



COUNTY PROFILE

FERRY, STEVENS, PEND OREILLE



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



**TRI-COUNTIES PROFILE
FEBRUARY 2002**

Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch
Employment Security Department

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INTRODUCTION

This report profiles the labor market and economic characteristics of the contiguous Tri-County area comprised of Stevens, Ferry, and Pend Oreille counties. It was prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis (LMEA) Branch of the Washington State Employment Security Department and is one in a series that profiles labor market and economic conditions in each of Washington's 39 counties.

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

Like the earlier *Tri-Counties Profile* of May 1997, the purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive labor market and economic analysis of the three-county area. 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 and job training

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHY

The Tri-Counties occupy northeastern Washington State. The counties from west to east are Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille. The area is bound by Canada to the north, the state of Idaho to the east, Okanogan County to the west, and Lincoln and Spokane counties to the south.

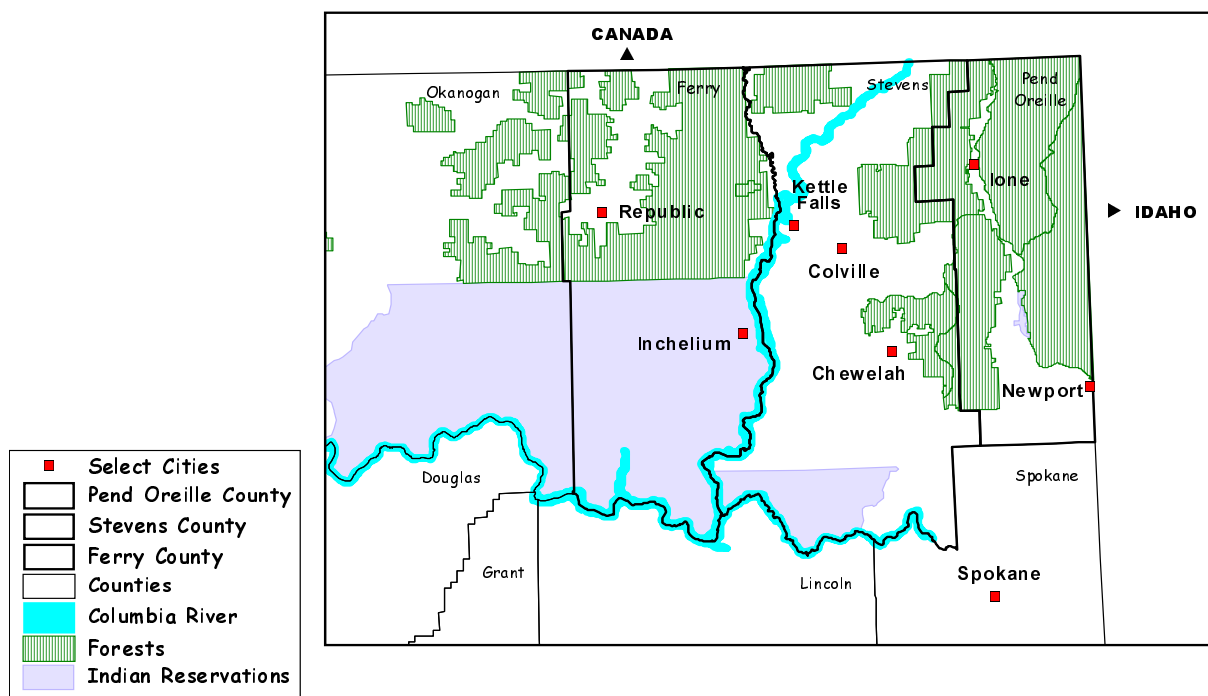
The Tri-Counties represent 6,068 square miles or slightly more than 9.1 percent of the state's total expanse. Individually, the counties of Stevens, Ferry, and Pend Oreille comprise areas of 2,468 square miles, 2,200 square miles, and 1,400 square miles, and are accordingly ranked 5th, 9th, and 25th in size among Washington counties.

The northern half of both Ferry and Stevens counties and almost all of Pend Oreille County are dominated by dense, rugged, and mountainous terrain that makes up much of the Colville National Forest. Among the highest peaks are Sherman Creek Pass (5,575 feet) in Ferry County, Old Dominion (5,774 feet) and Chewelah (5,470 feet) Mountains in Stevens County, and Gypsy Peak (7,318 feet) and Abercrombie Mountain (7,308 feet) in Pend Oreille County. Also interspersed throughout the higher country are numerous pristine lakes. To the south, the more mountainous terrain gives way to forested foothills, which in turn give way to drier hills and valleys dotted with low-lying vegetation.

Lakes and rivers significantly influence the Tri-County region, particularly in the southern lowlands. The boundary of Ferry County between parts of Lincoln County to the south and Stevens County to the east is delineated by the 150-mile long Franklin Roosevelt Lake, which was created by backwater from Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River. The Spokane River represents the divide between Stevens County and parts of Lincoln and Spokane counties to the south. The Columbia River cuts a diagonal swath from the northernmost reaches of Stevens County down to where Roosevelt Lake divides Ferry and Stevens counties. The Pend Oreille River traverses almost the entire latitudinal distance of Pend Oreille County.

The city of Republic, which serves as the county seat, is the only incorporated area in Ferry County. Pend Oreille County has five incorporated areas, the largest of which is the county seat at Newport. Stevens County has six incorporated areas, the largest of which is the county seat at Colville.

A number of Native American Indian reservations are found in the Tri-Counties. Much of the Colville Indian Reservation is located in south Ferry County while the entire Kalispel and Spokane Indian Reservations are located within Pend Oreille County and south Stevens County, respectively.



ECONOMIC HISTORY

Stevens County

When established in 1858, Stevens County represented an area covering what are now 13 counties in eastern Washington, all of northern Idaho, and much of western Montana. It was named after Isaac I. Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory, who stopped at Fort Colville in 1853 before continuing on his way to Olympia to assume administration of the new territory.

Before the advent of white settlement, Kettle Falls on the Columbia River was a gathering place for 14 tribes that fished there for salmon. In 1811, white explorers embarked downriver from Kettle Falls to what would become the site of the Fort Colville trading post. Established in 1825, it was the principal outpost for Hudson's Bay Company operations stretching from the Mississippi River to the Cascade Mountains.

The early trappers were aware that gold and silver existed. However, fearing that such news would start a

migratory invasion destructive to the fur trade, they kept it secret. Thus, gold and silver were not "officially" discovered in Stevens County until 1854 and 1883, respectively. What began as placer or surface mining quickly evolved into more advanced, as well as expensive, lode or hard rock mining. Precious metals such as magnetite were also discovered, making Stevens one of the finest mineral producing areas in the state and the nation.

With the development of the mining industry came the advent of rail systems to ship the ores. By the turn of the century, the Spokane Falls and Northern railroads had reached the town of Marcus (just outside of Kettle Falls). It would later expand to include mining towns such as Northport in Stevens and Nelson and Rossland in British Columbia.

Ferry County

Having been carved out of Stevens County, the new county was created on February 21, 1899 and named in honor of Washington State's first governor, Elisha P. Ferry.

Ferry County is mineral-rich. In fact, almost every part of the county shows some degree of mineralization. Gold, silver, lead, iron, and fluorite have all been mined in the county. Additionally, there are known deposits of zinc, tungsten, pyrite, dolomite, limestone, and silica sand. The degree of mineralization was obvious to miners who panned for gold along Ferry's Columbia River border between the 1870s and 1890s. By 1900, there were 12,500 recorded claims in what is now Ferry County.

Other riches can be found in the fertile flatlands and valleys near Lake Roosevelt and the Kettle, Curlew, and Sanpoil Rivers. Agriculture is an important industry in the county, with the major crops being wheat, rye, oats, barley, and hay. The hay is cut for livestock, another of the county's leading industries. Timber harvesting, however, dominates the county's nonagricultural industry. Most notable are its large stands of Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and western larch.

Pend Oreille County

The name Pend Oreille is derived from the term French traders used to describe the Indians who inhabited the county's Idaho border and wore shell ornaments on their ears. The French called them "pendant d'oreille" or "earbobs." The youngest of the state's counties, Pend Oreille was created on March 1, 1911 by partitioning the eastern part of Stevens County. Prior to the act, settlement

in the area had boomed, as did the lumber, mining, cement, and cattle industries. Still, there was no route over the mountains to the county seat in Colville. Those having business with the county had to endure a four-day round trip by rail around the mountains via Spokane. Such inconvenience eventually resulted in pressure on lawmakers to establish the new and independent county.

A transient population of prospectors and trappers made up the majority of those moving through the county between the 1850s and early 1880s. In 1885, the first settlers, cattlemen, drawn by the abundance of wild hay in the Kalispel Valley, established their industry in Pend Oreille. Soon after, the south and then central parts of the county were opened for homesteading, as well as mining and timber development.

Through the turn of the century and beyond, big lumber companies and numerous sawmills operated in Pend Oreille, peaking in the 1930s. Much of the forestland was later shifted to public ownership.

The north and south ends of the county proved to contain some of the richest deposits of lead and zinc in the Northwest. However, through the turn of the century, the Metaline area languished in virtual isolation. Access was limited to steamers plying the Pend Oreille River from Newport as far up as South Ione. In 1906, the channel at Box Canyon was dynamited making the river navigable all the way to Metaline Falls. This cleared the way for commercial drilling and mining, which expanded rapidly through the 1930s. Large quantities of another mineral, limestone, were discovered and comprised the backbone of the county's cement industry, at that time the largest in the state.

POPULATION

Trends

Population growth of the Tri-County region readily outpaced statewide growth during the 1970-2000 period. The population of the three counties grew from 27,085 to 59,058, a 118 percent increase. In comparison, the state's population expanded by almost 73 percent. Within the three counties, Stevens County had the largest and fastest growing population: it grew by 130 percent and its estimated 2000 population was 40,066. Stevens County makes up approximately 68 percent of the entire Tri-County population. Ferry County, with the smallest population (7,260 in 2000), grew by 99 percent during the 1970 to 2000 period while Pend Oreille County, with an estimated 2000 population of 11,732, grew by 95 percent.

Although Tri-County growth rates in the past thirty years have out-paced the state as a whole, it has not been consistent. *Figure 1* shows dramatic growth during the 1970s and the 1990s. However, the recession of the early 1980s and accompanying high local rates of unemployment led to the low average annual growth rates of 0.6 percent during the 1980s.

Two factors cause changes in population; the natural change resulting from births and deaths and the migratory change resulting from in- and out-migration. As the natural component generally responds only to major social changes, it is not surprising that the Tri-County birth over death count has remained relatively constant

in the 1970 to 1996 period (averaging 284 per year). This annual growth is projected to rise to an average of 566 per year between 2015 and 2020.

Net migration, which is the other main component of population change, responds quickly to changing economic conditions. During the 1970s the unemployment rate in the Tri-Counties was 2.1 percent higher than that of the state as a whole. Although during the early 1980s the entire country and the state of Washington experienced high unemployment the Tri-Counties unemployment rates were on average 5.7 percent higher than the state. During the 1990s the region was 4.6 percent above that of the state. The strong in-migration in the 1970s and 1990s was in response to relatively better economic conditions (with an average annual influx of 1,357 and 1,096 people, respectively) and stands in marked contrast to the general out-migration throughout the 1980s (averaging a loss of 64 residents per annum). *Figure 2* compares the percentage growth in the Tri-Counties area with that of the state. Periods of growth roughly coincided with each other but rates were much more erratic for the region than for the state.

Figure 3 breaks down these components of population change for Ferry, Pend Oreille, and Stevens counties. Generally speaking, population in the three counties follow similar patterns to the entire region. For example, Pend Oreille had a net gain of 100 people between 1981

Figure 1
Population Trend
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

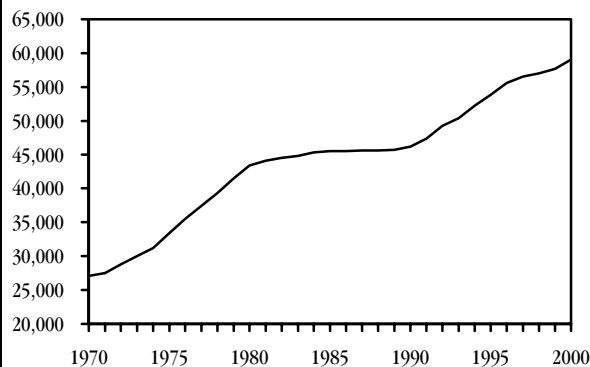
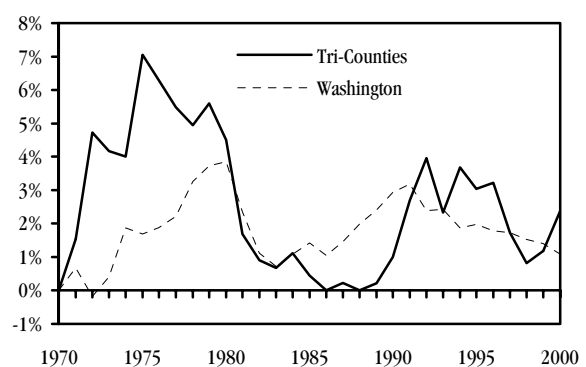
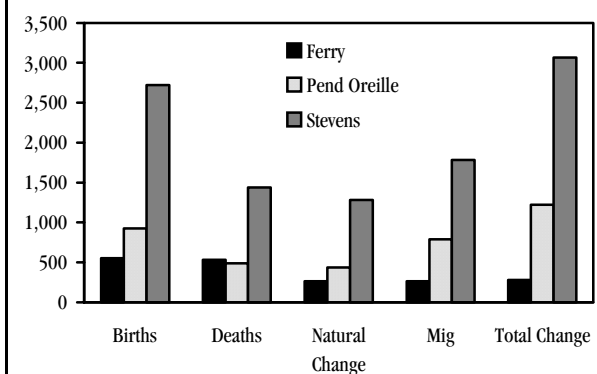


Figure 2
Percentage Growth
Tri-Counties and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Office of Financial Management



and 1989, while Ferry County suffered a net loss of 100 persons between 1982 and 1987. Stevens County suffered negative net migration from 1985 to 1990 and overall added only 248 persons.

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



Towns and Cities

The Tri-County region had 12 incorporated municipalities in 2001. The city of Republic (pop. 990), which serves as a county seat, is the only incorporated area in Ferry County. Pend Oreille County has five incorporated areas, the largest of which is the county seat at Newport (pop. 2,020). Stevens County has six incorporated areas, the largest of which is the county seat at Colville (pop. 5,010). These incorporated areas have grown 12.9 percent in the 1990-2001 period, as compared to the

34.3 percent growth in the unincorporated regions of the Tri-Counties (see Figure 4).

In addition, a number of Native American Indian reservations are found in the Tri-Counties. Much of the Colville Indian Reservation is located in south Ferry County while the entire Kalispel and Spokane Indian Reservations are located within Pend Oreille County and south Stevens County, respectively.

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

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | % Chg 90-01 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| Tri-Counties | 46,158 | 47,200 | 48,300 | 50,400 | 52,000 | 53,200 | 54,900 | 55,900 | 56,100 | 56,400 | 59,058 | 59,400 | 28.7% |
| Unincorporated | 34,113 | 34,956 | 35,937 | 37,663 | 39,091 | 39,953 | 41,517 | 42,349 | 42,547 | 42,834 | 45,626 | 45,807 | 34.3% |
| Incorporated | 12,045 | 12,244 | 12,363 | 12,737 | 12,909 | 13,247 | 13,383 | 13,551 | 13,553 | 13,566 | 13,432 | 13,593 | 12.9% |
| Chewelah | 1,966 | 1,980 | 2,010 | 2,212 | 2,243 | 2,322 | 2,338 | 2,380 | 2,405 | 2,435 | 2,186 | 2,200 | 11.9% |
| Colville | 4,360 | 4,370 | 4,410 | 4,420 | 4,440 | 4,580 | 4,650 | 4,690 | 4,750 | 4,750 | 4,988 | 5,010 | 14.9% |
| Cusick | 195 | 200 | 238 | 247 | 256 | 244 | 244 | 229 | 223 | 246 | 212 | 210 | 7.7% |
| Ione | 507 | 510 | 480 | 490 | 501 | 506 | 502 | 506 | 497 | 452 | 479 | 475 | -6.3% |
| Kettle Falls | 1,275 | 1,305 | 1,325 | 1,382 | 1,435 | 1,465 | 1,495 | 1,550 | 1,505 | 1,535 | 1,527 | 1,550 | 21.6% |
| Marcus | 135 | 147 | 143 | 144 | 154 | 150 | 174 | 156 | 155 | 154 | 161 | 156 | 15.6% |
| Metaline | 198 | 185 | 177 | 188 | 193 | 185 | 171 | 178 | 180 | 172 | 162 | 160 | -19.2% |
| Metaline Falls | 210 | 210 | 215 | 235 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 223 | 225 | 7.1% |
| Newport | 1,691 | 1,720 | 1,745 | 1,755 | 1,780 | 1,840 | 1,910 | 1,940 | 1,955 | 1,980 | 1,921 | 2,020 | 19.5% |
| Northport | 308 | 328 | 325 | 353 | 342 | 370 | 378 | 387 | 348 | 312 | 336 | 312 | 1.3% |
| Republic | 940 | 1,030 | 1,040 | 1,055 | 1,080 | 1,100 | 1,036 | 1,040 | 1,040 | 1,040 | 954 | 990 | 5.3% |
| Springdale | 260 | 259 | 255 | 256 | 258 | 260 | 260 | 265 | 265 | 260 | 283 | 285 | 9.6% |

Population by Age Groups

In addition to overall changes in population, focusing on distribution among age groups can reveal patterns that may not be apparent. Changes in certain age groups can indicate future population changes as well as directly having an impact on labor markets. The Office of Financial Management has released projections of population change by age groups. Changes in each group's share of the general population have significance if we make the following assumptions about group characteristics:

- 0-14 = Infants or adolescents a decade or two removed from the labor force
- 15-19 = Prospective new entrants in the labor force
- 20-24 = New entrants into the labor force
- 25-44 = Workers in their prime years of work productivity
- 5-64 = Mature workers with years of accumulated skills and experience
- 65+ = Retirees

As *Figure 5* illustrates the age distribution differences between the Tri-Counties and the state are relatively small. For Washington as a whole the age group 25-44 is the largest, comprising almost 31 percent of the population (compared to 24.5 percent for the Tri-Counties). Conversely the age group between 45-64 is the largest group in the Tri-Counties making up 27.9 percent of the total. The region also closely mirrors the statewide patterns in projected growth in these age groups. For both the region and the state the largest projected growth is in the oldest two groups 45-64 and 65 years old and above. *Figure 6* shows projected numbers for Tri-County age distributions from 1995 to 2020.

Figure 5
Population by Age Groups
Tri-Counties and Washington, 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

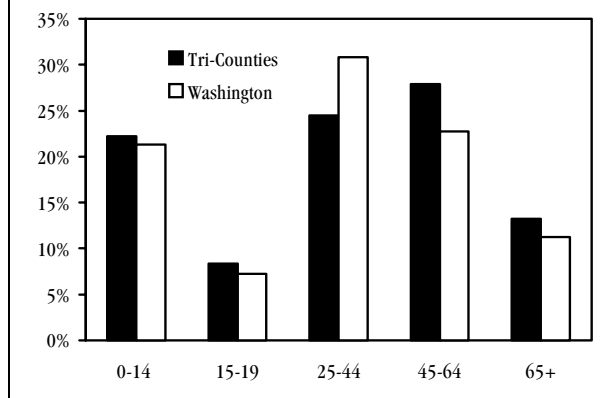
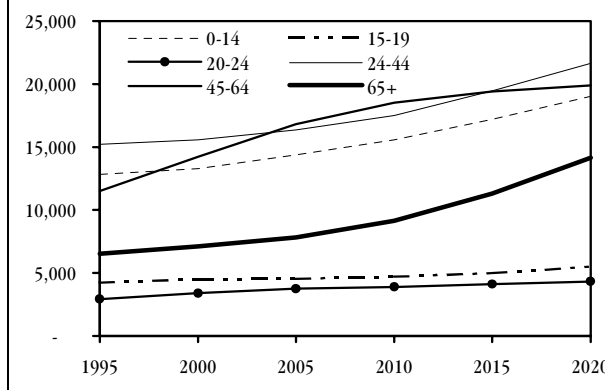


Figure 6
Projected Change in Age Distributions
Tri-Counties, 1995-2020
Source: Office of Financial Management



Race and Ethnicity

The Tri-County region contains a sizable Native American population. In 2000, Native Americans and Aleutians accounted for 7.2 percent of the population versus a 2.7 percent share of the state population. Within the counties, Native Americans account for 20.9 percent of the Ferry County population (1,515), a 7.4 percent share of the Stevens population (2,957), and just 4 percent of the Pend Oreille residents (473). Other non-white resident shares fall below the state average, with an African-American population of 1.6 percent (statewide 4 percent) and an Asian/Pacific Islander share of just 2.8 percent (statewide 7.4 percent). Locally the white popu-

lation comprises an 88.3 percent share, which is greater than the state share of 84.9 percent. *Figure 7* shows the ethnic makeup of the Tri-Counties and Washington and their respective percentages of the whole population.

Growth in recent years is another matter. From 1990 to 2000, the 26.6 percent growth of the white population is considerably below the 44.5 percent non-white growth rate. This is a similar phenomenon throughout the state. In fact, the Tri-County disparity between white and non-white growth rates is much less than the state as a whole (13.4 percent vs. 95.7 percent). Still, the non-white groups in the Tri-Counties have seen strong

Figure 7
Population Estimates by Race and Hispanic Origin
Tri-Counties and Washington State, 1990 and 2000
Source: Office of Financial Management

| | 1990 Census | | 2000 Census | | 1990-2000 % Change |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Tri-Counties | | | | | |
| Total | 46,158 | 100.0% | 59,058 | 100.0% | 27.9% |
| White | 42,665 | 92.4% | 54,010 | 88.3% | 26.6% |
| Black | 98 | 0.2% | 287 | 1.6% | 192.9% |
| Indian/Aleut | 3,164 | 6.9% | 4,945 | 7.2% | 56.3% |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | 231 | 0.5% | 729 | 2.8% | 215.6% |
| Hispanic | 688 | 1.5% | 1,185 | 2.0% | 72.2% |
| Washington | | | | | |
| Total | 4,866,692 | 100.0% | 5,894,121 | 100.0% | 21.1% |
| White | 4,411,407 | 90.6% | 5,003,180 | 84.9% | 13.4% |
| Black | 152,572 | 3.1% | 238,398 | 4.0% | 56.3% |
| Indian/Aleut | 87,259 | 1.8% | 158,940 | 2.7% | 82.1% |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | 215,454 | 4.4% | 438,502 | 7.4% | 103.5% |
| Other Race | - | - | 287,400 | 4.9% | - |
| Hispanic | 214,570 | 4.4% | 441,509 | 7.5% | 105.8% |

growth rates: Native Americans increased by 56.3 percent (3,164 to 4,945) while the number of African Americans (98 to 287) and Asian and Pacific Islanders (231 to 729) more than doubled. *Figure 7* compares the percentage growth in each racial category for Tri-Counties and the state of Washington.

From an ethnic rather than a racial perspective, people of Hispanic origin comprise a small but growing segment of the Tri-County population. Their numbers rose from 688 to 1,185 over the 1990-2000 period, composing 2.0 percent of the 2000 population. *Figure 7*

also includes the Hispanic growth rate of the Tri-Counties (72.2 percent) and the state (105.8 percent).

Gender. In 2000 the Tri-County male population comprised a 50.1 percent majority compared to 49.9 percent for females. This small majority of males are expected to become a slight majority (50.6 percent) of females by 2020. This is compared to females making up 50.2 percent of the state's population while 49.8 percent is male. By the year 2020 it has been estimated that in the state the female percentage will drop to an even 50 percent.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

The resident civilian labor force is defined as all people 16 years of age and older in a specified geographic area that 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 activity in the local industry sectors. Since there is no local equivalent to gross domestic product and gross state product at the county level, labor force changes, as well as other measures, serve as proxies of economic performance.

Trend

The civilian labor force in each of the Tri-Counties displayed varying degrees of expansion and contraction between 1970 and 2000. *Figure 8* displays the changing size of the Tri-County labor force. *Figure 9* depicts growth for each of the counties. By the end of 2000, Stevens County's labor force of 16,690 was the majority share of the Tri-County labor pool with Pend Oreille (4,180) and Ferry (2,570) adding smaller segments. From 1970 to 2000, the 3.1 percent annual growth in the Stevens County labor force was the driving force behind the 129.4 percent growth in the Tri-County region. The 2.1 percent average annual gain to Pend Oreille's labor force and the 1.5 percent average annual gain to the Ferry labor force fell below the 2.5 percent average annual rise in state labor force numbers over the same time period.

In the Tri-County area, this growth was not consistent over time or place. Expansion of the labor force slowed and even reversed on occasion. The three counties have

seen disparate growth rates over the past three decades. Overall the labor force trends in the Tri-County region match the population trends. The labor force in the region grew fastest during the 1970s, experienced very slow growth in the 1980s and moderate growth in the 1990s. For Stevens, heavy labor pool gains in the 1970s (5.9 percent per annum) were followed by stagnation in the 1980s (1.6 percent gain per annum), and a rebound in the 1990s (3.7 percent per year). For Ferry, the story is the same without the happy ending: 5.4 percent gains in the 1970s, 0.2 percent annual rise in the 1980s, and an average decrease in its labor force of 2.0 percent in the 1990s.

Using the same averages, Pend Oreille's history has been somewhat different than the rest of the region. The labor force there saw moderate gains (3.6 percent per annum) in the 1970s, followed by higher average gains in the 1980s of 5.8 percent on average,

Figure 8
Civilian Labor Force
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

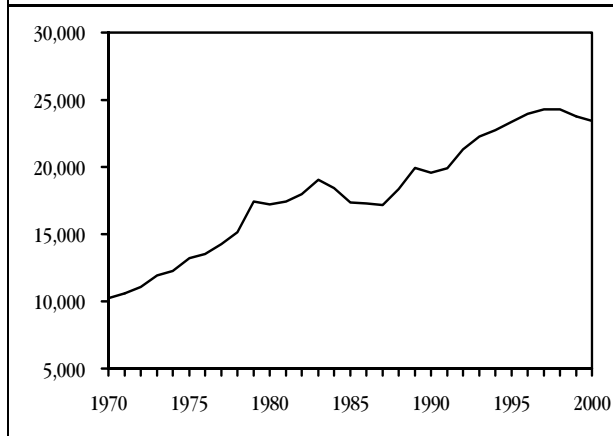
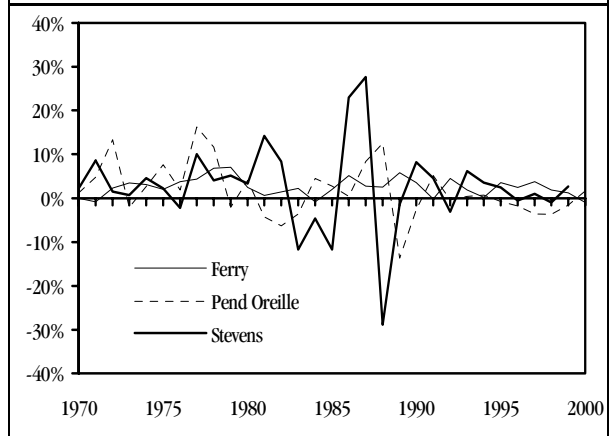


Figure 9
Civilian Labor Force Annual Growth Rates
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



and falling off in the 1990s (0.8 percent). However, in the late 1980s, this area saw volatile jumps in the labor market due to recessionary aftermath and a large construction project. Annual gains in the labor force measured up to 23 and 28 percent in 1988 and 1989 while declining by 29 percent in 1990.

Gender. While the Tri-County population has a higher percentage of males than the state the difference is even more pronounced in the labor force. As of 1997, 45.7 percent of Washington's labor force was female as opposed to only 41.4 percent of the Tri-County labor force. Hispanics were the only ethnic group with a higher per-

centage of their labor force being female (43.4 percent) than that of whites.

Race and Ethnicity. In 1997 (the latest available demographic data), the Tri-County labor force was overwhelmingly white (91.3 percent). This percentage remained unchanged from three years prior. Native Americans accounted for 5.6 of the labor force, which was down from 5.9 in 1995. Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics percentage of the Tri-County labor force rose to 0.7 percent and 2.2 percent respectively while the percentage of blacks in the labor force remained at 0.2. This information is summarized in *Figure 10*.

Figure 10
Resident Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, by Sex and Minority Status
Tri-Counties Annual Average, 1997
Source: Employment Security Department

| Sex and Minority Status | Number in Labor Force | Percent of Whole Employed | Number of Whole | Percent of Whole | Number of Unemp | Percent of Whole | UE Rate |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| Total | 24,400 | 100.0% | 21,980 | 100.0% | 2,420 | 100.0% | 9.9% |
| White | 22,270 | 91.3% | 20,280 | 92.3% | 1,990 | 82.2% | 8.9% |
| Black | 60 | 0.2% | 50 | 0.2% | 10 | 0.4% | 16.7% |
| Native American | 1,370 | 5.6% | 1,030 | 4.7% | 340 | 14.0% | 24.8% |
| Asian & Pacific Islander | 170 | 0.7% | 130 | 0.6% | 40 | 1.7% | 23.5% |
| Hispanic | 530 | 2.2% | 490 | 2.2% | 40 | 1.7% | 7.5% |
| Female Total | 10,090 | 41.4% | 9,020 | 100.0% | 990 | 100.0% | 9.8% |
| White | 9,210 | 41.4% | 8,310 | 92.1% | 820 | 82.8% | 8.9% |
| Black | 20 | 33.3% | 20 | 0.2% | - | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Native American | 560 | 40.9% | 490 | 5.4% | 130 | 13.1% | 23.2% |
| Asian & Pacific Islander | 70 | 41.2% | 70 | 0.8% | 10 | 1.0% | 14.3% |
| Hispanic | 230 | 43.4% | 220 | 2.4% | 30 | 3.0% | 13.0% |
| Male Total | 14,310 | 58.6% | 12,960 | 100.0% | 1,430 | 100.0% | 10.0% |
| White | 13,060 | 58.6% | 11,970 | 92.4% | 1,170 | 81.8% | 9.0% |
| Black | 40 | 66.7% | 30 | 0.2% | 10 | 0.7% | 25.0% |
| Native American | 810 | 59.1% | 540 | 4.2% | 210 | 14.7% | 25.9% |
| Asian & Pacific Islander | 100 | 58.8% | 60 | 0.5% | 30 | 2.1% | 30.0% |
| Hispanic | 300 | 56.6% | 270 | 2.1% | 10 | 0.7% | 3.3% |
| Female Percent of Total | 41% | --- | 41% | --- | 41% | --- | --- |

UNEMPLOYMENT

The civilian labor force consists of both those who are working and those without a job who are looking for work. The unemployment rate is a measure of those able to work and seeking work as a percentage of the entire labor force. The unemployed do not include retirees, persons in institutions (including students), or those who are known as “discouraged workers.” Discouraged workers are persons who would like to work but have given up actively searching for a job because they have become discouraged by the prospects of finding work. None of these

groups of people is included in the unemployment figures because they are not looking for work. Military personnel are not considered to be part of the labor force.

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 information (e.g., unemployment insurance claims and surveys of business establishments) to produce unemployment rates at the state and county level.

Trend

The two accompanying charts (*Figures 11 and 12*) show unemployment rates since 1970 for the Tri-Counties, Washington, the nation, and for the three counties. For the 1970 to 2000 period the average national unemployment rate was 6.3 percent. This contrasts with a 7.6 percent rate for the state and an average of 11.7 percent for the Tri-Counties. *Figure 12* shows that for the 30-year period the national unemployment rate was consistently lower and the state rate was usually lower than the rate for the Tri-Counties.

The “Boeing Bust” recession of the early-1970s affected the Puget Sound region—not the Tri-Counties. Hence, the period was marked by the unusual situation of Ferry and Pend Oreille counties having lower unemployment than the state as a whole, though Stevens County still had higher rates. After 1974, Tri-County unemployment rates fell back into the common pattern of being higher than state unemployment rates.

The recessions of the early-1980s hit the counties extremely hard, resulting in depression-era unemployment. In fact the unemployment rate that Pend Oreille County posted in 1982 (27.7 percent) was higher than any national unemployment rate recorded during the Depression. In 1982, almost one-fourth (24.3 percent) of Ferry County’s labor force was idle while Stevens County, at 20.0 percent, had the lowest rate of the three. In general as *Figure 11* shows, Stevens County with the largest labor force has shown less erratic movements in unemployment rates over time.

With some exceptions, unemployment in the counties declined from 1982 to 1990. The 1990-91 recession caused an initial large increase in unemployment,

Figure 11
Unemployment Rates
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

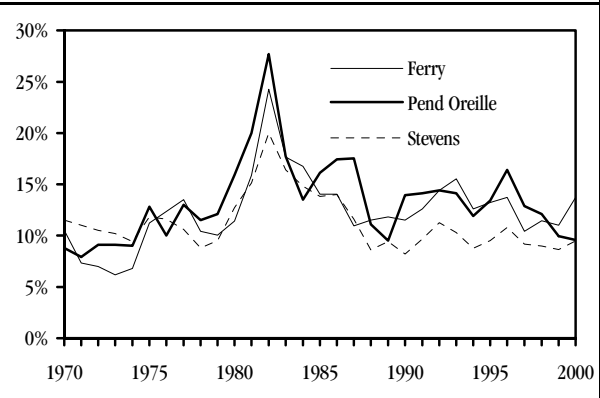
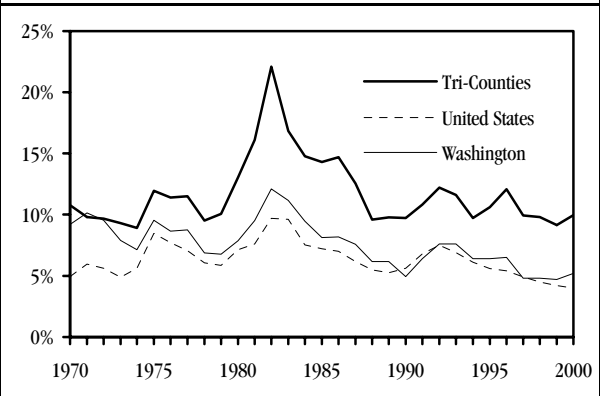


Figure 12
Unemployment Rates
Tri-Counties, Washington, & U.S., 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



followed by gradually rising rates through much of the decade. The period of growth experienced on a national level appeared to finally make in-roads in the Tri-Counties by the late 1990s. In 2000, the three-county rate was 9.9 percent, after getting as high as 16.4 in 1996. Ferry County had a 13.7 percent unemployment rate in 2000; Pend Oreille's was 9.6 percent; and Stevens was lowest at 9.5 percent. The U.S. had 4.0 percent of its work force idle while Washington had 5.2 percent.

The most recent unemployment data available at the time of this writing are preliminary, non-benchmarked for 2001. Between the end of 2000 and the end of 2001, the hardest hit were Stevens County and the state as a whole. Statewide, unemployment increased by 2.1 percentage points in the past year to 7 percent, while Stevens suffered a similar fate rising from 9.5 to an average of 10.3. Pend Oreille went up moderately from 8.9 to 9.5 as did Ferry, rising from 12.2 to 13.5.

Demographics

Unemployment by race, Hispanic origin, and sex is shown in the table in *Figure 10*. These figures, from 1997 estimates, show that men have higher unemployment than women and that Asians and Pacific Islanders have the highest rate among racial groups. But, as with blacks, their numbers are very small in the Tri-Counties

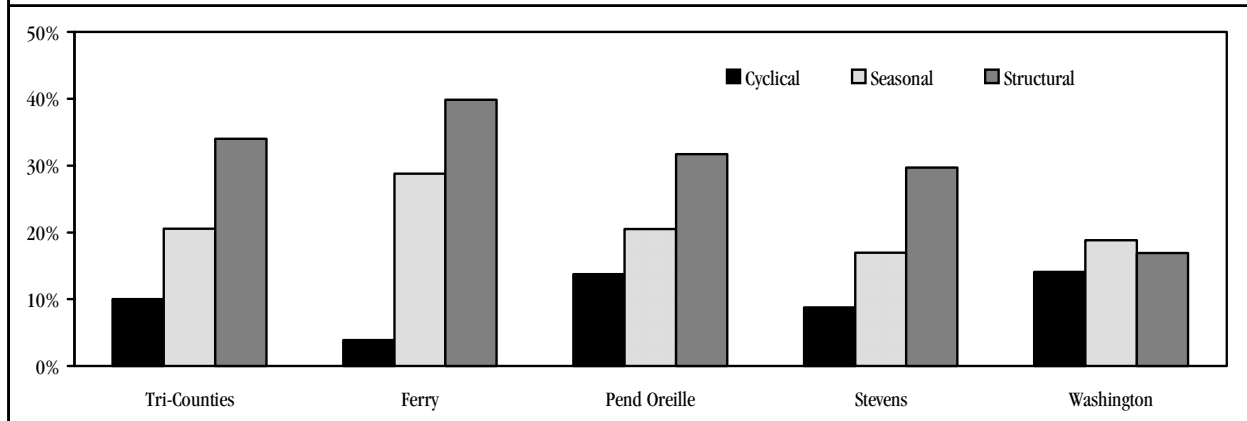
and the statistics should be viewed with some suspicion. Of those with substantial numbers, Native Americans had a very high 24.8 percent unemployment rate. Whites, who make up over 90 percent of the labor force, had lower unemployment (8.9 percent) than all but Hispanics, who had 7.5 percent unemployed.

Industrial Typology

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

The number of workers employed in these types of industries in the Tri-Counties and the state is tabulated in *Figure 13*. In 2000, 14 percent of all non-governmental employment was concentrated in seasonal industries, 28 percent in structurally mature industries, and 9 percent in cyclical industries. In comparison, the statewide typology was as follows: 14 percent seasonal, 14 percent structurally mature, and 14 percent cyclical. The percentages for each county are shown in the chart.

Figure 13
Industrial Typology
Tri-Counties and Washington, 1997
Source: Employment Security Department



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

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. Loss of sales for products from structurally mature industries is due to either increasing competition or falling demand. Unemployed workers coming out of these industries present special problems for an economy because there is typically a mismatch between their skills and those demanded by the market. Such *structural unemployment* is due to the changing nature of an economy. Industries such as timber and heavy manufacturing are current examples of structurally mature industries. The structurally mature designation is determined by comparing two consecutive years of annual average employment against the two consecutive years that occurred seven years earlier.

Industries with *cyclical* employment patterns are characterized by strong reaction to changes in the business cycle. The business cycle refers to alternating periods of economic growth and decline. The falling and rising of aggregate demand for their products has a very strong effect on employment within cyclical industries. Industries such as ship building and aerospace and automobile manufacturing are examples. A cyclical industry is one in which the total employment variation over a seven-year period is very high when compared to a straight-line trend projection for the same period.

Note: An industry can be recognized in more than one typology. Construction, for example, is very dependent upon weather and is also highly sensitive to fluctuations in overall economic activity, i.e., the business cycle. Therefore it has been categorized as both seasonal and cyclical.

As *Figure 13* depicts, the Tri-Counties on the whole have a high concentration of structurally mature industries and to a lesser extent seasonal industries when compared to the state. This is particularly true for the case of Ferry County, for which over 37 percent of its industries are structurally mature and only 3.9 percent are cyclical. When compared to the Tri-Counties, Washington State has a higher percentage of cyclical industries. From this one can infer that the region would be less susceptible to economic fluctuations but would be more likely to suffer long-run and seasonal loss of jobs.

Unemployment Insurance Claims

Figure 14 shows unemployment insurance claims (UI), categorized by broad occupational groupings, for the Tri-Counties and Washington State for the period July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001. Looking at the percentage of claims by occupation, it is readily apparent that the region has a somewhat different occupational/unemployment profile than does the state as a whole. In the Tri-Counties, structural work, machine trades, transportation, and agriculture/forestry/fishing jobs all showed a proportionally greater number of unemployment claims than their statewide counterparts. The Tri-Counties had a lower percentage of claims in professional, sales, processing, and packaging and material handling jobs than did the state.

Claims from clerical, service, and benchwork occupations were fairly close to the statewide percentage.

Structural occupations, which include most construction activities, had far and away the largest number of claims. The nature of the work normally involves projects of relatively short duration; when the work is completed many of the workers will file unemployment claims while waiting for the next project.

A very rough division of the occupations into blue- and white-collar groupings shows that the counties have far more claims, proportionally, emanating from blue-collar activities (64.1 percent as opposed to 53 percent for the state).

Figure 14**Unemployment Insurance Claims****Tri-Counties and Washington State, July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001****Source Employment Security Department**

| | Tri-Counties | | Washington | |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Claimants | Percentage | Claimants | Percentage |
| Total, All Occupations | 4627 | 100.0% | 396,088 | 100.0% |
| Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations | 538 | 11.6% | 82,581 | 20.8% |
| Clerical Occupations | 406 | 8.8% | 45,618 | 11.5% |
| Sales Occupations | 151 | 3.3% | 20,598 | 5.2% |
| Service Occupations | 568 | 12.3% | 38,074 | 9.6% |
| Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations | 451 | 9.7% | 27,209 | 6.9% |
| Processing Occupations | 134 | 2.9% | 19,128 | 4.8% |
| Machine Trade Occupations | 487 | 10.5% | 23,387 | 5.9% |
| Benchwork Occupations | 110 | 2.4% | 13,121 | 3.3% |
| Structural Work Occupations | 1,043 | 22.5% | 77,515 | 19.6% |
| Motor Freight and Transportaion Occupations | 393 | 8.5% | 18,453 | 4.7% |
| Packing and Materials Handling Occupations | 265 | 5.7% | 27,243 | 6.9% |
| Miscellaneous Occupations (NEC) | 81 | 1.8% | 3,161 | 0.8% |
| White-Collar* | 1,663 | 35.9% | 186,871 | 47.2% |
| Blue-Collar* | 2,964 | 64.1% | 209,217 | 52.8% |

**Miscellaneous/NEC occupations excluded*

INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT, AND WAGES

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

program (ES-202), includes data on both agricultural and nonagricultural employment covered under the state unemployment insurance program. All wage data and agricultural employment data in this section stem from the Employment and Wages program; other employment information comes from the CES program.

Trend

Figure 15 shows employment numbers for the Tri-Counties between 1970 and 2000. Most employment growth has occurred in Stevens County where it has risen by 182 percent since 1970. Pend Oreille experienced the lowest growth rate during this period, expanding by only 115 percent. In the Tri-Counties as a whole, the number of jobs went from 5,430 in 1970 to 14,290 in 2000, an increase of 163 percent. This averages out to an annualized growth rate of 3.2 percent. Statewide, the increase over the same period was slightly lower at 152 percent and annual growth has averaged 3.0 percent.

When comparing growth rates between Washington State and the Tri-County region, what stands out is how much more erratic Tri-County employment trends have been. As Figure 16 illustrates, growth in this region outpaced that of the state in the 1970s, late 1980s and early 1990s. However, other periods have seen lower growth rates in employment for the Tri-County area than for the rest of the state.

Over the last quarter-century, the trade, services, and government sectors have driven job growth, with services providing the most new jobs. Percentage-wise service jobs rose by 332 percent followed by trade, which rose by 230 percent. The government sector only increased by a relatively low 136 percent and only the manufacturing and construction/mining sectors saw lower percentage growth.

During the middle of the 1990s when the nation and the state of Washington were experiencing growth of jobs and output, the Tri-County region was lagging behind. From 1994 to 1996 the Tri-County unemployment rate rose from 9.7 to 12.1 percent. Between 1995 and 2000,

Figure 15
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

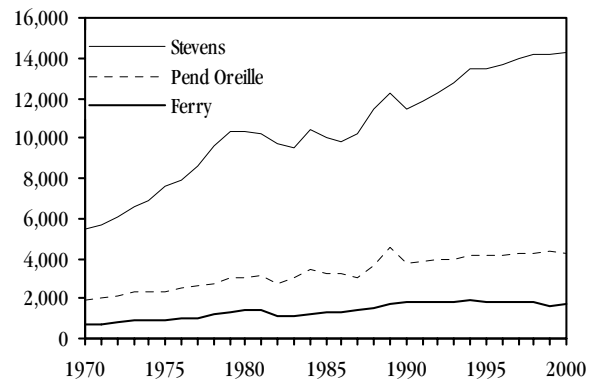
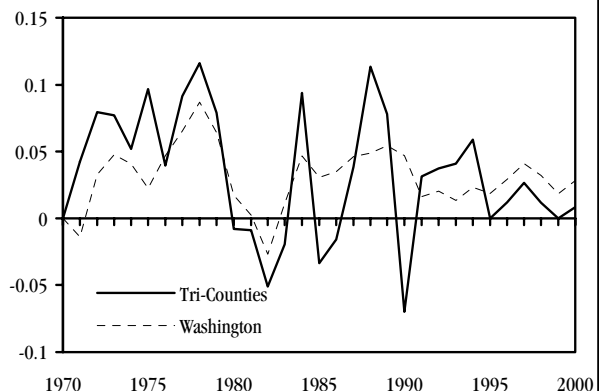


Figure 16
Percentage Growth in Nonagriculture
Tri-Counties and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Washington added 16 percent to its nonagricultural work force compared to Pend Oreille's 13 percent, Steven's 7 percent and a decrease of 7 percent for Ferry County. The lack of strong growth can be explained primarily by

job losses in manufacturing and government. However, strong gains in services and transportation/communication/public utilities (TCU) kept the stagnation from being a decline.

Annual Average Wage

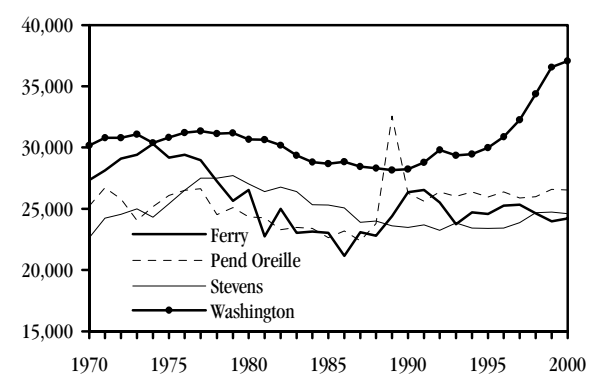
Annual average covered wages are based on the total of wages and salaries paid to employees covered by the unemployment insurance program, divided by the annual average number of employees. (Covered employment constitutes over 85 percent of the state's workers.) The annual average wages do not include any income other than wages and salaries (i.e., interest, dividends, rental incomes, etc., are not included). Further, employment is not adjusted to account for part time, so average wages for industries with substantial amounts of part-time work may be understated.

Figure 17 shows real average covered wage for the three counties and Washington State. Real wages are adjusted to take out the affect of rising prices. This allows us to accurately compare changes in wages over time without the distortion of changing prices. In *Figure 17* the numbers have been adjusted to 2000 dollars using the Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures.

As previously stated, the 1980s were an economically difficult period for the Tri-Counties. However *Figure 17* exaggerates this trend because in the mid-1980s, the state of Washington allowed corporate officers to be exempted from unemployment insurance coverage. The subsequent movement of these highly paid workers from this database drove the numbers down. One must therefore take this into account when noting the falling wages during the 1980s as illustrated in *Figure 17*.

In 2000, the average wage in the area ranged from \$24,231 in Ferry County to \$26,517 in Pend Oreille. Stevens was in the middle with \$24,614. All three were less than the statewide average of \$37,063 (the state's average is strongly influenced by the relatively high wages found in the high-tech and aerospace industries of the Puget Sound area). Although wages in the county are not on the upswing, the declines of the 1980s decade seem to have stopped. The past three years have seen nominal (not adjusted for inflation) wages rising in all three counties. *Figure 18* shows annual covered wages for the 3 counties combined and for Washington State. On average,

Figure 17
Real Average Covered Wage
Tri-Counties and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



employees in the Tri-Counties earned \$24,915 compared to \$37,063 for the average state worker.

The difference in the wages for the three counties can be explained by the different structure of their employment bases. Pend Oreille, with the highest wage, has a large concentration of workers in manufacturing and government, both of which are relatively high-paying industries. Ferry County has the smallest employment base but a large share is employed in mining and government. Both Ferry and Pend Oreille had small concentrations of employment in the services and trade sectors, both of which tend to provide relatively low wage jobs. Stevens County, with the largest number of workers, has a large number of workers in trade and services, a smaller share in government, and virtually no mining.

Not surprisingly the mining sector is the only Tri-County sector with higher average wages than the state as a whole, an average of \$50,256 compared to \$46,706. The degree of average wage disparity between the Tri-Counties and the state is very large in certain sectors such as wholesale (\$23,588 compared to \$43,365), retail (\$13,567 compared to \$20,844) and services (\$18,433 compared to \$40,991), because of the lack of high-wage, high-tech business services in the Tri-County area.

Figure 18
Annual Covered Wages and Employment
Tri-Counties and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

| SIC Description | Tri-Counties | | Washington | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Employment | Avg Wage | Employment | Avg Wage |
| TOTAL | 12,708 | \$24,414 | 2,703,237 | \$37,070 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing | 228 | \$17,276 | 91,424 | \$18,036 |
| 1 Agricultural Production - Crops | 69 | \$11,856 | 54,818 | \$14,528 |
| 2 Agricultural Production - Livestock | 23 | \$13,289 | 5,785 | \$21,087 |
| 7 Agricultural Services | 49 | \$11,808 | 26,187 | \$20,017 |
| 8 Forestry | 87 | \$25,709 | 2,354 | \$29,575 |
| 9 Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping | * | * | 2,432 | \$56,722 |
| Mining | 214 | \$50,256 | 3,477 | \$46,706 |
| 10 Metal Mining | 146 | \$55,467 | 330 | \$72,058 |
| 12 Coal Mining | * | * | 528 | \$64,692 |
| 13 Oil and Gas Extraction | * | * | 30 | \$42,995 |
| 14 Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels | 68 | \$39,069 | 2,590 | \$39,884 |
| Construction | 475 | \$23,178 | 149,401 | \$37,509 |
| 15 General Building Contractors | 113 | \$18,675 | 40,105 | \$36,664 |
| 16 Heavy Construction, except Building | 81 | \$26,463 | 17,853 | \$45,414 |
| 17 Special Trade Contractors | 248 | \$22,960 | 91,383 | \$36,285 |
| Manufacturing | 2,642 | \$38,957 | 345,734 | \$46,988 |
| 20 Food and Kindred Products | * | * | 40,957 | \$31,916 |
| 21 Tobacco Products | * | * | 0 | \$0 |
| 22 Textile Mill Products | * | * | 1,058 | \$34,679 |
| 23 Apparel and Other Textile Products | * | * | 6,431 | \$23,125 |
| 24 Lumber and Wood Products | 1,500 | \$34,380 | 32,197 | \$37,950 |
| 25 Furniture and Fixtures | * | * | 4,715 | \$29,302 |
| 26 Paper and Allied Products | * | * | 15,531 | \$52,135 |
| 27 Printing and Publishing | 59 | \$14,391 | 23,652 | \$35,174 |
| 28 Chemicals and Allied Products | * | * | 6,066 | \$115,756 |
| 29 Petroleum and Coal Products | * | * | 2,195 | \$68,331 |
| 30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products | * | * | 9,941 | \$31,864 |
| 31 Leather and Leather Products | * | * | 332 | \$22,158 |
| 32 Stone, Clay, and Glass Products | 129 | \$46,387 | 8,941 | \$36,476 |
| 33 Primary Metal Industries | * | * | 10,939 | \$46,624 |
| 34 Fabricated Metal Products | * | * | 14,505 | \$33,703 |
| 35 Industrial Machinery and Computer Equipment | 203 | \$30,327 | 24,550 | \$53,578 |
| 36 Electronic Equipment, except Computer | * | * | 19,870 | \$43,186 |
| 37 Transportation Equipment | * | * | 101,030 | \$58,884 |
| 38 Instruments and Related Products | * | * | 14,488 | \$57,588 |
| 39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | * | * | 8,506 | \$38,665 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities | 510 | \$29,396 | 139,585 | \$47,392 |
| 40 Railroad Transportation | 79 | \$50,027 | 0 | |
| 41 Local and Interurban Passenger Transit | * | * | 6,787 | \$20,697 |
| 42 Trucking and Warehousing | 209 | \$27,078 | 32,417 | \$32,006 |
| 44 Water Transportation | * | * | 8,732 | \$58,033 |
| 45 Transportation By Air | * | * | 27,261 | \$40,422 |
| 46 Pipelines, except Natural Gas | * | * | 107 | \$61,731 |
| 47 Transportation Services | * | * | 12,214 | \$38,074 |
| 48 Communication | 32 | \$32,631 | 35,857 | \$68,641 |
| 49 Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services | * | * | 16,341 | \$55,875 |

Figure 18 (Continued)
Annual Covered Wages and Employment
Tri-Counties and Washington State, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

| SIC Description | Tri-Counties | | Washington | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Employment | Avg Wage | Employment | Avg Wage |
| Wholesale Trade | 233 | \$23,588 | 148,958 | \$43,365 |
| 50 Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods | 80 | \$28,611 | 85,868 | \$48,301 |
| 51 Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods | 153 | \$20,961 | 64,378 | \$37,334 |
| Retail Trade | 2,330 | \$13,567 | 481,544 | \$20,844 |
| 52 Building Materials and Garden Supplies | 95 | \$15,097 | 21,839 | \$26,117 |
| 53 General Merchandise Stores | 196 | \$16,778 | 51,392 | \$23,110 |
| 54 Food Stores | 624 | \$16,679 | 69,792 | \$21,254 |
| 55 Automotive Dealers and Service Stations | 232 | \$19,021 | 48,856 | \$31,838 |
| 56 Apparel and Accessory Stores | 24 | \$9,316 | 25,586 | \$22,773 |
| 57 Furniture and Homefurnishings Stores | 65 | \$14,267 | 22,189 | \$29,754 |
| 58 Eating and Drinking Places | 888 | \$9,108 | 178,116 | \$13,557 |
| 59 Miscellaneous Retail | 206 | \$13,736 | 66,038 | \$24,941 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 317 | \$21,568 | 133,638 | \$44,360 |
| 60 Depository Institutions | 146 | \$26,038 | 38,769 | \$38,614 |
| 61 Nondepository Institutions | * | * | 10,020 | \$52,715 |
| 62 Security and Commodity Brokers | * | * | 8,964 | \$102,679 |
| 63 Insurance Carriers | 42 | \$18,861 | 26,537 | \$47,635 |
| 64 Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service | 49 | \$23,017 | 13,240 | \$42,465 |
| 65 Real Estate | 67 | \$11,132 | 33,476 | \$28,344 |
| 67 Holding and Other Investment Offices | * | * | 2,963 | \$77,775 |
| Services | 3,890 | \$18,433 | 745,488 | \$40,991 |
| 70 Hotels and Other Lodging Places | 167 | \$9,074 | 28,678 | \$16,921 |
| 72 Personal Services | 55 | \$12,671 | 22,285 | \$18,202 |
| 73 Business Services | 123 | \$12,765 | 182,202 | \$79,193 |
| 75 Auto Repair, Services, and Parking | 94 | \$20,815 | 26,415 | \$25,915 |
| 76 Miscellaneous Repair Services | 21 | \$22,994 | 7,473 | \$30,336 |
| 78 Motion Pictures | 36 | \$6,987 | 9,588 | \$14,358 |
| 79 Amusement and Recreation Services | 385 | \$17,489 | 43,807 | \$21,653 |
| 80 Health Services | 1,051 | \$23,357 | 186,901 | \$33,219 |
| 81 Legal Services | 54 | \$18,830 | 18,152 | \$47,946 |
| 82 Educational Services | 15 | \$15,144 | 24,156 | \$30,002 |
| 83 Social Services | 340 | \$15,856 | 62,756 | \$17,902 |
| 84 Museums, Botanical, Zoological Gardens | * | * | 1,884 | \$24,674 |
| 86 Membership Organizations | 516 | \$22,830 | 25,868 | \$22,924 |
| 87 Engineering and Management Services | 83 | \$23,203 | 67,829 | \$48,909 |
| 88 Private Households | 529 | \$8,048 | 37,064 | \$9,239 |
| 89 Services, NEC | * | * | 2,087 | \$44,625 |
| Public Administration | 215 | \$29,265 | 147,453 | \$41,576 |
| 92 Justice, Public Order, and Safety | * | * | | |
| 94 Administration of Human Resources | * | * | | |
| Nonclassifiable Establishments | * | * | 2 | \$53,501 |
| 99 Nonclassifiable establishments | * | * | 2 | \$53,501 |
| Government | 4,108 | \$27,340 | 457,530 | \$36,293 |
| Federal | 684 | \$35,047 | 69,907 | \$44,721 |
| State | 386 | \$34,875 | 119,056 | \$36,842 |
| Local | 3038 | \$24,648 | 269,577 | \$33,874 |

**Suppressed data for confidentiality purposes*

Location Quotients

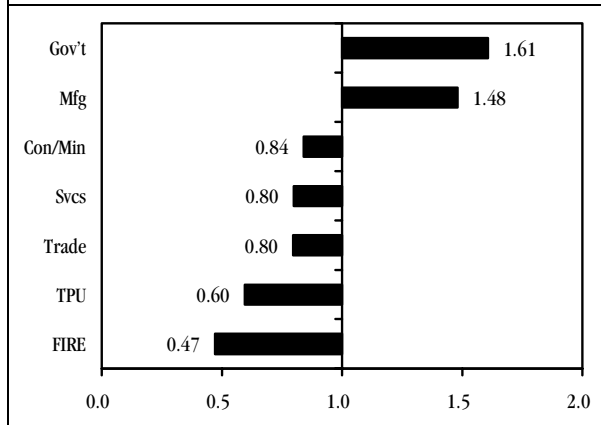
One way to determine the industrial makeup of an area is to compare it to another area. The following section shows fairly specifically, by industry sector, how the Tri-County employment patterns both differ from and coincide with Washington State. The idea of the location quotient is to compare a given industry's share of total local employment versus its share statewide. The quotient is derived by dividing the statewide industry employment share into the local industry share. In short, the location quotient is a quick intuitive measure of concentration.

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

A quotient above 1.0 suggests that the good or service produced by an industry is exported from the area; a quotient below 1.0 is a sign that, hypothetically, goods or services must be imported into an area to provide the same consumption patterns found at the state level. The greater the value above or below 1.0, the stronger the suggestion of exporting or importing becomes.

Figure 19 shows the location quotients of the major industry sectors in the Tri-County area. Of the major industry sectors, only manufacturing and government have a quotient above 1.0. Manufacturing, the bulk of which is tied to the lumber and wood products industry, is an exporter. The quotient for government may not mean that government services are exported, or that people from outside the area come to use those services (although the Colville National Forest, with its federal presence, attracts tourists and can be thought of as an

Figure 19
Location Quotients
Tri-Counties, 2000
Source: Employment Security Department



exporter). More likely, there are inefficiencies in providing government services to a diffuse and thinly populated region such as the Tri-Counties (whether an area has 100 or 1,000 school-age children, there still must be a school, teachers, and staff).

Perhaps the most surprising location quotient is the 0.84 for construction/mining, indicating the sector as a non-exporter for the region. However, as recently as 1998 its location quotient was above 1.0 and for Ferry County it remains well above 1.0 at 1.7.

All other sectors have location quotients below 1.0. This under-representation is probably explained by the nearby presence of Spokane with its wide array of readily available goods and services. A large department store, for example, offers a wide range of products but it must be located in an area with a large enough population to support it. It will then draw consumers from outlying regions, diminishing the need for local establishments, and employment, in the outlying region.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

In terms of covered employment, the agricultural sector is quite small in the region. In 2000, about 228 workers in the sector made up less than 2 percent of covered employment. The bulk of the employment was in crop production; there were some in livestock and in agricultural services (which includes veterinarian services). A small number were employed in forestry, i.e., maintaining timber tracts.

The average wage for the three-county agricultural sector was \$17,276 in 2000, somewhat less than the statewide average of \$18,019. The relative lowness of the wage can be attributed both to significant amounts of part-time work and to traditionally lower wages associated with farming.

Construction and Mining

Figures 20 and 21 show changes in construction and mining in the years between 1970 and 2000. Figure 20 compares growth rates in this sector between Washington State and the Tri-Counties. Figure 21 shows the numbers of those employed in this sector in the three different counties.

Although employment in construction and mining has fluctuated widely between 1970 and 2000, it has shown a net increase of only 49 percent (as opposed to an increase of 200 percent for Washington), expanding from 490 to 730. In the past five years employment in mining has shrunk by 9 percent. The alternations, though, have been dramatic: from a low of 410 in 1971-72 to a high of 1,560 in 1989. Until about 1982 changes in construction/mining employment in the Tri-Counties coincided for the most part with changes statewide. At that time, statewide construction employment recovered from the national recession while construction in the Tri-Counties continued to fall. The large spike in employment in 1989 was occasioned by construction of a large paper mill in Pend Oreille County; however, employment fell off as rap-

idly as it had climbed once the project was completed. After a jump upward from 1993 to 1994, the next two years saw declines. This increase in construction employment was large enough to cause a visible spike in average wages for all of Pend Oreille as Figure 17 shows.

Because Ferry County has a significant mining industry, its employment numbers for the sector are proportionally higher than Pend Oreille and Stevens. In 2000, the construction and mining sector in Ferry County totaled 180 workers; Pend Oreille County had 100; and Stevens County had 450. For the Tri-Counties as a whole, the sector accounted for 5 percent of nonfarm employment: statewide, the share was a slightly larger 6 percent.

Covered wage and employment data for the three-county area show that mining was the highest paying sector in 2000 with an average wage of \$50,256. Within construction itself, heavy construction workers averaged, \$26,463; special trade workers (i.e., electricians, plumbers, carpenters, etc.) were paid \$22,960; and general building employees averaged \$18,675.

Figure 20
Construction and Mining Growth
Tri-Counties and Washington, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department

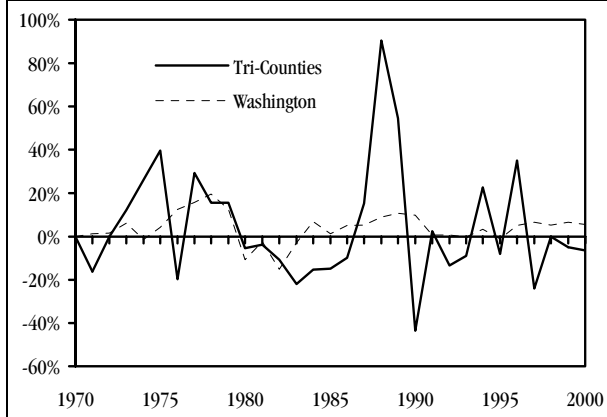
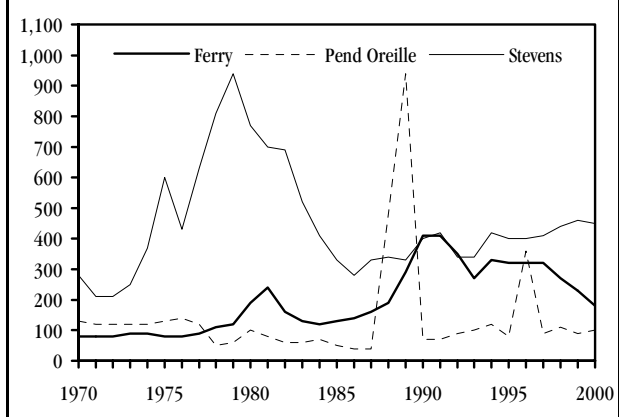


Figure 21
Construction and Mining Employment
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



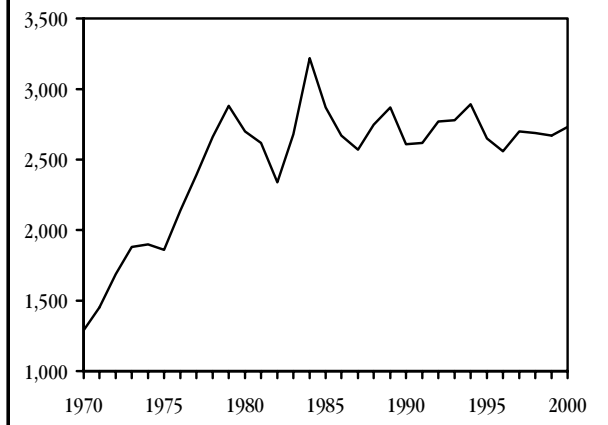
Manufacturing

A strong manufacturing sector is vital to an area's economy for a number of reasons. Many manufacturing industries have the ability to generate additional jobs in an area, creating what is known as a multiplier effect. A manufacturing plant will typically require suppliers, business services, transportation services, etc., at a higher rate than industries in other sectors.

The manufacturing sector employed 2730 workers in 2000 down from a high of 2890 employed in 1984. *Figure 22* shows the changing employment figures for the Tri-Counties. The sector has only grown by 3 percent in the past 5 years, which is about half the growth of all jobs for the Tri-Counties. Nevertheless, it currently makes up 19 percent of nonfarm employment, which is significant when compared to manufacturing employment statewide (13 percent). In the past 30 years manufacturing employment has risen by 112 percent while it increased by 46 percent for Washington. The overall average wage for manufacturing (2000) was \$38,957.

Within manufacturing, the largest industry in the Tri-Counties is lumber and wood processing (the industry includes logging, sawmills, planing mills, etc.). It accounts for over half of manufacturing's covered employment in the area. In Stevens County, it is the largest industry but there is also significant employment in primary and fabricated metals as well industrial machinery. In Pend Oreille County, lumber and wood processing is the second largest manufacturing industry after paper mills. Almost 90 percent of Ferry County's manufacturing sector employment comes from lumber and wood processing.

Figure 22
Manufacturing Employment
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Combined, Tri-County employment in lumber and wood processing totaled 1,500 covered workers who were paid an average wage of \$34,380 in 2000. Primary Metals provided the second highest employment followed by Chemicals and Allied Products. The latter industry had the highest average wage in manufacturing at \$66,476.

For the period 2000-2008, manufacturing is expected to decline some. Employment Security Department analysts have projected a 2.6 percent decrease in sector employment over the 8 years: that equates to a loss of 70 jobs for the entire Tri-County area.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCU)

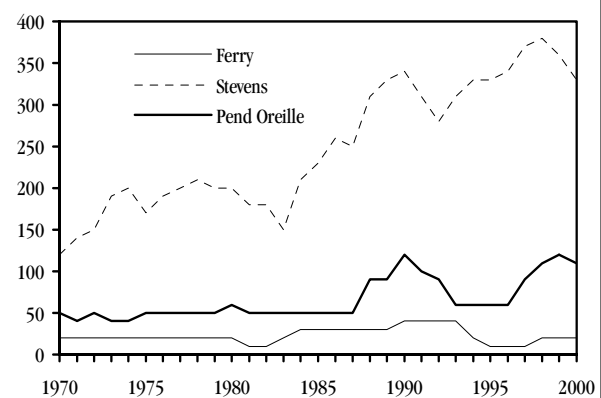
Industries such as trucking and warehousing, gas and electric service, and telephone service are found in the TCU sector. It is a relatively small sector in the Tri-County area, having a 3 percent share of nonagricultural jobs. Employment growth, in relative terms, has generally outpaced that of Washington as a whole. Overall, from 1970 to 2000, the number of jobs grew by 142 percent (270 jobs), going from 190 to 460. The statewide TCU sector increased 103 percent over the same period.

The largest part (72 percent) of the sector's employment is in Stevens County, with about 330 jobs. How-

ever, Stevens has seen a loss of 50 TCU jobs since 1998. These numbers are illustrated in *Figure 23*, which shows changes in TCU employment for each county since 1970. Currently only 20 of the sector's jobs are in Ferry County while Pend Oreille has 110. Over the next eight years Stevens County is projected to add 40 jobs in this sector, Pend Oreille 10 jobs, and no new jobs in the sector in Ferry. This would amount to an increase of 9.4 percent for the Tri-County region, which is slightly above the average projected growth for all sectors.

About 40 percent of the TCU jobs are in trucking and warehousing where the average wage was \$27,078. The average wage for TCU workers was \$29,396 in 2000. This wage was the third highest in the county, surpassed only by mining and manufacturing. The sector average wage was driven up by relatively high wages in communications and electric, gas, and sanitary services which provided most of the non-trucking and warehouse jobs.

Figure 23
TCU Employment
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



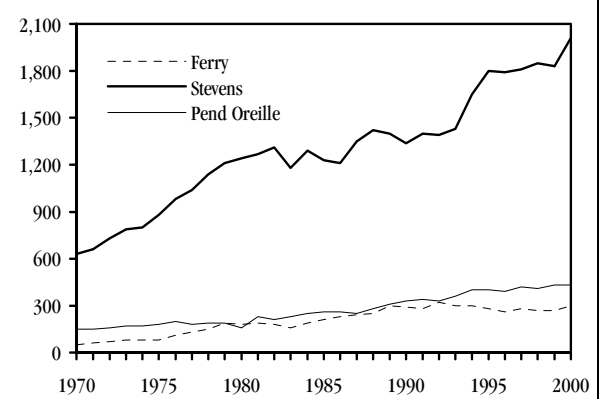
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Trade is a substantial sector in the Tri-Counties. It employs 19 percent of the area's nonfarm workers, and its growth rate over the 30 years has been consistently greater than the statewide average (230 percent compared to 171 percent). In 1970, 830 jobs made up 15 percent of the total. In 2000, there were 2,740 workers in the sector. Three hundred of them were from Ferry, 430 from Pend Oreille, and 2,010 from Stevens. Not only does Stevens make up by far the majority of employment in this sector it has also shown the fastest growth (see Figure 24). Stevens is also projected to continue adding jobs (190 by 2008), but Pend Oreille is also expected to grow at the same rate (9.5 percent). Ferry on the other hand is expected to add only 20 jobs in the next 8 years and grow at 6.7 percent.

Except for several years of flatness during the recession of the early-1980s, trade in the area has enjoyed fairly consistent growth. Even though there was a fall-off in 1996, growth has been positive since and was over 8 percent in the year 2000. Ferry County has had the most growth in trade, increasing its employment by 500 percent since 1970. Pend Oreille County grew by 187 percent and Stevens County by 219 percent.

Although the trade sector provides a large number of jobs, the average wage is relatively low. In fact, retail trade has the lowest average of the major sectors in the Tri-County region and Tri-County retail workers are paid only 65 percent of their state counterparts. The average of \$13,567 per worker (2000) was caused by several factors:

Figure 24
Trade Employment
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



- Many jobs in the trade sector are entry-level. They require few skills and little training, and the ensuing low pay reflects the large supply of labor qualified for those jobs.
- Many of the jobs are part time. The computation of the average wage does not distinguish between part-time and full-time work.
- In the three-county area, the wholesale trade component, which generally pays higher wages than retail, is quite small compared to statewide averages. Only 9 percent of the Tri-County trade sector is whole sale; statewide, the share is 24 percent. Proportionally, the fewer number of wholesale trade jobs brings down the sector's overall average.

The 2,330 retail workers accounted for over 18 percent of Tri-County jobs. Well over one-third of the retail component was employment in eating and drinking places. Part-time employment is more the rule than the exception in this industry, and that is reflected in the annual average wage of \$9,108 for these 888 jobs. The next largest industry, employing 624 workers, is food stores. Their average was \$16,679 in 2000.

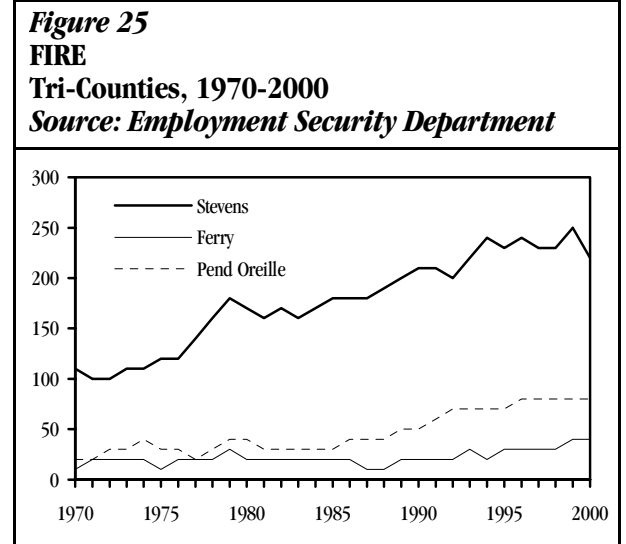
Wholesale trade, while supplying only 233 jobs in the region, did have a much higher average wage of \$23,588. About two-thirds of the wholesale jobs are found in nondurable goods for which there is a relatively lower average wage of \$20,961 in 2000. Durable goods, which provide the other one-third of jobs in the sector are those designed to last 3 or more years.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)

While the finance, insurance, and real estate remains a relatively small sector, providing only 2 percent of the region's jobs (compared to 5 percent statewide), it has grown by 143 percent in the last 30 years. This is moderately faster than the state's growth rate in the sector of 134 percent. The average wage in the sector at \$21,568 is below the state average of \$30,896. Its smaller size can be attributed to market forces that concentrate some industries, such as financial and insurance firms, into areas with large population centers. Spokane serves as a regional hub for these type services, so the industries in outlying counties tend to be smaller.

Growth in this sector has not been equal among the Tri-Counties. As *Figure 25* indicates a majority of almost two-thirds of sector jobs are located in Stevens County. However, growth in Stevens from 1970-2000 was only 100 percent compared to 300 percent for both Pend Oreille and Ferry. In 2000, Stevens had 220 jobs in the FIRE sector, Pend Oreille 80, and Ferry 40.

The largest employing industry is the financial component, with most jobs being in depository institutions, which include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. (Depository institutions provided the most employment making up almost 50 percent of the total, with real estate the second biggest employer at just over 20 percent.) The average wage among Tri-County depository institutions in 2000 was \$26,038 while real estate paid an average of \$11,132. The average wage in real estate applies to office help (much of which is part time) since agents work on commission and are not covered.



tory institutions in 2000 was \$26,038 while real estate paid an average of \$11,132. The average wage in real estate applies to office help (much of which is part time) since agents work on commission and are not covered.

Projected growth for FIRE employment in Tri-Counties over the next 8 years is 6.3 percent, below the overall projected growth. By 2008 the sector is expected to add 20 jobs, 10 in Stevens, 10 in Pend Oreille, and no new jobs in Ferry.

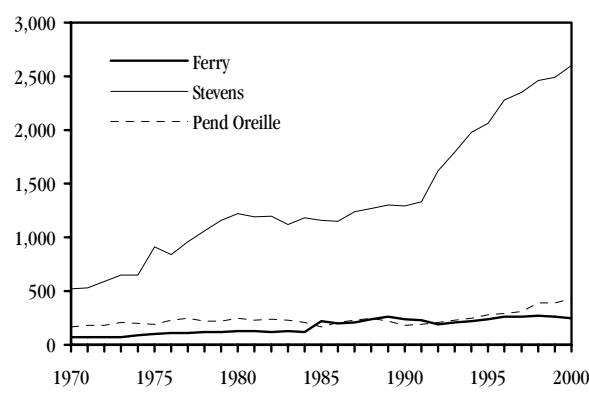
Services

Except for government, services is the largest industry division in the Tri-County area. It employs more than one out of five workers in the three-county region, and since the end of the last national recession in 1991 it has had remarkably robust growth, averaging almost 10 percent annually. In 2000, there were 3,280 workers in the sector, amounting to 23 percent of the region's non-farm work force. Since 1970, the sector has grown 332 percent, adding 2,520 jobs. (Statewide growth was 360 percent.) About 79 percent of services employment is in Stevens County, 13 percent is in Pend Oreille County, and 8 percent is in Ferry. The average wage in the services sector was \$18,433 in 2000, which compares very unfavorably with the state average of \$40,991. It should be noted that the state services average was driven up by the very high average wage in business services.

The services sector contains varied types of industries, ranging from automotive repair to health and legal services to hotels and lodging places. The largest of these industries, health care, includes workers in private hospitals (publicly owned hospitals are carried under the government sector), nursing facilities, the offices of physicians and dentists, etc. Its growth has been healthy, 5.2 percent annually, over the last 10 years. It accounts for 27 percent of all employment in the services sector, and pays an average wage of \$23,357 (2000).

Surprisingly, membership organizations are the third largest services sector industry. This industry, which in most counties is quite small, normally consists of paid workers for unions, business associations, fraternal, political, and religious organizations, etc. In the Tri-County area, and in some other Washington counties, its size is

Figure 26
Services Employment
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



boosted because Native American tribal organization and administration is also included in membership organizations. Membership organizations employed 516 workers in 2000. The average wage was \$22,830.

Other industries with significant amounts of employment were social services, private households, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services. There has been strong growth in all these industries over the past few years.

Overall, the services sector is projected to have the strongest growth of all the major sectors over the period 2000-2008. The number of jobs is expected to increase by 480, a 14.5 percent increase. In Stevens County, which is predicted to grow by almost 16 percent, 410 of those jobs are expected to develop.

Government

The government division has grown much faster in the Tri-Counties than in the state since 1970 (136 percent compared to only 98 percent). Currently the sector provides 29 percent of employment, the largest in the Tri-Counties. In the state, the government sector makes up 18 percent of all nonagricultural employment. However recent trends run counter to long run trends. For the region overall there has been a net loss of 190 jobs since 1997 and a decrease of 5 percent in the past 5 years. Currently employment in government is at its lowest level since 1992. This loss of government sector

employment has been particularly severe in Pend Oreille, which saw a loss of 110 sector jobs.

This level of employment has a strong influence on the region's economy. Government workers averaged \$27,340 in wages in 2000, which injected more than \$112 million into the area's economy. The government payroll comprises more than one-third of the Tri-County payroll despite the decline in employment numbers.

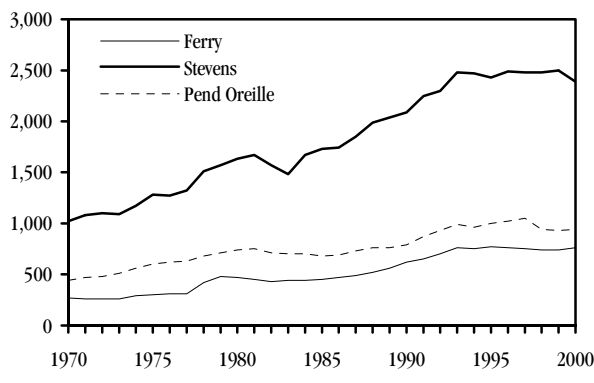
While changes in government employment between the three Tri-Counties have been very similar, it has been different than that of most other sectors (*see Figure 27*).

Employment in most sectors generally grew during the 1970s and mid-to-latter 1990s, and was stagnant in the 1980s and early 1990s. Government employment on the other hand saw its highest growth rates in the 1980s and then leveled out in the 1990s.

The distribution of employment among the three levels of government is quite different in the Tri-Counties than it is on average throughout the state. While employment at the federal level is about the same in the Tri-Counties as it is for all of Washington (17 versus 15 percent of all government employment), there are, relatively, fewer jobs within state government and more in local government. 74 percent of government employment in the Tri-Counties is at the local level and only 9 percent is at the state level. Throughout the state, local government averages 59 percent of total government employment and state government averages 26 percent.

In 2000, federal workers averaged \$35,047 per year while state workers averaged \$34,875. There is a sharp drop in the wage at the local government level where the 2000 average was \$21,382. This average is strongly influenced by educational services, primarily K-12, where the average wage was \$24,648.

Figure 27
Government Employment
Tri-Counties, 1970-2000
Source: Employment Security Department



Employment growth in the government sector is expected to grow at over 11 percent for the Tri-Counties for the 2000-2008 period. This is just below the projected state growth of 12.5 percent. Most of this additional employment is expected in Ferry and Pend Oreille where 120 and 110 new jobs are projected respectively.

Industry Employment Projections

Some mention of industry forecasts were made above. *Figure 28* shows the projections in a single table for all the major industry sectors in the Tri-Counties. The table contains numbers for 2000 and projections for 2008. It shows the numeric and percentage change over the period and the average annualized change for both the region and state. Employment security Department analysts made these predictions based on historical trends and anticipated developments in various industries.

For the Tri-Counties as a whole, nonfarm employment is projected to increase 1.0 percent annually between 2000 and 2008. This is modest compared both to the state's annualized rate of 1.6 percent and to the area's

own 3.4 percent yearly growth over the last 30 years. In the three counties, the largest increase is projected to be in services, which has historically been a very fast growing sector. At the other end of the spectrum, manufacturing is projected to continue declines in employment over the period, losing about 70 jobs. In the fall of 2001 a Stevens County magnesium smelter announced plans to shut down. It would represent a net job loss in manufacturing of over 300 for the region. On the other hand there may be some positive growth in construction/mining in Pend Oreille, where plans are under way to reopen an 80-year-old zinc-lead mine.

Figure 28
Industry Projections
Tri-Counties and Washington, 2000 and 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

| | 2000 | 2008 | Annual Rate | Total % Change |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Tri-Counties | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm Employment | 14,600 | 15,860 | 1.0% | 8.6% |
| Manufacturing | 2,700 | 2,630 | -0.3% | -2.6% |
| Construction and Mining | 730 | 770 | 0.7% | 5.5% |
| Transportation and Utilities | 530 | 580 | 1.1% | 9.4% |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 2,720 | 2,970 | 1.1% | 9.2% |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 320 | 340 | 0.8% | 6.3% |
| Services | 3,320 | 3,800 | 1.7% | 14.5% |
| Government | 4,280 | 4,770 | 1.4% | 11.4% |
| Washington | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm Employment | 2,716,800 | 3,080,700 | 1.6% | 13.4% |
| Manufacturing | 350,300 | 365,500 | 0.5% | 4.3% |
| Construction and Mining | 165,200 | 183,800 | 1.3% | 11.3% |
| Transportation and Utilities | 146,600 | 162,200 | 1.3% | 10.6% |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 653,200 | 731,400 | 1.4% | 12.0% |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 137,200 | 153,300 | 1.4% | 11.7% |
| Services | 780,800 | 940,800 | 2.4% | 20.5% |
| Government | 483,500 | 543,700 | 1.5% | 12.5% |

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

Information in this section is about occupations rather than industries. Occupational data differs from industry data in that the former are categorized by job function regardless of the final product. The data are derived from surveys conducted by the Employment Security Department and from industry employment estimates and projections. For the purposes of the survey and estimates, Washington is divided into 12 different regions. The Tri-Counties fall into the Eastern Washington region, which includes Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties.

Figure 29 shows 2000 employment and projections to 2008 for both the Eastern Washington area and the

whole state. As it is throughout Washington, Eastern Washington has the largest share of its employment in professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations. In 2000, they accounted for 27 percent of employment and are expected to rise to 28 percent by 2008. This sector is expected to add 2,310 new jobs by 2008. Service occupations are currently the second largest with 16.5 percent of employment and this is projected to rise to 17 percent, adding 1,574 new jobs. The slowest growth is expected in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupations. The occupation is projected to add 98 jobs in the next eight years but as a total of employed, fall from 6.8 percent to 6.4 percent.

Figure 29
Occupational Employment and Projections
Eastern Washington and Washington, 2000 and 2008
Source: Employment Security Department

| | 2000 | | Eastern Washington 2008 | | % Chg | New Jobs |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 100.0% | | 100.0% | | |
| Totals | 79,862 | 100.0% | 86,841 | 100.0% | 8.7% | 6,979 |
| Managerial & Administrative | 5,665 | 7.1% | 6,273 | 7.2% | 10.7% | 608 |
| Professional, Paraprof., & Tech | 21,746 | 27.2% | 24,056 | 27.7% | 10.6% | 2,310 |
| Marketing & Sales | 6,006 | 7.5% | 6,424 | 7.4% | 7.0% | 418 |
| Clerical & Admin. Support | 10,983 | 13.8% | 11,946 | 13.8% | 8.8% | 963 |
| Services | 13,195 | 16.5% | 14,769 | 17.0% | 11.9% | 1,574 |
| Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Related | 5,458 | 6.8% | 5,556 | 6.4% | 1.8% | 98 |
| Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair | 8,403 | 10.5% | 9,017 | 10.4% | 7.3% | 614 |
| Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers | 8,406 | 10.5% | 8,800 | 10.1% | 4.7% | 394 |
| White-Collar | 57,595 | 72.1% | 63,468 | 73.1% | 10.2% | 5,873 |
| Blue-Collar | 22,267 | 27.9% | 23,373 | 26.9% | 5.0% | 1,106 |
| | | | Total Washington | | | |
| | 2000 | % of total | 2008 | % of total | % Chg | |
| Totals | 3,154,747 | 100.0% | 3,563,844 | 100.0% | 13.0% | |
| Managerial & Administrative | 251,217 | 8.0% | 288,545 | 8.1% | 14.9% | |
| Professional, Paraprof., & Tech | 740,215 | 23.5% | 861,822 | 24.2% | 16.4% | |
| Marketing & Sales | 362,655 | 11.5% | 402,609 | 11.3% | 11.0% | |
| Clerical & Admin. Support | 470,640 | 14.9% | 533,225 | 15.0% | 13.3% | |
| Services | 492,741 | 15.6% | 567,130 | 15.9% | 15.1% | |
| Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Related | 121,036 | 3.8% | 125,180 | 3.5% | 3.4% | |
| Prec. Production, Craft, & Repair | 350,389 | 11.1% | 388,202 | 10.9% | 10.8% | |
| Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers | 365,854 | 11.6% | 397,131 | 11.1% | 8.5% | |
| White-Collar | 2,317,468 | 73.5% | 2,653,331 | 74.5% | 14.5% | |
| Blue-Collar | 837,279 | 26.5% | 910,513 | 25.5% | 8.7% | |

Figure 30 lists specific occupations in the region (Eastern Washington) with their respective wage and ranking in terms of numbers employed. Among management and professional occupations, registered nurses are the most common occupation, followed by preschool teachers, teacher assistants, and secondary school teachers. Secondary school teachers were among the highest paid of this type of occupation (\$44,135), only bested by physicians, educational administrators and special education teachers. Within service occupations food servers, janitors, nursing aides, amusement/recreation attendants, and correctional officers were respectively the most numerous occupations. Services pay relatively low wages with only correctional officers (of the previously mentioned) earning above \$10.00 per

hour. Cashiers, retail sales, and office clerks were the most numerous of sales and office occupations. Insurance sales agents earned the highest hourly wage (\$25.76) in this grouping.

Maintenance, automotive repair technicians, and logging equipment operators comprised the largest numbers among natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. Logging paid a relatively high wage of \$18.72 but telecommunication equipment installers led all wage earners within the group at \$20.59 per hour. Production, transportation, and material moving occupations were led by heavy and light truck drivers in terms of numbers employed and by first line supervisors of transportation in terms of wage (\$20.59).

Figure 30
Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Eastern Partnership (Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties), 2000
Source: Employment Security Department

| Occupational Title | Wage** | Rank** |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Management, Professional and Related Occupations | | |
| Registered Nurses | \$20.37 | 4 |
| Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education | \$7.97 | 8 |
| Teacher Assistants | \$19,899 | 9 |
| Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education | \$44,135 | 12 |
| Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary | \$17.02 | 18 |
| General and Operations Managers | \$32.40 | 20 |
| Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education | \$44,961 | 25 |
| Accountants and Auditors | \$23.12 | 36 |
| Business Operations Specialists, All Other | \$19.18 | 38 |
| Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education | \$43,484 | 45 |
| Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses | \$13.27 | 53 |
| All Other Teachers, Primary, Secondary, and Adult | \$21,980 | 61 |
| Self-Enrichment Education Teachers | \$19.05 | 66 |
| Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors | \$17.44 | 69 |
| Physicians and Surgeons, All Other | \$64.90 | 70 |
| Medical and Public Health Social Workers | \$16.81 | 72 |
| Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School | \$42,339 | 75 |
| Social and Human Service Assistants | \$10.30 | 83 |
| Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics | \$16.07 | 89 |
| Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products | \$18.59 | 95 |
| Pharmacists | \$29.81 | 96 |
| Library Technicians | \$12.56 | 98 |
| Medical and Health Services Managers | \$28.49 | 101 |
| Medical Records and Health Information Technicians | \$11.57 | 102 |
| Rehabilitation Counselors | \$17.97 | 103 |
| Pharmacy Technicians | \$10.12 | 106 |
| Child, Family, and School Social Workers | \$13.42 | 107 |
| Financial Managers | \$28.27 | 109 |
| Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School | \$67,128 | 110 |
| Forest and Conservation Technicians | \$16.68 | 113 |
| Computer Support Specialists | \$12.48 | 116 |

Figure 30 (Continued)**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Eastern Partnership (Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties), 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

| Occupational Title | Wage* | Rank** |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Biological Technicians | \$13.63 | 117 |
| Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation | \$17.08 | 119 |
| Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers | \$14.88 | 121 |
| Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School | \$44,814 | 122 |
| Civil Engineers | \$24.42 | 127 |
| Radiologic Technologists and Technicians | \$18.26 | 133 |
| Chief Executives | \$43.59 | 136 |
| Foresters | \$20.06 | 139 |
| Family and General Practitioners | \$55.55 | 142 |
| Managers, All Other | \$32.67 | 143 |
| Network and Computer Systems Administrators | \$19.78 | 144 |
| Librarians | \$23.26 | 145 |
| Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians | \$13.02 | 146 |
| Natural Sciences Managers | \$26.77 | 147 |
| Postmasters and Mail Superintendents | \$19.93 | 148 |
| Mechanical Engineers | \$27.61 | 149 |
| Mental Health Counselors | \$13.19 | 150 |
| Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists | \$18.56 | 151 |
| Physical Therapists | \$25.84 | 152 |
| Public Relations Specialists | \$18.17 | 155 |
| Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists | \$24.18 | 160 |
| Computer Systems Analysts | \$22.88 | 162 |
| Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education | \$39,555 | 163 |
| Special Education Teachers, Secondary School | \$46,540 | 164 |
| Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products | \$12.77 | 169 |
| Loan Officers | \$16.22 | 170 |
| Industrial Production Managers | \$35.85 | 172 |
| Engineering Managers | \$35.99 | 173 |
| Administrative Services Managers | \$30.71 | 176 |
| Architectural and Civil Drafters | \$17.56 | 177 |
| Agricultural and Food Scientists | \$24.02 | 183 |
| Construction Managers | \$26.88 | 185 |
| Conservation Scientists | \$23.50 | 186 |
| Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists | \$23.14 | 188 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other | \$19.63 | 189 |
| Surveying and Mapping Technicians | \$16.29 | 190 |
| Human Resources Managers | \$30.94 | 194 |
| Special Education Teachers, Middle School | 42,986 | 196 |
| Occupational Therapists | \$24.04 | 198 |
| Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other | \$19.36 | 200 |
| Service Occupations | | |
| Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food | \$6.50 | 6 |
| Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners | \$8.94 | 7 |
| Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants | \$8.62 | 14 |
| Amusement and Recreation Attendants | \$7.01 | 17 |
| Correctional Officers and Jailers | \$17.32 | 21 |
| Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers | \$10.27 | 22 |
| Home Health Aides | \$8.30 | 26 |

Figure 30 (Continued)**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Eastern Partnership (Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties), 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

| Occupational Title | Wage* | Rank** |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Food Preparation Workers | \$7.56 | 32 |
| All Other Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Workers | \$7.02 | 37 |
| Recreation Workers | \$7.83 | 39 |
| Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria | \$10.08 | 41 |
| Medical Assistants | \$9.67 | 43 |
| Fire Fighters | \$7.87 | 44 |
| Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners | \$6.75 | 63 |
| Waiters and Waitresses | \$7.48 | 64 |
| Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop | \$7.38 | 65 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers | \$12.73 | 68 |
| Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists | \$11.53 | 74 |
| Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers | \$18.79 | 76 |
| Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors | \$12.48 | 79 |
| Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers | \$7.20 | 84 |
| Dishwashers | \$7.21 | 88 |
| Security Guards | \$11.97 | 91 |
| Medical Transcriptionists | \$10.60 | 97 |
| Dental Assistants | \$12.60 | 99 |
| Protective Service Workers, All Other | \$13.94 | 100 |
| Cooks, Restaurant | \$10.03 | 125 |
| Bartenders | \$7.51 | 126 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers | \$16.46 | 161 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Personal Service Workers | \$17.85 | 178 |
| Residential Advisors | \$9.17 | 179 |
| Cooks, Short Order | \$6.64 | 187 |
| Healthcare Support Workers, All Other | \$10.83 | 195 |
| Sales and Office Occupations | | |
| Cashiers | \$7.70 | 1 |
| Retail Salespersons | \$9.69 | 2 |
| Office Clerks, General | \$9.32 | 3 |
| Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks | \$11.26 | 5 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers | \$16.85 | 10 |
| Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive | \$11.82 | 11 |
| Receptionists and Information Clerks | \$9.49 | 24 |
| Customer Service Representatives | \$10.59 | 27 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers | \$18.01 | 28 |
| Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Production | \$14.05 | 29 |
| Stock Clerks and Order Fillers | \$10.09 | 31 |
| Parts Salespersons | \$9.76 | 33 |
| Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks | \$10.93 | 34 |
| Counter and Rental Clerks | \$7.21 | 49 |
| Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators | \$10.62 | 52 |
| Medical Secretaries | \$10.79 | 57 |
| Library Assistants, Clerical | \$7.91 | 58 |
| Postal Service Mail Carriers | \$16.38 | 59 |
| Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants | \$14.67 | 60 |
| Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs | \$14.53 | 93 |
| Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks | \$12.44 | 105 |

Figure 30 (Continued)**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Eastern Partnership (Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties), 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

| Occupational Title | Wage* | Rank** |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other | \$14.17 | 108 |
| Loan Interviewers and Clerks | \$10.61 | 111 |
| Insurance Sales Agents | \$25.76 | 115 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers | \$24.09 | 123 |
| Travel Agents | \$7.92 | 129 |
| Sales and Related Workers, All Other | \$11.08 | 130 |
| Court, Municipal, and License Clerks | \$13.69 | 134 |
| Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks | \$7.60 | 135 |
| Meter Readers, Utilities | \$17.01 | 137 |
| Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products | \$25.62 | 140 |
| Order Clerks | \$12.29 | 141 |
| Postal Service Clerks | \$17.77 | 157 |
| Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks | \$14.14 | 158 |
| Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping | \$12.57 | 165 |
| File Clerks | \$8.95 | 167 |
| Procurement Clerks | \$13.64 | 171 |
| Word Processors and Typists | \$10.85 | 174 |
| Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance | \$13.95 | 180 |
| Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators | \$10.29 | 184 |
| Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service | \$9.44 | 191 |
| Bill and Account Collectors | \$11.07 | 192 |
| Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping | \$13.35 | 199 |
| Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations | | |
| Maintenance and Repair Workers, General | \$14.14 | 15 |
| Highway Maintenance Workers | \$15.89 | 35 |
| Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics | \$15.69 | 40 |
| Logging Equipment Operators | \$18.72 | 47 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers | \$21.95 | 50 |
| Construction Laborers | \$11.05 | 54 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers | \$21.80 | 62 |
| Electricians | \$20.92 | 71 |
| Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists | \$15.94 | 77 |
| Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators | \$16.46 | 78 |
| Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers | \$8.40 | 81 |
| Carpenters | \$16.00 | 85 |
| Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers | \$12.47 | 87 |
| Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers | \$24.47 | 90 |
| Farm Equipment Mechanics | \$14.00 | 104 |
| Painters, Construction and Maintenance | \$12.60 | 120 |
| Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines | \$18.27 | 124 |
| Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products | NA | 131 |
| Pipelayers | \$20.61 | 153 |
| Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters | \$22.58 | 168 |
| Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers | \$16.00 | 175 |
| Maintenance Workers, Machinery | \$14.93 | 181 |
| Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations | | |
| Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer | \$12.92 | 13 |

Figure 30 (Continued)**Top 200 Occupations for Washington's Eastern Partnership (Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties), 2000****Source: Employment Security Department**

| Occupational Title | Wage* | Rank** |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services | \$7.87 | 16 |
| Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand | \$10.09 | 19 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers | \$20.59 | 23 |
| Packers and Packagers, Hand | \$7.14 | 30 |
| Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders | \$13.35 | 42 |
| Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders | \$10.96 | 46 |
| Team Assemblers | \$12.32 | 48 |
| Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing | \$11.98 | 51 |
| Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers | \$11.46 | 55 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | \$14.51 | 56 |
| Bus Drivers, School | \$12.01 | 67 |
| Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment | \$8.21 | 73 |
| Driver/Sales Workers | \$12.14 | 80 |
| Machine Feeders and Offbearers | \$13.83 | 82 |
| Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers | \$8.60 | 86 |
| Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood | \$17.67 | 92 |
| Butchers and Meat Cutters | \$11.78 | 94 |
| Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators | \$20.09 | 112 |
| Bakers | \$9.91 | 114 |
| Helpers--Production Workers | \$11.23 | 118 |
| Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers | \$12.76 | 128 |
| Sewing Machine Operators | \$6.87 | 132 |
| Service Station Attendants | \$8.27 | 138 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle | \$21.51 | 154 |
| Tool Grinders, Filers, and Sharpeners | \$16.32 | 156 |
| Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier, and Kettle Operators and Tenders | \$14.64 | 159 |
| Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders | \$13.37 | 166 |
| Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors | \$11.44 | 182 |
| Molders, Shapers, and Casters, Except Metal and Plastic | \$11.49 | 193 |
| Conveyor Operators and Tenders | \$14.38 | 197 |

* Wages either hourly or annual.

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

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

PERSONAL INCOME

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

Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All income data have been adjusted to 1999 dollars. The purpose of doing this is to allow comparisons across time periods without the distorting effect of different prices.

Personal Income

Personal income is generally seen as a key indicator of a region's economic vitality. Personal income captures all types of income: wages, salaries, government transfer payments, retirement income, farm income, self-employed income, proprietors' income, interest, dividends, and rent. Because business and corporate incomes are not included, it is considered personal income.

In 1999 (the last year for which data are available), total personal income in the Tri-Counties was 1.03 billion, up from an even \$1 billion the previous year. Since 1970, personal income in the area has averaged 4.0 percent growth per year, exactly equal to the statewide average. In all, personal income has grown 220 percent in the Tri-Counties, which again matches state growth over the same period. Ferry County, over the thirty years, averaged 3.1 percent growth annually; Pend Oreille, 3.8 percent; and Stevens, 4.2 percent. Within the Tri-Counties, Stevens accounted for 67 percent of personal income (\$695 million), Pend Oreille for 21 percent (\$219 million), and Ferry for 11 percent (\$117 million).

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 personal income captures that. By dividing total personal income by the population, one arrives at a figure that can be used as a common denominator between different time periods or different areas.

Figure 31 shows per capita personal income from 1970 through 1999 in the Tri-Counties adjusted to 1999 dollars. Figure 32 compares per capita growth between the Tri-Counties and Washington. Per capita income in all three counties has historically been lower than and has not increased at the same rate as the state. Washington's real per capita income grew from \$15,971 in 1970 to \$30,380 in 1999, an increase of 91 percent. At the same time, Ferry County's went from \$12,637 to \$16,305 (29 percent), Pend Oreille County's increased more, from \$11,626 to \$18,911 (63 percent), and Stevens County's went from \$11,755 to \$17,316 (47 percent).

Figure 31
Per Capita Income
Tri-Counties, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

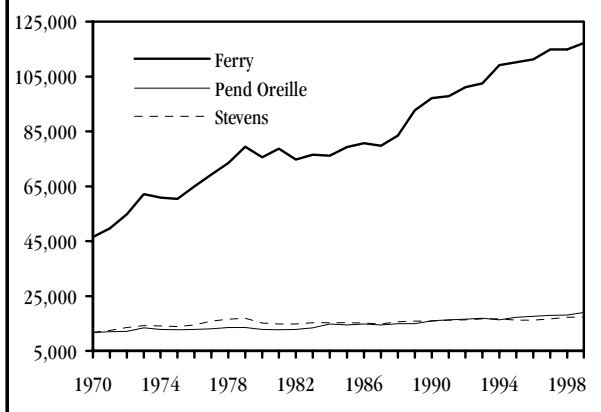
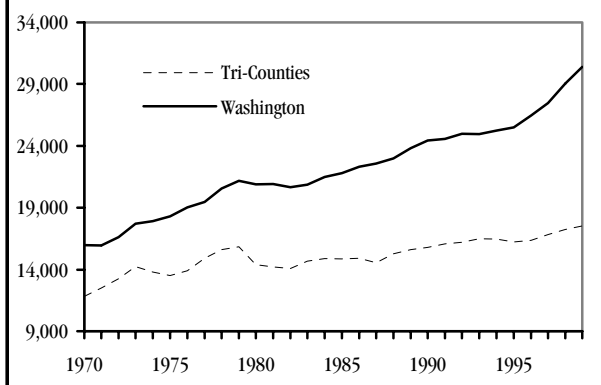


Figure 32
Per Capita Income
Tri-Counties and Washington, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



The level of per capita personal income in the three counties is comparatively low. The most recent figures (1999) show that when Washington's 39 counties were ranked, the three counties were at or near the bottom: Pend Oreille was 36th, Stevens was 38th, and Ferry was 39th. There are several possible reasons for these poor

numbers. The Tri-Counties generate more income, proportionally from proprietors than does the state: 13 percent versus 10 percent of total earnings. The income of proprietors is quite low relative to wage and salary earnings. Per capita income in the state is driven up by the relatively high wages in the Puget Sound region. Finally, while growth of total personal income has kept up with statewide growth, population growth has been, relatively, even greater. When income is divided by an increasing population, the per capita amount falls.

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 distrib-

uted 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 Office of Financial Management produced the following estimates for 2000: Ferry County, \$29,794; Pend Oreille County, \$32,181; Stevens County, \$32,805. The statewide average was \$50,182. (The statewide average is strongly influenced by King County, which had a median income of \$62,257 and a large number of households. In fact, only 3 counties had incomes above the statewide average.) In comparison with the state's 39 counties, Ferry ranked 34th, Pend Oreille was 29th, and Stevens was 26th.

Components of Personal Income

As mentioned earlier, personal income encompasses many different types of income. All the various types, however, can be subsumed under the three broad categories of earnings, transfer payments, and investment income. Earnings include wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and "other" labor income; transfer payments include income maintenance, unemployment insurance, and retirement payments; investment income consists of interest, dividends, and rent.

Figure 33 shows how these components of personal income have changed between 1970 and 1999 in the combined three counties (income for individual counties are in the data appendices). As the chart shows, growth of transfer payments and investment income has been very consistent over time. Earned income on the other hand has been somewhat erratic. Earnings peaked

in 1979, bottomed out in 1987, and have been rising unevenly since. Even so, earned income remains the largest component of the three (Figure 34). Since 1970, transfer payments grew by 410 percent, investment income by 350 percent, and earnings by 139 percent. The difference in growth rates results in different share sizes over time. Transfer payments are taking on more and more importance: in 1970 earnings were 78 percent of the total; they are now 64 percent. Transfer payments have gone from under 11 in the early 1970s to about 19 percent of the total. Investment income has followed a similar pattern; a low of under 12 percent in the early 1970s to 17 percent in 1999. This is a significant shift in the sources of income. In 1999, the Tri-County total for earnings was \$527 million; for transfer payments, \$253 million; and for investments, \$200 million.

Figure 33
Personal Income Component Trend
Tri-Counties, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

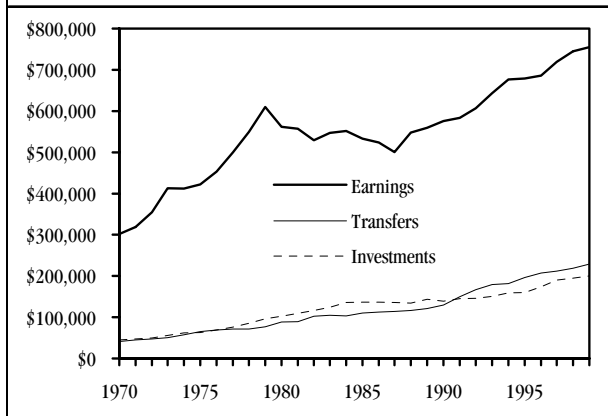
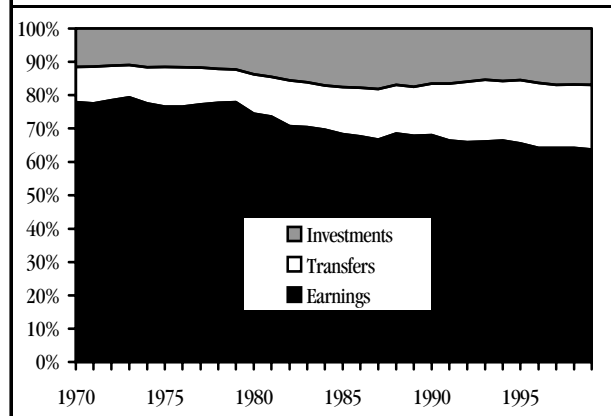


Figure 34
Components of Personal Income
Tri-Counties, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Earned Income

Earned income is made up of wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and "other" labor. Other labor includes an assortment of payments but is primarily employer contributions to pension and health care plans. Earned income is an important reflection of an area's economy because it shows how much income is generated by work and work-related factors by local residents, regardless of where they work. There are substantial and growing numbers of Tri-County residents that commute to the Spokane area. Commuter incomes would be counted in the region's earned income.

As mentioned earlier, earnings increased by only 139 percent since 1970, the slowest growth of the major components of personal income. While not as slow as the Tri-Counties, growth of earnings at the state level was a moderate 201 percent between 1970 and 1999. The biggest drag on earnings in the Tri-Counties was very small increases in proprietors' income. This component of earnings only increased by 37 percent since 1970. The fact that proprietors' share of income is larger (see Figure 35) in the Tri-Counties than the state explains much of the difference in earned income growth rates.

Figure 36 shows the change in the components of earnings share. Wages and salaries comprise about one half of all earnings in 1999. Between 1970 and 1999 wages and salaries in the region grew by 172 percent to 376 million. Other labor grew at an even faster rate of 208 percent to reach 278 million by 1999. Currently other labor accounts for 37 percent of all earnings, much higher than at the state level of 8 percent. The trend in the Tri-County region has been for other labor gaining share at the expense of proprietor's income, while wages and salaries saw a small increase in share.

Figure 35
Components of Earnings
Tri-Counties and Washington, 1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

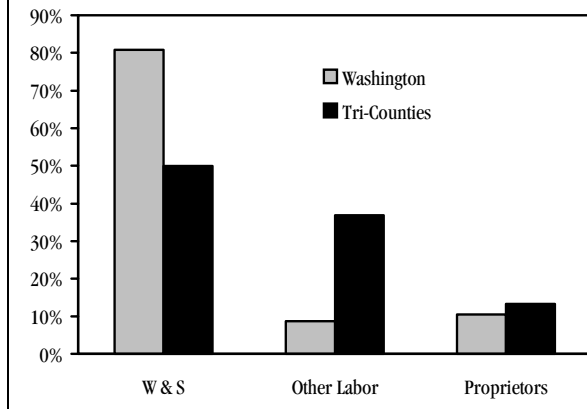
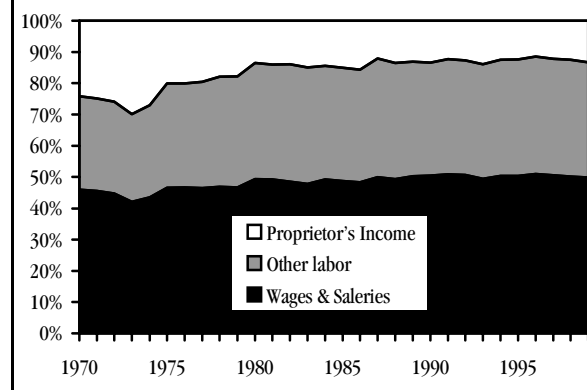


Figure 36
Components of Earned Income
Tri-Counties, 1970-1999
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Transfer Payments

Transfer payments comprise the second largest component of personal income after earnings. Their growth has been rapid, and their share of personal income has been consistently increasing. More and more, individuals are deriving a larger share of their income from transfers from the government. (A transfer payment is normally defined as a payment from the government to an individual from whom no current good or service is received.) In the Tri-Counties, these payments totaled \$49 million in 1970, 14 percent of all personal income. In 1999, they amounted to \$200 million, or 19 percent

of the total. This equates to an increase of 350 percent, averaging 5.6 percent growth annually.

There are 4 types of transfer payments: retirement and related, income maintenance, unemployment insurance payments, and medical. Retirement and related includes social security payments, federal, state, and local government retirement, military retirement, some railroad retirement plans, and workers' compensation. Income maintenance payments are those commonly referred to as welfare. They include TANF, food stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), general assistance,

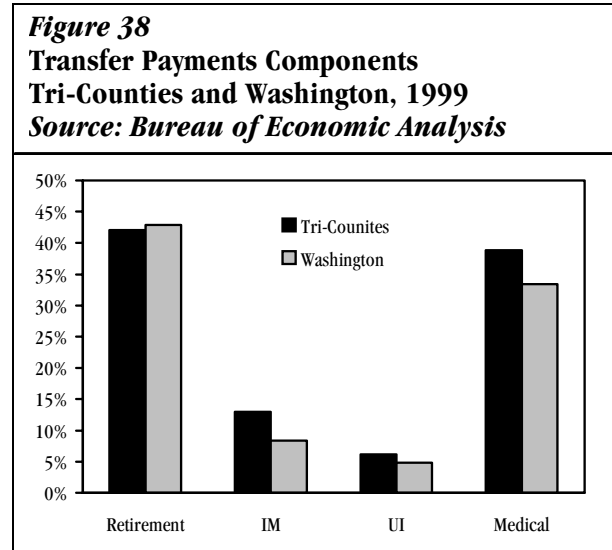
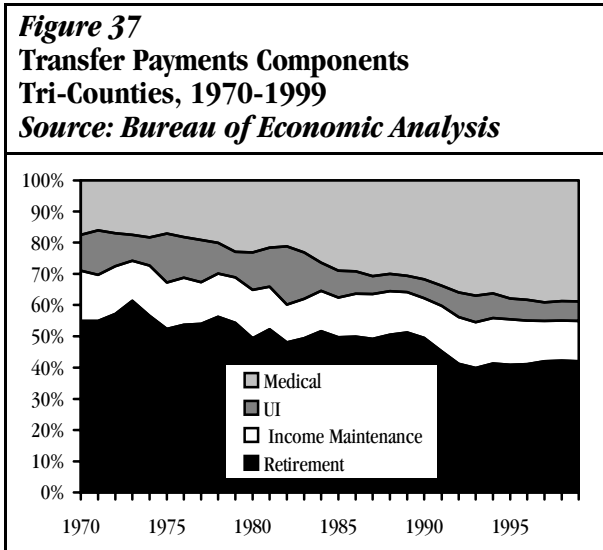
emergency assistance, etc. Unemployment insurance payments are those payments made to workers who have been laid off from their jobs. The medical component of transfer payments consists of Medicare, medical vendor payments (payment for care of federally assisted, Medicaid, and state and local administered general assistance), and military medical insurance.

Medical is by far the largest fastest growing component, increasing by 1,144 percent over the last 30 years. In 1970 medical transfer payments in the Tri-Counties were 7 million, which accounted for 17 percent of all transfers. This grew to 89 million and a 39 percent share by 1999 as shown in *Figure 37*. Medical vendor payments accounted for 63 percent of all medical. Retirement, which amounted to 96 million in 1999, remains the largest share of transfers (42 percent). When looking at differences between the Tri-Counties and the state, *Figure 38* shows medical to be higher percentage-wise in the region than the state. Additionally, in-

come maintenance is higher while retirement plays less of a role locally.

While retirement lost a small share between 1970-1999, income maintenance and especially unemployment insurance lost much larger shares of transfers. Income maintenance saw its share decline from 16 to 13 percent despite growing by 351 percent. Family assistance and SSI were the largest income maintenance groups with 23 percent of the total each.

Unemployment insurance grew by 199 percent from 1970 to 1999 but fell as a component from 12 to 6 percent. Unemployment insurance payments fluctuate more than the other components, and are directly related to the unemployment rate. As more and more workers become unemployed, the level of this income changes accordingly. For example, the unemployment rate fell from 14.6 percent in 1993 to 10.0 percent in 1999. At the same time, unemployment insurance payments decreased from \$15.2 to \$14 million.



Investment Income

Investment income is derived from dividends, interest, and rent. Much of it can be considered as retirement income since it comes from investments into retirement plans. Investment income has grown more in the Tri-Counties than throughout Washington as a whole (350 percent versus 312 percent since 1970). The Tri-Counties has seen investment grow 5.1 percent

annually against 4.8 for the state. In 1999, it amounted to \$200 million in the region, or about 19 percent of all personal income. Even though it has grown faster in the Tri-Counties than the state, investment income in the state still has a larger share of the total (15 percent). *Figure 33* shows its growth in the Tri-County region between 1970 and 1999.

TRI-COUNTY RESOURCE LIST

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

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

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

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

The programs (eligibility required) include:

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

The Colville Job Service WorkSource Center is located at 162 S. Wynne in Colville. Hours of operation are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Telephone Number is (509) 684-7444 or toll-free at 1-800-451-1549, Fax Number is (509) 685-2100.

The Eastern Washington Partnership Workforce Development Council (WDC) was established in accordance with the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act in August 1998. It represents Region 10, which encompasses Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties. Each WDC is responsible for strategic planning for employment and training related programs, oversight of the WorkSource system within its specific geographic area, and service delivery to eligible dislocated workers, adults, and youth. The WDC is led by private business and has wide representation from labor, education, and other local organizations in the community. The WIA and Governor Locke’s Executive Order 99-02 describe the functions of the WDC as follows:

- Provide input to the state Workforce Development Board (WDB) in the development of the state unified plan, which articulates their local strategies and needs.
- In partnership with the local elected officials, develop and maintain a local unified plan for the

workforce development system including, but not limited to, the local plan required by law. The WDC submits a unified plan to the WDB for review and to the Governor for approval.

- Conduct oversight of the local one-stop system, including selection, certification, and decertification of one-stop providers.
- Promote coordination of workforce development activities at the local level and ensure that they are linked with local economic development strategies.
- Establish youth councils, which are responsible for developing portions of the local plan relating to eligible youth, as well as implement and administer youth programs.
- Provide for a coordinated and responsive system of outreach to employers.
- Identify eligible providers using performance standards established by the WDB.
- On behalf of the Governor, negotiate with local elected officials and the WDB to develop performance measures for local programs.
- Assess the planning process to identify quality improvements.

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

The Eastern Washington Partnership Workforce Development Council is located at 320 N Main, Colville, Washington 99114. Business hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Telephone: (509) 684-8421

Fax: (509) 684-4740

E-mail: tobrien@ruralresources.org

Web site address: <http://www.wa.gov/esd/ewp/index.htm>

Economic Development Council

Tri-County Economic Development District

347 West Second, Suite A

Colville, WA 99114

Telephone: (509) 684-4571

Fax: (509) 684-4788

E-MAIL: TEDD@plix.com

Homepage: <http://www.teddonline.com/>

SUMMARY

The overall performance of the economy in the Tri-Counties, given its rural nature and relative isolation, is a mixed bag. While manufacturing industries in the region have been declining, trade and services are steadily growing. Per capita personal income at \$17,511 in 1999 is the lowest in the state. Unemployment, although within historical parameters for the region, remains high when compared to the state average.

Growth of the labor force has been positive for the most part over the last quarter-century. The most recent national recession of 1990-91 did not cause a severe decline like previous recessions in the early-1970s and 1980s. Labor force size is usually directly related to the general population, and the population's growth rate has been well above that of the state. Commuters have been responsible for much of the growth of the population and labor force. While the 1990 Census showed over 3,000 Tri-County residents commuting out of the area (mainly to Spokane), that number has undoubtedly increased significantly since then. Migration data from the 2000 Census were not yet available at the time of publication.

Unemployment is a problem in the Tri-Counties. While it is not at, or anywhere near, the level that was reached in the early-1980s (when unemployment rates almost reached 25 percent), there are still significant numbers of unemployed. The 2000 rate of 13.7 percent for the combined three counties was well above the 5.2 percent statewide rate and a bit higher than the area's historical average of 12.4 percent over the past thirty years. Decreases in manufacturing, mainly related to the timber industry, and slowdowns in government hiring are the main causes of the increase in joblessness.

The manufacturing sector in the Tri-Counties, although it has grown slowly (adding 30 jobs in the last 3 years), remains a major employer and a vital part of the economy. About 19 percent of nonfarm employment is concentrated in the sector, primarily within the lumber

and wood processing industry, and the wages paid are among the higher ones in the region. Mining pays even higher wages but employment is extremely volatile. The real backbone of the area's economy, when viewed from the employment perspective, is government. Almost one out of three workers in the region is employed by the government; mainly at the local level, and mainly involved with K-12 education.

There has been a dramatic shift in the sources of income in the Tri-County area over the 30 years. The same shift is occurring statewide, but not at nearly the same degree as in the local area. Less and less income is being derived from the workplace and more and more is stemming from government transfers. Almost one-fifth (19 percent) of total personal income in the Tri-Counties stems from transfer payments (which are payments from government for which no good or service is exchanged), up from 11 percent in 1970. The share coming from earnings is 64 percent, down from 78 percent in 1970.

The economic future of the Tri-Counties will undoubtedly remain tied to its traditional industries: logging, wood, and paper products. The positive side of this is that as well above average wage sectors they inject quite a bit of money into the region. The negative side is that they tend to be susceptible to seasonal and market fluctuations. Timber related industries are not only limited in winter months but also liable to summer shutdowns due to heat and wildfires and are subject to structural maturity and environmental pressures. Whether mines are worked or not depends upon the market price of gold, silver, zinc, or whatever is being mined. Fluctuations in prices have a direct relationship with operations. Current world prices and foreign competition are at least in part to blame for recent job losses. In Stevens County, which recently has seen the most dramatic rise in unemployment, a magnesium smelter is shutting down due to changes in markets and technology.

Appendix I

**Ferry County, Selected Economic Data
(Dollars are current unless otherwise noted)**

| Resident Population ¹ | | | Civilian Labor Force ² | | | | Nonagricultural Employment ² | | | | | | | | Annual | Annual Avg. |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------|---|-----------------|------|-----|-------|------|----------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Year | Total | 65 & Older | Total | Employed | Unempl. | Unemp. Rate | Total | Const. & Mining | Mfg. | TPU | Trade | FIRE | Services | Gov't | Average Covered Wage ² | Cov. Wage ² 2000 Dollars |
| 1970 | 3,655 | 320 | 1,620 | 1,450 | 170 | 10.5% | 700 | 80 | 200 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 70 | 270 | \$7,041 | \$27,493 |
| 1971 | 3,700 | 330 | 1,640 | 1,520 | 120 | 7.3% | 750 | 80 | 240 | 20 | 60 | 20 | 70 | 260 | \$7,566 | \$28,271 |
| 1972 | 4,000 | 320 | 1,720 | 1,600 | 120 | 7.0% | 820 | 80 | 300 | 20 | 70 | 20 | 70 | 260 | \$8,101 | \$29,246 |
| 1973 | 4,100 | 330 | 1,950 | 1,830 | 120 | 6.2% | 940 | 90 | 400 | 20 | 80 | 20 | 70 | 260 | \$8,626 | \$29,546 |
| 1974 | 4,400 | 350 | 1,910 | 1,780 | 130 | 6.8% | 910 | 90 | 320 | 20 | 80 | 20 | 90 | 290 | \$9,780 | \$30,426 |
| 1975 | 4,600 | 380 | 1,960 | 1,740 | 220 | 11.2% | 920 | 80 | 330 | 20 | 80 | 10 | 100 | 300 | \$10,190 | \$29,326 |
| 1976 | 4,800 | 400 | 2,110 | 1,850 | 260 | 12.3% | 1,010 | 80 | 360 | 20 | 110 | 20 | 110 | 310 | \$10,854 | \$29,552 |
| 1977 | 5,147 | 440 | 2,150 | 1,860 | 290 | 13.5% | 1,040 | 90 | 360 | 20 | 130 | 20 | 110 | 310 | \$11,392 | \$29,097 |
| 1978 | 5,300 | 470 | 2,500 | 2,240 | 260 | 10.4% | 1,210 | 110 | 370 | 20 | 150 | 20 | 120 | 420 | \$11,511 | \$27,401 |
| 1979 | 5,700 | 480 | 2,790 | 2,510 | 280 | 10.1% | 1,350 | 120 | 390 | 20 | 190 | 30 | 120 | 480 | \$11,803 | \$25,776 |
| 1980 | 5,811 | 490 | 2,730 | 2,410 | 310 | 11.5% | 1,370 | 190 | 360 | 20 | 180 | 20 | 130 | 470 | \$13,543 | \$26,669 |
| 1981 | 6,000 | 522 | 2,830 | 2,390 | 450 | 15.7% | 1,390 | 240 | 350 | 10 | 190 | 20 | 130 | 450 | \$12,659 | \$22,870 |
| 1982 | 6,100 | 541 | 2,720 | 2,060 | 660 | 24.4% | 1,140 | 160 | 220 | 10 | 180 | 20 | 120 | 430 | \$14,704 | \$25,132 |
| 1983 | 6,100 | 565 | 2,550 | 2,100 | 450 | 17.8% | 1,160 | 130 | 260 | 20 | 160 | 20 | 130 | 440 | \$14,146 | \$23,137 |
| 1984 | 6,100 | 582 | 2,450 | 2,040 | 410 | 16.7% | 1,180 | 120 | 260 | 30 | 190 | 20 | 120 | 440 | \$14,748 | \$23,238 |
| 1985 | 6,100 | 590 | 2,560 | 2,200 | 360 | 14.0% | 1,320 | 130 | 260 | 30 | 210 | 20 | 220 | 450 | \$15,236 | \$23,151 |
| 1986 | 6,100 | 608 | 2,640 | 2,270 | 370 | 13.9% | 1,360 | 140 | 270 | 30 | 230 | 20 | 200 | 470 | \$14,408 | \$21,276 |
| 1987 | 6,000 | 618 | 2,640 | 2,360 | 290 | 10.8% | 1,430 | 160 | 290 | 30 | 240 | 10 | 210 | 490 | \$16,305 | \$23,195 |
| 1988 | 6,100 | 646 | 2,870 | 2,540 | 330 | 11.5% | 1,530 | 190 | 290 | 30 | 250 | 10 | 240 | 520 | \$16,729 | \$22,905 |
| 1989 | 6,100 | 657 | 3,220 | 2,850 | 370 | 11.6% | 1,750 | 290 | 290 | 30 | 300 | 20 | 260 | 560 | \$18,692 | \$24,514 |
| 1990 | 6,295 | 662 | 2,790 | 2,470 | 320 | 11.5% | 1,850 | 410 | 230 | 40 | 290 | 20 | 240 | 620 | \$21,107 | \$26,464 |
| 1991 | 6,409 | 674 | 2,720 | 2,380 | 340 | 12.6% | 1,820 | 410 | 190 | 40 | 280 | 20 | 230 | 650 | \$22,064 | \$26,651 |
| 1992 | 6,773 | 687 | 2,860 | 2,450 | 410 | 14.4% | 1,850 | 350 | 230 | 40 | 320 | 20 | 190 | 700 | \$21,874 | \$25,652 |
| 1993 | 6,714 | 702 | 2,850 | 2,410 | 440 | 15.5% | 1,800 | 270 | 210 | 40 | 300 | 30 | 210 | 760 | \$20,819 | \$23,842 |
| 1994 | 6,893 | 727 | 2,860 | 2,500 | 360 | 12.6% | 1,880 | 330 | 230 | 20 | 300 | 20 | 220 | 750 | \$22,110 | \$24,825 |
| 1995 | 6,927 | 759 | 2,880 | 2,500 | 380 | 13.2% | 1,870 | 320 | 200 | 10 | 280 | 30 | 240 | 770 | \$22,503 | \$24,698 |
| 1996 | 7,130 | 777 | 2,860 | 2,470 | 390 | 13.7% | 1,840 | 320 | 210 | 10 | 260 | 30 | 260 | 760 | \$23,620 | \$25,391 |
| 1997 | 7,127 | 780 | 2,810 | 2,510 | 290 | 10.4% | 1,850 | 320 | 210 | 10 | 280 | 30 | 260 | 750 | \$24,164 | \$25,491 |
| 1998 | 7,042 | 800 | 2,710 | 2,400 | 310 | 11.4% | 1,780 | 270 | 180 | 20 | 270 | 30 | 270 | 740 | \$23,711 | \$24,741 |
| 1999 | 7,271 | 827 | 2,610 | 2,320 | 290 | 11.0% | 1,670 | 230 | 200 | 20 | 270 | 40 | 260 | 740 | \$23,415 | \$24,000 |
| 2000 | 7,260 | 853 | 2,570 | 2,220 | 350 | 13.7% | 1,740 | 180 | 190 | 20 | 300 | 40 | 250 | 760 | \$24,231 | \$24,231 |

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management

² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix II**Ferry County, Selected Economic Data****Current Dollars****(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)**

| Year | Personal Income ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | Farm Income & Expenses |
|------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|----------|------------------------------|
| | Place of Residence | | | | | | Place of Work | | | | | | |
| | Per Capita Income | Total | Investment Income | Transfer Payments | | | Total Earnings | Wage/ Salary | Other Labor | Proprietors | | | |
| | | | | Total | Retirement | Income Maint. | | | | | UI | Medical | |
| 1970 | \$3,327 | \$12,249 | \$1,357 | \$1,407 | \$514 | \$188 | \$179 | \$191 | \$9,974 | \$5,335 | \$359 | \$4,280 | \$2,638 |
| 1971 | \$3,606 | \$13,690 | \$1,536 | \$1,732 | \$603 | \$193 | \$260 | \$196 | \$10,983 | \$5,905 | \$440 | \$4,638 | \$2,738 |
| 1972 | \$3,914 | \$15,594 | \$1,747 | \$1,942 | \$646 | \$179 | \$314 | \$201 | \$12,647 | \$7,089 | \$541 | \$5,017 | \$3,050 |
| 1973 | \$4,662 | \$18,619 | \$1,963 | \$2,170 | \$791 | \$195 | \$276 | \$272 | \$15,493 | \$8,604 | \$684 | \$6,205 | \$4,096 |
| 1974 | \$4,690 | \$20,120 | \$2,216 | \$2,816 | \$1,005 | \$333 | \$390 | \$419 | \$16,088 | \$9,392 | \$829 | \$5,867 | \$3,734 |
| 1975 | \$4,834 | \$21,580 | \$2,596 | \$3,748 | \$1,201 | \$361 | \$820 | \$427 | \$16,193 | \$10,146 | \$1,033 | \$5,014 | \$2,701 |
| 1976 | \$4,900 | \$24,480 | \$2,920 | \$3,955 | \$1,386 | \$380 | \$553 | \$490 | \$18,699 | \$11,730 | \$1,311 | \$5,658 | \$3,097 |
| 1977 | \$5,351 | \$27,858 | \$3,411 | \$4,392 | \$1,648 | \$393 | \$705 | \$612 | \$21,376 | \$13,717 | \$1,716 | \$5,943 | \$3,435 |
| 1978 | \$6,361 | \$31,736 | \$4,261 | \$4,647 | \$1,783 | \$489 | \$518 | \$656 | \$24,095 | \$15,014 | \$1,901 | \$7,180 | \$4,341 |
| 1979 | \$6,564 | \$37,350 | \$5,319 | \$5,416 | \$2,081 | \$558 | \$488 | \$1,018 | \$28,085 | \$17,150 | \$2,308 | \$8,627 | \$5,619 |
| 1980 | \$6,768 | \$39,496 | \$6,150 | \$6,585 | \$2,445 | \$729 | \$903 | \$1,125 | \$29,314 | \$20,075 | \$2,904 | \$6,335 | \$3,184 |
| 1981 | \$7,568 | \$44,840 | \$7,033 | \$7,297 | \$2,950 | \$791 | \$994 | \$1,208 | \$33,318 | \$22,275 | \$3,294 | \$7,749 | \$4,808 |
| 1982 | \$7,614 | \$44,955 | \$8,325 | \$9,045 | \$3,311 | \$863 | \$1,956 | \$1,438 | \$29,212 | \$18,745 | \$3,096 | \$7,371 | \$4,640 |
| 1983 | \$8,219 | \$48,050 | \$8,640 | \$9,322 | \$3,665 | \$965 | \$1,290 | \$1,867 | \$30,914 | \$18,414 | \$3,194 | \$9,306 | \$5,747 |
| 1984 | \$8,346 | \$49,701 | \$9,612 | \$9,852 | \$3,882 | \$1,093 | \$915 | \$2,280 | \$30,746 | \$18,841 | \$3,099 | \$8,806 | \$4,728 |
| 1985 | \$9,081 | \$53,660 | \$9,663 | \$10,770 | \$4,206 | \$1,194 | \$977 | \$2,644 | \$34,209 | \$21,529 | \$3,427 | \$9,253 | \$4,814 |
| 1986 | \$9,514 | \$56,095 | \$9,890 | \$11,031 | \$4,477 | \$1,316 | \$855 | \$2,706 | \$36,108 | \$22,079 | \$3,515 | \$10,514 | \$5,786 |
| 1987 | \$9,844 | \$57,605 | \$10,435 | \$11,230 | \$4,678 | \$1,349 | \$656 | \$2,927 | \$36,973 | \$24,153 | \$3,890 | \$8,930 | \$4,654 |
| 1988 | \$10,433 | \$62,579 | \$10,085 | \$11,801 | \$5,099 | \$1,362 | \$923 | \$2,840 | \$41,919 | \$27,606 | \$4,281 | \$10,032 | \$5,031 |
| 1989 | \$11,786 | \$72,593 | \$11,994 | \$12,763 | \$5,655 | \$1,416 | \$967 | \$3,092 | \$50,372 | \$33,412 | \$5,168 | \$11,792 | \$5,494 |
| 1990 | \$12,578 | \$79,629 | \$12,034 | \$14,207 | \$6,187 | \$1,544 | \$1,045 | \$3,713 | \$56,901 | \$39,533 | \$6,370 | \$10,998 | \$4,436 |
| 1991 | \$12,729 | \$83,173 | \$12,330 | \$16,537 | \$6,766 | \$2,113 | \$1,246 | \$4,738 | \$58,157 | \$41,829 | \$7,320 | \$9,008 | \$2,514 |
| 1992 | \$13,176 | \$88,636 | \$12,971 | \$19,494 | \$7,026 | \$2,793 | \$1,725 | \$6,118 | \$59,507 | \$42,495 | \$7,923 | \$9,089 | \$2,009 |
| 1993 | \$13,497 | \$91,942 | \$13,860 | \$21,978 | \$7,395 | \$2,918 | \$2,197 | \$7,606 | \$57,373 | \$38,658 | \$7,826 | \$10,889 | \$2,516 |
| 1994 | \$14,280 | \$99,971 | \$15,870 | \$22,957 | \$7,864 | \$3,370 | \$1,991 | \$7,541 | \$63,142 | \$43,436 | \$8,501 | \$11,205 | \$2,200 |
| 1995 | \$14,421 | \$103,228 | \$16,309 | \$25,673 | \$8,669 | \$3,711 | \$1,757 | \$9,133 | \$63,085 | \$43,507 | \$8,077 | \$11,501 | \$2,698 |
| 1996 | \$14,835 | \$106,384 | \$18,185 | \$26,383 | \$9,426 | \$3,931 | \$1,674 | \$8,748 | \$63,764 | \$45,202 | \$7,851 | \$10,711 | \$1,626 |
| 1997 | \$15,454 | \$112,072 | \$20,402 | \$27,893 | \$9,703 | \$4,008 | \$1,391 | \$9,722 | \$65,662 | \$46,423 | \$7,639 | \$11,600 | \$2,449 |
| 1998 | \$15,793 | \$113,125 | \$21,069 | \$29,361 | \$10,019 | \$4,203 | \$1,631 | \$10,310 | \$63,095 | \$43,754 | \$7,372 | \$11,969 | \$2,338 |
| 1999 | \$16,305 | \$117,203 | \$21,987 | \$32,443 | \$10,657 | \$4,602 | \$1,743 | \$12,197 | \$63,168 | \$43,315 | \$7,238 | \$12,615 | \$2,263 |

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix III

Ferry County, Selected Economic Data

Constant 2000 Dollars

(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)

| Year | Personal Income ³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Place of Residence | | | | | | | | Place of Work | | | |
| | Per Capita Income | Total | Investment Income | Transfer Payments | | | | | Total Earnings | Wage/Salary | Other Labor | Proprietors |
| | | | | Total | Retirement | Income Maint. | UI | Medical | | | | |
| 1970 | \$12,637 | \$46,524 | \$5,154 | \$5,344 | \$1,952 | \$714 | \$680 | \$725 | \$37,883 | \$20,263 | \$1,364 | \$16,256 |
| 1971 | \$13,106 | \$49,758 | \$5,583 | \$6,295 | \$2,192 | \$701 | \$945 | \$712 | \$39,919 | \$21,462 | \$1,599 | \$16,857 |
| 1972 | \$13,745 | \$54,762 | \$6,135 | \$6,820 | \$2,269 | \$629 | \$1,103 | \$706 | \$44,413 | \$24,895 | \$1,900 | \$17,618 |
| 1973 | \$15,533 | \$62,035 | \$6,540 | \$7,230 | \$2,635 | \$650 | \$920 | \$906 | \$51,620 | \$28,667 | \$2,279 | \$20,674 |
| 1974 | \$14,193 | \$60,886 | \$6,706 | \$8,522 | \$3,041 | \$1,008 | \$1,180 | \$1,268 | \$48,685 | \$28,422 | \$2,509 | \$17,754 |
| 1975 | \$13,532 | \$60,411 | \$7,267 | \$10,492 | \$3,362 | \$1,011 | \$2,296 | \$1,195 | \$45,331 | \$28,403 | \$2,892 | \$14,036 |
| 1976 | \$12,977 | \$64,834 | \$7,733 | \$10,475 | \$3,671 | \$1,006 | \$1,465 | \$1,298 | \$49,523 | \$31,066 | \$3,472 | \$14,985 |
| 1977 | \$13,294 | \$69,212 | \$8,475 | \$10,912 | \$4,094 | \$976 | \$1,752 | \$1,520 | \$53,108 | \$34,079 | \$4,263 | \$14,765 |
| 1978 | \$14,729 | \$73,483 | \$9,866 | \$10,760 | \$4,128 | \$1,132 | \$1,199 | \$1,519 | \$55,791 | \$34,764 | \$4,402 | \$16,625 |
| 1979 | \$13,944 | \$79,341 | \$11,299 | \$11,505 | \$4,421 | \$1,185 | \$1,037 | \$2,162 | \$59,660 | \$36,431 | \$4,903 | \$18,326 |
| 1980 | \$12,964 | \$75,653 | \$11,780 | \$12,613 | \$4,683 | \$1,396 | \$1,730 | \$2,155 | \$56,150 | \$38,453 | \$5,563 | \$12,135 |
| 1981 | \$13,299 | \$78,798 | \$12,359 | \$12,823 | \$5,184 | \$1,390 | \$1,747 | \$2,123 | \$58,550 | \$39,144 | \$5,789 | \$13,617 |
| 1982 | \$12,659 | \$74,740 | \$13,841 | \$15,038 | \$5,505 | \$1,435 | \$3,252 | \$2,391 | \$48,566 | \$31,164 | \$5,147 | \$12,255 |
| 1983 | \$13,076 | \$76,445 | \$13,746 | \$14,831 | \$5,831 | \$1,535 | \$2,052 | \$2,970 | \$49,183 | \$29,296 | \$5,082 | \$14,805 |
| 1984 | \$12,792 | \$76,177 | \$14,732 | \$15,100 | \$5,950 | \$1,675 | \$1,402 | \$3,495 | \$47,125 | \$28,878 | \$4,750 | \$13,497 |
| 1985 | \$13,422 | \$79,311 | \$14,282 | \$15,918 | \$6,217 | \$1,765 | \$1,444 | \$3,908 | \$50,562 | \$31,820 | \$5,065 | \$13,676 |
| 1986 | \$13,666 | \$80,573 | \$14,206 | \$15,845 | \$6,431 | \$1,890 | \$1,228 | \$3,887 | \$51,864 | \$31,714 | \$5,049 | \$15,102 |
| 1987 | \$13,622 | \$79,713 | \$14,440 | \$15,540 | \$6,473 | \$1,867 | \$908 | \$4,050 | \$51,163 | \$33,423 | \$5,383 | \$12,357 |
| 1988 | \$13,895 | \$83,345 | \$13,432 | \$15,717 | \$6,791 | \$1,814 | \$1,229 | \$3,782 | \$55,830 | \$36,767 | \$5,702 | \$13,361 |
| 1989 | \$15,036 | \$92,608 | \$15,301 | \$16,282 | \$7,214 | \$1,806 | \$1,234 | \$3,945 | \$64,260 | \$42,624 | \$6,593 | \$15,043 |
| 1990 | \$15,340 | \$97,116 | \$14,677 | \$17,327 | \$7,546 | \$1,883 | \$1,274 | \$4,528 | \$69,397 | \$48,215 | \$7,769 | \$13,413 |
| 1991 | \$14,956 | \$97,725 | \$14,487 | \$19,430 | \$7,950 | \$2,483 | \$1,464 | \$5,567 | \$68,332 | \$49,147 | \$8,601 | \$10,584 |
| 1992 | \$15,030 | \$101,111 | \$14,797 | \$22,238 | \$8,015 | \$3,186 | \$1,968 | \$6,979 | \$67,882 | \$48,476 | \$9,038 | \$10,368 |
| 1993 | \$15,036 | \$102,424 | \$15,440 | \$24,484 | \$8,238 | \$3,251 | \$2,447 | \$8,473 | \$63,914 | \$43,065 | \$8,718 | \$12,130 |
| 1994 | \$15,596 | \$109,184 | \$17,333 | \$25,073 | \$8,589 | \$3,681 | \$2,174 | \$8,236 | \$68,961 | \$47,439 | \$9,284 | \$12,238 |
| 1995 | \$15,396 | \$110,207 | \$17,412 | \$27,409 | \$9,255 | \$3,962 | \$1,876 | \$9,750 | \$67,350 | \$46,448 | \$8,623 | \$12,279 |
| 1996 | \$15,512 | \$111,240 | \$19,015 | \$27,587 | \$9,856 | \$4,110 | \$1,750 | \$9,147 | \$66,675 | \$47,265 | \$8,209 | \$11,200 |
| 1997 | \$15,843 | \$114,890 | \$20,915 | \$28,594 | \$9,947 | \$4,109 | \$1,426 | \$9,966 | \$67,313 | \$47,590 | \$7,831 | \$11,892 |
| 1998 | \$16,046 | \$114,935 | \$21,406 | \$29,831 | \$10,179 | \$4,270 | \$1,657 | \$10,475 | \$64,105 | \$44,454 | \$7,490 | \$12,161 |
| 1999 | \$16,305 | \$117,203 | \$21,987 | \$32,443 | \$10,657 | \$4,602 | \$1,743 | \$12,197 | \$63,168 | \$43,315 | \$7,238 | \$12,615 |

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix IV**Pend Oreille County, Selected Economic Data
(Dollars are current unless otherwise noted)**

| Resident Population ¹ | | | Civilian Labor Force ² | | | | Nonagricultural Employment ² | | | | | | | | | Annual | Annual Avg. |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------|---|-----------------|------|-----|-------|------|----------|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Year | Total | 65 & Older | Total | Employed | Unempl. | Unemp. Rate | Total | Const. & Mining | Mfg. | TPU | Trade | FIRE | Services | Gov't | Average Covered Wage ² | Cov. Wage 2000 Dollars | |
| 1970 | 6,025 | 850 | 2,170 | 1,980 | 190 | 8.8% | 1,190 | 130 | 230 | 50 | 150 | 20 | 170 | 440 | \$6,492 | \$25,349 | |
| 1971 | 6,200 | 850 | 2,270 | 2,090 | 180 | 7.9% | 1,230 | 120 | 250 | 40 | 150 | 20 | 180 | 470 | \$7,181 | \$26,832 | |
| 1972 | 6,400 | 870 | 2,320 | 2,110 | 210 | 9.1% | 1,280 | 120 | 260 | 50 | 160 | 30 | 180 | 480 | \$7,181 | \$25,925 | |
| 1973 | 6,700 | 890 | 2,520 | 2,290 | 230 | 9.1% | 1,380 | 120 | 300 | 40 | 170 | 30 | 210 | 510 | \$7,060 | \$24,182 | |
| 1974 | 7,100 | 900 | 2,560 | 2,330 | 230 | 9.0% | 1,430 | 120 | 300 | 40 | 170 | 40 | 200 | 560 | \$8,134 | \$25,305 | |
| 1975 | 7,600 | 910 | 2,580 | 2,250 | 330 | 12.8% | 1,430 | 130 | 250 | 50 | 180 | 30 | 190 | 600 | \$9,109 | \$26,215 | |
| 1976 | 7,800 | 920 | 2,700 | 2,430 | 270 | 10.0% | 1,570 | 140 | 300 | 50 | 200 | 30 | 230 | 620 | \$9,780 | \$26,628 | |
| 1977 | 8,000 | 930 | 2,760 | 2,400 | 360 | 13.0% | 1,560 | 120 | 310 | 50 | 180 | 20 | 250 | 630 | \$10,481 | \$26,770 | |
| 1978 | 8,300 | 960 | 2,700 | 2,390 | 310 | 11.5% | 1,550 | 50 | 330 | 50 | 190 | 30 | 220 | 680 | \$10,354 | \$24,646 | |
| 1979 | 8,400 | 980 | 2,970 | 2,610 | 360 | 12.1% | 1,660 | 60 | 390 | 50 | 190 | 40 | 220 | 710 | \$11,550 | \$25,223 | |
| 1980 | 8,580 | 1,034 | 3,090 | 2,600 | 490 | 15.8% | 1,700 | 100 | 350 | 60 | 160 | 40 | 250 | 740 | \$12,426 | \$24,469 | |
| 1981 | 8,700 | 1,088 | 3,250 | 2,590 | 650 | 20.1% | 1,710 | 80 | 340 | 50 | 230 | 30 | 230 | 750 | \$13,496 | \$24,382 | |
| 1982 | 8,700 | 1,057 | 3,360 | 2,430 | 930 | 27.6% | 1,590 | 60 | 290 | 50 | 210 | 30 | 240 | 710 | \$13,691 | \$23,400 | |
| 1983 | 8,700 | 1,068 | 3,840 | 3,150 | 680 | 17.8% | 1,920 | 60 | 620 | 50 | 230 | 30 | 230 | 700 | \$14,427 | \$23,596 | |
| 1984 | 8,800 | 1,133 | 4,160 | 3,600 | 560 | 13.4% | 2,260 | 70 | 950 | 50 | 250 | 30 | 210 | 700 | \$14,913 | \$23,498 | |
| 1985 | 8,700 | 1,136 | 3,670 | 3,080 | 590 | 16.1% | 1,950 | 50 | 710 | 50 | 260 | 30 | 170 | 680 | \$14,971 | \$22,748 | |
| 1986 | 8,800 | 1,166 | 3,500 | 2,890 | 610 | 17.5% | 1,830 | 40 | 540 | 50 | 260 | 40 | 210 | 690 | \$15,781 | \$23,303 | |
| 1987 | 8,800 | 1,136 | 3,090 | 2,550 | 540 | 17.5% | 1,640 | 40 | 300 | 50 | 250 | 40 | 230 | 730 | \$15,818 | \$22,503 | |
| 1988 | 8,800 | 1,214 | 3,800 | 3,380 | 420 | 11.0% | 2,160 | 480 | 260 | 90 | 280 | 40 | 250 | 760 | \$17,448 | \$23,890 | |
| 1989 | 8,800 | 1,228 | 4,840 | 4,390 | 460 | 9.5% | 2,790 | 940 | 420 | 90 | 310 | 50 | 220 | 760 | \$24,959 | \$32,733 | |
| 1990 | 8,915 | 1,233 | 3,450 | 2,970 | 480 | 13.9% | 1,940 | 70 | 400 | 120 | 330 | 50 | 180 | 790 | \$21,063 | \$26,409 | |
| 1991 | 9,537 | 1,336 | 3,400 | 2,920 | 480 | 14.1% | 1,980 | 70 | 350 | 100 | 340 | 60 | 190 | 870 | \$21,306 | \$25,736 | |
| 1992 | 10,148 | 1,407 | 3,680 | 3,150 | 530 | 14.4% | 2,120 | 90 | 400 | 90 | 330 | 70 | 210 | 930 | \$22,607 | \$26,512 | |
| 1993 | 10,585 | 1,481 | 3,850 | 3,300 | 540 | 14.1% | 2,190 | 100 | 390 | 60 | 360 | 70 | 230 | 990 | \$22,819 | \$26,133 | |
| 1994 | 11,119 | 1,577 | 3,730 | 3,280 | 440 | 11.9% | 2,270 | 120 | 420 | 60 | 400 | 70 | 250 | 960 | \$23,601 | \$26,499 | |
| 1995 | 11,527 | 1,671 | 3,960 | 3,430 | 530 | 13.4% | 2,270 | 80 | 370 | 60 | 400 | 70 | 280 | 1,000 | \$23,760 | \$26,078 | |
| 1996 | 11,959 | 1,686 | 4,100 | 3,430 | 670 | 16.4% | 2,280 | 360 | 360 | 60 | 390 | 80 | 290 | 1,020 | \$24,663 | \$26,512 | |
| 1997 | 11,816 | 1,696 | 4,200 | 3,660 | 540 | 12.9% | 2,420 | 90 | 390 | 90 | 420 | 80 | 310 | 1,050 | \$24,687 | \$26,043 | |
| 1998 | 11,848 | 1,708 | 4,180 | 3,680 | 510 | 12.1% | 2,460 | 110 | 420 | 110 | 410 | 80 | 390 | 940 | \$24,990 | \$26,076 | |
| 1999 | 11,654 | 1,742 | 4,220 | 3,800 | 420 | 10.0% | 2,640 | 90 | 520 | 120 | 430 | 80 | 390 | 930 | \$25,970 | \$26,620 | |
| 2000 | 11,732 | 1,902 | 4,180 | 3,780 | 400 | 9.6% | 2,560 | 100 | 550 | 110 | 430 | 80 | 430 | 940 | \$26,517 | \$26,517 | |

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix V

Pend Oreille County, Selected Economic Data

Current Dollars

(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)

| Year | Personal Income ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | Farm Income & Expenses |
|------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|----------|------------------------------|
| | Place of Residence | | | | | | Place of Work | | | | | | |
| | Per Capita Income | Total | Investment Income | Transfer Payments | | | Total Earnings | Wage/ Salary | Other Labor | Proprietors | | | |
| | | | | Total | Retirement | Income Maint. | | | | | UI | Medical | |
| 1970 | \$3,061 | \$18,661 | \$2,682 | \$3,609 | \$1,758 | \$389 | \$349 | \$527 | \$11,552 | \$8,265 | \$597 | \$2,690 | \$766 |
| 1971 | \$3,287 | \$20,807 | \$2,847 | \$4,194 | \$2,068 | \$471 | \$502 | \$527 | \$12,864 | \$9,097 | \$695 | \$3,072 | \$985 |
| 1972 | \$3,461 | \$22,872 | \$3,054 | \$4,593 | \$2,286 | \$570 | \$385 | \$679 | \$13,936 | \$9,571 | \$768 | \$3,597 | \$1,444 |
| 1973 | \$4,031 | \$26,865 | \$3,538 | \$5,114 | \$2,736 | \$598 | \$338 | \$751 | \$16,833 | \$10,436 | \$899 | \$5,498 | \$3,117 |
| 1974 | \$4,261 | \$30,039 | \$4,119 | \$6,324 | \$3,134 | \$977 | \$474 | \$1,015 | \$18,086 | \$11,464 | \$1,073 | \$5,549 | \$2,986 |
| 1975 | \$4,501 | \$32,180 | \$4,623 | \$7,655 | \$3,424 | \$1,161 | \$991 | \$1,168 | \$18,132 | \$12,056 | \$1,311 | \$4,765 | \$2,033 |
| 1976 | \$4,827 | \$36,959 | \$5,169 | \$8,083 | \$3,799 | \$1,271 | \$617 | \$1,465 | \$21,543 | \$14,076 | \$1,685 | \$5,782 | \$2,598 |
| 1977 | \$5,223 | \$41,273 | \$5,941 | \$9,024 | \$4,223 | \$1,288 | \$846 | \$1,701 | \$23,213 | \$14,928 | \$1,932 | \$6,353 | \$3,007 |
| 1978 | \$5,854 | \$46,197 | \$7,178 | \$9,907 | \$4,622 | \$1,446 | \$784 | \$1,979 | \$25,439 | \$16,789 | \$2,286 | \$6,364 | \$2,563 |
| 1979 | \$6,389 | \$54,170 | \$8,454 | \$11,856 | \$5,192 | \$1,832 | \$856 | \$2,773 | \$29,892 | \$19,852 | \$2,665 | \$7,375 | \$3,390 |
| 1980 | \$6,708 | \$57,927 | \$10,087 | \$13,773 | \$5,973 | \$2,147 | \$1,301 | \$2,989 | \$30,110 | \$21,612 | \$3,019 | \$5,479 | \$1,413 |
| 1981 | \$7,205 | \$63,722 | \$11,702 | \$14,948 | \$6,926 | \$2,003 | \$1,465 | \$2,923 | \$33,054 | \$23,834 | \$3,183 | \$6,037 | \$2,441 |
| 1982 | \$7,685 | \$66,855 | \$13,201 | \$17,636 | \$7,563 | \$2,090 | \$2,701 | \$3,514 | \$32,422 | \$22,471 | \$3,369 | \$6,582 | \$2,977 |
| 1983 | \$8,417 | \$72,918 | \$13,826 | \$18,503 | \$7,917 | \$2,383 | \$2,185 | \$4,203 | \$36,713 | \$24,992 | \$4,026 | \$7,695 | \$3,186 |
| 1984 | \$9,661 | \$86,237 | \$16,781 | \$19,051 | \$8,558 | \$2,382 | \$1,264 | \$4,792 | \$49,196 | \$36,012 | \$5,160 | \$8,024 | \$1,868 |
| 1985 | \$9,813 | \$86,867 | \$17,390 | \$21,063 | \$9,116 | \$2,645 | \$1,455 | \$5,655 | \$46,277 | \$32,171 | \$4,956 | \$9,150 | \$1,690 |
| 1986 | \$10,304 | \$89,409 | \$18,837 | \$22,095 | \$9,648 | \$3,004 | \$1,299 | \$5,890 | \$45,722 | \$30,990 | \$4,813 | \$9,919 | \$1,684 |
| 1987 | \$10,485 | \$88,343 | \$19,348 | \$23,127 | \$9,977 | \$3,341 | \$1,140 | \$6,457 | \$41,327 | \$27,521 | \$4,486 | \$9,320 | \$516 |
| 1988 | \$11,295 | \$97,322 | \$21,138 | \$24,816 | \$10,877 | \$3,648 | \$1,152 | \$6,863 | \$47,580 | \$31,839 | \$4,931 | \$10,810 | \$924 |
| 1989 | \$11,749 | \$104,187 | \$22,134 | \$26,494 | \$12,021 | \$3,528 | \$1,150 | \$7,459 | \$52,623 | \$37,214 | \$5,791 | \$9,618 | \$529 |
| 1990 | \$13,053 | \$116,472 | \$24,186 | \$29,856 | \$12,960 | \$4,126 | \$1,517 | \$8,792 | \$59,604 | \$41,571 | \$6,572 | \$11,461 | \$595 |
| 1991 | \$13,927 | \$127,261 | \$26,307 | \$36,225 | \$13,981 | \$6,220 | \$1,693 | \$11,772 | \$61,387 | \$42,927 | \$7,303 | \$11,157 | -\$548 |
| 1992 | \$14,474 | \$138,440 | \$28,454 | \$39,502 | \$14,504 | \$7,059 | \$2,157 | \$12,964 | \$66,893 | \$48,445 | \$8,492 | \$9,956 | -\$431 |
| 1993 | \$15,084 | \$149,984 | \$31,208 | \$42,408 | \$14,801 | \$7,512 | \$2,639 | \$14,553 | \$72,785 | \$51,452 | \$9,217 | \$12,116 | \$316 |
| 1994 | \$15,021 | \$155,287 | \$30,900 | \$41,625 | \$13,440 | \$7,844 | \$2,389 | \$14,747 | \$79,183 | \$56,281 | \$9,825 | \$13,077 | (L) |
| 1995 | \$16,094 | \$172,915 | \$36,095 | \$48,903 | \$15,565 | \$8,412 | \$2,384 | \$18,969 | \$84,192 | \$58,051 | \$9,431 | \$16,710 | \$1,231 |
| 1996 | \$16,764 | \$185,959 | \$41,581 | \$53,012 | \$17,322 | \$8,188 | \$2,774 | \$20,907 | \$87,017 | \$60,845 | \$9,533 | \$16,639 | \$624 |
| 1997 | \$17,535 | \$197,307 | \$45,946 | \$52,632 | \$18,352 | \$7,601 | \$2,481 | \$19,935 | \$94,655 | \$64,724 | \$9,811 | \$20,120 | \$1,101 |
| 1998 | \$17,817 | \$205,307 | \$47,521 | \$54,322 | \$19,023 | \$7,644 | \$2,580 | \$20,603 | \$98,860 | \$66,475 | \$9,572 | \$22,813 | \$905 |
| 1999 | \$18,911 | \$219,445 | \$49,398 | \$56,989 | \$20,138 | \$7,638 | \$2,499 | \$22,160 | \$109,098 | \$71,873 | \$9,934 | \$27,291 | \$757 |

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

(L) = Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Appendix VI**Pend Oreille County, Selected Economic Data****Constant 2000 Dollars****(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)**

| Year | Personal Income ³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Place of Residence | | | | | | | | Place of Work | | | |
| | Per Capita Income | Total | Investment Income | Transfer Payments | | | | | Total Earnings | Wage/Salary | Other Labor | Proprietors |
| | | | | Total | Retirement | Income Maint. | UI | Medical | | | | |
| 1970 | \$11,626 | \$70,878 | \$10,187 | \$13,708 | \$6,677 | \$1,477 | \$1,326 | \$2,002 | \$43,877 | \$31,392 | \$2,268 | \$10,217 |
| 1971 | \$11,947 | \$75,626 | \$10,348 | \$15,244 | \$7,516 | \$1,712 | \$1,825 | \$1,915 | \$46,756 | \$33,064 | \$2,526 | \$11,166 |
| 1972 | \$12,154 | \$80,320 | \$10,725 | \$16,129 | \$8,028 | \$2,002 | \$1,352 | \$2,384 | \$48,939 | \$33,611 | \$2,697 | \$12,632 |
| 1973 | \$13,430 | \$89,509 | \$11,788 | \$17,039 | \$9,116 | \$1,992 | \$1,126 | \$2,502 | \$56,084 | \$34,771 | \$2,995 | \$18,318 |
| 1974 | \$12,894 | \$90,903 | \$12,465 | \$19,137 | \$9,484 | \$2,957 | \$1,434 | \$3,072 | \$54,731 | \$34,692 | \$3,247 | \$16,792 |
| 1975 | \$12,600 | \$90,085 | \$12,942 | \$21,429 | \$9,585 | \$3,250 | \$2,774 | \$3,270 | \$50,759 | \$33,750 | \$3,670 | \$13,339 |
| 1976 | \$12,784 | \$97,884 | \$13,690 | \$21,407 | \$10,061 | \$3,366 | \$1,634 | \$3,880 | \$57,055 | \$37,279 | \$4,463 | \$15,313 |
| 1977 | \$12,976 | \$102,541 | \$14,760 | \$22,420 | \$10,492 | \$3,200 | \$2,102 | \$4,226 | \$57,672 | \$37,088 | \$4,800 | \$15,784 |
| 1978 | \$13,555 | \$106,966 | \$16,620 | \$22,939 | \$10,702 | \$3,348 | \$1,815 | \$4,582 | \$58,902 | \$38,874 | \$5,293 | \$14,735 |
| 1979 | \$13,572 | \$115,071 | \$17,958 | \$25,185 | \$11,029 | \$3,892 | \$1,818 | \$5,891 | \$63,498 | \$42,171 | \$5,661 | \$15,666 |
| 1980 | \$12,849 | \$110,957 | \$19,321 | \$26,382 | \$11,441 | \$4,113 | \$2,492 | \$5,725 | \$57,675 | \$41,397 | \$5,783 | \$10,495 |
| 1981 | \$12,661 | \$111,979 | \$20,564 | \$26,268 | \$12,171 | \$3,520 | \$2,574 | \$5,137 | \$58,086 | \$41,884 | \$5,594 | \$10,609 |
| 1982 | \$12,777 | \$111,150 | \$21,947 | \$29,321 | \$12,574 | \$3,475 | \$4,491 | \$5,842 | \$53,903 | \$37,359 | \$5,601 | \$10,943 |
| 1983 | \$13,391 | \$116,009 | \$21,997 | \$29,437 | \$12,596 | \$3,791 | \$3,476 | \$6,687 | \$58,409 | \$39,761 | \$6,405 | \$12,242 |
| 1984 | \$14,808 | \$132,176 | \$25,720 | \$29,200 | \$13,117 | \$3,651 | \$1,937 | \$7,345 | \$75,403 | \$55,196 | \$7,909 | \$12,298 |
| 1985 | \$14,504 | \$128,392 | \$25,703 | \$31,132 | \$13,474 | \$3,909 | \$2,151 | \$8,358 | \$68,399 | \$47,550 | \$7,325 | \$13,524 |
| 1986 | \$14,800 | \$128,424 | \$27,057 | \$31,737 | \$13,858 | \$4,315 | \$1,866 | \$8,460 | \$65,674 | \$44,513 | \$6,913 | \$14,247 |
| 1987 | \$14,509 | \$122,248 | \$26,773 | \$32,003 | \$13,806 | \$4,623 | \$1,578 | \$8,935 | \$57,188 | \$38,083 | \$6,208 | \$12,897 |
| 1988 | \$15,043 | \$129,618 | \$28,153 | \$33,051 | \$14,486 | \$4,859 | \$1,534 | \$9,140 | \$63,369 | \$42,405 | \$6,567 | \$14,397 |
| 1989 | \$14,988 | \$132,913 | \$28,237 | \$33,799 | \$15,335 | \$4,501 | \$1,467 | \$9,516 | \$67,132 | \$47,474 | \$7,388 | \$12,270 |
| 1990 | \$15,920 | \$142,050 | \$29,497 | \$36,413 | \$15,806 | \$5,032 | \$1,850 | \$10,723 | \$72,694 | \$50,700 | \$8,015 | \$13,978 |
| 1991 | \$16,364 | \$149,527 | \$30,910 | \$42,563 | \$16,427 | \$7,308 | \$1,989 | \$13,832 | \$72,127 | \$50,438 | \$8,581 | \$13,109 |
| 1992 | \$16,511 | \$157,924 | \$32,459 | \$45,061 | \$16,545 | \$8,052 | \$2,461 | \$14,789 | \$76,307 | \$55,263 | \$9,687 | \$11,357 |
| 1993 | \$16,804 | \$167,083 | \$34,766 | \$47,243 | \$16,488 | \$8,368 | \$2,940 | \$16,212 | \$81,083 | \$57,318 | \$10,268 | \$13,497 |
| 1994 | \$16,405 | \$169,598 | \$33,748 | \$45,461 | \$14,679 | \$8,567 | \$2,609 | \$16,106 | \$86,481 | \$61,468 | \$10,730 | \$14,282 |
| 1995 | \$17,182 | \$184,605 | \$38,535 | \$52,209 | \$16,617 | \$8,981 | \$2,545 | \$20,251 | \$89,884 | \$61,976 | \$10,069 | \$17,840 |
| 1996 | \$17,529 | \$194,447 | \$43,479 | \$55,432 | \$18,113 | \$8,562 | \$2,901 | \$21,861 | \$90,989 | \$63,622 | \$9,968 | \$17,399 |
| 1997 | \$17,976 | \$202,268 | \$47,101 | \$53,955 | \$18,813 | \$7,792 | \$2,543 | \$20,436 | \$97,035 | \$66,351 | \$10,058 | \$20,626 |
| 1998 | \$18,102 | \$208,592 | \$48,281 | \$55,191 | \$19,327 | \$7,766 | \$2,621 | \$20,933 | \$100,442 | \$67,539 | \$9,725 | \$23,178 |
| 1999 | \$18,911 | \$219,445 | \$49,398 | \$56,989 | \$20,138 | \$7,638 | \$2,499 | \$22,160 | \$109,098 | \$71,873 | \$9,934 | \$27,291 |

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix VII

**Stevens County, Selected Economic Data
(Dollars are current unless otherwise noted)**

| Resident Population ¹ | | | Civilian Labor Force ² | | | | Nonagricultural Employment ² | | | | | | | | | Annual | Annual Avg. |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------|---|-----------------|-------|-----|-------|------|----------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Year | Total | 65 & Older | Total | Employed | Unempl. | Unemp. Rate | Total | Const. & Mining | Mfg. | TPU | Trade | FIRE | Services | Gov't | Average Covered Wage ² | Cov. Wage ² 2000 Dollars | |
| 1970 | 17,405 | 2,270 | 6,430 | 5,690 | 740 | 11.5% | 3,540 | 280 | 860 | 120 | 630 | 110 | 520 | 1,020 | \$5,825 | \$22,745 | |
| 1971 | 17,600 | 2,360 | 6,710 | 5,970 | 740 | 11.0% | 3,680 | 210 | 960 | 140 | 660 | 100 | 530 | 1,080 | \$6,520 | \$24,362 | |
| 1972 | 18,400 | 2,350 | 7,040 | 6,300 | 740 | 10.5% | 4,010 | 210 | 1,130 | 150 | 730 | 100 | 590 | 1,100 | \$6,834 | \$24,672 | |
| 1973 | 19,200 | 2,350 | 7,460 | 6,700 | 760 | 10.2% | 4,260 | 250 | 1,180 | 190 | 790 | 110 | 650 | 1,090 | \$7,333 | \$25,117 | |
| 1974 | 19,700 | 2,400 | 7,780 | 7,050 | 730 | 9.4% | 4,580 | 370 | 1,280 | 200 | 800 | 110 | 650 | 1,170 | \$7,862 | \$24,459 | |
| 1975 | 21,200 | 2,470 | 8,700 | 7,670 | 1,030 | 11.8% | 5,240 | 600 | 1,280 | 170 | 880 | 120 | 910 | 1,280 | \$8,872 | \$25,533 | |
| 1976 | 22,900 | 2,550 | 8,710 | 7,700 | 1,010 | 11.6% | 5,310 | 430 | 1,480 | 190 | 980 | 120 | 840 | 1,270 | \$9,785 | \$26,642 | |
| 1977 | 24,300 | 2,670 | 9,350 | 8,360 | 990 | 10.6% | 6,010 | 630 | 1,720 | 200 | 1,040 | 140 | 960 | 1,320 | \$10,829 | \$27,659 | |
| 1978 | 25,700 | 2,720 | 9,940 | 9,070 | 870 | 8.8% | 6,850 | 810 | 1,960 | 210 | 1,140 | 160 | 1,060 | 1,510 | \$11,614 | \$27,646 | |
| 1979 | 27,400 | 2,860 | 11,650 | 10,540 | 1,110 | 9.5% | 7,360 | 940 | 2,100 | 200 | 1,210 | 180 | 1,160 | 1,570 | \$12,760 | \$27,866 | |
| 1980 | 28,979 | 2,966 | 11,370 | 9,930 | 1,440 | 12.7% | 7,220 | 770 | 1,990 | 200 | 1,240 | 170 | 1,220 | 1,630 | \$13,783 | \$27,141 | |
| 1981 | 29,400 | 3,042 | 11,350 | 9,640 | 1,710 | 15.1% | 7,100 | 700 | 1,930 | 180 | 1,270 | 160 | 1,190 | 1,670 | \$14,688 | \$26,535 | |
| 1982 | 29,700 | 3,158 | 11,890 | 9,510 | 2,380 | 20.0% | 6,950 | 690 | 1,830 | 180 | 1,310 | 170 | 1,200 | 1,570 | \$15,732 | \$26,889 | |
| 1983 | 30,000 | 3,248 | 12,660 | 10,580 | 2,080 | 16.4% | 6,410 | 520 | 1,800 | 150 | 1,180 | 160 | 1,120 | 1,480 | \$16,226 | \$26,539 | |
| 1984 | 30,400 | 3,343 | 11,800 | 10,050 | 1,750 | 14.8% | 6,940 | 410 | 2,010 | 210 | 1,290 | 170 | 1,180 | 1,670 | \$16,161 | \$25,465 | |
| 1985 | 30,700 | 3,481 | 11,110 | 9,580 | 1,530 | 13.7% | 6,760 | 330 | 1,900 | 230 | 1,230 | 180 | 1,160 | 1,730 | \$16,744 | \$25,442 | |
| 1986 | 30,600 | 3,605 | 11,150 | 9,590 | 1,560 | 14.0% | 6,680 | 280 | 1,860 | 260 | 1,210 | 180 | 1,150 | 1,740 | \$17,072 | \$25,209 | |
| 1987 | 30,800 | 3,710 | 11,420 | 10,100 | 1,320 | 11.6% | 7,180 | 330 | 1,980 | 250 | 1,350 | 180 | 1,240 | 1,850 | \$16,867 | \$23,995 | |
| 1988 | 30,700 | 3,737 | 11,680 | 10,670 | 1,010 | 8.7% | 7,720 | 340 | 2,200 | 310 | 1,420 | 190 | 1,270 | 1,990 | \$17,623 | \$24,129 | |
| 1989 | 30,800 | 3,774 | 11,870 | 10,750 | 1,110 | 9.4% | 7,760 | 330 | 2,160 | 330 | 1,400 | 200 | 1,300 | 2,040 | \$18,088 | \$23,722 | |
| 1990 | 30,948 | 3,830 | 13,330 | 12,230 | 1,100 | 8.2% | 7,650 | 400 | 1,980 | 340 | 1,340 | 210 | 1,290 | 2,090 | \$18,804 | \$23,577 | |
| 1991 | 31,455 | 3,898 | 13,780 | 12,450 | 1,330 | 9.7% | 8,000 | 420 | 2,080 | 310 | 1,400 | 210 | 1,330 | 2,250 | \$19,707 | \$23,804 | |
| 1992 | 32,355 | 4,064 | 14,750 | 13,090 | 1,660 | 11.3% | 8,270 | 340 | 2,140 | 280 | 1,390 | 200 | 1,620 | 2,300 | \$19,924 | \$23,365 | |
| 1993 | 33,122 | 4,143 | 15,560 | 13,960 | 1,600 | 10.3% | 8,750 | 340 | 2,180 | 310 | 1,430 | 220 | 1,790 | 2,480 | \$20,925 | \$23,964 | |
| 1994 | 34,261 | 4,295 | 16,130 | 14,730 | 1,410 | 8.7% | 9,340 | 420 | 2,240 | 330 | 1,650 | 240 | 1,980 | 2,470 | \$20,968 | \$23,543 | |
| 1995 | 35,406 | 4,424 | 16,520 | 14,950 | 1,570 | 9.5% | 9,350 | 400 | 2,080 | 330 | 1,800 | 230 | 2,060 | 2,430 | \$21,413 | \$23,502 | |
| 1996 | 36,503 | 4,568 | 16,980 | 15,150 | 1,830 | 10.8% | 9,530 | 400 | 1,990 | 340 | 1,790 | 240 | 2,280 | 2,490 | \$21,898 | \$23,540 | |
| 1997 | 37,609 | 4,670 | 17,270 | 15,700 | 1,580 | 9.1% | 9,740 | 410 | 2,100 | 370 | 1,810 | 230 | 2,350 | 2,480 | \$22,761 | \$24,011 | |
| 1998 | 38,122 | 4,782 | 17,380 | 15,820 | 1,560 | 9.0% | 9,930 | 440 | 2,090 | 380 | 1,850 | 230 | 2,460 | 2,480 | \$24,089 | \$25,136 | |
| 1999 | 38,761 | 4,648 | 16,930 | 15,470 | 1,460 | 8.6% | 9,860 | 460 | 1,950 | 360 | 1,830 | 250 | 2,490 | 2,500 | \$24,181 | \$24,786 | |
| 2000 | 40,066 | 5,173 | 16,690 | 15,110 | 1,580 | 9.5% | 9,990 | 450 | 1,990 | 330 | 2,010 | 220 | 2,600 | 2,390 | \$24,628 | \$24,628 | |

¹ Source: Office of Financial Management

² Source: Employment Security Department

Appendix VIII
Stevens County, Selected Economic Data
Current Dollars
(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)

| Year | Personal Income ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | Farm Income & Expenses |
|------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| | Place of Residence | | | | | | Place of Work | | | | | | |
| | Per Capita Income | Total | Investment Income | Transfer Payments | | | Total Earnings | Wage/ Salary | Other Labor | Proprietors | | | |
| | | | | Total | Retirement | Income Maint. | | | | | | UI | |
| 1970 | \$3,095 | \$53,964 | \$7,674 | \$8,039 | \$3,646 | \$1,155 | \$705 | \$1,166 | \$36,475 | \$22,865 | \$1,397 | \$12,213 | \$7,009 |
| 1971 | \$3,457 | \$60,739 | \$8,519 | \$9,218 | \$4,199 | \$1,180 | \$1,011 | \$1,284 | \$40,580 | \$24,908 | \$1,607 | \$14,065 | \$8,258 |
| 1972 | \$3,845 | \$70,561 | \$9,447 | \$9,970 | \$4,782 | \$1,302 | \$725 | \$1,408 | \$47,921 | \$28,496 | \$1,936 | \$17,489 | \$10,555 |
| 1973 | \$4,284 | \$87,653 | \$11,514 | \$11,125 | \$5,792 | \$1,166 | \$633 | \$1,633 | \$60,975 | \$33,213 | \$2,380 | \$25,382 | \$17,842 |
| 1974 | \$4,627 | \$99,048 | \$14,027 | \$13,467 | \$6,712 | \$1,760 | \$858 | \$2,073 | \$66,652 | \$38,379 | \$2,938 | \$25,335 | \$16,772 |
| 1975 | \$4,941 | \$110,581 | \$15,509 | \$16,401 | \$7,614 | \$1,936 | \$1,854 | \$2,394 | \$72,904 | \$48,122 | \$4,248 | \$20,534 | \$11,292 |
| 1976 | \$5,465 | \$127,802 | \$17,807 | \$19,119 | \$8,949 | \$2,295 | \$2,244 | \$2,840 | \$82,727 | \$54,047 | \$5,761 | \$22,919 | \$11,913 |
| 1977 | \$6,390 | \$150,876 | \$21,029 | \$20,348 | \$9,771 | \$2,132 | \$2,361 | \$3,225 | \$99,376 | \$64,794 | \$7,532 | \$27,050 | \$15,376 |
| 1978 | \$7,107 | \$177,619 | \$25,541 | \$21,965 | \$11,000 | \$2,331 | \$1,743 | \$3,560 | \$117,497 | \$79,198 | \$9,278 | \$29,021 | \$15,289 |
| 1979 | \$7,963 | \$213,927 | \$31,545 | \$25,193 | \$12,437 | \$2,895 | \$1,635 | \$4,497 | \$143,996 | \$97,089 | \$11,843 | \$35,064 | \$19,917 |
| 1980 | \$7,899 | \$230,165 | \$37,387 | \$33,252 | \$14,500 | \$4,269 | \$3,378 | \$6,572 | \$144,083 | \$102,931 | \$13,397 | \$27,755 | \$12,944 |
| 1981 | \$8,453 | \$251,220 | \$43,442 | \$37,276 | \$17,026 | \$4,200 | \$4,002 | \$6,920 | \$154,901 | \$109,910 | \$14,249 | \$30,742 | \$17,127 |
| 1982 | \$8,890 | \$266,476 | \$48,655 | \$43,743 | \$18,843 | \$4,444 | \$6,922 | \$8,091 | \$159,566 | \$113,317 | \$15,792 | \$30,457 | \$17,842 |
| 1983 | \$9,664 | \$291,283 | \$55,805 | \$46,747 | \$20,947 | \$4,908 | \$6,289 | \$9,124 | \$172,312 | \$120,841 | \$17,314 | \$34,157 | \$18,246 |
| 1984 | \$10,004 | \$304,591 | \$61,961 | \$48,789 | \$22,658 | \$5,292 | \$3,964 | \$10,829 | \$174,329 | \$122,442 | \$16,879 | \$35,008 | \$15,281 |
| 1985 | \$10,320 | \$314,732 | \$65,931 | \$53,194 | \$23,753 | \$5,617 | \$4,045 | \$13,280 | \$175,512 | \$122,230 | \$17,427 | \$35,855 | \$14,670 |
| 1986 | \$10,580 | \$321,601 | \$67,032 | \$56,247 | \$25,021 | \$6,383 | \$3,537 | \$14,236 | \$177,151 | \$122,968 | \$17,610 | \$36,573 | \$14,478 |
| 1987 | \$10,654 | \$322,994 | \$68,282 | \$58,915 | \$25,828 | \$7,083 | \$2,973 | \$15,872 | \$173,530 | \$129,177 | \$18,866 | \$25,487 | \$2,568 |
| 1988 | \$11,705 | \$353,746 | \$70,128 | \$62,204 | \$28,300 | \$7,213 | \$2,815 | \$16,515 | \$199,068 | \$143,379 | \$20,934 | \$34,755 | \$7,227 |
| 1989 | \$12,452 | \$378,752 | \$78,758 | \$67,521 | \$31,123 | \$7,269 | \$2,891 | \$18,562 | \$208,190 | \$149,856 | \$22,112 | \$36,222 | \$6,239 |
| 1990 | \$12,974 | \$403,629 | \$78,127 | \$75,216 | \$33,869 | \$7,836 | \$3,964 | \$21,476 | \$221,566 | \$157,164 | \$23,460 | \$40,942 | \$7,638 |
| 1991 | \$13,774 | \$438,151 | \$84,933 | \$87,822 | \$36,993 | \$10,230 | \$5,358 | \$26,574 | \$234,944 | \$167,948 | \$26,206 | \$40,790 | \$5,234 |
| 1992 | \$14,359 | \$478,903 | \$86,976 | \$101,658 | \$38,820 | \$12,031 | \$7,666 | \$33,488 | \$255,705 | \$178,572 | \$29,078 | \$48,055 | \$7,919 |
| 1993 | \$14,997 | \$522,297 | \$89,805 | \$111,550 | \$42,029 | \$13,308 | \$8,764 | \$37,389 | \$286,039 | \$195,308 | \$33,596 | \$57,135 | \$10,212 |
| 1994 | \$15,246 | \$555,212 | \$99,083 | \$118,720 | \$47,508 | \$13,315 | \$8,571 | \$38,246 | \$301,004 | \$212,159 | \$35,645 | \$53,200 | \$6,316 |
| 1995 | \$15,098 | \$568,195 | \$97,828 | \$128,509 | \$51,338 | \$14,923 | \$8,038 | \$42,000 | \$303,465 | \$219,288 | \$33,532 | \$50,645 | \$6,399 |
| 1996 | \$15,456 | \$596,981 | \$106,946 | \$138,723 | \$54,839 | \$15,647 | \$8,618 | \$46,380 | \$309,641 | \$228,600 | \$33,189 | \$47,852 | \$4,728 |
| 1997 | \$16,257 | \$638,546 | \$118,636 | \$146,914 | \$58,482 | \$15,174 | \$8,210 | \$51,129 | \$330,197 | \$244,125 | \$32,751 | \$53,321 | \$5,958 |
| 1998 | \$16,907 | \$669,384 | \$123,028 | \$154,888 | \$62,059 | \$16,017 | \$9,056 | \$52,618 | \$347,328 | \$257,026 | \$33,528 | \$56,774 | \$5,431 |
| 1999 | \$17,316 | \$695,023 | \$128,714 | \$163,313 | \$65,530 | \$17,405 | \$9,783 | \$54,677 | \$354,812 | \$261,298 | \$33,396 | \$60,118 | \$4,977 |

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Appendix IX

Stevens County, Selected Economic Data

Constant 2000 Dollars

(Dollars in thousands except per capita income)

| Year | Personal Income ³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| | Place of Residence | | | | | | Place of Work | | | | | |
| | Per Capita Income | Total | Investment Income | Transfer Payments | | | Total Earnings | Wage/ Salary | Other Labor | Proprietors | | |
| | | | | Total | Retirement | Income Maint. | | | | | UI | Medical |
| 1970 | \$11,755 | \$204,965 | \$29,147 | \$30,534 | \$13,848 | \$4,387 | \$2,678 | \$4,429 | \$138,539 | \$86,845 | \$5,306 | \$46,387 |
| 1971 | \$12,565 | \$220,763 | \$30,963 | \$33,504 | \$15,262 | \$4,289 | \$3,675 | \$4,667 | \$147,493 | \$90,531 | \$5,841 | \$51,121 |
| 1972 | \$13,503 | \$247,790 | \$33,175 | \$35,012 | \$16,793 | \$4,572 | \$2,546 | \$4,944 | \$168,285 | \$100,070 | \$6,799 | \$61,416 |
| 1973 | \$14,273 | \$292,042 | \$38,362 | \$37,066 | \$19,298 | \$3,885 | \$2,109 | \$5,441 | \$203,156 | \$110,659 | \$7,930 | \$84,568 |
| 1974 | \$14,002 | \$299,735 | \$42,448 | \$40,753 | \$20,312 | \$5,326 | \$2,596 | \$6,273 | \$201,699 | \$116,141 | \$8,891 | \$76,668 |
| 1975 | \$13,832 | \$309,561 | \$43,416 | \$45,913 | \$21,315 | \$5,420 | \$5,190 | \$6,702 | \$204,088 | \$134,713 | \$11,892 | \$57,483 |
| 1976 | \$14,474 | \$338,476 | \$47,161 | \$50,636 | \$23,701 | \$6,078 | \$5,943 | \$7,522 | \$219,098 | \$143,140 | \$15,258 | \$60,700 |
| 1977 | \$15,876 | \$374,846 | \$52,246 | \$50,554 | \$24,276 | \$5,297 | \$5,866 | \$8,012 | \$246,896 | \$160,979 | \$18,713 | \$67,205 |
| 1978 | \$16,456 | \$411,266 | \$59,139 | \$50,859 | \$25,470 | \$5,397 | \$4,036 | \$8,243 | \$272,057 | \$183,378 | \$21,483 | \$67,196 |
| 1979 | \$16,915 | \$454,436 | \$67,010 | \$53,516 | \$26,419 | \$6,150 | \$3,473 | \$9,553 | \$305,884 | \$206,242 | \$25,158 | \$74,485 |
| 1980 | \$15,130 | \$440,874 | \$71,614 | \$63,693 | \$27,774 | \$8,177 | \$6,470 | \$12,588 | \$275,987 | \$197,161 | \$25,662 | \$53,164 |
| 1981 | \$14,855 | \$441,472 | \$76,341 | \$65,506 | \$29,920 | \$7,381 | \$7,033 | \$12,161 | \$272,209 | \$193,146 | \$25,040 | \$54,023 |
| 1982 | \$14,780 | \$443,029 | \$80,891 | \$72,725 | \$31,327 | \$7,388 | \$11,508 | \$13,452 | \$265,286 | \$188,395 | \$26,255 | \$50,636 |
| 1983 | \$15,375 | \$463,418 | \$88,783 | \$74,372 | \$33,326 | \$7,808 | \$10,006 | \$14,516 | \$274,141 | \$192,253 | \$27,546 | \$54,342 |
| 1984 | \$15,333 | \$466,850 | \$94,968 | \$74,779 | \$34,728 | \$8,111 | \$6,076 | \$16,598 | \$267,196 | \$187,668 | \$25,871 | \$53,657 |
| 1985 | \$15,253 | \$465,182 | \$97,448 | \$78,622 | \$35,108 | \$8,302 | \$5,979 | \$19,628 | \$259,411 | \$180,659 | \$25,758 | \$52,995 |
| 1986 | \$15,197 | \$461,938 | \$96,283 | \$80,791 | \$35,939 | \$9,168 | \$5,080 | \$20,448 | \$254,454 | \$176,628 | \$25,294 | \$52,532 |
| 1987 | \$14,743 | \$446,954 | \$94,488 | \$81,526 | \$35,740 | \$9,801 | \$4,114 | \$21,963 | \$240,128 | \$178,753 | \$26,107 | \$35,269 |
| 1988 | \$15,589 | \$471,134 | \$93,400 | \$82,846 | \$37,691 | \$9,607 | \$3,749 | \$21,995 | \$265,127 | \$190,958 | \$27,881 | \$46,288 |
| 1989 | \$15,885 | \$483,179 | \$100,473 | \$86,137 | \$39,704 | \$9,273 | \$3,688 | \$23,680 | \$265,591 | \$191,173 | \$28,209 | \$46,209 |
| 1990 | \$15,823 | \$492,270 | \$95,285 | \$91,734 | \$41,307 | \$9,557 | \$4,835 | \$26,192 | \$270,224 | \$191,679 | \$28,612 | \$49,933 |
| 1991 | \$16,184 | \$514,811 | \$99,793 | \$103,188 | \$43,465 | \$12,020 | \$6,295 | \$31,223 | \$276,050 | \$197,332 | \$30,791 | \$47,927 |
| 1992 | \$16,380 | \$546,304 | \$99,217 | \$115,965 | \$44,284 | \$13,724 | \$8,745 | \$38,201 | \$291,693 | \$203,704 | \$33,170 | \$54,818 |
| 1993 | \$16,707 | \$581,841 | \$100,043 | \$124,267 | \$46,820 | \$14,825 | \$9,763 | \$41,651 | \$318,648 | \$217,574 | \$37,426 | \$63,649 |
| 1994 | \$16,651 | \$606,381 | \$108,215 | \$129,661 | \$51,886 | \$14,542 | \$9,361 | \$41,771 | \$328,745 | \$231,712 | \$38,930 | \$58,103 |
| 1995 | \$16,119 | \$606,608 | \$104,442 | \$137,197 | \$54,809 | \$15,932 | \$8,581 | \$44,839 | \$323,981 | \$234,113 | \$35,799 | \$54,069 |
| 1996 | \$16,162 | \$624,231 | \$111,828 | \$145,055 | \$57,342 | \$16,361 | \$9,011 | \$48,497 | \$323,775 | \$239,035 | \$34,704 | \$50,036 |
| 1997 | \$16,666 | \$654,602 | \$121,619 | \$150,608 | \$59,952 | \$15,556 | \$8,416 | \$52,415 | \$338,499 | \$250,263 | \$33,574 | \$54,662 |
| 1998 | \$17,178 | \$680,094 | \$124,996 | \$157,366 | \$63,052 | \$16,273 | \$9,201 | \$53,460 | \$352,885 | \$261,138 | \$34,064 | \$57,682 |
| 1999 | \$17,316 | \$695,023 | \$128,714 | \$163,313 | \$65,530 | \$17,405 | \$9,783 | \$54,677 | \$354,812 | \$261,298 | \$33,396 | \$60,118 |

³ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis