044	7,240	7,364	7,522	7,757	7,835	7,839	7,784	8,001	24%
Incorporated	7,137	7,194	7,212	7,256	7,360	7,836	7,878	8,043	8,065	8,061	8,016	8,599	20%
Hatton	71	91	90	90	90	111	123	120	120	120	115	119	68%
Lind	472	465	480	470	470	470	475	475	475	480	460	580	23%
Othello	4,638	4,640	4,640	4,690	4,780	5,240	5,255	5,395	5,415	5,435	5,445	5,895	27%
Ritzville	1,725	1,725	1,730	1,740	1,750	1,745	1,755	1,775	1,775	1,755	1,730	1,745	1%
Washtucna	231	273	272	266	270	270	270	278	280	271	266	260	13%
Grant	54,798	56,440	58,240	60,300	62,200	64,500	66,400	68,300	69,400	70,600	71,500	75,900	39%
Unincorporated	26,406	27,761	28,946	30,456	31,322	32,405	33,037	34,455	34,740	35,189	35,620	36,230	37%
Incorporated	28,392	28,679	29,294	29,844	30,878	32,095	33,363	33,845	34,660	35,411	35,880	39,670	40%
Coulee City	568	561	598	622	612	630	630	625	630	579	585	600	6%
Coulee Dam (part)	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	67%
Electric City	910	915	915	915	945	960	970	975	975	985	990	950	4%
Ephrata	5,349	5,380	5,430	5,550	5,585	5,715	5,910	5,945	6,065	6,085	6,170	6,895	29%
George	324	314	327	336	365	438	492	460	465	478	450	535	65%
Grand Coulee	984	985	1,010	1,018	1,045	1,075	1,090	1,105	1,215	1,235	1,255	926	-6%
Hartline	176	175	175	180	185	185	185	185	185	180	180	135	-23%
Krupp	53	55	67	60	65	60	60	53	51	56	60	65	23%
Mattawa	941	950	1,180	1,310	1,535	1,685	1,760	1,820	1,820	1,870	1,955	2,820	200%
Moses Lake	11,235	11,420	11,530	11,700	12,190	12,490	13,130	13,330	13,710	14,190	14,290	15,210	35%
Quincy	3,734	3,756	3,776	3,810	3,860	3,925	3,990	4,030	4,090	4,120	4,185	5,165	38%
Royal City	1,104	1,105	1,130	1,145	1,200	1,466	1,500	1,540	1,580	1,600	1,680	1,825	65%
Soap Lake	1,203	1,215	1,270	1,260	1,300	1,320	1,340	1,370	1,370	1,484	1,500	1,730	44%
Warden	1,639	1,655	1,685	1,710	1,765	1,910	2,090	2,190	2,280	2,315	2,335	2,565	56%
Wilson Creek	169	190	199	226	224	234	214	214	221	231	242	244	44%

Population by Age Groups

Figures 5 and 6 summarize current and projected age demographics for the two counties as well as the state. As the first figure shows, Adams has a higher percentage of the youngest age group (0-14 year olds), but much lower representation of the working age groups (25-44 and 45-64 year olds) than either Grant or the state. Among most age groups Grant was between Adams and the state in percentage terms, but led in the retirement age group.

Changes forecasted to occur by 2020 are not overly drastic. The younger working age group of 24-44 year olds is expected to make up one-third of the Adams County population by 2020. This is somewhat higher than current percentages. The retirement age population is forecasted to climb from 12 to 17 percent in Grant and from 11 to 16 percent statewide.

Figure 5
Population by Age Groups
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

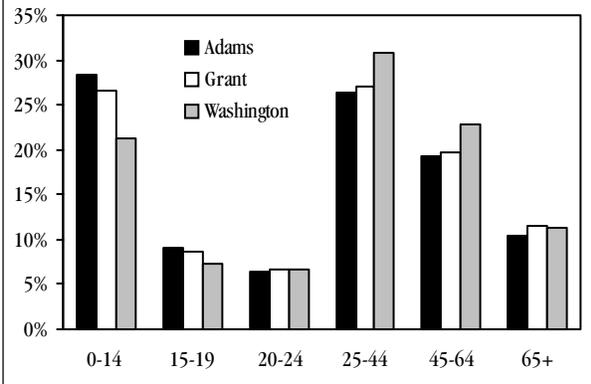
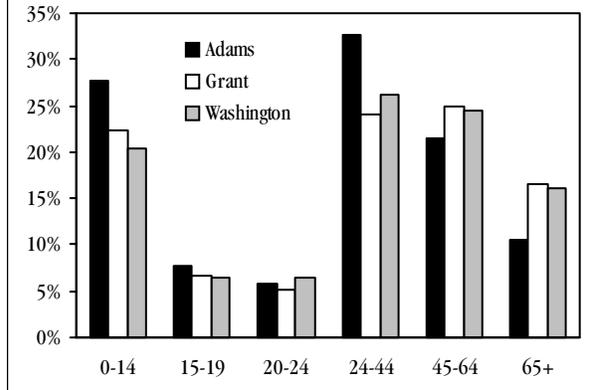


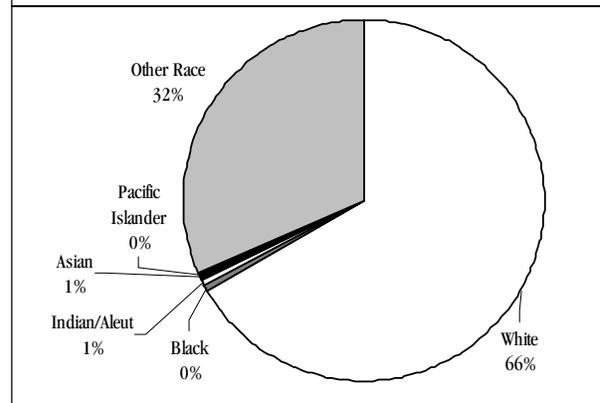
Figure 6
Population by Age Groups
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 2020
Source: Office of Financial Management



Demographics

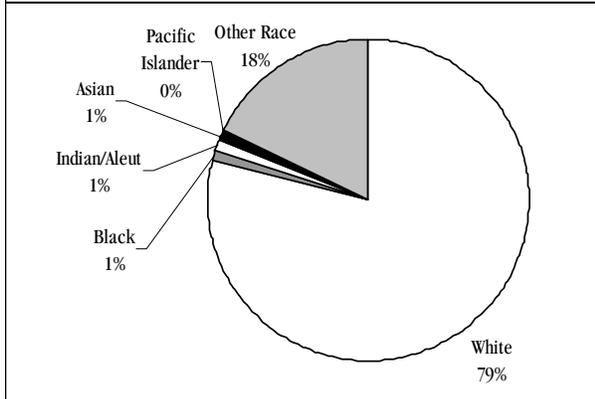
Adams County went from a very high percentage of white residents to 67 percent between the census of 1990 and 2000. The big difference has come from the “other race” category which in 2000 comprised about one-third of the population. The previous census had no “other race” category, which explains in part the extraordinary demographic shift. Asians, Blacks, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders were all less than one percent of the Adams County population. Hispanics, whom may be of any race, were up to 48 percent from 32 percent 10 years earlier.

Figure 7
Ethnic Composition
Adams County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



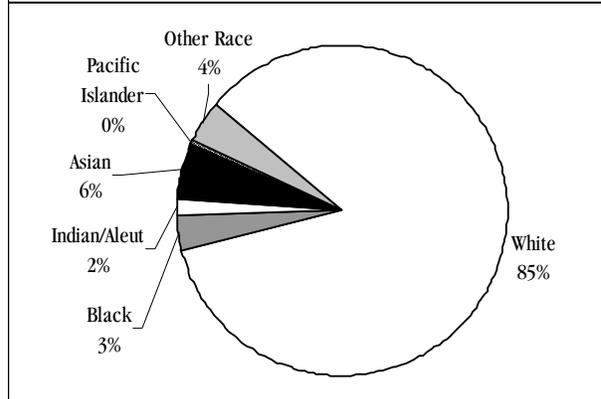
The percentage of whites also declined in Grant County (as it has throughout the state), but to a lesser extent to 79 percent. Asians, Blacks, and Native Americans have slightly stronger representation than in neighboring Adams. Each group is near or above one percent of the total county population. The percentage of Hispanics nearly doubled from 17 to 31 percent between the two census years.

Figure 8
Ethnic Composition
Grant County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Figures 7-9 illustrate the composition of the population for the two counties and the state. The proportion of whites is higher at the state level, as are all ethnic groups except “other race.” In particular, Asians and Blacks have much higher representation statewide.

Figure 9
Ethnic Composition
Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

The resident civilian labor force is defined as all persons 16 years of age and older within a specified geographic area who are either working or actively seeking work. This excludes those serving in the armed forces or institutions and “discouraged workers,” persons who have giving up looking for work due to lack of success. Changes in the labor force are considered an even stronger barometer of the economy than changes in the overall population. Since gross domestic product and gross state product are not gathered at the county level, labor force changes and other measures can serve as substitutes for these economic indicators. In 2000, the labor

force in Adams County was estimated at 8,270 and in Grant County at 37,150.

At the county level there is no direct measure of labor force other than the bicennial census. The current state labor force is estimated from a household survey. County labor forces are determined as a share of the state total using indirect measures such as estimated population, employment, and unemployment claims. While county labor force estimates are an important economic indicator, they are often less reliable than other measures because of the indirect method of estimation.

Trends

Figure 10 shows changes in the Adams County labor force from 1970 to 2000. It grew by 55 percent during this period (statewide growth was more than double that). Throughout most of the 1970s, the county’s labor force grew at annual rates between 2.2 and 4.8 percent. After this decade of strong growth, the “double-dip” recessions of the early 1980s brought growth to a halt and initiated a decline. In the aftermath of the recessions, when the nation and the state went into a strong expansion, the county’s labor force faltered and edged downward. This decline reversed itself between 1988 and 1993, when the labor force grew by 29 percent. Numbers peaked in 1998 at 9,030, before dropping by the end of the decade to 8,270.

Over the same 1970 to 2000 time period, Grant County’s labor force grew 105 percent, which works out to an annual growth rate of 1.7 percent per year (*see Figure 11*). The county had moderate growth, albeit with a few short declines, through the 1970s and most of the 1980s. Since the late 1980s, labor force growth has been robust, averaging 3.3 percent increase annually. About two-thirds of the total 1970-2000 increase came in the 1990s as manufacturing and trade employment blossomed. The increase in jobs attracted workers: the increase in population mentioned earlier (steady positive in-migration) fed into the labor force and swelled its numbers. The state civilian labor force grew at a slightly faster pace than Grant, by 115 percent since 1970 or 2.7 percent annually.

Figure 10
Civilian Labor Force
Adams County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

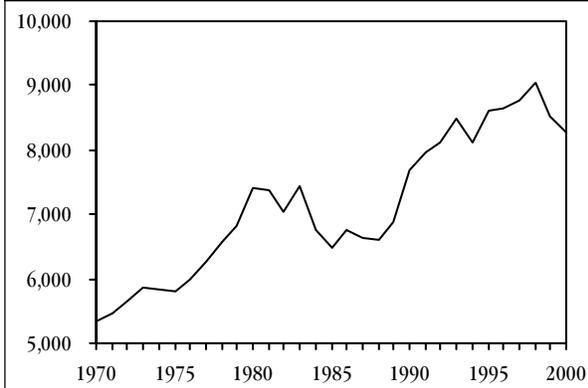
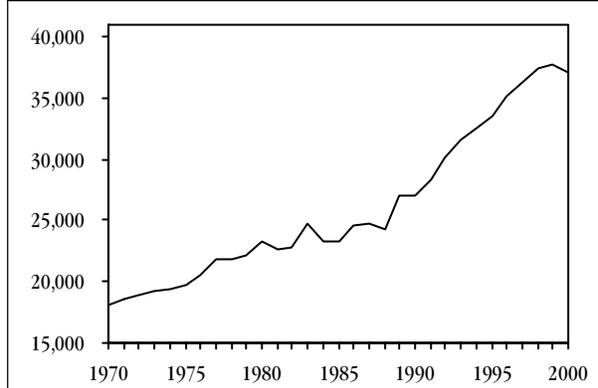


Figure 11
Civilian Labor Force
Grant County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



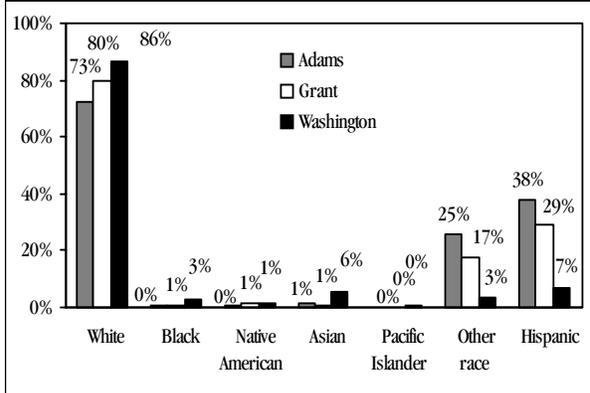
Demographics

The racial/ethnic split of the counties is significantly different than statewide. As a whole, the state labor force is about 86 percent white, 7 percent Hispanic origin, and 6 percent Asian. Other races making up the difference: Blacks, 3 percent; Native Americans, 1 percent; Pacific Islanders, less than 1 percent, and those categorized as other race, 4 percent. In regard to gender, the labor forces of the two counties have a higher share of male than female participants, and the difference is even greater than it is statewide where males account for 54 percent and females 46 percent of the total.

According to the 2000 Census, 73 percent of Adams County's labor force is white (*see Figure 12*). The three other races accounted for just over 1 percent of the total while those categorized as other race made up 25 percent and Hispanic origin made up 39 percent. (In this formulation, Hispanic origin is counted separately: the racial groups do not contain any persons of Hispanic origin.) Looking at the labor force by sex, about 58 percent of its workers are male and 41 percent female.

Grant County's labor force followed similar lines. Whites accounted for 80 percent of the labor force while

Figure 12
Ethnic Composition of the Labor Force
Admas, Grant, and Washington, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



the other races combined made up about 4 percent. Other race was a little lower at 17 percent and Hispanics made up 25 percent of the total. Fifty-seven percent of the work force in Grant County is male.

UNEMPLOYMENT

As mentioned earlier, the civilian labor force consists of those who are working and those who are not working but are looking for work. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the total labor force who have been unable to secure jobs but who are actively looking for work. The unemployed does not include retirees, persons in institutions, or discouraged workers. None of these groups of people are included in the unemployment figures because they are not actively looking for work.

At the national level, the unemployment rate is determined by a regularly recurring survey of households. At the local level, the state's portion of this household survey is integrated and merged with other information (e.g., unemployment insurance claims and surveys of business establishments) to produce unemployment rates for the state and sub-state (i.e., county) level.

Figure 13 shows the counties in Washington that are considered to be distressed, that is, having unemployment rates 20 percent higher than the statewide average for three consecutive years. Adams and Grant counties are both classified as distressed counties, making them eligible for some preference in bidding for government contracts and distressed area tax incentives for manufacturing. Both counties have also been considered distressed for several years now, a condition which is fairly common for resource based economies. Adams had an average unemployment rate of 10.8 percent in 2001. This was substantially above the state average of 6.4 percent but very close to Grant's average of 10.3 percent. Though the rate has fluctuated since 1970, the pattern of the two counties being higher than the state as a whole is a consistent.

Figure 13
Distressed Counties
Washington State, 2002
Source: Employment Security Department



Trends

Since 1970 Adams has had an average unemployment rate of 11.4, Grant 11.7 and the state, 7.0. The trend has been that up until 1982 the state unemployment rate was approximately equal with or often above that of Adams County. For much of this period Grant County was above Adams and the statewide rate. By 1985 this pattern started to change and for the most part Adams County unemployment rates have been higher than Grant's. Overall since 1970 the Adams unemployment rate has averaged 11.4, which is lower than the 11.7 recorded for Grant County. Since 1982, neither county has registered a rate below that of the state. This is due to improving economic conditions and subsequent lower employment figures in the Puget Sound region. Unemployment rates for both counties as well as the state are tracked in *Figure 14*.

One aspect of strong agricultural counties such as Chelan and Douglas is the changing unemployment patterns throughout the year. For example, in January 2001, Adams' unemployment rate peaked at 19.2. From February it steadily fell as agricultural work opportunities increased, bottoming out at 5.2 percent in October. Grant County followed much the same monthly employment pattern. The drop in unemployment in October is during the peak apple and potato harvests, which are the top two employers of seasonal agricultural labor in the area. Grant County exhibited fewer fluctuations than did Adams County, a fact that can be attributed to a higher level of diversification in Grant. Though the annual rate will rise and fall depending on a number of factors, within the year the cycle of unemployment is very consistent. *Figure 15* plots both counties' monthly employment throughout 2001.

Figure 14
Unemployment Rates
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

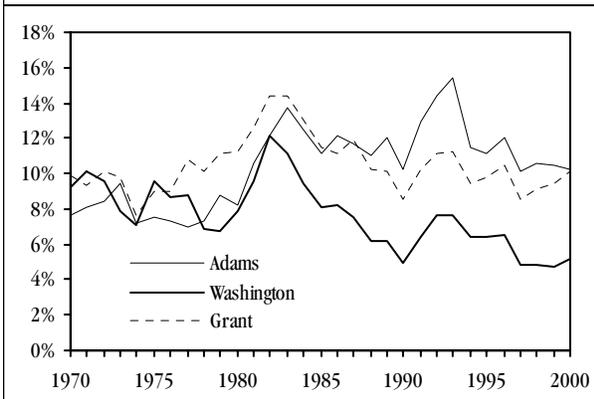
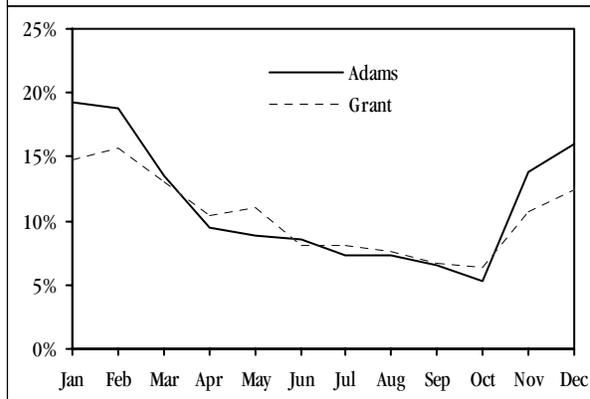


Figure 15
Monthly Unemployment Rates
Adams and Grant Counties, 2001
Source: Employment Security Department



Industrial Typology

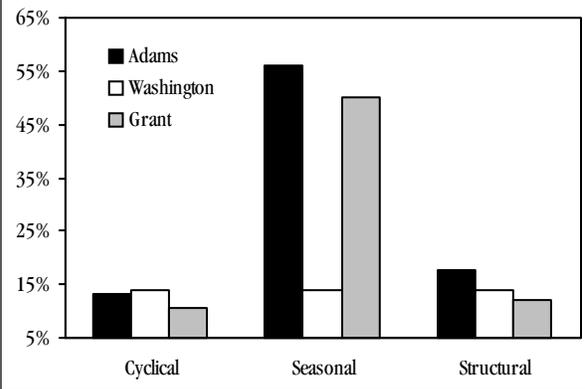
A number of specific industries within Washington State have been defined as being seasonal, structurally mature, or cyclical. These designations relate to the root cause of unemployment and are determined by how employment changes over specific time periods. Because all three categories are reflective of employment instability or decline, the degree to which a county's economic base depends upon these industries reveals a tendency toward or away from unemployment. Government employment is excluded from these calculations.

Industries with seasonal employment patterns are characterized by large employment increases and decreases in particular months of the year. These variations occur during the same months each year and are caused by factors that repeat each year. Poor weather conditions, holiday seasons, and weather related activities such as harvesting are examples of such factors. A seasonal industry is one in which the maximum variation between the highest and lowest monthly employment is about 19 percent or more of the industry's annual average employment.

Sharp increases and decreases in employment during periods of general economic growth and contraction characterize industries with cyclical employment patterns. The employment patterns are generally related to upswings and downturns in overall economic activity. A cyclical industry is one in which the total employment variation over a seven-year period is very high when compared to a straight-line trend projection for the same period.

Structurally mature industries are characterized by long-term declines in total annual average employment. These declines may be the result of increased productivity, automation, technological change, exhaustion of natural resources, or other factors. The structurally mature designation is determined by comparing two consecutive years of annual average employment against

Figure 16
Industrial Typology
Adams, Grant, and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



the two consecutive years that occurred seven years earlier. This type of unemployment provides special challenges as a mismatch of skill sets and job openings usually accompany it. Note: An industry can be recognized in more than one typology. Construction, for example, is very dependent upon weather and is also highly sensitive to fluctuations in overall economic activity, i.e., the business cycle. It has been categorized as both seasonal and cyclical.

Figure 16 depicts the distribution of Adams, Grant, and Washington industry employment between these three classifications. Both counties have large concentrations of seasonal industries due to the importance of agricultural work in the region. Fifty-six percent of employment is in seasonal industries in Adams, 50 percent in Grant, and 14 percent overall for Washington. Adams County also had a fair amount of structural employment—18 percent versus 14 percent for the state.

Unemployment Insurance Claims

Figure 17 shows unemployment insurance claims, categorized by broad occupational (rather than industrial) groupings, for Adams and Grant counties and Washington State for the period July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001. At a glance, it is readily apparent that there are remarkable differences between the two counties and the state, and, very strong similarities between the two counties.

Within Adams and Grant counties, those occupations, which have traditionally been thought of as blue-collar, generate the vast majority of unemployment insurance claims. This, of course, reflects the high concentration of employment in those occupations. However, it also highlights the difference between the state and the counties, the similarities between the two counties, and the volatility of employment in certain occupations.

The table groups professional, clerical, sales, and service occupations as white-collar jobs and the remainder as blue-collar jobs. Adams County had more than four-fifths of all its UI claims come from blue-collar professions; Grant County had close to three-fourths; and the state had only about one-half.

More specifically, in both counties the largest percentage of UI claims came from agricultural jobs (29 percent for Adams and 24 percent for Grant), the second largest from processing jobs. In the state, the largest share was from professional, technical, and managerial jobs and the second largest was from structural work (primarily construction).

Figure 17
Unemployment Insurance Claimants
Adams and Grant Counties and Washington State, July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001
Source: Employment Security Department

	Adams		Grant		Washington	
	Number of Claimants	Percentage of Total	Number of Claimants	Percentage of Total	Number of Claimants	Percentage of Total
Total, All Occupations	2,263	100.0%	8,333	100.0%	396,088	100.0%
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	106	4.7%	706	8.5%	82,581	20.8%
Clerical Occupations	132	5.8%	739	8.9%	45,618	11.5%
Sales Occupations	26	1.1%	213	2.6%	20,598	5.2%
Service Occupations	133	5.9%	700	8.4%	38,074	9.6%
Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	663	29.3%	2,007	24.1%	27,209	6.9%
Processing Occupations	560	24.7%	1,204	14.4%	19,128	4.8%
Machine Trades Occupations	59	2.6%	333	4.0%	23,387	5.9%
Benchwork Occupations	5	0.2%	143	1.7%	13,121	3.3%
Structural Work Occupations	123	5.4%	1,005	12.1%	77,515	19.6%
Motor Freight and Transportation Occupations	181	8.0%	575	6.9%	18,453	4.7%
Packaging and Materials Handling Occupations	271	12.0%	684	8.2%	27,243	6.9%
Miscellaneous Occupations, Not Elsewhere Classified	4	0.2%	24	0.3%	3,161	0.8%
White-Collar	397	17.5%	2,358	28.3%	186,871	47.2%
Blue-Collar	1,866	82.5%	5,975	71.7%	209,217	52.8%

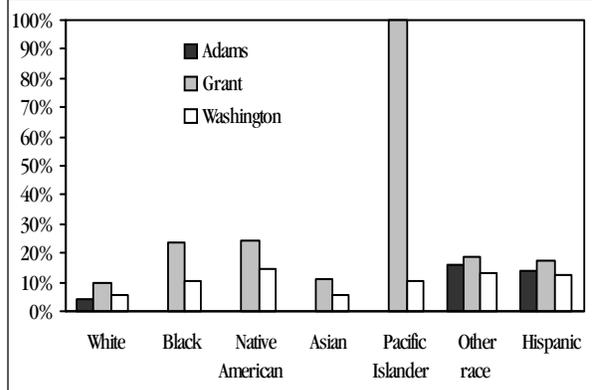
Demographics

According to the 2000 Census, Adams County had an overall unemployment rate of 7.5 percent. The rate for whites, however, was quite a bit lower at 4.5 percent. High unemployment among those of Hispanic origin (13.8 percent) accounted for the large difference between the overall rate and that for whites. Asians and Pacific Islanders and Native Americans all had no recorded unemployment. Unemployment was somewhat higher among women than men, 10.1 percent versus 7.6 percent (*see Figure 18*).

Hispanics suffer from disproportionately high unemployment because large proportions of them work in the agricultural industry. The nature of agriculture requires large numbers of seasonal workers. Seasonal work of course implies that it is temporary and the unemployment problem is exacerbated because many of the workers do not have the skills or training to transfer to different, less transitory, work. Employment Security Department data for 2001, estimate that 47 percent of state agricultural workers had one to seven years of education and a further 9 percent had no education.

Grant County, with a larger labor force and larger numbers of people in the various racial categories, had

Figure 18
Unemployment by Race and Hispanic Origin
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



unemployment figures in 2000 as follows: white, 9.8 percent; black, 23.9 percent; Native American, 24.6 percent; Asians, 10.9 percent; Pacific Islander, 100 percent; other race, 18.8 and those of Hispanic origin, 17.2 percent. Men had a rate of 11.2 percent compared to 12.4 percent for Grant County females.

INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES

Data in this section are derived through two different Bureau of Labor Statistics programs, which are conducted in Washington by the Employment Security Department. The first, called CES (Current Employment Statistics), generates monthly nonagricultural employment figures; the second, the Quarterly Employment and Wages program (ES-202), includes data on both agricultural and nonagricultural employment covered under the state unemployment insurance program. All wage data and agricultural employment data in this sec-

tion stem from the Employment and Wages program; other employment information comes from the CES program.

The data differs from the labor force data presented earlier. Nonagricultural employment numbers are derived from surveys of establishments located within the counties, the labor force data are based on individual residence in the county, regardless of where the employing establishment is located.

Employment Trends

Growth of nonagricultural employment in Adams County has had its ups and downs but overall has increased by 69 percent since 1970. As seen in *Figure 19*, the number of jobs outside of the agricultural sector rose by 44 percent before stagnating in the early 1980s. From 1979 to 1982, employment dropped sharply by 8 percent and was still 160 jobs below the 1979 level 10 years later. During the next six years, however, Adams enjoyed 25 percent growth prior to a moderate decline at the end of the decade.

For the period 1970-2000, Grant County had a somewhat higher growth rate (119 percent) than Adams. This averages out to 2.6 percent per year. Like Adams the area suffered stagnation in the early 1980s following solid growth prior (*see Figure 20*). Between 1979 and 1981 jobs fell 8 percent and increased by a mere 1 percent between 1979 and 1987. Conditions changed for the better and the county added 9,380 jobs (or 64 percent) by 2000.

Statewide growth of nonagricultural jobs was higher than in either county: 152 percent between 1970 and 2000. The only years of negative growth were in 1971 and 1982.

Figure 19
Nonagricultural Employment
Adams County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

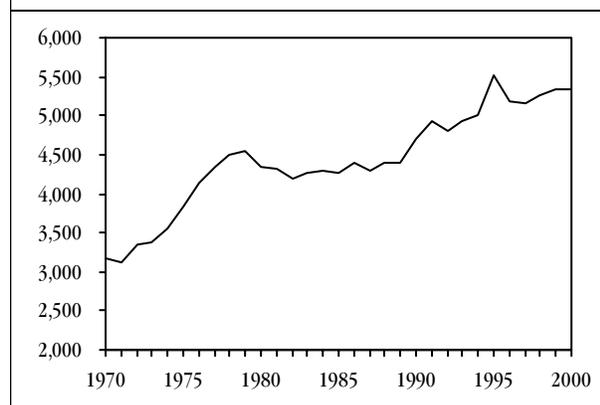
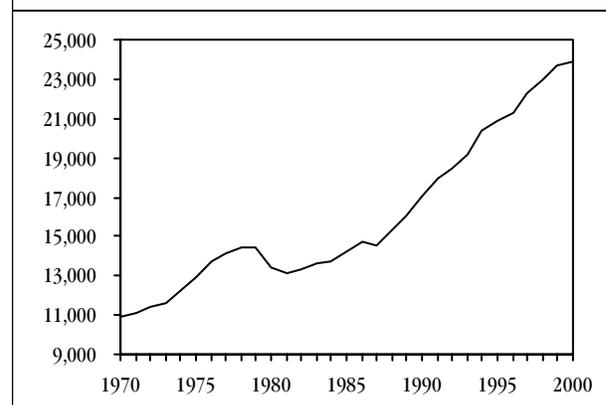


Figure 20
Nonagricultural Employment
Grant County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Location Quotients

One way to understand the industrial makeup of an area is to contrast it with another area and one way to do this is to use location quotients. The idea of the location quotient is to compare a given industry's share of total local employment versus its share statewide. Mathematically, dividing the statewide industry employment share into the local industry share derives the quotient. In short, the location quotient is a quick intuitive measure of industry concentration. *Figures 21 and 22* show location quotients for each of the eight major industry divisions in Adams and Grant counties. These figures show how the industrial divisions are more or less prevalent in the counties compared to the state.

A quotient of 1.0 denotes an industry in which the local area is typical to the state as a whole; a value above 1.0 shows an industry with a higher concentration of employment; and a value below 1.0 identifies a local industry as having a lesser concentration of employment than in the same industry statewide. For example if a given industry makes up 20 percent of the total industry locally but only 10 percent statewide then its location quotient would be 2.0 and would indicate an above average local presence.

A quotient above 1.0 suggests that the good or service produced by an industry is exported from the area; a quotient below 1.0 is a sign that, hypothetically, goods or services must be imported into an area to provide the same consumption patterns found at the state level. The greater the value above or below 1.0, the stronger the suggestion of exporting or importing becomes. The concept of labeling as "importing" or "exporting" has limits and the reader may be more comfortable thinking of the quotient as an indicator of relative industry concentration.

Except for the trade industry and construction/mining industry the two county's industries mirror each other in being more or less prevalent than the state. Not surprisingly, the location quotients for agriculture are the highest for both counties. Manufacturing is also above 1.0 in both counties, but much larger in Grant. The government sector is also above the statewide level in both areas. Services, TCU, and FIRE industries are found in less concentration in the region than in the state as a whole.

Figure 21
Location Quotients
Adams County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

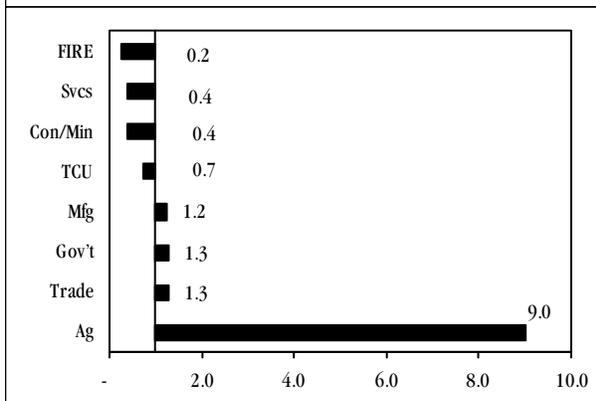
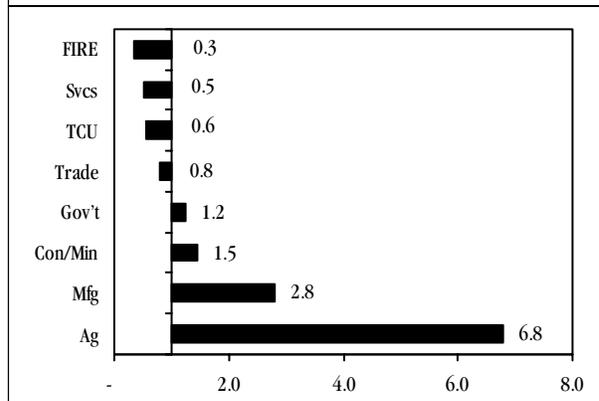


Figure 22
Location Quotients
Grant County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Annual Average Wage

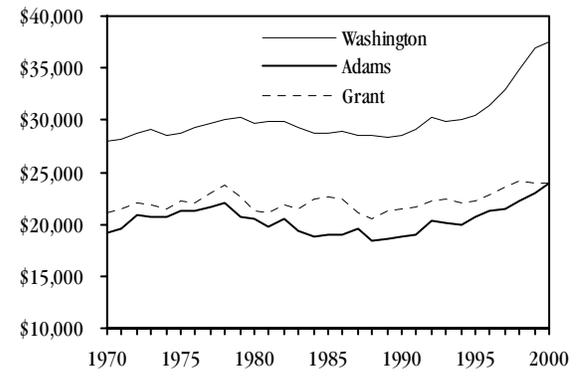
Dividing the total wages paid in an area by the annual average employment in that area derives the annual average wage. Jobs not covered by the unemployment insurance program are excluded; however, approximately 90 percent of all employment in the state is covered under the program. (Note—all amounts here have been inflation adjusted to 2000 dollars.) The average wage does not include any benefits (e.g., insurance or retirement plans) other than actual wages.

In 2000, the average wage in Adams County was \$23,944 (ranked 30th among Washington's 39 counties) and in Grant County was \$24,028 (ranked 29th). The statewide average was \$37,430. The major reason for the counties' lower wages was their very heavy concentration of employment in agriculture, which is very seasonal and traditionally has a relatively low wage. *Figure 23* shows the average wage for both counties and the state since 1970.

In real dollars, the average wage in Adams County had an early peak in 1978 at \$21,983. This highpoint occurred in conjunction with three to four years of extraordinarily high levels of farm income. Following the peak, though, the annual average started declining. This was a phenomenon that was also afflicting the state as well as the national average wage. After a 10 year downward slide, it bottomed out in 1988 at \$18,416. Since 1991, real average wages in Adams have risen by 26 percent to the current (year 2000) level.

Every major industry division in Adams County had a lower wage than its statewide counterpart, and almost all industries were below as well (*see Figure 24*). Construction and manufacturing—two sectors which generally see high wages and which push up the averages—had significantly less than their statewide

Figure 23
Real Average Wage
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



counterparts. The services sector in Adams County had less than half of what was paid by services statewide.

Grant County experienced a trend much like Adams. An early peak occurred in 1978 at \$23,825, followed by a 14 percent drop in real terms by 1988. Since that period though, Grant has recovered to a lesser degree. In 2000, real average wages were only 0.9 percent above where they stood in 1978.

Both counties share the fact that wages by industry division are all lower than their statewide counterparts. The services sector wage shows the greatest disparity, being only 40 percent of services wages throughout the state. Fortunately, government, which is a large sector in terms of employment, was relatively close to parity with the state at 85 percent. Wages of the other sectors were all less than the statewide averages, some significantly less.

Figure 24
Annual Covered Wages
Adams and Grant Counties and Washington, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

		Average Wage		
		Washington	Adams	Grant
TOTAL		\$37,430	\$23,944	\$24,028
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing		\$18,036	\$17,111	\$16,198
1	Agricultural Production Crops	\$14,554	\$17,935	\$15,752
2	Agricultural Production Livestock	\$21,105	\$18,073	\$22,600
7	Agricultural Services	\$19,995	\$14,255	\$16,263
8	Forestry	\$29,579	\$0	\$0
9	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	\$56,580	\$0	\$26,009
Mining		\$46,706	\$0	\$0
10	Metal Mining	\$72,058	\$0	\$0
12	Coal Mining	\$64,692	\$0	\$0
13	Oil & Gas Extraction	\$40,064	\$0	\$0
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, except fuels	\$39,883	\$0	\$0
Other Industries				
Construction		\$37,509	\$20,292	\$26,166
15	General Building Contractors	\$36,671	\$15,783	\$21,039
16	Heavy Construction, exc. Building	\$45,470	\$28,278	\$34,243
17	Special Trade Contractors	\$36,320	\$20,149	\$24,676
Manufacturing		\$46,988	\$27,767	\$27,938
20	Food & Kindred Products	\$31,620	\$28,312	\$24,158
22	Textile Mill Products	\$34,776	\$0	\$0
23	Apparel & Other Textile Products	\$23,064	*	\$9,810
24	Lumber & Wood Products	\$37,553	*	*
25	Furniture & Fixtures	\$29,347	\$0	\$0
26	Paper & Allied Products	\$52,138	\$0	*
27	Printing & Publishing	\$35,162	*	\$19,021
28	Chemicals & Coal Products	\$116,251	*	\$47,948
29	Petroleum & Coal Products	\$69,427	\$0	\$0
30	Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	\$31,945	*	\$0
31	Leather & Leather Products	\$22,138	\$0	\$0
32	Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	\$36,376	*	*
33	Primary Metals Industries	\$46,620	\$0	\$41,232
34	Fabricated Metal Products	\$33,714	\$0	*
35	Industrial Machinery and Equipment	\$53,595	*	\$33,210
36	Electronic & Other Electronic Equipment	\$43,146	\$0	*
37	Transportation Equipment	\$58,890	*	*
38	Indstruments & Related Products	\$57,579	\$0	*
39	Misc. Manufacturing Industries	\$38,688	\$0	\$0
Other Industries			\$17,380	\$33,177
Transportation & Public Utilities		\$47,392	\$30,516	\$32,465
41	Local & Interurban Passenger Transit	\$20,704	\$0	*
42	Trucking & Warehousing	\$32,008	\$24,320	\$30,951

Figure 24 (Continued)
Annual Covered Wages
Adams and Grant Counties and Washington, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

		Average Wage		
		Washington	Adams	Grant
44	Water Transportation	\$56,413	\$0	*
45	Transportation by Air	\$40,433	\$0	\$42,445
46	Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	\$65,299	\$0	*
47	Transportation Services	\$38,057	*	\$18,424
48	Communication	\$68,667	*	\$39,054
49	Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	\$55,898	\$61,626	\$7,542
	Other Industries		\$28,413	\$27,004
	Wholesale Trade	\$43,365	\$29,498	\$29,459
50	Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	\$48,108	\$32,411	\$30,388
51	Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	\$37,041	\$28,658	\$28,949
	Retail Trade	\$20,844	\$12,709	\$15,049
52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies	\$25,890	\$18,919	\$19,043
53	General Merchandise Stores	\$22,947	*	\$14,813
54	Food Stores	\$21,255	\$13,207	\$16,601
55	Auto Dealers & Service Stations	\$31,831	\$19,838	\$19,354
56	Apparel & Accessory Stores	\$22,739	*	\$10,801
57	Furniture & Homefurnishings Stores	\$30,055	\$17,347	\$16,268
58	Eating & Drinking Places	\$13,535	\$9,251	\$9,482
59	Misc. Retail	\$24,941	\$13,112	\$20,505
	Other Industries		\$9,510	\$0
	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	\$44,360	\$0	\$0
60	Depository Institutions	\$38,510	\$0	\$0
61	Nondepository Institutions	\$52,594	\$0	\$0
62	Security & Commodity Brokers	\$102,500	\$0	\$0
63	Insurance Carriers	\$47,631	\$0	\$0
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers, & Service	\$42,280	\$0	\$0
65	Real Estate	\$28,356	\$0	\$0
67	Holding & Other Investment Offices	\$77,663	\$0	\$0
	Services	\$40,991	\$18,244	\$16,479
70	Hotels & Other Lodging Places	\$16,918	\$9,988	\$12,174
72	Personal Services	\$18,227	*	\$12,997
73	Business Services	\$78,675	\$21,207	\$9,388
75	Auto Repair, Services & Parking	\$25,842	\$19,650	\$16,611
76	Misc. Repair Services	\$30,376	\$18,814	\$23,048
78	Motion Pictures	\$14,262	\$2,952	\$8,019
79	Amusement & Recreation Services	\$21,779	\$16,812	\$13,770
80	Health Services	\$33,218	\$27,327	\$23,337
81	Legal Services	\$47,977	\$19,630	\$22,355
82	Educational Services	\$30,210	*	*
83	Social Services	\$17,918	\$17,937	\$14,144
84	Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	\$24,642		*
86	Membership Organizations	\$22,943	\$19,618	\$13,686
87	Engineering & Management Services	\$49,011	\$23,294	\$25,926

Figure 24 (Continued)
Annual Covered Wages
Adams and Grant Counties and Washington, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

		Average Wage		
		Washington	Adams	Grant
88	Private Households	\$9,207	\$7,947	\$7,228
89	Services, NEC	\$44,784		*
	Other Industries		\$18,283	\$13,744
	Government	\$36,293	\$25,446	\$30,736
	Federal Government	\$44,691	\$29,591	\$32,750
	State Government	\$36,844	\$28,368	\$31,891
	Local Government	\$33,877	\$25,068	\$30,456

* *Employment and wages not shown to avoid disclosure of data for individual employers*

Agriculture

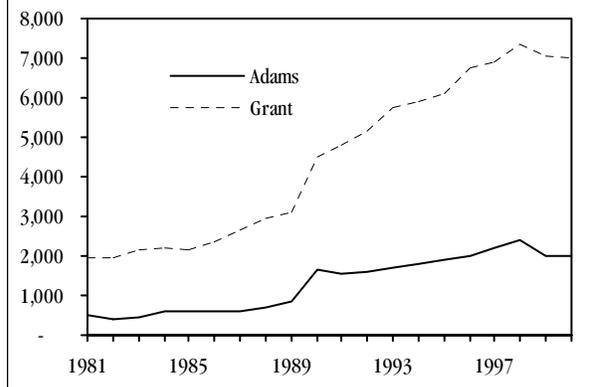
In both counties agriculture is the number one employing industrial division. Twenty-eight percent of all Adams County workers worked in the farm sector, 23 percent in Grant, but only 3 percent statewide. The economic impact of agriculture to the region goes well beyond the employment numbers as some of the most important crops use relatively little labor. This is particularly the case with wheat, which is capital intensive and is traditionally very important to the Adams County economy. In 2001 the statewide crop was worth \$442.7 million dollars and was the fifth most lucrative commodity. However, the Adams-Grant region on average employed only 34 seasonal workers in wheat. By comparison 2,237 seasonal workers worked apples, 644 worked potatoes, and 281 worked cherries.

Because of its location in the Palouse region, Adams County has climatic and soil conditions conducive to wheat farming, and wheat is the premiere crop in the county. In 2001, the county ranked fourth in wheat production among Washington's 39 counties, harvesting about 318,700 acres to produce 12.5 million bushels of wheat.

Employment in the agricultural sector has risen by 282 percent since 1981 in Adams. As *Figure 25* depicts, the trend has been positive, but inconsistent growth until recently. Most (190 percent) of the job expansion occurred from 1989 to 1998. This was followed by a decline of 18 percent by the year 2000.

Although it does vary from crop to crop, the average wage in agriculture is relatively low, especially in comparison to other industry sectors. While one factor causing this is simply the lower wages traditionally associated with farm work, a primary cause is also the part-time and seasonal nature of the work. The average annual wage in agriculture (\$17,111) does not necessarily reflect the wages of a full-time, year-round worker. Agricultural employment varies sharply from month to month: January of 2000 was a low of 974 covered workers; the peak was reached in October at 3,362. It is interesting to note that while state agricultural workers on average earned more than their counterparts in Adams County, those working crops earned less. It is

Figure 25
Agricultural Employment
Adams and Grant Counties, 1981-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



one of only two reported industries in Adams, which had higher earnings than at the state level.

While there is substantial wheat growing (5th highest in the state) in Grant County, tree fruits and potatoes play a much larger role than in Adams. In fact Grant County produced 26 million cwt (hundred weight) of potatoes and led the state in output. The county is also a top producer of corn, green peas, hay, and livestock. The bulk of tree fruit production is apples, but cherries, apricots, pears, peaches, nectarines, and plums are also grown.

Figure 25 also shows employment numbers for Grant County, which was higher, but exhibited very similar trends. All told, the county averaged 6,990 workers in the entire agricultural sector in 2000. The largest group of these workers was employed in the tree fruit orchards, about 3,217. Potatoes and other field crops employed relatively large numbers, as did general farms. Ornamental nursery products used almost 500 workers.

The typical agricultural worker in Grant County earned \$16,198 in 2000. This was below the state average but as in Adams County, crop work paid better than at the state level. Jobs in production livestock earned \$22,600, which was also more than their statewide counterparts.

Construction and Mining

The Adams-Grant counties region has a small mining industry so therefore the data have been joined with construction. Combined, both counties only averaged 61 employees in mining in the year 2000. *Figure 26* tracks the growth of jobs in this industrial division since 1970. From 1973 to 1983, work to boost hydroelectric output included the addition of six pump/generators to the system. As the project ended, construction employment decreased rapidly. The national economic doldrums of the early 1980s also had a negative effect upon employment in the counties. Since then, construction employment in Adams County has been steady but at a significantly reduced level while in Grant County growth has almost paralleled that of the state.

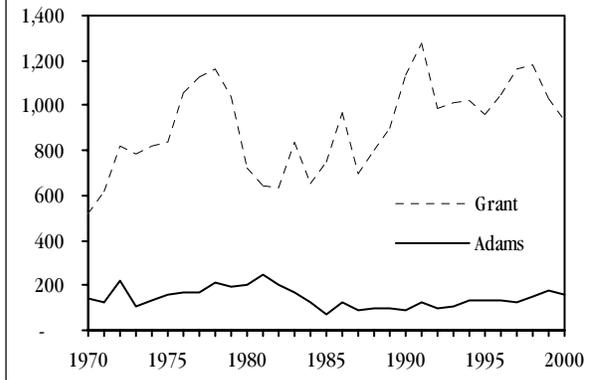
In Adams County, employment fell from 250 in 1981 to 70 in 1985. After that precipitous drop, employment has ranged from about 90 to 130. By 2000, the level had climbed back up to 160. Given the absence of any major construction projects, such as work on the Grand Coulee Dam, this is probably an appropriate level of construction employment for a rural, agricultural county like Adams. Overall, employment in the sector rose by 14 percent. This pales compared to the 200 percent exhibited statewide and even the 78 percent in neighboring Grant. Construction and mining jobs equate to about 3 percent of the nonagricultural work force, considerably less than the 6 percent statewide.

Within the county's construction sector, a little less than half of the workers are employed in special trades, i.e., plumbing, electricity, carpentry, etc. The next largest group is general building contractors, heavy construction, with about 18 percent of the total. Average wages in construction were \$20,292, which was below the Grant average and only 54 percent of the state average wage. Heavy construction workers earned \$28,278, which made them the highest paid in the division, while general building contractors pulled down the average with earnings of \$15,783.

Figure 26

Construction and Mining Employment Adams and Grant Counties, 1970-2000

Source: Employment Security Department



Grant County had 3.9 percent of its nonfarm employment in construction/mining—less than the state, but more than Adams. While the division grew much faster in Grant than in Adams, it was the second slowest growing industrial division since 1970. *Figure 26* identifies the division's peak years as 1978, 1991, and 1998. The low points were established in 1970, 1982, 1984, and 1987.

Of construction workers in Grant County, about one-half are engaged in special trades work while the rest is split almost evenly between general trade contractors and heavy construction. The average wage for construction workers in the county is less than the statewide average: \$26,166 versus \$37,509 in 2000.

Grant has virtually all of the two-county employment in the mining sector. One firm, mining diatomaceous earth, employs a fair number of relatively well paid workers. Other than that, there is little mining employment in the two counties.

Manufacturing

In general, manufacturing employment in the area has been on the upswing since the national recessions of the early 1980s (see *Figure 27*). Those recessions, which exacerbated the decreases in an already declining work force, drove manufacturing employment to its lowest point of the period shown on the chart. While there have been some short-term drops since then, the trend has been toward expansion—at least until recent years.

Manufacturing in Adams County is, for all practical purposes, food processing. Fifty percent of manufacturing jobs were in frozen fruits and vegetables in 2000, with another 40 percent in frozen specialties, and three percent in canned fruits and vegetables. The driving force behind food processing, of course, is the area's huge agricultural output: from potatoes to apples to corn, the agricultural abundance is processed into products that are distributed to regional, national, and international markets.

After hitting a low point in 1982 of only 610 jobs, manufacturing has expanded since, albeit slowly. For the entire 1970-2000 period, the annual average employment gain was a very modest 0.9 percent; however, the county as a whole (all sectors) had only a 1.7 percent annual increase. Statewide, manufacturing growth averaged 1.6 percent annually.

While the county's manufacturing employment increased, relatively, about the same amount as the same sector statewide, there is a large difference between the two. Agriculture is the driver behind Adams County's manufacturing sector. Most food processing workers in Adams County are involved with the production of fro-

zen potatoes and specialty items such as "TV" dinners. *Figure 28* illustrates employment in the food processing industry from 1981 to 2000. The driver behind statewide manufacturing is high tech, aerospace, and large firms from the Puget Sound area. The average manufacturing wage in the county was \$27,767; the average wage statewide was \$46,988. Within the county, though, the manufacturing wage is among the higher paying sectors.

In 2000, 4,855 jobs in manufacturing accounted for 20 percent of the county's nonfarm jobs. The division grew by 141 percent, which was the second highest growth rate in the county. All of this growth and more has occurred since 1981. Manufacturing jobs had bottomed out that year but began a growth spurt, which reached 181 percent in 2000. These changes are illustrated in *Figure 27*, which also tracks manufacturing jobs in Grant County.

Manufacturing in Grant County has diversified beyond food processing, although producing frozen fruits and vegetables and dehydrated fruits and vegetables still remains the largest industry in the sector. Forty percent of sector jobs were in frozen fruits and vegetables and 15 percent were in dehydrated fruits and vegetables. Other industries produce farm machinery, publications, fabricated metals, components for computer chips, navigational instruments, and many other items. Both vehicle parts and accessories and nonferrous metals were significant employers both in terms of the number of jobs and pay scale. While food processing still accounts for 58 percent of all manufacturing employment, as little as ten years ago the figure was almost 80 percent.

Figure 27
Manufacturing
Adams and Grant Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

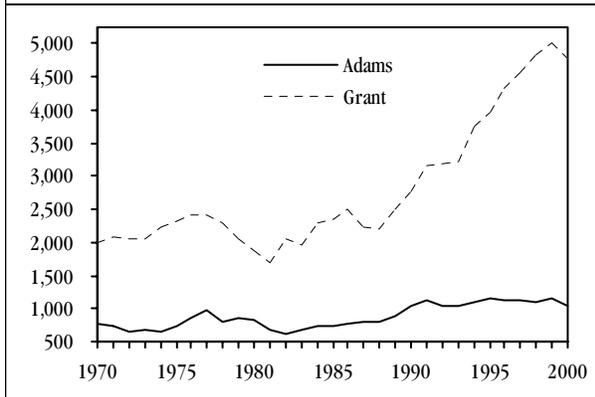


Figure 28
Food Processing
Adams and Grant Counties, 1981-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

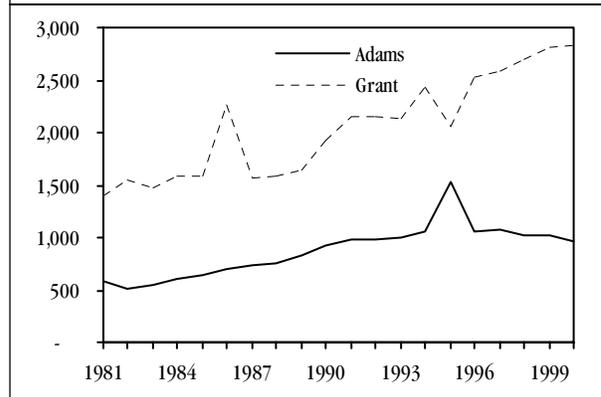


Figure 28 illustrates changes in food processing employment for both Adams and Grant. It should be noted that the dips in both curves in 1995 are due to changes in the data collection methodology.

The growth in manufacturing not related to agriculture stems from advantages the county has over other areas. There are a number of them including traditionally cheap electricity, proximity to the Grant County International Airport in Moses Lake, designation of the Moses Lake area as a free trade zone (which lowers

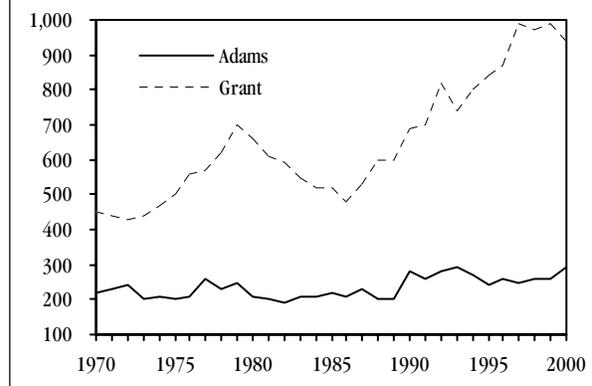
customs duties), and the relatively lower cost of living. The manufacturing sector is a vital part of the region's economy. Employment is expanding and the jobs provide relatively high wages. And while the employment levels in food processing are affected by the seasonality of agricultural crops, the volatility of employment is not nearly as great as it is in the agricultural sector. This strong sector constitutes a big plus for the area but like the rest of the state as well as the nation as a whole, manufacturing has had a difficult time of it the last few years.

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU)

As Figure 29 indicates, the TCU industrial division does not employ sizable numbers in the Adams-Grant region. In Adams County the figures ranged from a low of 190 in 1982, to a high of 290 in 2000. Most of the employment growth was experienced between 1989 and 2000. In Grant, the peak of 990 was reached in both 1997 and 1999, while the trough occurred in 1972. Between 1986 and 2000 the county enjoyed an employment expansion of 96 percent. Despite these relatively small numbers, Adams County had the same proportion of jobs (5.4 percent of the total) in TCU as did the state. Grant County, although having more division jobs, had a smaller proportion in TCU than Adams (as well as the state).

TCU workers in Adams County earned on average \$30,516 in 2000. This was well above the county average but only 64 percent of the average for state sector workers. Three-quarters of these employees were to be found in the trucking industry, which is closely associated with agriculture. Electric, gas, and sanitary was the highest paying industry in the sector (\$68,667), and local employees earned more than their counterparts statewide. The industry was also an important supplier of jobs in the county, providing 14 percent of all TCU employment.

Figure 29
TCU Employment
Adams and Grant Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



The trucking industry provided 69 percent of TCU jobs while the air transportation added another 14 percent in Grant County. The industries earned on average \$30,951 and \$42,455 respectively. Trucking employees earned close to their statewide counterparts whereas those in air transport exceeded the state average.

Trade

Trends in trade employment for both counties tracked very closely until about 1986 (see Figure 30). From 1970 to 1978 both areas exhibited strong job growth in the division. Then from the latter 1970s until 1986 both suffered job losses. Figure 30 as well as Figure 31 (which contrasts growth rates for the two counties and the state) depicts divergent trends for Adams and Grant. Between

1986 and 2000, trade employment in Grant County rose impressively by 51 percent, a period in which Adams saw a 5 percent decline. Overall, from 1970 to 2000, division employment expanded by 57 percent in Adams, 100 percent in Grant, and 171 percent statewide.

Forty-four percent of trade jobs in Adams County were to be found in the wholesale sector. This is well above

normal and due primarily to wholesaling of agricultural products. In this region, the bulk of wholesale trade employment is related to nondurable goods. The top wholesale employers in the county were farm supplies, fresh fruits and vegetables, and farm and garden machinery. They made up respectively 33, 22, and 19 percent of all wholesale work. Durables earned on average \$32,411 in Adams, compared to \$28,658 for working in nondurables.

Fifty-six percent of trade workers found jobs in retail and were paid an average of \$12,709. Most came from eating establishments (45 percent) and grocery stores (21 percent). Auto dealers and service stations were the most lucrative sector jobs, with eating and drinking establishments the least lucrative. Wages in the retail sector are depressed significantly because so much of the work is part time. (Computation of the average wage does not take part-time work into account: it divides total wages paid by average yearly employment, whether that employment is full or part time. And it does not include tips.)

The trade sector in Grant County is quite large and diverse. It accounts for 24 percent of nonfarm employment. Only government and agriculture employ more

workers. Since 1970, the total number of trade jobs has almost exactly doubled, going from 2,900 to 5,810 in 2000. This equates to a 2.3 percent annualized growth rate. Distribution of jobs in the county closely parallels the state, which also has nearly 24 percent of all non-farm jobs in the trade sector. Within trade, both the county and the state have about one-fourth of the jobs in wholesale and three-fourths in retail.

Farm and garden machinery accounted for the most employment in wholesale trade of durable goods in Grant County. Industrial machinery, transportation equipment, and motor vehicle supplies are also large durable goods wholesale industries. In nondurable goods, wholesale trading of farm supplies and fruits and vegetables constitute the most employment. All in all, covered employment in wholesale trade came to over 1,334 workers in 2000.

Retail trade, although its wages average about half of wholesale, has much greater employment. Significant employment is found in Grant's eating and drinking places (1,354), food stores (783), and auto dealers and service stations (690). While wages are relatively low—the average in 2000 was \$15,049 compared to \$29,459 in wholesale—the averages are strongly influenced by high levels of part-time work in the retail sector.

Figure 30
Trade Employment
Adams and Grant Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

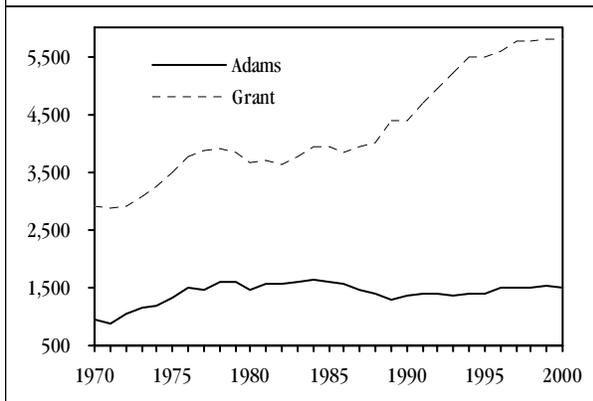
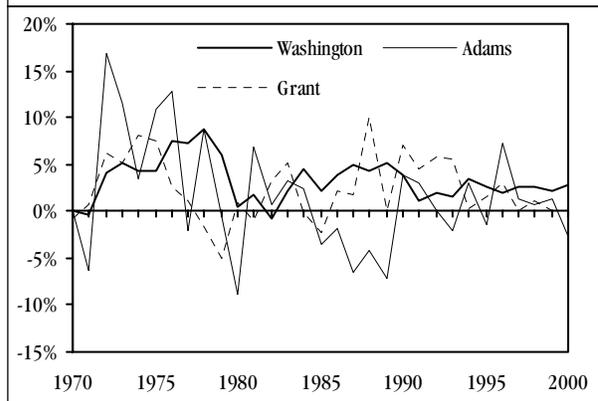


Figure 31
Trade Growth Rates
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

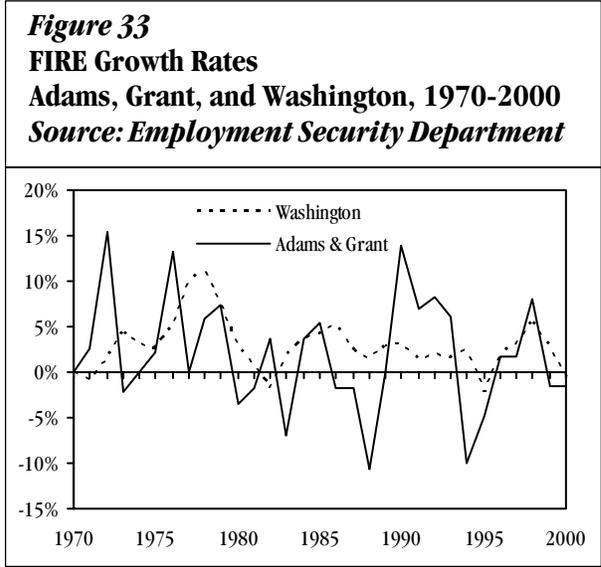
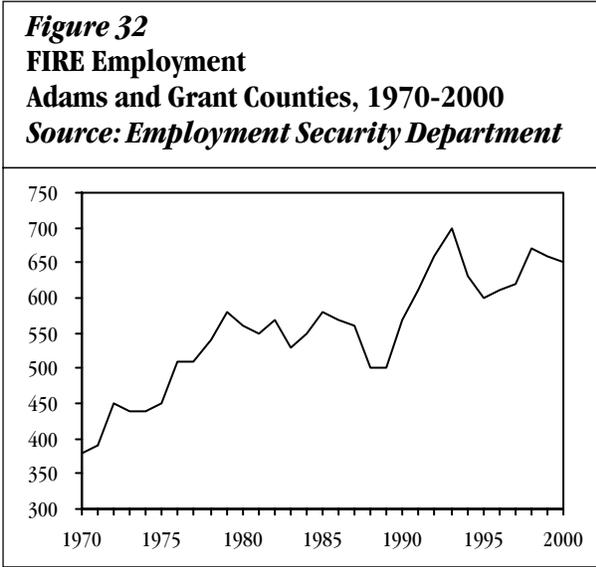
This sector consists of banks, savings and loans, credit unions, stockbrokers, insurance agents, carriers and brokers, and real estate agents and brokers, etc. The number of Adams and Grant county residents that work in this division are so small that they have been combined in Figure 32. The percentage of workers in the FIRE

division, 2.4 and 2.2 percent for Adams and Grant respectively, is less than half of the statewide percentage. Larger firms, even though geographically distant, can often more efficiently provide the services offered by these firms. Consequently, employment in this sector is underrepresented in the region.

Overall job growth in the two-county area has been 71 percent since 1971. This growth, however, has not been even. From 1970 to 1979 employment increased by 53 percent, only to be hit by a drop of 14 percent in the subsequent ten years. Nationally there was a recession in the early 1990s but this did not deter the division in the region from sustaining 40 percent growth between 1989 and 1993. Again, against the grain of the national economy, FIRE employment declined by 7 percent the rest of the 1990s (while the country experienced the longest period of growth on record). *Figure 33* contrasts collective Adams and Grant county growth rates with that of the state for FIRE employment.

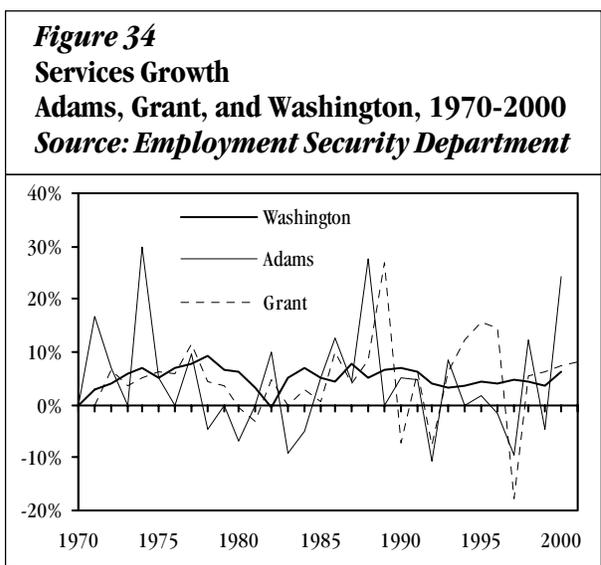
Adams County FIRE employment ranged from a low of 90 (in 1971, 1974, and 1975) to a high of 150 (achieved in 1993, 1994, and 1998). Jobs expanded by 30 percent during the 31-year period. Over half of the sector jobs were in depository institutions with another quarter in the insurance industry. All income data in both counties for the division is suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Sector employment in Grant County suffered a 31-year low back in 1970. The high in the FIRE division was reached in 1993 at 550 jobs. Depository Institutions (39 percent), real estate (28 percent), and life insurance (27 percent) respectively supplied almost all of the work in the division in 2000.



Services

Industries in the services sector include, among other things, auto repair, health services, legal services, amusement services, hotels, engineering, and motion pictures. In terms of employment, this wide range of industries is, without doubt, the fastest growing sector in both counties as well as throughout the state. Growth in Adams County from 1970 to 2000 amounted to 221 percent; in Grant County, 300 percent; and statewide, almost 360 percent (*see Figure 34*).



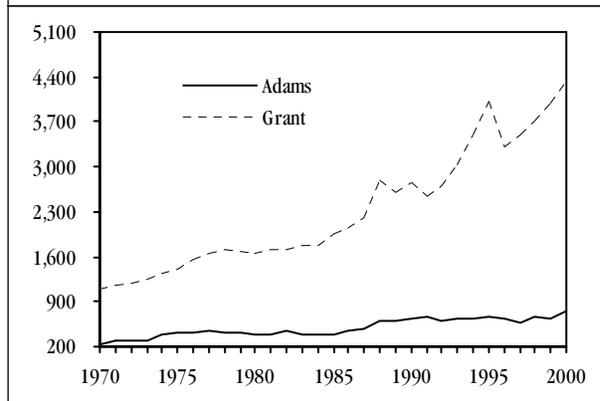
In 1970, the services sector in Adams County employed 240 workers and amounted to 8 percent of non-farm jobs. The number of jobs grew to 770 over the next 31 years and in 2000 amounted to 15 percent of the work force. This growth is depicted in *Figure 35* along with Grant County numbers. After strong growth in the early- to mid-1970s, there was stagnation and

decline from the late 1970s until about 1985. Strong growth for a few years after that was followed again by flatness from 1988 through the present. Since 1997 in particular, the pace of job growth has quickened. In one year alone, 1999 to 2000, 150 jobs were added amounting to a jump of 24 percent. Hotels and private households led the way in new job creation.

Approximately one-third (or 234 persons) of sector workers were employed in the health care field in 2000, making it the top services employer in Adams County. Private households were second, comprising 22 percent, followed by hotels (9 percent) and day cares (8 percent). Division pay on average was \$18,244, less than half the state average, but more than pay for similar work in Grant County. Motion pictures at \$2,952 annually, and hotels at \$9,988, were the lowest paying services jobs in Adams. It should be noted that both industries entail large amounts of part-time and seasonal work. Health services doubled as the top paying (as well as top employing) division job at \$27,327, followed by engineering services with \$23,294.

In Grant County services grew at a moderate but healthy pace from 1970 to 1991, adding 1,470 jobs. However, it only took four more years to equal the employment growth, exploding by 58 percent by 1995. It was a different story in 1996, when the county shed 710 division jobs, amounting to an 18 percent decline. This downward trend was reversed in the last four years of the decade, which more than made up for the losses and established a new sector peak of 4,320 jobs. These workers represented 18 percent of all nonfarm employment, quite a bit lower than the state percentage of 29

Figure 35
Services Employment
Adams and Grant, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



percent. The services division expanded by 300 percent from 1970 to 2000. This marked it as the fastest growing division in the county, although it was still behind government and manufacturing in terms of overall employment.

Health services, which paid on average \$23,337, was the top division provider of employment (1,438 or 32 percent), but unlike in Adams, it was not the highest paying. This distinction went to engineering, where annual earnings were \$25,926. Private households (506 jobs) were the number two services employer, followed by social services (462 jobs) and help supply services (401 jobs). The whole division averaged \$16,479, a number that reflects the fact that the higher paying service jobs tend to be located in the western-metropolitan part of the state.

Government

Government is an important employer in both Adams and Grant counties. In the nonagricultural employment series, it is the largest sector in Adams (along with trade) and Grant counties. While government remains the top nonfarm employer in Grant County, it has grown at a slower pace (77 percent) during the past 31 years than either Adams (99 percent) or Washington State (98 percent). It also experienced the slowest growth of any sector in Grant County. The division provides 28 percent of nonagricultural work in both counties, compared to 18 percent statewide.

Government jobs nearly doubled since 1970 in Adams County. The number grew from 750 to 1,490 in 2000, (see Figure 36). While the rate of increase does not approach that found in the services sector, the gains have been steady with little volatility and employment is far greater. The first ten years depicted in Figure 36 represent the strongest period of growth—55 percent. During the 1980s and early 1990s job growth stagnated and 1992 had added only 90 workers. However, in a space of eight years, 240 new workers were added to government payrolls, an increase of 19 percent. The government sector adds a strong element of stability to

the area's economy and generates a large income. The average wage paid by government was \$25,446 in 2000.

Federal and state government has only a minimal presence in Adams County. Nine out of ten public jobs are with local government and the remainder are split fairly evenly between the federal and state levels. Most employment at the local level is with K-12 education (about 650 faculty and staff). About 280 jobs are concerned with general governmental functions and close to 200 are with the hospitals in Othello and Ritzville. Another 73 are concerned with irrigation systems in the area. The average wage at the local level was \$25,068; at the federal level, \$29,591; and at the state level, \$28,368.

Figure 37 shows employment in Grant County since 1970. The decline in employment that started in 1980 and lasted until 1984 shows that government employment is not necessarily recession-proof. The employment peak that was reached in 1979 was not surpassed until 1990 but employment gains have been relatively strong since then, averaging 2.9 percent annually. The number of jobs in 2000 was 6,630; up from 3,740 in 1970. The average wage for government was \$30,736 in 2000.

The great majority (84 percent) of Grant County public employment is at the local level. Governmental functions, K-12 education, the hospitals, and the Grant County Public Utility District, account for most of local government employment. The educational system was the largest employer with 2,361 employees in 2000. General governmental employment, which includes executive and legislative functions, amounted to about 19 percent of local workers. The hospitals and the electric service workers employed by the PUD also provided substantial employment. In all, local government employed almost 4,700 workers and paid them an average wage of \$30,456.

State government employment totaled about 690 workers and the federal government had close to 350 employees. About one-third of federal jobs were with the postal service and the rest were scattered among a number of different agencies. At the state government level, the biggest employer was Big Bend Community College in Moses Lake, which accounted for 41 percent of state government employment. Social services, land conservation and regulation of transportation were sources for most other state employment.

Figure 36
Government Employment
Adams County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

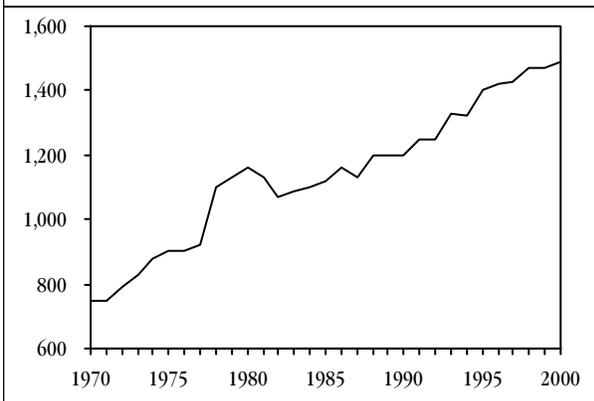
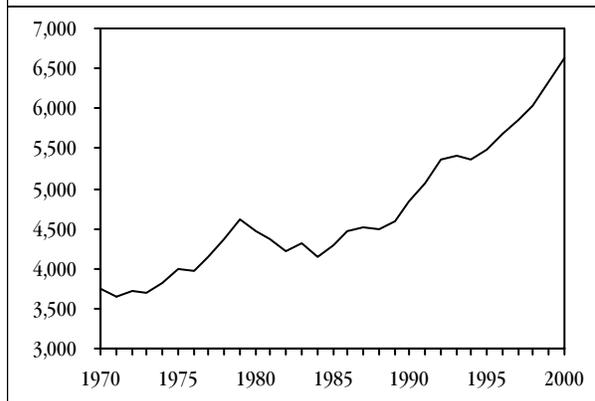


Figure 37
Government Employment
Grant County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Industry Projections

Employment Security Department analysts have made employment projections by industry for 2005 and 2010. These are based on historic trends, the national and state economies, and local factors. The agricultural sector is not included among the industries. *Figure 38* shows estimations for 2000, projections for 2005 and 2010, and percentage changes from 2000. The figures are also shown for statewide industries as well as the two counties.

Adams County is projected to see job growth of 11.7 percent by 2010. The driving force behind the growth is expected to be services, which would expand over 20

percent. FIRE (16.7 percent) and government (15.6 percent) should also be engines of growth, whereas manufacturing (1.0 percent) and construction/mining are expected to be drags on job growth.

If accurate, the pace of new job creation in Grant County should about keep pace with the state and exceed that of Adams. Services, government, and FIRE, would be the respective underlying cause of the expansion. Employment in manufacturing, however, would actually contract by 1.0 percent. This contraction would mostly occur in the food processing industry, which is projected to shed 60 jobs by 2005.

Figure 38
Industry Projections
Adams and Grant Counties and Washington State, 2000, 2005 and 2010
Source: Employment Security Department

	2000	2005	2010	00-05	00-10
Adams County					
Total	5,150	5,390	5,750	4.7%	11.7%
Total Manufacturing	1,020	1,010	1,030	-1.0%	1.0%
Construction and Mining	180	180	190	0.0%	5.6%
TCU	300	310	330	3.3%	10.0%
Wholesale	610	630	670	3.3%	9.8%
Retail	800	840	900	5.0%	12.5%
FIRE	120	130	140	8.3%	16.7%
Services	650	710	790	9.2%	21.5%
Government	1,470	1,580	1,700	7.5%	15.6%
Grant County					
Total	23,980	25,430	27,250	6.0%	13.6%
Manufacturing	4,890	4,850	4,840	-0.8%	-1.0%
Food and Kindred	3,280	3,220	3,240	-1.8%	-1.2%
Other Manufacturing	1,610	1,630	1,600	1.2%	-0.6%
Construction and Mining	940	970	1,050	3.2%	11.7%
TCU	940	950	1,030	1.1%	9.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,390	1,440	1,550	3.6%	11.5%
Retail Trade	4,350	4,570	4,860	5.1%	11.7%
FIRE	530	580	620	9.4%	17.0%
Services	4,330	4,860	5,450	12.2%	25.9%
Government	6,610	7,210	7,850	9.1%	18.8%
Washington State					
Total	2,711,800	2,847,200	3,084,200	5.0%	13.7%
Manufacturing	351,200	327,800	344,500	-6.7%	-1.9%
Construction and Mining	164,600	168,400	181,700	2.3%	10.4%
TCU	146,400	151,200	160,500	3.3%	9.6%
Trade	649,400	675,600	721,800	4.0%	11.1%
FIRE	137,300	145,600	154,800	6.0%	12.7%
Services	779,700	868,000	973,200	11.3%	24.8%
Government	483,200	510,600	547,700	5.7%	13.3%

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

This section is based on Occupational Employment Surveys (OES) conducted by the Employment Security Department. *Figure 39* reflects 2000 estimates and projections for 2008 by major occupations for Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, and Okanogan counties (the North Central Partnership). When using and interpreting these projections, the fact that they are aggregates of the five-county area should be taken into account.

Job growth by occupation is predicted to expand overall by 9 percent in the county by 2008. Services job growth is expected to be highest at 15 percent, followed by professional, paraprofessional, and technical at 14 percent and then managerial and administrative at 12 percent. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and related, which employs more than 28 percent workers in Adams and 24 percent in Grant, is not expected to experience any growth. Other occupations are anticipated to have growth rates from 6-10 percent. Overall occupational job growth is projected to be a little higher at the state level with the same sectors leading the way.

Figure 40 is also based on an occupational survey conducted in the *North Central Partnership* counties

by the Employment Security Department in 2000. The list of occupations and wages presents the 200 most common nonfarm jobs in the area and their average level of pay. Wages are generally provided as hourly rates, except for those occupations for which hourly rates are unavailable. The rank of each occupation, in terms of the number of people employed, is also shown.

The occupations are organized under nine broad categories, for example, "management." Within each category the occupations are sorted by rank, the most common occupation will be at the top of the list within its category. The most common occupation in the North Central counties numerically was waiters and waitresses, who get paid on average \$6.32 per hour. Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse were the second most common and earned \$6.67 per hour. Both occupations entail seasonal or part-time work. Note that earnings may be listed in hourly or annual terms. Family and general practitioners at \$56.81 per hour earned the highest hourly wage, whereas educational administrators received the largest area salary (\$70,279).

Figure 39
Occupational Employment and Projections
North Central Partnership and Washington State, 2000 and 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

	North Central					Washington				
	2000		2008		% Chg	New Jobs	2000	%	2008	%
Total	116,602	100%	126,597	100%	9%	9,995	3,154,747	100%	3,563,844	100%
Managerial and Administrative	7,604	7%	8,481	7%	12%	877	251,217	8%	288,545	8%
Professional, Paraprof., and Tech	17,860	15%	20,360	16%	14%	2,500	740,215	23%	861,822	24%
Marketing and Sales	10,686	9%	11,539	9%	8%	853	362,655	11%	402,609	11%
Clerical & Admin. Support	12,165	10%	13,407	11%	10%	1,242	470,640	15%	533,225	15%
Services	16,874	14%	19,475	15%	15%	2,601	492,741	16%	567,130	16%
Ag., Forestry, Fishing and Related	25,391	22%	25,435	20%	0%	44	121,036	4%	125,180	4%
Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair	11,740	10%	12,768	10%	9%	1,028	350,389	11%	388,202	11%
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborer:	14,282	12%	15,132	12%	6%	850	365,854	12%	397,131	11%
White-Collar	65,189	56%	73,262	58%	12%	8,073	2,317,468	73%	2,653,331	74%
Blue-Collar	51,413	44%	53,335	42%	4%	1,922	837,279	27%	910,513	26%

Figure 40
Occupational Wages
North Central Partnership, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Management, Professional and Related Occupations		
Registered Nurses	\$21	9
Teacher Assistants	\$20,386	10
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$41,340	20
All Other Teachers, Primary, Secondary, and Adult	\$27,001	22
General and Operations Managers	\$34	28
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$38,534	30
Accountants and Auditors	\$20	32
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$14	34
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$42,344	36
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	\$19	47
Rehabilitation Counselors	\$14	59
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	\$11	72
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	\$17	76
Lawyers	\$42	78
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	\$18	83
Family and General Practitioners	\$57	84
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	\$11	87
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	\$13	88
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	\$16	91
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	\$70,279	95
Civil Engineers	\$26	100
Social and Human Service Assistants	\$11	101
Adult Literacy, Remedial Education, and GED Teachers and Instructors	\$18	109
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	\$18	110
Computer Support Specialists	\$15	111
Financial Managers	\$30	113
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	\$19	114
Medical and Health Services Managers	\$30	120
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	\$20	121
Electrical Engineers	\$31	122
Physical Therapists	\$30	124
Managers, All Other	\$37	126
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	\$40,831	128
Forest and Conservation Technicians	\$17	129
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	\$17	130
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	\$29	131
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	\$18	132
Public Relations Specialists	\$18	133
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	\$17	134
Pharmacy Technicians	\$11	140
Floral Designers	\$10	142
Chief Executives	\$56	145
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	\$13	147
Chemists	\$21	150

Figure 40 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
North Central Partnership, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	\$13	153
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	\$18	154
Farm and Home Management Advisors	\$26	160
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	\$19	161
Administrative Services Managers	\$30	163
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$43,363	164
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	\$23	165
Pharmacists	\$34	166
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	\$20	168
Coaches and Scouts	\$31,948	169
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	\$42,155	174
Computer Programmers	\$23	176
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$41,522	177
Loan Officers	\$19	179
Agricultural and Food Science Technicians	\$13	182
Agricultural and Food Scientists	\$24	184
Life Scientists, All Other	\$24	189
Computer Systems Analysts	\$24	192
Civil Engineering Technicians	\$19	193
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	\$35,902	194
Librarians	\$20	195
Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate	\$18	197
Biological Technicians	\$16	198
Interpreters and Translators	\$16	199
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	\$14	200
Service Occupations		
Waiters and Waitresses	\$6	1
Cooks, Restaurant	\$8	7
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	\$9	14
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$10	15
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$8	18
Bartenders	\$8	24
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	\$10	26
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	\$7	27
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	\$10	38
Food Preparation Workers	\$8	39
Dishwashers	\$7	41
Medical Assistants	\$11	42
Recreation Workers	\$9	53
Fire Fighters	\$14	54
Security Guards	\$10	56
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	\$10	60
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$20	65
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	\$9	73
Correctional Officers and Jailers	\$15	75

Figure 40 (Continued)**Occupational Wages****North Central Partnership, 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	\$7	80
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	\$7	81
Child Care Workers	\$9	86
Home Health Aides	\$8	97
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	\$15	125
Cooks, Short Order	\$8	137
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	\$7	141
Chefs and Head Cooks	\$12	148
Personal Care and Service Workers, All Other	\$7	155
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	\$10	159
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	\$15	162
Protective Service Workers, All Other	\$16	175
Physical Therapist Aides	\$9	185
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	\$8	186
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Personal Service Workers	\$13	190
Sales and Office Occupations		
Cashiers	\$9	3
Retail Salespersons	\$9	8
Office Clerks, General	\$10	11
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	\$12	12
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	\$12	16
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$17	25
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	\$25	29
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	\$10	31
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	\$15	33
Receptionists and Information Clerks	\$9	35
Tellers	\$9	40
Customer Service Representatives	\$12	51
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	\$11	55
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	\$11	57
Medical Secretaries	\$10	63
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	\$14	68
Counter and Rental Clerks	\$7	69
Couriers and Messengers	\$9	71
Library Assistants, Clerical	\$9	77
Postal Service Mail Carriers	\$17	82
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	\$8	90
Parts Salespersons	\$15	92
New Accounts Clerks	\$10	94
Advertising Sales Agents	\$14	96
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	\$12	98
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	\$25	102
Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	\$13	103
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	\$16	107
Data Entry Keyers	\$9	112

Figure 40 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
North Central Partnership, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Bill and Account Collectors	\$12	119
All Other Secretaries, Administrative Assistants, and Other Office Support	\$16	123
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	\$10	135
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	\$20	136
Legal Secretaries	\$11	143
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	\$14	144
Computer Operators	\$11	146
Word Processors and Typists	\$10	149
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	\$15	167
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	\$13	172
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	\$14	180
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	\$13	181
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	\$10	183
Order Clerks	\$11	191
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	\$10	196
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	\$7	2
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	\$7	5
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	\$14	17
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	\$19	44
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	\$18	45
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	\$16	50
Electricians	\$22	52
Highway Maintenance Workers	\$16	58
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	\$25	61
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	\$13	62
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	\$24	64
Agricultural Equipment Operators	\$10	66
Farm Equipment Mechanics	\$14	67
Construction Laborers	\$15	70
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	\$20	74
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	\$14	85
Carpenters	\$15	89
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	\$24	93
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	\$13	106
Agricultural Inspectors	\$14	115
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	\$20	116
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	\$11	151
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	\$15	157
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$19	170
Sheet Metal Workers	\$14	173
Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	\$15	178
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	\$12	188
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Packers and Packagers, Hand	\$7	4
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$9	6

Figure 40 (Continued)**Occupational Wages****North Central Partnership, 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

Occupational Title	Wage*	Rank**
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	\$14	13
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	\$8	19
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	\$10	21
Helpers--Production Workers	\$10	23
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	\$19	37
Bus Drivers, School	\$14	43
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	\$8	46
Production Workers, All Other	\$16	48
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	\$15	49
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	\$8	79
Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	\$11	99
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	\$10	104
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	\$19	105
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	\$19	108
Machinists	\$16	117
Power Distributors and Dispatchers	\$27	118
Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders	\$10	127
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	\$15	138
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	\$10	139
Power Plant Operators	\$28	152
Butchers and Meat Cutters	\$14	156
Food and Tobacco Roasting, Baking, and Drying Machine Operators and Tenders	\$11	158
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle	\$20	171
Driver/Sales Workers	\$12	187

* Wages either hourly or annual.

** Overall rank by number employed per occupation - highest employment is "1".

PERSONAL INCOME

The previous section dealt with occupations and the wages associated with them. The following section discusses all sources of income in addition to wages and salaries. Data in this section are derived from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analy-

sis (BEA). All income data have been adjusted to 2000 dollars. The purpose of converting to “real” data is to allow comparisons across time periods without the distorting effect of changing prices.

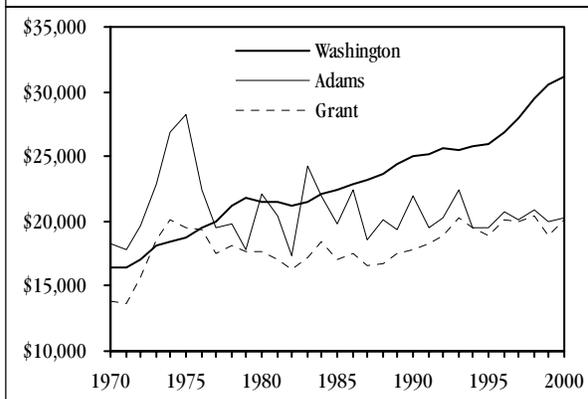
Total and Per Capita Income

Personal income is an important indicator of a region’s economic vitality. Conceptually, personal income captures all types of income. Wages, salaries, government transfer payments, retirement income, farm income, self-employed income, proprietors’ income, interest, dividends, and rent are all included in this measure. Because business and corporate incomes are not included, it is considered personal income. Personal income expanded by 51 percent in Adams, by 157 percent in Grant, and by 229 percent in Washington from 1970-2000.

Dividing the total personal income of an area by the population yields personal per capita income (PCI). Per capita income is a useful measurement; it gives a common denominator between income (growth or decline) and population (growth or decline) so that comparisons can be made between different areas or time periods with dissimilar populations and incomes.

Figure 41 depicts changes in PCI for the two counties and Washington State from 1970 to 2000. What stands out is the steady erosion of PCI of the two counties relative to the state as a whole. In particular, Adams County has had a difficult run the last 31 years in terms of income. Overall PCI grew in Adams County by 11 percent from 1970 to 2000. However all of the increase and more (55 percent) had occurred by 1975. At that point the typical Adams resident earned more than those living in Grant or the state as a whole. When adjusted for inflation, county residents experienced on average a

Figure 41
Per Capita Income
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



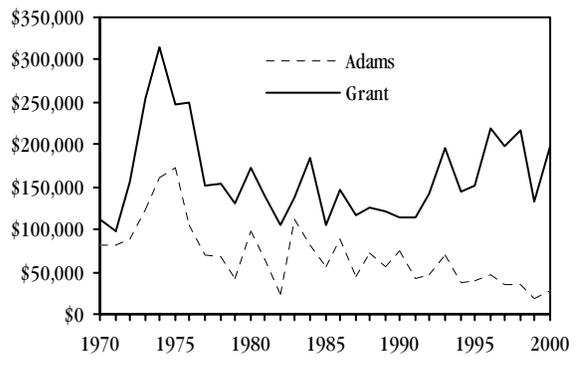
decline of 28 percent in income. Although Adams County still has a marginally higher PCI than Grant, in 2000 it was 65 percent of what the typical Washington resident received.

Grant County experienced a somewhat similar PCI history, although the highs experienced by Adams were not reached. In the first four years of the 1970s, PCI shot up by 47 percent. This increase gave the county the only time period of higher PCI than the state average. After those phenomenal four years of growth, the next 26 years saw a cumulative rise of one percent.

Farm Income

Because of the predominance of agriculture in the area's economy, farm income is a significant portion of personal income. *Figure 42* traces the rise and fall in farm income since 1970. This figure demonstrates the difficulty farmers have had both in terms of drastic year-to-year changes and long-run declining income (at least in the case of Adams County). It has ranged from a low of \$17.8 million (Adams County, 1999) to a peak of more than \$315.7 million (Grant County, 1974). The actual dollar value of farm income has at times been close for the two counties (1971 and 1983 for example), but since the mid-1970s has separated as Adams exhibited a long-run decline.

Figure 42
Farm Income
Adams and Grant Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Components of Personal Income

As mentioned earlier, personal income encompasses many different types of income. All the various types, however, can be subsumed under the three broad categories of earnings, transfer payments, and investment income. Earnings include wages, salaries, and proprietors' income; transfer payments include income maintenance, unemployment insurance, and retirement payments; investment income consists of interest, dividends, and rent. *Figures 43* and *44* show how the shares of these income components have changed from 1970 to 2000.

Close examination of these charts indicates a general trend away from earnings and toward other sources

of income. The biggest change was the fall of the earnings percentage in Adams County from the highest of the three regions (86 percent) to the lowest (61 percent) in 2000. Meanwhile, investments have risen from 13 to 21 percent and transfers from 6 to 20 percent. It also might have been noted that the percentages for the two counties do not add up to 100 percent. The explanation for this is that the data for the three components are based on the county where the income was derived, not the county of residence. Total personal income is then adjusted for residence. In the case of Adams County there is income earned by residents outside of the county,

Figure 43
Personal Income Components
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 1970
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

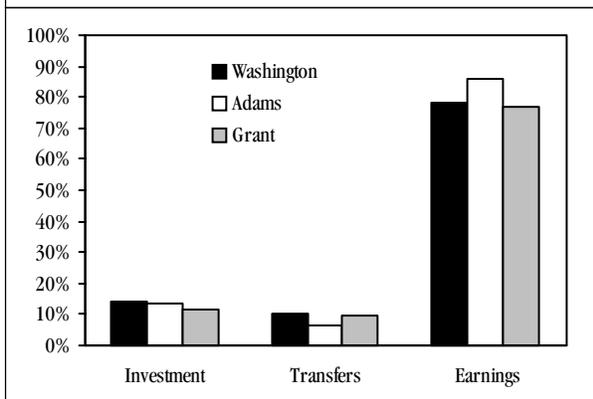
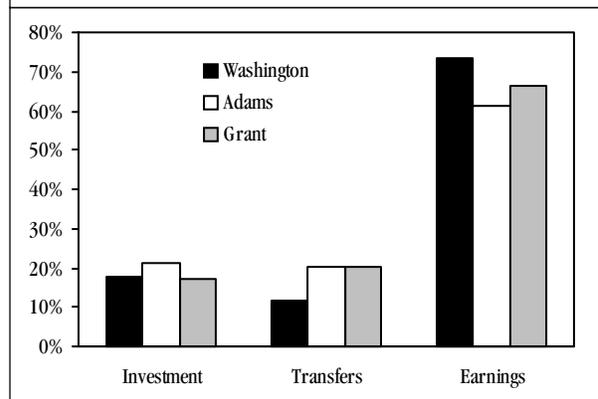


Figure 44
Personal Income Components
Adams, Grant, and Washington, 2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



which must be added. In fact the situation is reversed in Grant where a number of non-residents earn income.

The shift away from earnings was less extreme in Grant than in Adams. Earnings share fell from 77 to 67 percent. Most of the difference was made up in transfers that jumped from 10 to 21 percent of income

sources for Grant County residents. Statewide, earnings comprise 73 percent and transfers, 12 percent. Investment as a percentage of income is about the same in Grant as the state as a whole. Nationally, earned income has dropped from 75 percent of income in 1970 to 70 percent in 2000.

Earned Income

Earned income includes wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and what is called "other labor income." Other labor income subsumes an assortment of incomes but primarily consists of employer payments into employee pension and health care plans.

Other labor income in Adams County has had strong growth and it has steadily risen in importance. (*Figure 45* identifies how these components have changed in percentage terms from 1970 to 2000.) During this period other labor has increased 179 percent and improved from 3 to 8 percent of total income. Employers and employees often prefer increases in these benefits rather than in the form of wages and salaries because of tax benefits. In Grant County the component growth was even faster—347 percent (*see Figure 46*). The impact of other labor has risen much akin to Adams, with the percentage rising from 4 to 8 percent. Statewide, other labor ballooned by 366 percent by the year 2000.

Proprietors' income, much of which is farm related, actually decreased by 71 percent since 1970, going from \$82 million to \$16 million in Adams County. Decreases in this income have been the main cause behind the minimal growth and share size shrinkage of total earn-

ings. Proprietors' income is strongly correlated with farm income and rises and falls in accordance with farm markets and conditions. Compare the growth rate of proprietors' income with that of farm income (shown earlier in *Figure 42*), and the relationship between the two becomes obvious. For a three-year period in the 1970s, proprietors' income was the major component of income.

In 1974, proprietors' income came close to supplanting wages and salaries as the main source of income in Grant County as well. Although this type of income has not risen by a whole lot (34 percent), at least there was consistently positive growth. In 2000, 20 percent of Grant County income was from proprietorial sources.

Wages and salaries make up the bulk of earnings, almost three-fourths, but have grown only by about 65 percent in Adams. Growth however, was much higher in Grant (150 percent) and elsewhere in the state (207 percent). The trend in both counties followed similar patterns: rising wages through most of the 1970s, recession influenced declines in the 1980s, before rebounding with the economy in the 1990s. These patterns are visible in *Figures 45* and *46*.

Figure 45
Earned Income Component Trends
Adams County, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

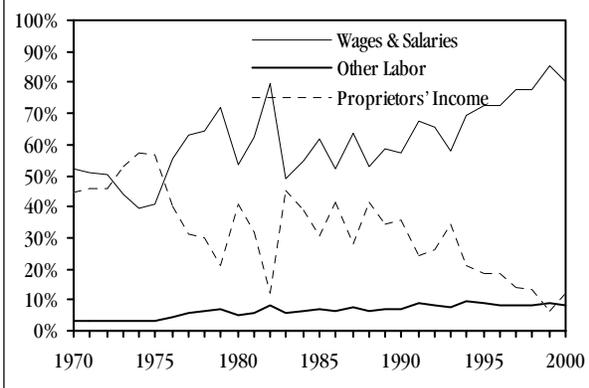
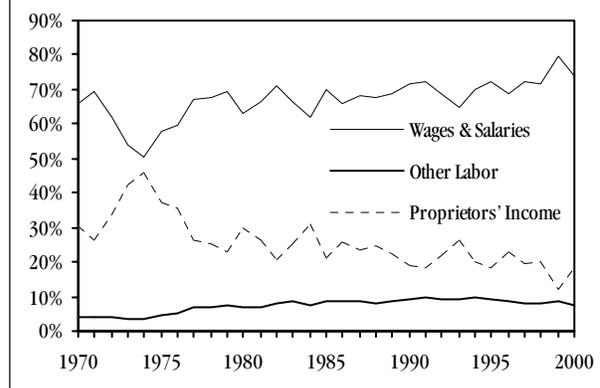


Figure 46
Earned Income Component Trends
Grant County, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Transfer Payments

A transfer payment is normally defined as a payment by the government to someone from whom no good or service is received. Transfer payments rose quite a bit nationally, but recently have fallen percentage-wise and are now smaller than investment income. The share has risen nationally from 10 percent to 12 percent from 1970 to 2000. The increase in the two counties has been much greater. Transfers also comprise about 12 percent of income statewide.

There are four types of transfer payments: retirement and related, income maintenance, unemployment insurance payments, and medical. Retirement and related includes social security payments, federal, state, and local government retirement, military retirement, some railroad retirement plans, and workers' compensation. Income maintenance payments are those commonly referred to as welfare. They include Temporary Assistance to Needy families (TANF), food stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), general assistance, emergency assistance, etc. Unemployment insurance payments are those payments made to workers who have been laid off from their jobs. The medical component of transfer payments consists of Medicare, medical vendor payments (payment for care of federally assisted, Medicaid, and state and local administered general assistance), and military medical insurance.

Since 1970 the biggest change in Adams County transfers has been the rise of the medical component. *Fig-*

ure 47 illustrates how the four components of transfers have altered (percentage-wise) between 1970 and 2000. Medical went from 19 to 44 percent during this period. Retirement has traditionally been the largest aspect of transfers, but in Adams its percentage fell from 49 to 32 percent. Income maintenance also fell, while unemployment insurance increased a bit.

All four components have grown since 1970 in Adams. However, none nearly as fast as medical which jumped from \$2.5 million to 29.8 million, an increase of 1,089 percent! The slowest growing, and the reason its share has dropped, is retirement. The rise was from 6.7 million to 21.9 million, which amounts to 234 percent.

In Grant County the decline of retirement was less precipitous—from 39 to 35 percent. The component to lose the most share was income maintenance, which fell from 16 to 10 percent. This no doubt reflects the impact of welfare reform carried out several years ago. In 2002, recipients will begin to run out of benefits and there will probably be further decline in this aspect of transfer payments. As is the case in most areas, the medical component of transfers increased dramatically in Grant (from 17 to 39 percent). Medical transfers reached 120.5 million in 2000, from 9.6 million in 1970. This adds up to 1,147 percent growth, compared to 389 percent growth of retirement, 261 percent for unemployment insurance, and 223 percent for income maintenance.

Figure 47
Transfer Payment Components
Adams County, 1970 and 2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

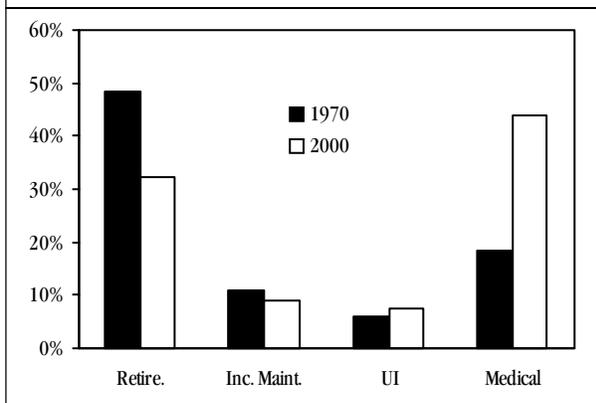
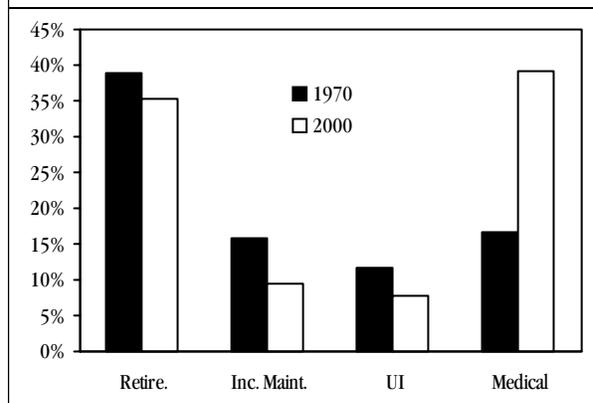


Figure 48
Transfer Payment Components
Grant County, 1970 and 2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

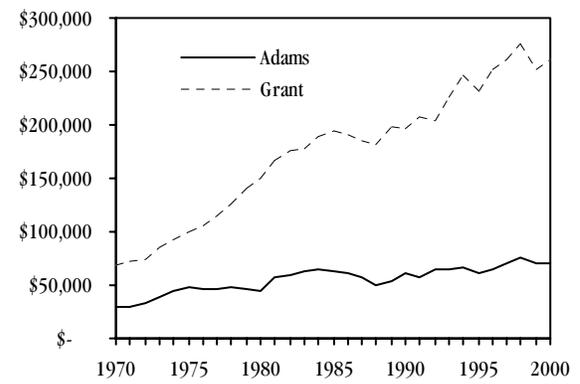


Dividends, Interest, and Rent

Money can be derived from the purchase of stocks and bonds, interest-bearing bank accounts, loans made, or the purchase of rental properties. These sources of income are collectively referred to as investment income. Most private pension plans are included here, as opposed to social security or government/military retirement payments, which are considered transfers. Investment income is heavily concentrated. Nationally, the top ten percent of families own half of all liquid assets (checking accounts, savings accounts, CDs, IRAs, etc.), 70 percent of all stocks and bonds, and half of all property. Age is also a factor: those 55 and older own two-thirds of the nation's liquid and financial assets.

Figure 49 shows the growth of investments for Adams and Grant counties since 1970. Though the size of the numbers differed in the two counties, the patterns were remarkable similar. From 1970 to 1985, both experienced excellent growth (116 percent in Adams and 180 percent in Grant). However, the next three years saw declining investment income of 20 percent and seven percent for Adams and Grant, respectively. The booming 1990s economy lifted investments in both counties

Figure 49
Investment Income
Adams and Grant Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



by about 50 percent from 1988 to 1998, before declines of approximately 5 percent by the end of the decade. These declines will undoubtedly be much larger when stock market losses of post-9/11 and larger losses suffered in 2002 are added to it.

WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Workforce Development

Workforce Development Council. The North Central Workforce Development Council (WDC) was established in accordance with the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act in August 1998. It represents Region 8, which encompasses Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, and Okanogan. Each WDC is responsible for strategic planning for employment and training related programs, oversight of the WorkSource system within its specific geographic area, and service delivery to eligible dislocated workers, adults, and youth. The WDC is led by private business and has wide representation from labor, education, and other local organizations in the community. The WIA and Governor Locke's Executive Order 99-02 describe the functions of the WDC as follows:

- Provide input to the state Workforce Development Board (WDB) in the development of the state unified plan, which articulates their local strategies and needs.
- In partnership with the local elected officials, develop and maintain a local unified plan for the workforce development system including, but not limited to, the local plan required by law. The WDC submits a unified plan to the WDB for review and to the Governor for approval.
- Conduct oversight of the local one-stop system, including selection, certification, and de-certification of one-stop providers.
- Promote coordination of workforce development activities at the local level and ensure that they are linked with local economic development strategies.
- Establish youth councils, which are responsible for developing portions of the local plan relating to eligible youth, as well as implement and administer youth programs.
- Provide for a coordinated and responsive system of outreach to employers.
- Identify eligible providers using performance standards established by the WDB.
- On behalf of the Governor, negotiate with local elected officials and the WDB to develop performance measures for local programs.
- Assess the planning process to identify quality improvements.

- Implement a partnership agreement with local elected officials that establishes the working relationships and specific responsibilities of each body in the partnership.
- Collaborate in the development of WorkFirst service area plans.

The North Central Workforce Development Council is located at 234 N. Mission Ave, Wenatchee, WA 98807-2360. Staff can be reached by phone at (509) 663-3091; by Fax at (509) 663-5649; and email at dave@skillsource.org.

Okanogan County WorkSource Center. The Okanogan WorkSource Center serves Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, and Okanogan counties. A WorkSource Center is a facility characterized by the provision of co-located and integrated services offered through a variety of self-service, group, and one-on-one activities. The Centers will provide customers one point at which to access programs administered by multiple agencies. They will offer access to all WorkSource Center system services, most of which will be available on site. However, not all services will necessarily be provided on a full-time basis. Each area will have at least one full-service Center. In terms of services, the Center must:

- provide all core services;
- provide all required services;
- serve as a "broker" for services not available on site such as training or support services;
- provide referrals for services not provided through the WorkSource system;
- coordinate services for customers; and
- provide access to the Internet and other electronic linkages.

The core services, which are available onsite or through electronic access and which are available to all customers (no eligibility required), include:

- initial assessment to evaluate job readiness based on job skills, experience, aptitudes, interests, and abilities;
- job counseling to help customers determine what services are available and best use of the information;

- job referral and placement providing access to available jobs and posting of resumes;
- employer services that provide access to labor market information, recruitment, screening, and referral of qualified applicants;
- information and referral to services such as housing, food, and medical assistance;
- information on training and retraining programs such as basic skills, literacy, occupational skills training, and apprenticeships;
- labor market information on current occupational supply and demand and occupational wages;
- computers with Internet access;
- access to a telephone to file for Unemployment Insurance benefits; and
- translation services to customers in their first language using AT&T services or the Internet.

The programs (eligibility required) include:

- WIA Title I (adults, dislocated workers, youth, and national programs)
- Title V of the Older Americans Act
- Veterans' Employment Programs
- Claimant Placement Program
- Worker Retraining
- Post Secondary Vocational-Technical Programs
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Welfare to Work
- Adult Basic Education Programs
- ESL Programs
- Worker Profiling
- Migrant Farm Worker Services
- NAFTA/Trade Assistance Act
- HUD Employment & Training
- Early Intervention services to potentially dislocated workers
- Rapid Response to plant closures
- WorkFirst (employment services only)
- Community Services Block Grant

The Okanogan County WorkSource Center is located at 126 South Main Street in Omak (P.O. Box 3759, Omak, WA 98841). The hours of operation are 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. The telephone number is (509) 826-7310 and the fax number is (509) 826-7272. The email address is apotter@esd.wa.gov and the internet address is www.wa.gov/esd/Okanogan/.

The Moses Lake WorkSource Affiliate. A WorkSource Affiliate operates on a smaller scale than a Center and is expected to be run by service providers who focus their efforts on specific populations or services. They will be able to provide linkages to core services to anyone entering the system at that site or through Internet linkage. Affiliated sites might include commu-

nity-based organizations, local offices of state agencies, and education and training institutions. In terms of service, the affiliated sites must:

- provide all the required core services either through staff or through a linkage on Internet or other electronic linkages;
- provide at least one of the required programs directly on site;
- provide all of the self-service activities and some of the group and individual activities offered at a Center;
- provide access to WorkSource services offered elsewhere in the system; and
- provide referrals for services not provided through the One-Stop or WorkSource system.

The core services, which are available onsite or through electronic access to all customers (no eligibility required), include:

- initial assessment to evaluate job readiness based on job skills, experience, aptitudes, interests, and abilities;
- job counseling to help customers determine what services are available and best use of the information;
- job referral and placement providing access to available jobs and posting of resumes;
- employer services that provide access to labor market information, recruitment, screening, and referral of qualified applicants;
- information and referral to services such as housing, food, and medical assistance;
- information on training and retraining programs such as basic skills, literacy, occupational skills training, and apprenticeships;
- labor market information on current occupational supply and demand and occupational wages;
- computers with Internet access;
- access to a telephone to file for Unemployment Insurance benefits; and
- translation services to customers in their first language using AT&T services or the Internet.

Eligibility determination must be onsite for the following programs:

- WIA Title I (adults, dislocated workers, youth, and national programs)
- Veterans' Employment Programs
- Claimant Placement Program
- Worker Retraining
- Worker Profiling
- NAFTA/Trade Assistance Act
- Early Intervention services to potentially dislocated workers
- Rapid Response to plant closures
- WorkFirst (employment services only)

The Moses Lake WorkSource Affiliate is located at 1616 Pioneer Way, Moses Lake WA 98837. Hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through

Friday. Telephone Number is (509) 766-2559 or toll-free at 1-800-662-1313; Fax number is (509) 766-4131.

Economic Development

Adams County. “To support the development of economic stability, promote the general welfare and quality of life in Adams County and the surrounding region,” is the mission statement of the Adams County Economic Development Council (EDC). Located in Othello, the EDC is a private, nonprofit corporation with both public and private sector members. A primary emphasis of the Council is to promote local industry by seeking ways to add dollar value to local products prior to shipment. Through these type efforts, the EDC hopes to provide an atmosphere of sustainable growth that will meld with the established culture of the region.

Other economic development organizations in Adams County include the Othello, Lind, and Ritzville Chambers of Commerce. The Chambers of Commerce are composed of business owners and other interested individuals who work together to further the business interests of their communities.

Grant County. The mission of the Grant County Economic Development Council (GCEDC) is “To work for the continued, orderly growth of the Grant County economy through coordinated marketing and planning activities while maintaining a favorable quality of life for local residents.” GCEDC is a private nonprofit corporation funded with membership dollars from the private and public sectors. GCEDC works closely with existing industries to assist with business retention and expansion issues and activities. GCEDC also interacts with the local port districts and communities to facilitate solutions for issues impacting industrial activity and to secure new industrial projects for our area.

Most of the chambers, cities, and the port districts of Grant County participate in economic development efforts in Grant County. Moses Lake, Ephrata, and Grand Coulee have active community economic development task forces.

Educational Facilities. Big Bend Community College is located four miles north of Moses Lake adjacent to Grant County International Airport. This state-sup-

ported comprehensive community college serves a 4,600-square-mile service district, including all of Adams and Grant counties and the Odessa School District in Lincoln County.

Founded in 1962, Big Bend offers a wide selection of academic transfer, technical/professional, developmental, and community education programs. Classes are offered on campus both days and evenings, and in a dozen communities in the college’s service district. Programs include 21 occupational and 28 academic transfer programs, and the school is nationally known for its commercial pilot program. Offices and classes of Central Washington University, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, and Heritage College are located on BBCC’s campus, bringing bachelor’s degree opportunities to the area. The college also has an on-site Job Service Center where employers can place job orders.

Big Bend has separate training facilities for two-year programs in automotive technology, aviation (flight), aviation maintenance technology, drafting/civil engineering technology, commercial driver’s license, forklift operation, industrial electricity, maintenance mechanics, nursing, office information technology, and welding. Two-year applied science degrees are also offered in accounting, computer science, business management, chemical laboratory technology, and child and family education.

Also on campus is the Business Development Center. Available to local businesses at the BDC are services that include free individual business advising, business start-up information, customized training, supervisory certification, and seminars for business challenges in the local area. The BDC designs customized training programs for employers in areas such as basic skills, computer literacy, supervision, employment law, etc. In cooperation with Washington State University, the Center coordinates a wide range of different resources to meet the needs of business managers and owners.

Call for a catalog at phone number (509) 762-5351, extension 226.

SUMMARY

Historically, Adams and Grant counties have been agriculturally dominated areas. Located in the very productive farmland of the Columbia Basin, the economies of Adams and Grant counties have been, are, and will be extensively intertwined with agriculture. Not only is the land extremely fertile, a vast irrigation network enhances it, whose source is the Columbia River. Agricultural production is diverse. There are a large number of orchards as well as field crops; produce ranges from apples and cherries to wheat and potatoes as well as many other vegetables.

Agriculture is the largest employer in the region. Of the two-county region's 37,376 covered workers, almost one-fourth are farm workers (in 2000). In addition to this, agriculture is the force behind several other industries including food processing, trucking and warehousing, and much of wholesale trade. Taken together, these industries employ over 40 percent of the area's workers. It is difficult to overestimate the impact of farming on the area.

The area has an excellent infrastructure for the farming community, as well as for other industries. Aside from the irrigation system, there is an extensive network of state highways as well as Interstate 90 which cuts through the counties. There are numerous train spurs, and Amtrak passenger service. There are several air fields, both public and private, and the Grant County International Airport (formerly Larsen Air Force Base) can handle any size aircraft and provides passenger and cargo service.

There has been strong diversification in manufacturing, particularly in Grant County, where a number of firms have located. Employment growth has been rapid in these industries (metal fabrication, instruments, computer-chip components, navigational equipment, etc.) and has increased at a faster rate than it has in food processing, the area's largest manufacturing industry. In addition to the well-developed infrastructure, cheap electricity has historically been abundant.

Trade and service industries have shown good growth and provide large numbers of jobs in the counties. The government sector is the second largest in both counties (if retail and wholesale trade are separated) and provides an element of stability and relatively high-paying jobs.

The dominance of agriculture does cause some concerns, though. Unemployment remains considerably

higher in both counties than it is throughout the state. In 2001, the average rate in Adams County was 10.8 percent; in Grant County it was 10.3 percent. Throughout the state, where the economy is more diversified, the rate was 6.4 percent. A further problem is that of the seasonality of farm work; there can be very wide increases or decreases in unemployment from month to month depending upon what crop activity is occurring. In addition the drought of 2001 brought in questions of the future of cheap energy as well as the problems associated with reliance on irrigation.

Income and earnings are also a problem. Because farm work occupies so much of the labor force, and because farm work is relatively low-wage work, the county income indicators are low. In both Adams and Grant counties, per capita income, the annual average wage, and median household income are all considerably less than the statewide averages. (The statewide averages, though, are strongly influenced by the high tech, high-wage industries of the Puget Sound region.) Further diversification and growth of area manufacturing industries, which are normally higher paid than other sectors, should result in increases in income and earnings. Year-to-year, there have also been fairly wide fluctuations in farm incomes in recent years. In 2001 it was a difficult year for agriculture in Washington, but 2002 is shaping up to be much better. Apple prices are up and a new farm bill should provide some income supports for area growers.

Overall, for the most part, the economies are doing well. Even though there are problems associated with agriculture, it does provide a tremendous number of jobs and is the bedrock source of the area's wealth. The expansion and creation of international markets should, in the long run, serve the local farm community well. Manufacturing (despite contractions in food processing) has been increasing, by more than 50 percent between 1991 and 2001. The region has a number of advantages not found elsewhere and firms weary of big-city congestion, prices, crime, etc., are often relocating to sites like this. Relatively cheap land, relatively low-cost electricity, and easy access to major transportation routes increase the attractiveness of Adams and Grant counties. The area has a solid foundation upon which to build.

Appendix I

Adams County, Selected Economic Data

Dollars are current unless otherwise noted

Resident Population ¹			Civilian Labor Force ²				Nonagricultural Employment ²							Annual	Ann. Avg.	
Year	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unempl.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TPU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't	Average Covered Wage ²	Cov. Wage ² 2000 Dollars
1970	12,014	870	5,340	4,930	410	7.7%	3,170	140	770	220	950	100	240	750	\$4,889	\$19,090
1971	12,200	880	5,460	5,020	440	8.1%	3,110	120	750	230	890	90	280	750	\$5,230	\$19,542
1972	12,600	1,000	5,660	5,180	480	8.5%	3,340	220	650	240	1,040	100	300	790	\$5,794	\$20,917
1973	12,700	1,080	5,850	5,300	550	9.4%	3,370	110	670	200	1,160	100	300	830	\$6,039	\$20,685
1974	12,700	1,100	5,840	5,420	420	7.2%	3,560	130	660	210	1,200	90	390	880	\$6,669	\$20,747
1975	13,100	1,120	5,800	5,360	440	7.6%	3,840	160	750	200	1,330	90	410	900	\$7,401	\$21,299
1976	13,700	1,160	5,980	5,540	440	7.4%	4,150	170	860	210	1,500	100	410	900	\$7,845	\$21,360
1977	13,900	1,160	6,270	5,830	440	7.0%	4,340	170	970	260	1,470	100	450	920	\$8,464	\$21,618
1978	14,000	1,100	6,570	6,090	480	7.3%	4,490	210	810	230	1,600	110	430	1,100	\$9,235	\$21,983
1979	13,800	1,120	6,830	6,230	600	8.8%	4,560	190	860	250	1,590	110	430	1,130	\$9,515	\$20,779
1980	13,267	1,154	7,410	6,810	610	8.2%	4,350	200	820	210	1,450	110	400	1,160	\$10,373	\$20,426
1981	13,323	1,221	7,390	6,610	780	10.6%	4,320	250	670	200	1,550	120	400	1,130	\$10,971	\$19,820
1982	13,407	1,310	7,050	6,200	860	12.1%	4,180	200	610	190	1,560	110	440	1,070	\$12,044	\$20,585
1983	13,378	1,398	7,430	6,400	1,020	13.7%	4,260	170	670	210	1,610	110	400	1,090	\$11,867	\$19,409
1984	13,389	1,482	6,750	5,900	850	12.5%	4,290	120	730	210	1,650	100	380	1,100	\$11,894	\$18,741
1985	13,418	1,554	6,480	5,760	720	11.1%	4,270	70	750	220	1,590	120	400	1,120	\$12,552	\$19,072
1986	13,430	1,568	6,750	5,940	810	12.1%	4,390	120	770	210	1,560	120	450	1,160	\$12,850	\$18,975
1987	13,468	1,620	6,640	5,860	780	11.7%	4,300	90	800	230	1,460	120	470	1,130	\$13,771	\$19,591
1988	13,503	1,602	6,590	5,860	730	11.1%	4,400	100	800	200	1,400	100	600	1,200	\$13,450	\$18,416
1989	13,570	1,576	6,890	6,060	830	12.0%	4,400	100	900	200	1,300	100	600	1,200	\$14,221	\$18,651
1990	13,603	1,527	7,700	6,910	790	10.3%	4,710	90	1,040	280	1,350	130	630	1,200	\$14,974	\$18,775
1991	13,798	1,446	7,950	6,920	1,030	12.9%	4,930	120	1,120	260	1,390	130	660	1,250	\$15,738	\$19,010
1992	14,143	1,408	8,130	6,960	1,170	14.4%	4,800	100	1,050	280	1,390	140	590	1,250	\$17,289	\$20,275
1993	14,535	1,346	8,480	7,170	1,310	15.4%	4,930	110	1,050	290	1,360	150	640	1,330	\$17,614	\$20,172
1994	15,006	1,336	8,120	7,180	930	11.5%	5,010	130	1,100	270	1,400	150	640	1,320	\$17,731	\$19,908
1995	15,366	1,362	8,600	7,640	960	11.1%	5,510	130	1,170	240	1,380	140	650	1,400	\$18,909	\$20,753
1996	15,674	1,311	8,640	7,600	1,040	12.0%	5,190	130	1,130	260	1,480	140	640	1,420	\$19,715	\$21,193
1997	15,989	1,283	8,760	7,880	880	10.1%	5,150	120	1,120	250	1,500	140	580	1,430	\$20,424	\$21,546
1998	16,091	1,263	9,030	8,070	950	10.6%	5,270	150	1,090	260	1,510	150	650	1,470	\$21,382	\$22,311
1999	16,190	1,238	8,530	7,630	900	10.5%	5,340	180	1,160	260	1,530	130	620	1,470	\$22,374	\$22,933
2000	16,428	1,212	8,270	7,420	850	10.3%	5,350	160	1,030	290	1,490	130	770	1,490	\$23,944	\$23,944

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management

² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix II

Adams County, Selected Economic Data

Current Dollars

Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income

Year	Personal Income ³												Farm Income and Expenses
	Per Capita Income	Place of Residence							Place of Work				
		Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments				Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors		
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI					Medical	
1970	\$4,677	\$56,709	\$7,511	\$3,465	\$1,682	\$379	\$209	\$642	\$48,651	\$25,356	\$1,498	\$21,797	\$21,052
1971	\$4,787	\$59,711	\$7,943	\$3,942	\$1,961	\$417	\$275	\$648	\$50,805	\$25,899	\$1,674	\$23,232	\$21,772
1972	\$5,462	\$67,606	\$9,139	\$4,539	\$2,202	\$453	\$439	\$706	\$57,812	\$29,246	\$1,923	\$26,643	\$24,758
1973	\$6,678	\$83,864	\$11,546	\$5,185	\$2,639	\$423	\$404	\$913	\$70,767	\$31,240	\$2,212	\$37,315	\$36,017
1974	\$8,622	\$107,107	\$14,276	\$6,302	\$3,122	\$702	\$455	\$1,151	\$90,712	\$35,870	\$2,667	\$52,175	\$51,405
1975	\$9,826	\$124,372	\$16,420	\$7,785	\$3,584	\$825	\$824	\$1,438	\$105,474	\$42,664	\$3,323	\$59,487	\$59,781
1976	\$8,233	\$110,560	\$16,795	\$8,849	\$4,194	\$920	\$990	\$1,552	\$91,180	\$50,349	\$4,207	\$36,624	\$38,631
1977	\$7,661	\$104,437	\$17,892	\$9,780	\$4,761	\$910	\$1,028	\$1,856	\$83,383	\$52,417	\$4,845	\$26,121	\$27,148
1978	\$8,316	\$113,140	\$20,197	\$10,622	\$5,293	\$1,201	\$768	\$1,973	\$89,386	\$57,472	\$5,435	\$26,479	\$28,072
1979	\$8,146	\$111,627	\$21,114	\$12,785	\$6,029	\$1,801	\$770	\$2,677	\$85,149	\$61,371	\$6,002	\$17,776	\$19,303
1980	\$11,203	\$148,536	\$22,936	\$14,944	\$7,015	\$2,107	\$1,167	\$3,047	\$118,939	\$63,979	\$6,337	\$48,623	\$50,061
1981	\$11,288	\$149,030	\$31,960	\$17,136	\$8,364	\$2,147	\$1,770	\$3,127	\$108,621	\$67,617	\$6,562	\$34,442	\$35,858
1982	\$10,185	\$134,848	\$34,860	\$19,410	\$9,451	\$2,210	\$2,177	\$3,856	\$89,502	\$71,371	\$7,409	\$10,722	\$13,220
1983	\$14,860	\$199,169	\$38,456	\$21,386	\$10,727	\$2,505	\$2,496	\$3,989	\$148,837	\$73,329	\$8,391	\$67,117	\$67,936
1984	\$13,937	\$188,614	\$40,913	\$22,952	\$11,830	\$2,766	\$1,968	\$4,557	\$133,376	\$73,114	\$8,301	\$51,961	\$51,344
1985	\$13,062	\$177,878	\$41,739	\$24,961	\$12,101	\$3,072	\$2,306	\$5,539	\$119,502	\$73,931	\$8,718	\$36,853	\$36,282
1986	\$15,161	\$204,400	\$40,947	\$26,190	\$12,298	\$3,622	\$2,226	\$5,878	\$146,045	\$76,511	\$9,083	\$60,451	\$59,931
1987	\$13,019	\$177,051	\$39,965	\$26,946	\$12,207	\$3,882	\$2,115	\$6,503	\$118,257	\$75,618	\$9,143	\$33,496	\$30,994
1988	\$14,737	\$198,601	\$37,080	\$27,746	\$12,657	\$3,791	\$1,999	\$6,951	\$140,517	\$73,976	\$8,778	\$57,763	\$52,942
1989	\$14,751	\$200,243	\$41,305	\$30,056	\$12,784	\$4,240	\$2,112	\$8,439	\$136,295	\$79,566	\$9,814	\$46,915	\$42,486
1990	\$17,462	\$238,112	\$48,656	\$32,413	\$13,973	\$4,875	\$2,854	\$8,234	\$166,050	\$94,696	\$11,798	\$59,556	\$60,342
1991	\$16,142	\$227,596	\$48,021	\$38,531	\$15,133	\$4,874	\$4,044	\$11,713	\$150,651	\$101,493	\$13,109	\$36,049	\$34,882
1992	\$17,273	\$250,045	\$54,514	\$43,525	\$15,447	\$5,922	\$5,389	\$13,823	\$161,374	\$105,357	\$13,849	\$42,168	\$39,363
1993	\$19,566	\$292,156	\$56,822	\$51,827	\$16,083	\$7,868	\$7,164	\$17,640	\$193,183	\$111,900	\$15,306	\$65,977	\$60,984
1994	\$17,368	\$271,734	\$59,923	\$52,156	\$15,960	\$8,027	\$5,685	\$19,037	\$168,953	\$117,612	\$15,812	\$35,529	\$33,299
1995	\$17,821	\$279,993	\$55,627	\$60,480	\$18,994	\$8,923	\$4,889	\$23,943	\$173,476	\$126,086	\$15,552	\$31,838	\$35,080
1996	\$19,223	\$304,884	\$60,808	\$64,767	\$19,799	\$8,241	\$4,904	\$28,010	\$189,695	\$138,161	\$16,009	\$35,525	\$43,574
1997	\$19,012	\$304,986	\$65,971	\$64,107	\$20,235	\$6,019	\$4,620	\$29,143	\$182,479	\$141,719	\$15,614	\$25,146	\$33,042
1998	\$19,986	\$323,658	\$72,736	\$65,169	\$20,541	\$5,620	\$5,508	\$29,430	\$194,496	\$151,708	\$16,217	\$26,571	\$33,485
1999	\$19,414	\$315,260	\$68,177	\$69,950	\$21,051	\$5,805	\$5,985	\$32,631	\$186,388	\$158,565	\$16,116	\$11,707	\$17,343
2000	\$20,320	\$334,210	\$70,871	\$67,753	\$21,941	\$6,094	\$5,175	\$29,798	\$204,190	\$163,442	\$16,292	\$24,456	\$28,492

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix III
Adams County, Selected Economic Data
Constant 2000 Dollars
Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income

Year	Personal Income ³											
	Place of Residence								Place of Work			
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments					Total Earnings	Wage/Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical				
1970	\$18,262	\$221,432	\$29,328	\$13,530	\$6,568	\$1,480	\$816	\$2,507	\$189,968	\$99,008	\$5,849	\$85,111
1971	\$17,887	\$223,113	\$29,679	\$14,729	\$7,327	\$1,558	\$1,028	\$2,421	\$189,836	\$96,773	\$6,255	\$86,808
1972	\$19,719	\$244,071	\$32,994	\$16,387	\$7,950	\$1,635	\$1,585	\$2,549	\$208,713	\$105,584	\$6,942	\$96,186
1973	\$22,874	\$287,254	\$39,548	\$17,760	\$9,039	\$1,449	\$1,384	\$3,127	\$242,394	\$107,004	\$7,577	\$127,813
1974	\$26,823	\$333,212	\$44,413	\$19,606	\$9,713	\$2,184	\$1,416	\$3,581	\$282,207	\$111,592	\$8,297	\$162,318
1975	\$28,278	\$357,932	\$47,255	\$22,405	\$10,314	\$2,374	\$2,371	\$4,138	\$303,545	\$122,783	\$9,563	\$171,198
1976	\$22,416	\$301,024	\$45,728	\$24,093	\$11,419	\$2,505	\$2,695	\$4,226	\$248,257	\$137,086	\$11,454	\$99,717
1977	\$19,567	\$266,747	\$45,699	\$24,980	\$12,160	\$2,324	\$2,626	\$4,740	\$212,972	\$133,881	\$12,375	\$66,717
1978	\$19,795	\$269,316	\$48,076	\$25,284	\$12,599	\$2,859	\$1,828	\$4,696	\$212,772	\$136,805	\$12,937	\$63,030
1979	\$17,789	\$243,774	\$46,109	\$27,920	\$13,166	\$3,933	\$1,682	\$5,846	\$185,951	\$134,024	\$13,107	\$38,820
1980	\$22,061	\$292,495	\$45,165	\$29,428	\$13,814	\$4,149	\$2,298	\$6,000	\$234,213	\$125,987	\$12,479	\$95,748
1981	\$20,393	\$269,237	\$57,739	\$30,958	\$15,110	\$3,879	\$3,198	\$5,649	\$196,234	\$122,157	\$11,855	\$62,223
1982	\$17,408	\$230,479	\$59,582	\$33,175	\$16,153	\$3,777	\$3,721	\$6,591	\$152,974	\$121,985	\$12,663	\$18,326
1983	\$24,305	\$325,755	\$62,898	\$34,978	\$17,545	\$4,097	\$4,082	\$6,524	\$243,434	\$119,935	\$13,724	\$109,775
1984	\$21,960	\$297,198	\$64,466	\$36,165	\$18,640	\$4,358	\$3,101	\$7,180	\$210,160	\$115,205	\$13,080	\$81,875
1985	\$19,847	\$270,281	\$63,421	\$37,928	\$18,387	\$4,668	\$3,504	\$8,416	\$181,580	\$112,336	\$13,247	\$55,997
1986	\$22,388	\$301,828	\$60,464	\$38,674	\$18,160	\$5,348	\$3,287	\$8,680	\$215,658	\$112,980	\$13,412	\$89,265
1987	\$18,521	\$251,872	\$56,854	\$38,333	\$17,366	\$5,523	\$3,009	\$9,251	\$168,232	\$107,574	\$13,007	\$47,651
1988	\$20,178	\$271,923	\$50,770	\$37,990	\$17,330	\$5,191	\$2,737	\$9,517	\$192,395	\$101,288	\$12,019	\$79,089
1989	\$19,346	\$262,617	\$54,171	\$39,418	\$16,766	\$5,561	\$2,770	\$11,068	\$178,749	\$104,350	\$12,871	\$61,529
1990	\$21,894	\$298,548	\$61,006	\$40,640	\$17,520	\$6,112	\$3,578	\$10,324	\$208,196	\$118,731	\$14,792	\$74,672
1991	\$19,498	\$274,916	\$58,005	\$46,542	\$18,279	\$5,887	\$4,885	\$14,148	\$181,973	\$122,595	\$15,835	\$43,544
1992	\$20,257	\$293,236	\$63,930	\$51,043	\$18,115	\$6,945	\$6,320	\$16,211	\$189,248	\$123,555	\$16,241	\$49,452
1993	\$22,408	\$334,590	\$65,075	\$59,355	\$18,419	\$9,011	\$8,205	\$20,202	\$221,242	\$128,153	\$17,529	\$75,560
1994	\$19,501	\$305,100	\$67,281	\$58,560	\$17,920	\$9,013	\$6,383	\$21,375	\$189,699	\$132,054	\$17,754	\$39,892
1995	\$19,559	\$307,305	\$61,053	\$66,380	\$20,847	\$9,793	\$5,366	\$26,279	\$190,398	\$138,385	\$17,069	\$34,944
1996	\$20,664	\$327,742	\$65,367	\$69,623	\$21,283	\$8,859	\$5,272	\$30,110	\$203,917	\$148,519	\$17,209	\$38,188
1997	\$20,056	\$321,738	\$69,595	\$67,628	\$21,346	\$6,350	\$4,874	\$30,744	\$192,502	\$149,503	\$16,472	\$26,527
1998	\$20,854	\$337,721	\$75,896	\$68,001	\$21,434	\$5,864	\$5,747	\$30,709	\$202,947	\$158,300	\$16,922	\$27,726
1999	\$19,899	\$323,142	\$69,881	\$71,699	\$21,577	\$5,950	\$6,135	\$33,447	\$191,048	\$162,529	\$16,519	\$12,000
2000	\$20,320	\$334,210	\$70,871	\$67,753	\$21,941	\$6,094	\$5,175	\$29,798	\$204,190	\$163,442	\$16,292	\$24,456

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix IV

Grant County, Selected Economic Data

Dollars are current unless otherwise noted

Resident Population ¹			Civilian Labor Force ²				Nonagricultural Employment ²								Annual	Ann. Avg.
Year	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unempl.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TPU	Trade	FIRE	Services	Gov't	Average Covered Wage ²	Cov. Wage ² 2000 Dollars
1970	41,881	2,940	18,040	16,260	1,780	9.9%	10,950	520	1,980	450	2,900	280	1,080	3,740	\$5,400	\$21,085
1971	42,600	3,080	18,600	16,860	1,740	9.4%	11,110	620	2,080	440	2,880	300	1,150	3,640	\$5,734	\$21,425
1972	42,600	3,200	18,900	16,990	1,910	10.1%	11,450	820	2,040	430	2,900	350	1,190	3,720	\$6,086	\$21,972
1973	42,200	3,290	19,300	17,410	1,890	9.8%	11,640	780	2,050	440	3,080	340	1,250	3,700	\$6,392	\$21,894
1974	42,200	3,420	19,460	17,980	1,480	7.6%	12,240	820	2,220	470	3,240	350	1,330	3,810	\$6,923	\$21,538
1975	43,200	3,620	19,770	17,990	1,780	9.0%	12,930	840	2,330	500	3,500	360	1,410	3,990	\$7,706	\$22,177
1976	45,100	3,810	20,570	18,720	1,850	9.0%	13,730	1,060	2,410	560	3,760	410	1,570	3,960	\$8,126	\$22,125
1977	46,100	4,080	21,790	19,430	2,360	10.8%	14,160	1,130	2,410	570	3,860	410	1,640	4,140	\$9,002	\$22,992
1978	46,500	4,290	21,820	19,620	2,200	10.1%	14,470	1,160	2,300	620	3,900	430	1,700	4,360	\$10,009	\$23,825
1979	47,400	4,540	22,130	19,660	2,470	11.2%	14,410	1,040	2,050	700	3,840	470	1,690	4,620	\$10,354	\$22,611
1980	48,522	4,754	23,290	20,660	2,630	11.3%	13,460	720	1,870	660	3,650	450	1,640	4,470	\$10,844	\$21,354
1981	48,524	5,021	22,670	19,820	2,860	12.6%	13,140	640	1,700	610	3,680	430	1,720	4,360	\$11,703	\$21,143
1982	48,754	5,204	22,760	19,470	3,280	14.4%	13,300	630	2,050	590	3,640	460	1,720	4,210	\$12,749	\$21,790
1983	49,821	5,416	24,720	21,160	3,570	14.4%	13,610	840	1,950	550	3,760	420	1,770	4,320	\$13,135	\$21,483
1984	50,559	5,633	23,270	20,230	3,040	13.1%	13,770	650	2,280	520	3,950	450	1,780	4,140	\$14,178	\$22,340
1985	50,805	5,836	23,260	20,580	2,680	11.5%	14,270	750	2,340	520	3,940	460	1,960	4,300	\$14,819	\$22,517
1986	51,603	5,983	24,610	21,870	2,740	11.1%	14,750	970	2,490	480	3,850	450	2,040	4,470	\$15,178	\$22,413
1987	51,905	6,214	24,740	21,780	2,960	12.0%	14,560	700	2,230	530	3,930	440	2,210	4,520	\$14,845	\$21,118
1988	52,343	6,458	24,240	21,760	2,480	10.2%	15,300	800	2,200	600	4,000	400	2,800	4,500	\$15,016	\$20,560
1989	52,644	6,645	26,990	24,260	2,730	10.1%	16,000	900	2,500	600	4,400	400	2,600	4,600	\$16,170	\$21,207
1990	54,798	6,930	27,070	24,760	2,310	8.5%	17,040	1,140	2,780	690	4,400	440	2,760	4,830	\$17,101	\$21,441
1991	56,514	7,266	28,370	25,460	2,920	10.3%	17,930	1,280	3,150	700	4,710	480	2,550	5,060	\$17,966	\$21,701
1992	58,915	7,578	30,130	26,770	3,360	11.1%	18,500	990	3,180	820	4,920	520	2,710	5,360	\$18,915	\$22,182
1993	61,245	7,819	31,500	27,940	3,560	11.3%	19,190	1,010	3,230	740	5,200	550	3,040	5,410	\$19,514	\$22,348
1994	63,331	8,081	32,520	29,450	3,070	9.4%	20,420	1,020	3,750	800	5,490	480	3,510	5,370	\$19,552	\$21,953
1995	66,515	8,232	33,470	30,220	3,260	9.7%	20,830	960	3,970	840	5,500	460	4,020	5,480	\$20,168	\$22,135
1996	68,770	8,427	35,160	31,480	3,680	10.5%	21,280	1,050	4,310	870	5,580	470	3,310	5,680	\$21,136	\$22,721
1997	70,433	8,566	36,270	33,170	3,100	8.5%	22,280	1,160	4,560	990	5,750	480	3,490	5,850	\$22,408	\$23,639
1998	72,282	8,614	37,400	34,010	3,390	9.1%	22,990	1,180	4,830	970	5,750	520	3,710	6,030	\$23,117	\$24,121
1999	73,555	8,677	37,770	34,240	3,530	9.4%	23,690	1,030	5,010	990	5,810	530	3,990	6,320	\$23,277	\$23,859
2000	74,698	8,742	37,150	33,380	3,770	10.1%	23,940	930	4,780	940	5,810	520	4,320	6,630	\$24,028	\$24,028

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management

² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix V
Grant County, Selected Economic Data
Current Dollars

Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income

Year	Personal Income ³												Farm Income and Expenses
	Place of Residence								Place of Work				
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments					Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors	
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical					
1970	\$3,556	\$150,272	\$17,719	\$14,730	\$5,718	\$2,324	\$1,720	\$2,474	\$115,305	\$76,123	\$4,417	\$34,765	\$28,967
1971	\$3,664	\$159,662	\$19,114	\$17,142	\$6,885	\$2,393	\$2,473	\$2,531	\$120,586	\$83,437	\$5,089	\$32,060	\$25,986
1972	\$4,363	\$188,066	\$20,689	\$18,247	\$7,829	\$2,431	\$2,172	\$2,545	\$147,354	\$91,326	\$5,875	\$50,153	\$43,200
1973	\$5,432	\$233,378	\$24,863	\$20,407	\$9,580	\$2,311	\$1,910	\$3,048	\$187,505	\$101,219	\$6,852	\$79,434	\$73,943
1974	\$6,457	\$282,025	\$29,912	\$23,742	\$11,377	\$2,949	\$2,288	\$3,199	\$230,888	\$116,640	\$8,251	\$105,997	\$101,485
1975	\$6,753	\$297,644	\$34,492	\$28,945	\$13,097	\$3,166	\$3,757	\$3,988	\$238,538	\$137,915	\$11,187	\$89,436	\$85,589
1976	\$7,131	\$331,777	\$38,567	\$32,870	\$15,270	\$3,451	\$4,401	\$4,574	\$265,755	\$157,683	\$14,224	\$93,848	\$91,584
1977	\$6,840	\$324,822	\$45,068	\$36,590	\$17,283	\$3,361	\$5,258	\$5,334	\$248,797	\$166,798	\$16,554	\$65,445	\$59,153
1978	\$7,641	\$365,363	\$52,988	\$39,662	\$19,219	\$4,062	\$3,856	\$6,575	\$283,051	\$191,810	\$19,245	\$71,996	\$64,453
1979	\$8,116	\$387,220	\$64,301	\$45,589	\$21,972	\$5,123	\$3,890	\$8,228	\$288,509	\$200,709	\$21,140	\$66,660	\$59,736
1980	\$8,981	\$436,727	\$76,539	\$56,356	\$25,472	\$5,962	\$8,273	\$9,561	\$312,009	\$197,258	\$21,211	\$93,540	\$87,279
1981	\$9,413	\$460,925	\$91,949	\$63,937	\$30,243	\$6,286	\$8,095	\$11,198	\$312,598	\$208,365	\$21,572	\$82,661	\$77,412
1982	\$9,569	\$476,250	\$102,651	\$71,167	\$33,978	\$6,611	\$8,610	\$13,326	\$312,569	\$222,993	\$25,559	\$64,017	\$61,225
1983	\$10,489	\$537,533	\$108,233	\$78,353	\$37,982	\$7,393	\$8,974	\$15,067	\$365,957	\$242,873	\$30,681	\$92,403	\$84,203
1984	\$11,669	\$606,022	\$119,363	\$83,965	\$40,710	\$8,229	\$7,086	\$18,013	\$418,701	\$258,119	\$31,387	\$129,195	\$116,266
1985	\$11,181	\$587,535	\$127,638	\$93,710	\$43,343	\$9,370	\$8,530	\$21,796	\$384,742	\$269,193	\$33,979	\$81,570	\$68,743
1986	\$11,912	\$637,202	\$129,069	\$98,551	\$45,713	\$10,368	\$8,177	\$23,048	\$431,945	\$285,555	\$36,160	\$110,230	\$99,792
1987	\$11,631	\$622,669	\$130,305	\$104,409	\$46,764	\$11,294	\$9,691	\$25,407	\$407,600	\$277,128	\$35,262	\$95,210	\$81,977
1988	\$12,264	\$659,268	\$132,100	\$111,736	\$52,119	\$12,660	\$7,742	\$27,756	\$438,914	\$296,209	\$35,687	\$107,018	\$92,645
1989	\$13,312	\$719,904	\$151,613	\$122,170	\$57,012	\$15,035	\$7,175	\$31,317	\$474,158	\$327,458	\$40,152	\$106,548	\$91,801
1990	\$14,202	\$782,320	\$157,280	\$138,227	\$62,277	\$16,764	\$8,539	\$38,723	\$520,056	\$373,270	\$47,311	\$99,475	\$90,847
1991	\$15,143	\$867,938	\$171,968	\$161,628	\$68,217	\$20,774	\$12,330	\$46,955	\$574,492	\$414,916	\$54,590	\$104,986	\$93,832
1992	\$16,051	\$954,240	\$174,097	\$179,931	\$70,954	\$23,580	\$15,618	\$55,182	\$640,554	\$440,841	\$59,640	\$140,073	\$120,407
1993	\$17,736	\$1,090,873	\$197,828	\$192,798	\$75,832	\$23,635	\$19,677	\$58,900	\$746,591	\$483,626	\$67,825	\$195,140	\$170,730
1994	\$17,352	\$1,107,587	\$218,812	\$200,119	\$82,617	\$23,391	\$18,556	\$59,029	\$739,753	\$517,362	\$72,202	\$150,189	\$128,649
1995	\$17,263	\$1,145,754	\$211,509	\$220,164	\$88,374	\$25,802	\$17,261	\$70,440	\$768,669	\$556,380	\$71,712	\$140,577	\$138,317
1996	\$18,729	\$1,281,223	\$234,414	\$234,976	\$92,902	\$25,401	\$19,584	\$78,345	\$868,277	\$596,472	\$72,358	\$199,447	\$203,031
1997	\$18,990	\$1,341,748	\$247,884	\$252,058	\$96,917	\$27,286	\$17,810	\$89,277	\$905,603	\$652,878	\$74,174	\$178,551	\$188,966
1998	\$19,531	\$1,415,278	\$264,855	\$256,784	\$100,768	\$26,714	\$19,887	\$87,585	\$959,597	\$688,963	\$76,906	\$193,728	\$207,888
1999	\$18,479	\$1,366,097	\$246,507	\$275,833	\$103,920	\$27,888	\$25,395	\$94,534	\$910,616	\$723,875	\$76,725	\$110,016	\$130,836
2000	\$20,111	\$1,507,484	\$261,970	\$308,324	\$109,191	\$29,208	\$24,258	\$120,466	\$1,002,935	\$743,607	\$77,100	\$182,228	\$197,439

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix VI
Grant County, Selected Economic Data
Constant 2000 Dollars
Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income

Year	Personal Income ³											
	Per Capita Income	Place of Residence							Place of Work			
		Total	Investment Income	Transfer Payments				Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors	
				Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI					Medical
1970	\$13,885	\$586,767	\$69,187	\$57,516	\$22,327	\$9,075	\$6,716	\$9,660	\$450,231	\$297,237	\$17,247	\$135,747
1971	\$13,691	\$596,586	\$71,421	\$64,052	\$25,726	\$8,942	\$9,240	\$9,457	\$450,576	\$311,767	\$19,015	\$119,794
1972	\$15,751	\$678,955	\$74,691	\$65,875	\$28,264	\$8,776	\$7,841	\$9,188	\$531,977	\$329,705	\$21,210	\$181,062
1973	\$18,606	\$799,375	\$85,162	\$69,899	\$32,814	\$7,916	\$6,542	\$10,440	\$642,249	\$346,699	\$23,470	\$272,080
1974	\$20,088	\$877,386	\$93,057	\$73,862	\$35,394	\$9,174	\$7,118	\$9,952	\$718,298	\$362,870	\$25,669	\$329,759
1975	\$19,435	\$856,593	\$99,265	\$83,301	\$37,692	\$9,111	\$10,812	\$11,477	\$686,491	\$396,907	\$32,195	\$257,389
1976	\$19,416	\$903,335	\$105,007	\$89,496	\$41,576	\$9,396	\$11,983	\$12,454	\$723,575	\$429,326	\$38,728	\$255,521
1977	\$17,470	\$829,642	\$115,110	\$93,456	\$44,143	\$8,584	\$13,430	\$13,624	\$635,463	\$426,026	\$42,281	\$167,156
1978	\$18,188	\$869,701	\$126,131	\$94,410	\$45,748	\$9,669	\$9,179	\$15,651	\$673,768	\$456,580	\$45,810	\$171,378
1979	\$17,724	\$845,623	\$140,422	\$99,559	\$47,983	\$11,188	\$8,495	\$17,969	\$630,055	\$438,314	\$46,166	\$145,574
1980	\$17,685	\$859,998	\$150,720	\$110,976	\$50,159	\$11,740	\$16,291	\$18,827	\$614,405	\$388,438	\$41,768	\$184,198
1981	\$17,005	\$832,705	\$166,115	\$115,508	\$54,637	\$11,356	\$14,624	\$20,230	\$564,738	\$376,431	\$38,972	\$149,335
1982	\$16,355	\$813,993	\$175,448	\$121,637	\$58,074	\$11,299	\$14,716	\$22,776	\$534,234	\$381,134	\$43,685	\$109,416
1983	\$17,156	\$879,174	\$177,023	\$128,152	\$62,122	\$12,092	\$14,678	\$24,643	\$598,549	\$397,236	\$50,181	\$151,132
1984	\$18,387	\$954,906	\$188,080	\$132,303	\$64,147	\$12,966	\$11,165	\$28,383	\$659,745	\$406,717	\$49,456	\$203,572
1985	\$16,989	\$892,745	\$193,943	\$142,390	\$65,859	\$14,237	\$12,961	\$33,118	\$584,606	\$409,032	\$51,630	\$123,944
1986	\$17,590	\$940,926	\$190,590	\$145,526	\$67,502	\$15,310	\$12,075	\$34,034	\$637,832	\$421,665	\$53,396	\$162,771
1987	\$16,546	\$885,805	\$185,371	\$148,532	\$66,526	\$16,067	\$13,786	\$36,144	\$579,849	\$394,240	\$50,163	\$135,445
1988	\$16,792	\$902,666	\$180,871	\$152,988	\$71,361	\$17,334	\$10,600	\$38,003	\$600,959	\$405,568	\$48,862	\$146,528
1989	\$17,459	\$944,146	\$198,839	\$160,225	\$74,771	\$19,718	\$9,410	\$41,072	\$621,853	\$429,458	\$52,659	\$139,737
1990	\$17,807	\$980,884	\$197,200	\$173,311	\$78,084	\$21,019	\$10,706	\$48,551	\$652,053	\$468,011	\$59,319	\$124,723
1991	\$18,291	\$1,048,394	\$207,722	\$195,233	\$82,400	\$25,093	\$14,894	\$56,718	\$693,936	\$501,182	\$65,940	\$126,814
1992	\$18,824	\$1,119,067	\$204,169	\$211,011	\$83,210	\$27,653	\$18,316	\$64,714	\$751,198	\$516,988	\$69,942	\$164,268
1993	\$20,312	\$1,249,317	\$226,562	\$220,801	\$86,846	\$27,068	\$22,535	\$67,455	\$855,030	\$553,870	\$77,676	\$223,483
1994	\$19,483	\$1,243,587	\$245,680	\$224,692	\$92,762	\$26,263	\$20,834	\$66,277	\$830,587	\$580,889	\$81,068	\$168,631
1995	\$18,947	\$1,257,518	\$232,141	\$241,640	\$96,995	\$28,319	\$18,945	\$77,311	\$843,650	\$610,653	\$78,707	\$154,290
1996	\$20,133	\$1,377,278	\$251,988	\$252,593	\$99,867	\$27,305	\$21,052	\$84,219	\$933,373	\$641,190	\$77,783	\$214,400
1997	\$20,033	\$1,415,447	\$261,500	\$265,903	\$102,240	\$28,785	\$18,788	\$94,181	\$955,346	\$688,739	\$78,248	\$188,358
1998	\$20,380	\$1,476,772	\$276,363	\$267,941	\$105,146	\$27,875	\$20,751	\$91,391	\$1,001,291	\$718,898	\$80,248	\$202,145
1999	\$18,941	\$1,400,249	\$252,670	\$282,729	\$106,518	\$28,585	\$26,030	\$96,897	\$933,381	\$741,972	\$78,643	\$112,766
2000	\$20,111	\$1,507,484	\$261,970	\$308,324	\$109,191	\$29,208	\$24,258	\$120,466	\$1,002,935	\$743,607	\$77,100	\$182,228

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis