

COUNTY PROFILE

CLALLAM



December 2001
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
Greg Weeks, *Director*



**CLALLAM COUNTY PROFILE
OCTOBER 2001**

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
Employment Security Department

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last three decades, a significant restructuring has occurred in the economy of Clallam County: industry employment has shifted its emphasis from producing goods to producing services. While this is not unique to the county (it has been observed statewide and nationwide), it is more pronounced in this area than in most. The change has not unduly affected overall employment levels, but it has had a large influence on the types of jobs available, the types and level of income, and even on the composition of the population.

In 1970, one-third of Clallam County's nonagricultural work force was employed in manufacturing. In 2000, manufacturing's share of total employment was only 9.3 percent. Trade and services sectors now constitute 51 percent of total whereas in 1970 the figure was 32 percent.

In some ways, this hasn't been a negative change. Employment has grown and most people have jobs. Unemployment in 2000 averaged 7.9 percent of the work force, significantly lower than the county's historical average of 10.4 percent. Although the county's unemployment rate is generally higher than the state's as a whole, the difference is not as great as it is in many other rural areas, and the rate has come down significantly since the recessions of the early 1980s.

Unfortunately, the transition in the economy has produced jobs that simply do not pay as well as the manufacturing jobs that have been lost. The annual average covered wage of a worker in a Clallam County manufacturing job was \$24,334 in 2000. The average for a worker in the retail trade sector was \$17,522, and for one in the services sector, \$18,635. Altogether, the average wage in the county was \$24,597 in 2000—compared to the state's average of \$37,038. These wages, though, represent income only partially, and other types of income figure prominently in the county's economy.

Per capita personal income is a prime indicator of economic well-being because it takes all types of income into account, not just wages and salaries. In

Clallam County, the annual average wage, mentioned above, declined by 11 percent between 1970 and 2000 (after adjustment for inflation). Per capita personal income, on the other hand, increased by 68 percent between 1970 and 1999. While per capita income in the county lags that of the state (\$23,454 versus \$30,380), it is nevertheless increasing rather than decreasing.

Of the various income types that constitute personal income, two of the more important for Clallam County are associated with retirees, viz. retirement and investment income. Together these two components make up 43 percent of the county's total personal county income, compared to 23 percent statewide. While the elderly are not the only ones drawing this sort of income, they account for a substantial percentage. Between 1990 and 2000, the county's population growth was fueled exclusively by net movers into the area, among them many retirees bringing their pensions and nest eggs with them. According to 2000 estimates, those 65 and older now make up about 21 percent of Clallam's population (compared to 11 percent statewide). This concentration of seniors has contributed to growth in the region's health care industry, and also helps explain the rare phenomenon of negative natural increase (more deaths than births) that has been observed in the county over the last decade.

Employment in the forest products industries will undoubtedly remain important in the area, but as noted above it is no longer the keystone of the economy. Growth in trade and services, much of it catering to an older population, has moved to the forefront and jobs stemming directly from tourism are fast approaching the job count in manufacturing. The sources of income are shifting: earnings now account for less than half of all income, the remainder coming from government transfer payments or investments. The near future will probably be more of the same. Analyst projections indicate stable growth in trade and services and essential flatness in manufacturing employment over the next several years.

INTRODUCTION

This report profiles the labor market and economic characteristics of Clallam County. 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 Clallam County Profile of May 1997, the purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive labor market and economic analysis of Clallam County. Characteristics profiled include the following:

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

The profile is available in a Pdf format from the LMEA Internet homepage. Much of the information included in this report is also regularly updated on the homepage. Current and historical labor market information that can be accessed by area or by type of information can be found at:

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

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

GEOGRAPHY

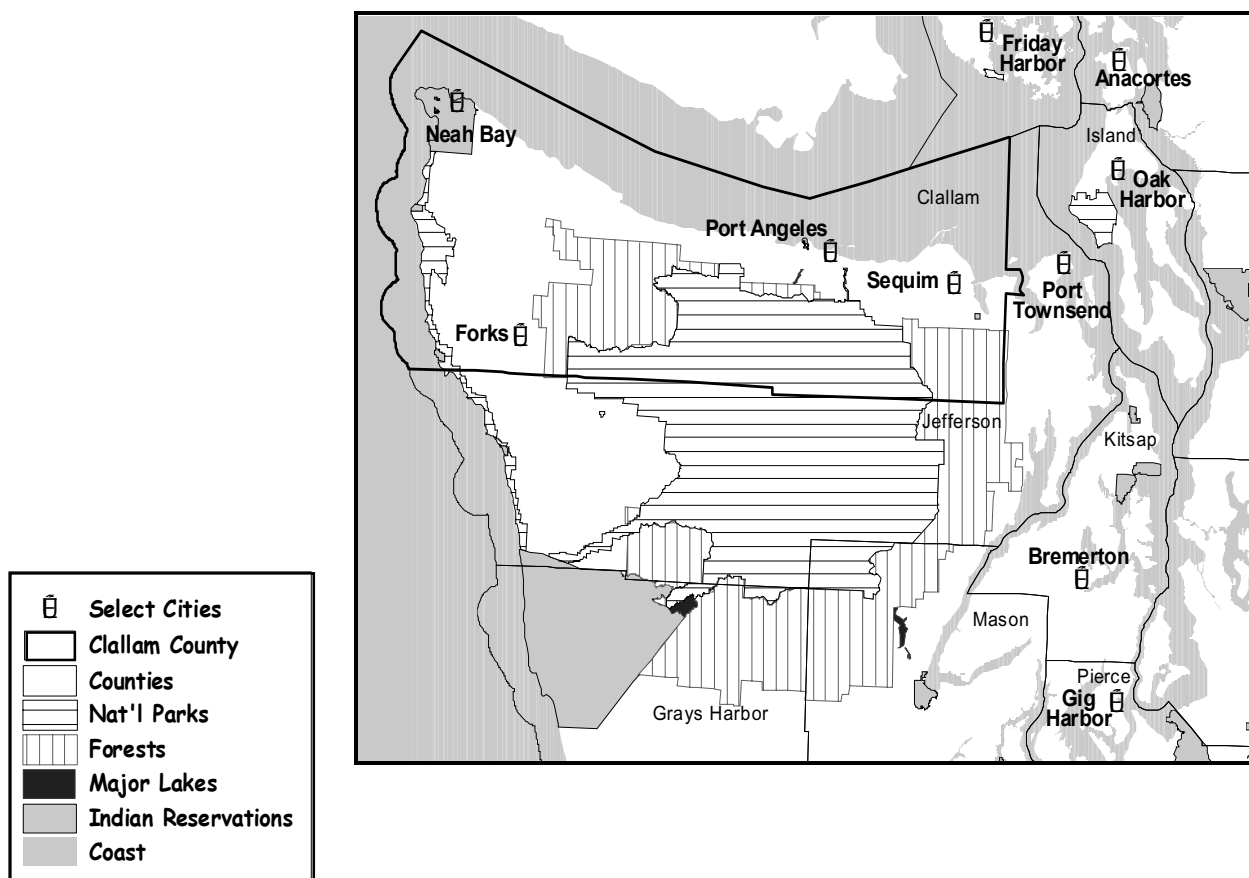
Situated on the northern extension of the Olympic Peninsula in Western Washington, roughly half of Clallam County is surrounded by water. To its north and west lie the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Pacific Ocean, respectively. Further north across the Strait is the Canadian territory of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The county's only land-bound border is shared with Jefferson County to the south and east. Roughly half of Clallam County, including most of its Pacific shoreline, is designated as part of the Olympic National Park or Olympic National Forest.

Covering a geographic area of 1,745.2 square miles, or just over 2.6 percent of the state's total land area, Clallam County ranks 20th in land mass among Washington counties.

The extremely varied terrain of Clallam County is considered some of the most scenic in the country. The

county's Pacific coastline is comprised of rugged and windswept beaches, bays, terraces and deltas. The county's northern shore, though protected from extreme wind and weather by the Strait of Juan de Fuca, is topographically similar. Along the Bogachiel River in southwest Clallam County, thick jungles of evergreens and undergrowth form nontropical rain forests at the base of the Olympic Mountains.

Still in relative proximity to the coast, the terrain ascends rapidly as it reaches the Olympic Mountain range, which climbs to approximately 7,000 feet above sea level. Within this range lie Mount Carrie (6,995 feet) and Hurricane Ridge—the highest elevations in the county.



ECONOMIC HISTORY

Clallam is derived from the Indian term meaning strong or brave people. It was the name given to the county established in the Washington Territory on April 26, 1854. The new county was carved from what was then the northern portion of Jefferson County. The town of New Dungeness (now known as Dungeness) served as the county seat until 1890, when the seat was moved to Port Angeles.

Fishing and fur trading are believed to be the first industries in Clallam County. Long before the advent of white settlement, the Makah Indians hunted and fished around what is now Neah Bay. That which they could not use themselves was traded with the Columbia River Indians to the south and Northern or Kake Indians across the Strait. In fact, there is strong evidence that the Makahs also served as middle merchants in trade between the Columbia River and Northern Indians.

Fur trading by white settlers began in 1863 when the Hudson's Bay Company established headquarters at Freshwater Bay, an inlet centrally located on Clallam County's northern shore. Fur trading was soon established as the cornerstone of Clallam County's economy. More trappers followed and the fur trade flourished for a number of years before being nearly extinguished by excessive trapping.

By the 1890s, the packing and canning industry became a major provider of jobs in Clallam County. Though initially focused on salmon canning, it later expanded to include clams and clam nectar. Often overlooked, the industry is credited with easing area unemployment during the economic depression of that period.

Because of the region's proximity to water and forests, the influence of farming and agriculture also tends to be overlooked. Many early settlers to Clallam County were from the American Midwest and brought a long heritage of working the land. The soil-rich flatlands and rolling pastures interspersed between the marshy coast and rugged mountains provided a solid base for the industry whose principal products were potatoes, grains, butter, milk, beef, and pork.

Due to limited transportation during the early days (canoes only), all products were shipped to Victoria,

B.C., which at that time was the only accessible market. Later, sloops and schooners transported shipments of goods around the Puget Sound as far as Seattle. By the 1870s, enough cattle had been introduced into the area to start the first commercial dairy in the Washington Territory. And by 1895, advanced irrigation was introduced to the Sequim Prairie.

Throughout the period, a young lumber and wood industry was emerging in Clallam County. Early on, it took a back seat to the fur trade. However, as trapping declined, the lumber and wood industry replaced it as the major source of manufacturing jobs and income in the county. Early loggers harvested only fir from forests that were also rich with hemlock, spruce, cedar and alder. Over time, however, all timber species were harvested.

It was upon the lumber and wood products, as well as the paper and allied products, industry that Clallam County built its economic base. Not surprisingly, the national recession of the early 1970s and inflation of the mid- to late 1970s hit those industries hard. The already bleak situation was compounded by two national recessions in the early 1980s.

Today, industries built around lumber, plywood, log exports, pulp and paper, and shakes and shingles continue to provide the majority of goods producing jobs in Clallam County. This is not surprising. The peninsula's climate and topography provide favorable growing conditions for forests, which produce over 165 cubic feet of wood per acre per year. The markets for lumber and wood products, however, remain volatile. Invariably, factors such as interest rates, trading of the U.S. dollar, and government policies will continue to affect the industry. Protection of endangered species, specifically the spotted owl, will also continue to impact activity.

Clallam County is also becoming a retirement center of some note. In recent years, the number of retirees coming to this area has risen dramatically. A comfortable climate, particularly around the Sequim area, coupled with a relatively low cost of living is proving to be very attractive to the elderly.

POPULATION

The Office of Financial Management estimated Clallam County's population to be 64,525 in 2000, making it the 17th largest of Washington's 39 counties. With a geographic area of 1745.2 square miles, Clallam County has a population density of 38.3 residents per square mile, making it also the 17th most densely populated county.

Population is viewed as one key indicator of an area's economic vitality. With the exception of retirees and *footloose* workers, people tend to migrate to areas that

offer economic opportunities. In short, people tend to follow jobs. For that reason, changes in population tend to be lagging rather than leading indicators. It takes time for people to arrive in areas where jobs are prevalent and it takes time for them to leave once the demand for labor slackens. Nevertheless, population changes provide insight into how the economy is performing in the present, as well as how it has performed over time.

Population Trends

Clallam County's population increased by 86 percent from 34,770 in 1970 to 64,525 in 2000 (**Figure 1**). The average annual growth rate from 1970 to 2000 was 2.1 percent compared to 1.8 percent for the state. Clallam County experienced the greatest level of growth from 1970 through 1980 with an average annual growth rate of 4.0 percent. Population growth then stagnated from 1981 to 1987 with an average growth rate of 0.3 percent. From 1988 to 1999, growth held steady with an average annual growth rate of 1.7 percent. The year 2000 had the lowest level of population increase since 1987, at 0.2 percent.

Population change is composed of two components, the natural change (births and deaths) and the migratory change (immigration and outmigration). Components of population change such as births, deaths, and migration can provide insight into larger population trends. From 1990 to 2000 the population of Clallam County increased by 10,496. More than 100 percent of this growth was due to migration; if not for migration the population would have declined by 343 (*see Figure 2*). In comparison, the statewide share of growth due to migration was 59 percent. The unusual ratio of migration to natural increase reflects the elderly nature of the community.

Figure 1
Population Trend
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

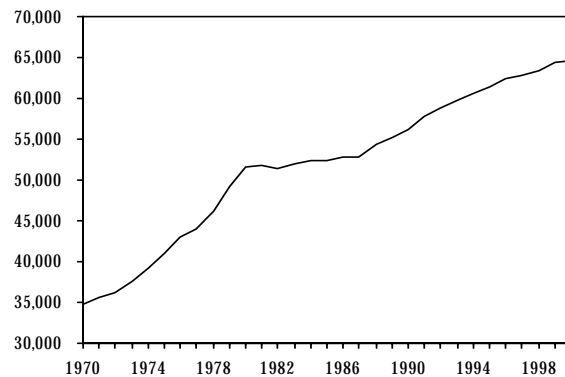
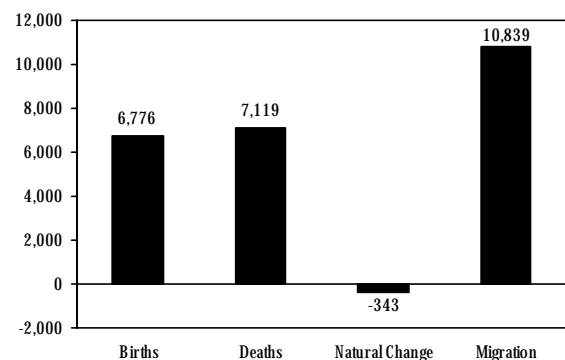


Figure 2
Components of Population Change
Clallam County, 1990-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management



Towns and Cities

There are three incorporated cities in Clallam County which, like most of the county's populated areas, are near the coast. Easily the largest is Port Angeles; its 2000 population of 18,930 accounted for 28 percent of the county's population (*see Figure 3*). The other cities are Forks (population 3,450) and Sequim (population 4,430). Within Clallam County, 40 percent of the people reside in the incorporated areas. From 1990-2000 the population in unincorporated areas increased 24.5 percent, compared to 10.9 percent within the incorporated areas.

There are four Native American Indian Reservations in Clallam County, of which two are on its western shoreline. The largest is the Makah Indian Tribe at Neah Bay in the county's northwest corner (the smaller Ozette Indian Reservation on the county's central shoreline is also part of the Makah Tribe). There are also the Quileute Indian Tribe near La Push, the Elwha Indian Tribe near Port Angeles, and the Jamestown Indian Tribe near Sequim Bay. Not surprisingly, the Native American share of the 2000 county population (5.1 percent) far exceeds the state share (1.6 percent).

Figure 3
Population of Cities, Towns, and County
Clallam County, 1990-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Chg 1990-2000
Clallam	56,204	58,500	60,000	61,400	62,500	63,600	65,000	66,400	66,700	66,900	66,700	18.7%
Unincorporated	32,039	33,550	34,790	35,725	36,700	37,491	38,530	39,675	39,985	40,045	39,890	24.5%
Incorporated	24,165	24,950	25,210	25,675	25,800	26,109	26,470	26,725	26,715	26,855	26,810	10.9%
Forks	2,838	3,280	3,310	3,335	3,355	3,369	3,390	3,460	3,450	3,460	3,450	21.6%
Port Angeles	17,710	17,890	18,030	18,270	18,310	18,540	18,790	18,890	18,860	18,950	18,930	6.9%
Sequim	3,617	3,780	3,870	4,070	4,135	4,200	4,290	4,375	4,405	4,445	4,430	22.5%

Population by Age Groups

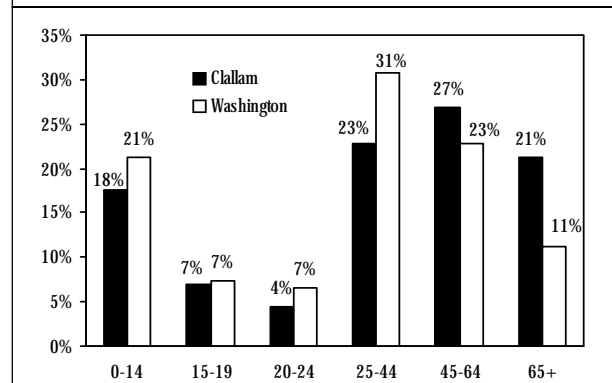
The distribution of the population among various age groups as well as the changes in this distribution over time show aspects of the population not revealed by the overall numbers. *Figure 4* categorizes the population of Clallam County and Washington State by age group share size for 2000. These age groups are significant when viewed in terms of labor market assumptions:

- 0-14 = Infants or adolescents a decade or two removed from the labor force
- 15-19 = Prospective new entrants into the labor force
- 20-24 = New entrants into the labor force
- 25-44 = Young workers in their prime years of productivity
- 45-64 = Mature workers with years of accumulated skills and experience
- 65+ = Retirees

By far, the largest population group in Washington, and the nation at this time is the 25 to 44 year olds. The *baby boom*, which lasted from 1946 to 1964, resulted in a large population surge whose members are now beginning to turn 50. The 0-14 category, also known as

the *Echo Boom* or *Baby Boomlet*, is another sizable group at present. In contrast, the largest population group in Clallam County in 2000 was the 45-64 year olds. Only 23 percent of the Clallam population is comprised of those 25-44 years old, compared to 30 percent

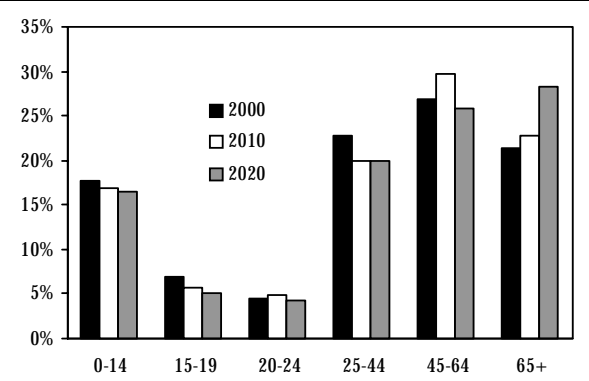
Figure 4
Population by Age Groups
Clallam County and Washington, 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management



statewide. The predominance of retirees is even more strongly observed in the 65 and over age group, which accounts for 21 percent of the Clallam County population, compared to 11 percent for the state as a whole.

Figure 5 shows the age groups in Clallam County for 2000, 2010, and 2020. The group with the greatest increasing share of population are again the retirees, from 21 percent in 2000 to 28 percent in 2020, when they will be the largest population group in the county. In terms of growth rate, the retirees increase by 26 percent from 2000 to 2010 and by another 35 percent from 2010 to 2020. The 45-64 year olds increase by 29 percent from 2000 to 2010, but then are projected to decline by 5 percent between 2010 and 2020. The total population is projected to increase by 17 percent from 2000 to 2010 and by 9 percent from 2010 to 2020.

Figure 5
Population by Age Groups
Clallam County, 2000, 2010, & 2020
Source: Office of Financial Management



Demographics

In accordance with the federal Office of Management and Budget, the state Office of Financial Management has historically tracked five broad race and ethnic groups: White, Black, Native American/Eskimo or Aleut, Asian or Pacific Islander (API), and Hispanic origin. (People

of Hispanic origin can be of any race and are tallied separately.) The Census of 2000 added several new categories: Asian alone, other (one race), and other (two or more races). **Figure 6** shows the percentage of the population for each of these groups for Clallam County

Figure 6
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin
Clallam County and Washington State, 1990-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

	1990 Census		2000 Census		1990-2000 % Change
Clallam Total	56,210	100.0%	64,525	100.0%	14.8%
Whites	51,732	92.0%	57,505	89.1%	11.2%
Blacks	245	0.4%	545	0.8%	122.4%
Native American/Aleut	2,564	4.6%	3,303	5.1%	28.8%
Asian Alone*			731	1.1%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	586	1.0%	104	0.2%	42.5% 1/
Other Race-Alone*			761	1.2%	
Two or more races*			1,576	2.4%	
Hispanic**	1,083	1.9%	2,203	3.4%	103.4%
Washington Total	4,866,692	100.0%	5,894,121	100.0%	18.3%
White	4,411,407	90.6%	4,821,823	81.8%	15.8%
Black	152,572	3.1%	190,267	3.2%	30.2%
Indian/Aleut	87,259	1.8%	93,301	1.6%	25.5%
Asian Alone*			322,335	5.5%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	215,454	4.4%	23,953	0.4%	60.7% 1/
Other Race-Alone*			228,923	3.9%	
Two or more races*			213,519	3.6%	
Hispanic**	214,570	4.4%	356,464	6.0%	66.1%

*These categories were first developed for the 2000 Census and cannot be compared to 1990

**Hispanics may be of any race

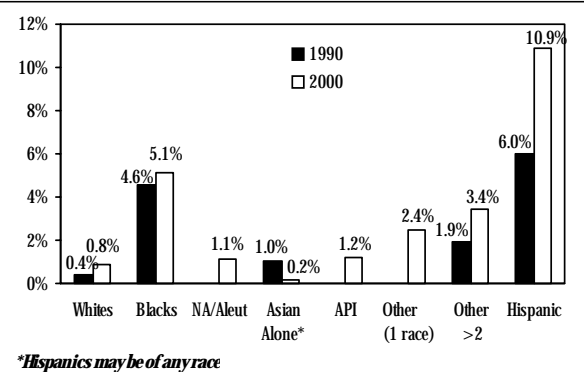
1/ The growth rate was calculated by summing both Asian groups together.

and Washington State, according to the 1990 and 2000 Census', and their rate of growth. Overall, the Clallam County population grew by 14.8 percent, somewhat lower than the statewide increase of 18.3 percent.

Racially, Clallam County has a lower level of diversity than the remainder of Washington, which is highly influenced by King County. In 2000, Whites comprised 89.1 percent of the Clallam County population, compared to 81.8 percent statewide. The next largest ethnic group after Whites were Native Americans/Eskimos and Aleuts (5.1 percent), which account for only 1.6 percent of the statewide population. Hispanics, which may be of any race, represented 3.4 percent of the Clallam population.

A comparison of the 1990 and 2000 Census' shows that the non-white population in Clallam County is growing faster than the white population. Since the 1990 Census, the overall Clallam County population increased 15 percent while the white population increased only 11 percent. Comparatively, Blacks increased by 122 percent, Hispanics by 103 percent, APIs by 42 percent, and Native Americans by 29 percent. **Figure 7** shows how the presence of racial and ethnic minority groups changed from 1990 to 2000. It should be kept in mind

Figure 7
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin
Clallam County, 1990 and 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management



that the 1990 API category was separated into two groups and that the two “other” categories were added. Essentially, the share of the population, which considers itself to be part of a racial group other than White, increased from 6 percent in 1990 to 10.9 percent. It is unclear as to how much of the increase is due to actual growth and how much is due to the flexibility of the more recent survey format.

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. Like the general population, the labor force can be seen as a key economic indicator. Patterns of growth and decline in a county's labor force are largely driven by economic cycles as well as specific non-cyclical activities in local industry divisions. Since gross domestic product and gross state product are not gathered at the county level, labor force changes and other measures often serve as substitutes or proxies.

Clallam County's resident civilian labor force was estimated at 23,920 in 2000, a 5.9 percent decrease over the previous year (see **Figure 8**). The average annual growth rate from 1970 to 2000 was 2.1 percent, compared to the statewide average of 1.6 percent. Similar to Clallam's population growth, the CLF had the

highest level of growth from 1970 to 1980, with an average growth rate of 4.6 percent. Since then growth has fluctuated between negative and positive growth rates, with an average of 1 percent annual growth (see **Figure 9**). Statewide growth for the same period averaged 2.2 percent.

This decline in growth was initially attributed to the recession of 1990-91. Indeed, the recession undoubtedly played a part in the lower growth rates. However, other forces were also at work. Despite a gain in population of 8,320 between 1990 and 2000, the CLF increased by only 920 people for the same period. This is yet another piece of evidence that those moving to the region are retirees who have left the labor force. Since 1970 the ratio of the CLF to the population has averaged 48.2 percent statewide; the ratio in Clallam County has averaged at 40.6 percent. In 2000 the statewide ratio was 51.7 percent, compared to 37.1 percent in Clallam County.

Figure 8
Civilian Labor Force
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

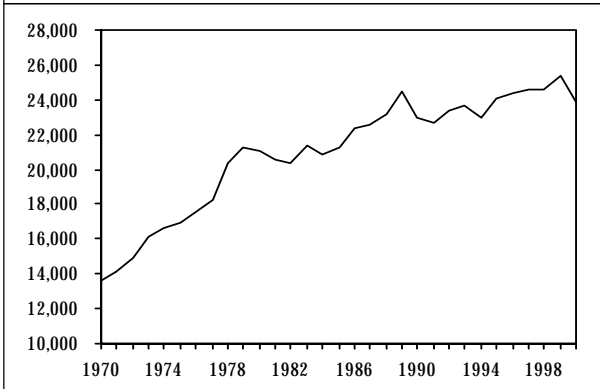
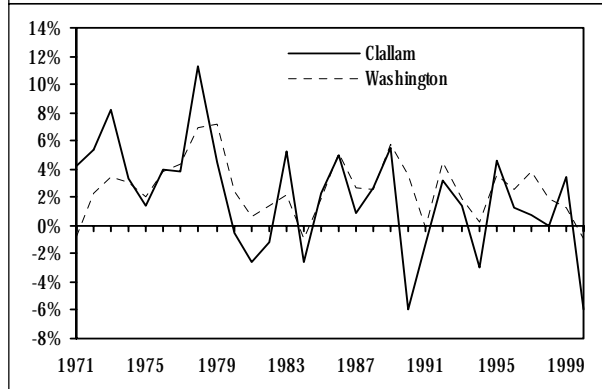


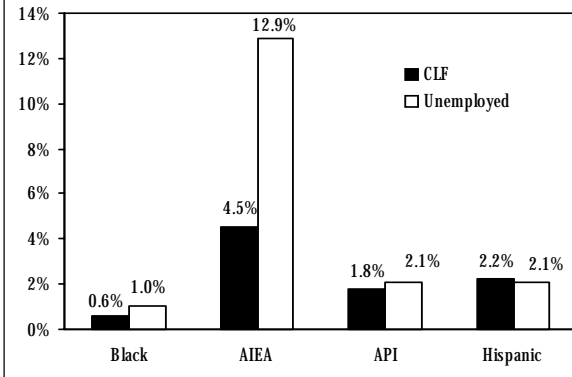
Figure 9
Civilian Labor Force Annual Growth Rates
Clallam County and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Demographics

The racial and ethnic composition of the Clallam County's civilian labor force (1997) is very much like that of the county's general population (2000). About 91 percent is white; 4.5 percent is Native American; 1.8 percent is Asian and Pacific Islander; 0.6 percent is black; and those of Hispanic origin comprise 2.2 percent of the labor force (*see Figure 10*). Also shown in Figure 10 is the share of unemployed accounted for by each race. Although Whites account for 91 percent of the labor force they represent only 82 percent of the unemployed. In contrast Native Americans accounted for 12.9 percent of the unemployed (250 people) and had an unemployment rate of 22.5 percent. (*Note: Race estimates are based on 1990 Census and 1997 population data from the Office of Financial Management. New information will be provided after the 2000 Census.*)

Figure 10
Share of Labor Force and Unemployed
Clallam County, 1997
Source: Employment Security Department



UNEMPLOYMENT

The civilian labor force consists of both those who are working and those without a job who are actively looking for work. The unemployment rate is the share of the total labor force that is not working but who are actively looking for work. The ranks of the unemployed do not include retirees, persons in institutions or those known as *discouraged workers* (i.e., persons who would like to work but who are not actively searching for a

job). None of these groups are included in the unemployment figures because they are not looking for work.

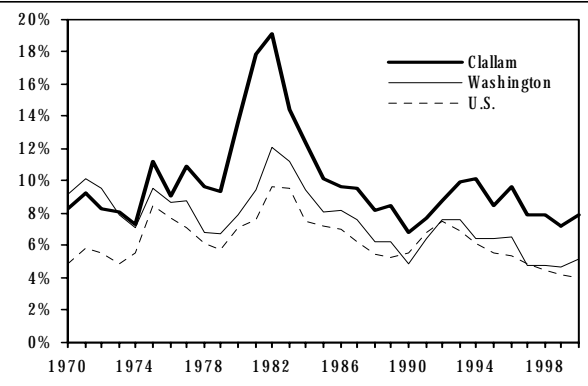
At the national level, the unemployment rate is determined by a monthly survey of households. At the local level, the state's portion of this household survey is integrated with other data and information (e.g., unemployment insurance claims, surveys of business establishments, etc.) to produce unemployment rates for the state and counties.

Trends

Figure 11 shows the unemployment rates for Clallam County, Washington, and the U.S. since 1970. Unemployment in the county tracks remarkably well with unemployment in Washington and throughout the nation, rising during periods of national economic contraction and falling during economic expansions. The Clallam County unemployment rate has always been higher than the statewide unemployment rate, by about 2 percentage points, with the greatest difference in 1981 when the Clallam County unemployment rate was 17.9 percent compared to the 9.5 percent statewide unemployment rate.

Between 1980 and 1982, when the unemployment rate peaked at 19.1 percent, there was a loss of 1,910 jobs, most of which was in manufacturing (over 1,100 jobs). Since 1982, the county's unemployment rate steadily declined until 1990 when it reached 6.9 percent. It has since remained in the single digits except for 1993 and 1994, when it was 10 percent. The **Slow-down of 1991**, while it impacted the nation, did little to Clallam County and Washington in terms of employment growth. Interestingly, while employment increased by 730 jobs between 1989 and 1991, the CLF declined

Figure 11
Unemployment Rates
Clallam, Washington, & U.S., 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



by 1,760 people. Both of these together kept the unemployment rate low.

Between 1997 and 2000, the number of unemployed has declined 2.1 percent. During the same period the CLF decreased 2.1 percent, while the number of jobs expanded by 5.8 percent.

Demographics

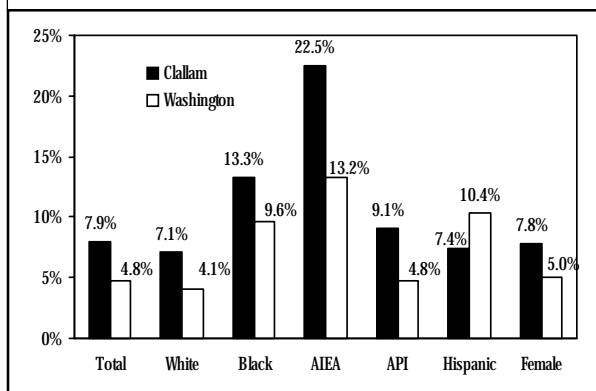
The 1997 unemployment rates disaggregated by race, ethnicity, and sex for Clallam County and the state are shown in **Figure 12**. Unemployment does not usually affect racial groups equally, which is the case in Clallam County. Whites had the lowest unemployment rate (7.1 percent), followed by Hispanics (7.4 percent), Asians (9.1 percent), Blacks (13.3 percent), and Native Americans (22.5 percent). The unemployment rate was higher

for all groups in Clallam County compared to the state as a whole, except for Hispanics.

These unemployment rates should be considered within the context of the information shown in **Figure 10**. For example, while Blacks and Asians had higher unemployment rates they represent similar shares of the CLF and the unemployed. On the other hand, Native Americans have the highest unemployment rate and ac-

count for a disproportionate share of the unemployed (12.9 percent). The bulk of Native Americans live in or around the county's four Indian reservations, all of which are somewhat remote from population centers, and employment opportunities are rare in those areas.

Figure 12
Unemployment Rates by Selected Groups
Clallam County and Washington, 1997
Source: Employment Security Department



Unemployment Insurance Claims

The Employment Security Department collects data on claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. **Figure 13** shows the number of UI claims filed in Clallam County, sorted by major occupational groups, and compares that to UI claims filed throughout the state from July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001.

The four groups with the largest number of claimants represented nearly two-thirds of all UI claims in the county during FY 2000-01. Structural work, which includes construction, had the highest share of claimants in the county and state at 21 percent and 20 per-

cent, respectively. Construction is seasonal, so it usually has a high share of claimants even though the occupation's share of total jobs is not that high. Professional and technical jobs had a high claim rate in both Clallam County and statewide simply because their share of total jobs is quite high. Service occupations have an unusually high claim rate in Clallam County compared to statewide. A hefty 17 percent of the county's claimants were in this group compared to 10 percent statewide. The higher claim rate stems from the county's proportionally higher number of service jobs, much of

Figure 13
Unemployment Insurance Claimants
Clallam County and Washington State, July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001
Source: Employment Security Department

	Clallam County		Washington	
	Claimants	Percent	Claimants	Percent
Professional, technical, and managerial	706	15%	82,581	21%
Clerical	449	10%	44,618	11%
Sales	196	4%	20,598	5%
Service	771	17%	38,074	10%
Agricultural, forestry, and fishing	268	6%	27,209	7%
Processing	114	2%	19,128	5%
Machine Trades	384	8%	23,387	6%
Benchwork	45	1%	13,121	3%
Structural Work	956	21%	77,515	20%
Motor freight and transportation	399	9%	18,453	5%
Packaging and materials handling	318	7%	27,243	7%
Miscellaneous, Not Elsewhere Classified	43	1%	3,161	1%
Total	4,649	100%	396,088	100%
White-Collar *	2,122	46%	185,871	47%
Blue-Collar *	2,484	53%	206,056	52%

*Miscellaneous, NEC occupations excluded

which can be attributed to the higher demand for services in the burgeoning retirement and tourism-based communities in the area.

A rough division of occupations into white-collar and blue-collar shows that white-collar jobs comprise 46

percent of Clallam County's UI claims. Blue-collar occupations held a larger 54 percent share, which is almost always the case since these blue-collar jobs tend to have higher UI claim rates.

Industrial Typology

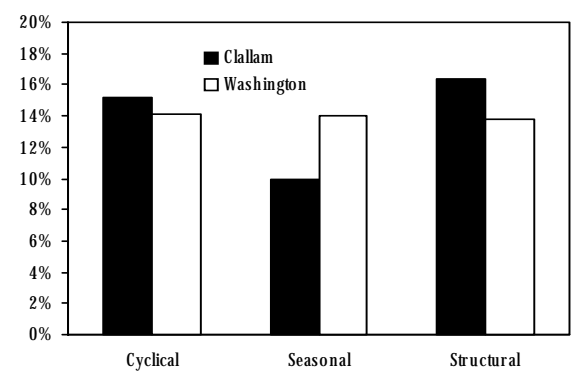
The characteristics of an area's industrial base hint at the unemployment patterns that the area might face. Therefore, calculations were made to establish the share of seasonality, cyclicality, and structural maturity in the area's employment base. These terms are defined as follows.

Industries with *seasonal* employment patterns are characterized by large employment increases and decreases in particular months of the year, for example, construction and retail sales. These variations occur during the same months each year and are caused by factors that repeat each year, for example: poor weather conditions, holiday seasons, and weather-related activities such as harvesting. A seasonal industry is one in which the maximum variation between the highest and lowest monthly employment is 18.9 percent or more of the industry's annual average employment.

Cyclicality refers to business and unemployment patterns caused by or linked to the broader movements of the economy—expansions and contractions. Unemployment in such industries is attributable to a general decline in macroeconomic activity, especially expenditures, which occurs during a business-cycle downturn. When the economy dips into a contraction, or recession, aggregate demand declines, so less output is produced and sold, and thus fewer workers and other resources are employed. Hence business activity of the cyclical variety decreases and unemployment increases. Industries that are especially sensitive to these economic swings are classified as cyclical industries, for example, ship building, aerospace, and automobile manufacturing. An industry is cyclical if its highest to lowest annual average employment varied 24 percent or more from the mid-point trend line from 1982-1990.

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. Decreasing sales are due to either displacement by less-expensive competitors, or decreasing overall demand for the good. Affected industries must either shut down, or restructure.

Figure 14
Industrial Typology
Clallam County and Washington, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Areas with a high degree of structurally mature industries experience specific unemployment issues. First, structurally mature industries shed a significant number of workers causing unemployment to increase. Second, unemployment can persist because of a mismatch between the skills possessed by the available work force and the skills called for in existing and newly created jobs. The impact of structurally mature industries on local economies, therefore, can be devastating in the short run. An industry is structurally mature if there is a decline in employment in comparison to the pre-recession peak of 1990.

Only private industries were included when producing the figures below, so the large impact of government employment is excluded. **Note: The percentages will not necessarily total 100 percent. 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.**

The percentage of workers employed in these type of industries in Clallam County and Washington are shown in **Figure 14**. In 2000, cyclical industries accounted for

15.2 percent of all private covered employment in Clallam County; statewide the share was 14.1 percent. Seasonal industries accounted for 10.0 percent of private covered employment at the county level and 14.0 percent at the state level. A high 16.4 percent of the county's covered employment was in structurally mature industries compared to 13.8 percent at the state level.

Compared to Washington, Clallam County had a relatively small proportion of workers in seasonal industries, suggesting that it was less subject to regular short-term swings in employment. However, the county did have a higher than average share of cyclical and structurally mature employment compared to the state. The latter suggests that the county may be somewhat more vulnerable to longer-term, longer-lived declines in employment consistent with structural employment.

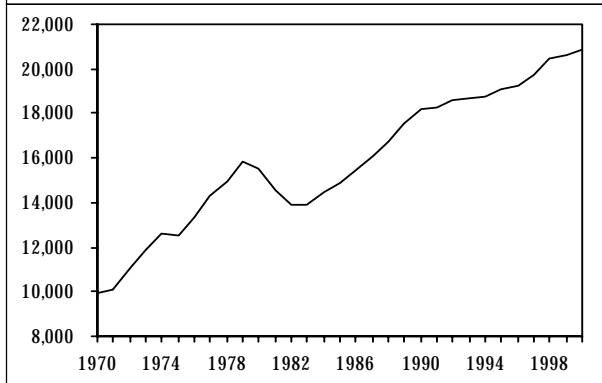
INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES

Data in this section are derived through two different Bureau of Labor Statistics programs, which are conducted in Washington by the Employment Security Department. Current Employment Statistics (CES) generates monthly *nonagricultural* employment figures. The Quarterly

Employment and Wages program (ES-202) includes data on both agricultural and nonagricultural employment *covered* under the state unemployment insurance program. Approximately 85 percent of all workers in the state are covered by unemployment insurance.

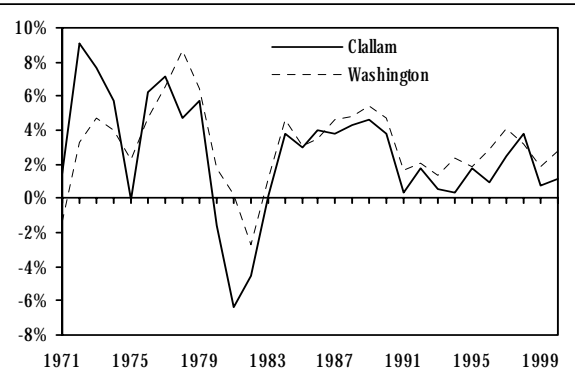
Employment Trend

Figure 15
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Over the last quarter-century, nonfarm employment in Clallam County has doubled (109 percent growth). The number of jobs went from 9,980 in 1970 to 20,900 in 2000, averaging 2.5 percent annual growth, compared to 3.1 average annual statewide growth. As seen in **Figure 15**, growth has not been smooth. Despite a brief decline of 0.1 percent in 1975, job growth was most expansive in the decade of the 70s with an average growth rate of 5.3 percent (**Figure 16**). The most difficult period for Clallam County was 1980-1983 with an average growth rate of -3.1 percent. A total of almost 1,650 jobs were lost during these years.

Figure 16
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Growth
Clallam County and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Relatively strong growth occurred from 1984 through 1990, with average growth rate of 3.9 percent, when another national recession struck. Although job growth was slow in Clallam County, there was no actual decline. The average annual growth rate from 1991 through 2000 was 1.4 percent. The slower growth in Clallam County's economy since 1990 has primarily been caused by employment declines in the manufacturing division, with a loss of 920 manufacturing jobs. Although good growth in government, services, and trade have mitigated the losses in manufacturing, the impact of manufacturing's decline is strong.

Location Quotients

One way of determining the industrial makeup of an area, and thereby its relative economic strength or weakness, is to compare it to another area. This comparison can be done using various measures of economic activity, such as employment, income, or retail sales. In the

following analysis, location quotients are calculated using employment figures.

The following section shows fairly specifically, by industry division, how Clallam County's employment patterns both differ from and coincide with Washington

State's. When comparing an industry's share of total employment at the county level to the same industry's share at the statewide level, it becomes apparent that some county employment is distributed differently than statewide employment. The location quotient compares the share of total employment in a particular industry division in the county with the share it represents in Washington State.

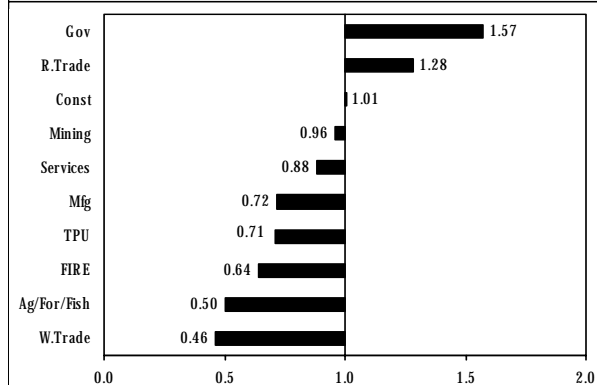
The quotient is determined by dividing the local industry's share of local total employment by the same industry's share of total employment at the state level. A value higher than 1.0 denotes a local industry with a higher percentage of employment than exists in the same industry at the state level. A value below 1.0 denotes the opposite. A quotient of 1.0 denotes an industry in which the county is comparable to the state as a whole.

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.

Figure 17 shows the location quotients of the major industry divisions in Clallam County. When comparing Clallam County's shares of industry employment to Washington State's shares, it's apparent that county employment is distributed differently than state employment. Although none of the divisions are unusually higher than or less than one, most of the divisions are less than one; these are services and goods which are imported into the area.

The lowest quotient is for wholesale trade (0.47), which is not surprising since Clallam County is not a conveniently or centrally located site conducive to wholesale trade. On the other hand, the area is very attractive for tourism, which brings relatively high levels of retail trade (1.29). Although the agriculture division has the second lowest quotient, there are two industries within

Figure 17
Location Quotients
Clallam County, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



agriculture which have very high quotients on their own: forestry which employs 76 people and has a quotient of 4.37, and fishing, hunting, and trapping which has a quotient of 3.21. Similarly, while manufacturing also has a low overall quotient, textile mill products and lumber products have quite high quotients, 3.45 and 3.92, respectively.

Interestingly, the division with the highest location quotient, a net "exporter," is government. While the location quotients for federal and state government are very close to one (0.94 and 1.04, respectively) local government is 1.79. Public school employees account for 39 percent of local government employees in Clallam County. This is likely due to the lack of economies of scale in more rural areas.

Services, TPU, and FIRE have location quotients far enough below 1.0 to be regarded as *import* industries. Import, in this case, means that the divisions by relative measure do not produce enough services to meet the needs of county populace. It is theorized that a good share of county residents choose to acquire services outside the area, very likely in King County.

Goods and Services

There are three broad sectors in an economy: primary, secondary, and tertiary. The primary sector is comprised of agriculture and mining. The secondary sector is the goods-producing sector, comprised of manufacturing and construction. Finally, the service-sector is everything else—although government is sometimes excluded. Over the past several decades, most job growth in the U.S. has been in the service sector.

Although the seven major industrial divisions are grouped into either "goods" or "services" it is more illu-

minating to compare the individual divisions. **Figure 18** shows the employment share of all divisions in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 in Clallam County. The most dramatic shift was in services, which increased from 13.2 percent in 1970 to 25.7 percent of county employment in 2000, and manufacturing which declined from 32.3 percent to 9.3 percent, for the same period.

Figure 19 compares the Clallam County decline in manufacturing with that which has occurred statewide. While the manufacturing division has been on the de-

Figure 18
Share of Employment in All Divisions
Clallam County, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

	<i>FIRE</i>	<i>Con/Min</i>	<i>TPU</i>	<i>Svs.</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>Gov.</i>	<i>Mfg</i>
1970	2.9%	4.9%	5.4%	13%	19%	22%	32%
1980	3.5%	6.1%	5.5%	16%	22%	24%	23%
1990	3.4%	6.5%	5.0%	20%	25%	24%	16%
2000	3.3%	6.3%	3.8%	26%	26%	25%	9%

cline in both Clallam County and the state, the division accounted for a much higher share of employment in the County in 1970 than for the state as a whole. In 1980 the state and county were about even, but then Clallam manufacturing continued to decline to 9 percent by 2000.

Similarly, **Figure 20** shows the trend for the services division for Clallam County and the state. Employment within the services division in Clallam County doubled, from 13 percent in 1970 to 26 percent in 2000. The state share of services employment has increased similarly, but consistently 3-4 percentage points higher than for the county.

Figure 19
Share of Manufacturing
Clallam & Washington, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

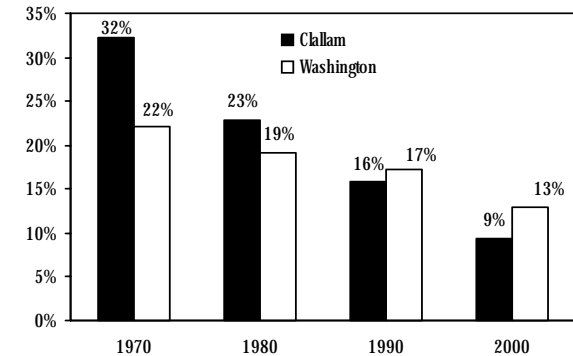
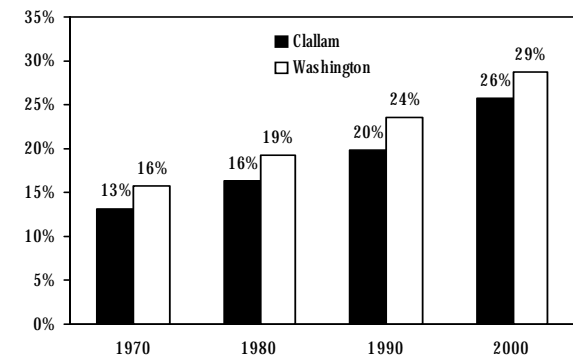


Figure 20
Share of Services Employment
Clallam & Washington, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

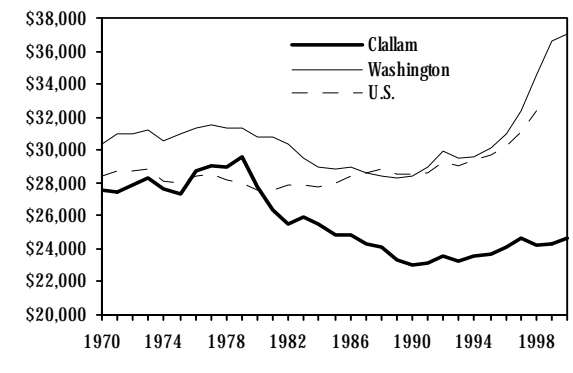


Annual Average Covered Wage

Annual average covered wages are derived by dividing the total wages paid in an area by the annual average employment in that area. Jobs not covered by the unemployment insurance program are excluded; however, approximately 85 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.

Figure 21 shows the real annual covered wage from 1970 to 2000 for Clallam County, Washington State, and the U.S. (2000 data were not available for the U.S.). The Clallam County average wage peaked in 1979 at \$29,626. It then proceeded to gradually decline by 22 percent, bottoming out at \$23,055 in 1990. The average wage then slowly began to increase, finally reaching

Figure 21
Real Annual Covered Wage
Clallam, Washington, & U.S., 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



age wage than slowly began to increase, finally reaching \$24,597 in 2000, a 6.7 percent increase from 1990. Although the Washington average wage also declined between 1979 and 1990 (-9 percent), the 30 percent increase in the Washington wage over the last decade far outpaced that of Clallam County.

The Clallam County average wage has always been lower than the state average wage, but the gap has been increasing over the years. In the 1970s, the Clallam County wage was on average about \$2,800 less than the state average. From 1980 to 1988 the difference averaged \$4,000. The wage gap then began to increase more dramatically, from \$5,000 in 1989 to \$10,000 in 1998, and then finally to \$12,441 in 2000. The increasing gap over the last few years was, in large part, a matter of unusual growth in the average wage in King County, which tends to skew the Washington average. (Wages in King County are driven by high tech, mainly Microsoft. The predominate occupation in high tech industries had an average annual wage of over \$300,000 in 1999, mostly from stock options.)

Clallam County had the 22nd highest average wage in the state (\$24,597) in 2000, a 3.5 percent increase from 1999. The state average wage was \$37,038, which had increased 3.7 percent from 1999. Some of the explanations proffered, which would explain the lack of growth in the average wage between 1979 and 1996, are listed below; undoubtedly, each is a contributing factor.

- ï Pay declines within industries caused by international competition, restructuring, the decreased power of unions to set wages, and other factors.
- ï An overall decline in high paying goods-producing jobs accompanied by a large increase in lower paying trade and services jobs.
- ï The substitution of employee benefits for direct pay increases.
- ï Increase in part-time workers.

The unusual recent growth (since 1995) in the average wage is explained primarily by the explosive

growth in the “high-tech jobs” within the business services industry.

The preliminary 2000 average covered wage, and the number employed, for major industry divisions and permissible two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code industries are shown in **Figure 22** for Clallam County and Washington State. Note that the county average wage by division is usually significantly less than the state average wage. Again, the state’s average wage data are heavily influenced by King County; the high-paying aerospace and high-tech industries drive up the wage for the densely populated county and, consequently, for the state as a whole.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, and government employment have average salaries closest to the state average, 79 and 86 percent of the state average, respectively. The overall average wage in Clallam County was only 65 percent of the state average. The highest average salaries are for the fire, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) division (\$33,919) and government division (\$33,259). The highest industry salaries are for security and commodity brokers (\$84,306), paper and allied products (\$59,515), and for stone, clay, and glass products (\$45,228). The lowest average covered wages were for private household help (\$8,350), and motion pictures (\$7,232).

These figures should be used only to draw broad conclusions. Some industries are purposefully excluded for confidentiality and the inclusion of data on part-time workers and executive earnings exaggerate wage disparities between otherwise comparable industries. Moreover, the wages have not been adjusted for regional cost-of-living variations, which can be very significant.

In the following sections the different employment divisions are discussed using two different data sources. Except for agriculture, the employment trend for the division is discussed based on data from the CES program. Then each division and industries within the division are discussed in terms of 2000 employment and average salary based on ES-202 data, as shown in **Figure 22**

Figure 22
Annual Covered Wage and Employment
Clallam County and Washington, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

<i>SIC</i>	<i>Clallam</i>		<i>Washington</i>	
	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Avg Wage</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Avg Wage</i>
Total	20206	\$24,782	2,703,725	\$37,063
Total Private	14820	\$21,800	2,245,185	\$37,220
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	343	\$21,451	91,576	\$18,019
01 Agricultural Production - Crops	74	\$13,555	54,818	\$14,528
02 Agricultural Production - Livestock	27	\$15,394	5,785	\$21,087
07 Agricultural Services	120	\$14,492	26,187	\$20,017
08 Forestry	76	\$33,560	2,354	\$29,575
09 Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	46	\$35,857	2,432	\$56,722
Mining	25	\$25,941	3,478	\$46,730
10 Metal Mining			330	\$72,058
13 Oil and Gas Extraction			30	\$42,995
14 Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	25	\$25,941	2,590	\$39,884
Construction	1122	\$28,747	149,341	\$37,478
15 General Building Contractors	428	\$28,616	40,105	\$36,664
16 Heavy Construction, except Building	142	\$38,979	17,853	\$45,414
17 Special Trade Contractors	552	\$26,217	91,383	\$36,285
Manufacturing	1870	\$34,326	345,904	\$47,069
20 Food and Kindred Products	120	\$9,673	40,957	\$31,916
22 Textile Mill Products	*	*	1,058	\$34,679
23 Apparel and Other Textile Products	11	\$11,868	6,431	\$23,125
24 Lumber and Wood Products	934	\$30,759	32,197	\$37,950
25 Furniture and Fixtures	*	*	4,715	\$29,302
26 Paper and Allied Products	320	\$59,515	15,531	\$52,135
27 Printing and Publishing	229	\$20,380	23,652	\$35,174
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	*	*	6,066	\$115,756
30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	*	*	9,941	\$31,864
32 Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	80	\$45,228	8,941	\$36,476
33 Primary Metal Industries			10,939	\$46,624
34 Fabricated Metal Products	23	\$36,749	14,505	\$33,703
35 Industrial Machinery and Computer Equipment	9	\$13,515	24,550	\$53,578
36 Electronic Equipment, except Computer	*	*	19,870	\$43,186
37 Transportation Equipment	64	\$26,261	101,030	\$58,884
38 Instruments and Related Products	*	*	14,488	\$57,588
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	19	\$30,107	8,506	\$38,665
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	743	\$27,532	139,716	\$47,472
41 Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	105	\$17,575	6,787	\$20,697
42 Trucking and Warehousing	304	\$27,792	32,417	\$32,006
44 Water Transportation	59	\$30,993	8,732	\$58,033
45 Transportation By Air	91	\$32,379	27,261	\$40,422
47 Transportation Services	31	\$18,417	12,214	\$38,074
48 Communication	113	\$33,539	35,857	\$68,641
49 Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	40	\$25,666	16,341	\$55,875
Wholesale Trade	513	\$32,545	150,246	\$43,602
50 Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	268	\$31,732	85,868	\$48,301
51 Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	245	\$33,434	64,378	\$37,334

Figure 22 (Continued)**Annual Covered Wage and Employment
Clallam County and Washington, 2000***Source: Employment Security Department*

SIC	Clallam		Washington	
	Employment	Avg Wage	Employment	Avg Wage
	4622	\$16,187	483,808	\$20,879
Retail Trade				
52 Building Materials and Garden Supplies	260	\$19,930	21,839	\$26,117
53 General Merchandise Stores	677	\$19,426	51,392	\$23,110
54 Food Stores	883	\$19,502	69,792	\$21,254
55 Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	583	\$22,373	48,856	\$31,838
56 Apparel and Accessory Stores	80	\$12,049	25,586	\$22,773
57 Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores	160	\$20,500	22,189	\$29,754
58 Eating and Drinking Places	1584	\$9,691	178,116	\$13,557
59 Miscellaneous Retail	395	\$16,768	66,038	\$24,941
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	645	\$27,483	133,969	\$44,422
60 Depository Institutions	319	\$28,959	38,769	\$38,614
61 Nondepository Institutions	*	*	10,020	\$52,715
62 Security and Commodity Brokers	32	\$84,306	8,964	\$102,679
63 Insurance Carriers	78	\$27,680	26,537	\$47,635
64 Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	78	\$17,649	13,240	\$42,465
65 Real Estate	134	\$15,055	33,476	\$28,344
67 Holding and Other Investment Offices	*	*	2,963	\$77,775
Services	4937	\$18,508	747,145	\$41,006
70 Hotels and Other Lodging Places	465	\$10,636	28,678	\$16,921
72 Personal Services	190	\$16,174	22,285	\$18,202
73 Business Services	237	\$13,368	182,202	\$79,193
75 Auto Repair, Services, and Parking	232	\$22,022	26,415	\$25,915
76 Miscellaneous Repair Services	74	\$20,692	7,473	\$30,336
78 Motion Pictures	74	\$7,232	9,588	\$14,358
79 Amusement and Recreation Services	422	\$17,379	43,807	\$21,653
80 Health Services	1061	\$24,180	186,901	\$33,219
81 Legal Services	85	\$30,159	18,152	\$47,946
82 Educational Services	75	\$22,213	24,156	\$30,002
83 Social Services	883	\$14,812	62,756	\$17,902
84 Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens	*	*	1,884	\$24,674
86 Membership Organizations	598	\$20,997	25,868	\$22,924
87 Engineering and Management Services	229	\$31,733	67,829	\$48,909
88 Private Households	299	\$8,402	37,064	\$9,239
89 Services, NEC	*	*	2,087	\$44,625
Government	5386	\$32,989	458,540	\$36,299
Federal	483	\$33,338	69,907	\$44,721
State	1235	\$34,628	119,056	\$36,842
Local	3668	\$32,391	269,577	\$33,874

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

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The agriculture division is the smallest division in the county, accounting for only 1.8 percent of employment, compared to 3.4 percent for the state as a whole. The largest industry within the division is agriculture services, with the second lowest average salary of \$14,495. Clallam

County's wage is propped up by relatively high paid workers in the fish industry, as fish hatchery employees or as commercial fishermen, and by those managing timber tracts.

Construction and Mining

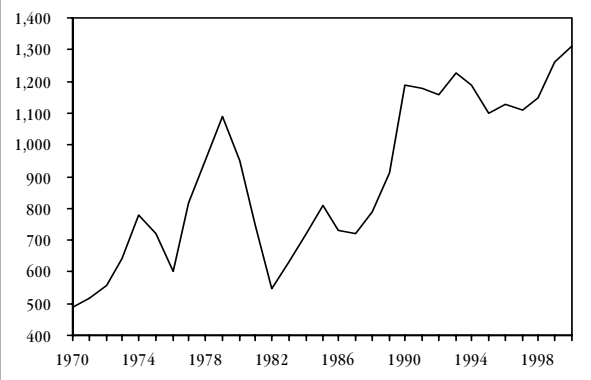
Although mining employment is included in this division, it accounts for only 2.2 percent of the division's employment, most of that concentrated in sand and gravel mining. Only construction will be addressed in this discussion.

In 2000, 5.8 percent of the county's employment was in construction, very close to statewide construction employment, which was 5.7 percent. The annual average wage for the construction division was \$29,881 in 2000, significantly less than the statewide average of \$39,585. The construction division has the fourth highest average wage in the county.

There are three major industries within the construction division: general building, heavy construction, and special trades. Largest is the special trades industry, which includes plumbers, electricians, carpenters, painters, etc. They accounted for 48.1 percent of divisional jobs in 2000 and had an annual average wage of \$26,250, the lowest in the division. General building, primarily residential construction, had a 37.4 percent share of employment and paid a wage of \$28,499. Heavy construction, mainly road and highway work, employed only 12.4 percent of the division total but paid the highest average wage of \$38,834.

Figure 23 shows construction employment in Clallam County from 1970 to 2000. Over the period shown, division employment grew from 490 to 1,310, an increase of 167 percent, compared to the state, which increased 200 percent. Nationwide construction expanded by only

Figure 23
Construction and Mining Employment
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



62 percent. Employment in this division can be volatile, for not only is it subject to strong seasonal variations, it is very sensitive to business cycle changes.

The drops in employment usually occurred during and immediately following periods of national recession. Except for the declines in 1986/87 and from 1991 to 1995, employment in construction has been climbing steadily since 1983 with an average annual growth rate of 4.0 percent since 1970. Most recently the growth rate declined from 9.6 percent in 1999 to 4.0 percent in 2000. After services, the construction division experienced the greatest average growth from 1970 through 2000.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is a key division in any area's economy. From an employment perspective it provides a high-wage job with a large economic multiplier. Clallam County now has a relatively low share of its total employment in the manufacturing division – 9.4 percent (1,871 workers), compared to 12.4 percent statewide, and yet, manufacturing accounts for 12.7 percent of total wages in the

county. In Clallam County manufacturing firms paid an average wage of \$24,334 in 2000.

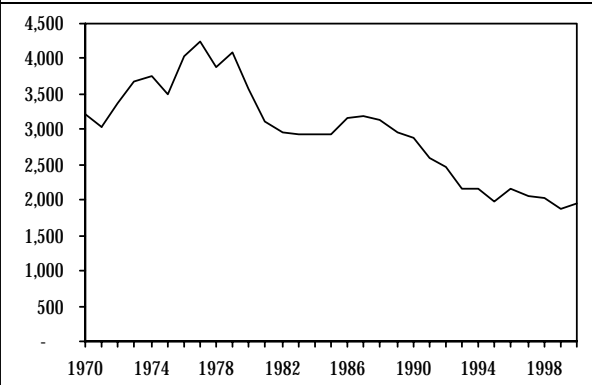
Lumber and wood products is the largest industry, with 50 percent of division employment (934 workers) and an average wage of \$30,759. The next largest industry is paper and allied products, accounting for 17 percent of division employment (320 workers), with

the second highest industry wage in the county (\$59,515). Printing and publishing represents 12 percent of division employment and has a comparatively low average wage of \$20,380.

Figure 24 shows the number of jobs in manufacturing increasing from 3,220 in 1970 to 4,250 in 1977, and then ultimately declining to 1,950 jobs in 2000. As was mentioned earlier, manufacturing has declined from 32 percent of county employment in 1970 to 9 percent in 2000. The total number of jobs declined by 39 percent since 1970, with a negative average growth rate of 1.4 percent. (Statewide, manufacturing grew by an average annual rate of 1.4 percent.) Most of the decline was due to the lumber and wood product industry, which had a loss of 936 jobs from 1981 to 2000. At the same time, another 608 jobs were lost in paper and allied products.

The decline has several causes. Overall restructuring and modernization in the industry following the 1974-75 national recession cost jobs, as well as restrictions on logging to protect endangered species. In addition, increased competition from other areas, i.e., the southeastern U.S. and Canada, has strained the industry. From an employment perspective, the damage caused by

Figure 24
Manufacturing Employment
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



manufacturing's slump in Clallam County is the loss of a large number of well-paying jobs. While increases in trade and services employment have offset the losses in manufacturing so that the county's overall employment base continues to grow, there is a vast difference between jobs that pay at or near the minimum wage and jobs that may pay triple that with good benefits.

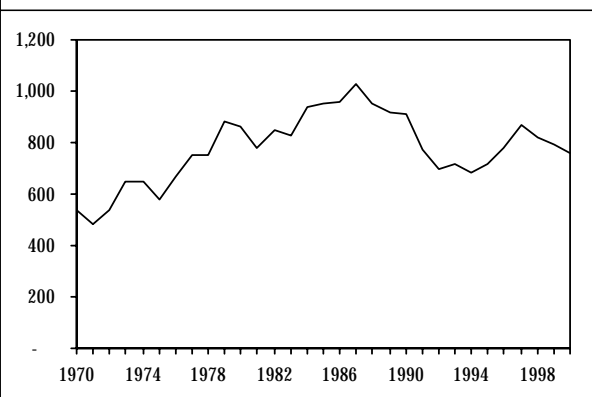
Transportation and Public Utilities (TPU)

This division includes employment in all types of transportation, warehousing, communications (television, cable TV, radio, telephone service, etc.), and utilities (electric, gas, and sanitary services). TPU accounts for 3.7 percent of all Clallam County employment compared to 5.2 percent statewide. It should be noted that 57 percent of all statewide TPU employment is based in King County, which would explain the comparatively low share in Clallam and other counties.

Trucking and warehousing is now the largest industry with 41 percent of the division employment and offering the average salary of \$28,265. Workers in communication were the second largest group, accounting for 15 percent of total division employment and receiving the highest divisional salary of \$33,539, followed by local and interurban transport which accounted for 14 percent of the total division employment.

As shown in **Figure 25**, employment in TPU increased from 540 workers in 1970 to 760 workers in 2000, with an average annual growth rate of 1.6 percent. The average growth rates for the state and the nation were 2.4 and 1.4 percent, respectively. The growth rate for TPU in the county outpaced the state for most of the period shown

Figure 25
TPU Employment
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



and had an annualized growth rate of 4.3 percent through 1987. From 1988 through 2000, the average annual growth rate was -2.0 percent, much of the decline associated with trucking and warehousing which lost 107 jobs since 1990. TPU has declined since 1997, losing 110 jobs over that period. Between 1999 and 2000, TPU shed 30 jobs, or 3.8 percent.

Trade

Trade, with 25.8 percent of all nonfarm employment (5,144 jobs), is the largest division in Clallam County. Trade is comprised of two components, wholesale and retail. A relatively low 2.6 percent of Clallam County's total employment is in wholesale trade; statewide wholesale trade accounts for 5.6 percent of total employment. The average wage for wholesale trade is significantly higher than for retail trade, \$32,605 versus \$17,522. Within wholesale trade, durable and nondurable goods account for 53 and 47 percent, respectively.

Retail trade provided 23.2 percent of total county employment and 18 percent for the state. The average wage for retail (\$17,522) is the lowest divisional wage. It should be noted, though, that the retail trade, like agriculture, has a high level of part-time work, which strongly affects the average wage. (All jobs are treated equally in the average wage calculations, so that one entailing 20 hours work a week is counted the same as one entailing 40 hours a week.)

Eating and drinking establishments employ the largest share of workers within the trade division (31 percent) with the fourth lowest average county salary of \$9,686. The next largest group (17 percent) are food stores with an average salary of \$19,502, followed by general merchandise (13 percent) and automotive dealers (11 percent).

Figure 26
Wholesale and Retail Trade Employment
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

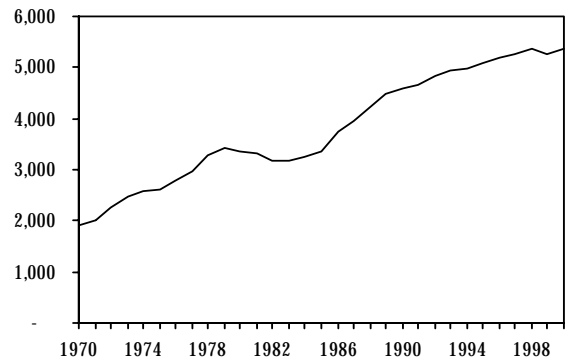


Figure 26 shows the employment trend for the trade division in Clallam County from 1970 to 2000. The number of trade jobs increased 179 percent from 1,920 in 1970 to 5,360 in 2000, with an average annual growth rate of 3.6 percent. Overall growth for the state was 171 percent based on an average annual growth rate of 3.6 percent. Most recently the growth rate for trade employment in Clallam County increased from -1.5 percent in 1999 to 1.5 percent in 2000.

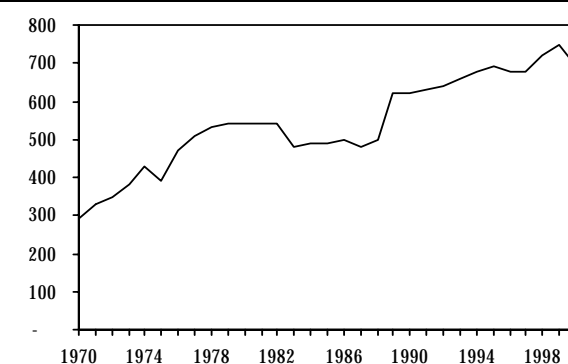
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

In 2000, Clallam County had 647 workers in the FIRE division, 3.3 percent of county employment. This includes national and state banks, credit unions, mortgage companies, etc. Statewide, 5.0 percent of total employment was in the FIRE division. The FIRE division had the highest average wage of \$33,919. The largest industry was depository institutions with 50 percent of the division employment and an average wage of \$28,937.

The second largest industry, real estate, had 21 percent of the division's covered employment and the lowest average wage of \$15,055. Real estate has a high level of part-time work and of commission-only pay status. Insurance carriers and insurance agents each accounted for 12 percent of division employment. Security and commodity brokers had the highest average wage of \$84,306 but employed only 32 people.

Employment within the FIRE division has been slow and somewhat erratic from 1970 to 2000 (*see Figure 27*), with an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent.

Figure 27
FIRE Employment
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Comparatively, the statewide average was 2.9 percent. The division grew by 20.5 percent in 1976 and again by 24 percent in 1989. Since 1989 the annual growth rate

has averaged at 1.0 percent. After fairly good growth of 5.9 percent in 1998 and 4.2 percent in 1999, the division employment declined by 8 percent in 2000 (a loss of 60 jobs).

Like trade, FIRE is driven by many of the same dynamics, the principal one being migration-related population growth. New residents typically seek local banking,

insurance, and real estate services after relocating. Unlike trade, however, FIRE tends to be much more cyclical because of the interest-sensitive finance and real estate components. Also, headquartered units of financial and insurance firms tend to concentrate in more densely populated areas, i.e., Seattle and the Puget Sound area, generating higher levels of employment.

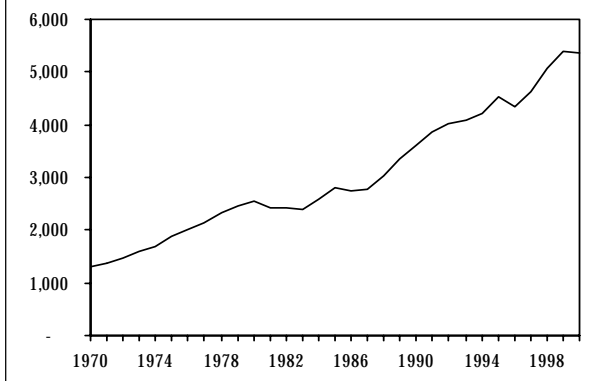
Services

The services division encompasses a wide number of industries, including hotels, auto repair, hospitals, and law offices. Services was the second largest division in Clallam County, accounting for 25.2 percent of total employment, slightly less than the 27.8 percent statewide. The service division offered the lowest average salary of \$18,635. The largest industry within the service division is health services, accounting for 21 percent of division employment (1,057 jobs) and the third highest division salary of \$24,197.

The second largest industry is social services covering 18 percent of divisional employment and paying a relatively low average salary of \$15,003. The largest share of workers within social services are employed in residential care facilities (491 employees) and individual and family social services (213 workers). Membership organizations, which also includes Native American tribal administration and governance, employ a comparatively higher number of workers (13 percent) with an average salary of \$21,470. (From 2001, many of these employees will be reclassified as government employees.) Statewide membership organizations employ only 3 percent of those employed in the services division.

Many are concerned that the nation is becoming a **services** rather than a **goods** producing economy, re-

Figure 28
Services Employment
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



sulting in lower wage jobs. The services division has shown the greatest growth of all divisions since 1970 (*see Figure 28*), in both the state (360 percent) and in Clallam County (306 percent), and does offer a comparatively low average wage. Many industries in the services division have high levels of part-time work. Forty-six percent of all new jobs in Clallam County from 1995 to 2000 were in the services division (840 jobs).

Government

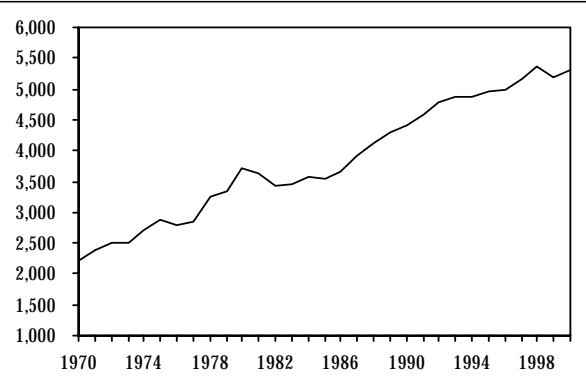
The share of public employment in Clallam County (24.9 percent of nonfarm jobs) is significantly greater than it is for the rest of the state (17 percent). While federal and state employment hold similar shares of total government than at the state level, local government occupies a much larger share, 17.9 percent of total employment compared to 10 percent statewide. Local government provides 72 percent of all government employment, compared to 59 percent statewide. The primary reason for the overall larger size of public employment in the county is the lack of economies of scale that can be realized in more densely populated areas, especially with respect to K-12 education.

Government employment pays the second highest divisional wage of \$33,259. Interestingly, there is very little difference between the federal, state, and local salaries, unlike the statewide averages where the federal wage is much higher. At the federal level, the largest employers in the county are the Postal Service and the U.S. Forest Service. Covered federal employment amounted to 483 workers in 2000 who were paid an average of \$33,338. State government employed about 911 workers, earning an average of \$33,840. The main employers at the state government level are the corrections facility at Clallam Bay, and Peninsula College, the Port Angeles based community college.

The government division adds a stabilizing influence on the area's economy. Employment growth has been moderate but consistent over the last 25 years (see *Figure 29*). Besides manufacturing and TPU, the government division had the lowest average growth rate from 1970 to 2000, with an average annual growth rate of 3.1 percent. Statewide, government employment has had an average growth rate of 2.3 percent.

Local government is the largest level of government in the county, employing 3,564 covered workers in 2000 with an average wage of \$32,600. Close to 1,400 of the local government employees are employed by the K-12 educational system. Almost 800 workers are involved in the county's executive and legislative branches. Additionally, the Olympic Memorial Hospital employs close to 700 workers, all of whom are public employees.

Figure 29
Government Employment
Clallam County, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Industry Projections

Nonfarm employment projections for the 2000-2008 period, for Clallam County and Washington State, are shown in *Figure 30*. The projections are made by Employment Security Department analysts based on historical trends and anticipated developments in the various industries. The projections are modified according to economic outlook and anticipated developments such as plant openings and closures, energy availability, foreign and domestic trade volume, and government resource policies.

The county is expected to show very similar growth in its employment base compared to the state, 13.5 and

13.4 percent, respectively. This translates into 2,810 more jobs for the county. The healthy level of projected growth is due predominately to the already large service division (1,020 jobs) and trade (830 jobs). With respect to the rate of growth, much less growth is projected in manufacturing (-1.0 percent), compared to the state (4.3 percent). Another big difference between the county and the state is the projected level of growth in the TPU division, 5.1 and 10.6 percent, respectively. Clallam County is also expected to have less growth in the FIRE division (8.8 percent) than for the state as a whole (11.7 percent).

Figure 30
Industry Projections
Clallam County and Washington State, 2000 and 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

	<i>Clallam</i>				<i>Washington</i>			
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>% Chg</i>	<i># Jobs</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>% Chg</i>	<i># Jobs</i>
Total Nonfarm Employment	20,870	23,680	13.5%	2,810	2,716,800	3,080,700	13.4%	363,900
Manufacturing	1,930	1,910	-1.0%	-20	350,300	365,500	4.3%	15,200
Construction and Mining	1,340	1,480	10.4%	140	165,200	183,800	11.3%	18,600
Transportation and Public Utilities	780	820	5.1%	40	146,600	162,200	10.6%	15,600
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,330	6,160	15.6%	830	653,200	731,400	12.0%	78,200
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	680	740	8.8%	60	137,200	153,300	11.7%	16,100
Services	5,350	6,370	19.1%	1,020	780,800	940,800	20.5%	160,000
Government	5,460	6,200	13.6%	740	483,500	543,700	12.5%	60,200

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

A different but informative way to view an area's work force is in terms of occupational divisions rather than industrial divisions. Occupation data differ from industry data in that the former are categorized by job function regardless of output, whereas the latter are categorized by final product. In other words, an occupation category, such as managerial and administrative, tracks employment and wages for all workers (16 and older) that perform a certain class of duties regardless of the industry.

Figure 31 shows employment estimates for 2000 and projected employment for 2008, in the Olympia Partnership Worksource area of Clallam, Kitsap, and Jefferson counties, for the major occupational divisions. The table also provides estimates and projections for Washington. The data are based on a three year Occupational Employment Survey (OES) conducted

in the area by the Employment Security Department in 1996, 1997, and 1998. Between 1998 and 2008 the expected average growth among all of the occupations is 12.4 percent (14,576 jobs).

The greatest rate of growth is expected in service occupations (not to be confused with the services division, an industry classification) (16.2 percent) and professional/paraprofessional occupations (14.7 percent). Within the largest category of professional occupations the greatest projected increases are for managers, administrators, and food service managers. Within services the greatest demand will be for food preparers, waiters/waitresses, and nursing aides. The professional occupational category will retain its position as the largest occupational category in Clallam County, as well as statewide.

One of the most significant differences between Clallam County and the state is the share of people em-

Figure 31
Occupational Employment and Projections
(Area 1) Clallam, Jefferson, and Kitsap Counties, and Washington State, 2000 and 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

	2000		Clallam 2008		% Chg.	Jobs
Total	117,669	100.0%	132,245	100.0%	12.4%	14,576
Professional, Paraprof., & Technical	27,272	23.2%	31,291	23.7%	14.7%	4,019
Services	22,008	18.7%	25,570	19.3%	16.2%	3,562
Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair	17,314	14.7%	18,538	14.0%	7.1%	1,224
Clerical and Admin. Support	16,550	14.1%	18,471	14.0%	11.6%	1,921
Marketing and Sales	13,522	11.5%	15,102	11.4%	11.7%	1,580
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers	9,887	8.4%	10,722	8.1%	8.4%	835
Managerial and Administrative	7,850	6.7%	8,970	6.8%	14.3%	1,120
Ag., Forestry, Fishing and Related	3,266	2.8%	3,581	2.7%	9.6%	315
Washington State						
	2000		2008		% Chg.	Jobs
Total	3,154,747	100.0%	3,563,844	100.0%	13.0%	409,097
Professional, Paraprof., & Technical	740,215	23.5%	861,822	24.2%	16.4%	121,607
Services	492,741	15.6%	567,130	15.9%	15.1%	74,389
Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair	350,389	11.1%	388,202	10.9%	10.8%	37,813
Clerical and Admin. Support	470,640	14.9%	533,225	15.0%	13.3%	62,585
Marketing and Sales	362,655	11.5%	402,609	11.3%	11.0%	39,954
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers	365,854	11.6%	397,131	11.1%	8.5%	31,277
Managerial and Administrative	251,217	8.0%	288,545	8.1%	14.9%	37,328
Ag., Forestry, Fishing and Related	121,036	3.8%	125,180	3.5%	3.4%	4,144

ployed in precision production occupations, 14.7 percent in the county and 11.1 percent in the state, in 2000. These occupations are expected to expand the least of all occupations in Clallam County.

Figure 32 is also based on an occupational survey conducted in Clallam, Kitsap, and Jefferson Counties by the Employment Security Department in 2000. The list of occupations and wages presents the 200 most common non-farm 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 occupation of cashiers is ranked number 1, which means there are more persons employed in sales than any other occupation.

The occupations are organized under five 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. For example, the most common occupation within "service occupations" is food preparation workers.

Figure 32
Occupational Wages
Olympic Region (Clallam, Kitsap, and Jefferson Counties), 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	wage*	rank**
Management, Professional and Related Occupations		
Teacher Assistants	\$18,908	9
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$42,254	12
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	\$22.61	15
Registered Nurses	\$22.04	18
General and Operations Managers	\$36.05	26
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$42,616	28
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	\$42,623	30
All Other Teachers, Primary, Secondary, and Adult	\$29,475	35
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	\$26.57	45
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	\$18.27	51
Accountants and Auditors	\$21.08	56
Rehabilitation Counselors	\$15.07	60
Managers, All Other	\$34.13	65
Computer Systems Analysts	\$26.67	70
Nuclear Engineers	\$30.03	74
Engineering Managers	\$36.25	77
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$15.67	79
Mechanical Engineers	\$28.90	80
Financial Managers	\$29.78	87
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	\$8.66	88
Management Analysts	\$25.40	94
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	\$30.38	97
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	\$20.21	98
Civil Engineers	\$27.54	100
Computer Support Specialists	\$14.58	102
Adult Literacy, Remedial Education, and GED Teachers and Instructors	\$16.80	103
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	\$21.52	104
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	\$23.69	106
Computer Programmers	\$29.48	109
Pharmacists	\$34.26	111
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	\$17.37	112
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	\$18.18	115
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	\$13.29	116
Cost Estimators	\$21.02	117
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	\$73,342	122

Figure 32 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Olympic Region (Clallam, Kitsap, and Jefferson Counties), 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	wage*	rank**
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	\$12.68	123
Dental Hygienists	\$37.08	124
Library Technicians	\$11.32	125
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	\$41,470	126
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	\$25.49	127
Social and Human Service Assistants	\$10.77	129
Pharmacy Technicians	\$12.73	131
Farm and Home Management Advisors	\$19.04	134
Loan Officers	\$29.08	142
Librarians	\$20.88	143
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	\$20.20	146
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	\$30.14	156
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	\$18.81	157
Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary	\$37,764	164
Coaches and Scouts	\$26,506	165
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	\$17.74	167
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	\$23.21	168
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	\$16.49	169
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$34.77	171
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, & Transportation	\$18.53	175
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	\$38,308	176
Administrative Services Managers	\$26.36	178
Floral Designers	\$10.11	179
Medical and Health Services Managers	\$29.06	180
Dentists	NA	181
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$42,302	183
Lawyers	\$29.43	185
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	\$39,990	189
Physical Therapists	\$26.13	190
Financial Specialists, All Other	\$18.55	194
Civil Engineering Technicians	\$17.41	195
Graphic Designers	\$14.67	196
Human Resources Managers	\$31.54	197
Public Relations Specialists	\$20.46	198
Urban and Regional Planners	\$23.71	199
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	\$11.59	200
Service Occupations		
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	\$7.25	3
Waiters and Waitresses	\$6.62	4
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$10.31	6
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$7.29	13
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	\$9.39	17
Cooks, Restaurant	\$9.00	23
Bartenders	\$7.11	29
Home Health Aides	\$8.06	32
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	\$13.76	36
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	\$11.42	37
Food Preparation Workers	\$8.32	38
Security Guards	\$11.21	39

Figure 32 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Olympic Region (Clallam, Kitsap, and Jefferson Counties), 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	wage*	rank**
Dish Washers	\$6.59	43
Cooks, Fast Food	\$7.44	50
Personal and Home Care Aides	\$8.27	55
Correctional Officers and Jailers	\$16.71	57
Medical Assistants	\$12.52	61
Recreation Workers	\$9.80	62
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	\$7.68	67
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	\$10.66	68
Child Care Workers	\$8.02	69
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	\$6.15	72
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$21.35	73
Dental Assistants	\$13.67	75
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	\$7.77	78
Gaming Dealers	\$6.38	86
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	\$6.82	95
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	\$9.47	96
Cooks, Short Order	\$7.15	114
Chefs and Head Cooks	\$13.16	118
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	\$14.03	128
Protective Service Workers, All Other	\$15.14	136
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	\$9.26	144
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	\$8.88	147
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	\$25.97	170
Sales and Office Occupations		
Cashiers	\$9.52	1
Retail Salespersons	\$10.47	2
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	\$12.37	7
Office Clerks, General	\$10.30	8
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	\$12.91	11
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$18.94	14
Tellers	\$10.36	21
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	\$15.52	22
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	\$10.58	31
Receptionists and Information Clerks	\$9.88	33
Customer Service Representatives	\$12.61	42
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	\$16.28	47
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	\$15.19	48
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	\$7.45	49
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	\$14.57	53
Medical Secretaries	\$12.43	54
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Production	\$18.59	64
Counter and Rental Clerks	\$8.92	76
Postal Service Mail Carriers	\$16.80	83
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	\$11.94	91
Legal Secretaries	\$12.26	92
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	\$22.83	93
Parts Salespersons	\$12.68	119
Order Clerks	\$11.43	120
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	\$11.32	121

Figure 32 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Olympic Region (Clallam, Kitsap, and Jefferson Counties), 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	wage*	rank**
File Clerks	\$9.33	132
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	\$13.99	137
Procurement Clerks	\$15.18	140
Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	\$14.10	141
Bill and Account Collectors	\$10.86	145
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	\$13.17	151
Advertising Sales Agents	\$17.60	154
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	\$13.64	155
Insurance Sales Agents	\$18.91	158
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	\$11.18	161
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	\$26.52	174
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	\$17.43	182
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	\$13.11	186
Word Processors and Typists	\$11.08	187
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	\$15.43	191
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Carpenters	\$16.31	5
Electricians	\$22.09	10
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	\$18.84	19
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$22.53	24
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	\$14.10	25
Construction Laborers	\$14.21	34
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	\$26.54	40
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	\$26.25	41
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	\$16.41	44
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	\$21.28	58
Riggers	\$19.45	66
Sheet Metal Workers	\$20.76	71
Insulation Workers	\$19.22	84
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	\$18.62	89
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment	\$21.07	90
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	\$20.01	99
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	\$16.28	105
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	\$18.35	113
Electric Motor, Power Tool, and Related Repairers	\$23.15	138
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	\$22.03	148
Highway Maintenance Workers	\$17.80	149
Tapers	\$22.86	152
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	\$17.62	153
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	\$19.34	159
Helpers--Carpenters	\$16.28	163
Tire Repairers and Changers	\$10.95	172
Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	\$21.60	177
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	\$9.90	192
Helpers--Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons	\$11.23	201
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	\$26.73	59
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$10.23	16
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	\$16.21	20

Figure 32 (Continued)
Occupational Wages
Olympic Region (Clallam, Kitsap, and Jefferson Counties), 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

Occupational Title	wage*	rank**
Packers and Packagers, Hand	\$7.43	27
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	\$18.96	46
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	\$12.40	52
Bus Drivers, School	\$13.57	63
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	NA	81
Driver/Sales Workers	\$9.09	82
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	\$12.96	85
Machinists	\$19.25	101
Bakers	\$11.34	107
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	\$8.19	108
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	\$22.07	110
Metal Workers and Plastic Workers, All Other	\$18.52	130
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation, Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle	\$24.01	133
Butchers and Meat Cutters	\$16.43	135
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	\$10.05	139
Team Assemblers	\$11.17	150
Crane and Tower Operators	\$23.22	160
Sailors and Marine Oilers	\$18.76	162
Printing Machine Operators	\$15.43	166
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	\$20.86	173
Motor Vehicle Operators, All Other	\$17.54	184
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	\$20.68	188
Prepress Technicians and Workers	\$13.05	193

* **Wages either hourly or annual**

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

NA - Wage not available; data did not pass confidentiality guidelines.

PERSONAL INCOME

The following sections relate to income, which includes both wage and non-wage sources. The data are derived from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bu-

reau of Economic Analysis. All income data have been adjusted to constant 1999 dollars.

Total Personal Income

Personal income is generally seen as a key indicator of a region's economic vitality. Conceptually, personal income captures all forms of income: wages, salaries, government transfer payments, retirement income, farm income, self-employed income, proprietors' income, interest, dividends, and rent, but not contributions toward social insurance. By definition business and corporate incomes are not included.

Figure 33 displays both real and nominal (not adjusted for inflation) total personal income for Clallam County from 1970 to 1999, which increased from \$490 million to over \$1.5 billion, ranking 14th among the 39 counties. This 210 percent increase equates to an average 4.0 percent annual growth rate, very close to the state's 4.1 percent annual growth. Most recently the annual growth rate decreased from 7.3 percent in 1998 to 5.9 percent in 1999.

Figure 34 shows the annual growth rates for personal income for Clallam County, the state, and the nation from 1970 to 1999. Clallam County experienced somewhat more extreme growth rates, both high and low, than the state from 1970 through 1982. Since then growth rates have been closer to state growth rates and somewhat less erratic.

The total amount of income in an area is only a sensible concept if there is some relationship to the number of people in an area. Per capita income (PCI) is calculated by dividing total personal income by the total population for an area. PCI provides a figure that can be used as a common denominator between different time periods and/or different areas. It is also useful as an indicator of the character of consumer markets and of the overall economic well being of the residents of an area.

Figure 35 compares the adjusted per capita personal income for the county, the state, and the nation from 1970 to 1999. Unlike the average wage, which decreased by 10 percent since 1970, the PCI increased by 68 percent. Although its level flattened somewhat after the 1970s, the trend remained an upward one. In 1999, per capita income in Clallam County was \$23,454 (14th

Figure 33
Total Personal Income, Real and Nominal
Clallam County, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

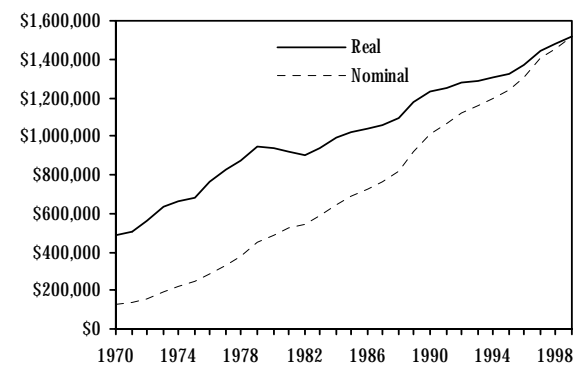
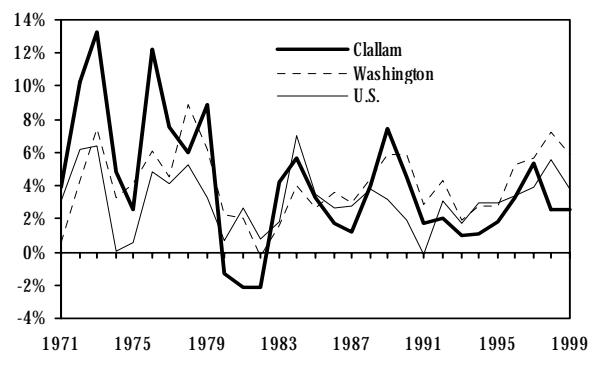


Figure 34
Personal Income Growth Rates
Clallam, Washington, and U.S., 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



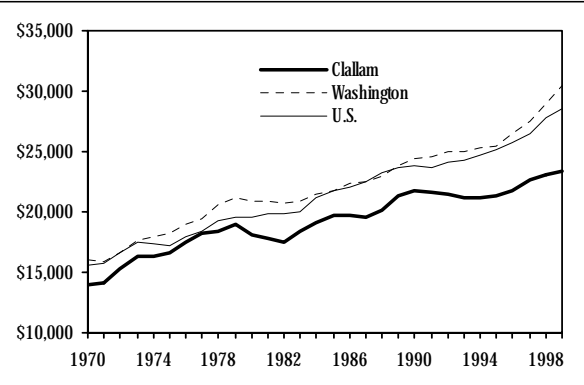
highest in the state); the Washington average was \$30,380. It should be remembered that King County, with its huge population and highly paid high-tech and aerospace industries, is the strongest driver of the state-wide income averages. Only King and San Juan counties have PCIs higher than the state average.

The per capita average annual growth rate was 1.8 percent, somewhat less than the average growth rates

for both the state (2.3 percent) and the nation (2.1 percent). More recently, the average growth rate declined from 4.5 percent in 1997 to 1.9 percent in 1999; the state average over the same three years was 4.7 percent.

Per capita personal income is a good measure of how personal income is growing relative to the population. However, it gives no indication of how income is distributed among the population. To a degree, median household income does that. It indicates the point in income where half of all households have a higher income and half have a lower income. The preliminary estimate for the 1999 median income in Clallam County was \$31,162, ranking 24th out of the 39 counties. The state average was \$48,289.

Figure 35
Per Capita Income
Clallam, Washington, and U.S., 1970-1999
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: 1) earnings, 2) transfer payments, and 3) investment income. Earnings include wages, salaries, and proprietors' income; transfer payments include income maintenance, unemployment insurance, medical, and retirement payments; investment income consists of interest, dividends, and rent.

As one might expect in a community with a large number of retirees, investment and transfer payments account for a much higher share of personal income in Clallam County compared to the state (**Figure 36**). At the same time earned income accounts for only 49 percent of personal income in the county compared to 73 percent statewide.

Figure 37 shows how the shares of personal income components for Clallam County have changed over time, from 1970 to 1999. Earnings as a share of personal income has declined from 72 to 49 percent. In contrast, statewide earnings as a share of personal income declined from 78 to 73 percent, only. Investment income increased from 19 to 32 percent, in contrast to the state which increased only somewhat from 14 to 18 percent, and transfer payments have increased from 13 to 22 percent of total personal income. Clearly, a shift in the sources of income has occurred. Clallam County is one of twelve counties in the state where earned income constitutes less than half of personal income. All these counties are rural and eight of them are in western Washington, and most have historically relied heavily upon the timber industry.

Figure 36
Personal Income Components
Clallam County and Washington, 1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

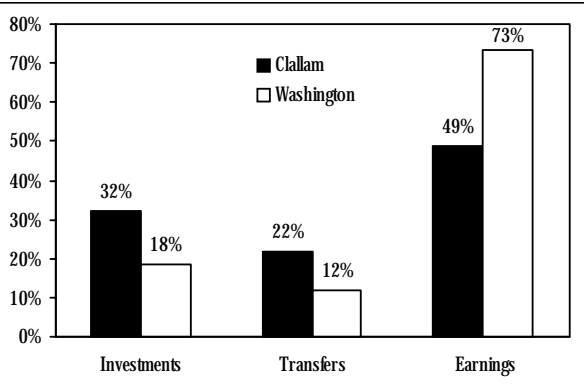
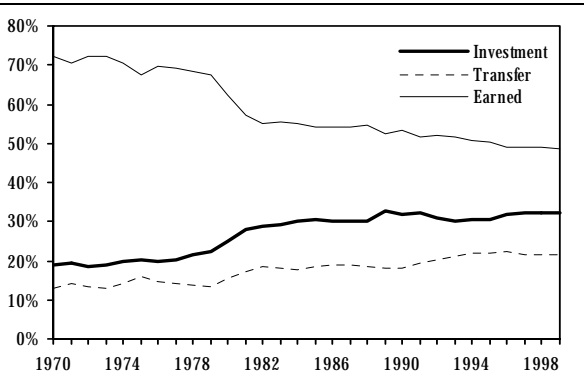


Figure 37
Personal Income Growth Rates
Clallam County, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Between 1970 and 1999, transfer payments and investment income both increased by about 425 percent, while earned income grew by only 108 percent. Statewide, transfer payments and investment income in-

creased 276 and 312 percent, respectively; while earned income increased 201 percent. In 1999, earned income was \$737 million, transfer payments were \$329 million, and investment income was \$489 million.

Earned Income

Earnings constitutes the largest share of personal income, although its share of personal income has declined significantly over the last three decades. There are three types of earnings: wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and "other labor income." Other labor income includes a number of items but is mainly driven by employer contributions to health care and retirement plans. The components, which comprise earned income, are based on residence within the county. In addition to the three primary components there is also an "adjustment for residence," referred to as "external" income. This is the amount of income earned outside of the county by residents of the county, or, if the figure is negative it is the amount of money earned within the county by non-residents of the county. This can be a very large percentage in counties with substantial numbers of commuters.

Figure 38 compares the share of each earned income component for Clallam County and Washington State in 1999. The biggest difference between the state and the county is for wages and salary, which is 72 percent in Clallam County and 81 percent statewide. In contrast, a larger share of Clallam earned income is from property, 19 percent compared to 10 percent for the state as a whole. External income is minimal in Clallam County; only 0.9 percent of the income earned in Clallam County is earned outside of the county. Similarly, 1.6 percent of state income earned by state residents is earned outside of the state, primarily by Clark County residents who work in Oregon.

Figure 39 shows how the earned income components have changed over time as a share of total earned income. Although wages and salary decreased from 81 percent to 72 percent of earned income, it is still the largest component of earned income (\$531 million in 1999). Other labor income increased from 5 to 9 percent of earned income and proprietors' income increased from 14 percent in 1970 to 19 percent by 1999. Proprietors' income is the aggregate of all the self-employed workers in the county, including farmers. The external income component increased from -2.1 percent in 1970 to 1.6 percent in 1999. Unlike the other earned income components, external income does not "displace" the other components with respect to their share of the total. External income is comprised of the other three components.

Figure 38
Earned Income Components
Clallam County and Washington, 1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

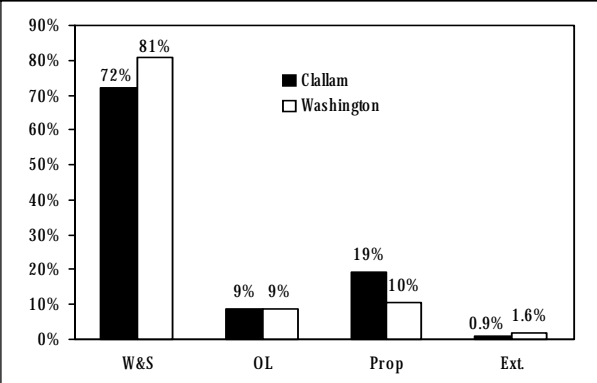
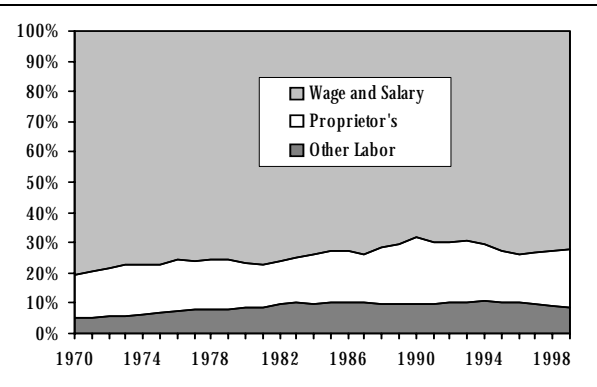


Figure 39
Trends in Earned Income Components
Clallam County, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Other labor income had the greatest increase (266 percent) of the four components, from \$18 million in 1970 to \$64 million in 1999, followed by property (181 percent), and wages and salary (85 percent). The big increase in other labor income stems from the tax advantages accruing to employers (and employees) on indirect sorts of compensation.

Wage and salary income has grown slowly since 1982 and in 1996 it reached \$495 million, finally surpassing the earlier 1979 peak of \$487 million. It has since further increased to \$531 million in 1999. The double-dip

recessions of the early 1980s caused a sharp decline in wages and salary, and the erosion of manufacturing jobs along with the overall degradation of the average wage have led to the slow growth since 1982. The annualized growth rate from 1983 to 1999 was 2.0 percent (over the

same period, the statewide annualized growth rate was 4.3 percent). There was even a slight drop in the county total from 1992-93 but growth resumed in 1994. External income actually declined by 192 percent.

Transfer Payments

The second component of personal income is transfer payments, which have increased by 425 percent in Clallam County compared to 276 percent for the state as a whole. A transfer payment is a payment, usually from the government, to someone from whom no service is required. Over the last 29 years, transfer payments have become a significantly larger portion of personal income as growth in earnings has decelerated. This has been far more pronounced in the rural, non-metropolitan areas of the state where, in some cases, one-third of personal income comes in the form of transfer payments. In Washington as a whole, transfer payments account for 12 percent of personal income. In Clallam County, transfer payments grew from \$63 million in 1970 to \$329 million in 1999, and now make up 22 percent of the county's personal income. In highly industrialized King County, their share is only 8 percent, virtually unchanged from 1970.

Figure 40 shows the transfer payment components for Clallam County and Washington State in 1999. (*Note: The total does not add up to 100 percent as veterans' benefits and other smaller components are not included for this analysis*) Previous county profiles included the medical component under retirement. But, as this component has become a significant percentage of transfer payments over time, it is now shown as a separate component.

Interestingly, even though Clallam County has a much higher percentage of transfer payments (22 percent of personal income), the transfer income components shares are very similar to the state. By far, retirement and medical were the largest transfer payment components for both the state and the county, in 1999. In Clallam County retirement and medical accounted for 49 and 32 percent of transfer payment income, respectively. The biggest difference between Clallam County and the state is for retirement, 49 percent compared to 43 percent for the state. Income maintenance, Medical, and UI shares are virtually the same as for the state. It is interesting that a higher share of retirement income is not associated with a correspondingly higher share of medical expenses.

Figure 40
Transfer Payment Components
Clallam County and Washington, 1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

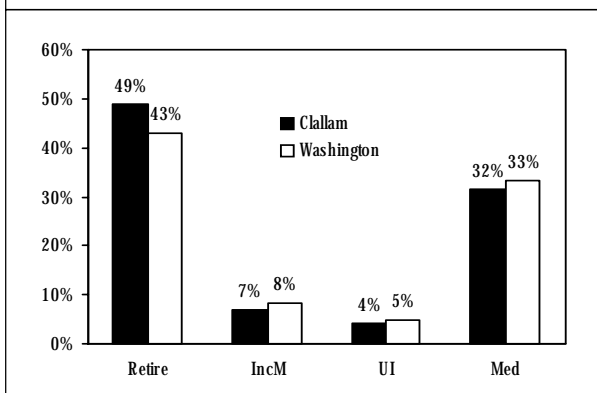


Figure 41
Transfer Payment Component Trends
Clallam County, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

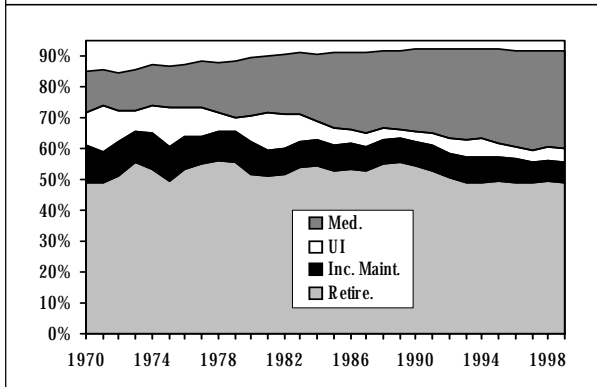


Figure 41 shows the components of transfer payments from 1970 to 1999 for Clallam County. Retirement has fluctuated between 49 percent and 56 percent of total transfer payments; it ended at 49 percent in 1999. Overall retirement payments increased 421 percent, the highest level of growth after medical. Retirement, which includes government (federal, state, and local), military retirement plans, and social security, still holds the largest share of transfer payments, \$160 million in 1999.

Medical increased dramatically from 13 percent of transfer payments in 1970 to 32 percent in 1999, with an overall increase of 1,150 percent, reaching \$104 million in 1999. Medical has increased the most of all transfer components and more than that for the state, which increased by 769 percent.

Unemployment insurance declined from 14 percent in 1970 to 5 percent in 1999, although there was some fluctuation, and had the least overall growth (108 percent) of the four transfer payment components. Unemployment insurance has represented 5 percent of transfer payments, on average, since 1984. Unemployment insurance does not follow a trend like the others but expands and con-

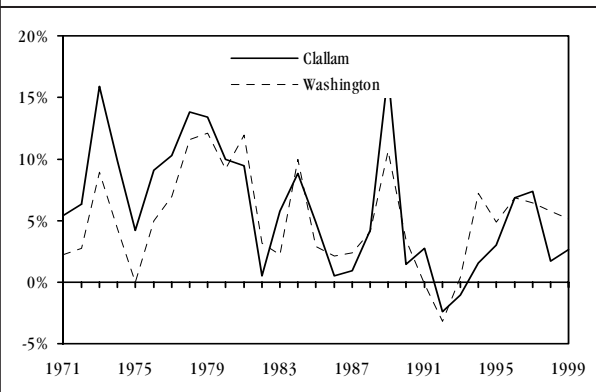
tracts along with the economy, growing greatly as unemployment increases and falling off as it decreases.

Income maintenance declined steadily from 13 percent in 1970 to 8 percent in 1982, where it remained until 1997. Since then it has settled at 7 percent of transfer payment income. Income maintenance increased by 203 percent from 1970 to 1999, when it reached \$22 million. Income maintenance are those payments generally thought of as welfare. Some of the various programs are AFDC, food stamps, and general assistance. For the state as a whole, income maintenance increased by 147 percent, retirement by 275 percent, unemployment insurance by 33 percent, and medical by 769 percent.

Investment Income

Investment income stems from dividends, interest, and rent. In Clallam County, it is a significant portion (32 percent) of personal income. There is a large retirement population in the county—more than 20 percent of the county's population is over 65 years old—and much of their income stems from investments. (The dividends they collect are not to be confused with the government employee and military retirement plans that are subsumed under transfer payments.) In Clallam County investment income has grown the most of all personal income components, 427 percent since 1970, reaching \$489 million in 1999. The annualized average growth was a high 6.1 percent, compared to 5.1 percent statewide and 4.2 percent nationwide (see Figure 42). Most recently investment growth rates declined from 7.4 percent in 1997 to 2.7 percent in 1999.

Figure 42
Annual Investment Growth Rates
Clallam County and Washington, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Economic Development

The Clallam County Economic Development Council (CCEDC) is a private nonprofit organization supported by its membership and its contracts with local, state, and federal government. It is the county's major economic development organization. The Council offers assistance by providing business counseling focused on planning, marketing, management and all facets of small business development. Counseling is offered by the Washington State University's Business Development Center (WSBDC), and by SCORE, Small Business Administration's Service Corps of Retired Executives. The Council is involved in business retention and new business recruitment efforts aimed at improving the quality of life and the economic vitality of the region.

Chambers of Commerce are generally comprised of business owners and other interested individuals who work together to further the business interest of their communities. There are Chambers of Commerce in Sequim, Port Angeles, Forks, Clallam Bay-Seki, and Neah Bay.

Infrastructure. Clallam County has a good highway network, ferry services, airports, a port, and industrial parks.

The Black Ball Transportation Company and Victoria Express (passenger only) provide ferry services between Port Angeles and Victoria, British Columbia.

There are six airport facilities in Clallam County. The largest is Fairchild International in Port Angeles, which boasts a 6,350 foot main and 3,250 foot secondary runway, navigation aids, commercial passenger flights and a full-service terminal. The Sequim Valley Airport, though smaller, provides services for private aircraft. The Forks and Sekiu Airports, Quillayute Air Base, and Sunshine Acres Aero Industrial Park have small runways and limited or non-existent aircraft and/or passenger services.

The Port of Port Angeles is the westernmost of all Puget Sound ports. The natural deep water harbor measures one mile wide by three miles long and descends to depths of 165 feet. It has two full-service terminals with a combined total of five berths.

Industrial or business parks are attracting more interest. Currently, there are industrial parks in Port Angeles, Forks, and Sequim.

Higher Education. Although there are no public or private four-year universities in Clallam County, the area is served by Peninsula College. A member of the state community college system, the Port Angeles-based college (with extension sites in Forks and Port Townsend) offers academic, vocational, basic skills, and continuing education programs, as well as college transfer courses. Among its more recognized programs are fisheries, forestry technology, and nursing.

Peninsula College also offers programs in alliance with some four-year institutions. Western Washington University has an established branch office at Peninsula College and offers classes culminating in a Bachelor's degree in Environmental Science/Studies. The University of Washington offers a program, which leads to a Masters in Social Work. Washington State University offers distance learning programs.

Other Education. Several programs in Clallam County offer vocational education and training in specific areas such as cosmetology. Others, mostly those offered through the county's various school districts and Peninsula College, provide courses, degree programs, or both in a variety of vocational areas. The Office Training Center, in Sequim, contracts with federal, state, and private agencies as well as admitting individuals. With set course guidelines tailored to specific clerical occupations (from general business to legal to medical data), the Center aims to offer students pathways to stable occupations with current and future growth potential.

**Appendix I
Clallam County, Selected Economic Data
Dollars are current unless otherwise noted**

Year	Resident Population ¹		Civilian Labor Force ²				Nonagricultural Employment ²						Annual Average Covered Wage ²	Annual Avg. Cov. Wage ² 2000 Dollars		
	Total	65 & Older	Total	Employed	Unempl.	Unemp. Rate	Total	Const. & Mining	Mfg.	TPU	Trade	FIRE			Services	Gov't
1970	34,770	4,440	13,580	12,450	1,130	8.3%	9,980	490	3,220	540	1,920	290	1,320	2,200	7,068	27,598
1971	35,700	4,610	14,160	12,850	1,310	9.3%	10,130	520	3,040	480	2,020	330	1,360	2,380	7,339	27,423
1972	36,300	4,800	14,930	13,690	1,240	8.3%	11,050	560	3,370	540	2,250	350	1,480	2,500	7,724	27,885
1973	37,700	5,020	16,150	14,850	1,300	8.0%	11,900	640	3,670	650	2,480	380	1,580	2,500	8,274	28,340
1974	39,300	5,240	16,680	15,400	1,280	7.7%	12,580	780	3,750	650	2,570	430	1,690	2,710	8,876	27,613
1975	41,100	5,480	16,910	15,040	1,870	11.1%	12,570	720	3,500	580	2,620	390	1,880	2,880	9,507	27,360
1976	43,100	5,760	17,580	15,980	1,600	9.1%	13,350	600	4,040	670	2,780	470	2,010	2,780	10,570	28,779
1977	44,000	6,110	18,260	16,630	1,990	10.9%	14,300	820	4,250	750	2,980	510	2,140	2,850	11,372	29,046
1978	46,300	6,490	20,320	18,350	1,970	9.7%	14,970	950	3,890	750	3,270	530	2,340	3,240	12,152	28,926
1979	49,300	6,890	21,220	19,230	1,990	9.4%	15,820	1,090	4,080	880	3,430	540	2,450	3,350	13,566	29,626
1980	51,648	7,312	21,100	18,220	2,880	13.6%	15,560	950	3,570	860	3,370	540	2,550	3,720	14,092	27,750
1981	51,900	7,669	20,530	16,860	3,670	17.9%	14,570	750	3,120	780	3,330	540	2,420	3,630	14,576	26,333
1982	51,500	7,996	20,320	16,440	3,880	19.1%	13,910	550	2,950	850	3,170	540	2,410	3,440	14,949	25,550
1983	52,100	8,362	21,380	18,300	3,080	14.4%	13,930	630	2,940	830	3,190	480	2,390	3,470	15,847	25,919
1984	52,500	8,702	20,830	18,260	2,570	12.3%	14,460	720	2,920	940	3,240	490	2,590	3,560	16,203	25,531
1985	52,500	9,129	21,290	19,130	2,160	10.1%	14,890	810	2,940	950	3,340	490	2,820	3,540	16,330	24,813
1986	52,800	9,537	22,340	20,160	2,180	9.8%	15,480	730	3,160	960	3,740	500	2,730	3,660	16,801	24,809
1987	52,800	9,970	22,550	20,390	2,160	9.6%	16,060	720	3,180	1,030	3,950	480	2,780	3,920	17,092	24,315
1988	54,400	10,448	23,160	21,270	1,890	8.2%	16,750	790	3,140	950	4,220	500	3,030	4,120	17,589	24,083
1989	55,300	10,998	24,450	22,370	2,080	8.5%	17,530	910	2,960	920	4,470	620	3,360	4,290	17,774	23,310
1990	56,204	11,450	23,010	21,430	1,580	6.9%	18,190	1,190	2,870	910	4,590	620	3,600	4,410	18,388	23,055
1991	57,847	11,889	22,690	20,940	1,750	7.7%	18,280	1,180	2,610	770	4,650	630	3,850	4,570	19,131	23,109
1992	58,776	12,214	23,400	21,350	2,050	8.8%	18,590	1,160	2,470	700	4,820	640	4,020	4,780	20,104	23,577
1993	59,860	12,573	23,720	21,360	2,360	10.0%	18,690	1,230	2,160	720	4,940	660	4,100	4,860	20,297	23,245
1994	60,691	12,845	23,010	20,680	2,330	10.1%	18,750	1,190	2,150	680	4,960	680	4,210	4,880	20,939	23,510
1995	61,461	13,129	24,070	22,020	2,060	8.5%	19,090	1,100	1,990	720	5,090	690	4,530	4,970	21,521	23,620
1996	62,343	13,255	24,360	22,010	2,360	9.7%	19,280	1,130	2,170	780	5,180	680	4,350	4,990	22,366	24,042
1997	62,889	13,384	24,550	22,610	1,930	7.9%	19,750	1,110	2,070	870	5,250	680	4,620	5,160	23,311	24,591
1998	63,444	13,643	24,560	22,620	1,940	7.9%	20,500	1,150	2,030	820	5,350	720	5,060	5,370	23,237	24,247
1999	64,365	13,978	25,420	23,590	1,830	7.2%	20,660	1,380	1,890	790	5,270	750	5,400	5,190	23,757	24,351
2000	64,525	14,322	23,920	22,030	1,890	7.9%	20,900	1,470	1,950	760	5,360	690	5,370	5,300	24,597	24,597

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management

² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix II Clallam County, Selected Economic Data Current Dollars Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income													
Year	Personal Income ³												
	Place of Residence				Transfer Payments				Place of Work				Farm Income and Expenses
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical	Total Earnings	Wage/ Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors	
1970	\$3,686	\$128,989	\$24,428	\$16,522	\$8,121	\$1,978	\$1,713	\$2,194	\$93,345	\$75,429	\$4,649	\$13,267	\$1,635
1971	\$3,878	\$139,992	\$26,893	\$19,569	\$9,560	\$2,009	\$2,861	\$2,268	\$99,039	\$78,726	\$5,207	\$15,106	\$1,959
1972	\$4,366	\$159,788	\$29,580	\$21,419	\$10,997	\$2,333	\$2,095	\$2,702	\$115,175	\$90,500	\$6,323	\$18,352	\$2,436
1973	\$4,886	\$190,694	\$36,122	\$24,808	\$13,838	\$2,396	\$1,723	\$3,273	\$137,916	\$106,596	\$7,931	\$23,389	\$4,136
1974	\$5,406	\$220,064	\$43,714	\$30,880	\$16,483	\$3,659	\$2,593	\$4,249	\$155,107	\$119,852	\$9,391	\$25,864	\$4,393
1975	\$5,913	\$243,916	\$49,269	\$38,726	\$19,184	\$4,172	\$5,102	\$5,200	\$165,067	\$127,083	\$11,270	\$26,714	\$3,565
1976	\$6,599	\$289,355	\$56,806	\$41,905	\$22,350	\$4,340	\$4,052	\$5,887	\$201,080	\$151,720	\$14,840	\$34,520	\$3,809
1977	\$7,344	\$331,803	\$66,793	\$46,496	\$25,465	\$4,342	\$4,283	\$7,020	\$230,047	\$174,817	\$18,281	\$36,949	\$4,752
1978	\$7,963	\$377,163	\$81,596	\$51,610	\$28,840	\$5,004	\$3,150	\$8,385	\$257,283	\$194,539	\$20,180	\$42,564	\$5,220
1979	\$8,963	\$447,892	\$100,897	\$59,525	\$33,008	\$5,910	\$2,817	\$11,005	\$302,241	\$229,081	\$24,176	\$48,984	\$5,849
1980	\$9,480	\$490,161	\$123,021	\$75,178	\$38,960	\$7,628	\$6,528	\$14,276	\$305,702	\$233,799	\$26,142	\$45,761	\$4,139
1981	\$10,092	\$523,036	\$146,729	\$90,970	\$46,285	\$8,037	\$11,015	\$16,743	\$299,685	\$230,804	\$26,059	\$42,822	\$4,609
1982	\$10,563	\$541,030	\$155,996	\$101,139	\$52,137	\$8,445	\$11,605	\$19,548	\$298,619	\$228,055	\$28,413	\$42,151	\$4,889
1983	\$11,513	\$589,040	\$172,375	\$107,539	\$58,029	\$9,063	\$9,177	\$21,626	\$325,633	\$243,986	\$32,586	\$49,061	\$4,355
1984	\$12,519	\$646,367	\$194,642	\$114,976	\$62,601	\$9,527	\$7,358	\$24,821	\$355,092	\$262,611	\$35,278	\$57,203	\$3,197
1985	\$13,291	\$692,037	\$211,787	\$127,482	\$67,590	\$10,317	\$7,001	\$31,193	\$374,520	\$273,118	\$38,425	\$62,977	\$3,120
1986	\$13,754	\$724,641	\$218,943	\$135,696	\$72,623	\$10,962	\$6,021	\$33,890	\$393,708	\$285,346	\$39,754	\$68,608	\$2,662
1987	\$14,147	\$761,059	\$229,353	\$143,981	\$76,330	\$11,138	\$5,890	\$38,001	\$412,559	\$303,742	\$41,425	\$67,392	\$757
1988	\$15,112	\$822,475	\$248,344	\$152,762	\$84,281	\$11,971	\$5,210	\$38,189	\$449,013	\$321,397	\$42,698	\$84,918	\$1,816
1989	\$16,706	\$922,863	\$303,185	\$166,406	\$91,989	\$13,143	\$5,301	\$42,215	\$483,852	\$340,021	\$46,052	\$97,779	\$1,506
1990	\$17,848	\$1,008,899	\$321,616	\$182,547	\$99,651	\$14,222	\$6,278	\$48,030	\$536,729	\$367,466	\$50,603	\$118,660	\$2,264
1991	\$18,377	\$1,065,100	\$343,147	\$204,161	\$108,314	\$16,739	\$7,962	\$55,350	\$551,120	\$384,842	\$54,740	\$111,538	\$1,897
1992	\$18,787	\$1,118,938	\$345,253	\$225,789	\$113,786	\$18,446	\$10,552	\$65,488	\$581,943	\$407,784	\$59,721	\$114,438	\$2,915
1993	\$19,056	\$1,157,508	\$349,670	\$245,694	\$120,421	\$19,905	\$14,436	\$72,345	\$595,855	\$414,280	\$61,474	\$120,101	\$3,280
1994	\$19,369	\$1,193,559	\$362,507	\$261,496	\$127,825	\$21,432	\$15,688	\$76,296	\$604,059	\$427,014	\$63,672	\$113,373	\$2,302
1995	\$19,958	\$1,242,858	\$382,058	\$274,277	\$135,255	\$21,681	\$11,680	\$83,629	\$623,437	\$452,845	\$62,801	\$107,791	\$2,075
1996	\$20,761	\$1,310,318	\$416,887	\$290,263	\$141,689	\$22,203	\$12,315	\$89,788	\$639,696	\$473,675	\$63,734	\$102,287	\$1,540
1997	\$22,125	\$1,407,731	\$456,680	\$301,775	\$147,360	\$20,875	\$11,230	\$96,685	\$688,605	\$505,358	\$65,411	\$117,836	\$1,813
1998	\$22,665	\$1,456,738	\$468,500	\$313,539	\$154,398	\$22,361	\$12,498	\$97,651	\$713,163	\$517,002	\$65,235	\$130,926	\$2,247
1999	\$23,454	\$1,517,235	\$488,733	\$329,344	\$160,628	\$22,771	\$13,505	\$104,185	\$737,430	\$531,185	\$64,659	\$141,586	\$2,451

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix III
Clallam County, Selected Economic Data
Constant 1999 Dollars
Dollars in Thousands except Per Capita Income

Year	Personal Income ³											
	Place of Residence					Place of Work						
	Per Capita Income	Total	Investment Income	Total	Retirement	Income Maint.	UI	Medical	Total Earnings	Wage/Salary	Other Labor	Proprietors
1970	\$14,000	\$489,924	\$92,782	\$62,754	\$30,845	\$7,513	\$6,506	\$8,333	\$354,541	\$286,493	\$17,658	\$50,390
1971	\$14,095	\$508,818	\$97,746	\$71,126	\$34,747	\$7,302	\$10,399	\$8,243	\$359,969	\$286,139	\$18,925	\$54,905
1972	\$15,332	\$561,130	\$103,876	\$75,217	\$38,618	\$8,193	\$7,357	\$9,489	\$404,462	\$317,810	\$22,205	\$64,447
1973	\$16,279	\$635,354	\$120,351	\$82,655	\$46,105	\$7,983	\$5,741	\$10,905	\$459,508	\$355,156	\$26,424	\$77,927
1974	\$16,359	\$665,948	\$132,285	\$93,448	\$49,880	\$11,073	\$7,847	\$12,858	\$469,378	\$362,691	\$28,419	\$78,268
1975	\$16,553	\$682,819	\$137,924	\$108,410	\$53,704	\$11,679	\$14,283	\$14,557	\$462,089	\$355,757	\$31,549	\$74,783
1976	\$17,477	\$766,340	\$150,447	\$110,983	\$59,193	\$11,494	\$10,731	\$15,591	\$532,549	\$401,822	\$39,303	\$91,424
1977	\$18,246	\$824,354	\$165,945	\$115,518	\$63,267	\$10,788	\$10,641	\$17,441	\$571,544	\$434,327	\$45,419	\$91,799
1978	\$18,438	\$873,298	\$188,931	\$119,500	\$66,777	\$11,586	\$7,294	\$19,415	\$595,723	\$450,443	\$46,726	\$98,554
1979	\$19,040	\$951,438	\$214,331	\$126,446	\$70,117	\$12,554	\$5,984	\$23,377	\$642,038	\$486,627	\$51,356	\$104,055
1980	\$18,159	\$938,889	\$235,643	\$144,001	\$74,627	\$14,611	\$12,504	\$27,345	\$585,563	\$447,835	\$50,074	\$87,654
1981	\$17,735	\$919,138	\$257,849	\$159,863	\$81,337	\$14,124	\$19,357	\$29,423	\$526,640	\$405,595	\$45,794	\$75,252
1982	\$17,561	\$899,488	\$259,351	\$168,148	\$86,680	\$14,040	\$19,294	\$32,499	\$496,468	\$379,152	\$47,238	\$70,078
1983	\$18,317	\$937,136	\$274,241	\$171,090	\$92,321	\$14,419	\$14,600	\$34,406	\$518,067	\$388,171	\$51,843	\$78,054
1984	\$19,188	\$990,694	\$298,330	\$176,225	\$95,949	\$14,602	\$11,278	\$38,043	\$544,254	\$402,507	\$54,071	\$87,676
1985	\$19,644	\$1,022,848	\$313,026	\$188,421	\$99,900	\$15,249	\$10,348	\$46,104	\$553,550	\$403,675	\$56,793	\$93,082
1986	\$19,756	\$1,040,852	\$314,483	\$194,910	\$104,313	\$15,745	\$8,648	\$48,679	\$565,510	\$409,862	\$57,101	\$98,546
1987	\$19,576	\$1,053,143	\$317,375	\$199,239	\$105,624	\$15,413	\$8,150	\$52,585	\$570,893	\$420,314	\$57,323	\$93,256
1988	\$20,127	\$1,095,408	\$330,755	\$203,455	\$112,249	\$15,944	\$6,939	\$50,862	\$598,015	\$428,051	\$56,867	\$113,098
1989	\$21,312	\$1,177,308	\$386,777	\$212,286	\$117,352	\$16,767	\$6,763	\$53,854	\$617,256	\$433,769	\$58,749	\$124,738
1990	\$21,768	\$1,230,464	\$392,246	\$222,636	\$121,535	\$17,345	\$7,657	\$58,578	\$654,600	\$448,165	\$61,716	\$144,719
1991	\$21,592	\$1,251,452	\$403,185	\$239,881	\$127,265	\$19,668	\$9,355	\$65,034	\$647,545	\$452,175	\$64,317	\$131,053
1992	\$21,431	\$1,276,417	\$393,844	\$257,566	\$129,800	\$21,042	\$12,037	\$74,705	\$663,845	\$465,175	\$68,126	\$130,544
1993	\$21,228	\$1,289,468	\$389,534	\$273,704	\$134,149	\$22,174	\$16,082	\$80,593	\$663,785	\$461,509	\$68,482	\$133,793
1994	\$21,154	\$1,303,558	\$395,916	\$285,596	\$139,605	\$23,407	\$17,134	\$83,327	\$659,729	\$466,368	\$69,540	\$123,821
1995	\$21,307	\$1,326,882	\$407,887	\$292,820	\$144,399	\$23,147	\$12,470	\$89,283	\$665,585	\$483,460	\$67,047	\$115,078
1996	\$21,709	\$1,370,130	\$435,917	\$303,513	\$148,157	\$23,216	\$12,877	\$93,887	\$668,896	\$495,297	\$66,643	\$106,956
1997	\$22,681	\$1,443,127	\$468,163	\$309,363	\$151,065	\$21,400	\$11,512	\$99,116	\$705,919	\$518,065	\$67,056	\$120,799
1998	\$23,028	\$1,480,046	\$475,996	\$318,556	\$156,868	\$22,719	\$12,698	\$99,213	\$724,574	\$525,274	\$66,279	\$133,021
1999	\$23,454	\$1,517,235	\$488,733	\$329,344	\$160,628	\$22,771	\$13,505	\$104,185	\$737,430	\$531,185	\$64,659	\$141,586

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis